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## 四级 · 真题卷第1套 · 2018年6月

### Part I

### Writing

(30 minutes)

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay on *the importance of reading ability and how to develop it*. You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words.

### Part II

### Listening Comprehension

(25 minutes)

#### Section A

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

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

1. A) The return of a bottled message to its owner's daughter.  
B) A New Hampshire man's joke with friends on his wife.  
C) A father's message for his daughter.  
D) The history of a century-old motel.
2. A) She wanted to show gratitude for his kindness.  
B) She wanted to honor her father's promise.  
C) She had been asked by her father to do so.  
D) She was excited to see her father's handwriting.

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

3. A) People were concerned about the number of bees.  
B) Several cases of Zika disease had been identified.  
C) Two million bees were infected with disease.  
D) Zika virus had destroyed some bee farms.
4. A) It apologized to its customers.  
B) It was forced to kill its bees.  
C) It lost a huge stock of bees.  
D) It lost 2.5 million dollars.

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

5. A) It stayed in the air for about two hours.  
B) It took off and landed on a football field.  
C) It proved to be of high commercial value.  
D) It made a series of sharp turns in the sky.
6. A) Engineering problems.  
B) The air pollution it produced.  
C) Inadequate funding.  
D) The opposition from the military.
7. A) It uses the latest aviation technology.  
B) It flies faster than a commercial jet.  
C) It is a safer means of transportation.  
D) It is more environmentally friendly.

## 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) It seems a depressing topic.  
B) It sounds quite alarming.  
C) It has little impact on our daily life.  
D) It is getting more serious these days.
9. A) The man doesn't understand Spanish.  
B) The woman doesn't really like dancing.  
C) They don't want something too noisy.  
D) They can't make it to the theatre in time.
10. A) It would be more fun without Mr. Whitehead hosting.  
B) It has too many acts to hold the audience's attention.  
C) It is the most amusing show he has ever watched.  
D) It is a show inappropriate for a night of charity.
11. A) Watch a comedy.  
B) Go and see the dance.  
C) Book the tickets online.  
D) See a film with the man.

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

12. A) Most of her schoolmates are younger than she is.  
B) She simply has no idea what school to transfer to.  
C) There are too many activities for her to cope with.  
D) She worries she won't fit in as a transfer student.
13. A) Seek advice from senior students.  
B) Pick up some meaningful hobbies.  
C) Participate in after-school activities.  
D) Look into what the school offers.
14. A) Give her help whenever she needs it.  
B) Accept her as a transfer student.  
C) Find her accommodation on campus.  
D) Introduce her to her roommates.
15. A) She has interests similar to Mr. Lee's.  
B) She has become friends with Catherine.  
C) She has chosen the major Catherine has.  
D) She has just transferred to the college.

### 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) To investigate how being overweight impacts on health.  
B) To find out which physical drive is the most powerful.  
C) To discover what most mice like to eat.  
D) To determine what feelings mice have.
17. A) When they are hungry.  
B) When they are thirsty.  
C) When they smell food.  
D) When they want company.
18. A) They search for food in groups.  
B) They are overweight when food is plenty.  
C) They prefer to be with other mice.  
D) They enjoy the company of other animals.

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

19. A) Its construction started before World War I.  
B) Its construction cost more than \$40 billion.  
C) It is efficiently used for transport.  
D) It is one of the best in the world.
20. A) To improve transportation in the countryside.  
B) To move troops quickly from place to place.  
C) To enable people to travel at a higher speed.  
D) To speed up the transportation of goods.
21. A) In the 1970s.  
B) In the 1960s.  
C) In the 1950s.  
D) In the 1940s.

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

22. A) Chatting while driving.  
B) Messaging while driving.  
C) Driving under age.  
D) Speeding on highways.
23. A) A gadget to hold a phone on the steering wheel.  
B) A gadget to charge the phone in a car.  
C) A device to control the speed of a vehicle.  
D) A device to ensure people drive with both hands.
24. A) The car keeps flashing its headlights.  
B) The car slows down gradually to a halt.  
C) They are alerted with a light and a sound.  
D) They get a warning on their smart phone.
25. A) Installing a camera.  
B) Using a connected app.  
C) Checking their emails.  
D) Keeping a daily record

### **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.

An office tower on Miller Street in Manchester is completely covered in solar panels. They are used to create some of the energy used by the insurance company inside. When the tower was first 26 in 1962, it was covered with thin square stones. These small square stones became a problem for the building and continued to fall off the face for 40 years until a major renovation was 27. During this renovation the building's owners, CIS, 28 the solar panel company, Solar century. They agreed to cover the entire building in solar panels. In 2004, the completed CIS tower became Europe's largest 29 of vertical solar panels. A vertical solar project on such a large 30 has never been repeated since.

Covering a skyscraper with solar panels had never been done before, and the CIS tower was chosen as one of the "10 best green energy projects". For a long time after this renovation project, it was the tallest building in the United Kingdom, but it was 31 overtaken by the Mill bank Tower.

Green buildings like this aren't 32 cost-efficient for the investor, but it does produce much less pollution than that caused by energy 33 through fossil fuels. As solar panels get 34, the world is likely to see more skyscrapers covered in solar panels, collecting energy much like trees do. Imagine a world where building the tallest skyscraper wasn't a race of 35, but rather one to collect the most solar energy.

- |                |                |
|----------------|----------------|
| A) cheaper     | I) eventually  |
| B) cleaner     | J) height      |
| C) collection  | K) necessarily |
| D) competed    | L) production  |
| E) constructed | M) range       |
| F) consulted   | N) scale       |
| G) dimension   | O) undertaken  |
| H) discovered  |                |

## 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**.

### Some College Students Are Angry That They Have to Pay to Do Their Homework

- A) Digital learning systems now charge students for access codes needed to complete coursework, take quizzes, and turn in homework. As universities go digital, students are complaining of a new hit to their finances that's replacing—and sometimes joining—expensive textbooks: pricey online access codes that are required to complete coursework and submit assignments.
- B) The codes—which typically range in price from \$80 to \$155 per course—give students online access to systems developed by education companies like McGraw Hill and Pearson. These companies, which long reaped big profits as textbook publishers, have boasted that their new online offerings, when pushed to students through universities they partner with, represent the future of the industry.

- C) But critics say the digital access codes represent the same profit-seeking ethos(观念) of the textbook business, and are even harder for students to opt out of. While they could once buy second-hand textbooks, or share copies with friends, the digital systems are essentially impossible to avoid.
- D) "When we talk about the access code we see it as the new face of the textbook monopoly(垄断), a new way to lock students around this system," said Ethan Senack, the higher education advocate for the U.S. Public Interest Research Group, to BuzzFeed News. "Rather than \$250 (for a print textbook) you're paying \$120," said Senack. "But because it's all digital it eliminates the used book market and eliminates any sharing and because homework and tests are through an access code, it eliminates any ability to opt out."
- E) Sarina Harper, a 19-year-old student at Virginia Tech, was faced with a tough dilemma when she first started college in 2015—pay rent or pay to turn in her chemistry homework. She told BuzzFeed News that her freshman chemistry class required her to use Connect, a system provided by McGraw Hill where students can submit homework, take exams and track their grades. But the code to access the program cost \$120—a big sum for Harper, who had already put down \$450 for textbooks, and had rent day approaching.
- F) She decided to wait for her next work-study paycheck, which was typically \$150–\$200, to pay for the code. She knew that her chemistry grade may take a dive as a result. "It's a balancing act," she said. "Can I really afford these access codes now?" She didn't hand in her first two assignments for chemistry, which started her out in the class with a failing grade.
- G) The access codes may be another financial headache for students, but for textbook businesses, they're the future. McGraw Hill, which controls 21% of the higher education market, reported in March that its digital content sales exceeded print sales for the first time in 2015. The company said that 45% of its \$140 million revenue in 2015 "was derived from digital products."
- H) A Pearson spokesperson told BuzzFeed News that "digital materials are less expensive and a good investment" that offers new features, like audio texts, personalized knowledge checks and expert videos. Its digital course materials save students up to 60% compared to traditional printed textbooks, the company added. McGraw Hill didn't respond to a request for comment, but its CEO David Levin told the Financial Times in August that "in higher education, the era of the printed textbook is now over."
- I) The textbook industry insists the online systems represent a better deal for students. "These digital products aren't just mechanisms for students to submit homework, they offer all kinds of features," David Anderson, the executive director of higher education with the Association of American Publishers, told BuzzFeed News. "It helps students understand in a way that you can't do with print homework assignments."
- J) David Hunt, an associate professor in sociology at Augusta University, which has rolled out digital textbooks across its math and psychology departments, told BuzzFeed News that he understands the utility of using systems that require access codes. But he doesn't require his students to buy access to a learning program that controls the class assignments. "I try to make things as inexpensive as possible," said Hunt, who uses free digital textbooks for his classes but designs his own curriculum. "The online systems may make my life a lot easier but I feel like I'm giving up control. The discussions are the things where my expertise can benefit the students most."
- K) A 20-year-old junior at Georgia Southern University told BuzzFeed News that she normally spends \$500–\$600 on access codes for class. In one case, the professor didn't require students to buy a textbook, just an access code to turn in homework. This year she said she spent \$900 on access codes to books and programs. "That's two months of rent," she said. "You can't sell any of it back. With a traditional textbook you can sell

it for \$30–\$50 and that helps to pay for your new semester's books. With an access code, you're out of that money."

- L) Benjamin Wolverton, a 19-year-old student at the University of South Carolina, told BuzzFeed News that "it's ridiculous that after paying tens of thousands in tuition we have to pay for all these access codes to do our homework." Many of the access codes he's purchased have been required simply to complete homework or quizzes. "Often it's only 10% of your grade in class," he said. "You're paying so much money for something that hardly affects your grade—but if you didn't have it, it would affect your grade enough. It would be bad to start out at a B or C." Wolverton said he spent \$500 on access codes for digital books and programs this semester.
- M) Harper, a poultry(家禽) science major, is taking chemistry again this year and had to buy a new access code to hand in her homework. She rented her economics and statistics textbooks for about \$20 each. But her access codes for homework, which can't be rented or bought second-hand, were her most expensive purchases: \$120 and \$85.
- N) She still remembers the sting of her first experience skipping an assignment due to the high prices. "We don't really have a missed assignment policy," she said. "If you miss it, you just miss it. I just got zeros on a couple of first assignments. I managed to pull everything back up. But as a scared freshman looking at their grades, it's not fun."

36. A student's yearly expenses on access codes may amount to their rent for two months.
37. The online access codes may be seen as a way to tie the students to the digital system.
38. If a student takes a course again, they may have to buy a new access code to submit their assignments.
39. McGraw Hill accounts for over one-fifth of the market share of college textbooks.
40. Many traditional textbook publishers are now offering online digital products, which they believe will be the future of the publishing business.
41. One student complained that they now had to pay for access codes in addition to the high tuition.
42. Digital materials can cost students less than half the price of traditional printed books according to a publisher.
43. One student decided not to buy her access code until she received the pay for her part-time job.
44. Online systems may deprive teachers of opportunities to make the best use of their expertise for their students.
45. Digital access codes are criticized because they are profit-driven just like the textbook business.

## 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 and 50 are based on the following passage.**

Losing your ability to think and remember is pretty scary. We know the risk of dementia(痴呆症) increases with age. But if you have memory slips, you probably needn't worry. There are pretty clear differences between signs of dementia and age-related memory loss.

After age 50, it's quite common to have trouble remembering the names of people, places and things quickly, says Dr. Kirk Daffner of Brigham and Women's Hospital in Boston.

The brain ages just like the rest of the body. Certain parts shrink, especially areas in the brain that are important to learning, memory and planning. Changes in brain cells can affect communication between different regions of the brain. And blood flow can be reduced as blood vessels narrow.

Forgetting the name of an actor in a favorite movie, for example, is nothing to worry about. But if you forget the plot of the movie or don't remember even seeing it, that's far more concerning, Daffner says.

When you forget entire experiences, he says, that's "a red flag that something more serious may be involved." Forgetting how to operate a familiar object like a microwave oven, or forgetting how to drive to the house of a friend you've visited many times before can also be signs of something going wrong.

But even then, Daffner says, people shouldn't panic. There are many things that can cause confusion and memory loss, including health problems like temporary stoppage of breathing during sleep, high blood pressure, or depression, as well as medications(药物) like antidepressants.

You don't have to figure this out on your own. Daffner suggests going to your doctor to check on medications, health problems and other issues that could be affecting memory. And the best defense against memory loss is to try to prevent it by building up your brain's cognitive(认知的) reserve, Daffner says.

"Read books, go to movies, take on new hobbies or activities that force one to think in novel ways," he says. In other words, keep your brain busy and working. And also get physically active, because exercise is a known brain booster.

46. Why does the author say that one needn't be concerned about memory slips?

- A) Not all of them are symptoms of dementia.
- B) They occur only among certain groups of people.
- C) Not all of them are related to one's age.
- D) They are quite common among fifty-year-olds.

47. What happens as we become aged according to the passage?

- A) Our interaction skills deteriorate.
- B) Some parts of our brain stop functioning.
- C) Communication within our brain weakens.
- D) Our whole brain starts shrinking.

48. Which memory-related symptom should people take seriously?

- A) Totally forgetting how to do one's daily routines.
- B) Inability to recall details of one's life experiences.
- C) Failure to remember the names of movies or actors.
- D) Occasionally confusing the addresses of one's friends.

49. What should people do when signs of serious memory loss show up?

- A) Check the brain's cognitive reserve.
- B) Stop medications affecting memory.
- C) Turn to a professional for assistance.
- D) Exercise to improve their well-being.

50. What is Dr. Daffner's advice for combating memory loss?

- A) Having regular physical and mental checkups.
- B) Taking medicine that helps boost one's brain.
- C) Engaging in known memory repair activities.
- D) Staying active both physically and mentally.

## Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

A letter written by Charles Darwin in 1875 has been returned to the Smithsonian Institution Archives(档案馆) by the FBI after being stolen twice.

"We realized in the mid-1970s that it was missing," says Effie Kapsalis, head of the Smithsonian Institution Archives. "It was noted as missing and likely taken by an intern(实习生), from what the FBI is telling us. Word got out that it was missing when someone asked to see the letter for research purposes," and the intern put the letter back. "The intern likely took the letter again once nobody was watching it."

Decades passed. Finally, the FBI received a tip that the stolen document was located very close to Washington, D.C. Their art crime team recovered the letter but were unable to press charges because the time of limitations had ended. The FBI worked closely with the Archives to determine that the letter was both authentic and definitely Smithsonian's property.

The letter was written by Darwin to thank an American geologist, Dr. Ferdinand Vandever Hayden, for sending him copies of his research into the geology of the region that would become Yellowstone National Park.

The letter is in fairly good condition, in spite of being out of the care of trained museum staff for so long. "It was luckily in good shape," says Kapsalis, "and we just have to do some minor things in order to be able to unfold it. It has some glue on it that has colored it slightly, but nothing that will prevent us from using it. After it is repaired, we will take digital photos of it and that will be available online. One of our goals is to get items of high research value or interest to the public online."

It would now be difficult for an intern, visitor or a thief to steal a document like this. "Archiving practices have changed greatly since the 1970s," says Kapsalis, "and we keep our high value documents in a safe that I don't even have access to."

51. What happened to Darwin's letter in the 1970s?

- A) It was recovered by the FBI.
- B) It was stolen more than once.
- C) It was put in the archives for research purposes.
- D) It was purchased by the Smithsonian Archives.

52. What did the FBI do after the recovery of the letter?
- A) They proved its authenticity.
  - B) They kept it in a special safe.
  - C) They arrested the suspect immediately.
  - D) They pressed criminal charges in vain.
53. What is Darwin's letter about?
- A) The evolution of Yellowstone National Park.
  - B) His cooperation with an American geologist.
  - C) Some geological evidence supporting his theory.
  - D) His acknowledgement of help from a professional.
54. What will the Smithsonian Institution Archives do with the letter according to Kapsalis?
- A) Reserve it for research purposes only.
  - B) Turn it into an object of high interest.
  - C) Keep it a permanent secret.
  - D) Make it available online.
55. What has the past half century witnessed according to Kapsalis?
- A) Growing interest in rare art objects.
  - B) Radical changes in archiving practices.
  - C) Recovery of various missing documents.
  - D) Increases in the value of museum exhibits.

## 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**.

过去，乘飞机出行对大多数中国人来说是难以想象的。如今，随着经济的发展和生活水平的提高，越来越多的中国人包括许多农民和外出务工人员都能乘飞机出行。他们可以乘飞机到达所有大城市，还有很多城市也在筹建机场。航空服务不断改进，而且经常会有廉价机票。近年来，节假日期间选择乘飞机外出旅游的人数在不断增加。

# 2018年6月·第1套英语四级写作·题目、范文与解析

PROMPT & MODEL ESSAY • 写作题和范文

## 写作题和范文

本页写作题面、参考范文与逐段解析由懒笔记基于2018年6月·第1套 英语四级写作原卷整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：完整写作要求（Directions，含主题、文体、词数与署名约束）连续排印。写作是生产性任务、无 ABCD 标准答案——题面即整道题；卷面下方直接给出满足全部硬约束的参考范文、整篇中译与逐段拆解。

真题卷第1套(2018-06) • 四级

Part I

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay on *the importance of reading ability and how to develop it*. You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words.

**【参考范文·144 词】** 写作无唯一标准答案，以下为达标示范

Reading ability plays a vital role in everyone's growth. It is not merely about recognizing words, but about understanding, analyzing and judging what we read. A person who reads well can absorb knowledge efficiently and think more critically, which lays a solid foundation for both study and future work.

Then how can we develop such an ability? First, we should read widely and regularly, exposing ourselves to different kinds of texts rather than a single type. Besides, taking notes and asking questions while reading helps us grasp the main idea and evaluate the author's viewpoint. Moreover, discussing what we have read with others can sharpen our understanding and broaden our horizons.

In conclusion, strong reading ability is a treasure that benefits us throughout life. As long as we keep reading actively and reflecting on what we read, we will surely improve step by step.

**【参考译文】**

阅读能力在每个人的成长中都起着至关重要的作用。它不只是认字，而是关乎理解、分析和评判我们所读的内容。一个善于阅读的人能够高效地吸收知识、更具批判性地思考，这为学习和未来的工作打下了坚实的基础。

那么我们该如何培养这种能力呢？首先，我们应当广泛而有规律地阅读，让自己接触各种不同类型的文本，而不是只读某一种。其次，边读边记笔记、边提问，有助于我们把握主旨、评判作者的观点。此外，读后与他人讨论所读内容，能够加深理解、开阔视野。

总之，强大的阅读能力是让我们终身受益的财富。只要我们坚持主动阅读、勤于反思，就一定会一步一步地进步。

【第 1 段】首段亮观点 + 补理由落实重要性。本段用 A person who reads well can absorb knowledge efficiently and think more critically, which lays a solid foundation... 先亮观点、再厘清内涵、后点价值，正是 paragraphGuide 里'先亮观点再补理由'的落法，用 vital 替掉 important，达成首段论证重要性的功能。

【第 2 段】方法段序数词分层每条动作接作用。本段用 Then how can we develop such an ability? 设问过渡，再以 First / Besides / Moreover 领起三条方法，每条都是'动作 + 作用'（如 taking notes... helps us grasp the main idea），实现方法部分与重要性篇幅相当、条理清楚。

【第 3 段】尾段回扣中心 + 条件句展望。本段用 In conclusion, strong reading ability is a treasure... 重申中心，再用 As long as we keep reading actively..., we will surely improve step by step 的条件句展望作结，收拢两个任务而不引入新论点。

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

### 论证阅读能力重要性 + 给出培养方法

这是一道双任务议论文短文。Directions 要求写 the importance of reading ability and how to develop it，注意里面有一个 and 连着两个任务：一是论证'阅读能力为什么重要'，二是给出'怎么培养它'。两件事必须都写到，只写其中一件就丢掉一半任务分。审题时把这个 and 圈出来，就能避免'只谈重要性、忘了方法'这个最常见的坑。

读者 • 语域

### 面向阅卷人的正式书面语

本题要求写 a short essay，是一篇议论文短文，没有具体收信人，读者其实就是阅卷老师。所以既不用写称呼，也不用落款署名，用客观、正式的书面语即可；避免 I think、you know 这类口语，也不要缩写和感叹句堆情绪。

中心立意

## 阅读能力是终身受益的核心素养且可主动培养

把中心立场定成一句话：阅读能力不只是认字，而是理解、分析、judging 的综合能力，它对学习与成长至关重要，并且可以通过刻意练习培养出来。这句话同时罩住了 the importance of reading ability 和 how to develop it 两个任务，后面每段都围绕它展开就不会散。

要展开的要点

### 1. 重要性：高效获取知识、锤炼批判思维

第一个要点回答'为什么重要'：会阅读的人能更高效地吸收知识，也更能批判性地思考，为学习和未来工作打底。这一条支撑 the importance of reading ability，用一两句理由即可撑起首段。

### 2. 方法一：广泛而规律地阅读多类文本

第二个要点回答'怎么做到'的第一层：坚持广泛、规律地读，接触不同类型的文本而非只读一种。这是最基础、最可操作的培养途径。

### 3. 方法二：边读边记、提问并与人讨论

第三个要点回答'怎么做到'的第二层：读的时候记笔记、向自己提问，读完与人讨论，从而抓住主旨、评判作者观点。这一条和方法一共同落实 how to develop it，避免方法部分一笔带过。

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 亮观点 + 论证阅读能力为何重要

首段一句话亮明中心，再补一两句说明会阅读的人为什么受益，落实 the importance of reading ability。

### 第 2 段 分点给出培养阅读能力的方法

主体段用 First / Besides / Moreover 分三层，给出可操作的培养途径，落实 how to develop it。

### 第 3 段 收束升华并展望

尾段重申阅读能力的价值，用条件句展望‘只要坚持就会进步’，把两个任务收拢。

#### 第 1 段 阅读能力是综合素养，会读者获益于学习与成长

落到具体内容：阅读能力不仅是认字，而是理解、分析、评判的综合能力；会阅读的人能高效吸收知识、更批判地思考，为学习和未来工作打下坚实基础，正面回应 the importance of reading ability。

**亮明观点** · \_\_\_\_ plays a vital / an essential role in \_\_\_\_\_. (把主语和它作用的领域填进去，用 vital / essential 替掉高频的 important)

**厘清内涵** · It is not merely about \_\_\_\_, but about \_\_\_\_\_. (用 not merely... but... 把‘表面是什么、实质是什么’讲清)

**点出价值** · A person who \_\_\_\_ can \_\_\_\_, which lays a solid foundation for \_\_\_\_\_. (先描述这类人能做到什么，再用 which 引出它的价值)

#### 第 2 段 广泛规律阅读 + 记笔记提问 + 读后讨论

落到具体内容：第一，广泛而规律地读、接触不同类型文本；第二，边读边记笔记、向自己提问，从而抓主旨、评判观点；第三，读后与人讨论以加深理解、开阔视野。三条共同落实 how to develop it，让方法部分和重要性篇幅相当。

**设问过渡** · Then how can we develop such an ability? (用一个设问把段落从‘重要性’切换到‘方法’)

**序数词分层** · First, \_\_\_\_\_. Besides, \_\_\_\_\_. Moreover, \_\_\_\_\_. (三个并列连接词把方法分成清晰的三层，各填一条)

**手段接目的** · \_\_\_\_ helps us \_\_\_\_ / By doing \_\_\_\_, we can \_\_\_\_\_. (先给出动作，再用 help us / we can 点出这个动作的作用)

### 第3段 重申阅读能力价值并展望坚持必有回报

落到具体内容：重申强大的阅读能力是终身受益的财富，再用条件句说明只要主动阅读、勤于反思，就会一步步进步。这一段把 the importance of reading ability and how to develop it 两个任务一起收拢。

**收束定调** · In conclusion, \_\_\_\_ is a treasure that benefits us \_\_\_\_\_. (一句话重申中心，treasure/benefits 提升表达档次)

**条件展望** · As long as we \_\_\_\_\_, we will surely \_\_\_\_\_. (用 As long as 引出条件，再展望积极结果作结)

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

#### 双任务都要有落点，重要性与方法各占篇幅

本题必须同时看到 the importance of reading ability（首段）和 how to develop it（主体段）的落点，最易失分处是只写重要性、方法一笔带过。

#### 结构连贯

#### 三段功能清晰，方法内部用并列词分层

本题结构要点是首段亮观点、主体段用 First / Besides / Moreover 分层、尾段收束；最易失分处是方法堆在一句里、读者数不清有几条。

#### 语言准确

#### 替换 important / read 提升档次且不出语法错

本题可用 vital / essential 替 important，用 absorb knowledge / grasp the main idea 替单调的 read；替换时务必保证句子本身语法无误，别为了炫词造出病句。

#### 字数格式

#### 落在规定区间且三段分明不多写格式

本题硬约束是 at least 120 words but no more than 180 words，低于下限或超上限都按硬性扣分；同时它是短文而非书信，不要加称呼和落款。

### 只写重要性漏掉培养方法

反面写法：整篇都在论证阅读多么重要，却对 how to develop it 只字不提，任务点直接缺一半，落到低档。改法：至少留出一整段，用 First / Besides 写清怎样培养这项能力。

### 空喊口号缺乏具体理由

反面写法：Reading is very important. Reading is good for us. We should read more. (三句都在重复喊，没有任何理由或方法)。改成：Reading well helps us absorb knowledge efficiently and think critically. 用一个具体作用替掉空洞的 important。

### 把阅读能力窄化为多读书

反面写法：To improve reading ability, we should buy more books and read more books every day. (只剩'多买多读'一个维度)。改成：We should not only read more, but also learn to understand, analyze and judge what we read. 把理解与批判维度补进来。

### 中式英语逐字直译

反面写法：Reading can let us learn very many knowledge. (let us、very many、knowledge 可数化都错)。改成：Reading enables us to acquire a great deal of knowledge. 换成地道且语法正确的表达。

英语四级 2018年6月·第1套 · 全卷构成

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

# 2018年6月·第1套 英语四级听力真题原文与答案解析

PAPER & KEY · 听力题和解析

## 听力题和解析

本卷全部 25 题的标准答案与完整录音文字稿由懒笔记基于2018年6月·第1套 英语四级听力原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面层级：Part/Section 标题与各节 Directions 照原卷排印——真实听力考卷只印选项，题干由录音念出。其下按录音篇目逐篇排印：每篇先给完整录音文字稿（逐段中译），再逐题给出卷面题目与该题解析（题目、翻译、答案、定位、信号、替换与排除）。

真题卷第1套(2018-06) · 四级

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

### Part II

### Listening Comprehension

(25 minutes)

#### Section A

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

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

1 A message in a bottle sent out to sea by a New Hampshire man more than five decades ago was found 1,500 miles away and has been returned to his daughter. The long-lost message was discovered by Clint Buffington of Utah while he was vacationing. Buffington says he found a soda bottle half buried in the sand that "looked like it had been there since the beginning of time."

新罕布什尔州一名男子五十多年前投入海中的漂流瓶在1500英里外被发现,并已归还给他的女儿。这封失落已久的信件是犹他州的Clint Buffington在度假时发现的。Buffington说他发现了一个半埋在沙子里的汽水瓶,"看起来像是从有史以来就在那里了"。

2 The note inside the bottle said, "Return to 419 Ocean Street and receive a reward of \$150 from Richard and Tina Pierce, owners of the Beachcomber Motel."

瓶中的纸条写道:"送回海洋街419号,可从Beachcomber汽车旅馆的业主Richard和Tina Pierce那里获得150美元的奖励。"

3 The motel was owned by the parents of Paula Pierce in 1960. Her father had written the notes as a joke and had thrown it into the Atlantic Ocean. Buffington flew to New Hampshire to deliver that

message to Paula Pierce. She held up to her father's promise, giving Buffington that reward. But the biggest reward is the message in a bottle finding its way back home.

这家汽车旅馆在1960年由Paula Pierce的父母所有。她的父亲曾开玩笑写下这些纸条并将其扔进了大西洋。Buffington飞往新罕布什尔州将那封信件交给Paula Pierce。她兑现了父亲的承诺,给了Buffington那笔奖励。但最大的奖励是这封漂流瓶信件找到了回家的路。

1. A) The return of a bottled message to its owner's daughter.  
B) A New Hampshire man's joke with friends on his wife.  
C) A father's message for his daughter.  
D) The history of a century-old motel.

**【题目】** What is the news report mainly about?

**【翻译】** 这则新闻报道主要讲述了什么?

- A) 将一个瓶中信归还给其主人的女儿。  
B) 一位新罕布什尔州男子对妻子开的一个玩笑,涉及他的朋友们。  
C) 一位父亲给女儿的留言。 D) 一家百年历史汽车旅馆的历史。

**【答案】** A (主旨题) The return of a bottled message to its owner's daughter.

**【定位】** A message in a bottle sent out to sea by a New Hampshire man more than five decades ago was found 1,500 miles away and has been returned to his daughter.

一封五十多年前被一位新罕布什尔州男子投入大海的瓶中信, 在一千五百英里之外被发现, 如今已归还给他的女儿。

**【信号】** 新闻首句即中心句。这句是录音的开头第一句 A message in a bottle sent out to sea by a New Hampshire man more than five decades ago was found 1,500 miles away and has been returned to his daughter., 新闻播报惯于把最核心的事件放在导语首句, 它把瓶中信、被发现、归还给女儿三件事一次说全, 正是全篇主线。

**【替换】** has been returned to his daughter ↔ The return of a bottled message to its owner's daughter

动词转名词的同义改写

A message in a bottle ↔ a bottled message

短语等价改写

**【排除】 B) 原词陷阱**

原文确实提到这位男子写字条是 as a joke (开个玩笑)，B 盗用了 joke 这个原词诱你选；但原文从没说这玩笑是开给 friends 朋友、更没说开在 his wife 妻子身上，B 把玩笑的对象凭空换成了朋友和妻子，且玩笑只是背景细节、撑不起全篇主旨。

借用原文：Her father had written the notes as a joke

**C) 答非所问**

原文是讲过一位父亲为女儿留下字条这件事，C 借此设套；但 A father's message for his daughter. 只截取了故事的起因，丢掉了这封信漂流五十年又被陌生人寻回归还的核心情节，作为主旨太窄，覆盖不了首句强调的 return 归还这条主线。

借用原文：The motel was owned by the parents of Paula Pierce

**D) 原词陷阱**

原文出现了 Beachcomber Motel、The motel was owned by the parents of Paula Pierce，D 盗用 motel 这个原词；但旅馆只是字条里留的归还地址这一背景，原文根本没讲它的 history 历史、也没说它 century-old 有百年，D 是顺着熟词造出的跑题项。

借用原文：owners of the Beachcomber Motel

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2. A) She wanted to show gratitude for his kindness.  
B) She wanted to honor her father's promise.  
C) She had been asked by her father to do so.  
D) She was excited to see her father's handwriting.

**【题目】 Why did Paula Pierce give Clint Buffington the reward?**

**【翻译】** Paula Pierce为什么给Clint Buffington奖励？

- A) 她想对他的善意表示感谢。 B) 她想兑现父亲的承诺。 C) 她父亲曾要求她这样做。  
D) 她看到父亲的笔迹感到很激动。

**【答案】 B** (细节题) She wanted to honor her father's promise.

**【定位】** She held up to her father's promise, giving Buffington that reward.

她信守了父亲的承诺，把那笔酬金给了巴芬顿。

**【信号】 给酬金动作旁的动机句。** 答案就在描述给酬金这个动作的同一句里 She held up to her father's promise, giving Buffington that reward.——前半句 held up to her father's promise 正是她给酬金的原因，后半句 giving Buffington that reward 才是行为本身，原因与行为同句出现，是最直接的动机信号。

**【替换】** She held up to her father's promise ↔ **She wanted to honor her father's promise**

动词近义替换

**【排除】 A) 未提及**

原文末句确有 the biggest reward is the message in a bottle finding its way back home 谈到这件事温暖的一面，A 借这种暖意诱你联想到感激；但原文从没说她给酬金是为了 show gratitude 表达感激、也没提对方的 kindness 好意，给酬金的真正原因是守父亲承诺，A 属凭印象添的动机。

**C) 偷换概念**

原文反复出现 father 和 promise，C 盗用 her father 这个原词，且 She had been asked by her father to do so. 与正确项只差一层意思，极易混；但原文说的是字条是父亲多年前写下的承诺、由她主动信守，并没有父亲当面 asked her 要求她这么做这一情节，C 把主动守诺偷换成被父亲吩咐。

借用原文：She held up to her father's promise

**D) 答非所问**

原文确实提到字条上是父亲 had written the notes 亲笔写的，D 盗用 father、handwriting 相关的线索；但 She was excited to see her father's handwriting. 说的是看到父亲笔迹很激动，这是一种情绪反应，答的根本不是 Why 给酬金这个问题，与题干所问错位。

借用原文：Her father had written the notes

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

1 Millions of bees have died in South Carolina during aerial insect spraying operations that were carried out to combat the Zika virus. The insects spraying over the weekend left more than 2 million bees dead on the spot in Dorchester County, South Carolina, where four travel-related cases of Zika disease have been confirmed in the area. Most of the deaths came from Flower Town Bee farm, a company in Somerville that sells bees and honey products. Juanita Stanley who owns the company said the farm "looks like it's been destroyed." The farm lost about 2.5 million bees. Dorchester County officials apologized for the accidental mass killing of bees. Dorchester County is aware that some beekeepers in the area that was sprayed on Sunday lost their bee colonies. County manager Jason Ward said in a statement. "I'm not pleased that so many bees were killed."

数百万只蜜蜂在South Carolina为对抗Zika病毒而进行的空中喷洒杀虫剂行动中死亡。周末的喷洒行动导致South Carolina的Dorchester County超过200万只蜜蜂当场死亡，该地区已确诊四例与旅行相关的Zika病例。大部分死亡来自Flower Town Bee farm,这是Somerville一家销售蜜蜂和蜂蜜产品的公司。公司所有者Juanita Stanley说，农场"看起来像是被摧毁了"。该农场损失了约250万只蜜蜂。Dorchester County官员为意外大规模杀死蜜蜂一事道歉。Dorchester County意识到周日喷洒区域内的一些养蜂人失去了他们的蜂群。县管理人员Jason Ward在一份声明中说："我对如此多的蜜蜂被杀死感到不满。"

3. A) People were concerned about the number of bees.  
B) Several cases of Zika disease had been identified.  
C) Two million bees were infected with disease.  
D) Zika virus had destroyed some bee farms.

**【题目】 Why were spraying operations carried out in Dorchester County?**

【翻译】为什么在多切斯特县实施了喷洒行动？

- A) 人们担心蜜蜂的数量。 B) 已发现若干例寨卡病例。 C) 两百万只蜜蜂感染了疾病。  
D) 寨卡病毒摧毁了一些蜂场。

【答案】 **B** (细节题) Several cases of Zika disease had been identified.

【定位】 Millions of bees have died in South Carolina during aerial insect spraying operations that were carried out to combat the Zika virus.

在南卡罗来纳州为对抗 Zika 病毒而开展的空中杀虫喷药行动中，数百万只蜜蜂死亡。

【信号】 **carried out to 直接交代目的起因**。答案句里 carried out to combat the Zika virus 用‘carried out to + 动词’点明喷药的目的就是‘对抗 Zika 病毒’，这正是题干 Why 要的起因。‘to + 动词’的目的结构就是原因题的答案信号。

【替换】 carried out to combat the Zika virus ↔ Several cases of Zika disease had been identified

为对抗病毒 ↔ 已确认有病例

four travel-related cases of Zika disease have been confirmed ↔

Several cases of Zika disease had been identified

four...confirmed ↔ Several...identified

【排除】 A) **答非所问**

录音确实反复提到 bees 大量死亡，A 的 concerned about the number of bees 借了‘蜜蜂数量’这个听感很熟的点。但蜜蜂死亡是喷药的‘后果’，不是喷药的‘起因’；喷药的起因是对抗病毒。A 答非所问，把后果当成了原因。

借用原文：left more than 2 million bees dead on the spot

C) **原词陷阱**

录音念到 more than 2 million bees dead (两百多万只蜜蜂死亡)，C 的 Two million bees were infected with disease 直接搬来 ‘Two million’ 这个数字来骗‘听到了就想选’。但蜜蜂是被喷药‘毒死’的，不是‘感染疾病’；得病的是人（有病例），不是蜜蜂。C 偷换了死因，是典型原词陷阱。

借用原文：left more than 2 million bees dead on the spot

D) **张冠李戴**

录音里 Zika、destroyed 这两个词都真出现过——农场主说农场 looks like it's been destroyed，但毁掉蜂场的是‘喷的药’，不是‘Zika 病毒’。D 的 Zika virus had destroyed some bee farms 把毁场的元凶张冠李戴给了病毒，强加了错误因果。

借用原文：looks like it's been destroyed

- 
4. A) It apologized to its customers.  
B) It was forced to kill its bees.  
C) It lost a huge stock of bees.  
D) It lost 2.5 million dollars.

【题目】 What does the news report say about Flowertown Bee Farm?

【翻译】新闻报道关于Flowertown养蜂场说了什么？

- A) 它向顾客道歉。 B) 它被迫杀死自己的蜜蜂。 C) 它损失了大量蜜蜂。  
D) 它损失了250万美元。

【答案】C (细节题) It lost a huge stock of bees.

【定位】Most of the deaths came from Flower Town Bee farm, a company in Somerville that sells bees and honey products. Juanita Stanley who owns the company said the farm "looks like it's been destroyed." The farm lost about 2.5 million bees.

大部分死亡蜜蜂来自位于萨默维尔、售卖蜜蜂和蜂蜜制品的 Flower Town 蜂场。蜂场主胡安妮塔·斯坦利说农场“看上去像是被毁了”。这家蜂场损失了约 250 万只蜜蜂。

【信号】专有名词后紧跟的损失陈述。Flower Town Bee farm 这个名字出现后，紧跟的 The farm lost about 2.5 million bees 直接交代了这家农场的遭遇，正是题干 ‘say about Flowertown Bee Farm’ 要的内容。专有名词后第一句关于它的陈述就是答案句。

【替换】The farm lost about 2.5 million bees ↔ It lost a huge stock of bees

lost 2.5 million bees ↔ lost a huge stock of bees

【排除】A) 张冠李戴

录音里 apologized 确实念到了——但道歉的是 Dorchester County officials apologized (多切斯特县官员道歉)，不是这家农场，更没说向 ‘customers (顾客)’ 道歉。A 的 It apologized to its customers 把道歉者从‘县政府’张冠李戴成了‘农场’，主体搞反。

借用原文：Dorchester County officials apologized for the accidental mass killing of bees

B) 原词陷阱

录音里 kill 出现在 accidental mass killing of bees (意外大规模杀死蜜蜂) 和县经理那句 so many bees were killed, B 借了 ‘kill’ 这个词。但蜜蜂是被喷药误杀/意外致死的，农场是受害者，并非 ‘forced to kill its bees (被迫杀死自己的蜂)’。B 把‘被误杀’偷换成‘被迫主动杀’。

借用原文：accidental mass killing of bees

D) 原词陷阱

录音念到 lost about 2.5 million bees, 单位是‘只蜜蜂’；D 的 It lost 2.5 million dollars 直接搬来 ‘2.5 million’ 这个数字，却把单位偷偷换成 dollars (美元)。录音从没说损失了多少钱，D 是靠数字相同来骗选的原词陷阱。

借用原文：The farm lost about 2.5 million bees

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

1 The world's largest aircraft has taken to the skies for the first time. The Air lander 10 spent nearly two hours in the air, having taken off from Coddington Airfield in Bedfordshire. During its flight, it reached 3,000 feet and performed a series of gentle turns all over a safe area. The aircraft is massive—as long as a football field and as tall as six double decker buses and capable of flying for up to five days. It was first developed for the US government as a long-range spy aircraft, but was abandoned

following budget cutbacks. The aircraft cost 25 million pounds and can carry heavier loads than huge jet planes while also producing less noise and emitting less pollution. The makers believe it's the future of aircraft and one day we'll be using them to go places. But there's still a long way to go. The Air lander will need to have 200 hours' flying time before being allowed to fly by the aviation administration. If it passes though, we can hope we'll all get some extra legroom.

世界上最大的飞行器首次升空。Airlander 10在贝德福德郡的Coddington机场起飞后，在空中飞行了近两个小时。飞行期间，它到达了3000英尺的高度，并在安全区域上方完成了一系列平缓的转弯。这架飞行器非常庞大——长度相当于一个足球场，高度相当于六辆双层巴士，能够持续飞行长达五天。它最初是为美国政府开发的远程侦察飞行器，但由于预算削减而被放弃。这架飞行器造价2500万英镑，能够承载比大型喷气式飞机更重的载荷，同时产生更少的噪音和排放更少的污染。制造商认为这是飞行器的未来，有一天我们会用它们去各个地方。但仍有很长的路要走。Airlander需要累计200小时的飞行时间才能获得民航管理局的飞行许可。不过如果通过的话，我们可以期待大家都能获得更多的腿部空间。

5. A) It stayed in the air for about two hours.  
B) It took off and landed on a football field.  
C) It proved to be of high commercial value.  
D) It made a series of sharp turns in the sky.

**【题目】** What do we learn about the first flight of the Airlander 10?

**【翻译】** 关于Airlander 10的首次飞行，我们了解到什么？

- A) 它在空中停留了大约两个小时。    B) 它在一个足球场上起飞和降落。  
C) 它被证明具有很高的商业价值。    D) 它在空中进行了一系列急转弯。

**【答案】** A (细节题) It stayed in the air for about two hours.

**【定位】** The Air lander 10 spent nearly two hours in the air, having taken off from Coddington Airfield in Bedfordshire.

“飞行者 10 号”在空中停留了近两个小时，此前它从贝德福德郡的科丁顿机场起飞。

**【信号】** 紧跟开头点题句的首句事实，含时间数字。新闻在首句 The world's largest aircraft has taken to the skies for the first time. 点题后，紧接着用 spent nearly two hours in the air 给出首飞的核心事实，时间数字就是答案信号——新闻里报出的具体数字几乎必是考点。

**【替换】** spent nearly two hours in the air ↔ It stayed in the air for about two hours.

spent...in the air = stayed in the air; nearly two hours = about two hours

**【排除】 B) 原词陷阱**

选项 It took off and landed on a football field. 盗用了录音里的 as long as a football field 和 taken off: 但 football field 是用来形容它“和足球场一样长”的体型, 不是起降地点; 真正的起飞地是 Coddington Airfield in Bedfordshire, 且录音根本没说在球场降落, 属听到原词就误选。

借用原文: as long as a football field

**C) 未提及**

选项 It proved to be of high commercial value. 在录音里找不到对应: 原文只说造价、载重、噪音排放, 从未评价它“已证明有高商业价值”; 这是把首飞事实拔高成商业结论的合理想象。

**D) 与原文相反**

选项 It made a series of sharp turns in the sky. 盗用了录音 performed a series of gentle turns 里的 a series of...turns, 但偷偷把 gentle (平缓) 改成了 sharp (急), 程度正好相反; 听到“一连串转弯”就选, 会栽在这个程度词上。

借用原文: performed a series of gentle turns

- 
6. A) Engineering problems.  
B) The air pollution it produced.  
C) Inadequate funding.  
D) The opposition from the military.

**【题目】 What causes the US government to abandon the Airlander 10 as a spy aircraft?**

**【翻译】** 是什么原因导致美国政府放弃将 Airlander 10 作为侦察机?

A) 工程问题。 B) 它产生的空气污染。 C) 资金不足。 D) 来自军方的反对。

**【答案】 C** (细节题) Inadequate funding.

**【定位】** It was first developed for the US government as a long-range spy aircraft, but was abandoned following budget cutbacks.

它最初是为美国政府研发的一种远程侦察机, 但因预算削减而被放弃。

**【信号】 因果信号 following 紧跟在 abandoned 之后。** 答案信号是 abandoned following budget cutbacks 里的 following——它等于“由于/在.....之后”, 紧跟其后的 budget cutbacks 就是导致放弃的原因; following 在这里就是 because of 的同义因果词, 听到它要立刻抓后面的名词。

**【替换】** budget cutbacks ↔ Inadequate funding

budget cutbacks (削减预算) ≈ inadequate funding (资金不足)

**【排除】 A) 未提及**

选项 Engineering problems 在录音里没有任何依据：原文讲放弃的原因只有预算削减，从没说出过技术/工程故障；这是凭“高科技飞行器易出技术问题”的常识脑补的原因。

**B) 原词陷阱**

选项 The air pollution it produced 盗用了录音里的 pollution 一词，但原文 emitting less pollution 说的是它“排放更少污染”、是优点，根本不是被放弃的原因；听到 pollution 就选，正好掉进原词陷阱并且把优点错当原因。

借用原文：emitting less pollution

**D) 未提及**

选项 The opposition from the military 借“为美国政府研发的侦察机”勾起军事联想，但录音只字未提军方反对；developed for the US government 只说明用途，没说军方反对它，属听到军事背景就顺势脑补。

- 
7. A) It uses the latest aviation technology.  
B) It flies faster than a commercial jet.  
C) It is a safer means of transportation.  
D) It is more environmentally friendly.

**【题目】 What is the advantage of the Airlander 10 over huge jet planes?**

**【翻译】** Airlander 10相比大型喷气式飞机有什么优势？

- A) 它使用了最新的航空技术。 B) 它比商用喷气式飞机飞得更快。  
C) 它是一种更安全的交通工具。 D) 它更加环保。

**【答案】 D** (细节题) It is more environmentally friendly.

**【定位】** The aircraft cost 25 million pounds and can carry heavier loads than huge jet planes while also producing less noise and emitting less pollution.

这架飞行器造价 2500 万英镑，能比大型喷气式飞机运载更重的货物，同时产生的噪音更小、排放的污染也更少。

**【信号】** than huge jet planes 的对比句，重点落在 less noise/less pollution。答案信号是 than huge jet planes 这个明确对比——它把本物和题干里的 huge jet planes 摆在一起比，紧接着的 producing less noise and emitting less pollution 给出环保维度的优势，正是答案落点。

**【替换】** producing less noise and emitting less pollution ↔ It is more environmentally friendly.  
less noise + less pollution 概括为 more environmentally friendly

**【排除】 A) 原词陷阱**

选项 It uses the latest aviation technology. 借录音末尾的 the aviation administration 等航空字眼制造“高科技”印象，但原文从没说它用了“最新航空技术”；这是听到 aviation 就联想“先进技术”的原词/话题陷阱。

借用原文：the aviation administration

**B) 答非所问**

选项 It flies faster than a commercial jet. 盗用了对比结构 than...jet，但录音里和 jet planes 比的是 carry heavier loads（载重更重），从没说飞得更快；把对比维度从载重/环保偷换成速度，是答非所问。

借用原文：can carry heavier loads than huge jet planes

**C) 未提及**

选项 It is a safer means of transportation. 在录音里没有依据：原文讲的优势是载重大、噪音小、污染少，从没说它“更安全”；这是把“好处”顺手脑补成“安全”的合理想象。

## 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: Do you feel like going out tonight?

M: 你今晚想出去吗?

2 W: Yeah, why not? We haven't been out for ages. What's on?

W: 好啊，为什么不呢？我们好久没出去了。有什么活动？

3 M: Well, there's a film about climate change. Does it sound good to you?

M: 嗯，有一部关于气候变化的电影。你觉得怎么样？

4 W: Oh, not really. It doesn't really appeal to me. What's it about? Just climate change?

W: 哦，不太想看。不太吸引我。讲什么的？就是气候变化吗？

5 M: I think it's about how climate change affects everyday life. I wonder how they make it entertaining.

M: 我想是关于气候变化如何影响日常生活的。我好奇他们怎么把它拍得有趣。

6 W: Well, it sounds really awful. It's an important subject, I agree, but I'm not in the mood for anything depressing. What else is on?

W: 嗯，听起来真的很糟糕。这是个重要的主题，我同意，但我现在不想看任何令人沮丧的东西。还有什么别的吗？

7 M: There's a Spanish Dance Festival.

M: 有一个西班牙舞蹈节。

8 W: Oh, I love dance. That sounds really interesting.

W: 哦, 我喜欢舞蹈。听起来真的很有意思。

9 M: Apparently, it's absolutely brilliant. Let's see what it says in the paper. "Anna Gomez leads in an exciting production of the great Spanish love story, Carmen."

M: 据说非常精彩。我们看看报纸上怎么说。"Anna Gomez 在这部激动人心的西班牙爱情故事《卡门》中担任主演。"

10 W: Ok, then. What time is it on?

W: 好的, 那什么时间演出?

11 M: At 7:30.

M: 7点半。

12 W: Well, that's no good. We haven't got enough time to get there. Is there anything else?

W: 嗯, 那不行。我们没有足够的时间赶过去。还有别的吗?

13 M: There's a comedy special on.

M: 有一场喜剧专场。

14 W: Where's it on?

W: 在哪里演出?

15 M: It's at the City Theater. It's a charity comedy night with lots of different acts. It looks pretty good. The critic in the local paper says it's the funniest thing he's ever seen. It says here "Roger Whitehead is an amazing host to a night of fun performances."

M: 在城市剧院。这是一场慈善喜剧之夜, 有很多不同的表演。看起来相当不错。当地报纸的评论家说这是他看过的最好笑的演出。这里写着"Roger Whitehead 是这场欢乐演出之夜的出色主持人。"

16 W: Mm... I'm not keen on him. He's not very funny.

W: 嗯.....我不太喜欢他。他不太好笑。

17 M: Are you sure you fancy going out tonight? You are not very enthusiastic.

M: 你确定今晚想出去吗? 你看起来不太热情。

18 W: Perhaps you are right. Okay, let's go to see the dance. But tomorrow, not tonight.

W: 也许你说得对。好吧, 我们去看舞蹈演出。但是明天去, 不是今晚。

19 M: Great, I'll book the tickets online.

M: 太好了, 我在网上订票。

8. A) It seems a depressing topic.  
B) It sounds quite alarming.  
C) It has little impact on our daily life.  
D) It is getting more serious these days.

**【题目】** What does the woman think of climate change?

**【翻译】** 女士如何看待气候变化?

- A) 这似乎是个令人沮丧的话题。 B) 这听起来相当令人担忧。  
C) 它对我们的日常生活影响不大。 D) 近来它正变得越来越严重。

**【答案】** A (态度观点题) It seems a depressing topic.

**【定位】** Well, it sounds really awful. It's an important subject, I agree, but I'm not in the mood for anything depressing.

嗯, 这听起来太糟糕了。我承认这是个重要的话题, 但我没心情看任何令人沮丧的东西。

**【信号】** 转折 but 后才是真态度。前半 It's an important subject, I agree 是先让一步, 真正的态度在 but I'm not in the mood for anything depressing 这个转折之后——but 后面那句才是女士对这话题的真实评价。

**【替换】** anything depressing ↔ a depressing topic

原词 depressing 直接对应

it sounds really awful ↔ a depressing topic

awful 与 depressing 同向负评

**【排除】** B)

It sounds quite alarming. 的 alarming (令人警觉) 在录音里从未出现, 女士说的是 awful、depressing, 是另造了一个情绪词来混淆, 与原文不符。

C)

It has little impact on our daily life. 说"对日常生活没什么影响", 但录音里女士承认 It's an important subject (这是个重要话题), 恰恰认为它重要, C 与原文意思相反。

D)

It is getting more serious these days. 说气候变化"越来越严重", 听感上与 It's an important subject"重要"沾边, 但 important (重要) 不等于 getting more serious (越来越严重), 且女士全程没说"越来越严重", 是借"重要"的语感诱选。

借用原文: It's an important subject

- 
9. A) The man doesn't understand Spanish.  
B) The woman doesn't really like dancing.  
C) They don't want something too noisy.  
D) They can't make it to the theatre in time.

**【题目】** Why do the speakers give up going to the Spanish Dance Festival tonight?

【翻译】说话者为什么放弃今晚去西班牙舞蹈节？

- A) 男士不懂西班牙语。 B) 女士并不真正喜欢跳舞。 C) 他们不想要太吵闹的活动。  
D) 他们无法及时赶到剧院。

【答案】D (细节题) They can't make it to the theatre in time.

【定位】Well, that's no good. We haven't got enough time to get there. Is there anything else?

唉，那不行。我们没有足够的时间赶到那儿。还有别的吗？

【信号】否定句 **that's no good** 引出原因。女士先在前一段问几点开演、男士答 At 7:30., 紧接着女士说 that's no good (那不行)，后面那句 We haven't got enough time to get there 就是放弃的真正原因——否定评价后紧跟的解释句即落点。

【替换】We haven't got enough time to get there ↔ **They can't make it to the theatre in time**

时间不够 = 来不及赶到

【排除】A) **原词陷阱**

The man doesn't understand Spanish. 借了录音里 Spanish Dance Festival 的 Spanish 一词，但录音从没说男士“听不懂西班牙语”，这是听到 Spanish 就想选的典型原词陷阱。

借用原文：Spanish Dance Festival

B)

The woman doesn't really like dancing. 说女士不喜欢跳舞，可录音里她明明说 I love dance (我喜欢跳舞)，态度恰好相反，B 与原文反向。

借用原文：I love dance

C) **未提及**

They don't want something too noisy. 说“不想要太吵的”，但录音里两人放弃舞蹈节的理由是时间，从没提“吵”，这一项属无中生有。

---

10. A) It would be more fun without Mr. Whitehead hosting.

B) It has too many acts to hold the audience's attention.

C) It is the most amusing show he has ever watched.

D) It is a show inappropriate for a night of charity.

【题目】What does the critic say about the comedy performed at the City Theatre?

【翻译】评论家如何评价在城市剧院上演的喜剧？

- A) 如果没有Whitehead先生主持会更有趣。 B) 它的节目太多,无法吸引观众的注意力。  
C) 这是他看过的最有趣的演出。 D) 这是一场不适合慈善之夜的演出。

【答案】C (细节题) It is the most amusing show he has ever watched.

【定位】The critic in the local paper says it's the funniest thing he's ever seen.

当地报纸的评论家说，这是他看过的最有趣的东西。

【信号】最高级 the funniest...ever 是落点。The critic in the local paper says it's the funniest thing he's ever seen 用了最高级 the funniest...he's ever seen (他看过最有趣的), 最高级常是答案信号, 且明确标出说话人是 the critic, 正好对上题干问的主语。

【替换】it's the funniest thing he's ever seen ↔ It is the most amusing show he has ever watched  
funniest = most amusing 最高级对最高级

【排除】A)

It would be more fun without Mr. Whitehead hosting. (没 Whitehead 主持会更好玩)  
盗用了录音里的人名 Mr. Whitehead, 但嫌他不好笑的是女士 I'm not keen on him. He's not very funny., 不是评论家; 题干问的是 critic, 这是张冠李戴。

借用原文: He's not very funny

B)

It has too many acts to hold the audience's attention. 借了录音 lots of different acts (很多不同节目) 里的 acts 一词, 但原文是中性陈述"有很多节目", 绝没有说"节目太多抓不住观众注意力", 是把"多"歪曲成"太多以致没法吸引人"。

借用原文: lots of different acts

D)

It is a show inappropriate for a night of charity. 说它"不适合慈善之夜", 但录音里它正是 a charity comedy night, 评论家还夸它最好笑, 根本没说"不合适", D 与原文相反、属无中生有。

借用原文: charity comedy night

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11. A) Watch a comedy.

B) Go and see the dance.

C) Book the tickets online.

D) See a film with the man.

【题目】What does the woman decide to do tomorrow?

【翻译】女士决定明天做什么?

A) 看喜剧。 B) 去看舞蹈表演。 C) 在网上订票。 D) 和男士一起看电影。

【答案】B (细节题) Go and see the dance.

【定位】Perhaps you are right. Okay, let's go to see the dance. But tomorrow, not tonight.

也许你说得对。好吧, 咱们去看舞蹈吧。不过是明天, 不是今晚。

【信号】拍板句 Okay, let's.... Okay, let's go to see the dance 是女士的最终决定句, Okay, let's... 是典型的拍板信号; 后半 But tomorrow, not tonight 又点明是明天, 正好对上题干的 tomorrow。

**【替换】** let's go to see the dance ↔ **Go and see the dance**

几乎原话对应

But tomorrow, not tonight ↔ **Go and see the dance**

时间对上题干 tomorrow

**【排除】** A)

Watch a comedy. 借了录音里出现过的 a comedy special 的 comedy 一词，但喜剧是两人最终没选的那个（女士嫌主持人不好笑），决定看的是舞蹈，这是听到 comedy 就想选的原词陷阱。

借用原文：a comedy special

C)

Book the tickets online. 盗用了录音 I'll book the tickets online，但说订票的是男士、用的是 I'll，且这是男士接下来的动作，不是题干问的"女士明天做什么"，张冠李戴又答非所问。

借用原文：I'll book the tickets online

D)

See a film with the man. 盗用了开头 a film about climate change 的 film，但那部电影女士一开始就说 not really. It doesn't really appeal to me，早被放弃，绝不是明天的决定，D 与原文相反。

借用原文：It doesn't really appeal to me

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

1 W: Good morning, Mr. Lee, may I have a minute of your time?

W: 早上好，Lee 先生，能占用您一分钟时间吗？

2 M: Sure, Catherine, what can I do for you?

M: 当然可以，Catherine，有什么事吗？

3 W: I'm quite anxious about transferring over to our college, I'm afraid I won't fit in.

W: 我对转到我们学院感到很焦虑，我担心自己无法融入。

4 M: Don't worry, Catherine. It's completely normal for you to be nervous about transferring schools. This happens to many transfer students.

M: 别担心，Catherine。你对转学感到紧张是完全正常的。很多转学生都会有这种情况。

5 W: Yes, I know, but I'm younger than most students in my year. And that worries me a lot.

W: 是的，我知道，但我比我们年级的大多数学生都要年轻。这让我很担心。

6 M: Well, you may be the only younger one in your year, but, you know, we have a lot of after-school activities you can join in. And so, this way, you will be able to meet new friends of different age groups.

M: 嗯，你可能是你们年级唯一年龄较小的，但是，你知道，我们有很多课外活动你可以参加。这样的话，你就能结识不同年龄段的新朋友。

7 W: That's nice. I love games and hobby groups.

W: 那很好。我喜欢游戏和兴趣小组。

8 M: I'm sure you do. So you'll be just fine. Don't worry so much and try to make the most of what we have on offer here. Also, remember that you can come to me anytime of the day if you need help.

M: 我相信你喜欢。所以你会很好的。不要太担心，尽量充分利用我们这里提供的资源。另外，记住，如果你需要帮助，随时都可以来找我。

9 W: Thanks so much. I definitely feel better now. As a matter of fact, I've already contacted one of the girls who'd be living in the same house with me, and she seemed really nice. I guess living on campus, I'll have a chance to have a close circle of friends, since we'll be living together.

W: 非常感谢。我现在确实感觉好多了。事实上，我已经联系了一个要和我住在同一栋房子里的女孩，她看起来真的很好。我想住在校园里，我会有机会拥有一个亲密的朋友圈，因为我们会住在一起。

10 M: All students are very friendly with new arrivals. Let me check who would be living with you in your flat. Okay, there are Hannah, Kelly, and Bree. Bree is also a new student here, like you. I'm sure you two will have more to share with each other.

M: 所有学生对新来的人都很友好。让我查一下谁会和你住在同一个公寓里。好的，有 Hannah、Kelly 和 Bree。Bree 也是新生，和你一样。我相信你们俩会有更多共同话题。

12. A) Most of her schoolmates are younger than she is.

B) She simply has no idea what school to transfer to.

C) There are too many activities for her to cope with.

D) She worries she won't fit in as a transfer student.

**【题目】 Why does Catherine feel anxious?**

**【翻译】** Catherine 为什么感到焦虑？

A) 她的大多数同学都比她年轻。 B) 她完全不知道该转到哪所学校。

C) 有太多活动让她应接不暇。 D) 她担心自己作为转学生无法融入。

**【答案】 D** (细节题) She worries she won't fit in as a transfer student.

**【定位】** I'm quite anxious about transferring over to our college, I'm afraid I won't fit in.

我对转学到咱们学院这件事相当焦虑，我怕我融不进去。

**【信号】 倾诉信号 I'm afraid.** Catherine 主动说 I'm afraid I won't fit in, I'm afraid 是"我担心..."的倾诉信号，正是她自报焦虑根源的那句，answer 就锁在这里。注意第5段她又补了"比同学小"，但开口第一焦虑、也最贴题的是"怕融不进去"。

**【替换】** I'm afraid I won't fit in ↔ **She worries she won't fit in**

I'm afraid=She worries

transferring over to our college ↔ **as a transfer student**

动词转学→名词转学生身份

**【排除】 A) 与原文相反**

选项 Most of her schoolmates are younger than she is. 借用了第5段的 younger 一词，但录音是 I'm younger than most students——是"她比大多数同学小"，选项却说成"同学比她小"，把比较关系颠倒了。况且第12题问的核心焦虑是"怕融不进去"，年龄只是补充。

借用原文：I'm younger than most students in my year

**B) 未提及**

选项 She simply has no idea what school to transfer to. 说她"不知道该转去哪所学校"，但录音里她已明确是"转到 our college"、焦虑的是适应而非选校，全文未提"不知转哪"。

**C) 原词陷阱**

选项 There are too many activities for her to cope with. 借用了 activities 一词，但录音里 we have a lot of after-school activities 是 Mr. Lee 把活动当"好事"推荐，且她回应 I love games and hobby groups——活动是解药不是负担，更不是"多到应付不来"的焦虑源。

借用原文：we have a lot of after-school activities you can join in

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13. A) Seek advice from senior students.

B) Pick up some meaningful hobbies.

C) Participate in after-school activities.

D) Look into what the school offers.

**【题目】 What does Mr. Lee encourage Catherine to do?**

**【翻译】** Lee 老师鼓励 Catherine 做什么？

- A) 向高年级学生寻求建议。    B) 培养一些有意义的爱好。    C) 参加课外活动。  
D) 了解学校提供的资源。

**【答案】 C** (细节题) Participate in after-school activities.

**【定位】** Well, you may be the only younger one in your year, but, you know, we have a lot of after-school activities you can join in.

嗯，你可能是你这一届里唯一年纪小的，但是，要知道，我们有很多课外活动你可以参加。

**【信号】 转折but后给建议。**前半 you may be the only younger one 是承接她的担忧，转折 but 之后才是 Mr. Lee 真正想说的——we have a lot of after-school activities you can join in, you can join in 是建议信号，答案落在转折之后。

**【替换】** we have a lot of after-school activities you can join in ↔ **Participate in after-school activities**  
join in=Participate in

**【排除】 A) 未提及**

选项 Seek advice from senior students. 说"向学长求助", 但 Mr. Lee 只让她来找自己  
you can come to me anytime, 全程未提 senior students, 求助对象被偷换。

**B) 原词陷阱**

选项 Pick up some meaningful hobbies. 里 hobby 一词确实出现过——是她自己说 I  
love games and hobby groups, 但那是她的回应、不是 Mr. Lee 鼓励她去"培养有意义的  
爱好", 与题干问的"他鼓励她做什么"对不上。

借用原文: I love games and hobby groups

**D) 偷换概念**

选项 Look into what the school offers. 像呼应 make the most of what we have on  
offer here, 但原文是"尽量用好我们提供的东西", 重点在"用好"不是"去了解/调查", 且具  
体落点已明确为"参加活动", D把概括的话引申成了别的动作。

借用原文: make the most of what we have on offer here

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14. A) Give her help whenever she needs it.

B) Accept her as a transfer student.

C) Find her accommodation on campus.

D) Introduce her to her roommates.

**【题目】 What does Mr. Lee promise to do for Catherine?**

**【翻译】** Lee 老师承诺为 Catherine 做什么?

A) 在她需要时随时给予帮助。 B) 接受她作为转学生。 C) 为她在校园里找住处。

D) 把她介绍给室友。

**【答案】 A** (细节题) Give her help whenever she needs it.

**【定位】** Also, remember that you can come to me anytime of the day if you need help.

还有, 记住, 只要你需要帮助, 一天里任何时候都可以来找我。

**【信号】 表态信号 remember that.** remember that you can come to me anytime of the day if  
you need help 用 remember that 郑重表态, you can come to me...if you need help  
正是他对她许下的承诺, answer 锁在此句。

**【替换】** you can come to me anytime of the day if you need help ↔ Give her help whenever she needs it  
anytime...if you need=whenever she needs

**【排除】 B) 答非所问**

选项 Accept her as a transfer student. 借了全场的 transfer 话题, 但"接收她为转学生"是既成事实、非他当场承诺要做的事, 与 promise to do 的问法不符。

借用原文: transferring over to our college

**C) 原词陷阱**

选项 Find her accommodation on campus. 借用了 campus 一词(出现在 living on campus), 但那是 Catherine 自己说的, 住宿安排录音里早已定好(Hannah、Kelly、Bree), 并非 Mr. Lee 承诺去"找住处"。

借用原文: living on campus

**D) 偷换概念**

选项 Introduce her to her roommates. 像呼应 Let me check who would be living with you, 但他只是"查一下谁和她同住"并报出名字, 没有"把她介绍给室友"这个动作, 动作被偷换放大。

借用原文: Let me check who would be living with you in your flat

- 
15. A) She has interests similar to Mr. Lee's.  
B) She has become friends with Catherine.  
C) She has chosen the major Catherine has.  
D) She has just transferred to the college.

**【题目】 What do we learn about Catherine's schoolmate Bree?**

**【翻译】** 关于 Catherine 的同学 Bree, 我们了解到什么?

- A) 她的兴趣与 Lee 老师相似。 B) 她已经和 Catherine 成为朋友。  
C) 她选择了 Catherine 所选的专业。 D) 她刚刚转入这所大学。

**【答案】 D** (细节题) She has just transferred to the college.

**【定位】** Bree is also a new student here, like you.

Bree 也是这里的新生, 跟你一样。

**【信号】 人名后直接定性。** 录音报完同住三人后, 单独对 Bree 定性: Bree is also a new student here, like you, 紧跟人名 Bree 的这句"也是新生、和你一样"就是关于她的关键信息, answer 锁在此。

**【替换】** Bree is also a new student here, like you ↔ **She has just transferred to the college**  
new student like you=just transferred

**【排除】 A) 张冠李戴**

选项 She has interests similar to Mr. Lee's. 把"兴趣"安到 Bree 头上, 但录音里谈兴趣的是 Catherine 自己 I love games and hobby groups, 且并非和 Mr. Lee 兴趣相同, 对象与内容都错位。

借用原文: I love games and hobby groups

**B) 过度推断**

选项 She has become friends with Catherine. 借用人名 Catherine, 但录音只说 Bree 和 Catherine 会同住、will have more to share with each other(会有更多共同话题), 是"将来可能投缘"的推测, 并未说"已经成了朋友"。

借用原文: I'm sure you two will have more to share with each other

**C) 未提及**

选项 She has chosen the major Catherine has. 说 Bree 选了和 Catherine 一样的专业, 但全程没有任何关于"专业/major"的内容, 纯属编造。

## 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 Have you ever felt like you would do just about anything to satisfy your hunger? A new study in mice may help to explain why hunger can feel like such a powerful motivating force. In the study, researchers found that hunger outweighed other physical drives, including fear, thirst and social needs. To determine which feeling won out, the researchers did a series of experiments. In one experiment, the mice were both hungry and thirsty. When given the choice of either eating food or drinking water, the mice went for the food, the researchers found. However, when the mice were well-fed but thirsty, they opted to drink, according to the study. In the second experiment meant to pit the mice's hunger against their fear, hungry mice were placed in a cage that had certain "fox-scented" areas and other places that smelled safer (in other words, not like an animal that could eat them) but also had food. It turned out that, when the mice were hungry, they ventured into the unsafe areas for food. But when the mice were well-fed, they stayed in areas of the cage that were considered "safe." Hunger also outweighed the mice's social needs, the researchers found. Mice are usually social animals and prefer to be in the company of other mice, according to the study. When the mice were hungry, they opted to leave the company of other mice to go get food.

你是否曾经觉得为了满足饥饿感几乎什么都愿意做? 一项针对小鼠的新研究可能有助于解释为什么饥饿会让人感觉像是一种如此强大的驱动力量。在这项研究中, 研究人员发现饥饿胜过其他生理驱动力, 包括恐惧、口渴和社交需求。为了确定哪种感觉会占上风, 研究人员进行了一系列实验。在一项实验中, 小鼠既饥饿又口渴。研究人员发现, 当给予小鼠进食或饮水的选择时, 小鼠选择了食物。然而, 根据该研究, 当

小鼠吃饱但口渴时，它们选择了饮水。在第二项旨在让小鼠的饥饿与恐惧相对抗的实验中，饥饿的小鼠被放置在一个笼子里，笼子里有某些带有“狐狸气味”的区域和其他闻起来更安全的地方（换句话说，不像能吃掉它们的动物），但也有食物。结果表明，当小鼠饥饿时，它们会冒险进入不安全的区域寻找食物。但当小鼠吃饱时，它们会待在笼子中被称为“安全”的区域。研究人员发现，饥饿也胜过了小鼠的社交需求。根据该研究，小鼠通常是社交性动物，喜欢与其他小鼠作伴。当小鼠饥饿时，它们选择离开其他小鼠的陪伴去获取食物。

16. A) To investigate how being overweight impacts on health.  
B) To find out which physical drive is the most powerful.  
C) To discover what most mice like to eat.  
D) To determine what feelings mice have.

**【题目】** What is the researchers' purpose in carrying out the series of experiments with mice?

**【翻译】** 研究人员开展这一系列小鼠实验的目的是什么？

- A) 调查超重如何影响健康。 B) 找出哪种生理驱动力最强。  
C) 发现大多数小鼠喜欢吃什么。 D) 确定小鼠有什么情感。

**【答案】** B （目的题） To find out which physical drive is the most powerful.

**【定位】** In the study, researchers found that hunger outweighed other physical drives, including fear, thirst and social needs. To determine which feeling won out, the researchers did a series of experiments.

在这项研究中，研究者发现饥饿胜过了其他生理驱动力，包括恐惧、口渴和社交需求。为了确定哪种感觉占上风，研究者做了一系列实验。

**【信号】** 目的状语 To determine which...won out。答案信号是表目的的不定式 To determine which feeling won out, the researchers did a series of experiments。——'为确定哪种感觉占上风而做实验'，正是研究者做这串实验的目的，目的状语句就是目的题的落点。

**【替换】** which feeling won out ↔ which physical drive is the most powerful  
won out=最强 同义改写

**【排除】 A) 未提及**

选项 To investigate how being overweight impacts on health. 偷用了选项群里 overweight 的话题感, 但录音通篇讲的是比较饥饿等驱动力, 从未把研究目的定为'肥胖对健康的影响', 是答非所问。

**C) 原词陷阱**

选项 To discover what most mice like to eat. 借了录音高频词 food、eat 来诱选, 但实验是比较饥饿与恐惧、口渴、社交, 并非研究老鼠'爱吃什么', 把宏大的目的偷换成了一个没做的小问题。

借用原文: When given the choice of either eating food or drinking water, the mice went for the food

**D) 原词陷阱**

选项 To determine what feelings mice have. 几乎照搬了录音 To determine which feeling won out 的 determine、feeling 原词, 极具迷惑性; 但录音是'确定哪种感觉占上风(最强)', 不是'确定老鼠有哪些感觉', 把'比较强弱'偷换成了'清点种类'。

借用原文: To determine which feeling won out

- 
17. A) When they are hungry.  
B) When they are thirsty.  
C) When they smell food.  
D) When they want company.

**【题目】 In what circumstances, do mice venture into unsafe areas?**

**【翻译】** 在什么情况下, 小鼠会冒险进入不安全的区域?

- A) 当它们饥饿时。 B) 当它们口渴时。 C) 当它们闻到食物时。  
D) 当它们想要同伴时。

**【答案】 A** (细节题) When they are hungry.

**【定位】** It turned out that, when the mice were hungry, they ventured into the unsafe areas for food. But when the mice were well-fed, they stayed in areas of the cage that were considered "safe."

结果发现, 当老鼠饥饿时, 它们会为了食物冒险进入不安全的区域。但当老鼠吃饱时, 它们会待在笼中被视为"安全"的区域。

**【信号】 条件状语 when...hungry + 对比。** 答案信号是条件状语句 when the mice were hungry, they ventured into the unsafe areas, 它直接把'冒险进不安全区'这一行为挂在 hungry 这个条件上; 紧随其后的 But when the mice were well-fed, they stayed in areas of the cage that were considered 用 But 作正反对比, 反向印证'饿'才是触发条件。

**【替换】** when the mice were hungry, they ventured into the unsafe areas ↔ **When they are hungry.**  
条件状语原意保留

**【排除】 B) 张冠李戴**

选项 When they are thirsty. 借了录音里 thirsty 的原词，但 thirsty 出现在第一个'饥渴二选一'实验里，与'冒险进不安全区'是另一个实验，把口渴这个不相干条件安到了冒险行为上。

借用原文：the mice were both hungry and thirsty

**C) 原词陷阱**

选项 When they smell food. 套用了录音 fox-scented、smelled safer 中 smell 的语感，听上去很顺；但录音说触发冒险的是 hungry（饥饿状态），不是'闻到食物'，把内在状态偷换成了外部气味刺激。

借用原文：other places that smelled safer

**D) 张冠李戴**

选项 When they want company. 把篇章后半的 social needs/company 话题拿来当条件，但'想要同伴'是讲社交需求那段的内容，与'冒险进危险区'无关，张冠李戴。

借用原文：prefer to be in the company of other mice

- 
18. A) They search for food in groups.  
B) They are overweight when food is plenty.  
C) They prefer to be with other mice.  
D) They enjoy the company of other animals.

**【题目】 What is said about mice at the end of the passage?**

**【翻译】** 文章结尾处关于小鼠说了什么？

- A) 它们成群结队地寻找食物。 B) 当食物充足时它们会超重。  
C) 它们更喜欢与其他小鼠在一起。 D) 它们喜欢其他动物的陪伴。

**【答案】 C** (细节题) They prefer to be with other mice.

**【定位】** Mice are usually social animals and prefer to be in the company of other mice, according to the study.

根据这项研究，老鼠通常是群居动物，更喜欢和其他老鼠待在一起。

**【信号】 结尾概括句 usually...prefer。** 答案信号是结尾处的概括句 Mice are usually social animals and prefer to be in the company of other mice, usually 与 prefer 是下结论、讲天性的标志词，正是篇章对老鼠习性的总括，对应题干 at the end。

**【替换】** prefer to be in the company of other mice ↔ **They prefer to be with other mice.**  
be in the company of=be with

**【排除】 A) 未提及**

选项 They search for food in groups. 拼了录音高频词 food 与社交话题的 group 感, 但录音说饿了反而'离开同伴去找食', 从没说老鼠'成群觅食', 是无中生有。

**B) 未提及**

选项 They are overweight when food is plenty. 借用了选项群里 overweight 与录音里 food 的语感, 但录音结尾讲的是社交习性, 根本没说'食物充足时老鼠会胖', 是凭空捏造的因果。

**D) 偷换概念**

选项 They enjoy the company of other animals. 几乎照搬录音 in the company of other mice 的 company 原词, 只把 other mice 换成 other animals; 但录音强调老鼠偏好的是'同类老鼠', 不是'别的动物', 一词之差全盘偷换。

借用原文: prefer to be in the company of other mice

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

1 The United States has one of the best highway systems in the world. Interstate highways connect just about every large and mid-sized city in the country. Did you ever wonder why such a complete system of excellent roads exists? For an answer, you would have to go back to the early 1920s. In those years, just after World War I, the military wanted to build an American highway system for national defense. Such a system could, if necessary, move troops quickly from one area to another. It could also get people out of cities in danger of being bombed. So-called roads of national importance were designated, but they were mostly small country roads. In 1944, Congress passed a bill to upgrade the system, but did not fund the plan right away. In the 1950s, the plan began to become a reality. Over \$25 billion was appropriated by Congress, and construction began on about 40,000 miles of new roads. The idea was to connect the new system to existing expressways and freeways. And, though the system was built mostly to make car travel easier, defense was not forgotten. For instance, highway overpasses had to be high enough to allow trailers carrying military missiles to pass under them. By 1974, this system was mostly completed. A few additional roads would come later. Quick and easy travel between all parts of the country was now possible.

美国拥有世界上最好的公路系统之一。州际公路几乎连接着全国所有大中型城市。你有没有想过为什么会存在如此完善的优质道路系统? 要找到答案, 你需要回到20世纪20年代初。在那些年里, 也就是第一次世界大战刚结束后, 军方希望建设一个用于国防的美国公路系统。这样的系统在必要时可以将部队从一个地区快速调往另一个地区。它还可以让人们撤离有被轰炸危险的城市。所谓的国家重要道路被指定出来, 但它们大多是乡村小路。1944年, 国会通过了一项升级该系统的法案, 但没有立即拨款。到了20世纪50年代, 这个计划开始成为现实。国会拨款超过250亿美元, 开始建设约4万英里的新道路。其想法是将新系统与现有的高速公路和快速路连接起来。尽管该系统的建设主要是为了让汽车出行更便利, 但国防考虑并未被遗忘。例如, 公路立交桥必须足够高, 以便运载军用导弹的拖车能够从下方通过。到1974年, 这个系统基本完成。后来又增加了一些道路。现在, 在全国各地之间快速便捷地出行成为可能。

19. A) Its construction started before World War I.  
B) Its construction cost more than \$40 billion.  
C) It is efficiently used for transport.  
D) It is one of the best in the world.

**【题目】** What does the speaker say about the American highway system?

**【翻译】** 说话者对美国公路系统有何评价?

- A) 其建设始于第一次世界大战之前。 B) 其建设耗资超过400亿美元。  
C) 它被高效地用于运输。 D) 它是世界上最好的公路系统之一。

**【答案】** D (细节题) It is one of the best in the world.

**【定位】** The United States has one of the best highway systems in the world.

美国拥有世界上最好的公路系统之一。

**【信号】** 开篇点题句，与选项 D 原义直接对位。录音第一句就是总起定性 The United States has one of the best highway systems in the world., 篇章独白的开篇点题句往往就是总体评价的落点，它直白说出 "世界最好之一"，正对应问 "总体说法" 的本题。

**【替换】** one of the best highway systems in the world ↔ It is one of the best in the world.

几乎原义照搬，仅把名词换成 it

**【排除】** A) 与原文相反

选项说开工 before World War I(一战之前)，但录音盗用的是 "World War" 这个词，原话是 just after World War I(一战刚结束后)军方才想建——时间正好相反，听到 "World War" 就选 A 会中招。

借用原文：just after World War I

B) 原词陷阱

选项称花费 more than \$40 billion，录音确实念了钱数，但原话是 Over \$25 billion was appropriated by Congress(拨款 250 多亿)，金额对不上——听到 "\$... billion" 就选会被数字烟雾骗到。

借用原文：Over \$25 billion was appropriated by Congress

C) 未提及

选项说 It is efficiently used for transport., 录音里 transport / travel 确实反复出现，但全篇只说系统 "好"、"四通八达"，从未评价它 "被高效使用(efficiently used)"，这是借真实话题词嫁接的没说之意。

借用原文：Interstate highways connect just about every large and mid-sized city in the country.

- 
20. A) To improve transportation in the countryside.  
B) To move troops quickly from place to place.  
C) To enable people to travel at a higher speed.  
D) To speed up the transportation of goods.

**【题目】** What was the original purpose of building a highway system?

【翻译】建设公路系统的最初目的是什么？

- A) 改善乡村地区的交通运输。 B) 快速地将部队从一地调动到另一地。  
C) 使人们能够以更高的速度出行。 D) 加快货物运输的速度。

【答案】 **B** (目的题) To move troops quickly from place to place.

【定位】 In those years, just after World War I, the military wanted to build an American highway system for national defense. Such a system could, if necessary, move troops quickly from one area to another.

在那些年，也就是一战刚结束后，军方想为国防而修建一套美国公路系统。这样一套系统在必要时可以把军队从一个地区迅速调往另一个地区。

【信号】 **for national defense 是目的信号词**。答案句靠 for national defense(为了国防)这个表目的的介词短语锁定——它是录音里讲到的“最初”动机，紧接着的 move troops quickly from one area to another 是对这一目的的具体展开。

【替换】 move troops quickly from one area to another ↔ **To move troops quickly from place to place.**

近乎原句，只把 area 换成 place

for national defense ↔ **B**

国防是上位，调兵是其下位手段

【排除】 A) **偷换概念**

选项说改善 transportation in the countryside，录音里出现过 small country roads 让人联想到“乡村”，但那只是描述当年道路状况，从未把“改善乡村交通”当成建系统的目的——借 country 一词偷换了概念。

借用原文：they were mostly small country roads

C) **答非所问**

选项 To enable people to travel at a higher speed. 对应录音后段 make car travel easier，这确是后来的用途，但题目问的是 original(最初)目的，最初是国防而非民用提速——错在时序，不是错在没提。

借用原文：make car travel easier

D) **未提及**

选项称加快 transportation of goods，录音反复出现 transport / travel，却始终在讲调兵和方便开车出行，从未提到“运货(goods)”这一目的——借高频词嫁接出没说的内容。

借用原文：though the system was built mostly to make car travel easier

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21. A) In the 1970s.

B) In the 1960s.

C) In the 1950s.

D) In the 1940s.

【题目】 **When was the Interstate Highway System mostly completed?**

【翻译】州际公路系统主要在何时建成？

- A) 在20世纪70年代。 B) 在20世纪60年代。 C) 在20世纪50年代。  
D) 在20世纪40年代。

【答案】A (细节题) In the 1970s.

【定位】By 1974, this system was mostly completed.

到1974年，这套系统已基本建成。

【信号】completed 与题干同词，年份直接绑定。答案句靠动词 mostly completed 与题干 mostly completed 完全对应锁定，且 By 1974 把“基本建成”这件事直接绑在1974年上——题目问哪件事，就找那件事旁边的年份。

【替换】By 1974, this system was mostly completed. ↔ In the 1970s.

具体年1974归入其所属年代

【排除】B) 未提及

录音通篇没有出现1960年代的任何节点，In the 1960s. 只是夹在建成年(1970s)与开工年(1950s)之间的相邻档诱饵，听到1974若慌神可能错估到隔壁十年。

C) 原词陷阱

选项 In the 1950s. 对应录音 In the 1950s, the plan began to become a reality.——那是计划“开始”落地、拨款开工的年代，不是“基本建成”，错把 begin 当 complete 就会选它。

借用原文：In the 1950s, the plan began to become a reality.

D) 原词陷阱

选项 In the 1940s. 对应录音 In 1944, Congress passed a bill to upgrade the system——那是1944年国会立法的年份，是最早一档，离“基本建成”隔了三十年，听到早年份就填会上当。

借用原文：In 1944, Congress passed a bill to upgrade the system

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

1 Texting while driving was listed as a major cause of road deaths among young Americans back in 2013. A recent study said that 40% of American teens claim to have been in a car when the driver used a cell phone in a way that put people in danger. This sounds like a widespread disease but it's one that technology may now help to cure. T.J. Evarts, a 20-year-old inventor, has come up with a novel solution that could easily put texting drivers on notice. It's called Smart Wheel, and it's designed to fit over the steering wheel of most standard vehicles to track whether or not the driver has two hands on the wheel at all times. Evarts' invention warns the drivers with a light and a sound when they hold the wheel with one hand only, but as soon as they place the other hand back on the wheel, the light turns back to green and the sound stops. It also watches for what's called "close by hands", where both hands are close together near the top of the wheel, so the driver can type with both thumbs and drive at the same time. All the data Smart Wheel collects is also sent to a connected app. So any parents who install Smart

Wheel can keep track of the teen's driving habits. If they try to remove or damage the cover, that's reported as well.

早在2013年，开车时发短信就被列为美国年轻人道路死亡的主要原因。最近一项研究表明，40%的美国青少年声称曾在车内遇到司机以危及他人安全的方式使用手机。这听起来像是一种普遍存在的顽疾，但现在科技或许能帮助治愈它。20岁的发明家T.J. Evarts想出了一个新颖的解决方案，可以轻易让发短信的司机引起注意。它叫做Smart Wheel,设计用于套在大多数标准车辆的方向盘上，以追踪司机是否始终双手握住方向盘。当司机只用一只手握方向盘时，Evarts的发明会用灯光和声音警告司机，但一旦他们把另一只手放回方向盘上，灯光就会变回绿色，声音也会停止。它还会监测所谓的“双手靠近”情况，即双手在方向盘顶部附近靠得很近，这样司机就可以用两个大拇指打字的同时开车。Smart Wheel收集的所有数据也会发送到一个关联的应用程序。因此，任何安装了Smart Wheel的家长都可以追踪青少年的驾驶习惯。如果他们试图移除或损坏这个套子，这也会被报告。

22. A) Chatting while driving.

B) Messaging while driving.

C) Driving under age.

D) Speeding on highways.

**【题目】** What is a major cause of road deaths among young Americans?

**【翻译】** 导致美国年轻人道路死亡的主要原因是什么？

A) 开车时聊天。 B) 开车时发信息。 C) 未成年驾驶。 D) 在高速公路上超速。

**【答案】** B (细节题) Messaging while driving.

**【定位】** Texting while driving was listed as a major cause of road deaths among young Americans back in 2013.

开车时发短信，在2013年被列为美国年轻人公路死亡的一大原因。

**【信号】** 原文‘a major cause’与题干同词归因。答案信号是原文出现与题干一字不差的定性短语 a major cause of road deaths among young Americans，它前面挂着的行为 Texting while driving 即被点名的原因，这种‘归因短语+行为’的句子就是答案句。

**【替换】** Texting while driving ↔ Messaging while driving.

Texting=Messaging同义替换

**【排除】 A) 偷换概念**

Chatting while driving. 借用了全篇‘开车用手机’的大背景，但原文点名的是发短信 Texting while driving, chatting (聊天/打电话) 是另一动作，属把同类行为换了个词的干扰。

借用原文：Texting while driving was listed as a major cause

**C) 未提及**

Driving under age. 讲未成年驾驶，原文谈的是 young Americans 这一人群，但从未把‘未达法定年龄开车’列为死因，属无中生有。

**D) 未提及**

Speeding on highways. 讲高速超速，原文全篇围绕手机与双手，未提超速是死因，属未提及。

- 
23. A) A gadget to hold a phone on the steering wheel.  
B) A gadget to charge the phone in a car.  
C) A device to control the speed of a vehicle.  
D) A device to ensure people drive with both hands.

**【题目】 What is Smart Wheel?**

**【翻译】 Smart Wheel是什么？**

- A) 一种把手机固定在方向盘上的装置。 B) 一种在车内给手机充电的装置。  
C) 一种控制车辆速度的装置。 D) 一种确保人们双手驾驶的装置。

**【答案】 D** (细节题) A device to ensure people drive with both hands.

**【定位】** It's called Smart Wheel, and it's designed to fit over the steering wheel of most standard vehicles to track whether or not the driver has two hands on the wheel at all times.

它叫Smart Wheel，设计成套在大多数标准车辆的方向盘上，用来时刻追踪司机是否双手都握在方向盘上。

**【信号】 ‘it's designed to...’定义功能句。** 答案信号是产品名后紧跟的 it's designed to fit over the steering wheel ... to track whether or not the driver has two hands on the wheel, designed to 引出的就是核心功能，这句即定义句。

**【替换】** to track whether or not the driver has two hands on the wheel at all times ↔

**A device to ensure people drive with both hands.**

追踪双手握盘=确保双手驾驶

**【排除】 A) 原词陷阱**

A gadget to hold a phone on the steering wheel. 把原文出现的 fit over the steering wheel 与背景里的 phone 拼在一起，但产品是套在方向盘上监测双手，不是用来‘固定手机’，属原词陷阱。

借用原文：designed to fit over the steering wheel of most standard vehicles

**B) 未提及**

A gadget to charge the phone in a car. 讲车内充电，原文从未提充电，属无中生有，仅借‘phone/car’的话题感诱选。

**C) 偷换概念**

A device to control the speed of a vehicle. 把产品说成控速装置，但原文管的是‘双手是否握盘’，不涉及车速；speed 一词全篇未与本产品功能相连，属偷换概念。

借用原文：to track whether or not the driver has two hands on the wheel

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24. A) The car keeps flashing its headlights.

B) The car slows down gradually to a halt.

C) They are alerted with a light and a sound.

D) They get a warning on their smart phone.

**【题目】 What happens if the driver has one hand on the wheel?**

**【翻译】** 如果驾驶员只有一只手在方向盘上会发生什么？

A) 汽车会不停地闪烁前灯。 B) 汽车会逐渐减速直至停止。

C) 他们会收到灯光和声音警报。 D) 他们会在智能手机上收到警告。

**【答案】 C** (细节题) They are alerted with a light and a sound.

**【定位】** Evarts' invention warns the drivers with a light and a sound when they hold the wheel with one hand only, but as soon as they place the other hand back on the wheel, the light turns back to green and the sound stops.

当司机只用一只手握方向盘时，Evarts的发明会用灯光和声音警告司机；一旦他们把另一只手放回方向盘，灯就变回绿色、声音停止。

**【信号】** ‘when they hold...with one hand only’条件触发句。答案信号是 when 引出的条件 when they hold the wheel with one hand only, 与它绑定的反应 warns the drivers with a light and a sound 即结果，这种‘条件+反应’句就是答案句。

**【替换】** warns the drivers with a light and a sound ↔ **They are alerted with a light and a sound.**

warns=alerted的主被动同义替换

**【排除】 A) 原词陷阱**

The car keeps flashing its headlights. 抓住原文真念过的 light, 却把它夸张成‘车不停闪大灯’, 原文只是提醒灯 (且会变绿), 不是闪车头灯, 属原词陷阱。

借用原文: the light turns back to green and the sound stops

**B) 过度推断**

The car slows down gradually to a halt. 讲车自动减速停车, 原文只说‘灯+声’提醒, 并无任何刹车/停车动作, 属凭想象加戏。

**D) 张冠李戴**

They get a warning on their smart phone. 把警示载体说成手机, 但原文里‘单手握盘’时的提醒是车上的灯和声; 手机相关的是后文家长用 app 看数据, 被错安到了本题, 属张冠李戴。

借用原文: All the data Smart Wheel collects is also sent to a connected app

- 
25. A) Installing a camera.  
B) Using a connected app.  
C) Checking their emails.  
D) Keeping a daily record

**【题目】 How do parents keep track of their teen's driving habits?**

**【翻译】** 家长如何追踪青少年的驾驶习惯?

- A) 安装摄像头。 B) 使用关联应用程序。 C) 查看他们的电子邮件。  
D) 保持每日记录。

**【答案】 B** (细节题) Using a connected app.

**【定位】** All the data Smart Wheel collects is also sent to a connected app. So any parents who install Smart Wheel can keep track of the teen's driving habits.

Smart Wheel收集的所有数据还会发送到一个联网的App上。所以任何安装了Smart Wheel的家长都能掌握孩子的驾驶习惯。

**【信号】** ‘sent to a connected app’指明数据去向。答案信号是数据流向句 All the data Smart Wheel collects is also sent to a connected app, 紧接着的 any parents who install Smart Wheel can keep track 把这条 app 与‘家长掌握习惯’直接挂钩, 这两句合起来就是答案句。

**【替换】** sent to a connected app ↔ Using a connected app.

数据发往连接App=使用连接App

【排除】A) 未提及

Installing a camera. 讲装摄像头，原文家长安装的是 Smart Wheel、数据走 app，全程未提 camera，属无中生有。

C) 偷换概念

Checking their emails. 借‘家长查看数据’的印象，把渠道偷换成查邮件，原文数据是发到 app 不是 email，属偷换概念。

借用原文：is also sent to a connected app

D) 与原文相反

Keeping a daily record 暗示家长靠每天手动记录，而原文是数据自动 sent to a connected app，方向相反（自动上传 vs 人工记），属与原文相反。

借用原文：All the data Smart Wheel collects is also sent to a connected app

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

## 22 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。

Millions of bees have died in South Carolina during aerial insect spraying operations that were carried out to combat the Zika virus.

第1段，第1句

主句 + 限制性定语从句的组合是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，定语从句修饰主句中中介词短语内的名词这一结构也很常见，本句的布局和复杂度与真题句型匹配度较高，具有较好的代表性和迁移性。

Why were spraying operations carried out in Dorchester County?

第3题题干

被动语态疑问句在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现，特别是科技、社会类文本常用此句式询问原因或方式，“Why + be + 主语 + 过去分词”的结构具有较高代表性，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句型

The Air lander 10 spent nearly two hours in the air, having taken off from Coddington Airfield in Bedfordshire.

第1段，第2句

主句加逗号后非谓语状语，是阅读中非常常见的报道句式。掌握这种“主干陈述事实，后接分词短语补背景”的读法，迁移性较强。

The aircraft is massive—as long as a football field and as tall as six double decker buses and capable of flying for up to five days.

第1段，第4句

主系表加破折号补充说明、再接并列比较结构，是说明文里很常见的写法。掌握后，对处理类似的定义句和描写句有较强迁移性。

The makers believe it's the future of aircraft and one day we'll be using them to go places.

第1段，第7句

“主句表示看法或认知 + 后接内容”是非常常见的英语句式，考试和日常阅读里都很常见。再加上并列展开两个判断，迁移价值较高。

The Air lander will need to have 200 hours' flying time before being allowed to fly by the aviation administration.

第1段，第9句

这句话主干不算特别隐蔽，但同时包含将来意义、宾语不定式、时间状语和被动非谓语，训练收益很高。对于结构和时态一起练的任务来说，属于值得优先讲透的典型材料。

It took off and landed on a football field.

第5题，B

这种“主语 + 并列谓语 + 地点状语”的句型在叙事句里非常常见，迁移性强。掌握后有助于快速读懂大量基础陈述句。

### M: Do you feel like going out tonight?

第1段，第1句

"feel like doing" 结构在口语和考试听力对话中较常见，但作为书面阅读长难句的代表性不足，句式过于简短、口语化，不属于四六级或考研阅读的典型句式。

### We haven't got enough time to get there.

第12段，第2句

"haven't got" 表示 "没有" 是英式英语的常见表达，"enough + 名词 + 不定式" 的搭配在四六级和考研阅读中也经常出现。句式虽简单，但其中的 "不定式作后置定语" 和 "have got" 的用法都是典型考点，学生掌握后可以迁移到类似句型。

### The critic in the local paper says it's the funniest thing he's ever seen.

第15段，第4句

"主句 + 宾语从句 + 定语从句" 的嵌套结构在四六级和考研阅读中极为常见，引述他人观点时高频出现；定语从句省略关系代词、现在完成时与 ever 搭配都是典型用法，掌握后可大量迁移

### Why do the speakers give up going to the Spanish Dance Festival tonight?

第9题 题干

疑问句是常见句式，"give up doing sth" 结构也较典型，但整体偏口语化且结构简单，作为四六级或考研阅读中的长难句代表性不足，更适合听力或基础语法练习。

### It is the most amusing show he has ever watched.

第10题，C

主系表结构搭配定语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，特别是 "It is + 名词 + 定语从句" 这种结构常用于下定义或做出评价。关系代词省略和现在完成时的结合也是真题中反复出现的考点。学生掌握本句结构后，可以直接迁移到大量类似句子的理解中，代表性强。

### W: I'm quite anxious about transferring over to our college, I'm afraid I won't fit in.

第3段，第1句

"I am anxious about ..." 和 "I am afraid ..." 都属于很常见、可迁移性很强的表达框架。掌握这种外层情绪加内层内容的读法，对处理常见考试句式很有帮助。

As a matter of fact, I've already contacted one of the girls who'd be living in the same house with me, and she seemed really nice.

第9段，第3句

全句结构在四六级和考研真题中非常典型：两个并列主句 + 限制性定语从句的组合是高频句式；现在完成时、过去将来进行时、一般过去时的搭配也常见于真题；句中涉及的主谓宾、主系表、定语从句等都是考试重点。掌握本句结构后，可以迁移到大量类似句子。

There are too many activities for her to cope with.

第12题，C

there be 句型 + 后置不定式定语是四六级和考研阅读中的常见结构，尤其 "too...to" 变体和 "for sb to do" 结构频繁出现，本句作为此类句式的代表性样本，典型性较高，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

Look into what the school offers.

第13题，D

覆盖祈使句主干、短语动词、宾语从句、连接代词 what 的双重作用(既引导从句又在从句中充当宾语)等知识点,对初学者有一定训练价值。

In one experiment, the mice were both hungry and thirsty.

第1段，第5句

系表结构加状语的简单句在考试中常见，且 "both...and..." 并列结构是高频考点。但本句过于简短、缺乏复杂修饰或从句嵌套，与真题中常见的长难句相比代表性有限，属于中等典型性。

In the second experiment meant to pit the mice's hunger against their fear, hungry mice were placed in a cage that had certain "fox-scented" areas and other places that smelled safer (in other words, not like an animal that could eat them) but also had food.

第1段，第8句

本句高度典型：被动语态主句 + 多层嵌套定语从句 + 并列结构 + 插入语是四六级和考研阅读中的常见长难句模式；过去分词作定语、关系代词引导定语从句、情态动词表推测等都是核心考点，掌握后可大量迁移到其他真题句子。

### What is the researchers' purpose in carrying out the series of experiments with mice?

第16题 题干

特殊疑问句的倒装结构与长主语修饰是四六级阅读理解题干的常见句式,疑问词 + 系动词 + 复杂主语的模式在学术文本提问中高频出现,学习后可直接迁移到同类题目。

### Texting while driving was listed as a major cause of road deaths among young Americans back in 2013.

第1段, 第1句

动名词短语作主语、被动语态、“be listed as”结构以及时间状语都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。这种陈述研究结果或统计数据的被动句型在学术类文章和新闻报道中极为常见,具有较强的代表性和迁移价值

### T.J. Evarts, a 20-year-old inventor, has come up with a novel solution that could easily put texting drivers on notice.

第1段, 第4句

本句结构“主句 + 限制性定语从句修饰宾语”是四六级和考研阅读中非常常见的句式。现在完成时的使用、同位语的插入、定语从句对名词的限定,这些都是真题中频繁出现的典型结构。短语动词“come up with”和“put...on notice”也是常考的固定搭配。掌握本句的分析方法后,学习者能够迁移应用到大量类似结构的句子中,代表性较强。

### How do parents keep track of their teen's driving habits?

第25题 题干

非常典型的特殊疑问句式 (How + do + 主语 + 动词原形), 是初中至高中阶段必须掌握的基础句型。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

## 本卷出现的 148 个英语四级真题高频词

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

**system** A2

n. 系统

本卷11次·真题 162 句

**transfer** B1

v. 转移

本卷7次·真题 24 句

**highway** B1

n. 公路

本卷7次·真题 23 句

**would** A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本卷6次·真题 466 句

**million** A2

num. 一百万

本卷6次·真题 119 句

**aircraft** B1

n. 飞行器

本卷6次·真题 17 句

**researcher** B2

n. 研究人员

本卷5次·真题 239 句

**county** B1

n. 郡

本卷5次·真题 21 句

**hunger** B1

n. 饥饿

本卷5次·真题 19 句

**reward** B1

n. 报酬

本卷4次·真题 56 句

**mostly** B1

adv. 主要地

本卷4次·真题 35 句

**series** B1

n. 系列

本卷4次·真题 31 句

**major** B1

adj. 主要的

本卷3次·真题 73 句

**climate** B1

n. 气候

本卷3次·真题 60 句

**teen** A2

n. 青少年

本卷3次·真题 42 句

**track** A2

n. 小路

本卷3次·真题 33 句

**construction**

B1

n. 建造

本卷3次·真题 21 句

**military**

B2

adj. 军事的

本卷3次·真题 20 句

**transportation**

B1

n. 交通运输 (系统)

本卷3次·真题 18 句

**less**

A1

det. 较少的

本卷2次·真题 224 句

**accord**

C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本卷2次·真题 174 句

**online**

A2

adj. 在线的

本卷2次·真题 145 句

**impact**

B2

n. 影响

本卷2次·真题 98 句

**physical**

B1

adj. 身体的

本卷2次·真题 98 句

**case**

A2

n. 情况

本卷2次·真题 89 句

**device**

B1

n. 设备

本卷2次·真题 60 句

**perform**

B1

v. 执行

本卷2次·真题 52 句

**determine**

B2

v. 决定

本卷2次·真题 51 句

**exist**

A2

v. 存在;实际上有

本卷2次·真题 46 句

**billion**

B1

num. 十亿 (1,000,000,000)

本卷2次·真题 41 句

**vehicle**

B1

n. 交通工具

本卷2次·真题 40 句

**pollution**

B1

n. 污染

本卷2次·真题 38 句

**quickly** A2

adv. 快速地

本卷2次·真题 38句

**flight** A2

n. 航班

本卷2次·真题 36句

**powerful** B1

adj. 强大的

本卷2次·真题 30句

**driving** A2

n. 驾驶

本卷2次·真题 29句

**app** B1

n. 应用程序

本卷2次·真题 27句

**commercial** B2

adj. 商业的

本卷2次·真题 23句

**campus** B1

n. (大学或学院的) 校园

本卷2次·真题 20句

**critic** B2

n. 批评家

本卷2次·真题 18句

**okay** A2

adj. 可以的

本卷2次·真题 18句

**host** B1

n. 主人

本卷2次·真题 17句

**venture** B2

n. 冒险事业

本卷2次·真题 17句

**abandon** B2

v. 离弃

本卷2次·真题 16句

**charity** B1

n. 慈善机构

本卷2次·真题 15句

**anxious** B1

adj. 焦虑的

本卷2次·真题 14句

**defense** B1

n. 防御

本卷2次·真题 13句

**cage** B1

n. 笼子

本卷2次·真题 12句

**opt** B2

v. 选择

本卷2次·真题 11 句

**overweight** B1

adj. 超重的

本卷2次·真题 10 句

**apologize** B1

v. 道歉;认错

本卷2次·真题 9 句

**virus** B1

n. 病毒 (引起疾病的微生物)

本卷2次·真题 9 句

**local** A2

adj. 当地的

本卷1次·真题 150 句

**better** A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本卷1次·真题 139 句

**design** B1

n. 设计

本卷1次·真题 132 句

**product** A2

n. 产品

本卷1次·真题 128 句

**customer** A2

n. 顾客, 客户

本卷1次·真题 124 句

**affect** B1

v. 影响

本卷1次·真题 113 句

**decade** B1

n. 十年

本卷1次·真题 99 句

**type** A2

n. 类型

本卷1次·真题 97 句

**simply** B1

adv. 仅仅, 只不过

本卷1次·真题 90 句

**later** A1

adv. 以后, later

本卷1次·真题 70 句

**performance** B1

n. 表演

本卷1次·真题 66 句

**united** B1

adj. 联合的

本卷1次·真题 60 句

**enable** B1

v. 使能够

本卷1次·真题 58 句

**claim** B1

v. 声称

本卷1次·真题 56 句

**seek** B1

v. 寻找

本卷1次·真题 56 句

**damage** B1

n. 损害

本卷1次·真题 55 句

**ensure** B2

v. 确保

本卷1次·真题 54 句

**identify** B1

v. 识别

本卷1次·真题 54 句

**extra** A2

adj. 额外的

本卷1次·真题 48 句

**easily** A2

adv. 容易地

本卷1次·真题 47 句

**official** B1

adj. 官方的

本卷1次·真题 47 句

**remove** A2

v. 移开

本卷1次·真题 46 句

**budget** B1

n. 预算

本卷1次·真题 45 句

**mainly** B1

adv. 主要地

本卷1次·真题 45 句

**contact** B1

n. 联系

本卷1次·真题 43 句

**states** A1

n. 国家

本卷1次·真题 43 句

**charge** B1

v. 收费

本卷1次·真题 42 句

**spot** A2

n. 地点

本卷1次·真题 42 句

**deliver** B1

v. 递送, 运送 (货物、信件等)

本卷1次·真题 41 句

**fund** B2

n. 资金

本卷1次·真题 40 句

**importance** B1

n. 重要性

本卷1次·真题 40 句

**reality** B1

n. 现实

本卷1次·真题 38 句

**solution** B1

n. 解决办法

本卷1次·真题 38 句

**completely** B1

adv. 完全地

本卷1次·真题 34 句

**instance** B2

n. 例子

本卷1次·真题 33 句

**motivate** B2

v. 激励

本卷1次·真题 33 句

**appeal** B2

v. 呼吁

本卷1次·真题 31 句

**oh** A1

intj. 哦 (表示惊讶、理解或反应)

本卷1次·真题 31 句

**aware** A2

adj. 知道的

本卷1次·真题 30 句

**means** A2

n. 方法

本卷1次·真题 30 句

**production** B1

n. 生产

本卷1次·真题 29 句

**audience** A2

n. 观众

本卷1次·真题 26 句

**beginning** A1

n. 开始

本卷1次·真题 25 句

**definitely** B1

adv. 肯定地

本卷1次·真题 25 句

**participate** B1

v. 参加

本卷1次·真题 25 句

**senior** B1

adj. 级别高的

本卷1次·真题 25 句

**soda** B1

n. 苏打水

本卷1次·真题 25 句

**warning** A2

n. 警告

本卷1次·真题 25 句

**yeah** A1

intj. 是的

本卷1次·真题 25 句

**meaningful** B2

adj. 有意义的

本卷1次·真题 24 句

**cell** B1

n. 细胞

本卷1次·真题 23 句

**concerned** B1

adj. 担心的

本卷1次·真题 23 句

**confirm** B1

v. 证实

本卷1次·真题 23 句

**install** B1

v. 安装 (设备、软件)

本卷1次·真题 23 句

**massive** B2

adj. 巨大的, 大量的

本卷1次·真题 23 句

**additional** B1

adj. 额外的

本卷1次·真题 22 句

**gradually** B1

adv. 逐渐地, 逐步地

本卷1次·真题 22 句

**maker** A2

n. 制造者

本卷1次·真题 22 句

**cope** B2

v. 应对

本卷1次·真题 21 句

**investigate** B2

v. 调查

本卷1次·真题 21 句

**capable** B1

adj. 有能力的

本卷1次·真题20句

**transport** B1

v. 运输, 运送

本卷1次·真题20句

**widespread** B2

adj. 广泛的

本卷1次·真题20句

**amazing** A2

adj. 令人惊奇的

本卷1次·真题19句

**dancing** A1

n. 跳舞

本卷1次·真题19句

**novel** B1

n. 小说

本卷1次·真题19句

**combat** B2

n. 战斗

本卷1次·真题18句

**datum** C1

n. 数据 (单数形式, 复数为 data)

本卷1次·真题18句

**honor** B2

n. 荣誉

本卷1次·真题18句

**alert** B2

adj. 警觉的

本卷1次·真题17句

**bottled** A2

adj. 瓶装的

本卷1次·真题17句

**mass** B1

n. 大量

本卷1次·真题17句

**mood** A2

n. 心情

本卷1次·真题17句

**circumstance** B2

n. 情况

本卷1次·真题16句

**following** B1

adj. 接下来的

本卷1次·真题16句

**fancy** B1

v. 想要

本卷1次·真题15句

**statement** B1

n. 声明

本卷1次·真题 15 句

**stock** B1

n. 库存

本卷1次·真题 15 句

**exciting** A2

adj. 令人兴奋的

本卷1次·真题 14 句

**load** B1

n. 负载

本卷1次·真题 14 句

**keen** B2

adj. 热衷的

本卷1次·真题 13 句

**absolutely** B1

adv. 完全地

本卷1次·真题 12 句

**appropriate** B2

adj. 合适的

本卷1次·真题 12 句

**cure** B1

v. 治愈 (疾病)

本卷1次·真题 12 句

**administration** B2

n. 管理

本卷1次·真题 11 句

**environmentally** B2

adv. 从环境角度

本卷1次·真题 11 句

**emit** B2

v. 发出, 排放 (光、热、气体等)

本卷1次·真题 10 句

**halt** B2

v. 停止

本卷1次·真题 10 句

**sharp** A2

adj. 锋利的, 尖锐的

本卷1次·真题 10 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

**entertaining** B1

adj. 有趣的

本卷1次·真题 9 句

**gratitude** B2

n. 感激

本卷1次·真题 9 句

**kindness** B1

n. 善良/仁慈(品质)

本卷1次·真题9句

**original** B1

adj. 最初的, 原始的

本卷1次·真题9句

**bury** B1

v. 埋葬, 安葬

本卷1次·真题8句

**flying** A2

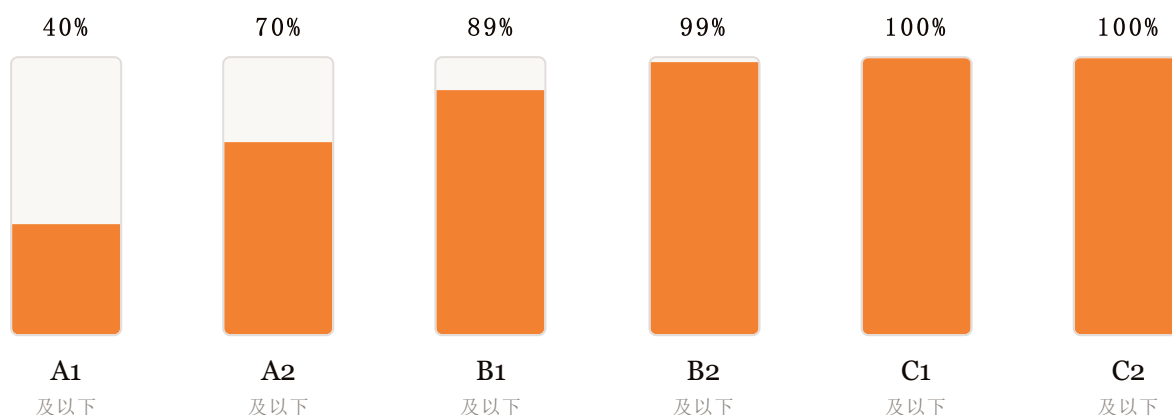
n. 飞行

本卷1次·真题8句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

## 全卷录音原文 594 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全卷录音原文去重后共 **594** 个单词, 按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比 (CDF), 最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上 (C1/C2) 为高阶词, 本卷共 6 个·约 1%。



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B2 以上难词

**1%**

B1 及以下覆盖

**89%**

英语四级 2018年6月·第1套 · 全卷构成

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| Part II                | 听力         | <a href="#">本页</a>     |
| Part III Section A     | 完形填空（选词填空） | <a href="#">题目解析 →</a> |
| Part III Section B     | 长篇阅读（信息匹配） | <a href="#">题目解析 →</a> |
| Part III Section C (1) | 阅读理解（四选一）  | <a href="#">题目解析 →</a> |
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# 2018年6月·第1套 英语四级完形填空（选词填空）·26-35 题答案与解析

BLANKS & ANALYSIS · 选词填空题和解析

## 选词填空题和解析 · 26-35 题

本页 26-35 题的正确答案词与逐空解析由懒笔记按2018年6月·第1套 英语四级完形填空（选词填空）原卷词库逐空核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：Directions、3 段带空短文（每段之后紧随中文翻译）与 15 词共享词库连续排印；卷面下方逐空紧跟解析——该空词性、原文定位句、正确词与锁定依据，以及同词性被淘汰竞争词的逐个归因。

真题卷第1套(2018-06) · 四级

Part III Section A

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

An office tower on Miller Street in Manchester is completely covered in solar panels. They are used to create some of the energy used by the insurance company inside. When the tower was first 26 in 1962, it was covered with thin square stones. These small square stones became a problem for the building and continued to fall off the face for 40 years until a major renovation was 27. During this renovation the building's owners, CIS, 28 the solar panel company, Solar century. They agreed to cover the entire building in solar panels. In 2004, the completed CIS tower became Europe's largest 29 of vertical solar panels. A vertical solar project on such a large 30 has never been repeated since.

曼彻斯特Miller街上的一座办公大楼完全覆盖着太阳能电池板。这些电池板用于产生大楼内保险公司所使用的部分能源。这座大楼最初建于1962年,外墙覆盖着薄薄的方形石材。这些小方石成为建筑的一个问题,在长达40年的时间里不断从外墙脱落,直到进行了一次大规模翻新。在翻新期间,大楼的所有者CIS咨询了太阳能电池板公司Solarcentury。他们同意用太阳能电池板覆盖整座建筑。2004年,完工后的CIS大厦成为欧洲最大的垂直太阳能电池板集群。如此大规模的垂直太阳能项目此后再未重现。

Covering a skyscraper with solar panels had never been done before, and the CIS tower was chosen as one of the "10 best green energy projects". For a long time after this renovation project, it was the tallest building in the United Kingdom, but it was 31 overtaken by the Mill bank Tower.

用太阳能电池板覆盖摩天大楼此前从未有过先例,CIS大厦被选为"十大最佳绿色能源项目"之一。在这次翻新项目完成后的很长一段时间里,它是英国最高的建筑,但最终被Millbank Tower超越。

Green buildings like this aren't 32 cost-efficient for the investor, but it does produce much less pollution than that caused by energy 33 through fossil fuels. As solar panels get 34,

the world is likely to see more skyscrapers covered in solar panels, collecting energy much like trees do. Imagine a world where building the tallest skyscraper wasn't a race of 35, but rather one to collect the most solar energy.

像这样的绿色建筑对投资者来说不一定具有成本效益,但它产生的污染确实远少于通过化石燃料进行能源生产所造成的污染。随着太阳能电池板变得越来越便宜,世界上可能会出现更多覆盖太阳能电池板的摩天大楼,像树木一样收集能源。想象一个这样的世界:建造最高摩天大楼的竞争不再是高度的竞赛,而是收集最多太阳能的竞赛。

- |                |                |
|----------------|----------------|
| A) cheaper     | I) eventually  |
| B) cleaner     | J) height      |
| C) collection  | K) necessarily |
| D) competed    | L) production  |
| E) constructed | M) range       |
| F) consulted   | N) scale       |
| G) dimension   | O) undertaken  |
| H) discovered  |                |

26. When the tower was first \_\_(26)\_\_ in 1962, it was covered with thin square stones.

【答案】 **E) constructed** (动词)

【词性槽】 被动语态 was + 过去分词

【依据】 **the tower was constructed = 楼于 1962 年建成**

本段在讲这栋楼的前世今生, When the tower was first \_\_(26)\_\_ in 1962, it was covered with thin square stones. 描述它最初建成时的状态, construct 与 building/tower 高频搭配, was first constructed in 1962 表“1962 年首次建成”, 与紧随其后的“最初铺方形石片”叙事完美承接。

【竞争词】 **D) competed** 及物性与主语都不符

compete 是不及物动词, 几乎不接被动; 说 a tower was competed 不成立, 主语也不能是建筑物。

**F) consulted** 搭配对象错——咨询的是人或机构

consult 通常带人或机构作宾语 (见 28 题“CIS 咨询太阳能公司”), 说楼“被咨询”逻辑荒诞。

**H) discovered** 发现 ≠ 建造

discover 用于发现既存事物, 办公楼是被建造出来的、不是被“发现”的; 与下文 it was covered with thin square stones (最初的外墙构造) 也接不上。

**O) undertaken** 宾语应是项目/工程, 而非建筑物

undertake 常搭 project/task/renovation (见 27 题), 主语是“被启动的项目”而非“被启动的楼”, the tower was undertaken 搭配不成立。

27. These small square stones became a problem for the building and continued to fall off the face for 40 years until a major renovation was \_\_(27)\_\_\_.

【答案】 **O) undertaken** (动词)

【词性槽】 主语 a major renovation 后接 was + 过去分词

【依据】 **undertake a renovation 是常见搭配，表“着手翻新”**

undertake 常与 project/task/renovation/study 搭配，意为“承担、着手”。until a major renovation was \_\_(27)\_\_\_ 表“直到一项大型翻新工程被启动”，与上文“石片掉了 40 年”形成“问题持续 → 终于动工”的因果衔接。

【竞争词】 D) competed 及物性 + 语义双错

compete 不及物，无法说 a renovation was competed；语义上“翻新”也不会“被竞争”。

F) consulted 搭配对象错

consult 的宾语多为人或机构，说 a renovation was consulted（翻新被咨询）不通。

H) discovered 发现一项翻新逻辑反向

renovation 是主动规划立项的工程，不是被“发现”的对象；用 discovered 会让叙事荒诞。

28. During this renovation the building's owners, CIS, \_\_(28)\_\_\_ the solar panel company, Solar century.

【答案】 **F) consulted** (动词)

【词性槽】 主语 CIS 后缺谓语动词，且接宾语 the solar panel company

【依据】 **CIS 咨询了太阳能公司 = 翻新启动后的合作前奏**

consult 常带人或公司作宾语，意为“咨询、商议”。CIS, \_\_(28)\_\_\_ the solar panel company, Solar century. They agreed to cover the entire building in solar panels. 说业主 CIS 咨询太阳能公司 Solarcentury，然后双方达成合作，与紧接的 They agreed to cover the entire building 在叙事上一气呵成。

【竞争词】 D) competed 及物性问题 + 主体关系错

compete 不及物，需说 competed with...；即使强解，业主与太阳能公司是合作而非竞争，与下文 They agreed 矛盾。

H) discovered 发现一家既有公司逻辑荒诞

discover 多用于发现未知事物；这家太阳能公司是行业内既有合作对象，说“发现”这家公司与商业语境不符，下文 They agreed 也说明双方平等协商。

29. the completed CIS tower became Europe's largest \_\_(29)\_\_ of vertical solar panels.

【答案】 **C) collection** (名词)

【词性槽】 形容词最高级 largest 后接名词中心词

【依据】 **the largest collection of ... = “最大的一批……”**

collection 与 of + 同类事物名词搭配，表“一批/一整套同类物”。Europe's largest \_\_(29)\_\_ of vertical solar panels 读作“欧洲最大的一批垂直太阳能板”，正契合用“数量集合”来评估这栋楼太阳能板规模的语境。

【竞争词】 **G) dimension 义为“维度/方面”，搭配不成立**

dimension 多指尺寸或抽象层面，largest dimension of solar panels 不是地道搭配；后文是“最大的一批板”而非“最大的一个维度”。

**J) height 高度不是 of solar panels 的中心词**

height 谈的是楼的高度，largest height of solar panels 无意义；height 一词被留给第 35 题“高度之争”更合适。

**L) production “生产/产量”指过程或数量，而非已安装的板子集合**

production of solar panels 指太阳能板的“制造/产量”，与“一栋楼上装了最大一批垂直太阳能板”这个静态规模描述不符；production 留给第 33 题“能源生产”更贴。

**M) range range 重在“范围/系列”，不强调“数量集合”**

a range of products 强调“一系列种类”，但这里是同一种东西（垂直太阳能板）的最大一批，强调数量而非种类多样性，与 collection 的语义焦点不同。

**N) scale scale 表“规模”，但本句要的是“事物集合”中心词；且 scale 留给 30 题更合适**

若填 scale，意思是“最大规模的太阳能板”，搭配偏生硬；而紧随其后的 A vertical solar project on such a large \_\_(30)\_\_ 才是“规模”最经典的语境 (on a large scale)，N 留给 30 题更贴。

【易错】 最具迷惑性的错误词是 **N)** —— scale 也能表“规模”所造成的近义迷惑。考生看到 largest 容易直接想到 scale 表“最大规模”，但 the largest scale of solar panels 搭配生硬，且会和 30 题真正属于 scale 的 on a large scale 抢词。防坑要点：把后续 30 题的 on a large \_\_\_\_ 一并看完，scale 留给 30 题，而 29 题选 collection（最大的一批）。

30. A vertical solar project on such a large \_\_(30)\_\_ has never been repeated since.

【答案】 **N) scale** (名词)

【词性槽】 介词 on + 形容词 large + 名词

【依据】 **on a large scale** 是“大规模地”的高频固定搭配

A vertical solar project on such a large \_\_(30)\_\_ has never been repeated since. 中的 on a large scale 是英语里描述“大规模做某事”的标配，意为“类似这样大规模的垂直太阳能项目此后再未出现”，与上一句“欧洲最大集合”相呼应。

【竞争词】 **G) dimension dimension** 表抽象维度，不与 on a large 搭

on a large dimension 不是英语习惯搭配；dimension 多用于“层面/方面”，不与 on a large/small 组合表“规模”。

**J) height** 高度与“规模”不同概念

on a large height 既不是地道搭配，也与“项目规模”不一致；height 保留给 35 题“高度之争”更贴切。

**L) production** 搭配不成立

on a large production 不是英语习语；production 留给 33 题 energy production 才地道。

**M) range** on a large range 几乎不用

range 常用搭配是 a wide range of 或 in the range of，几乎不与 on a large 一起表“规模”。

31. For a long time after this renovation project, it was the tallest building in the United Kingdom, but it was \_\_(31)\_\_ overtaken by the Mill bank Tower.

【答案】 **I) eventually** (副词)

【词性槽】 be + 副词 + 过去分词的被动结构

【依据】 对应“for a long time...but...”的最终反转

前半句 For a long time after this renovation project, it was the tallest building in the United Kingdom 提示“长时间维持最高”，后半句 but 引出地位被取代的结果，时间线是“持续了很久 → 最终被超越”，eventually 正好刻画这种最终发生。

【竞争词】 **K) necessarily** 通常与否定搭配，肯定语境用不上

necessarily 多与 not 连用表“未必”（正如下一题 32 题的 aren't necessarily），而 was overtaken 是肯定的客观陈述，没有否定，也无“必然性”可言，逻辑错位。

32. Green buildings like this aren't \_\_(32)\_\_ cost-efficient for the investor

【答案】 **K) necessarily** (副词)

【词性槽】 aren't + 副词 + 形容词 修饰表语

【依据】 **not necessarily** 是固定搭配，引出“未必”的让步

Green buildings like this aren't \_\_(32)\_\_ cost-efficient for the investor, but it does produce much less pollution, aren't necessarily = “未必、不一定”，正好为后文 but 让步：先承认对投资者未必划算，再强调污染更少；这是四级常考的“not necessarily... but...”让步—强调结构。

33. it does produce much less pollution than that caused by energy \_\_(33)\_\_ through fossil fuels.

【答案】 **L) production** (名词)

【词性槽】 名词 energy 后接同位/补足名词

【依据】 **energy production** = 能源生产，是固定搭配

pollution than that caused by energy \_\_(33)\_\_ through fossil fuels 谈“通过化石燃料生产能源时造成的污染”，energy production 是英语谈能源行业的标准搭配，与污染因果（生产能源 → 排放污染）直接对应。

【竞争词】 **G) dimension** dimension 与 energy 不搭，也无“过程”义

energy dimension 不是常见搭配，且 dimension 表“维度”，与“通过化石燃料”所暗示的“能源制造过程”含义不符。

**J) height** 高度与能源产出无关

energy height 在英语中无意义；height 留给 35 题谈摩天楼“高度”才贴。

**M) range** energy range 不表“能源生产”

energy range 多指能量范围或能源种类，无法对应“通过化石燃料生产”的因果，与污染量级的比较也接不上。

34. As solar panels get \_\_(34)\_\_, the world is likely to see more skyscrapers covered in solar panels

【答案】 **A) cheaper** (形容词)

【词性槽】 get + 比较级形容词结构

【依据】 成本下降推动太阳能板大规模普及

As solar panels get \_\_(34)\_\_, the world is likely to see more skyscrapers covered in solar panels 的逻辑是“某属性朝某方向变化 → 更多摩天楼采用”。最直接的推动力是价格变便宜，cheaper 与“more skyscrapers covered”构成清晰的因果递进，符合“技术普及靠降价”的常识。

【竞争词】 B) cleaner 义近但因果不成立

太阳能板本身就是清洁能源装置，再说它“变更干净”既不是行业焦点，也无法直接解释“更多摩天楼采用它”这个结果——决定普及的关键是成本，不是清洁度。

【易错】 最具迷惑性的错误词是 B) ——“太阳能 = 清洁能源”的常识联想。考生容易因“太阳能 = 清洁能源”就选 cleaner，且词性完美匹配 get。防坑要点：问自己“后半句 more skyscrapers covered 这个结果是被谁推动的”，普及类话题的标准答案是“价格更便宜 (cheaper)”，紧扣因果而不是字面联想。

35. Imagine a world where building the tallest skyscraper wasn't a race of \_\_(35)\_\_, but rather one to collect the most solar energy.

【答案】 **J) height** (名词)

【词性槽】 介词 of 后接名词中心词

【依据】 a race of height = 比谁高的竞赛，直接对应 the tallest skyscraper

Imagine a world where building the tallest skyscraper wasn't a race of \_\_(35)\_\_, but rather one to collect the most solar energy.: 前句 the tallest 是高度的最高级，与 a race of height (比谁更高的竞赛) 形成直接对应，再用 but rather one to collect the most solar energy 把比赛重心从“高”转向“收集太阳能”，构成漂亮的对比。

【竞争词】 G) dimension 义太抽象，不能呼应 tallest

a race of dimension (维度之争) 过于抽象，与前文具体的 the tallest skyscraper 无法直接对应；且无法与下文 collect the most solar energy 形成对照。

M) range a race of range 不通

range 表“范围/一系列”，与“最高的摩天楼”无属性对应；a race of range 也不是英语习惯搭配。

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) **cheaper** 形容词

更便宜的 (cheap 的比较级)

用于第 34 空

B) **cleaner** 形容词 名词

更干净的; 清洁工

干扰词 · 未选用

C) **collection** 名词

集合、收藏、(同类事物的) 一批

用于第 29 空

D) **competed** 动词

竞争、比赛 (compete 的过去式/过去分词)

干扰词 · 未选用

E) **constructed** 动词 形容词

建造、修建 (construct 的过去式/过去分词)

用于第 26 空

F) **consulted** 动词

咨询、请教、商议 (consult 的过去式/过去分词)

用于第 28 空

G) **dimension** 名词

维度、尺寸、方面

干扰词 · 未选用

H) **discovered** 动词 形容词

发现 (discover 的过去式/过去分词)

干扰词 · 未选用

I) **eventually** 副词

最终、终于

用于第 31 空

J) **height** 名词

高度、身高

用于第 35 空

K) **necessarily** 副词

必然地、必定 (常与 not 连用表“未必”)

用于第 32 空

L) **production** 名词

生产、制造、产量

用于第 33 空

M) **range** 名词 动词

范围、一系列; (在某范围内) 变动

干扰词 · 未选用

N) **scale** 名词 动词

规模、刻度; 攀登

用于第 30 空

0) **undertaken** 动词

着手、进行 (undertake 的过去分词)

用于第 27 空

全文主旨

### 曼彻斯特 CIS 太阳能办公楼的绿色翻新故事

全文围绕 An office tower on Miller Street in Manchester is completely covered in solar panels. 这座曼彻斯特 Miller 街上、外墙铺满太阳能板的办公楼展开，讲它 1962 年首次建成、外墙石片不断脱落、2004 年翻新成欧洲最大垂直太阳能板项目，并由 Green buildings like this aren't \_\_ (32) \_\_ cost-efficient for the investor, but it does produce much less pollution 引出对这类绿色建筑环保意义的判断。掌握这条“建造—翻新—生态意义”的主线后，每个空的语义匹配才有参照系。

DISTRACTORS · 干扰词复盘

## 这 5 个词始终没被任何空选用

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

### B) **cleaner** 最像 34 题的“正确答案”

34 题 As solar panels get \_\_ (34) \_\_, the world is likely to see more skyscrapers covered in solar panels 中，cleaner 词性是比较级形容词，与 get 完美搭配，再加“清洁能源”这个语境联想，特别像答案；识破方法是问自己“是哪种变化能解释 more skyscrapers covered”——答案只能是成本下降 (cheaper)，不是变更干净。

### D) **competed** 最像 26/27/28 三道动词空的“正确答案”

compete 是过去式动词，词性对得上 26、27、28 题；但它不及物（无法被动），且与 the tower / a renovation / the solar panel company 这些主语或宾语都不搭。识破方法是检查及物性和搭配：compete 几乎只配 compete with/against/for，不能直接接公司宾语。

### G) **dimension** 最像 29、30、35 三道名词空的“正确答案”

dimension 是名词，词性匹配所有名词空；又自带“规模/维度”的抽象色彩，看着像和 large、tallest 沾边。识破方法是问自己“它是不是英语里的固定搭配”——dimension 不与 on a large 搭、不与 race of 搭，也无法表“一批同类事物”，三道名词空都用不上。

### H) **discovered** 最像 26、27、28 三道动词空的“正确答案”

discovered 是过去分词，词性匹配所有被动语态动词空；且“发现”是高频熟词，特别容易误选。识破方法是看宾语：办公楼是被造的、翻新工程是被启动的、太阳能公司是被咨询的，都不可能“发现”，这是典型“熟词僻义”陷阱。

### M) **range** 最像 29、35 两道名词空的“正确答案”

range 是名词，且“范围/一系列”看着能勉强搭。在 29 题 the largest range of solar panels 似乎可解读为“一系列太阳能板”，但 range 强调“多样种类”而非“最大数量集合”，且不与 a race of 搭。识破方法是死记搭配差异：a range of products vs a collection of items。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

## 5 句真题句逐层精讲

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

These small square stones became a problem for the building and continued to fall off the face for 40 years until a major renovation was undertaken.

第1段，第4句

主句 + until 引导的时间状语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，主句内并列谓语结构也很常见。从句使用被动语态进一步增加典型性。掌握此句式后可在多种语境中复用，代表性较强

For a long time after this renovation project, it was the tallest building in the United Kingdom, but it was eventually overtaken by the Mill bank Tower.

第2段，第2句

but 连接的并列转折句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式,被动语态搭配时间状语也是常考结构。本句长度适中,逻辑清晰,非常适合作为理解并列转折和被动语态的典型例句,学习后可迁移到大量类似真题句式。

Green buildings like this aren't necessarily cost-efficient for the investor, but it does produce much less pollution than that caused by energy production through fossil fuels.

第3段，第1句

并列复合句是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式，通过 "but" 连接两个主句表达转折关系是典型的行文逻辑。第二个主句中的比较结构 ("less ... than") 和过去分词作定语也是真题中高频出现的语法点。掌握本句的分析方法可以迁移到大量类似的并列转折句和比较句中。

As solar panels get cheaper, the world is likely to see more skyscrapers covered in solar panels, collecting energy much like trees do.

第3段，第2句

句式结构高度典型：状语从句 + 主句 + 嵌套比较从句的组合在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现；"is likely to" 表预测、过去分词作后置定语、现在分词作状语、比较从句省略等都是常考句式特征，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

Imagine a world where building the tallest skyscraper wasn't a race of height, but rather one to collect the most solar energy.

第3段，第3句

祈使句 + 限制性定语从句的组合在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见，where 引导地点关系的定语从句是高频考点，并列表语结构也是常考易错点，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句式。

HIGH-FREQUENCY · 真题高频词

## 本篇出现的 19 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。

**solar** B2

adj. 太阳的

本篇9次·真题 32 句

**panel** B1

n. 专家小组

本篇7次·真题 30 句

**project** A2

n. 项目

本篇3次·真题 90 句

**less** A1

det. 较少的

本篇1次·真题 224 句

**likely** A2

adj. 很可能的

本篇1次·真题 224 句

**major** B1

adj. 主要的

本篇1次·真题 73 句

**united** B1

adj. 联合的

本篇1次·真题 60 句

**pollution** B1

n. 污染

本篇1次·真题 38 句

**completely** B1

adv. 完全地

本篇1次·真题 34 句

**eventually** B1

adv. 最终

本篇1次·真题 29 句

**production** B1

n. 生产

本篇1次·真题 29 句

**fuel** B1

n. 燃料

本篇1次·真题 28 句

**necessarily** B2

adv. 必然地

本篇1次·真题 27 句

**fossil** B2

n. 化石

本篇1次·真题 24 句

**collection** B1

n. 收集物

本篇1次·真题 21 句

**scale** B1

n. 规模

本篇1次·真题 20 句

**entire** B1

adj. 整个的

本篇1次 · 真题 19 句

**investor** B2

n. 投资者

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

**undertake** B2

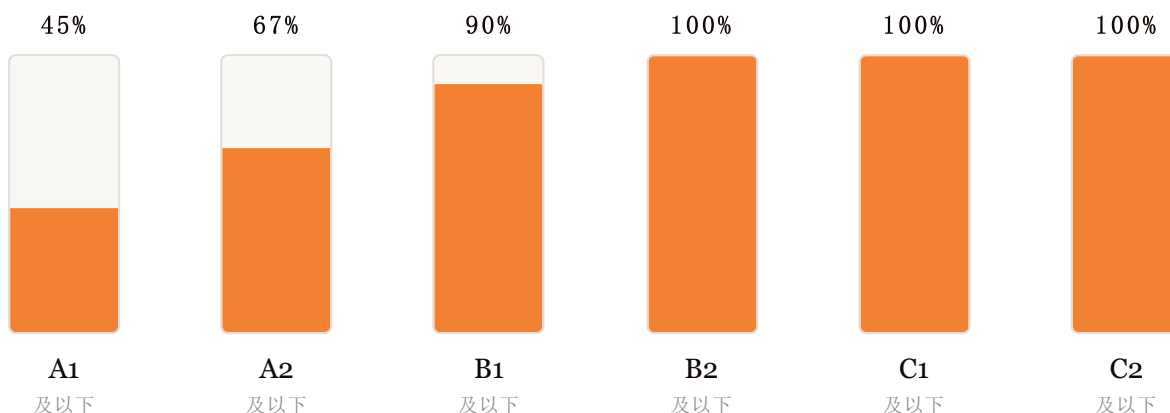
v. 承担

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

## 全文 83 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

带空短文去重后共 **83** 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 0 个 · 约 0%。



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 83 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

**83**

B2 以上难词

**0** %

B1 及以下覆盖

**90** %

英语四级 2018年6月·第1套 · 全卷构成

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

# 2018年6月·第1套 英语四级长篇阅读（信息匹配） 第1篇·36-45 题 答案与解析

STATEMENTS & ANALYSIS • 信息匹配题和解析

## 信息匹配题和解析 · 36-45 题

本页 36-45 题的段落匹配答案与逐句解析由懒笔记基于2018年6月·第1套 英语四级长篇阅读（信息匹配）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 14 段字母标号长文（逐段附中文翻译）；之后 10 句陈述逐句排列，每句英文陈述后紧接本句解析——陈述句中译、信息所在段落、锚点强弱、定位句中英对照、陈述句与原文的同义改写对照与易混相邻段辨析。

真题卷第1套(2018-06) · 四级

Part III Section B

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

### Some College Students Are Angry That They Have to Pay to Do Their Homework

A) Digital learning systems now charge students for access codes needed to complete coursework, take quizzes, and turn in homework. As universities go digital, students are complaining of a new hit to their finances that's replacing—and sometimes joining—expensive textbooks: pricey online access codes that are required to complete coursework and submit assignments.

数字学习系统现在向学生收取完成课程作业、参加测验和提交作业所需的访问码费用。随着大学数字化,学生们抱怨他们的财务面临新的冲击,这种冲击正在取代——有时还会加入——昂贵的教科书:完成课程作业和提交作业所需的价格不菲的在线访问码。

B) The codes—which typically range in price from \$80 to \$155 per course—give students online access to systems developed by education companies like McGraw Hill and Pearson. These companies, which long reaped big profits as textbook publishers, have boasted that their new online offerings, when pushed to students through universities they partner with, represent the future of the industry.

这些访问码通常每门课程的价格在80美元到155美元之间,为学生提供对McGraw Hill和Pearson等教育公司开发的系统的在线访问。这些公司长期以来作为教科书出版商获得了丰厚的利润,它们夸耀说,当通过与之合作的大学向学生推广时,它们的新在线产品代表了该行业的未来。

- C) But critics say the digital access codes represent the same profit-seeking ethos(观念) of the textbook business, and are even harder for students to opt out of. While they could once buy second-hand textbooks, or share copies with friends, the digital systems are essentially impossible to avoid.

但批评者表示,数字访问码代表了教科书行业同样的逐利观念,而且学生更难以选择退出。虽然他们曾经可以购买二手教科书,或与朋友共享副本,但数字系统基本上是无法避免的。

- D) "When we talk about the access code we see it as the new face of the textbook monopoly(垄断), a new way to lock students around this system," said Ethan Senack, the higher education advocate for the U.S. Public Interest Research Group, to BuzzFeed News. "Rather than \$250 (for a print textbook) you're paying \$120," said Senack. "But because it's all digital it eliminates the used book market and eliminates any sharing and because homework and tests are through an access code, it eliminates any ability to opt out."

"当我们谈论访问码时,我们将其视为教科书垄断的新面孔,一种将学生锁定在这个系统周围的新方式,"美国公共利益研究组织的高等教育倡导者Ethan Senack对BuzzFeed News说。"你不是支付250美元(购买印刷教科书),而是支付120美元,"Senack说。"但因为它全是数字化的,所以消除了二手书市场,消除了任何共享,而且因为作业和测试都通过访问码进行,所以消除了任何选择退出的能力。"

- E) Sarina Harper, a 19-year-old student at Virginia Tech, was faced with a tough dilemma when she first started college in 2015—pay rent or pay to turn in her chemistry homework. She told BuzzFeed News that her freshman chemistry class required her to use Connect, a system provided by McGraw Hill where students can submit homework, take exams and track their grades. But the code to access the program cost \$120—a big sum for Harper, who had already put down \$450 for textbooks, and had rent day approaching.

Sarina Harper是Virginia Tech的一名19岁学生,当她2015年刚开始上大学时面临一个艰难的困境——是付房租还是付钱提交她的化学作业。她告诉BuzzFeed News,她的大一化学课要求她使用Connect,这是McGraw Hill提供的一个系统,学生可以在该系统中提交作业、参加考试和跟踪成绩。但访问该程序的代码花费120美元——这对Harper来说是一笔巨款,她已经为教科书支付了450美元,而且房租日即将到来。

- F) She decided to wait for her next work-study paycheck, which was typically \$150–\$200, to pay for the code. She knew that her chemistry grade may take a dive as a result. "It's a balancing act," she said. "Can I really afford these access codes now?" She didn't hand in her first two assignments for chemistry, which started her out in the class with a failing grade.

她决定等待下一笔勤工俭学工资,通常是150到200美元,来支付这个代码的费用。她知道她的化学成绩可能会因此下降。"这是一种平衡行为,"她说。"我现在真的负担得起这些访问码吗?"她没有提交前两次化学作业,这使她在这门课上以不及格的成绩开始。

- G) The access codes may be another financial headache for students, but for textbook businesses, they're the future. McGraw Hill, which controls 21% of the higher education market, reported in March that its digital content sales exceeded print sales for the first time in 2015. The company said that 45% of its \$140 million revenue in 2015 "was derived from digital products."

访问码可能是学生的另一个财务难题,但对教科书企业来说,它们就是未来。McGraw Hill控制着21%的高等教育市场,在3月份报告称其数字内容销售额在2015年首次超过印刷品销售额。该公司表示,2015年其1.4亿美元收入的45%来自数字产品"。

H) A Pearson spokesperson told BuzzFeed News that "digital materials are less expensive and a good investment" that offers new features, like audio texts, personalized knowledge checks and expert videos. Its digital course materials save students up to 60% compared to traditional printed textbooks, the company added. McGraw Hill didn't respond to a request for comment, but its CEO David Levin told the Financial Times in August that "in higher education, the era of the printed textbook is now over."

Pearson的一位发言人告诉BuzzFeed News,"数字材料更便宜,是一项很好的投资",提供了音频文本、个性化知识检查和专家视频等新功能。该公司补充说,与传统印刷教科书相比,其数字课程材料为学生节省了高达60%的费用。McGraw Hill没有回应置评请求,但其首席执行官David Levin在8月份告诉《金融时报》,"在高等教育领域,印刷教科书的时代现在已经结束了。"

I) The textbook industry insists the online systems represent a better deal for students. "These digital products aren't just mechanisms for students to submit homework, they offer all kinds of features," David Anderson, the executive director of higher education with the Association of American Publishers, told BuzzFeed News. "It helps students understand in a way that you can't do with print homework assignments."

教科书行业坚持认为在线系统对学生来说是更好的交易。"这些数字产品不仅仅是学生提交作业的机制,它们提供各种功能,"美国出版商协会高等教育执行董事David Anderson告诉BuzzFeed News。"它以一种你无法用印刷作业做到的方式帮助学生理解。"

J) David Hunt, an associate professor in sociology at Augusta University, which has rolled out digital textbooks across its math and psychology departments, told BuzzFeed News that he understands the utility of using systems that require access codes. But he doesn't require his students to buy access to a learning program that controls the class assignments. "I try to make things as inexpensive as possible," said Hunt, who uses free digital textbooks for his classes but designs his own curriculum. "The online systems may make my life a lot easier but I feel like I'm giving up control. The discussions are the things where my expertise can benefit the students most."

Augusta University社会学副教授David Hunt告诉BuzzFeed News,他理解使用需要访问码的系统的实用性,该大学已在其数学和心理学系推出数字教科书。但他不要求学生购买控制课堂作业的学习程序的访问权限。"我试图让事情尽可能便宜,"Hunt说,他为自己的课程使用免费数字教科书,但设计自己的课程。"在线系统可能会让我的生活轻松很多,但我觉得我在放弃控制权。讨论是我的专业知识最能使学生受益的地方。"

K) A 20-year-old junior at Georgia Southern University told BuzzFeed News that she normally spends \$500-\$600 on access codes for class. In one case, the professor didn't require students to buy a textbook, just an access code to turn in homework. This year she said she spent \$900 on access codes to books and programs. "That's two months of rent," she said. "You can't sell any of it back. With a traditional textbook you can sell it for \$30-\$50 and that helps to pay for your new semester's books. With an access code, you're out of that money."

Georgia Southern University的一名20岁大三学生告诉BuzzFeed News,她通常在课程访问码上花费500到600美元。在一个案例中,教授不要求学生购买教科书,只需要一个访问码来提交作业。今年她说她在书籍和程序的访问码上花了900美元。"那相当于两个月的房租,"她说。"你不能转售其中任何一个。用传统教科书你可以卖30到50美元,这有助于支付新学期的书费。有了访问码,你就没有那笔钱了。"

L) Benjamin Wolverton, a 19-year-old student at the University of South Carolina, told BuzzFeed News that "it's ridiculous that after paying tens of thousands in tuition we have to pay for all these access codes to do our homework." Many of the access codes he's purchased have been required simply to complete homework or quizzes. "Often it's only 10% of your grade in class," he said. "You're paying so much money for something that hardly affects your grade—but if you didn't have it, it would affect your grade enough. It would be bad to start out at a B or C." Wolverton said he spent \$500 on access codes for digital books and programs this semester.

Benjamin Wolverton是南卡罗来纳大学的一名19岁学生,他告诉BuzzFeed News,"在支付了数万美元的学费后,我们还必须为所有这些访问码付费来做作业,这太荒谬了。"他购买的许多访问码仅仅是为了完成作业或测验。"通常这只占你课堂成绩的10%。"他说。"你为几乎不影响你成绩的东西支付这么多钱——但如果你没有它,它会对你的成绩产生足够的影响。以B或C开始会很糟糕。"Wolverton说他这学期在数字书籍和程序的访问码上花了500美元。

M) Harper, a poultry(家禽) science major, is taking chemistry again this year and had to buy a new access code to hand in her homework. She rented her economics and statistics textbooks for about \$20 each. But her access codes for homework, which can't be rented or bought second-hand, were her most expensive purchases: \$120 and \$85.

Harper是家禽科学专业的学生,今年再次学习化学,不得不购买一个新的访问码来提交作业。她租了经济学和统计学教科书,每本约20美元。但她的作业访问码不能租赁或购买二手的,是她最昂贵的购买:120美元和85美元。

N) She still remembers the sting of her first experience skipping an assignment due to the high prices. "We don't really have a missed assignment policy," she said. "If you miss it, you just miss it. I just got zeros on a couple of first assignments. I managed to pull everything back up. But as a scared freshman looking at their grades, it's not fun."

她仍然记得第一次因为高昂的价格而跳过作业的刺痛感。"我们真的没有缺交作业政策,"她说。"如果你错过了,你就错过了。我只是在前几次作业上得了零分。我设法把一切都拉了回来。但作为一个害怕的大一新生看着他们的成绩,这并不有趣。"

## 陈述句与逐句解析

36. A student's yearly expenses on access codes may amount to their rent for two months.

学生每年在访问码上的支出可能相当于他们两个月的房租。

**【答案】** K 段(强锚点)

**【锚点】** 全年支出 ≈ 两个月房租

**【定位】** This year she said she spent \$900 on access codes to books and programs. "That's two months of rent," she said.

她说今年她在书籍和程序的访问码上花了 900 美元。「这等于两个月的房租」, 她说。

【改写】 A student's yearly expenses on access codes ↔

**This year she said she spent \$900 on access codes to books and programs**

「一年支出」对应原文「今年花了 900 美元」

may amount to their rent for two months ↔ **That's two months of rent**

「相当于」对应「等于」

【辨邻】 L L 段确实算了 \$500 on access codes for digital books and programs this semester, 但它的对照物是 tens of thousands in tuition, 缺了题干里「两个月房租」这条最关键的换算锚点。

it's ridiculous that after paying tens of thousands in tuition we have to pay for all these access codes to do our homework

37. The online access codes may be seen as a way to tie the students to the digital system.

在线访问码可能被视为一种将学生绑定到数字系统的方式。

【答案】 D 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 把学生「绑」在数字系统上

【定位】 "When we talk about the access code we see it as the new face of the textbook monopoly(垄断), a new way to lock students around this system," said Ethan Senack, the higher education advocate for the U.S. Public Interest Research Group, to BuzzFeed News.

「我们谈到访问码时, 把它看作教材垄断的新面孔, 是一种把学生锁在这个系统里的新方式」, 美国公共利益研究小组高等教育倡导者 Ethan Senack 这样告诉 BuzzFeed News。

【改写】 tie the students to the digital system ↔ **lock students around this system**

tie ↔ lock 近义动词

online access codes may be seen as a way to ↔

**we see it as the new face of the textbook monopoly(垄断), a new way to lock students around this system**

「被视为一种方式」对应「a new way to」

【辨邻】 C C 段强调 are even harder for students to opt out of, 侧重「学生主动退出更难」; 题干强调系统「主动绑住学生」的施事关系, 两者主语视角不一样。

are even harder for students to opt out of

38. If a student takes a course again, they may have to buy a new access code to submit their assignments.

如果学生重修一门课程,他们可能需要购买新的访问码来提交作业。

【答案】 M 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 重修课程要再买新 code

【定位】 Harper, a poultry(家禽) science major, is taking chemistry again this year and had to buy a new access code to hand in her homework.

主修家禽科学的 Harper 今年正在重新上化学课，并不得不买一个新的访问码来交她的作业。

【改写】 If a student takes a course again ↔ **is taking chemistry again this year**

类指对具体课程

they may have to buy a new access code to submit their assignments ↔

**had to buy a new access code to hand in her homework**

submit ↔ hand in 同义短语

【辨邻】 E E 段交代 Sarina Harper, a 19-year-old student at Virginia Tech, was faced with a tough dilemma when she first started college in 2015, 是首次买 code，不符合题干「再次」这一时间锚点。

when she first started college in 2015

39. McGraw Hill accounts for over one-fifth of the market share of college textbooks.

McGraw Hill 占据了大学教材市场份额的五分之一以上。

【答案】 G 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 McGraw Hill + 超过五分之一份额

【定位】 McGraw Hill, which controls 21% of the higher education market, reported in March that its digital content sales exceeded print sales for the first time in 2015.

占据高等教育市场 21% 份额的 McGraw Hill 在三月报告称，其数字内容销售在 2015 年首次超过了印刷销售。

【改写】 McGraw Hill accounts for over one-fifth of the market share of college textbooks ↔

**McGraw Hill, which controls 21% of the higher education market**

[accounts for ↔ controls] + [over one-fifth ↔ 21%]

【辨邻】 B B 段对 McGraw Hill 的描述停留在 These companies, which long reaped big profits as textbook publishers, have boasted that their new online offerings ... represent the future of the industry, 没有任何关于市场份额的具体数字，无法支撑题干 over one-fifth 这一锚点。

These companies, which long reaped big profits as textbook publishers

40. Many traditional textbook publishers are now offering online digital products, which they believe will be the future of the publishing business.

许多传统教材出版商现在提供在线数字产品，他们认为这将是出版业务的未来。

【答案】 B 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 传统出版商 + 数字产品是未来

【定位】 These companies, which long reaped big profits as textbook publishers, have boasted that their new online offerings, when pushed to students through universities they partner with, represent the future of the industry.

这些长期从教材出版中赚取丰厚利润的公司，一直夸耀说当它们的新型线上产品通过合作高校推送给学生时，代表的就是行业的未来。

【改写】 Many traditional textbook publishers ↔

**These companies, which long reaped big profits as textbook publishers**

「多家传统教材出版商」对应「这些长期靠教材赚钱的公司」

are now offering online digital products ↔

**their new online offerings, when pushed to students through universities they partner with**

「在提供线上数字产品」对应「new online offerings」

which they believe will be the future of the publishing business ↔

**have boasted that ... represent the future of the industry**

「他们相信会是未来」对应「夸耀说.....代表未来」

【辨邻】 H H 段的关键句 in higher education, the era of the printed textbook is now over 来自 McGraw Hill 一家的 CEO David Levin，主语是单家公司、论断对象是「印刷教材」，与题干「多家 + 数字产品 + 出版业未来」的组合不吻合。

in higher education, the era of the printed textbook is now over

41. One student complained that they now had to pay for access codes in addition to the high tuition.

一名学生抱怨说,除了高昂的学费之外,他们现在还必须为访问码付费。

【答案】 L 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 高学费之外再付 code 钱

【定位】 Benjamin Wolverton, a 19-year-old student at the University of South Carolina, told BuzzFeed News that "it's ridiculous that after paying tens of thousands in tuition we have to pay for all these access codes to do our homework."

南卡罗来纳大学 19 岁的学生 Benjamin Wolverton 告诉 BuzzFeed News: 「我们交了几万学费之后, 还得再为这些用来做作业的访问码付费, 这太荒谬了。」

【改写】 they now had to pay for access codes ↔ **we have to pay for all these access codes**

「不得不付 code 钱」逐字对应

in addition to the high tuition ↔ **after paying tens of thousands in tuition**

「在高学费之外」对应「交了几万学费之后」

【辨邻】 K K 段聚焦于 That's two months of rent 与 With a traditional textbook you can sell it for \$30-\$50 的对照, 完全没提学费, 不能支撑题干「in addition to the high tuition」的锚点。

With a traditional textbook you can sell it for \$30-\$50

42. Digital materials can cost students less than half the price of traditional printed books according to a publisher.

据一家出版商称,数字材料的费用可能不到传统印刷书籍价格的一半。

【答案】 **H** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 数字材料价格不到传统书一半

【定位】 Its digital course materials save students up to 60% compared to traditional printed textbooks, the company added.

该公司补充说, 它的数字课程材料相比传统印刷教材, 最多能为学生节省 60% 的费用。

【改写】 Digital materials can cost students less than half the price of traditional printed books ↔

**Its digital course materials save students up to 60% compared to traditional printed textbooks**

「省 60% ↔ 花不到一半」

according to a publisher ↔ **A Pearson spokesperson told BuzzFeed News**

「按某出版商所说」对应「Pearson 发言人」

【辨邻】 **D** D 段虽然有金额对比, 但来源是 Ethan Senack, the higher education advocate for the U.S. Public Interest Research Group, 是行业的批评者, 不符合题干  
「according to a publisher」这一身份锚点。

Rather than \$250 (for a print textbook) you're paying \$120

43. One student decided not to buy her access code until she received the pay for her part-time job.

一名学生决定在收到兼职工作的工资后再购买她的访问码。

【答案】 **F** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 等兼职工资再买 code

【定位】 She decided to wait for her next work-study paycheck, which was typically \$150–\$200, to pay for the code.

她决定等下一笔通常在 150 至 200 美元之间的勤工助学工资到账, 再用来支付这个访问码。

【改写】 One student decided not to buy her access code ↔

**She decided to wait for her next work-study paycheck, which was typically \$150–\$200, to pay for the code**

「决定先不买」对应「决定等工资再付」

until she received the pay for her part-time job ↔ **wait for her next work-study paycheck**

「兼职工资」对应「勤工助学薪水」

【辨邻】 **E** E 段聚焦 pay rent or pay to turn in her chemistry homework 的两难, 并交代 had rent day approaching, 但还没有「决定等下一笔工资」这个具体动作落点。

pay rent or pay to turn in her chemistry homework

44. Online systems may deprive teachers of opportunities to make the best use of their expertise for their students.

在线系统可能会剥夺教师为学生充分利用其专业知识的机会。

【答案】 J 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 线上系统让教师无法施展专业

【定位】 "The online systems may make my life a lot easier but I feel like I'm giving up control. The discussions are the things where my expertise can benefit the students most."

「线上系统也许会让我的生活轻松不少，但我感觉自己在交出控制权。课堂讨论才是我的专业最能让学生受益的地方。」

【改写】 Online systems may deprive teachers of opportunities to make the best use of their expertise for their students

↔

**The online systems may make my life a lot easier but I feel like I'm giving up control. The discussions are the things where my expertise can benefit the students most**

「剥夺施展专业的机会」对应「交出控制权 + 失去讨论场」

【辨邻】 I I 段由 David Anderson, the executive director of higher education with the Association of American Publishers 替线上系统说话 It helps students understand in a way that you can't do with print homework assignments, 立场与题干 deprive teachers 的负面判断相反。

It helps students understand in a way that you can't do with print homework assignments

45. Digital access codes are criticized because they are profit-driven just like the textbook business.

数字访问码受到批评,因为它们和教材生意一样都是利润驱动的。

【答案】 C 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 Access code 与教材同样逐利

【定位】 But critics say the digital access codes represent the same profit-seeking ethos(观念) of the textbook business, and are even harder for students to opt out of.

但批评者说, 数字访问码体现的是和教材生意一样的逐利观念, 而且学生更难从中脱身。

【改写】 Digital access codes are criticized ↔ **But critics say the digital access codes**

「被批评」对应「critics say」

they are profit-driven just like the textbook business ↔

**represent the same profit-seeking ethos(观念) of the textbook business**

「逐利」+「就像教材生意」双对应

【辨邻】 D 段的核心是 the new face of the textbook monopoly(垄断), a new way to lock students around this system, 重点是「垄断 + 锁定」, 不是「以利润为驱动」, 与题干「profit-driven」这一锚点不匹配。

the new face of the textbook monopoly(垄断), a new way to lock students around this system

PARAGRAPH MAP • 段落主旨图

## 14 个段落各讲了什么

逐段一句主旨 + 该段最具区分度的「信息指纹」, 是逐句回扫定位的工作台。

A 开篇引入现象: 大学走向数字化, 学生抱怨除了昂贵教材之外又多了一项新支出——做作业、考小测、交作业都得买的 access code。

信息指纹 现象总起

B 介绍 access code 的价格区间和背后的教育出版巨头 (McGraw Hill、Pearson), 并指出这些公司认为线上业务是行业的未来。

信息指纹 出版商押注数字化

C 批评者认为数字 access code 与卖教材一样追逐利润, 而且因为锁死作业和考试, 学生想跳出去比买二手书还难。

信息指纹 批评: 同样逐利且无法回避

D 引用倡导者 Ethan Senack 的话, 把 access code 比作「教材垄断的新面孔」「把学生锁进系统的新方式」, 并解释为何它消灭了二手书与共享。

信息指纹 「教材垄断新面孔」原话

E 用 Virginia Tech 学生 Sarina Harper 的故事切入: 大一化学课要求用 McGraw Hill 的 Connect 系统, 但 120 美元的 code 让她在交房租和交作业之间二选一。

信息指纹 Harper 故事的开端: 付房租还是付 code

F 续写 Harper 的选择: 她决定等下一笔 work-study 工资到账再买 code, 前两次作业因此没交、化学课直接以不及格开局。

信息指纹 等打工工资再买 code

G 从出版商视角呈现数据：McGraw Hill 占高等教育市场 21%，2015 年数字内容销售首次超过纸质，45% 收入来自数字产品。

信息指纹 McGraw Hill 21% 市场份额

H Pearson 与 McGraw Hill 的官方表态：数字材料更便宜、功能更多，最高可比传统教材省 60%，CEO 宣称印刷教材时代已结束。

信息指纹 数字材料「最多省 60%」

I 教材行业代表 David Anderson 替线上系统辩护，强调它不只是交作业的工具，还能帮学生理解，是优于纸质作业的「更好交易」。

信息指纹 行业代言人的辩护

J Augusta University 的社会学副教授 David Hunt 既看到线上系统的便利，又拒绝使用——他担心交出去的是「让自己专业最能帮到学生」的课堂讨论控制权。

信息指纹 教授视角：交出控制权与专业发挥

K Georgia Southern 一名大三女生的账单：今年在 access code 上花了 900 美元，等于两个月房租；和能转卖的传统教材不同，code 用完一分钱都拿不回来。

信息指纹 900 美元 = 两个月房租

L South Carolina 大学学生 Benjamin Wolverton 的吐槽：交了几万学费还要再为 code 付费太荒谬；code 在课业里只占 10% 分数，不买又会让起评分落到 B、C。

信息指纹 「交了学费还要再付」的抱怨

M Harper 故事的延续：她重修化学，得再买一个新的 access code；课本可以租，但 code 既不能租也没有二手，反而成了最贵的支出。

信息指纹 重修要重新买 code

N 回收 Harper 的故事并落幕：第一次因价钱跳过作业的刺痛感、学校没有补交政策、几次零分让她作为新生看着成绩很难受。

信息指纹 刺痛感与「没有补交政策」

## 11 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。

"When we talk about the access code we see it as the new face of the textbook monopoly(垄断), a new way to lock students around this system," said Ethan Senack, the higher education advocate for the U.S. Public Interest Research Group, to BuzzFeed News.

D段，第1句

直接引语加引述动词的结构、时间状语从句、宾语补足语 (see...as...)、同位语修饰，都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。倒装的引述结构 (said + 主语) 也是新闻报道和学术文本的典型用法，掌握后可广泛复用。

Sarina Harper, a 19-year-old student at Virginia Tech, was faced with a tough dilemma when she first started college in 2015—pay rent or pay to turn in her chemistry homework.

E段，第1句

句子采用 "主语 + 同位语 + 被动谓语 + 宾语 + 时间状语从句 + 同位语解释" 的结构,是四六级和考研阅读中常见的新闻报道或人物描述句式。同位语的使用、被动语态、时间状语从句的嵌入都是高频考点,掌握后可在类似句型中复用。

David Hunt, an associate professor in sociology at Augusta University, which has rolled out digital textbooks across its math and psychology departments, told BuzzFeed News that he understands the utility of using systems that require access codes.

J段，第1句

本句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中极为典型:主句主谓间插入修饰成分、双宾语动词接宾语从句、从句内再嵌套定语从句,是长难句的标准模式。掌握本句的分析方法可直接迁移到大量真题句式,代表性很强。

"I try to make things as inexpensive as possible," said Hunt, who uses free digital textbooks for his classes but designs his own curriculum.

J段，第3句

引语倒装、宾语从句、非限制性定语从句、并列谓语都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，尤其定语从句补充说明人物特征和并列谓语列举行为，在真题中反复出现，结构代表性较强。

"The online systems may make my life a lot easier but I feel like I'm giving up control. The discussions are the things where my expertise can benefit the students most."

J段，第4句

"A but B (I feel like...)"和"The things where..."都是英语日常及学术表达中极其高频的对比与修饰句式，具有极高的模仿和迁移价值。

Benjamin Wolverton, a 19-year-old student at the University of South Carolina, told BuzzFeed News that "it's ridiculous that after paying tens of thousands in tuition we have to pay for all these access codes to do our homework."

L段，第1句

句中涵盖同位语、双宾语、形式主语、真正主语从句、时间状语、目的状语等多种成分，且形式主语 it 与真正主语从句的配对是易错点，适合作为成分划分的综合练习

"You're paying so much money for something that hardly affects your grade—but if you didn't have it, it would affect your grade enough. It would be bad to start out at a B or C." Wolverton said he spent \$500 on access codes for digital books and programs this semester.

L段，第4句

引语+具体事实描述的结构在新闻和学术阅读中极度常见。虚拟语气的运用也是各类考试的高频语法点。

A student's yearly expenses on access codes may amount to their rent for two months.

第36题 题干

简单句主谓宾结构配合情态动词是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式,主语和宾语带介词短语修饰也很典型。掌握本句的分析方法可以迁移到大量类似结构的句子。但因为是简单句,不涉及从句等更高频的复杂结构,代表性有一定局限。

McGraw Hill accounts for over one-fifth of the market share of college textbooks.

第39题 题干

主谓宾结构是英语最基本句型之一,具有一定代表性。"account for" 作为固定搭配在学术和商业语境中常见,宾语中名词 + of + 名词的链式修饰在正式文体中也较为典型。但句子过于简单,缺少真题中常见的从句、复杂修饰等特征,典型性中等。

One student complained that they now had to pay for access codes in addition to the high tuition.

第41题 题干

本句的"主句 + that 引导的宾语从句"结构是四六级和考研阅读中极为常见的句式,"complain that..." 的搭配也是典型表达。宾语从句内部的"had to + 动词原形"和"in addition to" 短语也是常考结构。掌握本句的分析方法可以直接迁移到大量类似句子,代表性较强。

One student decided not to buy her access code until she received the pay for her part-time job.

第43题 题干

主句 + 时间状语从句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现,"decide + 不定式"和"until" 引导时间状语从句都是典型句式。学生掌握这类结构后可以迁移到大量类似句子,具有较高的典型性和实用性。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

## 本篇出现的 80 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。

**access** B1

n. 进入

本篇26次 · 真题 83 句

**code** B1

n. 代码

本篇26次 · 真题 39 句

**textbook** A2

n. 教科书

本篇19次 · 真题 52 句

**digital** B1

adj. 数字的

本篇17次 · 真题 75 句

**system** A2

n. 系统

本篇10次 · 真题 162 句

**online** A2

adj. 在线的

本篇8次 · 真题 145 句

**assignment** B1

n. (学校的) 作业、任务

本篇8次 · 真题 29 句

**rent** A2

v. 租用

本篇6次 · 真题 24 句

**traditional** B1

adj. 传统的

本篇4次 · 真题 79 句

**submit** B2

v. 提交 (文件、申请等)

本篇4次 · 真题 15 句

**product** A2

n. 产品

本篇3次 · 真题 128 句

**material** B1

n. 材料

本篇3次 · 真题 69 句

**represent** B1

v. 代表

本篇3次 · 真题 28 句

**eliminate** B2

v. 消除

本篇3次 · 真题 16 句

**would** A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇2次 · 真题 466 句

**less** A1

det. 较少的

本篇2次 · 真题 224 句

**learning** A1

n. 学习

本篇2次·真题 120 句

**affect** B1

v. 影响

本篇2次·真题 113 句

**professor** B1

n. 教授 (大学教师的最高职称)

本篇2次·真题 105 句

**financial** B2

adj. 财政的

本篇2次·真题 101 句

**purchase** B1

v. 购买

本篇2次·真题 39 句

**feature** B1

n. 特征

本篇2次·真题 37 句

**typically** B1

adv. 通常, 一般

本篇2次·真题 22 句

**complain** A2

v. 抱怨

本篇2次·真题 19 句

**hunt** B1

v. 搜寻

本篇2次·真题 14 句

**tuition** B2

n. 学费

本篇2次·真题 14 句

**freshman** B1

n. (大学或高中) 一年级新生

本篇2次·真题 12 句

**semester** B1

n. 学期 (尤指大学的半学年)

本篇2次·真题 12 句

**opt** B2

v. 选择

本篇2次·真题 11 句

**accord** C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本篇1次·真题 174 句

**benefit** B1

n. 好处

本篇1次·真题 169 句

**better** A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本篇1次·真题 139 句

**design** B1

n. 设计

本篇1次·真题 132 句

**million** A2

num. 一百万

本篇1次·真题 119 句

**simply** B1

adv. 仅仅, 只不过

本篇1次·真题 90 句

**case** A2

n. 情况

本篇1次·真题 89 句

**expert** B1

n. 专家

本篇1次·真题 89 句

**opportunity** B1

n. 机会

本篇1次·真题 89 句

**amount** A2

n. 数量

本篇1次·真题 87 句

**major** B1

adj. 主要的

本篇1次·真题 73 句

**department** A2

n. 部门

本篇1次·真题 66 句

**due** B1

adj. 预期的

本篇1次·真题 62 句

**account** A2

n. 账户

本篇1次·真题 61 句

**policy** B1

n. 政策

本篇1次·真题 61 句

**approach** B1

v. 靠近, 接近 (在空间或时间上)

本篇1次·真题 50 句

**per** B1

prep. 每

本篇1次·真题 49 句

**replace** A2

v. 替换, 更换 (用新的代替旧的)

本篇1次·真题 47 句

**associate** B2

v. 联系

本篇1次·真题 45 句

**partner** B1

n. 伴侣

本篇1次·真题 44 句

**charge** B1

v. 收费

本篇1次·真题 42 句

**range** B1

n. 范围

本篇1次·真题 41 句

**respond** B1

v. 回答, 答复

本篇1次·真题 35 句

**track** A2

n. 小路

本篇1次·真题 33 句

**executive** B2

n. 主管;经理;管理人员

本篇1次·真题 30 句

**association** B2

n. 协会

本篇1次·真题 28 句

**expense** B1

n. 花费

本篇1次·真题 28 句

**request** B1

n. 请求

本篇1次·真题 26 句

**addition** A2

n. 增加

本篇1次·真题 25 句

**content** B1

n. 内容

本篇1次·真题 25 句

**curriculum** B2

n. 课程

本篇1次·真题 25 句

**comment** B1

n. 评论

本篇1次·真题 21 句

**advocate** B2

v. 拥护

本篇1次·真题 20 句

**investment** B1

n. 投资

本篇1次·真题 20 句

**profit** B1

n. 利润, 盈利

本篇1次·真题 20 句

**tough** B1

adj. 困难的

本篇1次·真题20句

**critic** B2

n. 批评家

本篇1次·真题18句

**era** B2

n. 时代

本篇1次·真题16句

**tech** B1

n. 技术

本篇1次·真题14句

**criticize** B2

v. 批评

本篇1次·真题13句

**economics** B2

n. 经济学

本篇1次·真题13句

**revenue** B2

n. (公司、组织的) 收入, 收益

本篇1次·真题12句

**spokesperson** B2

n. 发言人

本篇1次·真题12句

**derive** B2

v. 获得

本篇1次·真题11句

**finance** B2

n. 财政

本篇1次·真题11句

**psychology** B2

n. 心理学

本篇1次·真题11句

**reap** B2

v. 获得, 得到 (回报、好处或后果)

本篇1次·真题11句

**essentially** B2

adv. 本质上

本篇1次·真题10句

**mechanism** B2

n. 机制

本篇1次·真题10句

**normally** A2

adv. 通常

本篇1次·真题10句

**sum** B1

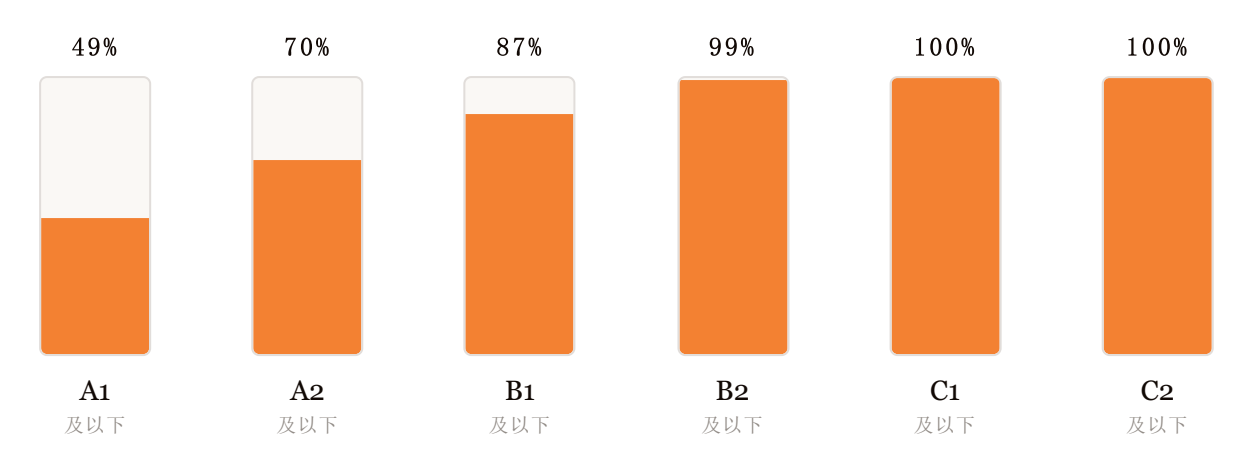
n. 总数

本篇1次·真题10句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 297 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **297** 个单词，按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比（CDF），最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上（C1/C2）为高阶词，本篇共 4 个·约 1%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率（CDF）·数据为全文去重词 297 个·末柱为 100%

去重总词数

**297**

B2 以上难词

**1%**

B1 及以下覆盖

**87%**

英语四级 2018年6月·第1套 · 全卷构成

|                        |            |                        |
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| Part I                 | 写作         | <a href="#">题目解析 →</a> |
| Part II                | 听力         | <a href="#">题目解析 →</a> |
| Part III Section A     | 完形填空（选词填空） | <a href="#">题目解析 →</a> |
| Part III Section B     | 长篇阅读（信息匹配） | <a href="#">本题</a>     |
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# 2018年6月·第1套 英语四级阅读理解（四选一） 第1篇·46–50 题答案与解析

QUESTIONS & ANALYSIS • 阅读理解题和解析

## 阅读理解题和解析·46–50 题

本页 46–50 题的答案与逐题解析由懒笔记基于2018年6月·第1套 英语四级阅读理解（四选一）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 8 段原文（段首标 P1–P8 段号、逐段附中文翻译）；之后 5 道题逐题排列，每题英文题干与选项后紧接本题解析——题干与选项中译、答案、题型判定、题干拆句、定位句中英对照与逐选项对错归因。

真题卷第1套(2018-06) • 四级

Part III Section C (1)

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

### Passage One

Questions 46 and 50 are based on the following passage.

P1 Losing your ability to think and remember is pretty scary. We know the risk of dementia(痴呆症) increases with age. But if you have memory slips, you probably needn't worry. There are pretty clear differences between signs of dementia and age-related memory loss.

失去思考和记忆能力是相当可怕的。我们知道痴呆症的风险随着年龄增长而增加。但如果你有记忆力衰退的情况,你可能不必担心。痴呆症的迹象和与年龄相关的记忆力衰退之间存在相当明显的区别。

P2 After age 50, it's quite common to have trouble remembering the names of people, places and things quickly, says Dr. Kirk Daffner of Brigham and Women's Hospital in Boston.

波士顿Brigham and Women's Hospital的Kirk Daffner博士说,50岁以后,很难快速记起人名、地名和事物名称是很常见的。

P3 The brain ages just like the rest of the body. Certain parts shrink, especially areas in the brain that are important to learning, memory and planning. Changes in brain cells can affect communication between different regions of the brain. And blood flow can be reduced as blood vessels narrow.

大脑就像身体的其他部分一样会衰老。某些部分会萎缩,尤其是大脑中对学习、记忆和规划很重要的区域。脑细胞的变化会影响大脑不同区域之间的交流。而且随着血管变窄,血流量也会减少。

P4 Forgetting the name of an actor in a favorite movie, for example, is nothing to worry about. But if you forget the plot of the movie or don't remember even seeing it, that's far more concerning, Daffner

says.

Daffner说,例如,忘记一部最喜欢的电影中某个演员的名字没什么可担心的。但如果你忘记了电影的情节或者根本不记得看过它,那就更令人担忧了。

P5 When you forget entire experiences, he says, that's "a red flag that something more serious may be involved." Forgetting how to operate a familiar object like a microwave oven, or forgetting how to drive to the house of a friend you've visited many times before can also be signs of something going wrong.

他说,当你忘记整个经历时,那是"一个危险信号,表明可能涉及更严重的问题"。忘记如何操作像微波炉这样熟悉的物品,或者忘记如何开车去你多次拜访过的朋友家,也可能是出现问题的迹象。

P6 But even then, Daffner says, people shouldn't panic. There are many things that can cause confusion and memory loss, including health problems like temporary stoppage of breathing during sleep, high blood pressure, or depression, as well as medications(药物) like antidepressants.

但即使如此,Daffner说,人们也不应该恐慌。有很多东西会导致混乱和记忆力丧失,包括健康问题,如睡眠期间暂时停止呼吸、高血压或抑郁症,以及像抗抑郁药这样的药物。

P7 You don't have to figure this out on your own. Daffner suggests going to your doctor to check on medications, health problems and other issues that could be affecting memory. And the best defense against memory loss is to try to prevent it by building up your brain's cognitive(认知的) reserve, Daffner says.

你不必自己弄清楚这一点。Daffner建议去看医生,检查可能影响记忆的药物、健康问题和其他因素。Daffner说,对抗记忆力衰退的最佳防御是通过增强大脑的认知储备来尝试预防它。

P8 "Read books, go to movies, take on new hobbies or activities that force one to think in novel ways," he says. In other words, keep your brain busy and working. And also get physically active, because exercise is a known brain booster.

他说:"读书、看电影、培养新的爱好或迫使人以新颖方式思考的活动。"换句话说,让你的大脑保持忙碌和运转。同时也要进行体育锻炼,因为运动是一种已知的大脑促进剂。

## 题目与逐题解析

46. Why does the author say that one needn't be concerned about memory slips?

- A) Not all of them are symptoms of dementia.
- B) They occur only among certain groups of people.
- C) Not all of them are related to one's age.
- D) They are quite common among fifty-year-olds.

为什么作者说人们不必担心记忆失误?

- A) 并非所有记忆失误都是痴呆症的症状。 B) 记忆失误仅发生在特定人群中。
- C) 并非所有记忆失误都与年龄有关。 D) 记忆失误在五十岁的人中相当常见。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 Why does the author say that one needn't be concerned about memory slips 问的是作者给出的明确理由,不是让考生自己推,属于细节定位题。

**【拆句】** 主干是 Why does the author say that one needn't be concerned about memory slips, 宾语从句里 one needn't be concerned about memory slips 是 say 的内容; needn't 是含蓄否定, 等于 don't need to。问的是 say 这个动作的原因, 所以要回原文找作者给出的解释句, 而不是找 memory slips 的描述句。

**【定位】** We know the risk of dementia(痴呆症) increases with age. But if you have memory slips, you probably needn't worry. There are pretty clear differences between signs of dementia and age-related memory loss.

我们都知道痴呆风险随年龄增加。但如果你只是有些记忆“卡壳”, 多半不必担心。痴呆的征兆和年龄相关的记忆衰退之间, 区别相当清楚。

**【选项】** A) ✓ 正确

There are pretty clear differences between signs of dementia and age-related memory loss ↔

**Not all of them are symptoms of dementia**

预判“记忆卡壳未必是痴呆征兆”与 Not all of them are symptoms of dementia 语义等值, 且其他选项均无法从定位句直接推出。

B) 无中生有

They occur only among certain groups of people 用 only among certain groups 给 memory slips 强加了“特定人群专属”的限制, 原文未做任何人群限定。

C) 与原文相反

Not all of them are related to one's age 否定了 memory slips 与年龄的关联, 但 the risk of dementia increases with age 与 age-related memory loss 都把记忆问题与年龄强绑定, 方向相反。

D) 答非所问

They are quite common among fifty-year-olds 描述的是“常见性”, 对应 After age 50, it's quite common to have trouble remembering——但 Q46 问的是“为什么不必担心”的原因, “常见”是现象而非原因。

47. What happens as we become aged according to the passage?

- A) Our interaction skills deteriorate.
- B) Some parts of our brain stop functioning.
- C) Communication within our brain weakens.
- D) Our whole brain starts shrinking.

根据文章,随着我们年龄增长会发生什么?

- A) 我们的交往能力退化。 B) 我们大脑的某些部分停止运作。 C) 我们大脑内部的沟通减弱。
- D) 我们的整个大脑开始萎缩。

**【答案】** C (细节题)

**【判型】** What happens as we become aged according to the passage 末尾的 according to the passage 把答案锁在原文已写明的事实里, 属典型细节题。

【拆句】 What happens as we become aged according to the passage: 主句 What happens 是疑问主语+谓语; as we become aged 是时间状语从句, as=随着; according to the passage 是来源状语。整句结构简明, 无陷阱。

【定位】 The brain ages just like the rest of the body. Certain parts shrink, especially areas in the brain that are important to learning, memory and planning. Changes in brain cells can affect communication between different regions of the brain. And blood flow can be reduced as blood vessels narrow.

大脑会和身体其它部分一样变老。某些区域会萎缩, 尤其是对学习、记忆和规划重要的区域。脑细胞的变化会影响大脑不同区域之间的交流。血管变窄, 血流量也会减少。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

Our interaction skills deteriorate 谈的是“人际交往能力衰退”, 但 P3 全段讲的是大脑内部生理变化, 没有提及人际互动。

B) 过度推断

原文只说 Certain parts shrink (某些区域萎缩), 并未说“停止工作”。Some parts of our brain stop functioning 把“萎缩”夸大成了“停止运作”。

C) ✓ 正确

Changes in brain cells can affect communication between different regions of the brain ↔

**Communication within our brain weakens**

三条变化中只有第二条“脑细胞变化影响大脑各区域的 communication”在选项 C 中精确转述, Communication within our brain weakens 是它的同义改写。

D) 以偏概全

原文是 Certain parts shrink, 主语限定为“某些区域”; Our whole brain starts shrinking 偷换成“整个大脑都开始萎缩”, 把范围从 certain parts 放大到 whole brain。

48. Which memory-related symptom should people take seriously?

- A) Totally forgetting how to do one's daily routines.
- B) Inability to recall details of one's life experiences.
- C) Failure to remember the names of movies or actors.
- D) Occasionally confusing the addresses of one's friends.

人们应该认真对待哪种与记忆相关的症状?

- A) 完全忘记如何完成日常事务。
- B) 无法回忆起生活经历的细节。
- C) 记不起电影或演员的名字。
- D) 偶尔混淆朋友的地址。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 Which memory-related symptom should people take seriously 是 Which 选一型, 对应原文里作者列出的严重症状清单, 逐项核对即可, 不需要推断。

**【拆句】** Which memory-related symptom should people take seriously: Which 引导特殊疑问，疑问主语 Which memory-related symptom, should 是情态动词；take seriously 是动词短语，意为“严肃对待”。结构简单，关键在准确理解 take seriously=认真对待/视为危险信号。

**【定位】** When you forget entire experiences, he says, that's "a red flag that something more serious may be involved." Forgetting how to operate a familiar object like a microwave oven, or forgetting how to drive to the house of a friend you've visited many times before can also be signs of something going wrong.

他说，当你把整段经历都忘掉时，这就是“严重问题可能存在的危险信号”。忘了怎么用一個像微波炉这样熟悉的物件，或者忘了怎么开车去一个去过很多次的朋友家，这些都可能是出毛病的信号。

**【选项】** A) ✓ 正确

Forgetting how to operate a familiar object like a microwave oven, or forgetting how to drive to the house of a friend you've visited many times before

↔ **Totally forgetting how to do one's daily routines**

Totally forgetting how to do one's daily routines 把原文两个具体的日常动作（用微波炉、开车回常去的朋友家）抽象成 daily routines，覆盖度最完整，是预判的精确改写。

B) 偷换概念

原文是 forget entire experiences——忘掉整段经历；Inability to recall details of one's life experiences 把“整段经历”偷换成“经历中的细节”，方向恰好相反——忘掉细节是 P4 的“不必担心”，忘掉整段才是红旗。

C) 与原文相反

Failure to remember the names of movies or actors 对应 Forgetting the name of an actor in a favorite movie，但原文在 P4 明说这件事 is nothing to worry about，恰恰是“不严重”的代表，与题干 take seriously 极性相反。

D) 偷换概念

Occasionally confusing the addresses of one's friends 把原文 forgetting how to drive to the house of a friend you've visited many times before（完全忘了路）偷换成 confusing the addresses（搞混地址），且 occasionally（偶尔）削弱程度——红旗要的是“完全不记得”。

49. What should people do when signs of serious memory loss show up?

- A) Check the brain's cognitive reserve.
- B) Stop medications affecting memory.
- C) Turn to a professional for assistance.
- D) Exercise to improve their well-being.

当出现严重记忆丧失的迹象时,人们应该怎么做?

- A) 检查大脑的认知储备。 B) 停止服用影响记忆的药物。 C) 向专业人士寻求帮助。  
D) 通过锻炼改善健康状况。

**【答案】 C** (细节题)

**【判型】** What should people do when signs of serious memory loss show up 问的是作者明确给出的应对建议, 答案是原文 suggests 后的内容的同义替换。

**【拆句】** What should people do when signs of serious memory loss show up: 主句 What should people do 是特殊疑问; when signs of serious memory loss show up 是时间状语从句, show up=出现/显现。注意 show up 是熟词僻义, 不是“露面”而是“出现(症状)”。

**【定位】** You don't have to figure this out on your own. Daffner suggests going to your doctor to check on medications, health problems and other issues that could be affecting memory.

你不必自己琢磨。Daffner 建议去看医生, 让医生检查药物、健康问题以及其他可能影响记忆的因素。

**【选项】 A) 答非所问**

Check the brain's cognitive reserve 借用了 building up your brain's cognitive(认知的) reserve 的词面, 但原文说的是“建立”cognitive reserve 来 prevent, 不是“检查”它来应对已发生的严重信号; Q49 问的是“出现严重信号时该做什么”, 不是“如何预防”。

**B) 过度推断**

Stop medications affecting memory 把原文的 check on medications (让医生检查药物) 擅自升级成 stop medications (停掉药物) ——医生检查未必意味着停药, 是自作主张的过度推断。

**C) ✓ 正确**

going to your doctor to check on medications, health problems and other issues that could be affecting memory

↔ **Turn to a professional for assistance**

预判“去找医生帮忙”在选项里只有 Turn to a professional for assistance 用上位词 professional 概括了 doctor 这一具体角色, 其他三项都偏离了“求助医生”这一动作。

**D) 答非所问**

Exercise to improve their well-being 对应 get physically active 的预防建议, 但 Q49 问的是“严重信号出现时”该做什么——锻炼是长线预防, 不是应对突发严重信号。

50. What is Dr. Daffner's advice for combating memory loss?

- A) Having regular physical and mental checkups.
- B) Taking medicine that helps boost one's brain.
- C) Engaging in known memory repair activities.
- D) Staying active both physically and mentally.

**Daffner**博士对抗记忆丧失的建议是什么？

- A) 定期进行身体和心理检查。    B) 服用有助于增强大脑的药物。    C) 参与已知的记忆修复活动。  
D) 保持身体和心理上的活跃。

**【答案】 D** (细节题)

**【判型】** What is Dr. Daffner's advice for combating memory loss 问的是 Daffner 给出的明确建议，原文有现成引语，按细节核对即可。

**【拆句】** What is Dr. Daffner's advice for combating memory loss: 主干是 What is Dr. Daffner's advice; for combating memory loss 是介词短语作后置定语修饰 advice，表目的，相当于 advice on how to combat memory loss。combat 在此作动词=对抗、抗击。

**【定位】** And the best defense against memory loss is to try to prevent it by building up your brain's cognitive(认知的) reserve, Daffner says. "Read books, go to movies, take on new hobbies or activities that force one to think in novel ways," he says. In other words, keep your brain busy and working. And also get physically active, because exercise is a known brain booster.  
Daffner 说，对抗记忆衰退的最佳防御，就是通过建立大脑的“认知储备”来预防它。“读书、看电影、培养新的爱好或活动，让自己以新颖的方式思考。”换句话说，让大脑忙起来、动起来。同时也要让身体动起来，运动是公认的大脑助推器。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

Having regular physical and mental checkups 谈的是“定期身心检查”，原文 P7 让人在出问题时找医生 check on medications/health problems，但从未提到 regular（定期）做 checkup 这种预防性体检。

B) 与原文相反

Taking medicine that helps boost one's brain 让人“吃药健脑”，但原文 P6 提到 medications 反而是 memory loss 的潜在原因（medications like antidepressants）。原文不仅没建议吃药，反而暗示药物可能有害。

C) 无中生有

Engaging in known memory repair activities 提到 memory repair（修复记忆）这一概念，但原文从头到尾讲的是 prevent（预防）和 build up cognitive reserve（建储备），从未提及“修复已损失的记忆”。

D) ✓ 正确

keep your brain busy and working. And also get physically active ↔

**Staying active both physically and mentally**

the best defense against memory loss is to try to prevent it by building up your brain's cognitive(认知的) reserve

↔ **Staying active both physically and mentally**

四个选项里只有 Staying active both physically and mentally 同时覆盖了脑动与身动，其余三项要么只覆盖一面、要么偏离原文。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

## 6 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 even then, Daffner says, people shouldn't panic.

第6段，第1句

引述动词引出宾语从句是四六级和考研中常见的句式，插入语结构也较为典型。情态动词 "should" 的否定形式在建议类表达中频繁出现，这类结构在真题中有较高复用性。

You don't have to figure this out on your own.

第7段，第1句

简单句加情态结构的组合在考试中较为常见，"have to" 和短语动词 "figure out" 都是高频表达，具有一定代表性，但句式本身过于简单，不是复杂长难句的典型代表

"Read books, go to movies, take on new hobbies or activities that force one to think in novel ways," he says.

第8段，第1句

直接引语作宾语从句、祈使句并列、限制性定语从句修饰宾语都是四六级和考研常考句式，具有较高的代表性和复用价值；掌握后可应用于大量类似结构的真题句

In other words, keep your brain busy and working.

第8段，第2句

本句虽简单，但涵盖了祈使句的典型结构（省略主语 + 动词原形）和使役动词 "keep" 的宾语补足语用法（形容词和现在分词并列作宾补），适合练习识别宾补成分及祈使句特征，有一定训练价值。

Not all of them are symptoms of dementia.

第46题，A

主系表结构是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式，部分否定 "Not all" 也是高频考点，具备一定代表性，但因结构过于简单，无从句或复杂修饰，典型性中等。

Not all of them are related to one's age.

第46题，C

本句的主系表结构在英语中很常见，"be related to" 也是高频搭配，具有一定代表性。但句子整体过于简短简单，缺少从句、修饰语等考试中常见的复杂成分，作为四六级或考研真题典型句式的代表性中等偏下。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

## 本篇出现的 61 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。

**loss** B1

n. 丧失

本篇5次 · 真题 46 句

**affect** B1

v. 影响

本篇3次 · 真题 113 句

**sign** A1

n. 标志

本篇3次 · 真题 78 句

**symptom** B2

n. 症状

本篇2次 · 真题 25 句

**cognitive** C1

adj. 认知的

本篇2次 · 真题 24 句

**reserve** B1

v. 预订

本篇2次 · 真题 20 句

**shrink** B2

v. 缩小

本篇2次 · 真题 14 句

**physically** B1

adv. 身体上

本篇2次 · 真题 9 句

**slip** B1

v. 滑倒

本篇2次 · 真题 9 句

**author** A2

n. 作者

本篇1次 · 真题 244 句

**learning** A1

n. 学习

本篇1次 · 真题 120 句

**reduce** B1

v. 减少, 降低 (数量、大小、程度等)

本篇1次 · 真题 118 句

**risk** A2

n. 风险

本篇1次 · 真题 108 句

**physical** B1

adj. 身体的

本篇1次 · 真题 98 句

**according** B1

prep. 根据

本篇1次 · 真题 88 句

**mental** B1

adj. 精神的

本篇1次 · 真题 86 句

**issue**

B1

n. 问题

本篇1次·真题 83 句

**professional**

B1

adj. 专业的

本篇1次·真题 67 句

**involve**

B1

v. 包含

本篇1次·真题 65 句

**pressure**

B1

n. 心理压力

本篇1次·真题 63 句

**engage**

B2

v. 参与;从事

本篇1次·真题 57 句

**wrong**

A2

adj. 错误的

本篇1次·真题 54 句

**boost**

B2

v. 提高

本篇1次·真题 46 句

**function**

B1

n. 功能

本篇1次·真题 46 句

**detail**

B1

n. 细节

本篇1次·真题 45 句

**region**

B1

n. 地区

本篇1次·真题 45 句

**figure**

A2

n. 数字

本篇1次·真题 44 句

**failure**

B1

n. 失败

本篇1次·真题 41 句

**interaction**

B2

n. 相互作用

本篇1次·真题 40 句

**quickly**

A2

adv. 快速地

本篇1次·真题 38 句

**regular**

B1

adj. 经常的

本篇1次·真题 38 句

**occur**

B1

v. 发生, 出现

本篇1次·真题 36 句

**depression**

B2

n. 抑郁症

本篇1次·真题 31 句

**familiar**

B1

adj. 熟悉的

本篇1次·真题 28 句

**related**

B1

adj. 相关的

本篇1次·真题 28 句

**microwave**

B1

n. 微波炉

本篇1次·真题 25 句

**cell**

B1

n. 细胞

本篇1次·真题 23 句

**concerned**

B1

adj. 担心的

本篇1次·真题 23 句

**routine**

B1

n. 常规

本篇1次·真题 23 句

**entire**

B1

adj. 整个的

本篇1次·真题 19 句

**narrow**

B1

adj. 狭窄的

本篇1次·真题 19 句

**novel**

B1

n. 小说

本篇1次·真题 19 句

**seriously**

B1

adv. 严肃地

本篇1次·真题 19 句

**combat**

B2

n. 战斗

本篇1次·真题 18 句

**recall**

B2

v. 回忆起, 记起

本篇1次·真题 18 句

**operate**

B1

v. 运转

本篇1次·真题 15 句

**assistance**

B1

n. 帮助

本篇1次·真题 14 句

**defense**

B1

n. 防御

本篇1次·真题 13 句

**planning** B1

n. 规划

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

**totally** B1

adv. 完全地

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

**confusion** B2

n. 困惑

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

**flow** B1

v. 流动

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

**concerning** B2

prep. 关于

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

**panic** B1

n. 恐慌

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

**oven** A2

n. 烤箱

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

**temporary** B1

adj. 暂时的

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

**weaken** B2

v. 使变弱

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

**aged** B1

adj. 年老的;上了年纪的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

**confuse** B1

v. 使困惑

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

**deteriorate** C1

v. 恶化, 变坏

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

**inability** B2

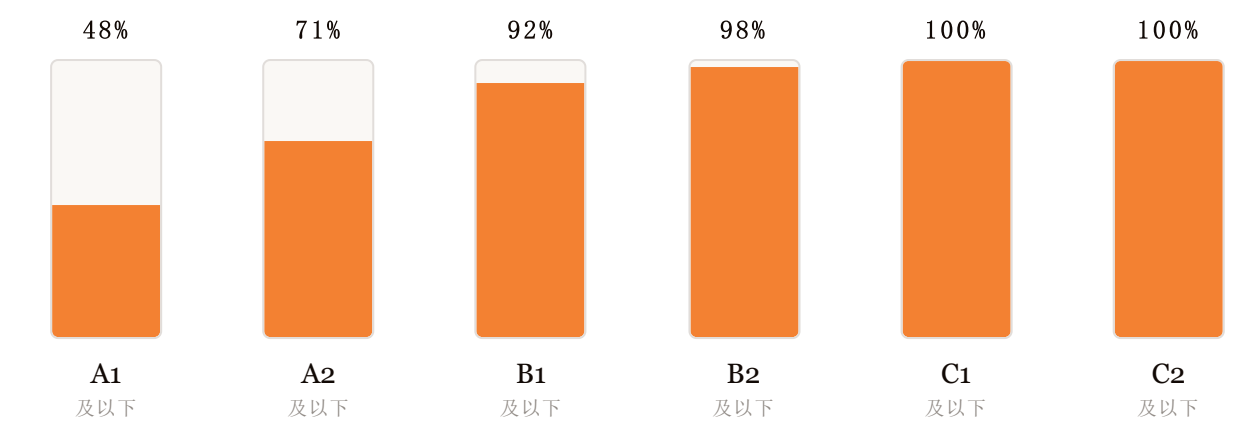
n. 无能力;不能

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

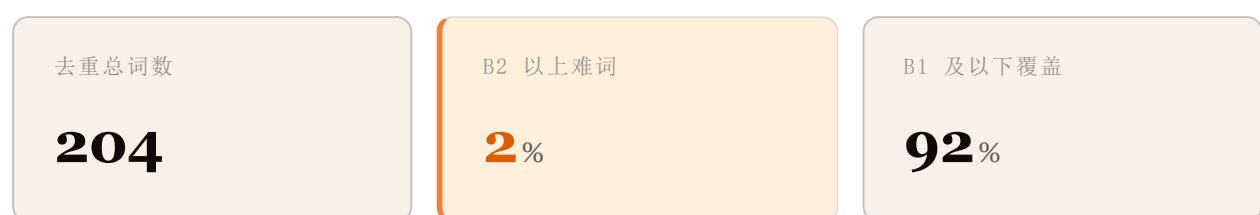
VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

## 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 4 个 · 约 2%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率 (CDF) · 数据为全文去重词 204 个 · 末柱为 100%



## 英语四级 2018年6月·第1套 · 全卷构成

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

# 2018年6月·第1套 英语四级阅读理解（四选一） 第2篇·51-55 题答案与解析

QUESTIONS & ANALYSIS • 阅读理解和解析

## 阅读理解和解析·51-55 题

本页 51-55 题的答案与逐题解析由懒笔记基于2018年6月·第1套 英语四级阅读理解（四选一）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 6 段原文（段首标 P1-P6 段号、逐段附中文翻译）；之后 5 道题逐题排列，每题英文题干与选项后紧接本题解析——题干与选项中译、答案、题型判定、题干拆句、定位句中英对照与逐选项对错归因。

真题卷第1套(2018-06) • 四级

Part III Section C (2)

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

### Passage Two

**Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.**

P1 A letter written by Charles Darwin in 1875 has been returned to the Smithsonian Institution Archives(档案馆) by the FBI after being stolen twice.

Charles Darwin于1875年写的一封信在被盗两次后,已由FBI归还给Smithsonian Institution Archives。

P2 "We realized in the mid-1970s that it was missing," says Effie Kapsalis, head of the Smithsonian Institution Archives. "It was noted as missing and likely taken by an intern(实习生), from what the FBI is telling us. Word got out that it was missing when someone asked to see the letter for research purposes," and the intern put the letter back. "The intern likely took the letter again once nobody was watching it."

Smithsonian Institution Archives负责人Effie Kapsalis说:"我们在20世纪70年代中期意识到它丢失了。根据FBI告诉我们的情况,它被记录为丢失,很可能是被一名实习生拿走的。当有人为了研究目的要求查看这封信时,消息传开了它丢失了,然后实习生把信放了回去。这名实习生很可能在无人看管时再次拿走了这封信。"

P3 Decades passed. Finally, the FBI received a tip that the stolen document was located very close to Washington, D.C. Their art crime team recovered the letter but were unable to press charges because

the time of limitations had ended. The FBI worked closely with the Archives to determine that the letter was both authentic and definitely Smithsonian's property.

几十年过去了。最后,FBI收到线报称被盗文件就在距离华盛顿特区很近的地方。他们的艺术品犯罪组找回了这封信,但由于诉讼时效已过而无法提起诉讼。FBI与Archives密切合作,确定这封信既是真品又确实是Smithsonian的财产。

P4 The letter was written by Darwin to thank an American geologist, Dr. Ferdinand Vandever Hayden, for sending him copies of his research into the geology of the region that would become Yellowstone National Park.

这封信是Darwin写来感谢美国地质学家Ferdinand Vandever Hayden博士寄给他关于后来成为Yellowstone National Park地区的地质研究副本的。

P5 The letter is in fairly good condition, in spite of being out of the care of trained museum staff for so long. "It was luckily in good shape," says Kapsalis, "and we just have to do some minor things in order to be able to unfold it. It has some glue on it that has colored it slightly, but nothing that will prevent us from using it. After it is repaired, we will take digital photos of it and that will be available online. One of our goals is to get items of high research value or interest to the public online."

尽管长期脱离训练有素的博物馆工作人员的照管,这封信的状况还算不错。Kapsalis说:"幸运的是它保存完好,我们只需要做一些小的处理就能将它展开。上面有一些胶水使它稍微变色了,但不会妨碍我们使用它。修复后,我们将对它进行数字拍照,并将在网上提供。我们的目标之一是将具有高研究价值或公众感兴趣的物品放到网上。"

P6 It would now be difficult for an intern, visitor or a thief to steal a document like this. "Archiving practices have changed greatly since the 1970s," says Kapsalis, "and we keep our high value documents in a safe that I don't even have access to."

现在实习生、访客或小偷要偷走这样的文件会很困难。Kapsalis说:"自20世纪70年代以来,档案保管做法发生了很大变化,我们将高价值文件保存在一个连我都无法进入的保险柜里。"

## 题目与逐题解析

51. What happened to Darwin's letter in the 1970s?

- A) It was recovered by the FBI.
- B) It was stolen more than once.
- C) It was put in the archives for research purposes.
- D) It was purchased by the Smithsonian Archives.

20世纪70年代达尔文的信件发生了什么?

- A) 它被FBI追回了。 B) 它不止一次被盗。 C) 它被放入档案馆用于研究目的。
- D) 它被Smithsonian档案馆购买了。

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 What happened to Darwin's letter in the 1970s? 用 what happened 直接问某时间点发生的具体事件。

【拆句】 What happened to Darwin's letter in the 1970s? 是 what 引导的特殊疑问句，主干 What happened to X in Y，结构平铺直叙，无陷阱。

【定位】 It was noted as missing and likely taken by an intern, from what the FBI is telling us. Word got out that it was missing when someone asked to see the letter for research purposes, and the intern put the letter back. The intern likely took the letter again once nobody was watching it.

据 FBI 所言，信件被记为遗失，很可能是一名实习生偷走了。当有人为研究目的索看这封信、消息传开时，实习生把信放了回去。实习生很可能又趁没人看管时再次把信拿走。

【选项】 A) 张冠李戴

FBI 找回信件是在 P3 描述的 Decades passed 之后，不是 in the 1970s；1970s 发生的是遗失，不是寻回。

B) ✓ 正确

The intern likely took the letter again once nobody was watching it ↔

**It was stolen more than once**

预判「两次被拿走」直接对应选项 B 的「被偷不止一次」，是定位句 again 一词的最直白同义改写。

C) 偷换概念

原文 asked to see the letter for research purposes 是有人因研究目的请求查阅，而不是档案馆「为研究目的」把信存放档案；存放档案是常规归档行为。

D) 无中生有

全文从未提及档案馆「购买」信件，原文只说信件 missing / stolen / recovered，不涉及 purchase。

52. What did the FBI do after the recovery of the letter?

- A) They proved its authenticity.
- B) They kept it in a special safe.
- C) They arrested the suspect immediately.
- D) They pressed criminal charges in vain.

**FBI在追回这封信后做了什么？**

- A) 他们证明了它的真实性。
- B) 他们把它保存在一个特殊的保险柜里。
- C) 他们立即逮捕了嫌疑人。
- D) 他们提起刑事诉讼但未成功。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 What did the FBI do after the recovery of the letter? 直接问 FBI 做了什么，是事实询问。

【拆句】 What did the FBI do after the recovery of the letter? 是 what 引导的一般疑问转特殊疑问，after + 名词短语 the recovery of the letter 作时间状语，结构清晰，无陷阱。

**【定位】** The FBI worked closely with the Archives to determine that the letter was both authentic and definitely Smithsonian's property.

FBI 与档案馆密切合作，确认这封信既是真品，也确凿无疑是 Smithsonian 的财产。

**【选项】** A) ✓ 正确

determine that the letter was both authentic ↔ **They proved its authenticity**

预判「鉴定真伪」直接对应 They proved its authenticity，名词化改写后语义完全等值。

B) 张冠李戴

把信件锁进保险箱的是档案馆 we keep our high value documents in a safe，不是 FBI；时间也是后续档案管理实践，不是 after the recovery。

C) 与原文相反

原文 unable to press charges because the time of limitations had ended 明确说因诉讼时效已过而无法起诉，选项却说「立即逮捕嫌疑人」，与原文事实相反。

D) 与原文相反

原文是 unable to press charges——根本没有提起指控；选项说 pressed criminal charges in vain（徒劳地提了诉）则承认了「有提起指控」，与原文事实冲突。

53. What is Darwin's letter about?

- A) The evolution of Yellowstone National Park.
- B) His cooperation with an American geologist.
- C) Some geological evidence supporting his theory.
- D) His acknowledgement of help from a professional.

达尔文的信件是关于什么的？

- A) 黄石国家公园的演化。 B) 他与一位美国地质学家的合作。 C) 一些支持他理论的地质学证据。
- D) 他对一位专业人士所提供帮助的感谢。

**【答案】** D （细节题）

**【判型】** What is Darwin's letter about? 问的是信件本身写了什么，原文有明确介绍句，不需要推断。

**【拆句】** What is Darwin's letter about? 是简单的 what about 结构，问主语的内容，无陷阱。

**【定位】** The letter was written by Darwin to thank an American geologist, Dr. Ferdinand Vandever Hayden, for sending him copies of his research into the geology of the region that would become Yellowstone National Park.

这封信是达尔文写来感谢一位美国地质学家——Ferdinand Vandever Hayden 博士——给他寄送了关于后来成为黄石国家公园那片区域的地质研究副本。

【选项】 A) 偷换概念

原文是 the region that would become Yellowstone National Park 的地质研究，不是「黄石公园的进化 (evolution)」；evolution 在原文中根本不指公园，是把达尔文身份 (进化论) 强行嫁接到公园上。

B) 无中生有

原文只说「达尔文写信感谢 Hayden 寄了研究副本」，是单向致谢，并未提到两人之间有任何合作关系 (cooperation)。

C) 偷换概念

原文 his research 中 his 指的是 Hayden 的研究 (黄石地区地质)，不是达尔文的进化论理论 (his theory)；选项偷换了 his 的指代。

D) ✓ 正确

to thank an American geologist ↔ **His acknowledgement of help from a professional**  
for sending him copies of his research ↔ **help from a professional**

预判「感谢地质学家寄研究资料」，对应选项 D「对专业人士帮助的致谢」——thank 等于 acknowledgement, geologist 等于 professional, sending research 等于 help, 三处合法替换全部到位。

54. What will the Smithsonian Institution Archives do with the letter according to Kapsalis?

- A) Reserve it for research purposes only.
- B) Turn it into an object of high interest.
- C) Keep it a permanent secret.
- D) Make it available online.

根据 Kapsalis 的说法, Smithsonian 学会档案馆将如何处理这封信?

- A) 仅将其保留用于研究目的。
- B) 将其变成一个备受关注的物品。
- C) 将其永久保密。
- D) 使其在网上可获取。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 What will the Smithsonian Institution Archives do with the letter according to Kapsalis? 询问具体的未来打算，可在 Kapsalis 引语里直接找到。

【拆句】 What will the Smithsonian Institution Archives do with the letter according to Kapsalis? 是 what 引导的一般将来时疑问句，do with 是固定搭配「处理 / 对待」，according to Kapsalis 作状语限定信息来源；考生若不识 do with 易误读为「用...做」。

【定位】 After it is repaired, we will take digital photos of it and that will be available online. One of our goals is to get items of high research value or interest to the public online.

信件修复之后，我们会给它拍数字照片，并放到网上。我们的目标之一是把研究价值高或公众感兴趣的物件搬到线上。

【选项】 A) 以偏概全

原文目标是把高研究价值或公众感兴趣的物件放到网上 high research value or interest to the public, 并不限定「仅供研究」; only 一词与原文 or interest to the public 的「或 / 也」对应不上。

B) 偷换概念

原文 items of high research value or interest to the public 中 high...value 是用于「挑选」放上网的物件标准, 不是「把信件变成 high-interest 物件」; 选项把「挑选标准」偷换成「对信件做的动作」。

C) 与原文相反

原文要把信件放到网上让公众查阅 (available online), 是公开行为; 选项却说「永久保密」, 与原文事实正相反。

D) ✓ 正确

that will be available online ↔ **Make it available online**

预判「上线公开」直接对应 Make it available online, available online 原词复现, 无悬念。

55. What has the past half century witnessed according to Kapsalis?

- A) Growing interest in rare art objects.
- B) Radical changes in archiving practices.
- C) Recovery of various missing documents.
- D) Increases in the value of museum exhibits.

根据 Kapsalis 的说法, 过去半个世纪见证了什么?

- A) 对稀有艺术品兴趣的增长。
- B) 档案管理实践的根本性变革。
- C) 各种遗失文献的追回。
- D) 博物馆展品价值的增加。

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 题干虽问「半个世纪发生了什么」看起来像总结, 但原文 Archiving practices have changed greatly since the 1970s 是 Kapsalis 直接给出的对应结论句, 仍按细节题做。

【拆句】 What has the past half century witnessed according to Kapsalis? 是 what 引导的现在完成时疑问句, 主语是 the past half century, 谓语 has witnessed; witness 此处不是「目击」而是「(某时期) 经历 / 发生」, 是熟词僻义考点。

【定位】 Archiving practices have changed greatly since the 1970s, says Kapsalis, and we keep our high value documents in a safe that I don't even have access to.

Kapsalis 说, 自 1970s 以来, 档案管理的做法已发生了巨大变化, 我们把高价值文件锁在连我自己都没有权限打开的保险箱里。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

全文未提及人们对稀有艺术品兴趣增长 (growing interest in rare art objects) , 只在 P3 提到 FBI 的 art crime team, 与「公众兴趣增长」无关。

B) ✓ 正确

Archiving practices have changed greatly since the 1970s ↔

Radical changes in archiving practices

预判「档案管理大变」与选项 B「档案管理实践的剧烈变化」完全等值, have changed greatly 与 radical changes 程度一致。

C) 以偏概全

原文只讲了达尔文这一封信的找回 recovered the letter, 并未说「过去半世纪发生了多份遗失文件的找回」; 选项 various missing documents 是把一份扩大成多份。

D) 无中生有

原文从未提及博物馆展品价值上涨 (increases in the value) , 只说信件本身在 high research value 上有研究价值, 但 high value 不等于 increases in value。

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。

Finally, the FBI received a tip that the stolen document was located very close to Washington, D.C.

第3段, 第2句

本句展示的 "名词 + that同位语从句" 结构是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式, 尤其在新闻报道类文本中常见。同位语从句用于解释抽象名词 (如tip、fact、news、idea等) 的内容, 是学术和正式英语的典型表达方式。掌握这种结构对理解长难句有很高的迁移价值。

The letter was written by Darwin to thank an American geologist, Dr. Ferdinand Vandever Hayden, for sending him copies of his research into the geology of the region that would become Yellowstone National Park.

第4段，第1句

本句成分丰富且层次清晰，适合训练多种成分的识别：主句包含主语、被动语态谓语、施动者状语（by Darwin）、目的状语（to thank 不定式短语），不定式短语内部又包含宾语、同位语（Dr. Ferdinand Vandever Hayden）、原因状语（for sending...）、定语从句（that would become...）；定语从句内部包含关系代词作主语、系动词谓语、表语。特别是被动语态、不定式作状语、同位语、定语从句这几个易错点集中出现，训练价值较高。

Turn it into an object of high interest.

第54题，B

涵盖宾语补足语这一重要成分。本句包含谓语、宾语、宾语补足语三种核心成分，其中宾语补足语（"into an object of high interest"）是学生容易与状语混淆的易错点，适合作为 "turn sth into sth" 结构的练习句。但成分种类相对单一，无定语从句、状语从句等复杂修饰，因此训练价值中等。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

## 本篇出现的 49 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。

**document** B1

n. 文件

本篇4次 · 真题 20 句

**missing** A2

adj. 找不到的

本篇4次 · 真题 16 句

**online** A2

adj. 在线的

本篇3次 · 真题 145 句

**institution** B2

n. 机构

本篇3次 · 真题 22 句

**would** A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇2次·真题 466 句

**likely** A2

adj. 很可能的

本篇2次·真题 224 句

**available** A2

adj. 可获得的

本篇2次·真题 48 句

**charge** B1

v. 收费

本篇2次·真题 42 句

**press** A2

v. 按, 压

本篇2次·真题 16 句

**recover** B1

v. 恢复健康

本篇2次·真题 13 句

**recovery** B2

n. 恢复

本篇2次·真题 9 句

**accord** C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本篇1次·真题 174 句

**support** A2

v. 支持

本篇1次·真题 118 句

**base** A2

n. 基础

本篇1次·真题 95 句

**according** B1

prep. 根据

本篇1次·真题 88 句

**access** B1

n. 进入

本篇1次·真题 83 句

**digital** B1

adj. 数字的

本篇1次·真题 75 句

**professional** B1

adj. 专业的

本篇1次·真题 67 句

**evidence** B1

n. 证据

本篇1次·真题 52 句

**various** B1

adj. 各种各样的

本篇1次·真题 52 句

**determine**

B2

v. 决定

本篇1次·真题 51 句

**realize**

B1

v. 意识到, 认识到

本篇1次·真题 50 句

**region**

B1

n. 地区

本篇1次·真题 45 句

**staff**

B1

n. 全体员工

本篇1次·真题 43 句

**item**

A2

n. 项目

本篇1次·真题 39 句

**purchase**

B1

v. 购买

本篇1次·真题 39 句

**finally**

A2

adv. 终于, 最终

本篇1次·真题 36 句

**rare**

B1

adj. 稀有的

本篇1次·真题 33 句

**theory**

B1

n. 理论

本篇1次·真题 31 句

**unable**

A2

adj. 不能的

本篇1次·真题 27 句

**definitely**

B1

adv. 肯定地

本篇1次·真题 25 句

**tip**

A2

n. 小费

本篇1次·真题 25 句

**crime**

A2

n. 犯罪行为

本篇1次·真题 22 句

**closely**

B1

adv. 紧密地

本篇1次·真题 21 句

**slightly**

B1

adv. 稍微, 略微, 轻微地

本篇1次·真题 21 句

**criminal**

B1

n. 罪犯

本篇1次·真题 20 句

**greatly** B1

adv. 非常

本篇1次·真题 20 句

**locate** B1

v. 找到,找出...的位置

本篇1次·真题 20 句

**reserve** B1

v. 预订

本篇1次·真题 20 句

**minor** B2

adj. 较小的

本篇1次·真题 19 句

**property** B1

n. 财产

本篇1次·真题 19 句

**suspect** B1

v. 怀疑

本篇1次·真题 13 句

**witness** B2

n. 目击者

本篇1次·真题 13 句

**permanent** B2

adj. 永久的

本篇1次·真题 11 句

**radical** B2

adj. 根本的

本篇1次·真题 11 句

**fairly** B1

adv. 相当

本篇1次·真题 10 句

**thief** A2

n. 小偷

本篇1次·真题 10 句

**exhibit** B2

v. 展览

本篇1次·真题 9 句

**authentic** B2

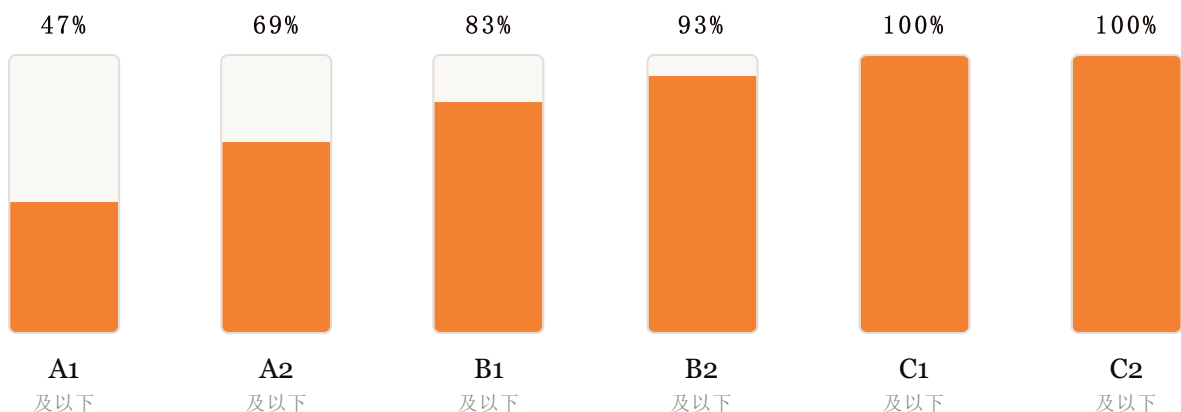
adj. 真实的

本篇1次·真题 8 句

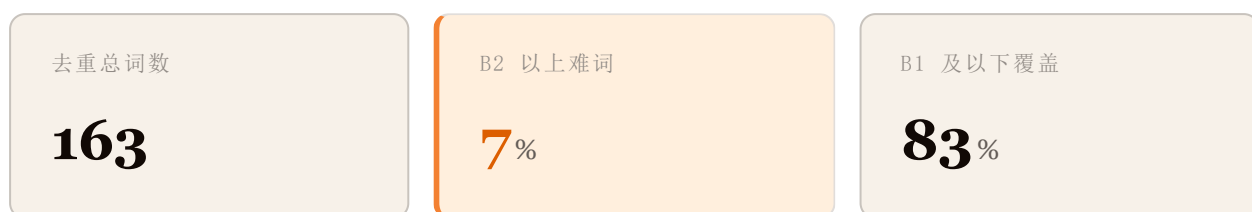
VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

## 全文 163 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **163** 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 11 个·约 7%。



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 163 个 · 末柱为 100%



## 英语四级 2018年6月·第1套 · 全卷构成

|                               |            |                        |
|-------------------------------|------------|------------------------|
| Part I                        | 写作         | <a href="#">题目解析 →</a> |
| Part II                       | 听力         | <a href="#">题目解析 →</a> |
| Part III Section A            | 完形填空（选词填空） | <a href="#">题目解析 →</a> |
| Part III Section B            | 长篇阅读（信息匹配） | <a href="#">题目解析 →</a> |
| Part III Section C (1)        | 阅读理解（四选一）  | <a href="#">题目解析 →</a> |
| <b>Part III Section C (2)</b> | 阅读理解（四选一）  | <a href="#">本题</a>     |
| Part IV                       | 汉译英（段落翻译）  | <a href="#">题目解析 →</a> |

# 2018年6月·第1套英语四级汉译英（段落翻译）·中国民航普及现状的客观介绍 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2018年6月·第1套 英语四级汉译英（段落翻译）原卷题干译审整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：Directions 与一整段中文原文连续排印——整段连排、无段落标记无题号，把它切成一句句翻译单元本身就是解题动作。卷面之后先给整篇参考英译定稿，再按自切句序逐句拆分：定英文主干、降级修饰成分、逐项落实语法点、句内定稿英译，答案直显。

### 真题卷第1套(2018-06) • 四级

Part IV

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to translate a passage from Chinese into English. You should write your answer on **Answer Sheet 2**.

过去，乘飞机出行对大多数中国人来说是难以想象的。如今，随着经济的发展和生活水平的提高，越来越多的中国人包括许多农民和外出务工人员都能乘飞机出行。他们可以乘飞机到达所有大城市，还有很多城市也在筹建机场。航空服务不断改进，而且经常会有廉价机票。近年来，节假日期间选择乘飞机外出旅游的人数在不断增加。

### 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。

In the past, it was unimaginable for most Chinese people to travel by air. Nowadays, with the development of the economy and the improvement of living standards, more and more Chinese people, including many farmers and migrant workers, can travel by air. They can reach all major cities by air, and many other cities are also planning to build airports. Meanwhile, air services are constantly improving, and discounted air tickets are often available. As a result, in recent years, the number of people who choose to travel by air during holidays has been increasing steadily.

## 【衔接】第 1 句与第 2 句之间：过去 vs 现在对照，靠 In the past / Nowadays 自然连接

原文 过去，乘飞机出行对大多数中国人来说是难以想象的。如今，随着经济的发展和水平的提高……是经典的「过去 vs 现在」对照结构。英文里 In the past 与 Nowadays 各自放在句首，已经形成天然对照，不必再额外加 however 或 but。两句通过时间副词的呼应自动产生转折语感，多加连接词反而显得刻意。

## 第 2 句与第 3 句之间：主语承接用 They 代词，避免重复

第 2 句末尾的主语是 more and more Chinese people, including many farmers and migrant workers, 第 3 句中文用了 他们 来承接。英文照样用代词 They 开头，自然衔接，不必重复 more and more Chinese people 这一长串。这是最基本的指代衔接，能让两句读起来连贯不啰嗦。

## 第 3 句与第 4 句之间：可补 Meanwhile / In addition 显隐含的并列推进

中文第 3 句讲「能去所有大城市 + 很多城市在筹建机场」，第 4 句紧接 航空服务不断改进，而且经常会有廉价机票 讲服务面的提升。两句是「除了硬件普及，软件也在提升」的并列推进关系，可在第 4 句句首补 Meanwhile 或 In addition / Moreover 显化这种递进，避免让读者觉得话题硬转。

## 第 4 句与第 5 句之间：用 As a result 显化因果链

第 4 句讲「服务改进 + 廉价机票」，第 5 句 近年来，节假日期间选择乘飞机外出旅游的人数在不断增加 是前文一系列原因（经济发展、机场普及、服务提升、机票便宜）共同导致的结果。可在第 5 句句首补 As a result 或 Consequently，把全篇隐含的「因→果」逻辑链显化出来——这是四级阅卷最看重的「整篇连贯」。

## 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】中国民航普及现状的客观介绍

全篇围绕「乘飞机出行」从过去到如今、再到近年的变化展开，整体是一段对中国民航普及现状的客观陈述：如今，随着经济的发展和水平的提高，越来越多的中国人包括许多农民和外出务工人员都能乘飞机出行 给出当下的事实，航空服务不断改进，而且经常会有廉价机票 描述当前的状态，语体是中性、说明性的社会现象介绍，不带主观议论。

### 【时态】一般现在时

全篇主体在陈述「现在的事实与现状」——如今，随着经济的发展和水平的提高，越来越多的中国人包括许多农民和外出务工人员都能乘飞机出行 与 航空服务不断改进，而且经常会有廉价机票 都是现在持续存在的状态，所以全篇主时态定为一般现在时；只在第一句回顾「过去」时用一般过去时（过去，乘飞机出行对大多数中国人来说是难以想象的），以及在末句讲「近年来一直在增加」的趋势时用现在进行时或现在完成进行时点出持续性，其余一律回指一般现在时。

## 【译法】外出务工人员

这是中国社会语境特有的文化负载词，指离开户籍地到城市打工的群体。统一译为 migrant workers——这是英语媒体描述中国此群体最通用、被国际接受的固定译法。全篇若再次出现，仍用此译，不要替换成 workers who go out to work 这种字对字的中式表达。原文出现处：外出务工人员。

## 廉价机票

「廉价机票」指票价低于正常水平的航空机票，统一译为 discounted air tickets（侧重「打折」）或 cheap flights / low-price air tickets。本篇采用 discounted air tickets，更贴合「经常会有」这种带有促销意味的语境。全篇只用这一种译法，避免一会儿 cheap tickets、一会儿 low-cost tickets。原文出现处：廉价机票。

## 乘飞机出行

全篇反复出现的核心动作，乘飞机出行对大多数中国人来说是难以想象的 与 越来越多的中国人……都能乘飞机出行 都用到。统一译为 travel by air 或 travel by plane / take a plane to travel；本篇主用 travel by air（书面、地道、对应「航空出行」），全篇保持一致，不要时而 take planes 时而 fly。

1. 过去，乘飞机出行对大多数中国人来说是难以想象的。

### 【主干】用 it 代替「乘飞机出行」做形式主语（主语策略：形式主语it）

中文主语「乘飞机出行」是一个动作性短语，直接译成 Traveling by air was unimaginable... 也通，但更地道、更符合英文习惯的做法是用形式主语 it：It was unimaginable for most Chinese to travel by air. 主干就是 It was unimaginable, for most Chinese 是介词短语状语，to travel by air 是真正主语。原文依据：乘飞机出行对大多数中国人来说是难以想象的。

### 【降级】时间状语前置 + for 介词短语接收对象

本句结构简洁，主要做两件事：把 过去 译成 In the past 放句首作时间状语，把 对大多数中国人来说 译成 for most Chinese 紧跟形容词 unimaginable 之后——这是 unimaginable / difficult / easy 这类形容词搭 for sb 的固定用法。无需切成多个分句。

### 【语法】时态

本句偏离全篇「一般现在时」基调，因为 过去 明确指向过去，所以用 was（一般过去时）。这是全篇唯一明确的过去时间点，后面回到现在的事实就要切回一般现在时。

### 单复数

「大多数中国人」译成 most Chinese 时，Chinese 作复数名词不加 s（Chinese 单复数同形），但也可写成 most Chinese people，更直白安全。本句选 most Chinese people，避免裸用 Chinese 让阅卷老师误判为漏写复数。

### 形容词搭配

unimaginable 的固定搭配是 unimaginable for sb to do sth，不要写成 unimaginable to most Chinese 或 unimaginable that most Chinese travel by air——后者结构虽然不算错，但远不如 for sb 简洁。

### 【译文】In the past, it was unimaginable for most Chinese people to travel by air.

2. 如今，随着经济的发展和水平的提高，越来越多的中国人包括许多农民和外出务工人员都能乘飞机出行。

**【主干】「越来越多的中国人」直接作主语**（主语策略：原句主语）

中文已给出明确主语 越来越多的中国人，直接译成 more and more Chinese people 作主语，谓语动词是「能乘飞机出行」→ can travel by air。主干就是 more and more Chinese people can travel by air，其余成分都是修饰语，要降级处理。

**【降级】把三层修饰各自降级安放**

本句修饰成分多，要做三处降级：① 如今 → Nowadays / Today，放句首时间状语；② 随着经济的发展和水平的提高 → With the development of the economy and the improvement of living standards，用 with 引导介词短语作伴随状语，避免拆成两个独立分句；③ 包括许多农民和外出务工人员 → including many farmers and migrant workers，用 including 引导的现在分词短语作 Chinese people 的后置定语，紧跟主语之后。这样主干 more and more Chinese people can travel by air 干净不被打散，三层修饰各归其位。

**【语法】时态**

回指全篇基调用一般现在时（can travel）。如今 明确指向「现在」，跟基调一致。

**单复数**

more and more Chinese people（复数）、farmers、migrant workers 都是复数；谓语 can 不变形，但若换成实义动词 travel 也必须用复数原形 travel（不加 s）。「经济」the economy 用定冠词 the 特指。

**介词搭配**

「随着 X」固定用 with X，不要用 along with the development（虽不算错但啰嗦）；「包括 Y」用 including Y 作伴随，不要用 include 作谓语动词另起一句。「生活水平的提高」the improvement of living standards 中 living standards 习惯用复数（生活有多个方面的水平）。

**冠词**

「经济」特指中国经济，用 the economy；「生活水平」泛指人们的生活水平，用零冠词 living standards 即可，不用加 the。

**【译文】** Nowadays, with the development of the economy and the improvement of living standards, more and more Chinese people, including many farmers and migrant workers, can travel by air.

3. 他们可以乘飞机到达所有大城市，还有很多城市也在筹建机场。

**【主干】前后两个分句各自一个主语**（主语策略：原句主语）

本句是中文典型的「逗号粘连」型并列：前半句主语是 他们（承接上句的「越来越多的中国人」）→ They can reach all major cities by air；后半句主语是 很多城市 → many other cities are also planning to build airports。两句话各有各的主语，不能强行用一个主语贯穿，需要在英文里用 and 或分号显式连接成并列句，或干脆拆成两句。

**【降级】「乘飞机到达」用 by air 状语，「也在筹建」用现在进行时**

前半句 乘飞机到达所有大城市 → reach all major cities by air, 把「乘飞机」降级成 by air 介词短语作方式状语；后半句 很多城市也在筹建机场 → many other cities are planning to build airports, 「在筹建」用现在进行时 are planning 强调正在进行中的动作，「筹建」拆成 plan to build 两个动词。两句之间用 and 连接，形成并列。

**【语法】时态**

前半句 can reach 用一般现在时（情态动词 can + 原形），后半句「也在筹建」用现在进行时 are planning to build 强调当下正在筹划中，符合中文「在筹建」的进行体含义。

**用词区分**

「很多城市」译成 many other cities 而不是 many cities, 加 other 是为了强调「除了已经有机场的大城市之外，另一些城市」，避免与前半句的 all major cities 在范围上重叠。

**介词搭配**

「乘飞机」固定用 by air, 不加冠词；不要写成 by the air / by a plane。「到达 X」用 reach X（及物，无介词）或 arrive at X, 本句 reach all major cities 最简洁。

**冠词与单复数**

all major cities 复数无冠词；airports 复数无冠词，因为「很多城市」每个城市都在建（各自一个），整体是复数概念。

**【译文】** They can reach all major cities by air, and many other cities are also planning to build airports.

**4. 航空服务不断改进，而且经常会有廉价机票。**

**【主干】前半句主语 air services，后半句换主语并用 there be（主语策略：原句主语）**

前半句 航空服务不断改进 主语清楚 → Air services are constantly improving；后半句 经常会有廉价机票 中文用「有」字句，无明确主语，是典型的「存在句」——英文标准对应 there be 句型：there are often discounted air tickets。

**【降级】两个分句用 and 并列，副词修饰到位**

不断 → constantly 作副词修饰 improving；经常 → often 作副词修饰 are；而且 → and 显式连接两个分句。前半句用现在进行时 are constantly improving 强调持续进行的状态，后半句用 there be 句型 + often 表示频次。

## 【语法】时态

前半句「不断改进」用现在进行时 are improving, 更能体现「正在持续改进」的动态过程; 后半句「经常会有」用一般现在时 there are often, 体现常态频次。两个时态各司其职, 回指基调时态。

## 单复数

「航空服务」译成 air services 用复数 (涵盖多种服务), 相应谓语用 are; 「廉价机票」discounted air tickets 复数, there are 而不是 there is。

## 用词

「改进」用 improve (自动词, 主语本身在改进) 而不是 be improved (被动) ——本句强调服务自身在持续变好, 自动词更地道。「廉价机票」沿用 glossary 定的 discounted air tickets, 全篇统一。

**【译文】 Air services are constantly improving, and discounted air tickets are often available.**

5. 近年来, 节假日期间选择乘飞机外出旅游的人数在不断增加。

**【主干】「人数」作主语, 「增加」作谓语** (主语策略: 原句主语)

中文主干提炼为「人数.....在不断增加」→ 主语 the number of people, 谓语 is increasing / has been increasing。其余 近年来、节假日期间、选择乘飞机外出旅游的 都是修饰成分, 要降级。

**【降级】「近年来」与「节假日期间」两层状语 + 定语从句降级修饰**

三处降级: ① 近年来 → In recent years, 时间状语放句首, 提示用现在完成进行时; ② 节假日期间 → during holidays, 介词短语状语, 可放 travel 之后; ③ 选择乘飞机外出旅游的 (人数) → who choose to travel by air during holidays, 用定语从句作 people 的后置定语, 避免把一长串修饰前置堆在 the number 之前。最终主干 The number of people...has been increasing 干净挺立。

## 【语法】时态

近年来 + 在不断增加 这两个信号点组合, 强烈指向现在完成进行时 has been increasing——表示「从过去某时刻持续到现在并仍在继续」的动作, 比一般现在时 increases 或现在进行时 is increasing 更精准。这是本篇时态判断最关键的一处, 也是最能体现英文时态精度的地方。

## 主谓一致

the number of people 整体作主语时, 中心词是 the number (单数), 谓语用单数 has been increasing, 不要被 of people 带偏写成 have been。这是经典考点: the number of + 复数名词, 谓语用单数; 而 a number of + 复数名词, 谓语用复数。

## 用词区分

「节假日」用 holidays (复数泛指各类节假日), 不要写成 the holiday; 「外出旅游」用 travel (不及物, 本身含「出行」义), 不要画蛇添足写成 go out to travel 或 travel out。

## 冠词

the number of people 必须加 the (特指「这个人数」); in recent years 复数无冠词, 是固定搭配。

**【译文】** In recent years, the number of people who choose to travel by air during holidays has been increasing steadily.

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