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四级 · 真题卷第2套 · 2017年12月

Part I

Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay on *how to best handle the relationship between teachers and students*. You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words.

Part II

Listening Comprehension

(25 minutes)

Section A

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

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

1. A) It tries to entertain its audience.
B) It tries to look into the distance.
C) It wants to catch people's attention.
D) It has got one of its limbs injured.
2. A) It was spotted by animal protection officials.
B) It was filmed by a local television reporter.
C) Its videos were posted on social media.
D) Its picture won a photography prize.

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

3. A) The distance travelled.
B) The incidence of road accidents.
C) The spending on gas.
D) The number of people travelling.
4. A) Fewer people are commuting.
B) Gas consumption is soaring.
C) Job growth is slowing down.
D) Rush-hour traffic is worsening.

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

5. A) He told a stranger the sad story about himself.
B) He helped a stranger to carry groceries to his car.
C) He went up to a stranger and pulled at his sleeves.
D) He washed a stranger's car in return for some food.
6. A) He ordered a lot of food for his family.
B) He gave him a job at his own company.
C) He raised a large sum of money for him.
D) He offered him a scholarship for college.
7. A) He works hard to support his family.
B) He is an excellent student at school.
C) He is very good at making up stories.
D) He has been disabled since boyhood.

Section B

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

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

8. A) Attended an economics lecture.
B) Taken a walk on Charles Street.
C) Had a drink at Queen Victoria.
D) Had dinner at a new restaurant.
9. A) Treat a college friend to dinner.
B) Make preparations for a seminar.
C) Attend his brother's birthday party.
D) Visit some of his high school friends.
10. A) Gather statistics for his lecture.
B) Throw a surprise birthday party.
C) Meet with Jonathan's friends on the weekend.
D) Join him in his brother's birthday celebration.
11. A) By car.
B) By train.
C) By taxi.
D) By bus.

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

12. A) Taking a vacation abroad.
B) Reviewing for his last exam.
C) Saving enough money for a rainy day.
D) Finding a better way to earn money.
13. A) Preparing for his final exams.
B) Negotiating with his boss for a raise.
C) Working part time as a waiter.
D) Helping the woman with her courses.
14. A) Finish her term paper.
B) Save enough money.
C) Learn a little bit of Spanish.
D) Ask her parents' permission.
15. A) He has rich sailing experience.
B) He speaks Spanish fluently.
C) He is also eager to go to Spain.
D) He is easy to get along with.

Section C

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

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

16. A) She went to the same university as her mother.
B) She worked as a nurse in the First World War.
C) She won the Nobel Prize two times.
D) She was also a Nobel Prize winner.
17. A) She fought bravely in a series of military operations.
B) She developed X-ray facilities for military hospitals.
C) She helped to set up several military hospitals.
D) She made donations to save wounded soldiers.
18. A) Both died of blood cancer.
B) Both fought in World War I.
C) Both won military medals.
D) Both married their assistants.

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

19. A) They were the first settlers in Europe.
B) They were the conquerors of Norway.
C) They discovered Iceland in the ninth century.
D) They settled on a small island north of England.
20. A) It was some five hundred miles west of Norway.
B) It was covered with green most time of the year.
C) It was the Vikings' most important discovery.
D) It was a rocky mass of land covered with ice.
21. A) The Vikings' ocean explorations.
B) The making of European nations.
C) The Vikings' everyday life.
D) The Europeans' Arctic discoveries.

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

22. A) Work hard for a better life.
B) Make mistakes now and then.
C) Dream about the future.
D) Save against a rainy day.
23. A) Teach foreign languages for the rest of his life.
B) Change what he has for his past imaginary world.
C) Exchange his two-story house for a beach cottage.
D) Dwell on the dreams he had dreamed when young.
24. A) Criminal law.
B) City planning.
C) Oriental architecture.
D) International business.
25. A) Dream and make plans.
B) Take things easy in life.
C) Be content with what you have.
D) Enjoy whatever you are doing.

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.

Technological changes brought dramatic new options to Americans living in the 1990s. During this decade new forms of entertainment, commerce, research, and communication became commonplace in the U.S. The driving force behind much of this change was a(n) 26 popularly known as the Internet.

The Internet was developed during the 1970s by the Department of Defense. In the case of an attack, military advisers suggested the 27 of being able to operate one computer from another terminal. In the early days, the Internet was used mainly by scientists to communicate with other scientists. The Internet 28 under government control until 1984.

One early problem faced by Internet users was speed. Phone lines could only transmit information at a 29 rate. The development of fiber-optic(光纤) cables allowed for billions of bits of information to be received every minute. Companies like Intel developed faster microprocessors, so personal computers could process the 30 signals at a more rapid rate.

In the early 1990s, the World Wide Web was developed, in large part, for 31 purposes. Corporations created home pages where they could place text and graphics to sell products. Soon airline tickets, hotel 32, and even cars and homes could be purchased online. Universities 33 research data on the Internet, so students could find 34 information without leaving their dormitories. Companies soon discovered that work could be done at home and 35 online, so a whole new class of telecommuters began to earn a living from home offices unshaven and wearing pajamas(睡衣).

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| A) advantage | I) maintained |
| B) commercial | J) occupations |
| C) conservation | K) posted |
| D) equipped | L) remained |
| E) incoming | M) reservations |
| F) innovation | N) submitted |
| G) limited | O) valuable |
| H) local | |

Section B

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

The Health Benefits of Knitting

- A) About 15 years ago, I was invited to join a knitting group. I agreed to give it a try.
- B) My mother had taught me to knit at 15, and I knitted in class throughout college and for a few years thereafter. Then decades passed without my touching a knitting needle. But within two Mondays in the group, I was hooked, not only on knitting but also on crocheting(钩织), and I was on my way to becoming a highly productive crafter.

- C) I've made countless baby blankets, sweaters, scarves, hats and caps for newborns. I take a knitting project with me everywhere, especially when I have to sit still and listen. As I discovered in college, when my hands are busy, my mind stays focused on the here and now.
- D) It seems, too, that I'm part of a national renewal of interest in needle and other handicrafts(手工艺). The Craft Yarn Council reports that a third of women ages 25-35 now knit or crochet. Even men and schoolchildren are swelling the ranks, among them my friend's three small grandsons. Last April, the council created a "Stitch Away Stress" campaign in honor of National Stress Awareness Month. Dr. Herbert Benson, a pioneer in mind/body medicine and author of The Relaxation Response, says that the repetitive action of needlework can induce a relaxed state like that associated with meditation(沉思) and yoga. Once you get beyond the initial learning curve, knitting and crocheting can lower heart rate and blood pressure.
- E) But unlike meditation, craft activities result in tangible and often useful products that can enhance self-esteem. I keep photos of my singular accomplishments on my cellphone to boost my spirits when needed.
- F) Since the 1990s, the council has surveyed hundreds of thousands of knitters and crocheters, who routinely list stress relief and creative fulfillment as the activities' main benefits. Among them is the father of a prematurely born daughter who reported that during the baby's five weeks in the intensive care unit, "learning how to knit infant hats gave me a sense of purpose during a time that I felt very helpless. It's a hobby that I've stuck with, and it continues to help me cope with stress at work, provide a sense of order in hectic(忙乱的) days, and allow my brain time to solve problems."
- G) A recent email from the yarn(纺纱) company Red Heart titled "Health Benefits of Crocheting and Knitting" prompted me to explore what else might be known about the health value of activities like knitting. My research revealed that the rewards go well beyond replacing stress and anxiety with the satisfaction of creation.
- H) For example, Karen Hayes, a life coach in Toronto, conducts knitting therapy programs, including Knit to Quit to help smokers give up the habit, and Knit to Heal for people coping with health crises, like a cancer diagnosis or serious illness of a family member. Schools and prisons with craft programs report that they have a calming effect and enhance social skills. And having to follow instructions on complex craft projects can improve children's math skills.
- I) Some people find that craftwork helps them control their weight. Just as it's challenging to smoke while knitting, when hands are holding needles and hooks, there's less snacking and mindless eating out of boredom.
- J) I've found that my handiwork with yarn has helped my arthritic(患关节炎的) fingers remain more dexterous(灵巧的) as I age. A woman encouraged to try knitting and crocheting after developing an autoimmune disease that caused a lot of hand pain reported on the Craft Yarn Council site that her hands are now less stiff and painful.
- K) A 2009 University of British Columbia study of 38 women with an eating disorder who were taught to knit found that learning the craft led to significant improvements. Seventy-four percent of the women said the activity lessened their fears and kept them from thinking about their problem.
- L) Betsan Corkhill, a wellness coach in Bath, England, and author of the book Knit for Health & Wellness, established a website, Stitchlinks, to explore the value of what she calls therapeutic knitting. Among her respondents, 54 percent of those who were clinically depressed said that knitting made them feel happy or very happy. In a study of 60 self-selected people with persistent pain, Ms. Corkhill and colleagues reported that knitting enabled them to redirect their focus, reducing their awareness of pain. She suggested that the

brain can process just so much at once, and that activities like knitting and crocheting make it harder for the brain to register pain signals. Perhaps most exciting is research that suggests that crafts like knitting and crocheting may help to keep off a decline in brain function with age. In a 2011 study, researchers led by Dr. Yonas Geda at the Mayo Clinic in Rochester interviewed a random(随机的) sample of 1,321 people ages 70-89, most of whom were cognitively(在认知方面) normal, about the cognitive activities they engaged in late in life. The study, published in the Journal of Neuropsychiatry & Clinical Neurosciences, found that those who engaged in crafts like knitting and crocheting had a diminished chance of developing mild cognitive disorder and memory loss.

- M) Although it is possible that only people who are cognitively healthy would pursue such activities, those who read newspapers or magazines or played music did not show similar benefits. The researchers speculate that craft activities promote the development of nerve pathways in the brain that help to maintain cognitive health.
- N) In support of that suggestion, a 2014 study by Denise C. Park of the University of Texas at Dallas and colleagues demonstrated that learning to knit or do digital photography enhanced memory function in older adults. Those who engaged in activities that were not intellectually challenging, either in a social group or alone, did not show such improvements.
- O) Given that sustained social contacts have been shown to support health and a long life, those wishing to maximize the health value of crafts might consider joining a group of like-minded folks. I for one try not to miss a single weekly meeting of my knitting group.
36. When the author was a college student, she found that knitting helped her concentrate.
37. Knitting can help people stay away from tobacco.
38. Even men and children are now joining the army of knitters.
39. Being a member of a crafts group enhances one's health and prolongs one's life.
40. Knitting diverts people's attention from their pain.
41. The author learnt to knit as a teenager, but it was not until she was much older that she became keenly interested.
42. When people are knitting, they tend to eat fewer snacks.
43. Survey findings show that knitting can help people relieve stress.
44. According to a study, knitters and crocheters are less likely to suffer mild cognitive damage.
45. The products of knitting can increase one's sense of self-respect.

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.

Nobody really knows how big Lagos is. What's indisputable is that it's growing very quickly. Between now and 2050, the urban population of Africa could triple. Yet cities in sub-Saharan Africa are not getting richer the way cities in the rest of the world have. Most urban Africans live in slums(贫民窟); migrants are often not much better off than they were in the countryside. Why?

The immediate problem is poverty. Most of Africa is urbanizing at a lower level of income than other regions of the world did. That means there's little money around for investment that would make cities liveable and more productive. Without upgrades and new capacity, bridges, roads and power systems are unable to cope with expanding populations. With the exception of South Africa, the only light rail metro system in sub-Saharan Africa is in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. Traffic jam leads to expense and unpredictability, things that keep investors away.

In other parts of the world, increasing agricultural productivity and industrialization went together. More productive farmers meant there was a surplus that could feed cities; in turn, that created a pool of labour for factories. But African cities are different. They are too often built around consuming natural resources. Government is concentrated in capitals, so is the money. Most urban Africans work for a small minority of the rich, who tend to be involved in either cronyish(有裙带关系的) businesses or politics. Since African agriculture is still broadly unproductive, food is imported, consuming a portion of revenue.

So what can be done? Though African countries are poor, not all African cities are. In Lagos, foreign oil workers can pay as much as \$65,000 per year in rent for a modest apartment in a safe part of town. If that income were better taxed, it might provide the revenue for better infrastructure. If city leaders were more accountable to their residents, they might favour projects designed to help them more. Yet even as new roads are built, new people arrive. When a city's population grows by 5% a year, it is difficult to keep up.

46. What do we learn from the passage about cities in sub-Saharan Africa?

- A) They have more slums than other cities in the world.
- B) They are growing fast without becoming richer.
- C) They are as modernized as many cities elsewhere.
- D) They attract migrants who want to be better off.

47. What does the author imply about urbanization in other parts of the world?

- A) It benefited from the contribution of immigrants.
- B) It started when people's income was relatively high.
- C) It benefited from the accelerated rise in productivity.
- D) It started with the improvement of people's livelihood.

48. Why is sub-Saharan Africa unappealing to investors?

- A) It lacks adequate transport facilities.
- B) The living expenses there are too high.
- C) It is on the whole too densely populated.
- D) The local governments are corrupted.

49. In what way does the author say African cities are different?
- A) They have attracted huge numbers of farm labourers.
 - B) They still rely heavily on agricultural productivity.
 - C) They have developed at the expense of nature.
 - D) They depend far more on foreign investment.
50. What might be a solution to the problems facing African cities?
- A) Lowering of apartment rent.
 - B) Better education for residents.
 - C) More rational overall planning.
 - D) A more responsible government.

Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

For the past several decades, it seems there's been a general consensus on how to get ahead in America: Get a college education, find a reliable job, and buy your own home. But do Americans still believe in that path, and if they do, is it attainable?

The most recent National Journal poll asked respondents about the American dream, what it takes to achieve their goals, and whether or not they felt a significant amount of control over their ability to be successful. Overwhelmingly, the results show that today, the idea of the American dream—and what it takes to achieve it—looks quite different than it did in the late 20th century.

By and large, people felt that their actions and hard work—not outside forces—were the deciding factor in how their lives turned out. But respondents had decidedly mixed feelings about what actions make for a better life in current economy.

In the last seven years, Americans have grown more pessimistic about the power of education to lead to success. Even though they see going to college as a fairly achievable goal, a majority—52 percent—think that young people do not need a four-year college education in order to be successful.

Miguel Maeda, 42, who has a master's degree and works in public health, was the first in his family to go to college, which has allowed him to achieve a sense of financial stability his parents and grandparents never did.

While some, like Maeda, emphasized the value of the degree rather than the education itself, others still see college as a way to gain new perspectives and life experiences.

Sixty-year-old Will Fendley, who had a successful career in the military and never earned a college degree, thinks "personal drive" is far more important than just going to college. To Fendley, a sense of drive and purpose, as well as an effective high-school education, and basic life skills, like balancing a checkbook, are the necessary ingredients for a successful life in America.

51. It used to be commonly acknowledged that to succeed in America, one had to have _____.
A) an advanced academic degree
B) an ambition to get ahead
C) a firm belief in their dream
D) a sense of drive and purpose
52. What is the finding of the latest National Journal poll concerning the American dream?
A) More and more Americans are finding it hard to realize.
B) It remains alive among the majority of American people.
C) Americans' idea of it has changed over the past few decades.
D) An increasing number of young Americans are abandoning it.
53. What do Americans now think of the role of college education in achieving success?
A) It still remains open to debate.
B) It has proved to be beyond doubt.
C) It is no longer as important as it used to be.
D) It is much better understood now than ever.
54. How do some people view college education these days?
A) It promotes gender equality.
B) It needs to be strengthened.
C) It adds to cultural diversity.
D) It helps broaden their minds.
55. What is one factor essential to success in America, according to Will Fendley?
A) A desire to learn and to adapt.
B) A strong sense of responsibility.
C) A willingness to commit oneself.
D) A clear aim and high motivation.

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**.

华山位于华阴市，距西安120公里。华山是秦岭的一部分，秦岭不仅分割陕南与陕北，也分隔华南与华北。与从前人们常去朝拜的泰山不同，华山过去很少有人光临，因为上山的道路极其危险。然而，希望长寿的人却经常上山，因为山上生长着许多草药，特别是一些稀有的药草。自上世纪90年代安装缆车以来，参观人数大大增加。

2017年12月·第2套英语四级写作·题目、范文与解析

PROMPT & MODEL ESSAY • 写作题和范文

写作题和范文

本页写作题面、参考范文与逐段解析由懒笔记基于2017年12月·第2套 英语四级写作原卷整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：完整写作要求（Directions，含主题、文体、词数与署名约束）连续排印。写作是生产性任务、无 ABCD 标准答案——题面即整道题；卷面下方直接给出满足全部硬约束的参考范文、整篇中译与逐段拆解。

真题卷第2套(2017-12) • 四级

Part I

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay on *how to best handle the relationship between teachers and students*. You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words.

【参考范文·140 词】 写作无唯一标准答案，以下为达标示范

The relationship between teachers and students lies at the heart of effective learning. Rather than merely arguing that it matters, I believe the real question is how to best handle it. In my view, mutual respect, equal communication and teaching each other are the keys.

First and foremost, both sides should treat each other as equals. A teacher who patiently listens to opinions, and a student who genuinely values guidance, can build trust rather than distance. In addition, honest and timely communication clears up misunderstandings; for instance, students who raise their questions after class often find the lessons far easier to follow.

In conclusion, getting along with each other well depends not on being simply friendly, but on real respect and dialogue. Once teachers and students handle their relationship in this way, both teaching and learning will become truly rewarding.

【参考译文】

师生关系是有效学习的核心。与其只是一味论证它有多重要，我认为真正要回答的问题是如何最好地处理它。在我看来，相互尊重、平等沟通和彼此教学相长才是关键。

首先，双方都应把对方当作平等的一方。一位耐心倾听学生意见的老师，加上一位真心珍视指导的学生，能够建立起信任而非隔阂。此外，坦诚而及时的沟通能消除误会；比如，课后主动提问的学生往往会发现课程更容易听懂。

总之，能否与彼此融洽相处，靠的不是单纯的客气，而是真正的尊重与对话。一旦师生以这样的方式处理彼此的关系，教与学都会变得真正有收获。

【第1段】点题转向再亮立场。首段落实了「开门见山亮立场」：先用 The relationship... lies at the heart of effective learning 点出话题分量；再用 Rather than merely arguing that it matters, I believe the real question is how to best handle it 把重心拨到「怎么做」，正面扣住题目动词 handle；末句 mutual respect, equal communication and teaching each other are the keys 一句话亮出全文中心。

【第2段】两条做法各带理由例证。主体段落实了「主张加理由加例证」：First and foremost 领出「平等相待」，配 A teacher who... and a student who... can build trust rather than distance 说清对比效果；In addition 领出「坦诚沟通」，并用 for instance, students who raise their questions after class often find the lessons far easier to follow 给出具体例证，避免空喊口号。

【第3段】对比重申加共赢升华。结尾段落实了「回扣主题收束升华」：In conclusion... depends not on being simply friendly, but on real respect and dialogue 用「不是...而是...」重申立场；末句 both teaching and learning will become truly rewarding 升华到师生共赢，呼应首段而不重复。

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

教怎么处理好师生关系

本题任务是 how to best handle the relationship between teachers and students。动词是 handle（处理好），带 best（最好地），所以重心是「用什么做法把师生关系处理好」，要落到具体路径上；它不是让你论证「师生关系为什么重要」，只谈重要性就偏离了 handle 这个动词。

读者 • 语域

面向阅卷人的正式议论文

题目要求写 a short essay（一篇短文/议论文），没有指定具体收信人或情境，因此没有读者身份、称呼、落款的问题，用面向阅卷人的正式书面语即可。判断依据：Directions 里只字未提「写信给谁」或「以某人身份」，所以不要自作主张加 Dear... 或署名，那属于应用文格式，用在这里会判为文体错。

中心立意

靠相互尊重与沟通处理好师生关系

中心论点：处理好师生关系的关键不在于表面上的客气，而在于相互尊重、平等沟通和教学相长。这正面回应了 how to best handle the relationship between teachers and students 里的 handle，把「怎么做」钉成一个可展开的立场，而不是停在「它很重要」。

要展开的要点

1. 彼此平等尊重

第一条做法：师生把对方当作平等的一方——老师愿意倾听学生的想法，学生真心珍视老师的指导，用信任取代畏惧。这是态度层的做法，能自然展开成一段。

2. 坦诚及时沟通

第二条做法：遇到问题坦诚、及时地交流，消除误会。可举例：课后主动提问的学生往往能把课听得更明白。这是行为层的做法，带得出具体动作和例证。

3. 在互动中共同成长

第三条（可并入结尾升华）：良好互动让老师教得更好、学生学得更多，实现教学相长。这是结果层，用来收束全文、呼应中心。

STRUCTURE • 谋篇与逐段

怎么分段、每段写什么、能套哪些句架

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

第 1 段 点题并亮立场

开门见山，把话题从「师生关系重要吗」引到「怎么处理好」，并一句话亮出中心：关键在相互尊重与沟通。

第 2 段 分点论证做法

主体段，用 First... In addition... 分层给出两条具体做法，每条都配理由和一个例证，正面回应 handle。

第 3 段 重申并升华

总结全文，重申「不是表面客气而是尊重与对话」，并升华到教学相长、师生共赢。

第 1 段 点师生关系之重并亮尊重沟通立场

内容落点：先讲师生关系对学习至关重要，再明确说本题真正要回答的是 how to best handle the relationship between teachers and students，最后点出中心——相互尊重、平等沟通与教学相长是处理好它的关键。

点题起句 · The relationship between _____ lies at the heart of _____. (用来一句话点出话题分量，横线填本题双方与领域)

转向做法 · Rather than merely arguing that _____ matters, the real question is how to _____. (把重心从「重要」拨到「怎么做」，横线填话题与核心动词)

亮明立场 · In my view, _____, _____ and _____ are the keys. (一句话列出你的几条关键做法作为中心)

第 2 段 平等尊重与坦诚沟通两条做法

内容落点：做法一——师生互相平等对待，老师倾听学生、学生珍视指导，用信任取代畏惧；做法二——坦诚及时沟通消除误会，例证是课后主动提问的学生往往把课听得更明白。两条都在正面回答 how to best handle the relationship between teachers and students。

分点引出 · First and foremost, _____. In addition, _____. (用来把两条做法分层领出，横线各填一条主张)

举例支撑 · For instance, _____ who _____ often _____. (用具体例子支撑上一句主张，横线填主体、动作与效果)

让步铺垫 · A _____ who _____, and a _____ who _____, can build _____ rather than _____. (并列两方各自的做法与由此带来的对比效果)

第3段 重申尊重对话并升华到师生共赢

内容落点：重申处理好师生关系不靠表面客气，而靠真正的尊重与对话；升华到当师生这样相处时，教与学都会变得真正有收获，呼应首段立场，收束全文。

对比收束 · _____ depends not on _____, but on _____. (用对比重申立场，横线填话题、你反对的浅层做法与拥护的深层做法)

升华结尾 · Once _____, both _____ will become truly rewarding. (收到双赢结果上，横线填条件与受益的双方)

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

全篇必须扣 handle 谈做法

本题达标要点：每段都要正面回答 how to best handle the relationship between teachers and students，落到「怎么做」上；最易失分处是通篇在论证师生关系「为什么重要」，那就跑题了。

结构连贯

三段分工加过渡词

本题达标要点：首段亮立场、主体段分点、尾段总结，三段各司其职，并用 First and foremost / In addition / In conclusion 这类路标衔接；最易失分处是通篇一大段不分层，或做法之间没有过渡。

语言准确

用 mutual respect 等固定表达

本题达标要点：善用 teacher-student relationship、mutual respect、equal communication、get along with 这类贴题固定搭配；最易失分处是把「相互尊重」逐字直译成 each other respect 之类的中式英语。

字数格式

落在区间且不加书信格式

本题要求 You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words, 写不够或大幅超出都失分; 且它是 a short essay, 不要加称呼、落款等书信格式。自查时确认词数在区间内、正文是纯议论文三段。

典型低分写法 • 反面示例与改法

只论重要性不谈做法

反面示例（跑题）：The relationship between teachers and students is very important because it affects study. (通篇只论证「重要」)。修正：正面回应 how to best handle the relationship between teachers and students, 改成 To handle this relationship well, both sides should respect each other and communicate honestly. (给出具体做法)。

堆友好客气的空口号

反面示例（空洞）：Be nice. Be friendly. Be kind to each other. (只有口号，无展开)。修正：Students should communicate honestly with teachers; for instance, asking questions after class clears up misunderstandings. (主张+例证，做法落地)。

误当书信加称呼落款

反面示例（文体错）：Dear Teacher, I am writing to tell you how to handle our relationship... Yours, Li Ming (加了称呼落款)。修正：本题是 a short essay, 直接以议论文首句开篇，如 The relationship between teachers and students lies at the heart of effective learning. (无称呼、无署名)。

each other respect 式硬译

反面示例（中式英语）：Teacher and student should each other respect and much communication. (语序、搭配都错)。修正：Teachers and students should show mutual respect and communicate with each other. (用 mutual respect / communicate with 等地道搭配)。

英语四级 2017年12月·第2套 · 全卷构成

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

2017年12月·第2套 英语四级听力真题原文与答案解析

PAPER & KEY • 听力题和解析

听力题和解析

本卷全部 25 题的标准答案与完整录音文字稿由懒笔记基于2017年12月·第2套 英语四级听力原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面层级：Part/Section 标题与各节 Directions 照原卷排印——真实听力考卷只印选项，题干由录音念出。其下按录音篇目逐篇排印：每篇先给完整录音文字稿（逐段中译），再逐题给出卷面题目与该题解析（题目、翻译、答案、定位、信号、替换与排除）。

真题卷第2套(2017-12) • 四级

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

Part II

Listening Comprehension

(25 minutes)

Section A

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

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

¹ A New Jersey black bear that walks upright on its two back legs and has become a social media darling has re-emerged and has been captured on video months after its last sighting. The bear named Pedals was spotted in the town of Oak Ridge. In a video posted to Facebook featuring the bear, it appeared to be in relatively good health and was moving quickly. Pedals apparently has an injured leg or paw that doesn't allow it to walk comfortably on all fours according to experts. Lawrence Hajna, spokesman for the state Department of Environmental Protection, said officials expect the bear to make it through next winter. The bear first gained fame after it was spotted wandering around neighborhoods and was caught on videos that were posted on social media and shown on national television. Last year, supporters pushed for Pedals to be moved to a shelter, but New Jersey officials have said they won't allow the bear to be captured and transferred to the facility "The bear would do better in its natural habitat and the agency would step in if its condition deteriorated," they said.

新泽西州一只用两条后腿直立行走的黑熊已成为社交媒体宠儿,在最后一次被目击数月后再次出现并被拍摄到视频。这只名为Pedals的熊在Oak Ridge镇被发现。在一段发布到Facebook上的视频中,这只熊看起来健康状况相对良好,移动迅速。据专家称,Pedals显然有一条受伤的腿或爪子,使它无法舒适地四脚行走。州

环境保护部发言人Lawrence Hajna表示,官员们预计这只熊能够熬过下一个冬天。这只熊最初成名是因为它被发现在居民区徘徊,并被拍摄成视频发布到社交媒体上并在全美电视台播出。去年,支持者们推动将Pedals转移到底护所,但新泽西州官员表示他们不会允许捕获这只熊并将其转移到该设施。他们说:'这只熊在其自然栖息地会过得更好,如果其状况恶化,该机构会介入。'

1. A) It tries to entertain its audience.
- B) It tries to look into the distance.
- C) It wants to catch people's attention.
- D) It has got one of its limbs injured.

【题目】 What is the probable reason the bear walks upright on its back legs?

【翻译】 这只熊用后腿直立行走的可能原因是什么?

- A) 它试图取悦观众。 B) 它试图眺望远处。 C) 它想要吸引人们的注意。
D) 它有一条肢体受伤了。

【答案】 D (细节题) It has got one of its limbs injured.

【定位】 Pedals apparently has an injured leg or paw that doesn't allow it to walk comfortably on all fours according to experts.

据专家说, Pedals 似乎有一条腿或一只爪子受了伤, 使它无法舒服地四肢着地行走。

【信号】 **apparently + according to experts 引出缘由。** 这句靠 apparently (似乎、看来) 和 according to experts (据专家说) 两处信号把"原因"亮出来: 新闻交代某现象的可能原因时, 常用"似乎、据专家"这种推测口吻, 听到它就该锁定其所在句。

【替换】 has an injured leg or paw ↔ **has got one of its limbs injured**
leg or paw 概括为 limb

【排除】 A) **未提及**

It tries to entertain its audience. 听起来合理(它确实成了网红), 但原文从没说它"直立是为了娱乐观众", 只说因受伤才直立, 娱乐是观众的反应、不是它的动机, 属凭印象的过度联想。

B)

It tries to look into the distance. 把直立解释成"想看远处", 原文通篇没有任何"看远"的表述, 是凭"动物站起来大概为了望远"的常识硬编的原因。

C)

It wants to catch people's attention. 与原文"它确实吸引了关注、成了网红"语义沾边, 所以诱人; 但题问的是"直立行走的原因", 吸引注意是结果不是原因, 盗用了原文"走红、被关注"的语义来答非所问。

借用原文: has become a social media darling

2. A) It was spotted by animal protection officials.
B) It was filmed by a local television reporter.
C) Its videos were posted on social media.
D) Its picture won a photography prize.

【题目】 How is the bear first known to the public?

【翻译】 这只熊最初是如何为公众所知的?

- A) 它被动物保护官员发现了。 B) 它被当地电视台记者拍摄了。
C) 它的视频被发布在社交媒体上。 D) 它的照片赢得了摄影奖。

【答案】 C (细节题) Its videos were posted on social media.

【定位】 The bear first gained fame after it was spotted wandering around neighborhoods and was caught on videos that were posted on social media and shown on national television.

这只熊最初出名，是在它被发现于各个街区游荡、并被拍成视频、视频发到社交媒体上又在全国电视上播出之后。

【信号】 first gained fame 直接对应题干 first known。答案句以 first gained fame (最初出名) 开头，与题干 first known to the public 严丝合缝对应，这个"first"就是定位信号：题干问"最先"，原文哪句带 first，哪句就是答案句。

【替换】 caught on videos that were posted on social media ↔ Its videos were posted on social media
近乎同句的途径对应
first gained fame ↔ Its videos were posted on social media.
first gained fame 锁定该途径为"最先"

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

It was spotted by animal protection officials. 借了原文反复出现的 officials 一词来骗听感，但原文里"被发现"的是 spotted wandering around neighborhoods (在街区被发现)，officials 只是后文谈"是否转移它"的环保官员，并非"最先发现它的人"，把后文官员安到"最初出名"上，属张冠李戴。

借用原文：Lawrence Hajna, spokesman for the state Department of Environmental Protection

B) 偷换概念

It was filmed by a local television reporter. 盗用原文 shown on national television (在全国电视上播出) 的"television"来诱选，但原文是 national (全国) 电视、且只说"播出"不是"被本地记者拍摄"；选项把"national"偷换成"local"、把"播出"偷换成"记者拍摄"，且电视只是社媒之后的途径、非"最先"，双重不符。

借用原文：shown on national television

D) 未提及

Its picture won a photography prize. 说它"照片得了摄影奖"，原文通篇只字未提任何奖项，是凭"网红动物大概拿过奖"的想象编出来的，原文无对应。

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

¹ It's not your imagination. Traffic in the US is actually getting worse. Americans drove more miles last year than any other year on record. The US Department of Transportation says Americans drove nearly 3,150 billion miles last year. That's about the same distance as 337 round trips from Earth to Pluto. The previous record was 3,003 billion miles in 2007, before the economic recession and high gas prices. The traffic increase comes at the same time as gas prices drop significantly. The current average gas price in the US is \$1.71 per gallon. A year ago it was \$2.31 per gallon and was often much higher in recent years. A transportation expert told the reporter that job growth likely plays a part as well, along with some people driving longer distances to and from work, and so all this means more traffic jams on the road. The Texas A&M Travel Institute found that rush-hour travelers spent an extra 42 hours on the road last year because of travel delays. Now, that is depressing.

这不是你的错觉。美国的交通状况确实在恶化。去年美国人的驾驶里程超过了有记录以来的任何一年。美国交通部表示，去年美国人的驾驶里程接近31500亿英里。这大约相当于从地球到冥王星往返337次的距离。此前的记录是2007年的30030亿英里，当时正值经济衰退和油价高企之前。交通量增加的同时，油价大幅下降。目前美国的平均油价为每加仑1.71美元。一年前是每加仑2.31美元，近年来往往更高。一位交通专家告诉记者，就业增长可能也起到了一定作用，加之一些人上下班的驾驶距离更长，所有这些都意味着路上出现更多交通拥堵。Texas A&M交通研究所发现，去年高峰时段的出行者因交通延误在路上额外花费了42小时。这确实令人沮丧。

3. A) The distance travelled.
B) The incidence of road accidents.
C) The spending on gas.
D) The number of people travelling.

【题目】 What new record did the American drivers set last year?

【翻译】 美国司机去年创下了什么新纪录？

A) 行驶里程。 B) 交通事故发生率。 C) 汽油支出。 D) 出行人数。

【答案】 A (细节题) The distance travelled.

【定位】 Americans drove more miles last year than any other year on record. The US Department of Transportation says Americans drove nearly 3,150 billion miles last year.

去年美国人开车行驶的里程比有记录以来的任何一年都多。美国交通部称，去年美国人开车行驶了将近 31500 亿英里。

【信号】 纪录信号 **more...than any other year on record**。答案信号是『创纪录』的措辞 Americans drove more miles last year than any other year on record——more miles than any other year (比任何一年都多) 就是『打破纪录』，紧跟它的量是 miles (里程)，这句即答案句。

【替换】 drove more miles last year than any other year on record ↔ **The distance travelled.**
miles 概括为 distance travelled

【排除】 B) 未提及

The incidence of road accidents. (交通事故率) 录音里压根没出现——通篇讲的是里程、油价、堵车，没有一句涉及『事故』，属凭话题想当然的未提及项。

C) 原词陷阱

The spending on gas. 勾住录音里真念到的 gas 一词，制造『听到 gas 就想选』的诱惑；但原文说 gas prices drop significantly (油价大幅下降)，油价是在跌、且创纪录的是里程不是油费，答非所问。

借用原文：gas prices drop significantly

D) 偷换概念

The number of people travelling. 借了录音满篇的『出行/开车』话题来诱选；但原文创纪录的句子 Americans drove more miles last year 强调的是『英里数 (距离)』多，不是『出行人数』多，把『距离的纪录』偷换成了『人数的纪录』。

借用原文：Americans drove more miles last year

-
4. A) Fewer people are commuting.
B) Gas consumption is soaring.
C) Job growth is slowing down.
D) Rush-hour traffic is worsening.

【题目】 What is depressing according to the speaker?

【翻译】 根据说话者所说，什么事情令人沮丧？

- A) 通勤人数减少。 B) 汽油消耗量激增。 C) 就业增长放缓。
D) 高峰时段交通状况恶化。

【答案】 D (细节题) Rush-hour traffic is worsening.

【定位】 The Texas A&M Travel Institute found that rush-hour travelers spent an extra 42 hours on the road last year because of travel delays. Now, that is depressing.

得克萨斯农工大学交通研究所发现，由于交通延误，高峰期的出行者去年在路上多花了 42 个小时。这真叫人沮丧。

【信号】 情绪落点 that is depressing 回指上一句。 答案信号是结尾的情绪词 that is depressing——that 回指紧挨着的上一句 rush-hour travelers spent an extra 42 hours on the road last year because of travel delays (高峰出行者多耗 42 小时)，所以令人沮丧的就是『高峰期路上耗时变多、堵车加剧』。

【替换】 rush-hour travelers spent an extra 42 hours on the road ↔ **Rush-hour traffic is worsening.**

多耗时=交通在恶化，详述换概括

because of travel delays ↔ **Rush-hour traffic is worsening.**

travel delays 印证 traffic worsening

【排除】 A) 与原文相反

Fewer people are commuting. 说『通勤的人变少』，但原文讲的是 some people driving longer distances to and from work（有人上下班开得更远）、整体里程创纪录，路上是更挤而非更空，方向正好相反。

借用原文：some people driving longer distances to and from work

B) 原词陷阱

Gas consumption is soaring. 勾住录音念到的 gas；但原文只说 gas prices drop significantly（油价大降），讲的是『油价下跌』，从没说『油耗飙升』，且 depressing 也不是冲着油来的，答非所问。

借用原文：gas prices drop significantly

C) 原词陷阱

Job growth is slowing down. 偷了录音原句里的 job growth；但原文是 job growth likely plays a part，说就业增长是导致开车变多的一个原因（即就业在增长），并非『放缓』，也不是 depressing 所指，方向与考点都不对。

借用原文：job growth likely plays a part

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

1 A 16-year-old asked a stranger at a grocery store to buy him and his mother some food in exchange for carrying man's groceries to his car. What happened next will pull at your heartstrings. A wonderful bond formed between the two, and within a couple of weeks, the stranger, named White, helped raise \$190,000 on a website to support the Memphis teenager and his disabled mother. "When Chauncy approached me, it just pulled at my heart," White said. "Here comes Chauncy, just trying to get food for him and his mom off the grace of other people. When I looked at him and saw what he was doing and what he was asking for, I said he was my hero." "Chauncy is a top student who is doing his best to make it in a world with no money and very few resources." White explained on the crowd funding site. He wants to work and help his mother financially. "It's so rare that we get an opportunity to affect so much change on one life." White wrote. "I cannot thank you enough for caring about Chauncy. This is his big chance, and you're making it possible."

一名16岁少年在杂货店请求一位陌生人为他和母亲购买食物，作为交换他会帮这位男士把购物袋搬到车上。接下来发生的事情将触动你的心弦。两人之间形成了美好的情谊，在几周之内，这位名叫White的陌生人在一个网站上帮助筹集了19万美元来支持这位孟菲斯少年和他残疾的母亲。"当Chauncy向我求助时，这深深触动了我的心，"White说。"Chauncy来了，他只是想靠别人的恩惠为他和母亲获得食物。当我看着他，看到他在做什么以及他的请求时，我说他是我的英雄。" "Chauncy是一名优秀学生，在一个没有金钱和资源极其匮乏的世界里竭尽全力生存，"White在众筹网站上解释道。他想工作并在经济上帮助母亲。"我们很少有机会能对一个人的生活产生如此大的改变，"White写道。"我无法充分感谢你们对Chauncy的关心。这是他的重大机会，而你们正在让它成为可能。

5. A) He told a stranger the sad story about himself.
B) He helped a stranger to carry groceries to his car.
C) He went up to a stranger and pulled at his sleeves.
D) He washed a stranger's car in return for some food.

【题目】 What did teenager Chauncy do at the grocery store to get some food?

【翻译】 少年Chauncy在杂货店做了什么来获取一些食物?

- A) 他向一个陌生人讲述了自己的悲惨故事。 B) 他帮助一个陌生人把杂货搬到他的车上。
C) 他走向一个陌生人并拉扯他的袖子。 D) 他给一个陌生人洗车以换取一些食物。

【答案】 B (细节题) He helped a stranger to carry groceries to his car.

【定位】 A 16-year-old asked a stranger at a grocery store to buy him and his mother some food in exchange for carrying man's groceries to his car.

一个 16 岁的少年请杂货店里的一位陌生人给他和妈妈买点吃的，作为交换，他帮这位陌生人把杂货搬到车上。

【信号】 in exchange for 点出交换条件。答案信号是 in exchange for (作为交换)：题干问“为换取食物他做了什么”，原文用 in exchange for 紧接着说出他付出的那个动作 carrying man's groceries to his car，交换关系词之后的动作就是答案所在。

【替换】 carrying man's groceries to his car ↔ carry groceries to his car

动名词转动词原形，措辞基本同形

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

原文有 pull at your heartstrings、it just pulled at my heart，A 项 told a stranger the sad story about himself 借这股“煽情”的味道编出“讲悲伤故事”，但原文从没说他讲故事，只说他开口请求买食物。

借用原文：it just pulled at my heart

C) 原词陷阱

原文反复出现 pull at your heartstrings 里的 pull at，C 项 pulled at his sleeves 把这个 pull at 嫁接到“拉袖子”上，制造“听到 pull at 就想选”的诱惑，可原文 pull at 的宾语是 heartstrings/heart (打动人心)，与拉袖子毫不相干。

借用原文：pull at your heartstrings

D) 原词陷阱

原文出现 carrying man's groceries to his car 里的 car，D 项 washed a stranger's car in return for some food 借这个 car 编出“洗车换食物”，并把 in exchange 偷换成 in return 显得很像，但他做的是搬杂货不是洗车。

借用原文：carrying man's groceries to his car

6. A) He ordered a lot of food for his family.
B) He gave him a job at his own company.
C) He raised a large sum of money for him.
D) He offered him a scholarship for college.

【题目】 What did the stranger do for Chauncy?

【翻译】 这个陌生人为Chauncy做了什么?

- A) 他为Chauncy的家人订购了很多食物。 B) 他在自己的公司给了Chauncy一份工作。
C) 他为Chauncy筹集了一大笔钱。 D) 他为Chauncy提供了大学奖学金。

【答案】 C (细节题) He raised a large sum of money for him.

【定位】 A wonderful bond formed between the two, and within a couple of weeks, the stranger, named White, helped raise \$190,000 on a website to support the Memphis teenager and his disabled mother.

两人之间结下了美好的情谊，几周之内，这位名叫 White 的陌生人通过一个网站帮忙募集了 19 万美元，来资助这位孟菲斯少年和他残疾的母亲。

【信号】 数额 \$190,000 标出关键事实。 答案信号是出现了具体钱数 raise \ \$190,000 on a website: 新闻里一旦报出金额，往往就是考点，紧扣题干"陌生人做了什么"，这句正说他募了一大笔钱。

【替换】 helped raise \ \$190,000 on a website ↔ **raised a large sum of money for him**

具体金额概括为 a large sum of money

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

原文有 buy...some food、his disabled mother 之类与吃饭、家人相关的词，A 项 ordered a lot of food for his family 借 food 和 family 编出"为他家订一堆吃的"，但陌生人做的是募钱，不是替他订餐。

借用原文: buy him and his mother some food

B) 张冠李戴

原文后面提到 He wants to work and help his mother financially 里的 work, B 项 gave him a job at his own company 顺着 work 联想出"给他一份工作"，但那是 Chauncy 自己想去做，不是陌生人给了他工作。

借用原文: He wants to work and help his mother financially

D) 原词陷阱

原文称 Chauncy 是 a top student\ (尖子生\), D 项 offered him a scholarship for college 借"学生上大学"的联想编出"给他大学奖学金"，可原文只字未提奖学金，陌生人做的是募款。

借用原文: Chauncy is a top student

7. A) He works hard to support his family.
B) He is an excellent student at school.
C) He is very good at making up stories.
D) He has been disabled since boyhood.

【题目】 What do we learn about Chauncy?

【翻译】 关于Chauncy我们了解到什么?

- A) 他努力工作养活家人。 B) 他在学校是一名优秀的学生。 C) 他非常擅长编造故事。
D) 他从童年起就一直是残疾人。

【答案】 B (细节题) He is an excellent student at school.

【定位】 Chauncy is a top student who is doing his best to make it in a world with no money and very few resources.

Chauncy 是一名尖子生，他在一个没有钱、几乎没有资源的环境里竭尽全力地想要出人头地。

【信号】 is a top student 直接给出身份判断。 答案信号是一句直接的身份判断 Chauncy is a top student: 题干问"关于他我们了解到什么", 原文用"Chauncy is..."这种主系表结构正面给出对他的定性, 这类直接定性句就是答案落点。

【替换】 a top student ↔ an excellent student

top 与 excellent 同义替换

【排除】 A) 过度推断

原文有 He wants to work and help his mother financially\ (他想工作来帮补母亲\), A 项 He works hard to support his family 借这层意思说成"他努力工作养家", 但原文是"他想要去工作"的意愿, 并非已经在辛苦养家, 程度被拔高了。

借用原文: He wants to work and help his mother financially

C) 与原文相反

录音开头有 What happened next will pull at your heartstrings 这类"故事"氛围, C 项 He is very good at making up stories 借 story 反过来说他"很会编故事", 与原文对他正面的评价完全相反, 是抹黑式干扰。

借用原文: What happened next will pull at your heartstrings

D) 张冠李戴

原文 to support the Memphis teenager and his disabled mother 里 disabled 修饰的是母亲, D 项 He has been disabled since boyhood 把"残疾"安到 Chauncy 身上, 制造"听到 disabled 就想选"的陷阱, 可残疾的是他妈妈, 不是他。

借用原文: his disabled mother

Section B

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

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

1 M: That was my last economics lecture of the week. And here is the weekend again.

M: 这是我这周最后一节经济学课了。又到周末了。

2 W: What are you up to tonight? I was just wondering if we could try out the new restaurant on Charles Street, then go on to Queen Victoria for a drink.

W: 你今晚打算做什么? 我在想我们能不能去Charles Street那家新餐厅试试, 然后去Queen Victoria喝一杯。

3 M: Sorry, I am heading home this weekend for my brother's 18th birthday.

M: 抱歉, 我这个周末要回家给我弟弟过18岁生日。

4 W: Oh, that's great.

W: 哦, 那太好了。

5 M: All my relatives are gonna be there, as well as my brother's horrible friends of course. Listen, why don't you come along? Mom would be absolutely delighted to see you again. She is always asking after you.

M: 我所有的亲戚都会来, 当然还有我弟弟那些讨厌的朋友。听着, 你为什么不一起来呢? 妈妈再见到你肯定会特别高兴。她总是问起你。

6 W: Yes, I'd love to see her too.

W: 是啊, 我也很想见她。

7 M: So please, do come. It'll be great. And besides, with Jonathan's wild gang to contend with, I'd really welcome an ally.

M: 那就请一定要来。会很棒的。而且, 要应付Jonathan那帮狂野的家伙,我真的需要一个盟友。

8 W: That sounds tempting. But I won't be ready till 5:00, as I've got my statistics seminar now. What time are you heading off?

W: 听起来很诱人。但我要到5点才能准备好, 因为我现在有统计学研讨课。你打算什么时候出发?

9 M: Well, I was going to leave right away. However, I can hang around for you if you like. It just means that I'll need to change my ticket.

M: 嗯, 我本来打算马上就走。不过如果你愿意的话, 我可以等你。只是我需要改一下车票。

10 W: But would that be too much trouble for you?

W: 但这会不会太麻烦你了?

11 M: No, not at all. I'll go to the station first, and see if I can get tickets for us on the 6:30 train. Then, you can drive me there. I'll text you when it's done.

M: 不, 完全不会。我先去车站, 看看能不能买到我们6点半那趟车的票。然后你开车送我过去。办好了我发消息给你。

12 W: Brilliant. Are you absolutely positive it's okay? I wouldn't want to impose.

W: 太好了。你确定真的可以吗? 我不想给你添麻烦。

13 M: Don't worry. You are most welcome to join our party. And as I always say, the more, the merrier.

M: 别担心。非常欢迎你参加我们的聚会。而且就像我常说的, 人越多越热闹。

14 W: Look, I'd better go, or I'll be late. So I'll meet you down at the station around 6:00?

W: 听着, 我得走了, 不然要迟到了。那我6点左右在车站那儿见你?

15 M: Fine, see you later.

M: 好的, 回头见。

8. A) Attended an economics lecture.

B) Taken a walk on Charles Street.

C) Had a drink at Queen Victoria.

D) Had dinner at a new restaurant.

【题目】 What has the man just done?

【翻译】 这位男士刚刚做了什么?

A) 参加了一场经济学讲座。 B) 在Charles Street散了步。

c) 在Queen Victoria喝了一杯。 D) 在一家新餐厅吃了晚饭。

【答案】 A (细节题) Attended an economics lecture.

【定位】 That was my last economics lecture of the week. And here is the weekend again.

那是我这周最后一节经济学课。周末又到了。

【信号】 开篇自述刚结束某事。 对话第一句男士就交代 That was my last economics lecture of the week, That was (那刚是) 正是 "刚结束某事" 的信号, 开篇第一句直陈自己刚上完课, 即答案句。

【替换】 my last economics lecture of the week ↔ **Attended an economics lecture.**

名词短语换成动作句

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

Charles Street 确实在录音里出现，但那是女士提议 try out the new restaurant on Charles Street 要去的地方，不是男士已经做的散步，是 "听到地名就想选" 的原词陷阱。

借用原文：try out the new restaurant on Charles Street

C) 原词陷阱

Had a drink at Queen Victoria. 里的喝酒、Queen Victoria 出自女士的提议 go on to Queen Victoria for a drink，是 "还没做、只是建议" 的事，且并非男士刚做的，原词诱选。

借用原文：go on to Queen Victoria for a drink

D) 原词陷阱

Had dinner at a new restaurant. 的新餐厅吃饭来自女士 try out the new restaurant on Charles Street 的提议，同样是 "提议、未发生"，更不是男士刚做的，靠 restaurant 原词诱选。

借用原文：try out the new restaurant on Charles Street

-
9. A) Treat a college friend to dinner.
B) Make preparations for a seminar.
C) Attend his brother's birthday party.
D) Visit some of his high school friends.

【题目】 What is the man going to do this weekend?

【翻译】 这位男士这个周末打算做什么？

- A) 请一位大学朋友吃晚饭。 B) 为一场研讨会做准备。 C) 参加他哥哥的生日聚会。
D) 拜访他的一些高中朋友。

【答案】 C (细节题) Attend his brother's birthday party.

【定位】 Sorry, I am heading home this weekend for my brother's 18th birthday.

抱歉，我这周末要回家，参加我弟弟的 18 岁生日。

【信号】 我这周末要回家。男士用 I am heading home this weekend for my brother's 18th birthday, I am heading home this weekend 是明确的将来计划信号，且与题干 this weekend 对上，即答案句。

【替换】 heading home this weekend for my brother's 18th birthday ↔

Attend his brother's birthday party.

回家过生日 = 参加生日派对

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

Treat a college friend to dinner. 的请客吃饭，录音并无男士请大学同学吃饭一说；dinner、friend 只是和女士提议的吃饭、对话里的朋友字眼擦边，属拼词诱选。

借用原文：try out the new restaurant on Charles Street

B) 张冠李戴

Make preparations for a seminar. 的研讨会确实在录音里被女士提到 I've got my statistics seminar now，但那是女士现在要上的研讨课，不是男士周末的计划，张冠李戴。

借用原文：I've got my statistics seminar now

D) 偷换概念

Visit some of his high school friends. 把男士回家的目的偷换成 "看高中同学"。录音里提到的是弟弟和弟弟的朋友 my brother's horrible friends，并非男士自己的高中朋友，偷换概念。

借用原文：my brother's horrible friends

-
10. A) Gather statistics for his lecture.
B) Throw a surprise birthday party.
C) Meet with Jonathan's friends on the weekend.
D) Join him in his brother's birthday celebration.

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

【翻译】 这位男士请这位女士做什么？

- A) 为他的讲座收集统计数据。 B) 举办一个惊喜生日派对。
C) 周末与Jonathan的朋友们见面。 D) 加入他哥哥的生日庆祝活动。

【答案】 D (细节题) Join him in his brother's birthday celebration.

【定位】 Listen, why don't you come along? Mom would be absolutely delighted to see you again.
对了，你不如一起来吧？妈妈再见到你一定会特别高兴。

【信号】 why don't you 发出邀请。 男士说 why don't you come along, why don't you (你何不.....) 是典型的邀请/建议句式，正是发出请求的信号，后文 do come 再次强化，即答案句。

【替换】 why don't you come along ↔ **Join him in his brother's birthday celebration.**
come along=join him

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

Gather statistics for his lecture. 把 statistics 和 lecture 两个原词拼在一起。录音里 statistics 出自女士的 statistics seminar、lecture 出自男士开头的经济课，二者本不相干，纯拼词陷阱，男士从未让女士去搜集数据。

借用原文：I've got my statistics seminar now

B) 过度推断

Throw a surprise birthday party. 借 birthday party 话题词加戏。录音只说回家过弟弟的生日，从没提 "举办惊喜派对"，throw a surprise party 是无中生有的拔高。

借用原文：my brother's 18th birthday

C) 偷换概念

Meet with Jonathan's friends on the weekend. 利用 Jonathan (即弟弟) 和 weekend 原词。录音里 Jonathan's wild gang 是男士要应付的 "麻烦对象"，他请女士来当 an ally 帮手，并非请女士专门去 "见弟弟的朋友"，偷换了请求的内容。

借用原文：with Jonathan's wild gang to contend with, I'd really welcome an ally

11. A) By car.

B) By train.

C) By taxi.

D) By bus.

【题目】 How would they go to the man's home?

【翻译】 他们会怎样去这位男士家？

A) 开车。 B) 坐火车。 C) 坐出租车。 D) 坐公交车。

【答案】 B (细节题) By train.

【定位】 I'll go to the station first, and see if I can get tickets for us on the 6:30 train. Then, you can drive me there.

我先去车站，看能不能买到我们俩 6 点半那班火车的票。然后你可以开车送我去车站。

【信号】 买火车票去目的地。 男士说 get tickets for us on the 6:30 train，去男士家 (目的地) 靠的是火车票 on the 6:30 train；后半句 you can drive me there 的开车只是送到车站，there 指车站、非男士家，要分清两段路分用两种工具，火车才是去家的方式。

【替换】 tickets for us on the 6:30 train ↔ **By train.**

买火车票=坐火车去

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

By car. 盗用 you can drive me there 的开车，但 drive me there 是女士开车把男士送到车站这一段，there 指车站，去男士家 (目的地) 的方式不是 car，混淆了 "哪段路"。

借用原文：you can drive me there

C) 未提及 By taxi. 的出租车，录音通篇没出现，属凭空设置的干扰项。

D) 未提及 By bus. 的公交车录音同样从未提及，是凑数的干扰项。

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

1 M: Hi, Jane. How is everything going?

M: 嗨,Jane。一切都好吗?

2 W: So far so good. I've just finished my last exam.

W: 目前为止还不错。我刚考完最后一门考试。

3 M: Good, the term is coming to an end. Do you think we should take a holiday overseas to relax and have fun? I've saved my tips for my waiter job these past few months and I should have enough by July.

M: 好啊,学期快结束了。你觉得我们要不要出国度假放松一下玩玩?我这几个月做服务员攒了不少小费,到七月应该够了。

4 W: Yes, that's a wonderful idea. I've got a little put-aside for a rainy day, but I might need to earn a little more before we go. By the way, what's it like working in a restaurant?

W: 好啊,这主意太棒了。我也存了点钱以备不时之需,不过去之前我可能还得再挣点。对了,在餐厅工作怎么样?

5 M: Well, it's really tough, as working a ten-hour shift is like hell. I am not sure if it'll suit you, but it's pretty cool if your bosses are right. Do you think we should invite some others to come along?

M: 嗯,真的挺累的,上十个小时的班简直像地狱一样。我不确定适不适合你,不过要是老板人好的话还挺不错的。你觉得我们要不要叫上其他人一起去?

6 W: Yes. We could ask Tom and Tracy if they are interested. I haven't been abroad for a long while. And it would be great to go somewhere by the sea. I can't wait. And, if Tom goes, we could go sailing. He has a lot of experience with boats. And it'll work out a lot cheaper to hire one if there's more of us to share the cost.

W: 好啊。我们可以问问Tom和Tracy有没有兴趣。我好久没出国了。能去海边的地方就太好了。我都等不及了。而且,如果Tom去的话,我们可以去航海。他开船很有经验。要是人多一起分摊费用的话,租船会便宜很多。

7 M: So, that's a plan. We will save as much as we can and go sailing next July. Let's say Spain, or anywhere cheap we'll find.

M: 那就这么定了。我们尽量多攒点钱,明年七月去航海。就去西班牙吧,或者我们能找到的任何便宜的地方。

8 W: OK. But, first we'd better contact Tom and Tracy and see if they are up for it. If not, it'll be back to the drawing board.

W: 好的。不过,我们得先联系Tom和Tracy,看他们愿不愿意。如果不行的话,就得重新计划了。

12. A) Taking a vacation abroad.
B) Reviewing for his last exam.
C) Saving enough money for a rainy day.
D) Finding a better way to earn money.

【题目】 What does the man think of doing?

【翻译】 男士在考虑做什么？

- A) 去国外度假。 B) 为他的最后一场考试复习。 C) 存足够的钱以备不时之需。
D) 找一个更好的赚钱方式。

【答案】 A (细节题) Taking a vacation abroad.

【定位】 Do you think we should take a holiday overseas to relax and have fun?

你觉得我们要不要去海外度个假，放松一下、找点乐子？

【信号】 提建议句 Do you think we should...。答案句靠「提议信号」锁定：Do you think we should take a holiday overseas 是男方主动抛出的建议，What does the man think of doing 问的正是他提议的事，建议句即落点。

【替换】 take a holiday overseas ↔ Taking a vacation abroad

holiday=vacation、overseas=abroad 同义替换

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

B 借了原文 I've just finished my last exam. 里的 exam 来诱选，但说这话的是女方、且是「已经考完」，根本不是男方在考虑复习。听到 exam 就选 B 正中陷阱。

借用原文：I've just finished my last exam.

C) 张冠李戴

C 用了原文 I've got a little put-aside for a rainy day 里的 rainy day 来骗人，但「存钱以备不时之需」是女方说的、且不是男方在「考虑做的事」。把女方的话安到男方头上即错。

借用原文：I've got a little put-aside for a rainy day

D) 原词陷阱

D 借了原文 I might need to earn a little more 里的 earn 来诱选，但说「还得多挣点」的是女方、且是为攒旅费，男方在考虑的是去度假而非「找更好的挣钱办法」。

借用原文：I might need to earn a little more

-
13. A) Preparing for his final exams.
B) Negotiating with his boss for a raise.
C) Working part time as a waiter.
D) Helping the woman with her courses.

【题目】 What has the man been doing for the past few months?

【翻译】过去几个月男士一直在做什么？

- A) 为期末考试做准备。 B) 与老板协商加薪。 C) 做兼职服务员。
D) 帮助女士学习课程。

【答案】C (细节题) Working part time as a waiter.

【定位】I've saved my tips for my waiter job these past few months and I should have enough by July.
这几个月我把当服务员挣的小费都存起来了，到七月应该就够了。

【信号】时间状语 **these past few months**。答案句靠时间信号锁定：these past few months 与
题干 for the past few months 完全呼应，紧挨它的 my waiter job 就是男方这几个月在做
的事。

【替换】my waiter job these past few months ↔ **Working part time as a waiter**
waiter job 详述为 working part time as a waiter

【排除】A) **张冠李戴**

A 借了原文 I've just finished my last exam. 的 exam，但这是女方说自己考完了，不是男
方「这几个月在备考」。说话人和事情都不对。

借用原文：I've just finished my last exam.

B) **原词陷阱**

B 用了原文 if your bosses are right 里的 boss 来诱选，但男方只是说老板人好不好，从没
提「找老板谈加薪」。听到 boss 就选正中陷阱。

借用原文：if your bosses are right

D) **未提及**

D 说男方在帮女方学课程，录音里两人只谈度假、打工、出海，从没提男方辅导女方功课，
属凭空捏造。

14. A) Finish her term paper.

B) Save enough money.

C) Learn a little bit of Spanish.

D) Ask her parents' permission.

【题目】What does the woman say she needs to do before departure?

【翻译】女士说她出发前需要做什么？

- A) 完成她的学期论文。 B) 存够钱。 C) 学一点西班牙语。 D) 征得父母的同意。

【答案】B (细节题) Save enough money.

【定位】I've got a little put-aside for a rainy day, but I might need to earn a little more before we go.
我存了一点钱以备不时之需，但出发前我可能还得再多挣一点。

【信号】转折 **but** 加 **need to** 表态。答案句靠双重信号锁定：but I might need to earn a little
more before we go 既有转折 but 后才出真意，又有 need to 直接表态「我还得...」，
before we go 正对应题干 before departure，三者叠合即落点。

【替换】 I might need to earn a little more before we go ↔ **Save enough money**

earn more 概括为 save enough money

【排除】 A) **未提及**

A 说要完成学期论文，看似与原文 I've just finished my last exam. 的学期话题沾边，但女方说的是「已考完最后一门」，从没提还有 term paper 要写，属借学期话题编造。

借用原文：I've just finished my last exam.

C) **过度推断**

C 借了原文 Let's say Spain 里的西班牙来诱选「学点西班牙语」，但录音从没提任何人要学西语，是从目的地过度联想出来的。

借用原文：Let's say Spain

D) **未提及**

D 说要先问父母同意，录音里两人只谈攒钱、约朋友、联系 Tom 和 Tracy，从没提征求父母许可，属凭空捏造。

15. A) He has rich sailing experience.

B) He speaks Spanish fluently.

C) He is also eager to go to Spain.

D) He is easy to get along with.

【题目】 **Why does the woman want to invite Tom?**

【翻译】 女士为什么想邀请Tom?

A) 他有丰富的航海经验。 B) 他西班牙语说得很流利。 C) 他也很想去西班牙。

D) 他很好相处。

【答案】 **A** (细节题) He has rich sailing experience.

【定位】 And, if Tom goes, we could go sailing. He has a lot of experience with boats.

而且，要是 Tom 去，我们就能去航海了。他对船很有经验。

【信号】 **人名后紧跟的理由句 He has...**。答案句靠「理由信号」锁定：女方提到 Tom 后紧跟 He has a lot of experience with boats., 这句 He has... 正是她想邀 Tom 的理由所在，是 Why 题的标准落点。

【替换】 He has a lot of experience with boats ↔ **He has rich sailing experience**

experience with boats=rich sailing experience

【排除】 B) 过度推断

B 借了原文 Let's say Spain 的西班牙来诱选「他西语说得流利」，但录音从没说 Tom 会西班牙语，更没把它当成邀他的理由，属凭目的地编造。

借用原文：Let's say Spain

C) 张冠李戴

C 用了原文去西班牙的话题来诱选「他也很想去西班牙」，但「渴望去西班牙」是说话二人筹划的，录音没说这是 Tom 的态度、更不是邀他的理由。

借用原文：Let's say Spain

D) 未提及

D 说 Tom 好相处，是一句放之四海皆准的性格夸赞，录音里女方邀 Tom 只因他懂船，从没评价他好不好相处，属凭空添加。

Section C

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

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

1 Most people know Marie Curie was the first woman to win the Nobel Prize, and the first person to win it twice. However, few people know that she was also the mother of a Nobel Prize winner.

大多数人都知道玛丽·居里是第一位获得诺贝尔奖的女性，也是第一位两次获得诺贝尔奖的人。然而，很少有人知道她还是一位诺贝尔奖得主的母亲。

2 Irene Curie was born on September 12, 1897. At the age of 10, Irene's talents and interest in mathematics were apparent. Irene entered Seigne University in October, 1914, to prepare for her degree in mathematics and physics. When World War I began, she left Seigne University to help her mother, who was using X-ray facilities to help save the lives of wounded soldiers. Irene continued this work by developing X-ray facilities for military in France and Belgium. After the war she received a Military Medal for her work. In 1918, Irene became her mother's assistant at the Curie Institute. In December 1924, Frederic Joliot visited the Institute where he met Marie Curie. Frederic became one of her assistants and Irene taught him the techniques required to work with radioactivity. Irene and Frederic soon fell in love and got married on October 29, 1926. Their daughter was born in 1927 and their son in 1932.

伊雷娜·居里出生于1897年9月12日。在10岁时，伊雷娜在数学方面的天赋和兴趣就已经显现出来。1914年10月，伊雷娜进入塞维涅大学，为获得数学和物理学位做准备。第一次世界大战爆发后，她离开塞维涅大学去帮助她的母亲，当时她的母亲正在使用X射线设备帮助拯救受伤士兵的生命。伊雷娜通过为法国和比利时的军队开发X射线设备来继续这项工作。战后，她因这项工作获得了军功奖章。1918年，伊雷娜成为她母亲在居里研究所的助手。1924年12月，弗雷德里克·约里奥访问了该研究所，在那里他遇到了玛丽·居里。弗雷德

里克成为了她的助手之一,伊雷娜教授他从事放射性工作所需的技术。伊雷娜和弗雷德里克很快坠入爱河,并于1926年10月29日结婚。他们的女儿于1927年出生,儿子于1932年出生。

3 Like her mother, Irene combined family with career. Like her mother, Irene was awarded a Nobel Prize, along with her husband, Frederic, in 1935, for producing new radioactive elements. Unfortunately, also like her mother, she developed blood cancer because of her exposure to radiation. Irene Joliot-Curie died on March 17, 1956.

像她的母亲一样,伊雷娜将家庭与事业相结合。像她的母亲一样,伊雷娜于1935年与她的丈夫弗雷德里克一起因制造新的放射性元素而被授予诺贝尔奖。不幸的是,也像她的母亲一样,她因接触辐射而患上了血癌。伊雷娜·约里奥-居里于1956年3月17日去世。

16. A) She went to the same university as her mother.
B) She worked as a nurse in the First World War.
C) She won the Nobel Prize two times.
D) She was also a Nobel Prize winner.

【题目】 What does the speaker say about Marie Curie's daughter?

【翻译】 说话者关于玛丽·居里的女儿说了什么?

- A) 她上了和她母亲同一所大学。 B) 她在第一次世界大战中担任护士。
C) 她两次获得诺贝尔奖。 D) 她也是诺贝尔奖获得者。

【答案】 D (细节题) She was also a Nobel Prize winner.

【定位】 However, few people know that she was also the mother of a Nobel Prize winner.

然而,很少有人知道,她还是一位诺贝尔奖得主的母亲。

【信号】 转折 **However** 后才是真意。前半句先说人尽皆知的居里夫人本人, However, few people know 一转,重点落到"她还是一位诺贝尔奖得主的母亲"——即她女儿也得过诺贝尔奖。转折后的内容才是出题点。

【替换】 she was also the mother of a Nobel Prize winner ↔ **She was also a Nobel Prize winner.**

"诺奖得主的母亲"="女儿也是诺奖得主"

【排除】 A) 未提及

录音后文确实提到女儿 Irene 上的是 Sevigne University, 但从没说这与母亲是同一所大学, "与母亲同校"是凭空添加的, 属未提及式干扰。

借用原文: Irene entered Sevigne University

B) 原词陷阱

录音讲女儿在一战期间是"开发 X 光设备" (developing X-ray facilities for military), 并没说她当护士; 选项借一战这个真背景安了个"当护士"的假身份。

借用原文: When World War I began, she left Sevigne University to help her mother

C) 张冠李戴

录音 the first person to win it twice 说的是居里夫人本人两次获奖, 题目问的是女儿; 选项把母亲"得两次奖"的事实搬到女儿头上, 张冠李戴。

借用原文: the first person to win it twice

-
17. A) She fought bravely in a series of military operations.
B) She developed X-ray facilities for military hospitals.
C) She helped to set up several military hospitals.
D) She made donations to save wounded soldiers.

【题目】 For what was Irene Curie awarded a Military Medal?

【翻译】 伊雷娜·居里因何被授予军功勋章?

- A) 她在一系列军事行动中英勇作战。 B) 她为军队医院开发了X射线设施。
C) 她帮助建立了几所军队医院。 D) 她捐款救助受伤士兵。

【答案】 B (细节题) She developed X-ray facilities for military hospitals.

【定位】 Irene continued this work by developing X-ray facilities for military in France and Belgium. After the war she received a Military Medal for her work.

Irene 通过在法国和比利时为军队开发 X 光设备来延续这项工作。战后, 她因这项工作获得了一枚军功章。

【信号】 Medal 紧挨着 for her work。 题干关键物 Military Medal 在 she received a Military Medal for her work 出现, for her work 指代前一句的"开发 X 光设备", 前后两句紧贴、因果相连, 答案就在这"做了什么→因此得奖"的连续两句里。

【替换】 developing X-ray facilities for military in France and Belgium ↔

She developed X-ray facilities for military hospitals.

for military≈for military hospitals

【排除】 A) 未提及

录音从没说 Irene 上阵"英勇作战", 她做的是技术性的开发 X 光设备; 选项借战争背景虚构了"在一系列军事行动中英勇战斗", 录音无据。

借用原文: developing X-ray facilities for military in France and Belgium

C) 原词陷阱

选项 helped to set up several military hospitals 搬来与 B 共享的 military hospitals, 却把动作从"开发 X 光设备"偷换成"建立军队医院"; 录音说的是开发设备, 不是建医院。

借用原文: developing X-ray facilities for military in France and Belgium

D) 原词陷阱

录音里救助伤员靠的是 X 光设备 (to help save the lives of wounded soldiers 是母亲的工作背景), 并非"捐款"; 选项借 wounded soldiers 这个真场景安了个录音没有的"made donations"。

借用原文: to help save the lives of wounded soldiers

-
18. A) Both died of blood cancer.
B) Both fought in World War I.
C) Both won military medals.
D) Both married their assistants.

【题目】 In what way were Marie and Irene similar?

【翻译】 玛丽和伊雷娜在哪方面相似?

- A) 两人都死于血癌。 B) 两人都参加了第一次世界大战。 C) 两人都获得了军功勋章。
D) 两人都嫁给了自己的助手。

【答案】 A (细节题) Both died of blood cancer.

【定位】 Unfortunately, also like her mother, she developed blood cancer because of her exposure to radiation.

不幸的是, 同样像她母亲一样, 她由于受到辐射而患上了血癌。

【信号】 also like her mother 直点相同。 also like her mother 是再明白不过的"相同信号", 它后面跟的 developed blood cancer 就是母女共同点。第三段连用三次 like her mother 列共性, 本题问的就落在最后这处死因上。

【替换】 also like her mother, she developed blood cancer ↔ **Both died of blood cancer.**

"也像母亲一样患血癌" = "两人都患血癌"

【排除】 B) 过度推断

录音里一战时母女是用/开发 X 光设备救伤员 (developing X-ray facilities for military) , 不是"参战打仗"; 选项 Both fought in World War I. 借一战背景把"做战时医疗工作"夸成"都上阵作战"。

借用原文: developing X-ray facilities for military in France and Belgium

C) 张冠李戴

军功章 she received a Military Medal 录音只说 Irene (女儿) 一人获得, 从没说母亲也得过; 选项 Both won military medals. 把只属于女儿的事说成"两人都有"。

借用原文: After the war she received a Military Medal for her work

D) 张冠李戴

录音说女儿 Irene 嫁给了助手 Frederic (Frederic became one of her assistants、got married) , 但从没说母亲也嫁给自己的助手; 选项 Both married their assistants. 借 assistant 把女儿一人的婚事说成两人共有。

借用原文: Frederic became one of her assistants and Irene taught him the techniques

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

1 Have you ever heard of the Vikings? They were sea travelers from Norway. More than a thousand years ago, they made three important geographical discoveries.

你听说过维京人吗? 他们是来自挪威的海上旅行者。一千多年前, 他们做出了三项重要的地理发现。

2 The Vikings' first major discovery occurred in the ninth century. A man called Naddod was on his way from Norway to the Faroe Islands, north of England, when his ship was caught in a storm. The storm blew the ship west for several days. When the weather cleared, Naddod found himself on the coast of a new land. Later, Viking travelers named it Iceland.

维京人的第一次重大发现发生在九世纪。一个名叫Naddod的人在从挪威前往英格兰北部的法罗群岛途中, 他的船遭遇了风暴。风暴将船向西吹了好几天。当天气放晴时, Naddod发现自己来到了一片新大陆的海岸。后来, 维京旅行者将其命名为Iceland。

3 In 982, a Viking called Eric the Red sailed west in search of new land. Five hundred miles west of Iceland, he and his men reached an icy rocky mass of land. They sailed around it until they reached the western side. Here, they found some green areas, so they named the island Greenland.

982年, 一位名叫红色埃里克的维京人向西航行寻找新大陆。在Iceland以西五百英里处, 他和他的手下到达了一片冰冷多岩的陆地。他们绕着它航行直到到达西侧。在这里, 他们发现了一些绿色区域, 于是将这座岛命名为Greenland。

4 Then, in 1001, the Vikings made their most important discovery. The son of Eric the Red, named Leif Ericson, had heard rumors about land west of Greenland. He sailed west and soon found it. He and his men landed in three places. They called the first one Helluland, which means land of flat stones. The Vikings then sailed south and made their second landing. They named this place Markland. The third

landing was at a place they called Vinland. Leif Ericson and his men were the first Europeans to walk on the shores of North America, almost 500 years earlier than Columbus.

然后，在1001年，维京人做出了他们最重要的发现。红色埃里克儿子，名叫Leif Ericson，听说了关于Greenland以西有陆地的传闻。他向西航行，很快就找到了它。他和他的手下在三个地方登陆。他们把第一个地方叫做Helluland，意思是平石之地。维京人随后向南航行并进行了第二次登陆。他们将这个地方命名为Markland。第三次登陆是在一个他们称为Vinland的地方。Leif Ericson和他的手下是第一批踏上北美洲海岸的欧洲人，比Columbus早了近500年。

19. A) They were the first settlers in Europe.
B) They were the conquerors of Norway.
C) They discovered Iceland in the ninth century.
D) They settled on a small island north of England.

【题目】 What do we learn about the Vikings?

【翻译】 关于维京人我们了解到什么？

- A) 他们是欧洲最早的定居者。 B) 他们是挪威的征服者。 C) 他们在九世纪发现了冰岛。
D) 他们在英格兰北部的一个小岛上定居。

【答案】 C (细节题) They discovered Iceland in the ninth century.

【定位】 The Vikings' first major discovery occurred in the ninth century. ... Later, Viking travelers named it Iceland.

维京人的第一项重大发现发生在九世纪。.....后来，维京旅行者把它命名为冰岛。

【信号】 序数 first + 时间 ninth century 的明确事实陈述。锁定信号是第二段开头那句明确报时间的事实陈述 The Vikings' first major discovery occurred in the ninth century，紧接着段末 Viking travelers named it Iceland 点出地名——『九世纪』『冰岛』两个考点词同段出现，正是答案句。

【替换】 occurred in the ninth century ↔ in the ninth century

时间状语原样对应

named it Iceland ↔ discovered Iceland

first major discovery=discovered，详述概括为同一事件

【排除】 A) 过度推断

录音结尾确实提到维京人是 the first Europeans to walk on the shores of North America (第一批踏上北美的欧洲人)，A 借这个 first + 欧洲的影子，偷换成 first settlers in Europe (欧洲第一批定居者)——原文说的是『第一批到北美的欧洲人』，不是『在欧洲的第一批定居者』，对象和地点全被改，过度推断。

借用原文：the first Europeans to walk on the shores of North America

B) 偷换概念

录音说维京人是 sea travelers from Norway (来自挪威的航海者)，B 盗用 Norway 这个原词，却把关系改成 conquerors of Norway (挪威的征服者)——from (来自) 被换成 conquer (征服)，意思完全不同。

借用原文：sea travelers from Norway

D) 张冠李戴

录音提到 the Faroe Islands, north of England (英格兰以北的法罗群岛) 只是 Naddod 出发要去的目的地，并非维京人定居处；D 把这个 small island north of England 安成『他们定居在那』，是把出发地点错说成定居地点，张冠李戴。

借用原文：the Faroe Islands, north of England

-
20. A) It was some five hundred miles west of Norway.
B) It was covered with green most time of the year.
C) It was the Vikings' most important discovery.
D) It was a rocky mass of land covered with ice.

【题目】 What does the passage say about Greenland?

【翻译】 文章关于格陵兰岛说了什么？

- A) 它位于挪威以西约五百英里处。 B) 它一年中大部分时间都覆盖着绿色植被。
C) 它是维京人最重要的发现。 D) 它是一片覆盖着冰的岩石陆地。

【答案】 D (细节题) It was a rocky mass of land covered with ice.

【定位】 Five hundred miles west of Iceland, he and his men reached an icy rocky mass of land. They sailed around it until they reached the western side. Here, they found some green areas, so they named the island Greenland.

在冰岛以西五百英里处，他和手下抵达了一块覆冰的岩石陆地。他们绕着它航行，直到到达西侧。在那里，他们发现了一些绿色地带，于是把这座岛命名为格陵兰。

【信号】 命名因由句 so they named it..., 前一句即对该地本貌的客观描述。锁定信号是命名解释句 so they named the island Greenland——它前面那句 reached an icy rocky mass of land 才是对这块地本来面貌的描述。整段以『先到一块冰岩地、再绕到西侧见到绿地、于是取名格陵兰』的因果叙述展开，本貌就在第一句。

【替换】 an icy rocky mass of land ↔ a rocky mass of land covered with ice

icy=covered with ice, 形容词改述为短语

【排除】 A) 偷换概念

录音说这块地在 Five hundred miles west of Iceland (冰岛以西五百英里)，A 保留了 five hundred miles west 这个数字方位，却把参照地改成 of Norway (挪威)——离冰岛被偷换成离挪威，参照物错了。

借用原文：Five hundred miles west of Iceland

B) 过度推断

录音里绿色只是绕到西侧后 found some green areas (发现一些绿色地带)，是取名缘由；B 借这个 green，膨胀成 green most time of the year (一年大部分时间都绿)，既改了范围 (some areas→整片) 又凭空加了时间 (most of the year)，过度推断。

借用原文：found some green areas

C) 张冠李戴

录音里 most important discovery (最重要的发现) 说的是后文里夫·埃里克森到达北美那一次，而非格陵兰；C 把这个『最重要』的帽子 the Vikings' most important discovery 扣到格陵兰头上，张冠李戴。

借用原文：the Vikings made their most important discovery

-
21. A) The Vikings' ocean explorations.
B) The making of European nations.
C) The Vikings' everyday life.
D) The Europeans' Arctic discoveries.

【题目】 What does the speaker mainly talk about?

【翻译】 说话者主要谈论什么？

- A) 维京人的海洋探险。 B) 欧洲国家的形成。 C) 维京人的日常生活。
D) 欧洲人的北极发现。

【答案】 A (主旨题) The Vikings' ocean explorations.

【定位】 They were sea travelers from Norway. More than a thousand years ago, they made three important geographical discoveries.

他们是来自挪威的航海者。一千多年前，他们做出了三项重要的地理发现。

【信号】 开头点题句 made three important geographical discoveries, 全篇随后逐段展开三次航海发现。 锁定信号是首段的总起点题句 they made three important geographical discoveries: 它给出全篇纲领，后面 P2、P3、P4 正好逐段讲三次航海发现 (冰岛、格陵兰、北美)，首尾呼应，主题就是维京人的海上探索。

【替换】 made three important geographical discoveries ↔ The Vikings' ocean explorations.

三次海上地理发现概括为 ocean explorations

【排除】 B) 过度推断

录音只在结尾说维京人是 the first Europeans to walk on the shores of North America, B 借 European 这点影子, 膨胀成 The making of European nations. (欧洲各国的形成) ——全篇没讲任何建国, 范围被拔得过大, 过度推断。

借用原文: the first Europeans to walk on the shores of North America

C) 未提及

C 保留了主角 The Vikings' everyday life. 里的 Vikings, 却把主题缩到『日常生活』——录音通篇只讲他们三次航海发现, 对吃穿住行等日常只字未提, 范围过窄且无中生有。

借用原文: They were sea travelers from Norway.

D) 偷换概念

录音确实在讲一连串 discoveries, D 借此设成 The Europeans' Arctic discoveries.——但全篇主体是维京人 (不是泛指 Europeans), 所到之地是冰岛、格陵兰、北美 (不是 Arctic 北极), 主体和地域双双被偷换, 范围跑偏。

借用原文: they made three important geographical discoveries

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

1 Where do you think you will be in ten years? It's difficult to know exactly where you will be and what you will be doing. But everyone dreams about the future. You might imagine the job you will get when you finish school. You may daydream about meeting your life partner or live in a big house by the sea.

你认为十年后你会在哪里?很难确切知道你会在哪里以及你会做什么。但每个人都会憧憬未来。你可能会想象毕业后将得到的工作。你可能会梦想遇见你的人生伴侣或住在海边的大房子里。

2 In my dreams, I would have twins, a boy and a girl. We would live in a large two-story house with floors and the staircase made of wood. Now, at the age of 46, I look back on those dreams and smile. Things haven't turned out exactly as imagined. But I wouldn't change what I have now for that imaginary world. In college, I studied international business, and planned to enter a law school. In my third year of university, I realized that I didn't want to become a lawyer. I chose to become a language teacher. I did get married, but had more than two children. We had five. Do I live in the dream house with wooden floors? No, I don't. But I love my home and I wouldn't want to live in any other place.

在我的梦想中,我会有一对双胞胎,一个男孩和一个女孩。我们会住在一栋两层楼的大房子里,地板和楼梯都是木制的。现在,在46岁的年纪,我回顾那些梦想并微笑。事情并没有完全如想象中那样发展。但我不会用我现在拥有的去交换那个想象中的世界。在大学里,我学习国际商务,并计划进入法学院。在大学三年级时,我意识到我不想成为一名律师。我选择成为一名语言教师。我确实结婚了,但孩子不止两个。我们有五个孩子。我住在有木地板的梦想房子里吗?不,我没有。但我热爱我的家,我不想住在任何其他地方。

3 I believe that as a young person, it's important to dream and make plans. However, it's also important to realize that not all of your plans will turn out exactly as you wish. One of the biggest lessons I have learned in life is this: Be happy with what you have.

我相信作为一个年轻人,拥有梦想和制定计划是重要的。然而,同样重要的是要意识到并非所有计划都会完全如你所愿地实现。我在人生中学到的最大教训之一就是:知足常乐。

22. A) Work hard for a better life.
B) Make mistakes now and then.
C) Dream about the future.
D) Save against a rainy day.

【题目】 What does the speaker think everyone tends to do?

【翻译】 说话者认为每个人都倾向于做什么？

A) 为了更好的生活而努力工作。 B) 时不时地犯错误。 C) 憧憬未来。 D) 未雨绸缪。

【答案】 C (细节题) Dream about the future.

【定位】 But everyone dreams about the future.

但每个人都会梦想未来。

【信号】 转折 But + everyone 概括。 But everyone dreams about the future. 由转折词 But 引出、又带全称词 everyone，正是"前面铺垫、这里点出人之常情"的落点句，这种"But + everyone"的组合就是答案信号。

【替换】 everyone dreams about the future ↔ Dream about the future.

几乎同词 + 主语泛化

【排除】 A) 未提及

Work hard for a better life. 听上去很正能量、像人生道理，但录音从没说"人人努力工作"，是凭常识脑补的干扰。

B) 未提及

Make mistakes now and then. 用了"犯错"这种像人生感悟的说法引诱选择，但原文谈的是"梦想未来"，根本没说人人会犯错，属答非所问。

D) 未提及

Save against a rainy day. 是"未雨绸缪"的习语，原文从头到尾没提存钱防患，是用一个漂亮习语诱你乱选，与"梦想未来"毫不相干。

-
23. A) Teach foreign languages for the rest of his life.
B) Change what he has for his past imaginary world.
C) Exchange his two-story house for a beach cottage.
D) Dwell on the dreams he had dreamed when young.

【题目】 What does the speaker say he would refuse to do?

【翻译】 说话者说他会拒绝做什么？

A) 在余生中教授外语。 B) 用他所拥有的换取他过去想象的世界。
C) 用他的两层楼房换取海滨小屋。 D) 沉湎于他年轻时做过的梦。

【答案】 B (细节题) Change what he has for his past imaginary world.

【定位】 But I wouldn't change what I have now for that imaginary world.

但我不会拿现在拥有的去换那个想象中的世界。

【信号】 转折 But + 否定 wouldn't。 But I wouldn't change what I have now for that imaginary world. 同时有 But 转折和 wouldn't 否定，是说话人态度的明确落点；"拒绝做"题就找这种 But + wouldn't 的句子。

【替换】 I wouldn't change what I have now for that imaginary world ↔

Change what he has for his past imaginary world.

原句去掉否定即选项 + 人称转换

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

Teach foreign languages for the rest of his life. 借了原文 I chose to become a language teacher 里"语言教师"的影子，但他是主动选了当语言老师，不是"拒绝"做的事，方向反了。

借用原文：I chose to become a language teacher

C) 原词陷阱

Exchange his two-story house for a beach cottage. 偷了原文真出现的 two-story house，再编出"换海边小屋"，但原文从没说他要拿房子换小屋，是凭原词拼的假交易。

借用原文：a large two-story house

D) 与原文相反

Dwell on the dreams he had dreamed when young. 用了原文反复出现的 dreams，但他的态度是"不拿现在换梦"、对现状满意，并未"沉湎旧梦"，正好与原文意思相反。

借用原文：look back on those dreams and smile

24. A) Criminal law.

B) City planning.

C) Oriental architecture.

D) International business.

【题目】 What did the speaker major in during the first two years of college?

【翻译】 说话者在大学头两年主修什么？

A) 刑法。 B) 城市规划。 C) 东方建筑。 D) 国际商务。

【答案】 D (细节题) International business.

【定位】 In college, I studied international business, and planned to enter a law school.

在大学里，我学的是国际商务，并打算进法学院。

【信号】 studied 后接专业名。 In college, I studied international business 中 studied 后紧跟的 international business 就是他实际所学专业；"学了什么"题听 studied/majored in 后面的名词即可。

【替换】 I studied international business ↔ **International business.**

原词直接对应

【排除】 A) **原词陷阱**

Criminal law. 借了原文 planned to enter a law school 里的"法律", 但那只是他"打算"去读、且并非"刑法", 他实际学的是国际商务, 听到 law 就选会中招。

借用原文: planned to enter a law school

B) **未提及** City planning. 原文从未出现, 纯属凑数干扰。

C) **未提及** Oriental architecture. 原文同样没提, 是填充干扰项。

25. A) Dream and make plans.

B) Take things easy in life.

C) Be content with what you have.

D) Enjoy whatever you are doing.

【题目】 **What is one of the biggest lessons the speaker has learned in life?**

【翻译】 说话者在人生中学到的最大教训之一是什么?

A) 做梦并制定计划。 B) 对生活放轻松。 C) 满足于你所拥有的。

D) 享受你正在做的任何事情。

【答案】 **C** (细节题) Be content with what you have.

【定位】 One of the biggest lessons I have learned in life is this: Be happy with what you have.

我这辈子学到的最大教训之一是: 要对自己拥有的感到满足。

【信号】 **结尾点题 the biggest lessons + 冒号引出。** One of the biggest lessons I have learned in life is this: Be happy with what you have. 用 the biggest lessons 明示"这是教训", 再用冒号把结论直接抛出, 是篇章结尾标准的升华信号句。

【替换】 Be happy with what you have ↔ **Be content with what you have.**

happy = content 同义替换

【排除】 A) **原词陷阱**

Dream and make plans. 原词照搬自原文 it's important to dream and make plans, 但那是他说"年轻时该做的事", 不是"最大教训", 听到原话就选会掉进去。

借用原文: it's important to dream and make plans

B) **未提及**

Take things easy in life. 听着像人生道理, 但原文结论是"对拥有的感到满足", 并没说"凡事别太当真", 是另造的近似道理。

D) **偷换概念**

Enjoy whatever you are doing. 和"满足于拥有"都偏积极人生态度, 但原文说的是"满足于已有", 不是"享受所做之事", 对象被悄悄换掉了。

32 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 bear first gained fame after it was spotted wandering around neighborhoods and was caught on videos that were posted on social media and shown on national television.

第1段，第6句

结构高度典型：主句 + 时间状语从句的框架是四六级和考研常考句式；定语从句修饰从句中名词的嵌套结构也是高频考点；被动语态在新闻类真题中极为常见；并列谓语的省略（shown 前省略 were）是阅读理解中的常见陷阱。掌握本句的分析方法可直接迁移到大量真题句。

It has got one of its limbs injured.

第1题，D

本句涵盖主语、谓语、宾语、宾补四种核心成分，且 "get + 宾语 + 过去分词" 的宾补结构是常考易错点，能有效训练学生区分宾补与定语、独立谓语的能力。宾语中 "one of its limbs" 的介词短语结构也有一定练习价值。

That's about the same distance as 337 round trips from Earth to Pluto.

第1段，第5句

the same ... as 比较结构是常见句式，在阅读理解中经常出现，且比较分句的省略也是典型用法，掌握后有一定迁移价值，但本句整体偏简单，代表性中等。

"Here comes Chauncy, just trying to get food for him and his mom off the grace of other people. When I looked at him and saw what he was doing and what he was asking for, I said he was my hero."

第1段，第5句

这句结构点覆盖面广，而时态难度又不过分高，适合作为结构与时态结合训练的材料。对需要练主干识别和从句归属的学习者来说，优先度较高。

"Chauncy is a top student who is doing his best to make it in a world with no money and very few resources." White explained on the crowd funding site.

第1段，第6句

引述结构加定语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式。主句引述他人话语、宾语从句包含限制性定语从句的搭配在新闻报道和学术写作中高频出现。学生掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。但缺少状语从句、倒装等更高频的复杂结构，典型性中上。

"I cannot thank you enough for caring about Chauncy. This is his big chance, and you're making it possible."

第1段，第9句

情态动词否定结构（cannot + 动词）和使役动词结构（make + 宾语 + 形容词）都是四六级和考研常考句式，具有一定代表性。并列句结构也常见于真题。虽然没有从句，但核心句式典型，学生掌握后可在类似语境中复用。

He is very good at making up stories.

第7题，C

主系表结构配合 "be good at + 动名词" 是四六级和考研阅读中常见的描述能力或擅长领域的句式，具有较高的实用性和复现率，掌握后可迁移到类似表达。

I was just wondering if we could try out the new restaurant on Charles Street, then go on to Queen Victoria for a drink.

第2段，第2句

主句加宾语从句的结构是四六级和考研阅读的高频句式，wondering if 这一搭配也常见于口语和书面语。从句内并列谓语和介词短语作定语、状语的配置，都是典型考点，掌握后可大量迁移。

And besides, with Jonathan's wild gang to contend with, I'd really welcome an ally.

第7段，第3句

情态动词加动词原形构成谓语、介词短语作状语插入句中，都是四六级和考研中常见的基础句式，有一定代表性，但整体结构偏简单，复杂度不足以成为高频难句范本。

Then, you can drive me there.

第11段，第3句

"时间状语 + 主语 + 情态动词 + 动词原形 + 宾语 + 地点状语"是非常常见的基础句式。掌握这种顺序后，迁移到大量日常和考试句子都很有帮助。

And as I always say, the more, the merrier.

第13段，第3句

"the + 比较级 ..., the + 比较级 ..." 是四六级和考研中的高频句型，状语从句插入也是常见的句式结构。本句结构典型且实用，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子的理解和写作中。

By the way, what's it like working in a restaurant?

第4段，第3句

形式主语 it 和 what...like 疑问结构在四六级和考研中频繁出现，句式典型且实用性强，掌握后可迁移到大量类似表达。

I am not sure if it'll suit you, but it's pretty cool if your bosses are right.

第5段，第2句

"并列主句 + 宾语从句 + 条件状语从句" 的组合在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见，尤其是 "not sure if" 和 "cool if" 这类表达在真题中频繁出现。掌握这种并列转折 + 嵌入从句的结构有较好的迁移价值。

And it'll work out a lot cheaper to hire one if there's more of us to share the cost.

第6段，第8句

本句包含形式主语结构和条件状语从句，这两种结构在四六级和考研真题中频繁出现。条件状语从句用现在时代替将来时是必考知识点，形式主语也是常考句式，具有较高的代表性和复用价值。

We will save as much as we can and go sailing next July.

第7段，第2句

简单句配并列谓语和比较状语从句属于常见句式，四六级和考研阅读中经常出现类似结构，有一定代表性，但不如复杂从句嵌套那样高频典型。

If not, it'll be back to the drawing board.

第8段，第3句

"If 从句 + 主句" 是条件句的经典结构，在四六级和考研中高频出现。从句的省略用法 ("If not") 也是真题常见简化形式，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句型。

What does the woman say she needs to do before departure?

第14题题干

疑问句 + 宾语从句的结构是四六级听力和阅读理解中的高频句式；宾语从句省略 that 以及疑问词在从句中充当成分的用法都是考试常见考点，本句结构具有很强的典型性和迁移价值。

He is easy to get along with.

第15题，D

主系表结构加不定式短语是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，尤其 "主语 + be + 形容词 + to do" 这一模式在描述人或事物特征时非常典型，学生掌握后可迁移应用于大量类似句子。

When World War I began, she left Sevigne University to help her mother, who was using X-ray facilities to help save the lives of wounded soldiers.

第2段，第4句

这句结构有代表性，难度不失控，既能练分句边界，也能练主谓与非谓语区分，还能顺带训练两种常见过去时态。对句子结构和时态训练来说，优先度较高。

She went to the same university as her mother.

第16题，A

简单句结构本身常见，但 "the same ... as" 比较结构在考试阅读中频繁出现，掌握该句型对理解同类比较句有一定迁移价值，属于中等典型性。

She helped to set up several military hospitals.

第17题，C

简单句结构在真题中常见但不属核心难点句式，help to do 结构是固定搭配，学习后可迁移，但考试侧重更复杂的复合句和长难句，本句代表性中等。

More than a thousand years ago, they made three important geographical discoveries.

第1段，第3句

主谓宾加状语是英语中最常见的基本句型之一，在四六级和考研阅读中大量出现。但本句过于简单，缺少真题中常考的复杂修饰或从句结构，代表性中等。

In 982, a Viking called Eric the Red sailed west in search of new land.

第3段，第1句

覆盖主语、谓语、时间状语、地点状语（方向）、目的状语五种成分，且主语中包含过去分词作后置定语，可以练习状语类型区分和后置定语识别，但整体难度不高，易错点不多。

Here, they found some green areas, so they named the island Greenland.

第3段，第4句

因果关系的并列句在考试中较为常见，"so" 连接的结构具有一定代表性，但本句过于简单，不如包含从句的复杂句式更具备真题典型性。

Then, in 1001, the Vikings made their most important discovery.

第4段，第1句

本句覆盖主语、谓语、宾语、两个时间状语、一个定语，成分种类较为丰富；但都是最常规位置和形式，缺少易错点（如形式主语、宾补、后置定语等），训练价值中等偏下。

It's difficult to know exactly where you will be and what you will be doing.

第1段，第2句

形式主语加不定式结构以及并列宾语从句都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，本句结构清晰规整，掌握后可直接迁移到大量类似句子，典型性很强。

Things haven't turned out exactly as imagined.

第2段，第4句

本句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见。现在完成时的否定形式、短语动词 "turn out"、以及 "as + 过去分词" 引导的省略式状语从句，都是考试中经常出现的句式。掌握这种结构可以帮助学生理解大量类似的比较和对比表达，迁移价值较高。

However, it's also important to realize that not all of your plans will turn out exactly as you wish.

第3段，第2句

"it is + 形容词 + to do" 的形式主语结构、"realize that" 引导的宾语从句、"as" 引导的比较从句,都是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的句式。这种结构在书面语中非常典型,掌握后可大量复用。

What does the speaker think everyone tends to do?

第22题 题干

本句展示了 "特殊疑问句 + 宾语从句" 的典型结构,是四六级和考研阅读理解、听力题干中的常见句式。疑问词引导宾语从句并提前到句首的用法在考试中频繁出现,掌握这种结构后可迁移到大量类似句子,具有较高的典型性和实用性。

What does the speaker say he would refuse to do?

第23题 题干

本句涵盖疑问句中的主谓宾识别、宾语从句的判定(含引导词省略)、疑问词提前、不定式作宾语等多个知识点,且疑问词归属和宾语从句边界是常见易错点,作为划分练习有较好的训练价值。

Dwell on the dreams he had dreamed when young.

第23题, D

限制性定语从句修饰名词、时间状语从句嵌套在从句内部,这些都是考试中非常典型的句式。祈使句结构虽然不如陈述句常见,但省略关系代词、省略主语和系动词的现象在真题中频繁出现。掌握本句的分析方法可以较好地迁移到其他类似句子。

Be content with what you have.

第25题, C

本句涵盖了祈使句的主系表结构、介词短语作状语、宾语从句三种成分,且"what"作为融合性关系代词兼任引导词和宾语,是一个值得练习的知识点。虽然整体不复杂,但结构组合有一定代表性,适合巩固基础成分划分和从句识别能力。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本卷出现的 124 个英语四级真题高频词

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

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要，会

本卷13次 · 真题 466 句

military B2

adj. 军事的

本卷7次 · 真题 20 句

gas A2

n. 气体

本卷5次 · 真题 28 句

better A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本卷4次 · 真题 139 句

facility B2

n. 设施

本卷4次 · 真题 43 句

grocery B1

n. 食品杂货

本卷4次 · 真题 19 句

official B1

adj. 官方的

本卷3次 · 真题 47 句

media B1

n. 大众传播媒介 (报刊、电视、广播、互联...

本卷3次 · 真题 45 句

spot A2

n. 地点

本卷3次 · 真题 42 句

exactly B1

adv. 精确地

本卷3次 · 真题 36 句

assistant A2

n. 助手

本卷3次 · 真题 30 句

distance A2

n. 距离

本卷3次 · 真题 27 句

institute B2

n. 学院

本卷3次 · 真题 21 句

medal B1

n. 奖章

本卷3次 · 真题 15 句

lecture B1

n. 讲座

本卷3次·真题 14 句

traveler A2

n. 旅行者

本卷3次·真题 13 句

support A2

v. 支持

本卷2次·真题 118 句

expert B1

n. 专家

本卷2次·真题 89 句

growth B1

n. 增长

本卷2次·真题 77 句

major B1

adj. 主要的

本卷2次·真题 73 句

later A1

adv. 以后, later

本卷2次·真题 70 句

department A2

n. 部门

本卷2次·真题 66 句

realize B1

v. 意识到, 认识到

本卷2次·真题 50 句

per B1

prep. 每

本卷2次·真题 49 句

attend A2

v. 出席, 参加 (会议、活动等)

本卷2次·真题 43 句

billion B1

num. 十亿 (1,000,000,000)

本卷2次·真题 41 句

protection B1

n. 保护

本卷2次·真题 32 句

earn A2

v. 赚得, 挣得 (金钱)

本卷2次·真题 28 句

capture B1

v. 捕获

本卷2次·真题 26 句

award B1

n. 奖

本卷2次·真题 20 句

transportation B1

n. 交通运输（系统）

本卷2次·真题 18句

waiter A2

n. （餐厅的）服务员，侍者

本卷2次·真题 18句

mass B1

n. 大量

本卷2次·真题 17句

mom A1

n. 妈妈

本卷2次·真题 16句

statistic B2

n. 统计数字

本卷2次·真题 14句

economics B2

n. 经济学

本卷2次·真题 13句

absolutely B1

adv. 完全地

本卷2次·真题 12句

exchange B1

n. 交换

本卷2次·真题 10句

likely A2

adj. 很可能的

本卷1次·真题 224句

accord C1

n. （国家、团体间的）协议

本卷1次·真题 174句

local A2

adj. 当地的

本卷1次·真题 150句

actually A2

adv. 实际上，事实上（用于纠正或补充信息）

本卷1次·真题 148句

tend B1

v. 倾向于，往往会

本卷1次·真题 137句

career B1

n. 职业

本卷1次·真题 119句

affect B1

v. 影响

本卷1次·真题 113句

average A2

adj. 平均的

本卷1次·真题 89句

opportunity

B1

n. 机会

本卷1次·真题 89 句

according

B1

prep. 根据

本卷1次·真题 88 句

current

B1

adj. 现在的

本卷1次·真题 64 句

gain

B1

v. 获得;赢得

本卷1次·真题 64 句

economic

B2

adj. 经济的

本卷1次·真题 62 句

positive

B1

adj. 积极的

本卷1次·真题 62 句

resource

B1

n. 资源

本卷1次·真题 54 句

nation

B1

n. 国家

本卷1次·真题 51 句

approach

B1

v. 靠近, 接近 (在空间或时间上)

本卷1次·真题 50 句

jam

A2

n. 果酱

本卷1次·真题 50 句

shift

B1

v. 移动

本卷1次·真题 49 句

extra

A2

adj. 额外的

本卷1次·真题 48 句

mainly

B1

adv. 主要地

本卷1次·真题 45 句

consumption

B2

n. 消费

本卷1次·真题 44 句

partner

B1

n. 伴侣

本卷1次·真题 44 句

contact

B1

n. 联系

本卷1次·真题 43 句

wild A2

adj. 野生的

本卷1次·真题 42 句

interested A1

adj. 感兴趣的

本卷1次·真题 40 句

talent B1

n. 天赋

本卷1次·真题 39 句

quickly A2

adv. 快速地

本卷1次·真题 38 句

feature B1

n. 特征

本卷1次·真题 37 句

previous B1

adj. 先前的

本卷1次·真题 37 句

site A2

n. 地点

本卷1次·真题 37 句

occur B1

v. 发生, 出现

本卷1次·真题 36 句

hire A2

v. 雇用

本卷1次·真题 35 句

environmental B1

adj. 环境的

本卷1次·真题 34 句

rare B1

adj. 稀有的

本卷1次·真题 33 句

series B1

n. 系列

本卷1次·真题 31 句

delay B1

n. 延迟

本卷1次·真题 30 句

agency B2

n. 代理机构

本卷1次·真题 29 句

audience A2

n. 观众

本卷1次·真题 26 句

content B1

n. 内容

本卷1次·真题 25 句

tip A2

n. 小费

本卷1次·真题 25 句

relatively B2

adv. 相对地

本卷1次·真题 24 句

transfer B1

v. 转移

本卷1次·真题 24 句

combine B1

v. (使) 结合、组合

本卷1次·真题 23 句

relative B1

n. 亲戚, 亲属

本卷1次·真题 23 句

crowd A2

n. 人群

本卷1次·真题 22 句

gather B1

v. 聚集, 集合

本卷1次·真题 22 句

habitat B2

n. (动植物的) 栖息地, 生长环境

本卷1次·真题 21 句

tough B1

adj. 困难的

本卷1次·真题 20 句

unfortunately B1

adv. 不幸地

本卷1次·真题 20 句

funding B2

n. 资金

本卷1次·真题 19 句

okay A2

adj. 可以的

本卷1次·真题 18 句

recession C1

n. 经济衰退

本卷1次·真题 18 句

technique B1

n. 技术

本卷1次·真题 18 句

settle B1

v. 解决 (争端、问题)

本卷1次·真题 17 句

suit A2

n. 套装

本卷1次·真题 17 句

donation B2

n. 捐赠

本卷1次·真题 16句

married A1

adj. 已婚的

本卷1次·真题 16句

wander B1

v. 漫步

本卷1次·真题 16句

eager B1

adj. 热切的

本卷1次·真题 15句

significantly B2

adv. 显著地

本卷1次·真题 15句

spending A2

n. 开支

本卷1次·真题 15句

wooden A2

adj. 木制的, 木头的

本卷1次·真题 15句

neighborhood B1

n. 街区

本卷1次·真题 14句

drawing A2

n. 图画

本卷1次·真题 13句

imagination B1

n. 想象力

本卷1次·真题 13句

overseas B1

adv. 在海外

本卷1次·真题 13句

preparation B1

n. 准备

本卷1次·真题 13句

bond B2

n. 纽带

本卷1次·真题 12句

celebration B1

n. 庆祝活动

本卷1次·真题 12句

exposure B2

n. 暴露

本卷1次·真题 12句

worsen B2

v. (使)恶化;(使)变得更糟

本卷1次·真题 12句

exploration

B2

n. 探索

本卷1次·真题 11 句

making

A2

n. 制作

本卷1次·真题 11 句

negotiate

B2

v. 谈判

本卷1次·真题 11 句

shelter

B1

n. 遮蔽处

本卷1次·真题 11 句

earlier

A2

adv. 较早地

本卷1次·真题 10 句

element

B1

n. 要素

本卷1次·真题 10 句

fame

B2

n. 名声

本卷1次·真题 10 句

impose

B2

v. 强制实行

本卷1次·真题 10 句

sum

B1

n. 总数

本卷1次·真题 10 句

apparent

B2

adj. 显而易见的, 明显的

本卷1次·真题 9 句

apparently

B2

adv. 显然, 看来 (根据外表或所见所闻判断)

本卷1次·真题 9 句

scholarship

B2

n. 奖学金

本卷1次·真题 9 句

supporter

B1

n. 支持者

本卷1次·真题 9 句

deteriorate

C1

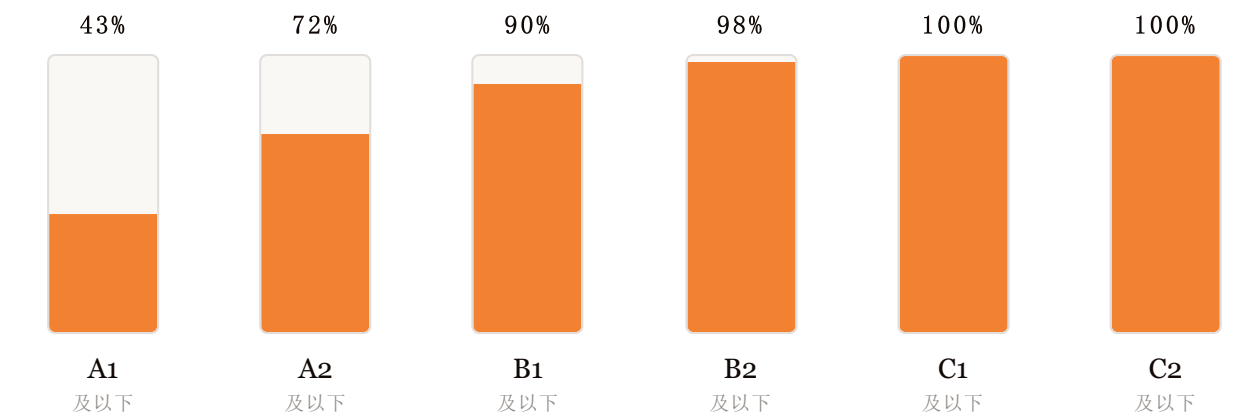
v. 恶化, 变坏

本卷1次·真题 8 句

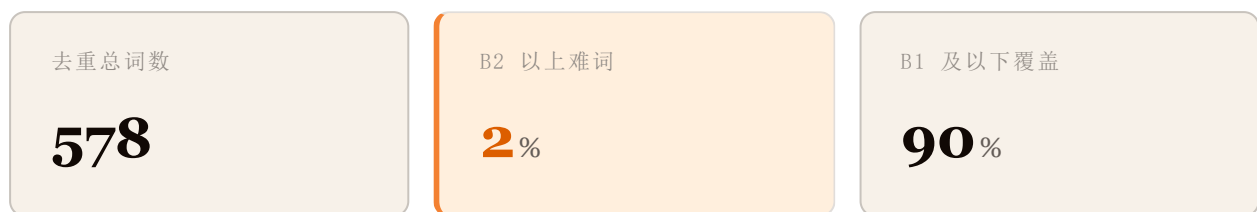
VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

全卷录音原文 578 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全卷录音原文去重后共 578 个单词, 按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比 (CDF), 最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上 (C1/C2) 为高阶词, 本卷共 9 个·约 2%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率 (CDF) · 数据为全卷录音原文去重词 578 个 · 末柱为 100%



英语四级 2017年12月·第2套 · 全卷构成

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

2017年12月·第2套 英语四级完形填空（选词填空）·26-35 题答案与解析

BLANKS & ANALYSIS • 选词填空题和解析

选词填空题和解析 · 26-35 题

本页 26-35 题的正确答案词与逐空解析由懒笔记按2017年12月·第2套 英语四级完形填空（选词填空）原卷词库逐空核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：Directions、4 段带空短文（每段之后紧随中文翻译）与 15 词共享词库连续排印；卷面下方逐空紧跟解析——该空词性、原文定位句、正确词与锁定依据，以及同词性被淘汰竞争词的逐个归因。

真题卷第2套(2017-12) • 四级

Part III Section A

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

Technological changes brought dramatic new options to Americans living in the 1990s. During this decade new forms of entertainment, commerce, research, and communication became commonplace in the U.S. The driving force behind much of this change was a(n) 26 popularly known as the Internet. 技术变革为生活在20世纪90年代的美国人带来了引人注目的新选择。在这十年间,新的娱乐、商业、研究和通信形式在美国变得司空见惯。推动这一变革的主要力量是一项通常被称为互联网的创新。

The Internet was developed during the 1970s by the Department of Defense. In the case of an attack, military advisers suggested the 27 of being able to operate one computer from another terminal. In the early days, the Internet was used mainly by scientists to communicate with other scientists. The Internet 28 under government control until 1984.

互联网是在20世纪70年代由国防部开发的。在遭受攻击的情况下,军事顾问建议能够从另一个终端操作一台计算机具有优势。在早期,互联网主要被科学家用来与其他科学家进行交流。互联网一直处于政府控制之下,直到1984年。

One early problem faced by Internet users was speed. Phone lines could only transmit information at a 29 rate. The development of fiber-optic(光纤) cables allowed for billions of bits of information to be received every minute. Companies like Intel developed faster microprocessors, so personal computers could process the 30 signals at a more rapid rate.

互联网用户面临的一个早期问题是速度。电话线只能以有限的速率传输信息。光纤电缆的发展使得每分钟可以接收数十亿比特的信息。像Intel这样的公司开发了更快的微处理器,因此个人计算机能够以更快的速度处理传入的信号。

In the early 1990s, the World Wide Web was developed, in large part, for 31 purposes. Corporations created home pages where they could place text and graphics to sell products. Soon airline tickets, hotel 32 , and even cars and homes could be purchased online. Universities 33 research data on the Internet, so students could find 34 information without leaving their dormitories. Companies soon discovered that work could be done at home and 35 online, so a whole new class of telecommuters began to earn a living from home offices unshaven and wearing pajamas(睡衣).

在20世纪90年代初,万维网在很大程度上是为商业目的而开发的。公司创建了主页,可以在上面放置文字和图形来销售产品。很快,机票、酒店预订,甚至汽车和房屋都可以在网上购买。大学在互联网上发布研究数据,因此学生无需离开宿舍就能找到有价值的信息。公司很快发现工作可以在家完成并在线提交,于是一个全新的远程办公群体开始不刮胡子、穿着睡衣在家庭办公室谋生。

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| A) advantage | I) maintained |
| B) commercial | J) occupations |
| C) conservation | K) posted |
| D) equipped | L) remained |
| E) incoming | M) reservations |
| F) innovation | N) submitted |
| G) limited | O) valuable |
| H) local | |

26. The driving force behind much of this change was a(n) (26) popularly known as the Internet.

【答案】 **F) innovation** (名词)

【词性槽】 a(n) 后接单数名词

【依据】 为"互联网"下定性的最佳词

popularly known as the Internet 表明这个空就是给互联网"贴标签"——它是一项 innovation (创新事物) ; 与前一句 Technological changes brought dramatic new options 强调的"技术变革带来新选项"高度呼应。

【易错】 最具迷惑性的错误词是 **A)** —— advantage 看着也像"互联网定性词"。如果不先做 27 题, 26 题 was a(n) (26) popularly known as the Internet 会陷入 innovation/advantage 二选——其实 advantage 在 27 题的 the ... of being able 框架里只此一家无可替代, 必须先把 27 题锁死, 26 题才能干净落 innovation; 防坑: 遇到两个候选都"看着对", 先找那个能用固定搭配/语法框架锁死的去做。

27. military advisers suggested the __(27)__ of being able to operate one computer from another terminal.

【答案】 **A) advantage** (名词)

【词性槽】 the 与 of 之间需名词

【依据】 **the advantage of doing 是经典搭配**

上文 In the case of an attack 给出了"遭袭情境下"的背景，军事顾问之所以建议这一设计，看中的正是"能从另一终端操控一台电脑"的好处；the advantage of being able to ... 把"优势"与"具备.....的能力"自然衔接。

【竞争词】 **C) conservation 义指自然/资源保护，不搭**

conservation 多用于自然资源、能源、文物的保护，与"军事冗余"这一计算机操控场景无任何语义连接。

F) innovation 留作 26 题更合

innovation 指"创新事物"，更适合 26 题用来给"互联网"下定性（一项创新）；而此处强调的是"远程操控"这件事带来的好处，不是"创新"本身。

28. The Internet __(28)__ under government control until 1984.

【答案】 **L) remained** (动词)

【词性槽】 句子缺谓语，需与 until 1984 搭配的过去式

【依据】 **remain + 介词短语表"仍然处于某状态"**

remained under control 是地道搭配，意为"仍然处于.....控制之下"；与 until 1984 配合，完整表达"互联网在 1984 年前一直处于政府控制之下"，且 remain 是不及物动词，不需要宾语，正与本句结构吻合。

【竞争词】 **I) maintained 及物动词，结构不对**

maintain 是及物动词，The Internet maintained 后通常要接宾语（如 maintained control），写成 The Internet __(28)__ under government control 时主语应是"被维护的对象"，逻辑就拧了——maintain control 是"政府维持控制"，主语应为政府而非互联网。

29. Phone lines could only transmit information at a __(29)__ rate.

【答案】 **G) limited** (形容词)

【词性槽】 名词 rate 前缺定语

【依据】 和 only 呼应、与下文"光纤带来速度提升"形成对照

Phone lines could only transmit information at a limited rate. 与下文 The development of fiber-optic(光纤) cables allowed for billions of bits of information to be received every minute. 形成对比——前者"速率有限", 后者"每分钟数十亿比特", limited 完美承接 only 的限制语气。

【竞争词】 H) local 义为本地, 不修饰 rate

local rate 一般指"本地话费率"等特定术语, 与本句讨论的"信息传输速率"不对题, 也对不上 only 的限制语气。

O) valuable 感情色彩反向

valuable 是正向词 (有价值的), 与 only 暗示的负面限制完全冲突。

E) incoming 搭配不成立

incoming rate 不是常用搭配, 且 incoming 留给 30 题搭配 signals 更贴。

30. Companies like Intel developed faster microprocessors, so personal computers could process the __(30)__ signals at a more rapid rate.

【答案】 **E) incoming** (形容词)

【词性槽】 名词 signals 前缺定语

【依据】 电脑处理的是"传入的"信号

上文 fiber-optic(光纤) cables allowed for billions of bits of information to be received every minute 表明信息是"接收进来"的; 电脑处理的正是这些"传入信号", incoming signals 是地道搭配。

【竞争词】 H) local 义指本地, 与上下文不接

信号并未被限定在"本地"——上文说的是大量信息经光纤进入电脑, 是范围广而非本地, local 在语义上接不上。

O) valuable 义为有价值, 留给 34 题更合

valuable 修饰 information、experience 等更地道; 在 34 题 valuable information 是经典搭配, 更值得让位。

31. In the early 1990s, the World Wide Web was developed, in large part, for __(31)__ purposes.

【答案】 **B) commercial** (形容词)

【词性槽】 名词 purposes 前缺定语

【依据】 下文全在讲商业用途

紧接着的句子 Corporations created home pages where they could place text and graphics to sell products. Soon airline tickets, hotel reservations, and even cars and homes could be purchased online. 列举的全是"卖产品、网购机票、酒店预订、汽车、房屋"——清一色商业行为；故 for commercial purposes (出于商业目的) 与下文形成总分关系。

【竞争词】 H) local 范围不符

万维网恰恰是全球性的，不是"本地"目的；与 Corporations created home pages where they could place text and graphics to sell products 这种面向广义市场的描述也对不上。

G) limited 义为有限，与下文展开矛盾

for limited purposes 暗示用途窄，而下文罗列出大量商业场景，明显是"用途广"，limited 与下文方向相反。

E) incoming 不修饰 purposes

incoming 多用于 calls/emails/signals 等"传入的具体事物"，不修饰抽象名词 purposes。

O) valuable for valuable purposes 不自然

valuable 通常修饰可被珍视的具体事物 (information/experience)，for valuable purposes 不是英语常用搭配，且与下文具体的"商业"主题不对位。

32. Soon airline tickets, hotel __(32)__, and even cars and homes could be purchased online.

【答案】 **M) reservations** (名词)

【词性槽】 并列名词位置缺一个可数复数名词

【依据】 hotel reservations 是固定搭配

和 airline tickets (机票)、cars、homes 并列谈"网上可以买什么"，hotel reservations (酒店预订) 正是这一场景的标配；airline tickets, hotel __(32)__ 这两项天然成对出现。

【竞争词】 J) occupations 语义不搭

occupations 指"职业"，hotel occupations 不是英语里的固定说法，也与 could be purchased online 这种"网上购买"的语义不兼容。

33. Universities __(33)__ research data on the Internet, so students could find __(34)__ information without leaving their dormitories.

【答案】 **K) posted** (动词)

【词性槽】 主语后缺谓语动词，与上下文一致用过去式

【依据】 在互联网上"发布"信息用 **post**

post 与 on the Internet 是典型搭配——"把研究数据发布到网上"。下一分句 so students could find __(34)__ information without leaving their dormitories 解释了后果（学生不出宿舍就能查到），"发布"恰是这一因果链上的前提动作。

【竞争词】 I) **maintained** 义为维护、保养，方向偏

maintained research data on the Internet 意思偏"维护数据"——它强调持续运行/保养，无法解释为何学生因此就能"查到"信息；而且 maintained 留给 28 题 (remained under control 的并列候选已被 L 占位，maintained 更适合"维持.....状态"的场景，但本题语境推不出"维护"这一点)。

N) **submitted** **submit** 指"上交给上级/机构"

submit 强调"向某权威/机构提交"，常见搭配 submit to sb./an authority；用在 submitted research data on the Internet 的语义是"把数据交上去"，与"让学生能查到"这一公开发布动作方向不一致。

【易错】 最具迷惑性的错误词是 **N)** —— submitted 也是 -ed 动词，初看像"提交研究数据"。

submit 强调向上级/机构提交，本句 Universities __(33)__ research data on the Internet, so students could find __(34)__ information 的因果是"发布 → 学生查到"，post 才接得上；防坑：动词候选差不多时，把句子读到下一个 so/and 的从句去验证因果链。

34. so students could find __(34)__ information without leaving their dormitories.

【答案】 **O) valuable** (形容词)

【词性槽】 名词 information 前缺定语

【依据】 **valuable information** 是地道搭配

上文 Universities posted research data on the Internet 表明学生能查到的是"研究数据"——对学生而言这是"有价值的信息"，valuable information 也是英语里极常见的搭配。

【竞争词】 H) **local** local information 与本句目的不符

学生在网上找的是高校发布的研究数据，不限于"本地信息"；local 与"研究价值"无关，与原文动机不对位。

35. Companies soon discovered that work could be done at home and __(35)__ online

【答案】 **N) submitted** (动词)

【词性槽】 and 连接的并列过去分词

【依据】 工作"在线提交"是远程办公关键动作

a whole new class of telecommuters began to earn a living from home offices 表明本句在讲"远程办公": work could be done at home (在家完成) and submitted online (在线提交), 正是远程办公的两个连贯动作, submit 与 online 也是地道搭配 (submit one's work online) 。

【竞争词】 D) equipped equip 主语应是"人/场所"

equip 意为"装备", 主语通常是人或场所——work could be equipped online 在语义上讲不通。

I) maintained 义为维持, 与"在线传递工作"不搭

maintain 强调持续维护已有状态, 与本句"在家完成 → 在线交付"的动作链方向不一致。

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) **advantage** (名词)

优势; 好处 (常见搭配 take advantage of / the advantage of doing)

用于第 27 空

B) **commercial** (形容词) (名词)

商业的; 商务的 (作名词时指电视广告, 本篇语境用作形容词)

用于第 31 空

C) **conservation** (名词)

保护; 保存 (多指自然/资源保护)

干扰词 • 未选用

D) **equipped** (动词) (形容词)

装备的; 配备好的 (equip 的过去分词/形容词)

干扰词 • 未选用

E) **incoming** (形容词)

进来的; 传入的 (如 incoming calls/signals)

用于第 30 空

F) **innovation** (名词)

创新; 革新事物 (可指代某项突破性发明)

用于第 26 空

G) **limited** 形容词 动词

有限的；受限的 (limit 的过去分词/形容词)

用于第 29 空

H) **local** 形容词 名词

本地的；当地的

干扰词 · 未选用

I) **maintained** 动词

维持；保养 (maintain 的过去式/过去分词)

干扰词 · 未选用

J) **occupations** 名词

职业；占用 (occupation 的复数)

干扰词 · 未选用

K) **posted** 动词

张贴；发布 (在网上发布信息, post 的过去式/过去分词)

用于第 33 空

L) **remained** 动词

保持；仍然处于某状态 (系动词用法, 后接形容词/介词短语)

用于第 28 空

M) **reservations** 名词

预订；保留意见 (reservation 的复数, 机票/酒店预订常用)

用于第 32 空

N) **submitted** 动词

提交；呈交 (submit 的过去式/过去分词)

用于第 35 空

O) **valuable** 形容词

有价值的；宝贵的

用于第 34 空

全文主旨

互联网在 1990 年代改变美国生活

全文围绕互联网讲三件事：它从哪儿来、为何起初慢、如何在 1990 年代被商业化并渗透到购物、学习、远程办公等日常场景。开篇即定调 The driving force behind much of this change was a(n) __(26)__ popularly known as the Internet., 后面三段分别交代了互联网的起源、速度瓶颈与商业化爆发。

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。

C) **conservation** 像 27 题的备选名词

conservation 是 the ... of 框架里的"抽象名词"老熟人，乍看像 27 题 the __(27)__ of being able to operate one computer from another terminal 的备选；识破方法——它专门指"自然/资源保护"，跟"军事远程操控"的语境完全不搭。

D) **equipped** 像 35 题的并列过去分词

形态是过去分词 -ed，最像 35 题 work could be done at home and __(35)__ online 的备选；识破方法——equip 的主语应当是"人/场所"，work be equipped 在语义上立不住。

H) **local** 像 29/30/34 题的形容词

local 是高频形容词，34 题 students could find __(34)__ information 乍看像 local information；识破方法——本篇主题是"互联网把世界连起来"，几乎不存在"本地"的语境，凡形容词空都先排除 local。

I) **maintained** 像 28、33 题的动词过去式

maintained 是 -ed 动词、词义有"维持"，最像 28 题 The Internet __(28)__ under government control until 1984 的备选；识破方法——maintain 是及物动词，后面应跟宾语而非介词短语；与 remain 的区别就是"是否需要宾语"。

J) **occupations** 像 32 题的复数名词

occupations 是复数名词，最像 32 题 airline tickets, hotel __(32)__ 的备选；识破方法——hotel occupations 不是英语搭配，且不属于"网上购买"那一类对象。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

3 句真题句逐层精讲

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

Companies like Intel developed faster microprocessors, so personal computers could process the incoming signals at a more rapid rate.

第3段，第4句

因果并列句在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见，so 连接前因后果是典型的逻辑表达方式。情态动词 could 表示能力、介词短语作定语和状语也是高频考点。本句结构具有较强的代表性和可迁移性，掌握后能应用于大量类似句式。

Universities posted research data on the Internet, so students could find valuable information without leaving their dormitories.

第4段，第4句

这种“前面陈述原因或背景，后面用“so”给出结果”的句式非常常见，迁移价值高。掌握这种找连接词、再看前后主谓结构的方法，能直接用于许多考试阅读句。

Companies soon discovered that work could be done at home and submitted online, so a whole new class of telecommuters began to earn a living from home offices unshaven and wearing pajamas(睡衣).

第4段，第5句

“主句 + 宾语从句”以及“so”连接的并列因果句是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式，宾语从句中的情态动词加被动语态、主句中的不定式作宾语、伴随状语等都是高频考点结构，具有较强的代表性和复用价值。

HIGH-FREQUENCY · 真题高频词

本篇出现的 32 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6次 · 真题 55 句

online A2

adj. 在线的

本篇2次 · 真题 145 句

rate A2

n. 速度

本篇2次·真题78句

product A2

n. 产品

本篇1次·真题128句

process B1

n. 过程

本篇1次·真题108句

decade B1

n. 十年

本篇1次·真题99句

case A2

n. 情况

本篇1次·真题89句

data B1

n. 数据

本篇1次·真题73句

department A2

n. 部门

本篇1次·真题66句

option B1

n. 选择

本篇1次·真题60句

attack A2

v. 攻击

本篇1次·真题55句

innovation B2

n. 创新;革新(指行为或过程)

本篇1次·真题50句

mainly B1

adv. 主要地

本篇1次·真题45句

billion B1

num. 十亿 (1,000,000,000)

本篇1次·真题41句

purchase B1

v. 购买

本篇1次·真题39句

user A2

n. 使用者

本篇1次·真题37句

driving A2

n. 驾驶

本篇1次·真题29句

earn A2

v. 赚得, 挣得 (金钱)

本篇1次·真题28句

valuable

B1

adj. 贵重的

本篇1次 · 真题 28 句

technological

B2

adj. 技术的

本篇1次 · 真题 24 句

commercial

B2

adj. 商业的

本篇1次 · 真题 23 句

limited

B1

adj. 有限的

本篇1次 · 真题 23 句

military

B2

adj. 军事的

本篇1次 · 真题 20 句

signal

B1

n. 信号

本篇1次 · 真题 20 句

operate

B1

v. 运转

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

submit

B2

v. 提交 (文件、申请等)

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

adviser

B2

n. 顾问

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

defense

B1

n. 防御

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

web

A2

n. 网站

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

dramatic

B2

adj. 巨大的

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

entertainment

B1

n. 娱乐活动

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

corporation

B2

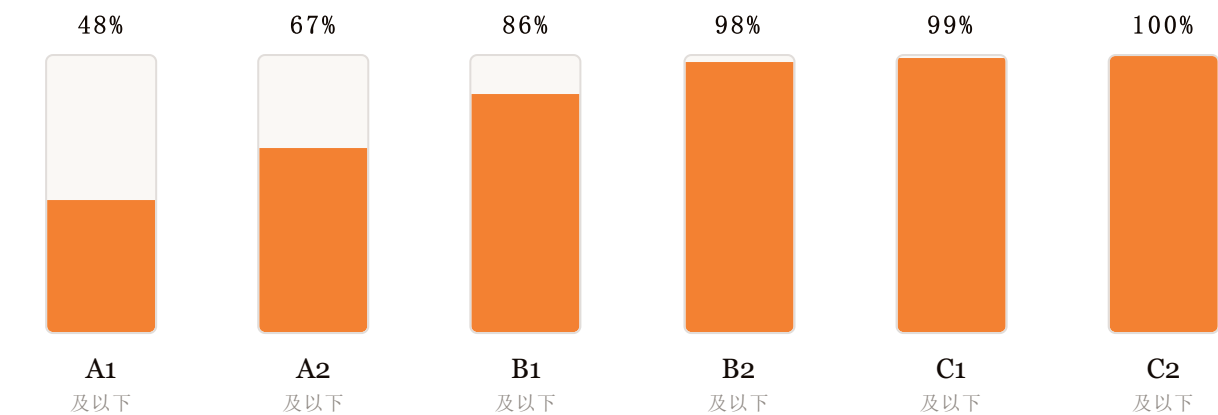
n. 公司, 企业 (尤指大型的、有限责任的)

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

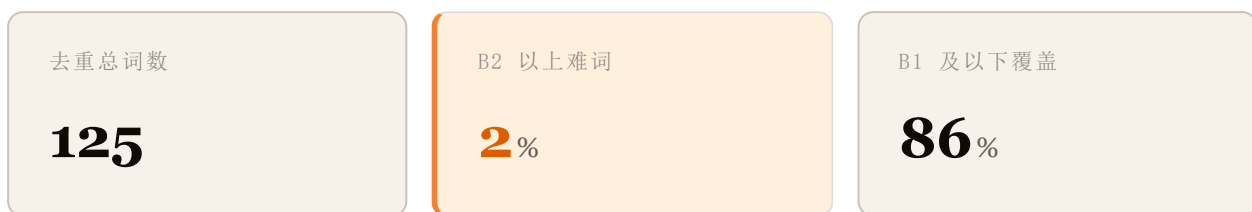
VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 125 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

带空短文去重后共 125 个单词, 按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比 (CDF), 最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上 (C1/C2) 为高阶词, 本篇共 2 个 · 约 2%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率 (CDF) · 数据为全文去重词 125 个 · 末柱为 100%



英语四级 2017年12月·第2套 · 全卷构成

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

2017年12月·第2套 英语四级长篇阅读（信息匹配） 第1篇·36-45 题答案与解析

STATEMENTS & ANALYSIS • 信息匹配题和解析

信息匹配题和解析·36-45 题

本页 36-45 题的段落匹配答案与逐句解析由懒笔记基于2017年12月·第2套 英语四级长篇阅读（信息匹配）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 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2套(2017-12)·四级

Part III Section B

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

The Health Benefits of Knitting

A) About 15 years ago, I was invited to join a knitting group. I agreed to give it a try.

大约15年前,我受邀加入一个编织小组。我同意试一试。

B) My mother had taught me to knit at 15, and I knitted in class throughout college and for a few years thereafter. Then decades passed without my touching a knitting needle. But within two Mondays in the group, I was hooked, not only on knitting but also on crocheting(钩织), and I was on my way to becoming a highly productive crafter.

我母亲在我15岁时教我编织,我在大学期间整个课堂上都在编织,毕业后又编织了几年。然后几十年过去了,我再也没有碰过编织针。但在小组活动的两个星期一之内,我就着迷了,不仅对编织着迷,而且对钩织也着迷,我正在成为一个高产的手工艺者。

C) I've made countless baby blankets, sweaters, scarves, hats and caps for newborns. I take a knitting project with me everywhere, especially when I have to sit still and listen. As I discovered in college, when my hands are busy, my mind stays focused on the here and now.

我为新生儿制作了无数的婴儿毯、毛衣、围巾、帽子和便帽。我到哪里都带着编织项目,尤其是当我必须静坐倾听的时候。正如我在大学时发现的那样,当我的双手忙碌时,我的思想就会专注于此时此地。

D) It seems, too, that I'm part of a national renewal of interest in needle and other handicrafts(手工艺). The Craft Yarn Council reports that a third of women ages 25-35 now knit or crochet. Even men and schoolchildren are swelling the ranks, among them my friend's three small grandsons. Last April, the council created a "Stitch Away Stress" campaign in honor of National Stress Awareness Month.

Dr. Herbert Benson, a pioneer in mind/body medicine and author of *The Relaxation Response*, says that the repetitive action of needlework can induce a relaxed state like that associated with meditation(沉思) and yoga. Once you get beyond the initial learning curve, knitting and crocheting can lower heart rate and blood pressure.

似乎我也是全国范围内对针织和其他手工艺重新产生兴趣的一部分。手工纱线协会报告称,现在25至35岁的女性中有三分之一会编织或钩织。甚至男性和学龄儿童也在壮大这个队伍,其中包括我朋友的三个小孙子。去年4月,该协会为纪念全国压力意识月发起了"针织减压"活动。身心医学先驱、《放松反应》一书的作者Herbert Benson博士说,针线活的重复动作可以诱导出一种放松状态,类似于与冥想和瑜伽相关的状态。一旦你度过了最初的学习曲线,编织和钩织可以降低心率和血压。

- E) But unlike meditation, craft activities result in tangible and often useful products that can enhance self-esteem. I keep photos of my singular accomplishments on my cellphone to boost my spirits when needed.

但与冥想不同的是,手工艺活动会产生有形且通常有用的产品,可以增强自尊心。我在手机上保存着我独特成就的照片,以便在需要时提振精神。

- F) Since the 1990s, the council has surveyed hundreds of thousands of knitters and crocheters, who routinely list stress relief and creative fulfillment as the activities' main benefits. Among them is the father of a prematurely born daughter who reported that during the baby's five weeks in the intensive care unit, "learning how to knit infant hats gave me a sense of purpose during a time that I felt very helpless. It's a hobby that I've stuck with, and it continues to help me cope with stress at work, provide a sense of order in hectic(忙乱的) days, and allow my brain time to solve problems."

自20世纪90年代以来,该协会对数十万编织者和钩织者进行了调查,他们经常将缓解压力和创造性满足列为这些活动的主要益处。其中一位早产女儿的父亲报告说,在婴儿在重症监护室的五周期间,"学习如何编织婴儿帽子让我在感到非常无助的时候有了目标感。这是我一直坚持的爱好,它继续帮助我应对工作压力,在忙乱的日子里提供秩序感,并让我的大脑有时间解决问题。"

- G) A recent email from the yarn(纺纱) company Red Heart titled "Health Benefits of Crocheting and Knitting" prompted me to explore what else might be known about the health value of activities like knitting. My research revealed that the rewards go well beyond replacing stress and anxiety with the satisfaction of creation.

纺纱公司Red Heart最近发来的一封题为"钩织和编织的健康益处"的电子邮件促使我探索关于编织等活动的健康价值还有哪些已知信息。我的研究表明,回报远远超出了用创造的满足感取代压力和焦虑。

- H) For example, Karen Hayes, a life coach in Toronto, conducts knitting therapy programs, including Knit to Quit to help smokers give up the habit, and Knit to Heal for people coping with health crises, like a cancer diagnosis or serious illness of a family member. Schools and prisons with craft programs report that they have a calming effect and enhance social skills. And having to follow instructions on complex craft projects can improve children's math skills.

例如,多伦多的生活教练Karen Hayes开展针织治疗项目,包括帮助吸烟者戒烟的"编织戒烟"项目,以及为应对健康危机(如癌症诊断或家庭成员的严重疾病)的人们开设的"编织疗愈"项目。设有手工艺项目的学校和监狱报告说,这些项目具有镇静作用并增强社交技能。而且必须遵循复杂手工艺项目的说明可以提高儿童的数学技能。

- I) Some people find that craftwork helps them control their weight. Just as it's challenging to smoke while knitting, when hands are holding needles and hooks, there's less snacking and mindless eating

out of boredom.

有些人发现手工艺工作帮助他们控制体重。正如编织时很难吸烟一样,当双手拿着织针和钩针时,就会减少零食和因无聊而无意识的进食。

- J) I've found that my handiwork with yarn has helped my arthritic(患关节炎的) fingers remain more dexterous(灵巧的) as I age. A woman encouraged to try knitting and crocheting after developing an autoimmune disease that caused a lot of hand pain reported on the Craft Yarn Council site that her hands are now less stiff and painful.

我发现随着年龄的增长,我用纱线做的手工活帮助我患关节炎的手指保持更加灵巧。一位在患上导致手部严重疼痛的自身免疫性疾病后被鼓励尝试编织和钩织的女性在手工纱线协会网站上报告说,她的手现在不那么僵硬和疼痛了。

- K) A 2009 University of British Columbia study of 38 women with an eating disorder who were taught to knit found that learning the craft led to significant improvements. Seventy-four percent of the women said the activity lessened their fears and kept them from thinking about their problem.

2009年英属哥伦比亚大学对38名患有饮食失调症并被教授编织的女性进行的一项研究发现,学习这项手工艺带来了显著改善。74%的女性表示这项活动减轻了她们的恐惧,并使她们不再想她们的问题。

- L) Betsan Corkhill, a wellness coach in Bath, England, and author of the book *Knit for Health & Wellness*, established a website, *Stitchlinks*, to explore the value of what she calls therapeutic knitting. Among her respondents, 54 percent of those who were clinically depressed said that knitting made them feel happy or very happy. In a study of 60 self-selected people with persistent pain, Ms. Corkhill and colleagues reported that knitting enabled them to redirect their focus, reducing their awareness of pain. She suggested that the brain can process just so much at once, and that activities like knitting and crocheting make it harder for the brain to register pain signals. Perhaps most exciting is research that suggests that crafts like knitting and crocheting may help to keep off a decline in brain function with age. In a 2011 study, researchers led by Dr. Yonas Geda at the Mayo Clinic in Rochester interviewed a random(随机的) sample of 1,321 people ages 70-89, most of whom were cognitively(在认知方面) normal, about the cognitive activities they engaged in late in life. The study, published in the *Journal of Neuropsychiatry & Clinical Neurosciences*, found that those who engaged in crafts like knitting and crocheting had a diminished chance of developing mild cognitive disorder and memory loss.

英格兰巴斯的健康教练、《为健康与幸福而编织》一书的作者Betsan Corkhill创建了一个名为Stitchlinks的网站,以探索她所称的治疗性编织的价值。在她的受访者中,54%临床抑郁的人表示编织让他们感到快乐或非常快乐。在一项对60名自选的持续性疼痛患者的研究中,Corkhill女士及其同事报告说,编织使他们能够转移注意力,减少对疼痛的意识。她提出,大脑一次只能处理这么多,像编织和钩织这样的活动使大脑更难记录疼痛信号。也许最令人兴奋的是研究表明,像编织和钩织这样的手工艺可能有助于防止随着年龄增长而出现的大脑功能衰退。在2011年的一项研究中,由罗切斯特Mayo诊所的Yonas Geda博士领导的研究人员对1321名70至89岁的人进行了随机抽样访谈,其中大多数人在认知方面是正常的,询问他们在晚年参与的认知活动。这项发表在《神经精神病学与临床神经科学杂志》上的研究发现,那些从事编织和钩织等手工艺的人患轻度认知障碍和记忆丧失的机会减少了。

- M) Although it is possible that only people who are cognitively healthy would pursue such activities, those who read newspapers or magazines or played music did not show similar benefits. The

researchers speculate that craft activities promote the development of nerve pathways in the brain that help to maintain cognitive health.

尽管可能只有认知健康的人才会从事此类活动,但那些阅读报纸或杂志或演奏音乐的人并没有表现出类似的益处。研究人员推测,手工艺活动促进大脑中神经通路的发展,有助于维持认知健康。

- N) In support of that suggestion, a 2014 study by Denise C. Park of the University of Texas at Dallas and colleagues demonstrated that learning to knit or do digital photography enhanced memory function in older adults. Those who engaged in activities that were not intellectually challenging, either in a social group or alone, did not show such improvements.

为了支持这一建议,德克萨斯大学达拉斯分校的Denise C. Park及其同事在2014年的一项研究表明,学习编织或数码摄影增强了老年人的记忆功能。那些从事智力上没有挑战性的活动的人,无论是在社交团体中还是单独进行,都没有表现出这样的改善。

- O) Given that sustained social contacts have been shown to support health and a long life, those wishing to maximize the health value of crafts might consider joining a group of like-minded folks. I for one try not to miss a single weekly meeting of my knitting group.

鉴于持续的社会接触已被证明可以支持健康和长寿,那些希望最大化手工艺健康价值的人可能会考虑加入一个志同道合的人群。就我而言,我尽量不错过编织小组的每周会议。

陈述句与逐句解析

36. When the author was a college student, she found that knitting helped her concentrate.

当作者还是大学生时,她发现编织帮助她集中注意力。

【答案】 C 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 college 是强锚点

【定位】 As I discovered in college, when my hands are busy, my mind stays focused on the here and now.

正如我在大学时发现的那样,当我的手忙起来时,我的心思就停留在此时此地。

【改写】 When the author was a college student ↔ As I discovered in college

时间状语等值

knitting helped her concentrate ↔

when my hands are busy, my mind stays focused on the here and now

concentrate ↔ stays focused 是经典同义替换

【辨邻】 N learning to knit or do digital photography enhanced memory function in older adults 主体是老年人、关键词是 memory 不是 concentrate, 也完全没有 college student 的时间锚。

learning to knit or do digital photography enhanced memory function in older adults

37. Knitting can help people stay away from tobacco.

编织可以帮助人们远离烟草。

【答案】 **H** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 tobacco/戒烟是强锚点

【定位】 Karen Hayes, a life coach in Toronto, conducts knitting therapy programs, including Knit to Quit to help smokers give up the habit, and Knit to Heal for people coping with health crises, like a cancer diagnosis or serious illness of a family member.

多伦多的生活教练 Karen Hayes 开设编织疗法项目, 其中包括帮助吸烟者戒掉这一习惯的"Knit to Quit"项目, 以及为应对癌症诊断或家人重病等健康危机者设立的"Knit to Heal"项目。

【改写】 stay away from tobacco ↔ **smokers give up the habit**

戒烟与远离烟草等值

Knitting can help people ↔ **Knit to Quit to help smokers**

knitting ↔ Knit to Quit 等值

【辨邻】 **I** Just as it's challenging to smoke while knitting 借"边织边抽"的难度类比来说"边织边吃零食难", 主语其实是控制零食、不是戒烟, 与 Q37 的"帮人戒掉烟草"不对应。

Just as it's challenging to smoke while knitting, when hands are holding needles and hooks, there's less snacking and mindless eating out of boredom

38. Even men and children are now joining the army of knitters.

甚至男性和儿童现在也加入了编织者的行列。

【答案】 **D** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 men and children 是强锚点

【定位】 Even men and schoolchildren are swelling the ranks, among them my friend's three small grandsons.

甚至连男士和学童也在加入这个行列, 其中就有我朋友的三个小孙子。

【改写】 Even men and children ↔ **Even men and schoolchildren**

children ↔ schoolchildren 是上下位

joining the army of knitters ↔ **swelling the ranks**

都用军事比喻表"加入队伍"

39. Being a member of a crafts group enhances one's health and prolongs one's life.

成为手工艺小组的成员能增进健康并延长寿命。

【答案】 **O** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 crafts group + prolongs one's life 是强锚点

【定位】 Given that sustained social contacts have been shown to support health and a long life, those wishing to maximize the health value of crafts might consider joining a group of like-minded folks.

鉴于持续的社交往来已被证明有利于健康和长寿，希望最大化手工健康价值的人不妨考虑加入一个志同道合的小组。

【改写】 Being a member of a crafts group ↔ **joining a group of like-minded folks**

状态 ↔ 动作的等价

enhances one's health and prolongs one's life ↔ **support health and a long life**

enhance ↔ support、prolong ↔ a long life 等值改写

40. Knitting diverts people's attention from their pain.

编织可以转移人们对疼痛的注意力。

【答案】 L 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 pain + diverts attention 是强锚点

【定位】 In a study of 60 self-selected people with persistent pain, Ms. Corkhill and colleagues reported that knitting enabled them to redirect their focus, reducing their awareness of pain.

在一项针对60名长期疼痛的自愿参与者的研究中，Corkhill 女士及其同事报告说，编织让他们能够把注意力转移开，从而减少了对疼痛的感知。

【改写】 diverts people's attention ↔ **knitting enabled them to redirect their focus**

divert ↔ redirect、attention ↔ focus

from their pain ↔ **reducing their awareness of pain**

用结果改写来源

【辨邻】 J her hands are now less stiff and painful 是手部生理症状减轻，并未涉及 diverts people's attention 的注意力机制。

her hands are now less stiff and painful

41. The author learnt to knit as a teenager, but it was not until she was much older that she became keenly interested.

作者在十几岁时学会了编织，但直到年纪大得多时才变得非常感兴趣。

【答案】 B 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 teenager + much older 是强锚点

【定位】 My mother had taught me to knit at 15, and I knitted in class throughout college and for a few years thereafter. Then decades passed without my touching a knitting needle. But within two Mondays in the group, I was hooked, not only on knitting but also on crocheting, and I was on my way to becoming a highly productive crafter.

我母亲在我15岁时教我编织，我从大学一直到毕业后几年都在课上织。之后几十年我都没碰过编织针。但加入小组的两个周一之内，我就迷上了——不只是编织，还有钩织——一路成长为一个高产的手工艺人。

【改写】 learnt to knit as a teenager ↔ **My mother had taught me to knit at 15**
at 15 = teenager

not until she was much older that she became keenly interested ↔

decades passed without my touching a knitting needle. But within two Mondays in the group, I was hooked

decades + I was hooked = much older + keenly interested

【辨邻】 **A** About 15 years ago, I was invited to join a knitting group. I agreed to give it a try 只覆盖了 Q41 中"年长后重新接触"的入口，没覆盖 learnt to knit as a teenager 这一节点，不能作为源头段。

About 15 years ago, I was invited to join a knitting group. I agreed to give it a try

42. When people are knitting, they tend to eat fewer snacks.

当人们编织时，他们往往会少吃零食。

【答案】 I 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 snacks/零食是强锚点

【定位】 Just as it's challenging to smoke while knitting, when hands are holding needles and hooks, there's less snacking and mindless eating out of boredom.

就像边织边抽烟很难一样，当双手拿着针和钩时，零食吃得少了，因无聊而乱吃的现象也减少了。

【改写】 When people are knitting ↔ **when hands are holding needles and hooks**
knitting 与 holding needles and hooks 等价

they tend to eat fewer snacks ↔ **there's less snacking**

动词短语 ↔ 存在句改写

43. Survey findings show that knitting can help people relieve stress.

调查结果显示编织可以帮助人们缓解压力。

【答案】 F 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 Survey findings 是强锚点

【定位】 Since the 1990s, the council has surveyed hundreds of thousands of knitters and crocheters, who routinely list stress relief and creative fulfillment as the activities' main benefits.

自上世纪90年代以来，该委员会已调查了数十万名编织者和钩织者，他们经常把缓解压力和创造性满足列为这些活动的主要益处。

【改写】 Survey findings show that ↔

the council has surveyed hundreds of thousands of knitters and crocheters, who routinely list

调查的结果 ↔ 被调查者反复列出

knitting can help people relieve stress ↔

stress relief and creative fulfillment as the activities' main benefits

动词短语 ↔ 名词短语同义

【辨邻】 **D** Dr. Herbert Benson, a pioneer in mind/body medicine and author of The Relaxation Response, says that the repetitive action of needlework can induce a relaxed state 信息来源是 Benson 医生的论断，不是 Survey findings 所要求的调查结果。

Dr. Herbert Benson, a pioneer in mind/body medicine and author of The Relaxation Response, says that the repetitive action of needlework can induce a relaxed state

44. According to a study, knitters and crocheters are less likely to suffer mild cognitive damage.

根据一项研究，编织者和钩织者不太可能遭受轻度认知损伤。

【答案】 **L** 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 mild cognitive damage 是强锚点

【定位】 The study, published in the Journal of Neuropsychiatry & Clinical Neurosciences, found that those who engaged in crafts like knitting and crocheting had a diminished chance of developing mild cognitive disorder and memory loss.

这项发表在《神经精神病学与临床神经科学杂志》上的研究发现，那些从事编织、钩织等手工活动的人，患轻度认知障碍和记忆衰退的概率更低。

【改写】 knitters and crocheters are less likely to suffer mild cognitive damage ↔

those who engaged in crafts like knitting and crocheting had a diminished chance of developing mild cognitive disorder and memory loss

less likely ↔ diminished chance、damage ↔ disorder

According to a study ↔

The study, published in the Journal of Neuropsychiatry & Clinical Neurosciences, found that

研究来源对应

【辨邻】 N learning to knit or do digital photography enhanced memory function in older adults 强调的是 memory function 增强，而 Q44 强调的是 less likely to suffer mild cognitive damage 即“患病概率降低”，研究指标不同。

learning to knit or do digital photography enhanced memory function in older adults

M The researchers speculate that craft activities promote the development of nerve pathways in the brain that help to maintain cognitive health 只是研究者的推测 (speculate)，并非本题所问“研究发现编织者轻度认知障碍概率更低”这一结论。

The researchers speculate that craft activities promote the development of nerve pathways in the brain that help to maintain cognitive health

45. The products of knitting can increase one's sense of self-respect.

编织的产品可以增强自尊感。

【答案】 E 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 products + self-respect 是强锚点

【定位】 But unlike meditation, craft activities result in tangible and often useful products that can enhance self-esteem.

但与冥想不同，手工活动会产出看得见、往往还有用的成品，这些成品能增强自尊。

【改写】 The products of knitting ↔ **craft activities result in tangible and often useful products**
products of knitting ↔ products from craft activities 等价

increase one's sense of self-respect ↔ **enhance self-esteem**

increase ↔ enhance、self-respect ↔ self-esteem

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 引子段：作者交代大约15年前被邀请加入一个编织小组、决定试一试，全段只是一个起头。

信息指纹 15年前被邀加入编织小组

B 回忆段：作者15岁时由母亲教会编织、大学期间一直在课上织、之后几十年没碰过针，但加入小组两个周一后就重新迷上了编织和钩织。

信息指纹 少年学织、几十年中断、入组后重新着迷

C 作者讲自己织过数不清的婴儿用品、走哪儿都带着编织活儿，并回忆大学时发现：手忙起来、心思就能停留在当下。

信息指纹 大学时发现手忙则心定

D 讲编织在全美复兴：Craft Yarn Council 报告25-35岁女性三分之一在编织，男人和学童也在加入；并引用 Herbert Benson 医生的话：重复性的针线动作能像冥想、瑜伽那样诱发放松、降低心率血压。

信息指纹 男性与学童也加入编织大军

E 把编织和单纯冥想做对比：编织产出看得见、有用的成品，能提升自尊；作者还把自己作品的照片存在手机里，需要时拿出来给自己打气。

信息指纹 成品带来自尊提升

F Craft Yarn Council 自90年代起做的调查显示，编织者最看重的好处是缓解压力和创造满足感；并举例一位早产女儿的父亲在女儿住重症监护室期间学织婴儿帽，找到目的感、之后还坚持用来应对工作压力。

信息指纹 调查显示编织主要好处是缓解压力

G 作者收到 Red Heart 邮件后被触发，去查编织的健康价值；研究发现其回报远不止把焦虑换成创造的满足。

信息指纹 因一封邮件触发健康价值研究

H Karen Hayes 在多伦多开 Knit to Quit（帮戒烟）和 Knit to Heal（帮应对疾病诊断）项目；学校和监狱的手工项目能让人平静、增强社交技能；按复杂图解做手工还能提升孩子数学能力。

信息指纹 编织疗法用于戒烟和应对疾病

I 有些人发现编织能帮助控制体重：手里拿着针钩，就像抽烟一样难、零食也吃得少了，无聊乱吃的现象减少。

信息指纹 握针时少吃零食、有助控重

J 作者讲自己的关节炎手指因为编织而保持灵巧；另有一位患自身免疫病、手很痛的女性试了编织后手不再僵硬疼痛。

信息指纹 缓解关节炎与手部僵硬

K 2009年不列颠哥伦比亚大学一项研究：38名进食障碍女性学会编织后状况显著改善，74%表示编织减轻了恐惧、让她们不再老想着自己的问题。

信息指纹 进食障碍女性研究

L Betsan Corkhill 在英国巴斯做疗愈编织：54%的临床抑郁者说编织让他们快乐；对60名慢性疼痛者的研究发现编织能转移注意力、降低痛感，因为大脑同时处理的信息有限；并引2011年 Mayo Clinic 由 Yonas Geda 主持、覆盖1321名70-89岁老人的研究：从事编织钩织等手工的人轻度认知障碍和记忆衰退的概率更低。

信息指纹 抑郁/慢性疼痛/老年认知三项研究汇集

M 对上一段研究的解释与限定：读报刊或演奏音乐者并未显示类似好处，研究者推测手工活动促进大脑神经通路发展、有助维持认知健康。

信息指纹 推测手工促进神经通路发展

N 2014年德州大学达拉斯分校 Denise C. Park 的研究：学习编织或数码摄影能增强老年人记忆功能，从事不具智力挑战活动的人则没有这种提升。

信息指纹 2014达拉斯研究：学编织或数码摄影提升记忆

O 结尾段：持续的社交往来已被证明有利于健康和长寿，因此想最大化手工健康价值的人可以加入志同道合的小组；作者自己尽量不缺席每周一次的编织小组聚会。

信息指纹 加入手工小组带来健康与长寿

9 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。

But within two Mondays in the group, I was hooked, not only on knitting but also on crocheting(钩织), and I was on my way to becoming a highly productive crafter.

B段，第3句

本句展示了并列谓语结构（and 连接两个系表结构）以及 not only ... but also 并列、on my way to doing 等高频句式，在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见，具有一定代表性。

Dr. Herbert Benson, a pioneer in mind/body medicine and author of The Relaxation Response, says that the repetitive action of needlework can induce a relaxed state like that associated with meditation(沉思) and yoga.

D段，第5句

主句 + 宾语从句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见，主语中插入同位语、宾语从句内含后置定语也是典型考点句式，掌握后可迁移到大量真题句子，代表性较强。

Since the 1990s, the council has surveyed hundreds of thousands of knitters and crocheters, who routinely list stress relief and creative fulfillment as the activities' main benefits.

F段，第1句

非限制性定语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的常见结构，用 who 引导并对先行词进行补充说明的用法非常典型。主句的现在完成时表示持续行为也是考试常考时态。整体句式在真题中出现频率高，学习后可迁移到大量类似句子的理解。

For example, Karen Hayes, a life coach in Toronto, conducts knitting therapy programs, including Knit to Quit to help smokers give up the habit, and Knit to Heal for people coping with health crises, like a cancer diagnosis or serious illness of a family member.

H段，第1句

本句覆盖主语、谓语、宾语、同位语、定语等多种成分，同位语和后置定语的识别有一定练习价值。但缺少状语、补语、从句等更丰富的成分类型，且各成分边界较清晰，易错点不多。

A 2009 University of British Columbia study of 38 women with an eating disorder who were taught to knit found that learning the craft led to significant improvements.

K段，第1句

主语带定语从句修饰、谓语后跟宾语从句是学术文献和考试阅读中的高频句式，特别是研究报告类文本常用 "study/research found that ..." 结构，且定语从句修饰研究对象也极为常见，掌握此句式可大量复用于真题理解。

Perhaps most exciting is research that suggests that crafts like knitting and crocheting may help to keep off a decline in brain function with age.

L段，第5句

本句涵盖倒装结构的主系表成分、定语从句的主谓宾、宾语从句的主谓宾以及不定式作宾语等多种成分类型。倒装结构和多层嵌套从句的成分划分都是易错点，训练价值较高。

In a 2011 study, researchers led by Dr. Yonas Geda at the Mayo Clinic in Rochester interviewed a random(随机的) sample of 1,321 people ages 70-89, most of whom were cognitively(在认知方面) normal, about the cognitive activities they engaged in late in life.

L段，第6句

该句结构在四六级和考研真题中高度典型:主句带时间状语、长定语修饰主语、复杂宾语结构、非限制性定语从句补充说明、限制性定语从句限定范围，这些都是学术文章和考试阅读的常见句式，掌握后可迁移到大量同类长句的理解，实用性强。

Although it is possible that only people who are cognitively healthy would pursue such activities, those who read newspapers or magazines or played music did not show similar benefits.

M段，第1句

"Although + 从句, 主语 + 定语从句 + 谓语"是考研和六级阅读中极高频出现的对比论证句式，具有很强的代表性。

Given that sustained social contacts have been shown to support health and a long life, those wishing to maximize the health value of crafts might consider joining a group of like-minded folks.

0段，第1句

句式非常典型："Given that + 从句, 主句" 是四六级和考研阅读中常见的让步或原因状语结构；主句使用情态动词 might 提出建议，也是写作和阅读的高频句式；状语从句用现在完成时被动语态陈述已证实的事实，符合学术或科普文本的常见表达。掌握这个句式后可大量迁移到类似语境。

HIGH-FREQUENCY · 真题高频词

本篇出现的 106 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。

knitting B1

n. 编织

本篇21次 · 真题 22 句

knit B1

v. 编织（用毛线等）

本篇12次 · 真题 10 句

craft B1

n. 手工艺

本篇11次 · 真题 25 句

stress B1

n. 压力

本篇6次 · 真题 102 句

pain A2

n. 疼痛

本篇5次 · 真题 25 句

author A2

n. 作者

本篇4次 · 真题 244 句

benefit B1

n. 好处

本篇4次 · 真题 169 句

enhance B2

v. 提高

本篇4次 · 真题 37 句

council B1

n. 委员会

本篇4次·真题 27 句

cognitive C1

adj. 认知的

本篇4次·真题 24 句

less A1

det. 较少的

本篇3次·真题 224 句

learning A1

n. 学习

本篇3次·真题 120 句

engage B2

v. 参与;从事

本篇3次·真题 57 句

researcher B2

n. 研究人员

本篇2次·真题 239 句

product A2

n. 产品

本篇2次·真题 128 句

support A2

v. 支持

本篇2次·真题 118 句

project A2

n. 项目

本篇2次·真题 90 句

colleague B1

n. 同事

本篇2次·真题 48 句

function B1

n. 功能

本篇2次·真题 46 句

explore B1

v. 探索

本篇2次·真题 40 句

improvement B1

n. 改进

本篇2次·真题 29 句

eating A1

n. 吃

本篇2次·真题 24 句

awareness B2

n. 意识

本篇2次·真题 23 句

cope B2

v. 应对

本篇2次·真题 21 句

challenging B2

adj. 有挑战性的

本篇2次·真题 16 句

disorder B2

n. 疾病

本篇2次·真题 12 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇1次·真题 466 句

likely A2

adj. 很可能的

本篇1次·真题 224 句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本篇1次·真题 174 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

reduce B1

v. 减少, 降低 (数量、大小、程度等)

本篇1次·真题 118 句

process B1

n. 过程

本篇1次·真题 108 句

focus B1

n. 重点

本篇1次·真题 107 句

decade B1

n. 十年

本篇1次·真题 99 句

finding B2

n. 调查结果

本篇1次·真题 99 句

rate A2

n. 速度

本篇1次·真题 78 句

digital B1

adj. 数字的

本篇1次·真题 75 句

decline B2

v. 下降

本篇1次·真题 73 句

suffer B1

v. 遭受 (痛苦、疾病、损失等)

本篇1次·真题 64 句

pressure B1

n. 心理压力

本篇1次·真题 63 句

enable B1

v. 使能够

本篇1次·真题 58 句

solve A2

v. 解决 (问题、困难)

本篇1次·真题 58 句

reward B1

n. 报酬

本篇1次·真题 56 句

creative B1

adj. 有创造力的

本篇1次·真题 55 句

damage B1

n. 损害

本篇1次·真题 55 句

email A2

n. 电子邮件

本篇1次·真题 50 句

publish B1

v. 出版, 发行 (书籍、杂志等)

本篇1次·真题 50 句

promote B2

v. 促进

本篇1次·真题 47 句

replace A2

v. 替换, 更换 (用新的代替旧的)

本篇1次·真题 47 句

response B1

n. 回答

本篇1次·真题 47 句

boost B2

v. 提高

本篇1次·真题 46 句

loss B1

n. 丧失

本篇1次·真题 46 句

associate B2

v. 联系

本篇1次·真题 45 句

conduct B2

v. 组织并实施

本篇1次·真题 45 句

maintain B1

v. 维持

本篇1次·真题 44 句

contact B1

n. 联系

本篇1次 · 真题 43 句

reveal B2

v. 揭示

本篇1次 · 真题 43 句

anxiety B2

n. 焦虑

本篇1次 · 真题 41 句

interested A1

adj. 感兴趣的

本篇1次 · 真题 40 句

boredom B2

n. 无聊

本篇1次 · 真题 37 句

site A2

n. 地点

本篇1次 · 真题 37 句

snack A2

n. 零食

本篇1次 · 真题 37 句

significant B2

adj. 重要的

本篇1次 · 真题 36 句

crisis B2

n. 危机

本篇1次 · 真题 32 句

productive B2

adj. 富有成效的

本篇1次 · 真题 32 句

campaign B2

n. 运动

本篇1次 · 真题 29 句

journal B1

n. 杂志

本篇1次 · 真题 29 句

highly B1

adv. 非常

本篇1次 · 真题 28 句

satisfaction B2

n. 满意

本篇1次 · 真题 27 句

complex B2

adj. 复杂的, 难懂的

本篇1次 · 真题 26 句

quit B1

v. 离开 (工作、学校等)

本篇1次 · 真题 26 句

establish B2

v. 建立, 创立 (组织、机构、关系等)

本篇1次 · 真题 25 句

lower A2

adj. 较低的;下方的

本篇1次 · 真题 25 句

signal B1

n. 信号

本篇1次 · 真题 20 句

honor B2

n. 荣誉

本篇1次 · 真题 18 句

tobacco B1

n. 烟草

本篇1次 · 真题 18 句

concentrate B1

v. 集中注意力

本篇1次 · 真题 17 句

pursue B2

v. 追求

本篇1次 · 真题 17 句

demonstrate B2

v. 证明

本篇1次 · 真题 16 句

register B1

v. 登记, 注册

本篇1次 · 真题 16 句

respondent C1

n. 被告

本篇1次 · 真题 16 句

therapy B2

n. 治疗

本篇1次 · 真题 16 句

yoga B1

n. 瑜伽

本篇1次 · 真题 16 句

accomplishment B2

n. 成就

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

focused B1

adj. 集中注意力的

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

unlike B1

prep. 不像

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

exciting A2

adj. 令人兴奋的

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

rank B2

n. 等级

本篇1次·真题 14 句

sample B1

n. 样品

本篇1次·真题 14 句

creation B2

n. 创造

本篇1次·真题 12 句

depressed B2

adj. 抑郁的

本篇1次·真题 12 句

initial B1

adj. 最初的

本篇1次·真题 12 句

prompt B2

v. 促使

本篇1次·真题 12 句

folk B1

n. 人们

本篇1次·真题 11 句

infant B2

n. 婴儿

本篇1次·真题 11 句

relieve B2

v. 减轻、缓解 (疼痛、焦虑等不适)

本篇1次·真题 11 句

clinical B2

adj. 临床的

本篇1次·真题 10 句

induce C1

v. 诱导

本篇1次·真题 10 句

relief B1

n. 宽慰

本篇1次·真题 10 句

sustain B2

v. 维持

本篇1次·真题 10 句

maximize B2

v. 使最大化

本篇1次·真题 9 句

painful B1

adj. 疼痛的

本篇1次·真题 8 句

persistent B2

adj. 坚持不懈的

本篇1次·真题 8 句

routinely

B2

adv. 例行地

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

smoker

A2

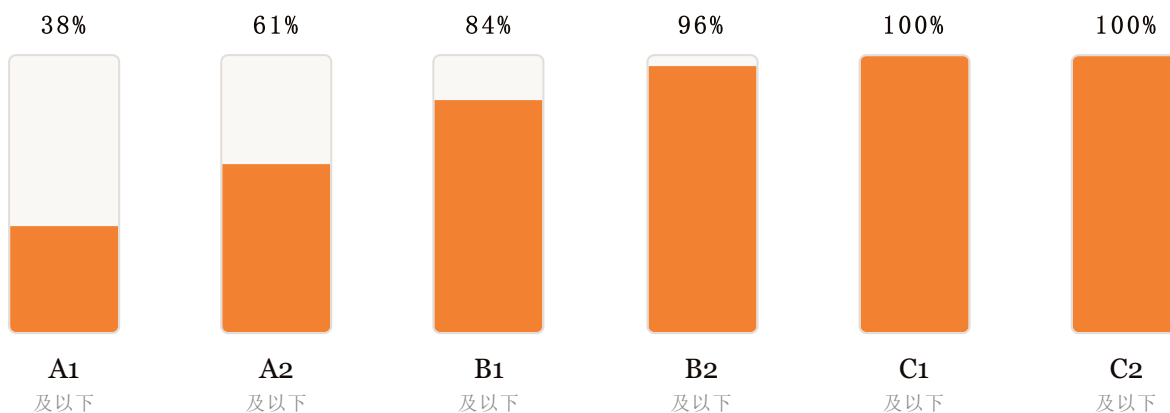
n. 吸烟者

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 388 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **388** 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 15 个 · 约 4%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率（CDF）· 数据为全文去重词 388 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

388

B2 以上难词

4%

B1 及以下覆盖

84%

英语四级 2017年12月·第2套 · 全卷构成

Part I	写作	题目解析 →
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2017年12月·第2套 英语四级阅读理解（四选一） 第1篇·46-50 题 答案与解析

QUESTIONS & ANALYSIS · 阅读理解题和解析

阅读理解题和解析 · 46-50 题

本页 46-50 题的答案与逐题解析由懒笔记基于2017年12月·第2套 英语四级阅读理解（四选一）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 4 段原文（段首标 P1-P4 段号、逐段附中文翻译）；之后 5 道题逐题排列，每题英文题干与选项后紧接本题解析——题干与选项中译、答案、题型判定、题干拆句、定位句中英对照与逐选项对错归因。

真题卷第2套(2017-12) · 四级

Part III Section C (1)

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

Passage One

Questions 46 to 50 are based on the following passage.

P1 Nobody really knows how big Lagos is. What's indisputable is that it's growing very quickly. Between now and 2050, the urban population of Africa could triple. Yet cities in sub-Saharan Africa are not getting richer the way cities in the rest of the world have. Most urban Africans live in slums(贫民窟); migrants are often not much better off than they were in the countryside. Why?

没有人真正知道拉各斯有多大。无可争议的是，它正在非常迅速地增长。从现在到2050年，非洲的城市人口可能会增加两倍。然而，撒哈拉以南非洲的城市并没有像世界其他地区的城市那样变得更加富裕。大多数非洲城市居民生活在贫民窟中；移民的境况往往并不比他们在农村时好多少。为什么？

P2 The immediate problem is poverty. Most of Africa is urbanizing at a lower level of income than other regions of the world did. That means there's little money around for investment that would make cities liveable and more productive. Without upgrades and new capacity, bridges, roads and power systems are unable to cope with expanding populations. With the exception of South Africa, the only light rail metro system in sub-Saharan Africa is in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. Traffic jam leads to expense and unpredictability, things that keep investors away.

眼前的问题是贫困。非洲大部分地区的城市化发生在比世界其他地区更低的收入水平上。这意味着几乎没有资金可用于使城市宜居和更具生产力的投资。如果不进行升级和扩容，桥梁、道路和电力系统将无法应对不断增长的人口。除南非外，撒哈拉以南非洲唯一的轻轨地铁系统位于埃塞俄比亚的亚的斯亚贝巴。交通堵塞导致费用增加和不可预测性，这些都让投资者望而却步。

P3 In other parts of the world, increasing agricultural productivity and industrialization went together. More productive farmers meant there was a surplus that could feed cities; in turn, that created a pool of labour for factories. But African cities are different. They are too often built around consuming natural resources. Government is concentrated in capitals, so is the money. Most urban Africans work for a small minority of the rich, who tend to be involved in either cronyish(有裙带关系的) businesses or politics. Since African agriculture is still broadly unproductive, food is imported, consuming a portion of revenue.

在世界其他地区，农业生产力的提高和工业化是同步进行的。更高产的农民意味着有盈余可以养活城市；反过来，这为工厂创造了劳动力储备。但非洲城市有所不同。它们往往是围绕消费自然资源而建立的。政府集中在首都，资金也是如此。大多数非洲城市居民为少数富人工作，这些富人往往从事有裙带关系的生意或政治活动。由于非洲农业总体上仍然缺乏生产力，食品需要进口，消耗了一部分收入。

P4 So what can be done? Though African countries are poor, not all African cities are. In Lagos, foreign oil workers can pay as much as \$65,000 per year in rent for a modest apartment in a safe part of town. If that income were better taxed, it might provide the revenue for better infrastructure. If city leaders were more accountable to their residents, they might favour projects designed to help them more. Yet even as new roads are built, new people arrive. When a city's population grows by 5% a year, it is difficult to keep up.

那么可以做什么呢？虽然非洲国家贫穷，但并非所有非洲城市都贫穷。在拉各斯，外国石油工人在城镇安全地段租一套普通公寓，每年租金可能高达65000美元。如果这些收入能得到更好的征税，它可能会为更好的基础设施提供收入。如果城市领导人对其居民更加负责，他们可能会更倾向于旨在帮助居民的项目。然而，即使在修建新道路的同时，新的人口也在不断涌入。当一个城市的人口每年增长5%时，很难跟上步伐。

题目与逐题解析

46. What do we learn from the passage about cities in sub-Saharan Africa?

- A) They have more slums than other cities in the world.
- B) They are growing fast without becoming richer.
- C) They are as modernized as many cities elsewhere.
- D) They attract migrants who want to be better off.

从文章中我们了解到关于撒哈拉以南非洲城市的什么信息？

- A) 它们比世界上其他城市拥有更多贫民窟。
- B) 它们在快速增长但并未变得更富裕。
- C) 它们与其他地方的许多城市一样现代化。
- D) 它们吸引了想要改善生活的移民。

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 What do we learn from the passage about cities in sub-Saharan Africa? 问的是文章直接讲了什么关于这些城市的内容，没有出现 infer、imply 等推断或主旨信号词。

【拆句】 题干是常规疑问句，主干 What do we learn from the passage, about 引导的介词短语限定 cities in sub-Saharan Africa，结构平铺直叙、无陷阱。

【定位】 What's indisputable is that it's growing very quickly. Between now and 2050, the urban population of Africa could triple. Yet cities in sub-Saharan Africa are not getting richer the way cities in the rest of the world have.

无可争议的是，它（拉各斯）增长得非常快。从现在到二〇五〇年，非洲的城市人口可能翻三倍。然而，撒哈拉以南非洲的城市并没有像世界其他地方的城市那样变得富裕起来。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

原文只说 Most urban Africans live in slums, 没有把非洲城市的贫民窟数量和世界其他城市做比较。

B) ✓ 正确

growing very quickly ↔ **growing fast**

not getting richer ↔ **without becoming richer**

They are growing fast without becoming richer 把定位句的快速增长和未变富两层都覆盖了，与预判完全吻合。

C) 与原文相反

原文反复强调非洲城市 bridges, roads and power systems are unable to cope with expanding populations、the only light rail metro system in sub-Saharan Africa is in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 正说明它们远未现代化。

D) 答非所问

题干问的是这些城市本身怎么样，They attract migrants who want to be better off 谈的是移民动机；况且原文还说 migrants are often not much better off than they were in the countryside, 吸引力本身也被否定。

47. What does the author imply about urbanization in other parts of the world?

- A) It benefited from the contribution of immigrants.
- B) It started when people's income was relatively high.
- C) It benefited from the accelerated rise in productivity.
- D) It started with the improvement of people's livelihood.

作者对世界其他地区的城市化有何暗示？

- A) 它受益于移民的贡献。
- B) 它始于人们收入相对较高的时期。
- C) 它受益于生产率的加速提升。
- D) 它始于人们生活水平的改善。

【答案】 B (推断题)

【判型】 What does the author imply about urbanization in other parts of the world? 中 imply 表明答案不会在原文字面摆出来，要从对比句往前推一步。

【拆句】 主干 What does the author imply, about 短语限定隐含的对象，结构简单；关键是吃透 imply 这个动词带出的言外之意约束。

【定位】 In other parts of the world, increasing agricultural productivity and industrialization went together. More productive farmers meant there was a surplus that could feed cities; in turn, that created a pool of labour for factories.

在世界其他地方，农业生产率的提高与工业化是同步推进的。农民生产率更高，意味着出现了可以供养城市的剩余农产品；反过来，这又为工厂创造了一个劳动力库。

【选项】 A) **无中生有**

原文谈他处城市化时只字未提移民的贡献，immigrants 完全是凭空加上的。

B) **✓ 正确**

Most of Africa is urbanizing at a lower level of income than other regions of the world did ↔

It started when people's income was relatively high

原文比较句的非洲端是 lower level of income，那么对照端他处自然是 relatively high，正好命中 It started when people's income was relatively high。

C) **偷换概念**

原文说的是 increasing agricultural productivity and industrialization went together——农业生产率提高与工业化同步，而非加速上升；accelerated rise 把提高偷换成加速提高。

D) **答非所问**

题干问的是他处城市化的起点条件，improvement of people's livelihood 谈的是民生改善的结果或动力，与原文关于农业生产率与收入水平的论述对不上。

48. Why is sub-Saharan Africa unappealing to investors?

- A) It lacks adequate transport facilities.
- B) The living expenses there are too high.
- C) It is on the whole too densely populated.
- D) The local governments are corrupted.

为什么撒哈拉以南非洲对投资者缺乏吸引力？

- A) 它缺乏足够的交通设施。
- B) 那里的生活费用过高。
- C) 它总体上人口过于稠密。
- D) 当地政府腐败。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 Why is sub-Saharan Africa unappealing to investors? 是问具体原因，原文中应能找到一句直接的因果说明。

【拆句】 主干 Why is sub-Saharan Africa unappealing to investors, to investors 是介词短语作 unappealing 的补足语，结构无陷阱。

【定位】 Without upgrades and new capacity, bridges, roads and power systems are unable to cope with expanding populations. With the exception of South Africa, the only light rail metro system in sub-Saharan Africa is in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. Traffic jam leads to expense and unpredictability, things that keep investors away.

在没有升级和新增容量的情况下，桥梁、道路和电力系统无法应付不断膨胀的人口。除南非外，撒哈拉以南非洲唯一的轻轨地铁系统位于埃塞俄比亚的亚的斯亚贝巴。交通拥堵导致开支增加和不可预测，而这些正是让投资者望而却步的东西。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

bridges, roads and power systems are unable to cope with expanding populations ↔

It lacks adequate transport facilities

原文用桥梁、道路、电网、轻轨、堵车一连串细节论证交通基建缺位，与 lacks adequate transport facilities 完全契合。

B) 张冠李戴

foreign oil workers can pay as much as \$65,000 per year in rent for a modest apartment in a safe part of town 是第四段讲房租贵，与第二段投资者望而却步的原因不在同一个论域；把后文的现象误当作前文的原因。

C) 无中生有

原文从未提到非洲城市人口过密是吓跑投资者的原因；expanding populations 只是说人口在增长。

D) 过度推断

原文虽提及 cronyish businesses or politics，但只是说富人多与裙带或政治有关，并未直接断言政府腐败是吓跑投资者的原因。

49. In what way does the author say African cities are different?

- A) They have attracted huge numbers of farm labourers.
- B) They still rely heavily on agricultural productivity.
- C) They have developed at the expense of nature.
- D) They depend far more on foreign investment.

作者说非洲城市在哪方面有所不同？

- A) 它们吸引了大量农业劳动力。 B) 它们仍然严重依赖农业生产率。
- C) 它们以牺牲自然为代价发展起来。 D) 它们更加依赖外国投资。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 In what way does the author say African cities are different? 中 the author say 表明答案在原文有近乎直接的对应表述。

【拆句】 主干 In what way does the author say African cities are different, In what way 作状语；say 后省略了 that, African cities are different 是宾语从句。结构虽长但脉络清晰。

【定位】 But African cities are different. They are too often built around consuming natural resources.
但是非洲城市不一样。它们往往是围绕着对自然资源的消耗建立起来的。

【选项】 A) **张冠李戴**

created a pool of labour for factories 讲的是他处城市如何吸纳农工，并非非洲城市的特征；题干问的是非洲城市的不同。

B) **与原文相反**

原文明确 African agriculture is still broadly unproductive、food is imported——非洲农业拖后腿，不可能严重依赖农业生产率。

C) **✓ 正确**

built around consuming natural resources ↔ **They have developed at the expense of nature**
consuming 等于 at the expense of 是同义替换最经典的案例，选项把原文动作语义换成抽象介词短语，意思完全对齐。

D) **无中生有**

原文没有把外国投资作为非洲城市与他处不同的特征，foreign oil workers 是讲外国工人付高房租，不是讲外国投资。

50. What might be a solution to the problems facing African cities?

- A) Lowering of apartment rent.
- B) Better education for residents.
- C) More rational overall planning.
- D) A more responsible government.

非洲城市面临的问题可能有什么解决方案？

A) 降低公寓租金。 B) 为居民提供更好的教育。 C) 更合理的整体规划。 D) 更负责任的政府。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 What might be a solution to the problems facing African cities? 让你从原文给出的对策中挑一项，答案在原文有直接对应。

【拆句】 主干 What might be a solution, to the problems 限定 solution, facing African cities 是现在分词作 problems 的后置定语，相当于 that face African cities，是基础薄弱考生的常见识别难点。

【定位】 If that income were better taxed, it might provide the revenue for better infrastructure. If city leaders were more accountable to their residents, they might favour projects designed to help them more.

如果那部分收入能被更好地征税，它或许能为更好的基础设施提供资金。如果市领导能对自己的居民更负责任，他们或许就会偏向那些更能帮到居民的项目。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

原文恰恰主张要 better taxed 高房租这部分收入来反哺基建，不是要把房租降下来；Lowering of apartment rent 与作者的对策方向相反。

B) 无中生有

原文从头到尾未提教育，Better education for residents 是常见的听起来很对但完全没有文本依据的诱饵。

C) 无中生有

原文没有把整体规划更合理作为对策提出，More rational overall planning 也是借常识硬贴。

D) ✓ 正确

If city leaders were more accountable to their residents ↔ A more responsible government
原文这条对策的核心就是让管事的人对治下居民负责，A more responsible government 正是对此的高度概括。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

10 句真题句逐层精讲

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

Yet cities in sub-Saharan Africa are not getting richer the way cities in the rest of the world have.

第1段，第4句

本句涵盖主语、系动词谓语、表语、方式状语从句等多种成分，且从句中存在谓语承前省略这一易错点，适合训练学生识别省略结构和理解对比逻辑的能力。"the way" 引导的状语从句也是常见句式，值得反复练习。同时，两个分句的时态对比为时态训练提供了良好素材。

More productive farmers meant there was a surplus that could feed cities; in turn, that created a pool of labour for factories.

第3段，第2句

结构典型、成分丰富、又含两个"that"和情态动词等易错点，时态难度适中，作为“句子结构加时态”的训练句综合价值较高，值得优先选用。

Government is concentrated in capitals, so is the money.

第3段，第5句

本句涵盖主语、被动谓语、地点状语、倒装结构、承前省略等多种成分和现象，特别是第二个分句的倒装和省略是典型易错点，有助于训练学生识别非常规语序和补全省略内容。成分种类较为丰富，适合作为划分练习句。

Most urban Africans work for a small minority of the rich, who tend to be involved in either cronyish(有裙带关系的) businesses or politics.

第3段，第6句

非限制性定语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的常见结构,用于补充说明人物或事物特征。tend to do 表示倾向,be involved in 表示参与,都是高频表达。整句句式具有较强代表性,掌握后可迁移到类似语境

Though African countries are poor, not all African cities are.

第4段，第2句

让步状语从句 ("Though" 引导) 加主句的对比结构在考试中非常常见，部分否定 "not all" 也是典型考点。表语承前省略是真题中常见的简洁表达手法。整体句式具有较高的代表性，学习后可应用于理解大量类似对比或转折句式。

If that income were better taxed, it might provide the revenue for better infrastructure.

第4段，第4句

虚拟条件句（尤其是与现在事实相反的类型）是四六级和考研的常考句式。"If + 主语 + were/动词过去式，主语 + would/might/could + 动词原形" 这一结构在阅读和写作中频繁出现，掌握后可广泛应用。

If city leaders were more accountable to their residents, they might favour projects designed to help them more.

第4段，第5句

"If + 虚拟语气从句, 主句用情态动词" 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式,用于表达假设推理。这种条件-结果结构在议论文和说明文中大量出现,掌握后可迁移到许多类似句子。

Yet even as new roads are built, new people arrive.

第4段，第6句

"让步或时间状语从句 + 主句" 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，状语从句前置、用逗号分隔的结构非常典型。掌握此句式后可迁移到大量类似句子。

It is on the whole too densely populated.

第48题，C

主系表结构是常见基本句型，表语由过去分词充当形容词也较典型。但整句过于简短、成分单一，不足以代表四六级或考研真题中常考的长难句结构（如多层嵌套从句、复杂状语修饰等），迁移价值中等。

They have developed at the expense of nature.

第49题，C

简单句结构在四六级和考研中常见，但本句过于简短，不及包含复杂修饰或从句的典型长难句更具代表性。

HIGH-FREQUENCY · 真题高频词

本篇出现的 62 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。

income

B1

n. 收入

本篇3次 · 真题 39 句

productivity

B2

n. 生产率

本篇3次 · 真题 30 句

expense

B1

n. 花费

本篇3次 · 真题 28 句

urban

B2

adj. 城市的，都市的

本篇3次 · 真题 19 句

author A2

n. 作者

本篇2次 · 真题 244 句

benefit B1

n. 好处

本篇2次 · 真题 169 句

system A2

n. 系统

本篇2次 · 真题 162 句

resident B2

n. 居民

本篇2次 · 真题 61 句

consume B2

v. 消耗, 耗费 (燃料、能源、时间等)

本篇2次 · 真题 52 句

attract B1

v. 吸引 (注意力、兴趣)

本篇2次 · 真题 41 句

productive B2

adj. 富有成效的

本篇2次 · 真题 32 句

rent A2

v. 租用

本篇2次 · 真题 24 句

investment B1

n. 投资

本篇2次 · 真题 20 句

apartment A2

n. 公寓

本篇2次 · 真题 13 句

investor B2

n. 投资者

本篇2次 · 真题 12 句

revenue B2

n. (公司、组织的) 收入, 收益

本篇2次 · 真题 12 句

agricultural B2

adj. 农业的

本篇2次 · 真题 8 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇1次 · 真题 466 句

local A2

adj. 当地的

本篇1次 · 真题 150 句

better A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本篇1次 · 真题 139 句

tend B1

v. 倾向于, 往往会

本篇1次·真题 137 句

design B1

n. 设计

本篇1次·真题 132 句

lack B1

v. 缺少

本篇1次·真题 115 句

project A2

n. 项目

本篇1次·真题 90 句

power A2

n. 权力

本篇1次·真题 59 句

resource B1

n. 资源

本篇1次·真题 54 句

jam A2

n. 果酱

本篇1次·真题 50 句

per B1

prep. 每

本篇1次·真题 49 句

tax A2

n. 税

本篇1次·真题 49 句

region B1

n. 地区

本篇1次·真题 45 句

facility B2

n. 设施

本篇1次·真题 43 句

overall B1

adj. 总体的

本篇1次·真题 39 句

quickly A2

adv. 快速地

本篇1次·真题 38 句

solution B1

n. 解决办法

本篇1次·真题 38 句

rely B1

v. 依赖;依靠

本篇1次·真题 36 句

expand B2

v. 扩大;扩展;增长

本篇1次·真题 34 句

immigrant B2

n. 移民 (从外国移入的人)

本篇1次 · 真题 33 句

improvement B1

n. 改进

本篇1次 · 真题 29 句

unable A2

adj. 不能的

本篇1次 · 真题 27 句

lower A2

adj. 较低的;下方的

本篇1次 · 真题 25 句

poverty B2

n. 贫穷

本篇1次 · 真题 25 句

responsible B1

adj. 负责的

本篇1次 · 真题 25 句

relatively B2

adv. 相对地

本篇1次 · 真题 24 句

cope B2

v. 应对

本篇1次 · 真题 21 句

contribution B2

n. 贡献

本篇1次 · 真题 20 句

portion B1

n. 部分

本篇1次 · 真题 20 句

transport B1

v. 运输, 运送

本篇1次 · 真题 20 句

capacity B2

n. 容量

本篇1次 · 真题 18 句

imply B2

v. 暗示, 暗指

本篇1次 · 真题 18 句

concentrate B1

v. 集中注意力

本篇1次 · 真题 17 句

elsewhere B1

adv. 在别处

本篇1次 · 真题 16 句

immediate B2

adj. 立即的, 即刻的

本篇1次 · 真题 16 句

involved

B1

adj. 参与的

本篇1次·真题 16 句

import

B1

v. 进口

本篇1次·真题 13 句

planning

B1

n. 规划

本篇1次·真题 13 句

adequate

B2

adj. 足够的, 充分的

本篇1次·真题 12 句

infrastructure

C1

n. 基础设施

本篇1次·真题 12 句

modest

B2

adj. 谦虚的, 谦逊的

本篇1次·真题 12 句

agriculture

B2

n. 农业

本篇1次·真题 11 句

heavily

B1

adv. 大量地

本篇1次·真题 11 句

rational

B2

adj. 理性的

本篇1次·真题 11 句

minority

B2

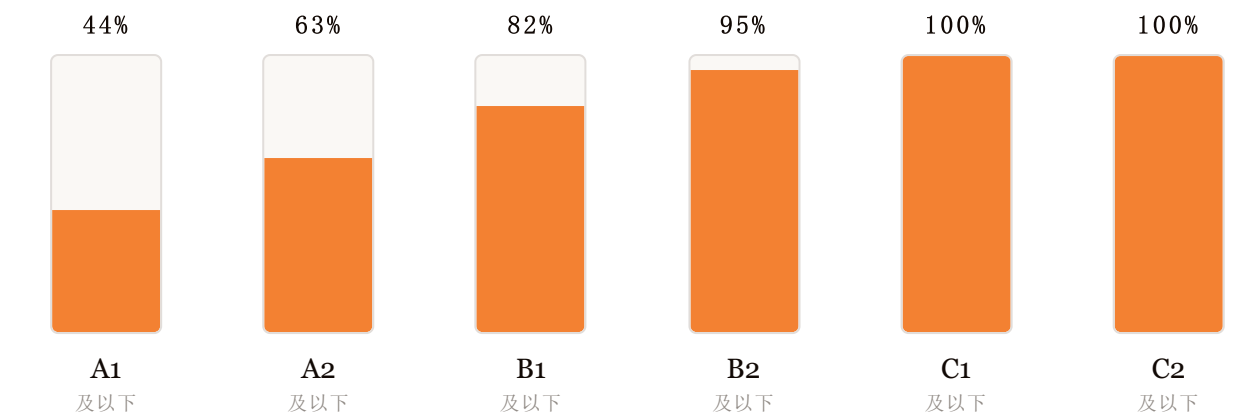
n. 少数

本篇1次·真题 8 句

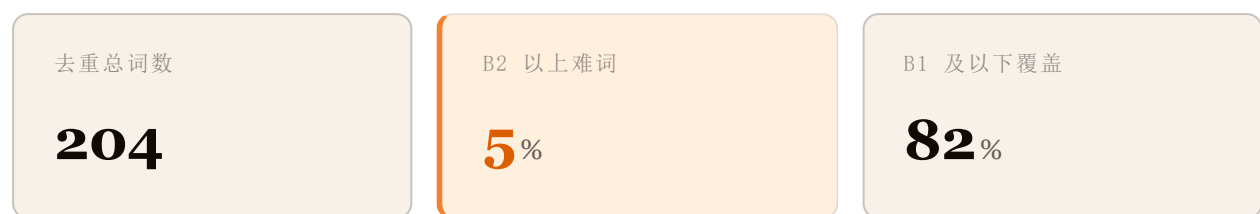
VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

全文 204 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **204** 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 10 个·约 5%。



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 204 个 · 末柱为 100%



英语四级 2017年12月·第2套 · 全卷构成

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

2017年12月·第2套 英语四级阅读理解（四选一） 第2篇·51-55 题 答案与解析

QUESTIONS & ANALYSIS · 阅读理解题和解析

阅读理解题和解析 · 51-55 题

本页 51-55 题的答案与逐题解析由懒笔记基于2017年12月·第2套 英语四级阅读理解（四选一）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 7 段原文（段首标 P1-P7 段号、逐段附中文翻译）；之后 5 道题逐题排列，每题英文题干与选项后紧接本题解析——题干与选项中译、答案、题型判定、题干拆句、定位句中英对照与逐选项对错归因。

真题卷第2套(2017-12) · 四级

Part III Section C (2)

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

Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

P1 For the past several decades, it seems there's been a general consensus on how to get ahead in America: Get a college education, find a reliable job, and buy your own home. But do Americans still believe in that path, and if they do, is it attainable?

在过去几十年里,关于如何在美国获得成功似乎存在一个普遍共识:接受大学教育,找到一份可靠的工作,并购买自己的住房。但美国人还相信这条道路吗?如果他们相信,这条道路还能实现吗?

P2 The most recent National Journal poll asked respondents about the American dream, what it takes to achieve their goals, and whether or not they felt a significant amount of control over their ability to be successful. Overwhelmingly, the results show that today, the idea of the American dream—and what it takes to achieve it—looks quite different than it did in the late 20th century.

最近一次National Journal民意调查询问了受访者关于美国梦、实现目标所需的条件,以及他们是否感到对自己成功的能力有很大程度的控制。调查结果压倒性地显示,如今美国梦的理念以及实现它所需的条件看起来与20世纪末截然不同。

P3 By and large, people felt that their actions and hard work—not outside forces—were the deciding factor in how their lives turned out. But respondents had decidedly mixed feelings about what actions make for a better life in current economy.

总体而言,人们认为他们的行动和努力工作,而非外部力量,是决定他们生活结果的关键因素。但受访者对于在当前经济形势下哪些行动能带来更好生活的看法明显存在分歧。

P4 In the last seven years, Americans have grown more pessimistic about the power of education to lead to success. Even though they see going to college as a fairly achievable goal, a majority—52 percent—think that young people do not need a four-year college education in order to be successful. 在过去七年中,美国人对教育通向成功的力量变得更加悲观。尽管他们认为上大学是一个相当可实现的目标,但大多数人——52%——认为年轻人不需要四年制大学教育就能获得成功。

P5 Miguel Maeda, 42, who has a master's degree and works in public health, was the first in his family to go to college, which has allowed him to achieve a sense of financial stability his parents and grandparents never did.

42岁的Miguel Maeda拥有硕士学位并从事公共卫生工作,他是家里第一个上大学的人,这使他获得了父母和祖父母从未拥有过的经济稳定感。

P6 While some, like Maeda, emphasized the value of the degree rather than the education itself, others still see college as a way to gain new perspectives and life experiences.

虽然一些人像Maeda一样强调学位本身的价值而非教育本身,但其他人仍然将大学视为获得新视角和人生经历的途径。

P7 Sixty-year-old Will Fendley, who had a successful career in the military and never earned a college degree, thinks "personal drive" is far more important than just going to college. To Fendley, a sense of drive and purpose, as well as an effective high-school education, and basic life skills, like balancing a checkbook, are the necessary ingredients for a successful life in America.

60岁的Will Fendley在军队有过成功的职业生涯且从未获得大学学位,他认为个人进取心远比仅仅上大学重要得多。对Fendley来说,进取心和目标感,以及有效的高中教育和基本生活技能,比如平衡支票簿,是在美国过上成功生活的必要因素。

题目与逐题解析

51. It used to be commonly acknowledged that to succeed in America, one had to have_____.

- A) an advanced academic degree
- B) an ambition to get ahead
- C) a firm belief in their dream
- D) a sense of drive and purpose

过去人们普遍认为,要在美国取得成功,必须具备_____。

A) 高等学位 B) 出人头地的雄心 C) 对自己梦想的坚定信念 D) 进取心和目标感

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 It used to be commonly acknowledged that to succeed in America, one had to have 是一个待补全的客观陈述句,答案能在原文找到字面对应,不需要推断。

【拆句】 It used to be commonly acknowledged that to succeed in America, one had to have 是「形式主语 it + 被动语态 + that 从句」的结构: it 指代后面的 that 从句, commonly acknowledged 是「被普遍认为」, that 从句里 one had to have 用过去时呼应 used to。整句意思是「过去人们普遍认为,要在美国取得成功,一个人必须拥有……」,无陷阱。

【定位】 For the past several decades, it seems there's been a general consensus on how to get ahead in America: Get a college education, find a reliable job, and buy your own home.

过去几十年里，关于如何在美国出人头地似乎有一种普遍共识：上大学、找一份稳定的工作、买一套属于自己的房子。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

Get a college education ↔ **an advanced academic degree**

预判要的是「拥有大学学历」，四选项里只有 an advanced academic degree 与「大学教育」属同一语义场，其它三项与三件套均无对应。

B) 无中生有

an ambition to get ahead 「一种出人头地的雄心」是把题干里短语 to succeed in America 改成了 to get ahead，看似贴题，但原文给出的「共识」是三件具体外部条件，不包含主观雄心。

C) 偷换概念

a firm belief in their dream 「对自己梦想的坚定信念」与原文「过去几十年的成功共识」不是同一码事——原文谈的是外部资源（学历、工作、房产），不是内在信念。

D) 张冠李戴

a sense of drive and purpose 「驱动力与目标感」原封不动取自 P7 Fendley 的话，但题干问的是「过去普遍共识」，张冠李戴。

52. What is the finding of the latest National Journal poll concerning the American dream?

- A) More and more Americans are finding it hard to realize.
- B) It remains alive among the majority of American people.
- C) Americans' idea of it has changed over the past few decades.
- D) An increasing number of young Americans are abandoning it.

最新的 National Journal 民意调查关于美国梦有什么发现？

- A) 越来越多的美国人发现美国梦难以实现。
- B) 美国梦在大多数美国人中依然存在。
- C) 美国人对美国梦的看法在过去几十年里发生了变化。
- D) 越来越多的美国年轻人正在放弃美国梦。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 What is the finding of the latest National Journal poll 直接问一份具体调查的结论，答案就是原文中该调查结果的同义改写。

【拆句】 What is the finding of the latest National Journal poll concerning the American dream?: 主干 What is the finding, concerning the American dream 是现在分词短语作后置定语修饰 poll，意为「关于美国梦的那项最新国家期刊调查」。结构平铺直叙，无陷阱。

【定位】 Overwhelmingly, the results show that today, the idea of the American dream—and what it takes to achieve it—looks quite different than it did in the late 20th century.

调查结果压倒性地表明，今天人们心目中的「美国梦」以及实现它所需要的条件，与 20 世纪末已经大不相同。

【选项】 A) 过度推断

More and more Americans are finding it hard to realize 「越来越多美国人觉得难以实现」是把 P1 末尾的反问 is it attainable 当成了已得出的结论；而 P2 调查的 finding 是「观念变了」，不是「越来越难」。

B) 答非所问

It remains alive among the majority of American people 「美国梦在大多数美国人心目中依然鲜活」与原文 finding（变化）不符；调查谈的是 idea 的变迁，不是 idea 仍在与否。

C) ✓ 正确

the idea of the American dream—and what it takes to achieve it—looks quite different than it did in the late 20th century

↔ **Americans' idea of it has changed over the past few decades**

预判要「美国梦观念已变」，四选项里只有 has changed 直接表达变化；其他三项谈的是「难实现/仍存在/被抛弃」，都不是 finding 本身。

D) 无中生有

An increasing number of young Americans are abandoning it 「越来越多年轻美国人正在抛弃它」既无原文依据，也与「观念已变」不等同——「变」不等于「弃」。

53. What do Americans now think of the role of college education in achieving success?

- A) It still remains open to debate.
- B) It has proved to be beyond doubt.
- C) It is no longer as important as it used to be.
- D) It is much better understood now than ever.

美国人现在如何看待大学教育在获得成功中的作用？

- A) 这仍然有待商榷。
- B) 这已被证明毋庸置疑。
- C) 大学教育不再像过去那样重要了。
- D) 现在人们对大学教育的理解比以往任何时候都更好。

【答案】 C （细节题）

【判型】 What do Americans now think of the role of college education 问的是当下普遍观点，原文有明确陈述，不需要再推一步。

【拆句】 What do Americans now think of the role of college education in achieving success?: 主干 What do Americans think of..., think of 是「对.....怎么看」的固定搭配；in achieving success 是介词短语作后置定语，修饰 role，意为「大学教育在取得成功中所起的作用」。无陷阱。

【定位】 In the last seven years, Americans have grown more pessimistic about the power of education to lead to success. Even though they see going to college as a fairly achievable goal, a majority—52 percent—think that young people do not need a four-year college education in order to be successful.

在过去七年里，美国人对「教育能带来成功」这件事变得更加悲观。尽管他们仍认为上大学是个相当能实现的目标，但多数人——52%——认为年轻人并不需要读完四年大学才能成功。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

It still remains open to debate 「这仍是个有争议的开放问题」与原文「多数人 52% 认为不必读大学」相反——原文已经给出明确结论而非悬而未决。

B) 与原文相反

It has proved to be beyond doubt 「它已被证明毋庸置疑」与「美国人变得悲观」截然相反——既不是新近被证实，也没有「无疑」之说。

C) ✓ 正确

a majority—52 percent—think that young people do not need a four-year college education in order to be successful

↔ It is no longer as important as it used to be

grown more pessimistic about the power of education to lead to success ↔

It is no longer as important as it used to be

预判要「教育作用变小」，四选项里只有 no longer as important 是这个方向；其他三项要么说仍在辩论、要么说已无疑义、要么说理解更深，都不是 P4 的核心信息。

D) 无中生有

It is much better understood now than ever 「现在对它的理解远胜以往」原文未提理解层面，谈的是「重要性下降」的态度变化，不是「理解水平上升」。

54. How do some people view college education these days?

- A) It promotes gender equality.
- B) It needs to be strengthened.
- C) It adds to cultural diversity.
- D) It helps broaden their minds.

如今有些人如何看待大学教育？

- A) 大学教育促进性别平等。 B) 大学教育需要加强。 C) 大学教育增加文化多样性。
- D) 大学教育有助于开阔他们的视野。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 How do some people view college education 直接问「部分人怎么看大学教育」，原文中 others 引出的视角即答案，按客观转述处理。

【拆句】 How do some people view college education these days?: 主干 How do some people view college education, view 是动词「看待」; these days 时间状语限定「这些天/当下」。无陷阱。

【定位】 While some, like Maeda, emphasized the value of the degree rather than the education itself, others still see college as a way to gain new perspectives and life experiences.

尽管像 Maeda 这样的一些人看重文凭本身的价值而非教育内容, 但另一部分人仍把大学视为获得新视角和人生阅历的途径。

【选项】 A) **无中生有**

It promotes gender equality「促进性别平等」整段未提性别, 纯属强加。

B) **答非所问**

It needs to be strengthened「需要被加强」是政策建议, 而 54 题问的是 some people 怎么看待大学教育, 不是怎么改它。

C) **偷换概念**

It adds to cultural diversity「它增进了文化多样性」表面上与 new perspectives 沾边, 实则把「个人获得新视角」偷换成「社会层面增加文化多样性」, 主体与维度都偏了。

D) **✓ 正确**

gain new perspectives and life experiences ↔ **It helps broaden their minds**

预判要「视野/阅历的拓宽」, 四选项里只有 broaden their minds 在同一语义场, 其他三项谈的是性别平等、需要加强、文化多样性, 都与定位句无关。

55. What is one factor essential to success in America, according to Will Fendley?

- A) A desire to learn and to adapt.
- B) A strong sense of responsibility.
- C) A willingness to commit oneself.
- D) A clear aim and high motivation.

根据 Will Fendley 的说法, 在美国取得成功的一个关键因素是什么?

A) 学习和适应的愿望 B) 强烈的责任感 C) 投身其中的意愿 D) 明确的目标和高度的积极性

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 What is one factor essential to success in America, according to Will Fendley? 用 according to X 限定为 人物原话转述, 按细节题在该人物的段落里找答案即可。

【拆句】 What is one factor essential to success in America, according to Will Fendley?: 主干 What is one factor, essential to success in America 是形容词短语作后置定语修饰 factor, according to Will Fendley 状语限定信息来源。整句意为「按 Fendley 所说, 在美国成功必备的一个要素是什么」。无陷阱。

【定位】 To Fendley, a sense of drive and purpose, as well as an effective high-school education, and basic life skills, like balancing a checkbook, are the necessary ingredients for a successful life in America.

在 Fendley 看来，驱动力与目标感、扎实的高中教育以及诸如平衡支票簿这样的基本生活技能，才是在美国过上成功人生的必备要素。

【选项】 A) 偷换概念

A desire to learn and to adapt 「学习与适应的欲望」与 Fendley 的 drive/purpose 不一致，且原文未提 adapt；他强调的是高中教育与生活技能，而非「持续学习与适应」。

B) 偷换概念

A strong sense of responsibility 「强烈的责任感」是 a sense of 的同模板套写，但 Fendley 说的是 a sense of drive and purpose，不是 responsibility。

C) 过度推断

A willingness to commit oneself 「自我奉献的意愿」与 drive 沾边但偏向「投入与牺牲」，Fendley 强调的是「驱动力 + 目标感」，不是 commit oneself。

D) ✓ 正确

a sense of drive and purpose ↔ A clear aim and high motivation
personal drive is far more important than just going to college ↔

A clear aim and high motivation

预判要「驱动力 + 目标感」，只有 A clear aim and high motivation 同时覆盖了两
者；其他三项要么少一半、要么换成 Fendley 没说的特质。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

3 句真题句逐层精讲

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

But respondents had decidedly mixed feelings about what actions make for a better life in current economy.

第3段，第2句

"主句 + 介词短语(含宾语从句)作定语" 是四六级和考研真题中的常见结构,尤其在社会调查、研究报告类文章中频繁出现。掌握此句式后可广泛应用于阅读理解和写作中,具有较高的迁移价值。

In the last seven years, Americans have grown more pessimistic about the power of education to lead to success.

第4段，第1句

本句使用 "主语 + 系动词 + 表语 (形容词 + 介词短语) " 的主系表结构，搭配时间状语和多层后置定语，是四六级和考研阅读中常见的描述趋势变化的典型句式，现在完成时表达状态延续也是高频考点，迁移性强。

Sixty-year-old Will Fendley, who had a successful career in the military and never earned a college degree, thinks "personal drive" is far more important than just going to college.

第7段，第1句

本句体现了四六级和考研阅读中的高频结构：主句 + 插入的非限制性定语从句 + 宾语从句。非限制性定语从句补充说明人物背景，宾语从句承载观点，这种组合在议论文和叙述文中极为常见。宾语从句引导词 that 的省略也是真题常见现象。插入成分打断主句主谓的排布方式，在长难句中频繁出现。掌握本句的拆解方法，可以直接迁移到大量同类型句子，实战价值很高。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 56 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。

decade B1

n. 十年

本篇2次 · 真题 99 句

factor B1

n. 因素

本篇2次 · 真题 77 句

majority B2

n. 大多数，大部分

本篇2次 · 真题 40 句

ahead A2

adv. 在前面

本篇2次 · 真题 32 句

journal B1

n. 杂志

本篇2次·真题 29 句

respondent C1

n. 被告

本篇2次·真题 16 句

poll B2

n. 民意调查

本篇2次·真题 10 句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本篇1次·真题 174 句

better A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本篇1次·真题 139 句

career B1

n. 职业

本篇1次·真题 119 句

financial B2

adj. 财政的

本篇1次·真题 101 句

finding B2

n. 调查结果

本篇1次·真题 99 句

amount A2

n. 数量

本篇1次·真题 87 句

view A2

n. 观点, 看法

本篇1次·真题 85 句

gender B1

n. 性别 (社会文化意义上的)

本篇1次·真题 71 句

academic B2

adj. 学术的

本篇1次·真题 69 句

current B1

adj. 现在的

本篇1次·真题 64 句

gain B1

v. 获得; 赢得

本篇1次·真题 64 句

effective B1

adj. 有效的, 起作用的

本篇1次·真题 63 句

power A2

n. 权力

本篇1次·真题 59 句

economy B1

n. 经济

本篇1次·真题 58 句

balance B1

n. 平衡

本篇1次·真题 55 句

responsibility B1

n. 责任

本篇1次·真题 55 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

debate B2

n. 辩论

本篇1次·真题 48 句

promote B2

v. 促进

本篇1次·真题 47 句

firm B1

adj. 坚固的

本篇1次·真题 43 句

adapt B2

v. 适应, 适合 (新环境、新情况)

本篇1次·真题 42 句

belief B1

n. 相信

本篇1次·真题 41 句

aim B1

v. 瞄准

本篇1次·真题 38 句

significant B2

adj. 重要的

本篇1次·真题 36 句

diversity B2

n. 多样性

本篇1次·真题 32 句

cultural B1

adj. 文化的

本篇1次·真题 30 句

essential B1

adj. 必不可少的

本篇1次·真题 30 句

earn A2

v. 赚得, 挣得 (金钱)

本篇1次·真题 28 句

increasing B1

adj. 越来越多的

本篇1次 · 真题 26 句

strengthen B2

v. 加强

本篇1次 · 真题 24 句

military B2

adj. 军事的

本篇1次 · 真题 20 句

motivation B2

n. 动力

本篇1次 · 真题 19 句

advanced B2

adj. 先进的

本篇1次 · 真题 18 句

ingredient B1

n. (烹饪) 食材, 原料

本篇1次 · 真题 18 句

acknowledge B2

v. 承认 (事实、错误等)

本篇1次 · 真题 17 句

commit B2

v. 承诺、保证做某事

本篇1次 · 真题 17 句

abandon B2

v. 离弃

本篇1次 · 真题 16 句

latest B1

adj. 最新的

本篇1次 · 真题 16 句

emphasize B2

v. 强调

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

perspective B2

n. 观点

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

ambition B2

n. 雄心

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

commonly B1

adv. 通常, 常常

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

mixed A2

adj. 混合的

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

reliable B1

adj. 可靠的

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

consensus

C1

n. (意见的) 一致

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

equality

B2

n. 平等

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

concerning

B2

prep. 关于

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

fairly

B1

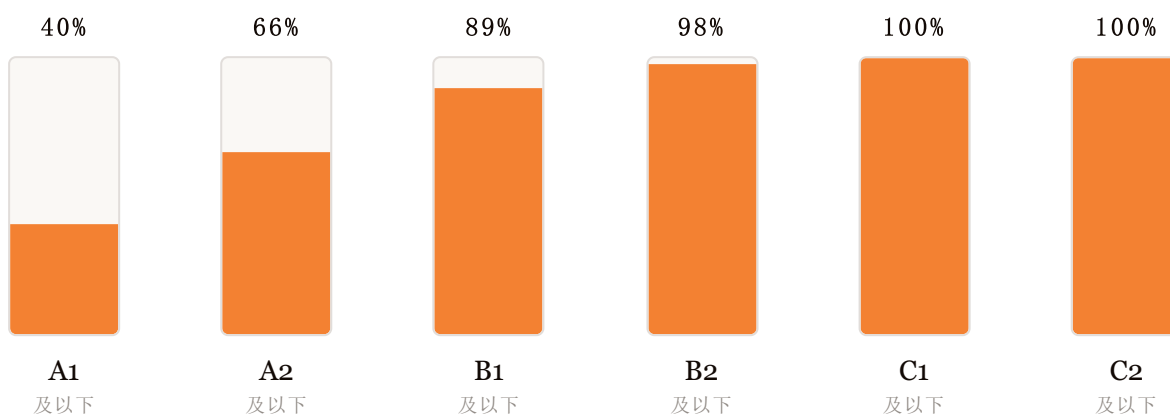
adv. 相当

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 196 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **196** 个单词，按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比（CDF），最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上（C1/C2）为高阶词，本篇共 3 个 · 约 2%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率（CDF）· 数据为全文去重词 196 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

196

B2 以上难词

2%

B1 及以下覆盖

89%

英语四级 2017年12月·第2套 · 全卷构成

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

2017年12月·第2套英语四级汉译英（段落翻译）·中国名山华山的客观介绍 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12月·第2套 英语四级汉译英（段落翻译）原卷题干译审整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：Directions 与一整段中文原文连续排印——整段连排、无段落标记无题号，把它切成一句句翻译单元本身就是解题动作。卷面之后先给整篇参考英译定稿，再按自切句序逐句拆分：定英文主干、降级修饰成分、逐项落实语法点、句内定稿英译，答案直显。

真题卷第2套(2017-12) • 四级

Part IV

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to translate a passage from Chinese into English. You should write your answer on **Answer Sheet 2**.

华山位于华阴市，距西安120公里。华山是秦岭的一部分，秦岭不仅分割陕南与陕北，也分隔华南与华北。与从前人们常去朝拜的泰山不同，华山过去很少有人光临，因为上山的道路极其危险。然而，希望长寿的人却经常上山，因为山上生长着许多草药，特别是一些稀有的药草。自上世纪90年代安装缆车以来，参观人数大大增加。

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。

Mount Hua is located in Huayin City, 120 kilometers from Xi'an. It is part of the Qinling Mountains, which not only separates southern and northern Shaanxi but also divides South and North China. Unlike Mount Tai, which was frequently visited for pilgrimage in the past, Mount Hua was seldom visited because the path up the mountain was extremely dangerous. However, those who hoped to live long often climbed the mountain, because many medicinal herbs grew there, especially some rare ones. Since cable cars were installed in the 1990s, the number of visitors has increased significantly.

【衔接】句2 → 句3：用 Unlike 自然衔接

句2 介绍华山的地理归属，句3 转入历史游览情况。中文 与从前人们常去朝拜的泰山不同 自身就携带对比信号，英文用 Unlike Mount Tai 作句首即可让两句之间产生顺畅的话题切换，不需要额外加 However。

句3 → 句4：用 However 显化转折

句3 讲"过去华山很少有人光临"，句4 转折讲"但希望长寿的人却经常上山"。中文 然而 已点明转折，英文必须对应译出 However，放句首并用逗号隔开，否则两句逻辑会断。

句4 → 句5：用代词 the mountain → there 避免重复

句4 里出现 climbed the mountain，紧接着 because many medicinal herbs grew there——用 there 回指 on the mountain，避免连续两次写 on the mountain；句5 重新交代时间跨度时由独立的时间状语 Since ... in the 1990s 起句，话题自然推进到现状。

全篇专名一致

华山 全篇统一为 Mount Hua、泰山 统一为 Mount Tai、秦岭 统一为 the Qinling Mountains，不出现 Huashan / Mt. Hua / Qinling Mountain (漏 s) 等任何变体；这是"专名前后一致"在成篇时的最后保障。

逐句解析

一整段连排中文、无段落标记无题号——把它切成一句句翻译单元本身就是解题动作，句前 N. 为逐句解析自切的句序号（非考卷题号），与卷面中文逐字对应。

【主旨】中国名山华山的客观介绍

全篇是对华山的地理位置、所属山脉、历史游览情况与现状的客观介绍，属于典型四级汉译英常见的中国文化/地理介绍类语体，由 华山位于华阴市，距西安120公里。 这种事实陈述定调。

【时态】一般现在时

全篇主体在客观介绍华山的位置、所属、地理事实，属于持续为真的现状描述，故主时态用一般现在时；只有讲过去发生过的事，如 与从前人们常去朝拜的泰山不同，华山过去很少有人光临 才偏离到一般过去时，讲 自上世纪90年代安装缆车以来，参观人数大大增加。 才用现在完成时。

【译法】华山

华山 全篇统一译为 Mount Hua (采用 "Mount + 拼音" 的约定俗成译名格式, 与 Mount Tai 等中国名山英译保持一致); 全篇出现的所有"华山"均用 Mount Hua, 避免一会 Huashan 一会 Mt. Hua 的混乱。

华阴市

华阴市 译为 Huayin City (拼音 + City), 城市名采用拼音音译, 是涉外文本通用做法。

西安

西安 译为 Xi'an (注意中间须有隔音符撇号, 否则会被误读成 Xian 一个音节)。

秦岭

秦岭 译为 the Qinling Mountains (专名拼音 Qinling + Mountains, 前加定冠词 the, 与 the Rocky Mountains 同理; 全篇统一)。

陕南与陕北

陕南与陕北 译为 southern and northern Shaanxi (Shaanxi 是陕西省的标准拼写, 注意是双 a, 区别于山西 Shanxi)。

华南与华北

华南与华北 译为 South and North China (中国地理大区采用约定俗成的 South China / North China)。

泰山

泰山 译为 Mount Tai (与 Mount Hua 保持同一构词法, 体现两座名山的对照)。

草药 / 稀有药草

草药 译为 medicinal herbs (不是泛指 grass); 稀有的药草 译为 rare medicinal herbs, 全篇用同一个核心名 medicinal herbs, 保持术语一致。

缆车

缆车 译为 cable cars (可数名词, 山上不止一辆, 用复数)。

1. 华山位于华阴市, 距西安120公里。

【主干】华山作主语 + is located 作谓语 (主语策略: 原句主语)

华山位于华阴市 中"华山"就是天然主语, 核心动词是"位于", 主干立为 Mount Hua is located in Huayin City; 后半句 距西安120公里 是对位置的补充。

【降级】后半句降级为同位说明

距西安120公里 不再用 and 平铺另起一个分句 (中式: ...in Huayin City, and it is 120 kilometers from Xi'an), 而是把它降级成同位补充 120 kilometers from Xi'an, 紧跟前一个地点状语, 写成 Mount Hua is located in Huayin City, 120 kilometers from Xi'an. 这样一句话内信息更紧凑、更英文。

【语法】时态

回指全篇基调用一般现在时 is located, 因为"位于"是一个持续为真的客观事实。

介词搭配

"位于某城市"用 be located in + 城市; "距西安 120 公里"用 120 kilometers from Xi'an, 注意是 from 不是 to / away。

单位单复数

kilometer 是可数名词, 120 大于 1, 必须用复数 kilometers; 不能写 120 kilometer。

专名拼写

Xi'an 的隔音符号不能省 (区别于 Xian 单音节), Huayin 是拼音连写、首字母大写。

【译文】 Mount Hua is located in Huayin City, 120 kilometers from Xi'an.

2. 华山是秦岭的一部分, 秦岭不仅分割陕南与陕北, 也分隔华南与华北。

【主干】 华山作主语 + is part of 作系表 (主语策略: 原句主语)

华山是秦岭的一部分 中"华山"继续作主语, 谓语是"是", 主干立为 Mount Hua is part of the Qinling Mountains; 后半 秦岭不仅分割陕南与陕北, 也分隔华南与华北 是对"秦岭"的进一步说明。

【降级】 后半改写为 which 引导的非限制性定语从句

秦岭不仅分割陕南与陕北, 也分隔华南与华北 不再起一个新句子, 而是降级成 which not only separates southern and northern Shaanxi but also divides South and North China, 挂在 the Qinling Mountains 后面作非限制性定语从句 (前用逗号) 。"不仅...也..." 对应 not only ... but also ...。

【语法】时态

全句客观事实, 回指全篇基调用一般现在时: is part of / separates / divides 全是一般现在时第三人称单数 -s。

主谓一致

which 指代 the Qinling Mountains, 但 the Qinling Mountains 在英文中作为一座"山脉" (mountain range) 整体看待时, 谓语习惯用单数 separates / divides; 这是主体考生最易翻车的点 (容易跟着 Mountains 的复数 s 写成 separate) 。

并列结构对称

not only ... but also ... 后接两个并列的及物动词短语, 结构必须对称: separates southern and northern Shaanxi / divides South and North China, 两边都用动词第三人称单数 + 宾语。

冠词

the Qinling Mountains 前必须加定冠词 the (山脉名前的固定用法); South China / North China 作为大区名, 前面不加 the。

专名拼写

Shaanxi 必须双 a, 区别于 Shanxi (山西); 地名拼写错也算硬伤。

【译文】 Mount Hua is part of the Qinling Mountains, which not only separates southern and northern Shaanxi but also divides South and North China.

3. 与从前人们常去朝拜的泰山不同，华山过去很少有人光临，因为上山的道路极其危险。

【主干】 Mount Hua 作主语 + was seldom visited 被动 (主语策略：转被动)

华山过去很少有人光临 中文是"人光临华山"，但说话焦点是华山，所以主干提华山作主语，谓语用被动 was seldom visited。"与从前人们常去朝拜的泰山不同" 作句首状语，"因为上山的道路极其危险" 作原因状语从句。

【降级】 三层结构清晰降级

句首 与从前人们常去朝拜的泰山不同 处理为介词短语 Unlike Mount Tai, which was frequently visited for pilgrimage in the past (其中"人们常去朝拜的"再降级为定语从句 which was frequently visited for pilgrimage) ; 主句 Mount Hua was seldom visited in the past; 末尾 因为上山的道路极其危险 用 because 引导的原因状语从句 because the path up the mountain was extremely dangerous。三层各司其职、不平铺。

【语法】 时态

这一句明确带 过去"从前" "过去" 等时间信号，偏离全篇基调一次，整句用一般过去时：was seldom visited / was frequently visited / was extremely dangerous，全部用 was。

语态

"被人光临""被朝拜"汉语虽不带"被"字，但英文以华山/泰山为主语时必须用被动 was visited，不能写成 Mount Hua seldom visited (变成华山自己去访问别人，意思错)。这是主体考生汉译英最常忽视的逻辑被动。

副词位置

频率副词 seldom / frequently 一般放在 be 动词之后、实义动词之前：was seldom visited / was frequently visited; 不能写成 seldom was visited。

冠词与介词

"上山的道路" 译为 the path up the mountain，特指通往华山的那条路用 the; "上山" 用介词 up，不要写成 to the mountain。

【译文】 Unlike Mount Tai, which was frequently visited for pilgrimage in the past, Mount Hua was seldom visited because the path up the mountain was extremely dangerous.

4. 然而，希望长寿的人却经常上山，因为山上生长着许多草药，特别是一些稀有的药草。

【主干】 those hoping to live long 作主语 + climbed / would climb 作谓语 (主语策略：原句主语)

希望长寿的人却经常上山 中"希望长寿的人"作主语，"上山"是核心动词，主干立为 those who hoped to live long often climbed the mountain; 后半 因为山上生长着许多草药，特别是一些稀有的药草 是原因状语从句。

【降级】 两层降级处理

"希望长寿的" 降级为 who 引导的定语从句修饰 those (who hoped to live long); "特别是一些稀有的药草" 降级为 especially 引导的同位补充语 especially some rare ones，挂在 medicinal herbs 后面，避免另起一个完整分句。整句结构：主句 + because 原因从句 + especially 同位补充。

【语法】时态

对照上一句的过去基调，本句也讲过去（与"过去很少有人光临"形成转折），用一般过去时：hoped / climbed / grew / were。"然而"用 However, 句首逗号。

主谓一致与单复数

"许多草药" → many medicinal herbs, 复数 herbs 配复数动词 grew; "一些稀有的药草" → some rare ones (用 ones 代替 herbs 避重复)，后续动词也仍然属于复数概念。

存在句式

"山上生长着许多草药" 处理为 many medicinal herbs grew on the mountain 或 there grew many medicinal herbs on the mountain; 这里选前者，符合"主语 + 谓语 + 地点状语"的英文主流语序。

介词搭配

"山上" 用 on the mountain (表示在山的表面/山体上)，不要写成 in the mountain (在山的里面)。

【译文】 However, those who hoped to live long often climbed the mountain, because many medicinal herbs grew there, especially some rare ones.

5. 自上世纪90年代安装缆车以来，参观人数大大增加。

【主干】 the number of visitors 作主语 + has increased 作谓语 (主语策略：原句主语)

参观人数大大增加 是主句核心，主干立为 the number of visitors has increased significantly; 自上世纪90年代安装缆车以来 是时间状语 since cable cars were installed in the 1990s。

【降级】 时间状语前置 since 从句

自上世纪90年代安装缆车以来 整体降级为 since 引导的时间状语从句 since cable cars were installed in the 1990s, 放在主句之后; "安装缆车"按英文焦点改为被动 cable cars were installed (缆车被安装)，避免硬译成 since people installed cable cars。

【语法】时态搭配

since 引导的时间从句用一般过去时 were installed (指过去那个安装动作) ; 主句用现在完成时 has increased (指从那时起持续到现在的累积变化) 。这是 since 句型的固定搭配, 错一处全错。

主谓一致

the number of visitors 中真正的语法主语是 the number (单数) , 所以谓语用 has increased, 不是 have increased。这是主体考生最易栽的坑 (容易被 visitors 的复数 s 带偏) 。注意区别 a number of visitors (=许多游客) 这时主语才是复数。

语态

"安装缆车" 译为 cable cars were installed 用被动, 因为这句焦点不在"谁装的"而在"缆车被装上了"这件事; 写成 since people installed cable cars 不算错但不够英文。

时间表达

"上世纪 90 年代" 译为 in the 1990s (注意 1990s 前加 the, 年代号后加 s 表示十年; 不写 1990's, 那是所有格) 。

副词位置与单复数

"大大"用 significantly 或 greatly, 放在 has increased 后面或前面均可; cable cars 是复数 (华山缆车不止一辆) 。

【译文】 Since cable cars were installed in the 1990s, the number of visitors has increased significantly.

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