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四级 · 真题卷第2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 writing 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) Annoyed.
B) Scared.
C) Confused.
D) Offended.
2. A) It crawled over the woman's hands.
B) It wound up on the steering wheel.
C) It was killed by the police on the spot.
D) It was covered with large scales.

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

3. A) A study of the fast-food service.
B) Fast food customer satisfaction.
C) McDonald's new business strategies.
D) Competition in the fast-food industry.
4. A) Customers' higher demands.
B) The inefficiency of employees.
C) Increased variety of products.
D) The rising number of customers.

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

5. A) International treaties regarding space travel programs.
B) Legal issues involved in commercial space exploration.
C) U.S. government's approval of private space missions.
D) Competition among public and private space companies.
6. A) Deliver scientific equipment to the moon.
B) Approve a new mission to travel into outer space.
C) Work with federal agencies on space programs.
D) Launch a manned spacecraft to Mars.
7. A) It is significant.
B) It is promising.
C) It is unpredictable.
D) It is unprofitable.

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) Visiting her family in Thailand.
B) Showing friends around Phuket.
C) Swimming around a Thai island.
D) Lying in the sun on a Thai beach.
9. A) She visited a Thai orphanage.
B) She met a Thai girl's parents.
C) She learned some Thai words.
D) She sunbathed on a Thai beach.
10. A) His class will start in a minute.
B) He has got an incoming phone call.
C) Someone is knocking at his door.
D) His phone is running out of power.
11. A) He is interested in Thai artworks.
B) He is going to open a souvenir shop.
C) He collects things from different countries.
D) He wants to know more about Thai culture.

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

12. A) Buying some fitness equipment for the new gym.
B) Opening a gym and becoming personal trainers.
C) Signing up for a weight-loss course.
D) Trying out a new gym in town.
13. A) Professional personal training.
B) Free exercise for the first week.
C) A discount for a half-year membership.
D) Additional benefits for young couples.
14. A) The safety of weight-lifting.
B) The high membership fee.
C) The renewal of his membership.
D) The operation of fitness equipment.
15. A) She wants her invitation renewed.
B) She used to do 200 sit-ups every day.
C) She knows the basics of weight-lifting.
D) She used to be the gym's personal trainer.

Section C

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

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

16. A) They tend to be nervous during interviews.
B) They often apply for a number of positions.
C) They worry about the results of their applications.
D) They search extensively for employers' information.
17. A) Get better organized.
B) Edit their references.
C) Find better-paid jobs.
D) Analyze the searching process.
18. A) Provide their data in detail.
B) Personalize each application.
C) Make use of better search engines.
D) Apply for more promising positions.

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

19. A) If kids did not like school, real learning would not take place.
B) If not forced to go to school, kids would be out in the streets.
C) If schools stayed the way they are, parents were sure to protest.
D) If teaching failed to improve, kids would stay away from school.
20. A) Allow them to play interesting games in class.
B) Try to stir up their interest in lab experiments.
C) Let them stay home and learn from their parents.
D) Design activities they now enjoy doing on holidays.
21. A) Allow kids to learn at their own pace.
B) Encourage kids to learn from each other.
C) Organize kids into various interest groups.
D) Take kids out of school to learn at first hand.

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

22. A) It is especially popular in Florida and Alaska.
B) It is a major social activity among the young.
C) It is seen almost anywhere and on any occasion.
D) It is even more expressive than the written word.
23. A) It is located in a big city in Iowa.
B) It is really marvelous to look at.
C) It offers free dance classes to seniors.
D) It offers people a chance to socialize.
24. A) Their state of mind improved.
B) They became better dancers.
C) They enjoyed better health.
D) Their relationship strengthened.
25. A) It is fun.
B) It is life.
C) It is exhausting.
D) It is rhythmical.

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.

Since the 1940s, southern California has had a reputation for smog. Things are not as bad as they once were but, according to the American Lung Association, Los Angeles is still the worst city in the United States for levels of 26 . Gazing down on the city from the Getty Center, an art museum in the Santa Monica Mountains, one would find the view of the Pacific Ocean blurred by the haze(霾). Nor is the state's bad air 27 to its south. Fresno, in the central valley, comes top of the list in America for year-round pollution. Residents' hearts and lungs are affected as a 28 .

All of which, combined with California's reputation as the home of technological 29 , makes the place ideal for developing and testing systems designed to monitor pollution in 30 . And that is just what Aclima, a new firm in San Francisco, has been doing over the past few months. It has been trying out monitoring stations that are 31 to yield minute-to-minute maps of 32 air pollution. Such stations will also be able to keep an eye on what is happening inside buildings, including offices.

To this end, Aclima has been 33 with Google's Street View system. Davida Herzl, Aclima's boss, says they have revealed pollution highs on days when San Francisco's transit workers went on strike and the city's 34 were forced to use their cars. Conversely, "cycle to work" days have done their job by 35 pollution lows.

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| A) assisted | I) inhabitants |
| B) collaborating | J) innovation |
| C) consequence | K) intended |
| D) consumers | L) outdoor |
| E) creating | M) pollutants |
| F) detail | N) restricted |
| G) domestic | O) sum |
| H) frequently | |

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**.

As Tourists Crowd Out Locals, Venice Faces 'Endangered' List

- A) On a recent fall morning, a large crowd blocked the steps at one of Venice's main tourist sites, the Rialto Bridge. The Rialto Bridge is one of the four bridges spanning the Grand Canal. It is the oldest bridge across the canal, and was the dividing line between the districts of San Marco and San Polo. But on this day, there was a twist: it was filled with Venetians, not tourists.
- B) "People are cheering and holding their carts in the air," says Giovanni Giorgio, who helped organize the march with a grass-roots organization called Generazione '90. The carts he refers to are small shopping carts—the symbol of a true Venetian. "It started as a joke," he says with a laugh. "The idea was to put blades on the wheels! You know? Like Ben Hur. Precisely like that, you just go around and run people down."

- C) Venice is one of the hottest tourist destinations in the world. But that's a problem. Up to 90,000 tourists crowd its streets and canals every day—far outnumbering the 55,000 permanent residents. The tourist increase is one key reason the city's population is down from 175,000 in the 1950s. The outnumbered Venetians have been steadily fleeing. And those who stick around are tired of living in a place where they can't even get to the market without swimming through a sea of picture-snapping tourists. Imagine, navigating through 50,000 people while on the way to school or to work.
- D) Laura Chigi, a grandmother at the march, says the local and national governments have failed to do anything about the crowds for decades, because they're only interested in tourism—the primary industry in Venice, worth more than \$3 billion in 2015. "Venice is a cash cow," she says, "and everyone wants a piece."
- E) Just beyond St. Mark's Square, a cruise ship passes, one of hundreds every year that appear over their medieval(中世纪的) surroundings. Their massive wake creates waves at the bottom of the sea, weakening the foundations of the centuries-old buildings themselves. "Every time I see a cruise ship, I feel sad," Chigi says. "You see the mud it drags; the destruction it leaves in its wake? That hurts the ancient wooden poles holding up the city underwater. One day we'll see Venice break down."
- F) For a time, UNESCO, the cultural wing of the United Nations, seemed to agree. Two years ago, it put Italy on notice, saying the government was not protecting Venice. UNESCO considers the entire city a World Heritage Site, a great honor that means Venice, at the cultural level, belongs to all of the world's people. In 2014, UNESCO gave Italy two years to manage Venice's flourishing tourism or the city would be placed on another list—World Heritage In Danger, joining such sites as Aleppo and Palmyra, destroyed by the war in Syria.
- G) Venice's deadline passed with barely a murmur(嘟囔) this summer, just as UNESCO was meeting in Istanbul. Only one representative, Jad Tabet from Lebanon, tried to raise the issue. "For several years, the situation of heritage in Venice has been worsening, and it has now reached a dramatic situation," Tabet told UNESCO. "We have to act quickly—there is not a moment to waste."
- H) But UNESCO didn't even hold a vote. "It's been postponed until 2017," says Anna Somers, the founder and CEO of The Art Newspaper and the former head of Venice in Peril, a group devoted to restoring Venetian art. She says the main reason the U.N. cultural organization didn't vote to declare Venice a World Heritage Site In Danger is because UNESCO has become "intensely politicized. There would have been some back-room negotiations."
- I) Italy boasts more UNESCO World Heritage Sites than any other country in the world, granting it considerable power and influence within the organization. The former head of the UNESCO World Heritage Centre, which oversees heritage sites, is Francesco Bandarin, a Venetian who now serves as UNESCO's assistant director-general for culture.
- J) Earlier this year, Italy signed an accord with UNESCO to establish a task force of police art detectives and archaeologists(考古学家) to protect cultural heritage from natural disasters and terror groups, such as ISIS. The accord underlined Italy's global reputation as a good steward of art and culture.
- K) But adding Venice to the UNESCO endangered list—which is dominated by sites in developing and conflict-ridden countries—would be an international embarrassment, and could even hurt Italy's profitable tourism industry. The Italian Culture Ministry says it is unaware of any government efforts to pressure UNESCO. As for the organization itself, it declined a request for an interview.

- L) The city's current mayor, Luigi Brugnaro, has ridiculed UNESCO and told it to mind its own business, while continuing to support the cruise ship industry, which employs 5,000 Venice residents.
- M) As for Venetians, they're beyond frustrated and hoping for a solution soon. "It's a nightmare for me. Some situations are really difficult with tourists around," says Giorgio as he navigates around a swelling crowd at the Rialto Bridge. "There are just so many of them. They never know where they are going, and do not walk in an orderly manner. Navigating the streets can be exhausting."
- N) Then it hits him: This crowd isn't made up of tourists. They're Venetians. Giorgio says he's never experienced the Rialto Bridge this way in all his 22 years. "For once, we are the ones who are blocking the traffic," he says delightedly. "It feels unreal. It feels like we're some form of endangered species. It's just nice. The feeling is just pure." But, he worries, if tourism isn't managed and his fellow locals continue to move to the mainland, his generation might be the last who can call themselves native Venetians.
36. The passing cruise ships will undermine the foundations of the ancient buildings in Venice.
37. The Italian government has just reached an agreement with UNESCO to take measures to protect its cultural heritage.
38. The heritage situation in Venice has been deteriorating in the past few years.
39. The decrease in the number of permanent residents in Venice is mainly due to the increase of tourists.
40. If tourism gets out of control, native Venetians may desert the city altogether one day.
41. UNESCO urged the Italian government to undertake its responsibility to protect Venice.
42. The participants in the Venetian march used shopping carts to show they were 100% local residents.
43. Ignoring UNESCO's warning, the mayor of Venice maintains his support of the city's tourism industry.
44. One woman says that for decades the Italian government and local authorities have only focused on the revenues from tourism.
45. UNESCO has not yet decided to put Venice on the list of World Heritage Sites In Danger.

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.

Living in an urban area with green spaces has a long-lasting positive impact on people's mental well-being, a study has suggested. UK researchers found moving to a green space had a sustained positive effect, unlike pay rises or promotions, which only provided a short-term boost. Co-author Mathew White, from the University of Exeter, UK, explained that the study showed people living in greener urban areas were displaying fewer signs of depression or anxiety. "There could be a number of reasons," he said, "for example, people do many things to make themselves happier: they strive for promotion or pay rises, or they get married. But the trouble with those things is that within six months to a year, people are back to their original baseline levels of well-being. So,

these things are not sustainable; they don't make us happy in the long term. We found that for some lottery(彩票) winners who had won more than £500,000 the positive effect was definitely there, but after six months to a year, they were back to the baseline."

Dr. White said his team wanted to see whether living in greener urban areas had a lasting positive effect on people's sense of well-being or whether the effect also disappeared after a period of time. To do this, the team used data from the British Household Panel Survey compiled by the University of Essex.

Explaining what the data revealed, he said: "What you see is that even after three years, mental health is still better, which is unlike many other things that we think will make us happy." He observed that people living in green spaces were less stressed, and less stressed people made more sensible decisions and communicated better.

With a growing body of evidence establishing a link between urban green spaces and a positive impact on human well-being, Dr. White said, "There's growing interest among public policy officials, but the trouble is who funds it. What we really need at a policy level is to decide where the money will come from to help support good quality local green spaces."

46. According to one study, what do green spaces do to people?
- A) Improve their work efficiency.
 - B) Add to their sustained happiness.
 - C) Help them build a positive attitude towards life.
 - D) Lessen their concerns about material well-being.
47. What does Dr. White say people usually do to make themselves happier?
- A) Earn more money.
 - B) Settle in an urban area.
 - C) Gain fame and popularity.
 - D) Live in a green environment.
48. What does Dr. White try to find out about living in a greener urban area?
- A) How it affects different people.
 - B) How strong its positive effect is.
 - C) How long its positive effect lasts.
 - D) How it benefits people physically.
49. What did Dr. White's research reveal about people living in a green environment?
- A) Their stress was more apparent than real.
 - B) Their decisions required less deliberation.
 - C) Their memories were greatly strengthened.
 - D) Their communication with others improved.

50. According to Dr. White, what should the government do to build more green spaces in cities?

- A) Find financial support.
- B) Improve urban planning.
- C) Involve local residents in the effort.
- D) Raise public awareness of the issue.

Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

You probably know about the Titanic, but it was actually just one of three state-of-the-art(先进的) ocean ships back in the day. The Olympic class ships were built by the Harland & Wolff ship makers in Northern Ireland for the White Star Line company. The Olympic class included the Olympic, the Britannic and the Titanic. What you may not know is that the Titanic wasn't even the flagship of this class. All in all, the Olympic class ships were marvels of sea engineering, but they seemed cursed to suffer disastrous fates.

The Olympic launched first in 1910, followed by the Titanic in 1911, and lastly the Britannic in 1914. The ships had nine decks, and White Star Line decided to focus on making them the most luxurious ships on the water.

Stretching 269.13 meters, the Olympic class ships were wonders of naval technology, and everyone thought that they would continue to be so for quite some time. However, all suffered terrible accidents on the open seas. The Olympic got wrecked before the Titanic did, but it was the only one to survive and maintain a successful career of 24 years. The Titanic was the first to sink after famously hitting a huge iceberg in 1912. Following this disaster, the Britannic hit a naval mine in 1916 and subsequently sank as well.

Each ship was coal-powered by several boilers constantly kept running by exhausted crews below deck. Most recognizable of the ship designs are the ship's smoke stacks, but the fourth stack was actually just artistic in nature and served no functional purpose. While two of these ships sank, they were all designed with double hulls(船体) believed to make them "unsinkable", perhaps a mistaken idea that led to the Titanic's and the Britannic's tragic end.

The Olympic suffered two crashes with other ships and went on to serve as a hospital ship and troop transport in World War I. Eventually, she was taken out of service in 1935, ending the era of the luxurious Olympic class ocean liners.

51. What does the passage say about the three Olympic class ships?

- A) They performed marvellously on the sea.
- B) They could all break the ice in their way.
- C) They all experienced terrible misfortunes.
- D) They were models of modern engineering.

52. What did White Star Line have in mind when it purchased the three ships?

- A) Their capacity of sailing across all waters.
- B) The utmost comfort passengers could enjoy.
- C) Their ability to survive disasters of any kind.
- D) The long voyages they were able to undertake.

53. What is said about the fourth stack of the ships?
- A) It was a mere piece of decoration.
 - B) It was the work of a famous artist.
 - C) It was designed to let out extra smoke.
 - D) It was easily identifiable from afar.
54. What might have led to the tragic end of the Titanic and the Britannic?
- A) Their unscientific designs.
 - B) Their captains' misjudgment.
 - C) The assumption that they were built with the latest technology.
 - D) The belief that they could never sink with a double-layer body.
55. What happened to the ship Olympic in the end?
- A) She was used to carry troops.
 - B) She was sunk in World War I.
 - C) She was converted into a hospital ship.
 - D) She was retired after her naval service.

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**.

公交车曾是中国人出行的主要交通工具。近年来，由于私家车数量不断增多，城市的交通问题越来越严重。许多城市为了鼓励更多人乘坐公交车出行，一直在努力改善公交车的服务质量。车辆的设施不断更新，车速也有了显著提高。然而，公交车的票价却依然相当低廉。现在，在大多数城市，许多当地老年市民都可以免费乘坐公交车。

2018年6月·第2套英语四级写作·题目、范文与解析

PROMPT & MODEL ESSAY • 写作题和范文

写作题和范文

本页写作题面、参考范文与逐段解析由懒笔记基于2018年6月·第2套 英语四级写作原卷整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：完整写作要求（Directions，含主题、文体、词数与署名约束）连续排印。写作是生产性任务、无 ABCD 标准答案——题面即整道题；卷面下方直接给出满足全部硬约束的参考范文、整篇中译与逐段拆解。

真题卷第2套(2018-06) • 四级

Part I

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

【参考范文·152词】 写作无唯一标准答案，以下为达标示范

The ability to write well is far more valuable than many students assume. In both academic study and the workplace, clear writing allows us to express ideas precisely, persuade others and record our thoughts for the future. A person who writes poorly may have brilliant ideas yet fail to make them understood, while a skilled writer turns thoughts into influence.

Fortunately, writing ability can be cultivated through steady effort. First, extensive reading is essential, for it supplies us with rich vocabulary and good models to imitate. Besides, we should keep a daily habit of writing, since only regular practice can turn knowledge into skill. Moreover, actively seeking feedback and revising our drafts helps us notice mistakes we would otherwise repeat.

In short, writing ability is a lifelong asset that rewards those who work for it. As long as we read widely, practise persistently and revise honestly, our pen will grow ever sharper.

【参考译文】

把字写好、把话写清的能力，远比许多同学以为的更有价值。无论在学业还是职场，清晰的写作都能让我们精准地表达想法、说服他人，并把思考留存下来。一个不擅写作的人也许怀有绝妙的点子，却无法让人理解；而善于写作的人则能把想法化为影响力。

值得庆幸的是，写作能力可以通过持续的努力培养。首先，大量阅读必不可少，因为它为我们提供丰富的词汇和可供模仿的范本。其次，我们应保持每天动笔的习惯，因为只有规律的练习才能把知识变成技能。再者，主动寻求反馈、修改草稿，能帮我们发现那些否则会一再重犯的错误。

总之，写作能力是一笔终身受用的财富，回报那些为之付出的人。只要我们广泛阅读、坚持练习、诚实修改，我们的笔就会越来越锋利。

【第1段】对比落实重要性。首段用主题句 The ability to write well is far more valuable... 亮观点，再以 A person who writes poorly... while a skilled writer... 的正反对比把『重要』说具体，达成 outline 首段『点明写作为何重要』的功能。

【第2段】三过渡词串方法。主体段用 First / Besides / Moreover 依次领起阅读、练笔、求反馈三步，每步都带 for / since / helps 说明作用，落实『分点给出培养方法』。

【第3段】概括加条件升华。尾段 In short... 一句收全文，As long as we read widely, practise persistently and revise honestly... 用条件句升华，呼应首段中心。

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

双任务：论重要性 + 给方法

一句话钉死本题：要同时回答两个问题——写作能力为什么重要、以及如何培养它，即 the importance of writing ability and how to develop it。建议两问各占一段，从结构上防止只写一半。

读者 • 语域

面向阅卷人的正式议论文

本题是没有具体收信人的主题议论文，不需要称呼，也不需要落款，读者就是阅卷人，因此全程用正式书面语：不用缩写（don't 要写成 do not）、不用口语俚语、不出现 you know 这类聊天口吻。

中心立意

写作是可练成的关键能力

全文中心：写作能力在学习与职场中不可或缺，而且完全可以通过持续努力练成——既回应 the importance of writing ability，又为后文的 how to develop it 埋下『可培养』的伏笔。

要展开的要点

1. 重要性：精准表达思想

第一半的论点——清晰的书面表达让我们把想法说准、说服他人、留存记录，是学业与职场的刚需，会写与不会写差距明显。

2. 方法一：大量阅读积语料

培养路径之一：广泛阅读，为写作提供词汇储备与可模仿的范本。

3. 方法二：练笔 + 求反馈修改

培养路径之二：坚持每天动笔，并主动请人反馈、反复修改，把知识变成能力。

STRUCTURE • 谋篇与逐段

怎么分段、每段写什么、能套哪些句架

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

第 1 段 点明写作为何重要

首段：亮出中心并从学业职场角度论证 the importance of writing ability。

第 2 段 分点给出培养方法

主体段：用过渡词分点写 how to develop it——阅读、练笔、求反馈修改。

第 3 段 重申升华收束

尾段：一句话概括『可练成、值得练』，呼应首段中心。

第 1 段 写作决定思想能否被听见

本段落点：清晰的写作让我们精准表达、说服他人、留存思考，是学业与职场的刚需；反面是好想法因表达不清而被埋没——正是 the importance of writing ability 的具体化。

亮明重要性主题句 · The ability to ____ is far more valuable than many students assume.
(____ 填 write well 这类核心能力)

正反对比放大 · A person who ____ may have brilliant ideas yet fail to ____, while a skilled _____. (填入对比双方的行为与结果)

第 2 段 阅读→练笔→反馈修改

本段三步落点：先大量阅读积累词汇与范本，再每日练笔把知识变技能，最后主动求反馈、改错——可操作地回答 how to develop it.

分点过渡开头 · First, ____ is essential, for it _____. (填第一步及其作用)

递进添点 · Besides, we should ____, since _____. Moreover, ____ helps us _____. (填后续步骤及其作用)

第 3 段 可练成、值得终身练

本段落点：重申写作是可通过努力练成的终身财富，只要坚持读、练、改，能力会不断提升——把双任务合拢收口。

概括收束 · In short, ____ is a lifelong asset that rewards those who _____. (填中心词与坚持者)

条件句升华 · As long as we ____, ____ and ____, our ____ will grow ever sharper. (填坚持的三个动作)

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

两半都要在

本题必须同时覆盖 the importance of writing ability and how to develop it，只写一半即内容不全、直接扣分。

结构连贯

分点靠过渡词接

方法段最容易写成清单堆砌，务必用过渡词把阅读、练笔、反馈三步串成一条链。

语言准确

避免中式直译

别把『提高写作水平』逐字译成 raise writing level，用 develop 或 improve writing ability 更准确。

字数格式

别为凑字重复

本题上下限见 You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words，宁可写得精炼，也别靠同义反复注水。

典型低分写法 • 反面示例与改法

只谈重要不给方法

反面示例：通篇都在说写作多重要、举了考试和求职的例子，却一句没提怎么培养——直接判内容不全。改法：砍掉重复的重要性论证，匀出一段用 First、Besides 写阅读、练笔、求反馈。

空喊口号无落点

反面示例：Writing is very important and we should try our best to write well every day. 全是口号没内容。改法：Extensive reading supplies us with rich vocabulary, and daily practice turns that knowledge into skill. (给出具体路径)

要点清单式堆砌

反面示例：Read more. Write more. Ask others. 三个短句像便签，没有逻辑。改法：First, extensive reading is essential; besides, we should keep a daily habit of writing. （补过渡与完整句）

英语四级 2018年6月·第2套 · 全卷构成

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

2018年6月·第2套 英语四级听力真题原文与答案解析

PAPER & KEY · 听力题和解析

听力题和解析

本卷全部 25 题的标准答案与完整录音文字稿由懒笔记基于2018年6月·第2套 英语四级听力原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面层级：Part/Section 标题与各节 Directions 照原卷排印——真实听力考卷只印选项，题干由录音念出。其下按录音篇目逐篇排印：每篇先给完整录音文字稿（逐段中译），再逐题给出卷面题目与该题解析（题目、翻译、答案、定位、信号、替换与排除）。

真题卷第2套(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 Kelly Swisher, an Arkansas woman, escaped injury and managed to safely stop her car after a 4-foot-long rat snake came out from under her car seat and slid across her feet as she was driving down the highway. Rat snakes aren't poisonous or a threat to people generally. But the woman says the snake she encountered Thursday terrified her out of her wits. "It was rough, with big scales," said Swisher, who was on her way to pick up her friend at the airport when it happened. "I don't know whether I had my hands on the steering wheel or not. I am not the most flexible person in the world, but I can guarantee my knees were up next to my ears." She said the snake first slid back under the seat, and she hoped it would stay there until she was able to get off the highway and stop. "That didn't work out," she said. "Here he comes, and he wound up in my back seat before I could finally get off the road, stop and get out of the car." She called for help. And Washington County animal control officers came and captured the snake.

Arkansas州女子Kelly Swisher在高速公路上驾车时，一条4英尺长的鼠蛇从她的座位下爬出并滑过她的脚面，她成功避免受伤并安全停车。鼠蛇通常没有毒性，对人也不构成威胁。但这名女子说，她周四遇到的这条蛇把她吓得魂飞魄散。“它很粗糙，鳞片很大，”Swisher说，事发时她正在去机场接朋友的路上。“我

不知道我的手是否还在方向盘上。我不是世界上最灵活的人，但我可以保证我的膝盖都顶到耳朵旁边了。"她说，蛇一开始滑回了座位下面，她希望它能待在那里，直到她能够驶离高速公路并停车。"但事与愿违，"她说。"它又出来了，在我最终能够驶离道路、停车并下车之前，它爬到了我的后座上。"她打电话求助。Washington County动物管理部门的工作人员赶来并捕获了这条蛇。

1. A) Annoyed.
B) Scared.
C) Confused.
D) Offended.

【题目】 How did Kelly Swisher feel when she first came across the rat snake?

【翻译】 Kelly Swisher 第一次遇到那条黑鼠蛇时感觉如何？

A) 恼怒的。 B) 害怕的。 C) 困惑的。 D) 被冒犯的。

【答案】 B (态度观点题) Scared.

【定位】 But the woman says the snake she encountered Thursday terrified her out of her wits.

但这位女士说，她周四遇到的那条蛇把她吓得魂飞魄散。

【信号】 转折 But 后接强情绪词。前句 Rat snakes aren't poisonous or a threat to people generally. 先说鼠蛇一般无害，But the woman says...terrified her out of her wits 用 But 一转，落到当事人的真实感受上，转折后的这句才是答案句；terrified (吓坏) 就是那个情绪信号词。

【替换】 terrified her out of her wits ↔ Scared.

强义到普通义的同义替换

【排除】 A) 未提及

Annoyed. 是‘恼火、被惹烦’，录音表达的是被 terrified 吓坏的强烈恐惧，不是嫌烦，情绪种类与烈度都对不上。

C) 未提及

Confused. 是‘困惑、没搞懂’，录音通篇是被吓坏，没有任何表示她迷惑不解的内容。

D) 未提及

Offended. 是‘被冒犯’，用于人与人之间的言行冒犯，与被一条蛇吓到的场景不搭，录音也无此意。

-
2. A) It crawled over the woman's hands.
B) It wound up on the steering wheel.
C) It was killed by the police on the spot.
D) It was covered with large scales.

【题目】 What does the report say about the snake?

【翻译】报道中对那条蛇是怎么说的？

- A) 它爬过了那位女士的手。 B) 它最终缠到了方向盘上。 C) 它被警察当场打死了。
D) 它身上覆盖着大片的鳞片。

【答案】 **D** (细节题) It was covered with large scales.

【定位】 "It was rough, with big scales," said Swisher, who was on her way to pick up her friend at the airport when it happened.

‘它摸上去很粗糙，有大鳞片，’斯威舍说，事情发生时她正开车去机场接朋友。

【信号】 **当事人直述外观细节。** "It was rough, with big scales," said Swisher 是当事人对蛇外观的直接描述，big scales (大鳞片) 正对应选项里关于外观的那一项，是承载答案的细节句。

【替换】 with big scales ↔ **It was covered with large scales.**

big=large 的同义替换

【排除】 A) **原词陷阱**

录音说蛇 slid across her feet (从她脚上滑过)，选项却改成 It crawled over the woman's hands. (爬过她的手)；hands 在原文是 I don't know whether I had my hands on the steering wheel or not 里说手的，与蛇爬过的部位无关，选项把‘脚’偷换成了‘手’。

借用原文：slid across her feet

B) **原词陷阱**

录音里 steering wheel 出现在 I don't know whether I had my hands on the steering wheel or not，说的是她的手在不在方向盘上，并非蛇缠到方向盘；蛇实际是 he wound up in my back seat (落到了后座)。选项 It wound up on the steering wheel. 把 wound up 与 steering wheel 错误拼接。

借用原文：he wound up in my back seat

C) **与原文相反**

It was killed by the police on the spot. 说蛇被警察当场打死，但录音结局是 Washington County animal control officers came and captured the snake——动物管理人员把蛇‘抓走’而非打死，且来的是 animal control officers 不是 police。

借用原文：Washington County animal control officers came and captured the snake

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

¹ Fast food, it turns out, isn't quite as fast as it used to be. A new study finds that McDonald's posted its slowest drive-through times since this survey was first conducted fifteen years ago. At McDonald's, customers will spend on average three minutes and nine seconds from the time they placed their orders until they received their food. That's about ten seconds more than the industry average—and a lot slower than a decade ago, according to the study, which was commissioned by QSR, an industry trade publication. And McDonald's wasn't alone in slowing down: Other chains also saw their drive-through performance slow down. Among the reasons for the slower service, today there are more choices on the

menu, and the products themselves are more complex and take longer to prepare. Speed, of course, is essential to the drive-through experience. And drive-throughs are hugely important to chains, such as McDonald's, Burger King and Taco Bell. "Usually the drive-through accounts for sixty to seventy percent of all business that goes through a fast-food restaurant," notes Sam Ochers, editor of QSR. Of course, consumers also want their orders prepared correctly and on that score, Ochers says, "accuracy is still really high."

事实证明，快餐并不像过去那么快了。一项新研究发现，McDonald's 公布了自该调查首次开展十五年来最慢的得来速时间。在 McDonald's，顾客从下单到拿到食物平均需要花费三分钟九秒。根据这项由行业贸易出版物 QSR 委托进行的研究，这比行业平均水平慢了约十秒，也比十年前慢了很多。而且 McDonald's 并非唯一变慢的：其他连锁店的得来速表现也有所放缓。服务变慢的原因包括，如今菜单上有更多选择，产品本身更复杂，需要更长时间准备。当然，速度对于得来速体验至关重要。而得来速对于 McDonald's、Burger King 和 Taco Bell 等连锁店来说极为重要。QSR 编辑 Sam Ochers 指出："通常得来速占快餐店所有业务的百分之六十到七十。"当然，消费者也希望订单准确无误，而在这一点上，Ochers 表示，"准确率仍然非常高。"

3. A) A study of the fast-food service.
B) Fast food customer satisfaction.
C) McDonald's new business strategies.
D) Competition in the fast-food industry.

【题目】 What is the news report mainly about?

【翻译】 这则新闻报道主要是关于什么的？

- A) 一项关于快餐服务的研究。 B) 快餐顾客满意度。 C) McDonald's 的新商业策略。
D) 快餐行业的竞争。

【答案】 A (主旨题) A study of the fast-food service.

【定位】 Fast food, it turns out, isn't quite as fast as it used to be. A new study finds that McDonald's posted its slowest drive-through times since this survey was first conducted fifteen years ago.
事实表明，快餐已经没有过去那么快了。一项新研究发现，麦当劳的得来速（汽车餐厅）取餐时间创下了这项调查十五年前首次开展以来的最慢纪录。

【信号】 新闻开头点题句 + a study finds 引出调查。新闻的主旨几乎都砸在第一两句。这里开篇 Fast food, it turns out, isn't quite as fast as it used to be 先抛主题（快餐变慢），紧接 A new study finds that 点明这是一项研究/调查的发现——"开头点题"加"a study finds"双重信号，锁定主旨在此。

【替换】 A new study finds that McDonald's posted its slowest drive-through times ↔

A study of the fast-food service.

drive-through times 概括成 fast-food service

【排除】 C) 原词陷阱

C 选项里的 McDonald's 在录音里反复出现 (McDonald's posted its slowest drive-through times), 最容易让人"听到品牌就选"。但报道讲的是麦当劳服务"变慢"这一现象与研究结果, 从头到尾没有提任何 new business strategies (新经营策略), 属于借品牌原词偷换主题。

借用原文: A new study finds that McDonald's posted its slowest drive-through times

B) 答非所问

录音结尾确实提到顾客希望订单准确、accuracy is still really high, 容易让人联想到"顾客满意度"。但这只是文末一笔带过的细节, 全篇主线是"速度变慢", customer satisfaction 既非主旨、也不是录音的原话概括, 属于拿一个尾部细节冒充全篇主题。

借用原文: accuracy is still really high

D) 未提及

D 用了贯穿全篇的 fast-food (goes through a fast-food restaurant) 这一原词, 看着很贴。但 competition (竞争) 一词在录音里根本没出现, 报道讲的是各家"速度都变慢了", 是横向现象, 不是品牌间的竞争较量, 属于借原词无中生有。

借用原文: goes through a fast-food restaurant

4. A) Customers' higher demands.

B) The inefficiency of employees.

C) Increased variety of products.

D) The rising number of customers.

【题目】 What has slowed down McDonald's drive-through service?

【翻译】 是什么使McDonald's得来速服务变慢了?

A) 顾客更高的要求。 B) 员工的低效率。 C) 产品种类的增加。 D) 顾客数量的增加。

【答案】 C (细节题) Increased variety of products.

【定位】 Among the reasons for the slower service, today there are more choices on the menu, and the products themselves are more complex and take longer to prepare.

在导致服务变慢的诸多原因中, 如今菜单上的选择更多了, 而且产品本身更复杂、准备起来要花更长时间。

【信号】 原因信号 among the reasons 后紧跟答案。 听力定位原因靠信号词, 不靠通篇扫描。这里 Among the reasons for the slower service (在变慢的诸多原因中) 是一个明牌的原因引导句, 它后面紧跟的 more choices on the menu 和 products themselves are more complex and take longer to prepare 就是原因本体, 锁定在此。

【替换】 more choices on the menu ↔ **Increased variety of products.**

more choices on the menu = increased variety of products

the products themselves are more complex and take longer to prepare ↔

Increased variety of products.

产品更复杂、要更久 与 种类增多 同指一处原因

【排除】 A) **原词陷阱**

A 的 Customers 是录音里的高频原词 (consumers also want their orders prepared correctly), 听到 customers 很想选。但录音只说顾客"希望订单做对", 从没说顾客"要求更高 (higher demands)", 更没把它列为变慢的原因, 属于借 customers 原词偷换成另一个未提的归因。

借用原文: consumers also want their orders prepared correctly

B) **未提及**

B 把变慢归咎于 employees 效率低, 但录音从头到尾没有出现 employees、也没说任何"员工慢/效率低"的内容。它靠的是常识联想(人手慢导致排队慢), 而非原文依据, 是凭母语常识脑补出来的原因。

D) **张冠李戴**

D 的 customers 同样是原词 (consumers also want their orders prepared correctly), 且"顾客增多导致变慢"听着很顺。但录音给出的变慢原因是"菜单选择多、产品更复杂", 根本没提顾客数量上升 (rising number), D 把一个录音未说的原因安在"变慢"头上, 属盗用原词后的张冠李戴。

借用原文: consumers also want their orders prepared correctly

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

1 The first private mission outside of Earth's orbit is closer than many of us think. U.S. government officials are set to approve a mission by privately-held space company Moon Express to travel outside of Earth's orbit in late 2017. Moon Express's mission involves plans to land a suitcase-sized package of scientific equipment on the moon for ongoing exploration and commercial development. The decision involved months of lobbying and coordinated conversations between a number of federal agencies. Under international treaties, the U.S. is responsible for the cargo of both public and private spacecraft. This makes commercial space travel a complex legal issue not just domestically, but abroad. A Moon Express representative declined to comment on the story but noted that the company is very optimistic about its proposal. Moon Express is not the only company seeking the rights to travel to outer space. Elon Musk's SpaceX aims to send an unmanned aircraft to Mars by 2018.

首次私人地球轨道外任务比我们许多人想象的更近了。美国政府官员将批准私营航天公司Moon Express在2017年末执行一项飞出地球轨道的任务。Moon Express的任务计划将一个手提箱大小的科学设备包送上月球, 用于持续探索和商业开发。这一决定涉及数月的游说以及多个联邦机构之间的协调对话。根据国际条约, 美国对公共和私人航天器的货物负有责任。这使得商业太空旅行不仅在国内、而且在国外都成为一个复杂的法律问题。Moon Express的代表拒绝对此事发表评论, 但指出该公司对其提案非常乐观。

Moon Express并非唯一一家寻求外太空旅行权利的公司。Elon Musk的SpaceX计划在2018年之前向火星发射一架无人飞行器。

5. A) International treaties regarding space travel programs.
B) Legal issues involved in commercial space exploration.
C) U.S. government's approval of private space missions.
D) Competition among public and private space companies.

【题目】 What is the news report mainly about?

【翻译】 这则新闻报道主要是关于什么的？

- A) 关于太空旅行项目的国际条约。 B) 商业太空探索所涉及的法律问题。
C) 美国政府对私人太空任务的批准。 D) 公共和私人太空公司之间的竞争。

【答案】 C (主旨题) U.S. government's approval of private space missions.

【定位】 U.S. government officials are set to approve a mission by privately-held space company Moon Express to travel outside of Earth's orbit in late 2017.

美国政府官员即将批准私营航天公司 Moon Express 在 2017 年底执行一项飞出地球轨道的任务。

【信号】 新闻第二句总起即落点。新闻报道的主旨几乎总在开头给出。第一句 The first private mission outside of Earth's orbit is closer than many of us think. 抛出话题，紧接的第二句 U.S. government officials are set to approve a mission by privately-held space company Moon Express 把"政府批准私营登月任务"这一核心事件交代清楚，这就是全文落点。

【替换】 U.S. government officials are set to approve a mission ↔

U.S. government's approval of private space missions

动词转名词的同义改写

privately-held space company Moon Express ↔ **private space missions**

同根词替换

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

录音确实念到 Under international treaties (国际条约), A 就把 International treaties 端出来诱你"听到就选"。但条约只是文中解释"为何此事法律复杂"的一个背景细节, 绝非全文主旨, 拿它当主旨是以偏概全。

借用原文: Under international treaties, the U.S. is responsible for the cargo of both public and private spacecraft.

B) 原词陷阱

录音里有 This makes commercial space travel a complex legal issue, B 便把 Legal issues involved in commercial space exploration. 摆出来。但"法律问题复杂"只是文中由条约引出的一句补充说明, 整条新闻讲的是"获批"这件事, 把一句补充说明拔高为主旨属以偏概全。

借用原文: This makes commercial space travel a complex legal issue not just domestically, but abroad.

D) 过度推断

录音结尾提到 Moon Express is not the only company seeking the rights to travel to outer space. 并带出 SpaceX, D 便顺势说 Competition among public and private space companies.。但原文只是"补充还有别家公司也在做", 从未说它们在"竞争/competition", 这是凭只言片语过度推断。

借用原文: Moon Express is not the only company seeking the rights to travel to outer space.

-
6. A) Deliver scientific equipment to the moon.
B) Approve a new mission to travel into outer space.
C) Work with federal agencies on space programs.
D) Launch a manned spacecraft to Mars.

【题目】 What is Moon Express planning to do?

【翻译】 Moon Express 计划做什么?

- A) 向月球运送科学设备。 B) 批准一项前往外太空的新任务。
C) 与联邦机构合作开展太空项目。 D) 发射载人航天器前往火星。

【答案】 A (细节题) Deliver scientific equipment to the moon.

【定位】 Moon Express's mission involves plans to land a suitcase-sized package of scientific equipment on the moon for ongoing exploration and commercial development.

Moon Express 的任务包含一项计划: 把一个手提箱大小、装有科学设备的包裹送上月球, 用于持续的探索和商业开发。

【信号】 主语 Moon Express + plans 引出动作。定位靠"主体名 + 计划信号词": 这句以 Moon Express's mission involves plans to 开头, 主语正是题目要问的 Moon Express, plans to 直接引出它要做的动作 land a suitcase-sized package of scientific equipment on the moon, 答案就在这里。

【替换】 land a suitcase-sized package of scientific equipment on the moon ↔

Deliver scientific equipment to the moon

动词同义 + 细节略写

【排除】 B) **张冠李戴**

录音里 U.S. government officials are set to approve a mission 的 approve 和 mission 都念到了，B 便拼成 Approve a new mission to travel into outer space.。可"批准任务"是美国政府的动作，不是 Moon Express 的——后者是"被批准"的一方。把政府的动作安到 Moon Express 头上，是张冠李戴。

借用原文：U.S. government officials are set to approve a mission

C) **偷换概念**

录音念到 coordinated conversations between a number of federal agencies, C 便造出 Work with federal agencies on space programs.。但原文 federal agencies 是在描述"获批前各联邦机构之间的沟通协调"这个过程，并没有说 Moon Express 要"与联邦机构合作 (work with) 开展项目"，把背景过程偷换成 Moon Express 的计划。

借用原文：The decision involved months of lobbying and coordinated conversations between a number of federal agencies.

D) **张冠李戴**

录音结尾 Elon Musk's SpaceX aims to send an unmanned aircraft to Mars by 2018 提到了 Mars, D 便端出 Launch a manned spacecraft to Mars.。但去火星的是 SpaceX、不是 Moon Express；而且原文是 unmanned (无人)，选项却写 manned (载人)，既张冠李戴又改了细节，双重错。

借用原文：Elon Musk's SpaceX aims to send an unmanned aircraft to Mars by 2018.

7. A) It is significant.

B) It is promising.

C) It is unpredictable.

D) It is unprofitable.

【题目】 What does Moon Express think of its mission?

【翻译】 Moon Express 如何看待其任务？

A) 它是重要的。 B) 它是有前景的。 C) 它是不可预测的。 D) 它是无利可图的。

【答案】 **B** (态度观点题) It is promising.

【定位】 A Moon Express representative declined to comment on the story but noted that the company is very optimistic about its proposal.

Moon Express 的一位代表拒绝就此事置评，但指出公司对自己的提案非常乐观。

【信号】转折 but 后才是真态度。这句前半 declined to comment (拒绝置评) 是烟雾弹，真正的态度在转折词 but 之后：but noted that the company is very optimistic about its proposal, very optimistic (非常乐观) 就是 Moon Express 的明确表态。听力里 but 之后才是落点。

【替换】the company is very optimistic about its proposal ↔ It is promising.

乐观与看好的同义对应

【排除】A) 偷换概念

It is significant. (重大/意义重大) 虽同为正面词，但原文 very optimistic 说的是"看好前景"，并没有说任务"意义重大"。significant 谈的是"重要性"，optimistic/promising 谈的是"前景乐观"，两个维度不同，属在同色彩里偷换评价维度。

借用原文：the company is very optimistic about its proposal

C) 与原文相反

It is unpredictable. (难以预料) 是不确定、偏负面的态度，而原文 very optimistic 是明确的乐观看好，极性正好相反。把"乐观"听成"难料"是方向性错误。

借用原文：the company is very optimistic about its proposal

D) 与原文相反

It is unprofitable. (无利可图) 是负面评价，与原文 very optimistic 的乐观看好完全相悖；况且 optimistic about its proposal 恰恰暗示看好其(含商业)前景，谈不上无利可图。

借用原文：the company is very optimistic about its proposal

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: Hey, Sophia, how are you doing?

M: 嘿, Sophia, 你好吗?

2 W: Hi, Bob. I'm good, thanks. Actually, I'm on holiday with my family in Thailand at the moment, although I wish it were with my friends instead.

W: 嗨, Bob. 我很好, 谢谢。实际上, 我现在正和家人在泰国度假, 虽然我希望是和朋友们一起来的。

3 M: Really? You never said you are going to Thailand. How I envy you!

M: 真的吗? 你从没说过你要去泰国。我真羡慕你!

4 W: I've only been in here a week. But you know, Thailand is an amazing place. I'm having a great time here. In fact, I am now lying on the beach in Phuket. I've been in the sun for around fifteen minutes only and I'm already getting sunburnt. Have you been here before?

W: 我才来这里一周。但你知道吗，泰国是个很棒的地方。我在这里玩得很开心。实际上，我现在正躺在普吉岛的海滩上。我在太阳下只晒了大约十五分钟，已经开始晒伤了。你以前来过这里吗？

5 M: No, I wish I had. What else have you been doing in Thailand besides enjoying the sun?

M: 没有，我真希望来过。除了享受阳光，你在泰国还做了什么？

6 W: Well, I met a guy from Germany yesterday. He showed me around the orphanage he works at. Then, I met many volunteer teachers who are mainly young people from Europe.

W: 嗯，我昨天遇到了一个德国来的人。他带我参观了他工作的孤儿院。然后，我见到了很多志愿者教师，他们主要是来自欧洲的年轻人。

7 M: Ah, that's interesting.

M: 啊，那很有意思。

8 W: Yes. I also made a new little friend, Sarah. She was so cute. I was so sad that we were to leave at the end of the day. If I ever come back to Thailand, I'd definitely visit this place again as a volunteer.

W: 是的。我还交了一个新的小朋友，Sarah。她好可爱。我很难过我们当天结束时就要离开了。如果我再回泰国的话，我肯定会作为志愿者再来这个地方。

9 M: Well, you can tell me all about it when you get back. My phone battery is almost dead now. Remember to get me something from the souvenir shops. I like to collect bits and pieces from different parts of the world. Bye now. Enjoy yourself Sophia.

M: 嗯，等你回来可以把这些都告诉我。我的手机电池快没电了。记得从纪念品店给我带点东西。我喜欢收集世界各地的小玩意儿。现在先这样吧。好好玩，Sophia。

10 W: Bye.

W: 拜拜。

8. A) Visiting her family in Thailand.

B) Showing friends around Phuket.

C) Swimming around a Thai island.

D) Lying in the sun on a Thai beach.

【题目】 What does the woman say she is doing now?

【翻译】 女士说她现在在做什么？

A) 在泰国探望家人。 B) 带朋友游览普吉岛。 C) 在泰国某个岛屿周围游泳。

D) 躺在泰国海滩上晒太阳。

【答案】 D (细节题) Lying in the sun on a Thai beach.

【定位】 In fact, I am now lying on the beach in Phuket. I've been in the sun for around fifteen minutes only and I'm already getting sunburnt.

事实上，我现在正躺在普吉岛的海滩上。我才晒了大概十五分钟太阳，就已经开始晒伤了。

【信号】 **now** 标记此刻动作。答案句里 I am now lying on the beach 的 now 直接对应题干的 now，是“此刻在做什么”的明确信号，听到 now + 进行时就锁定这句。

【替换】 I am now lying on the beach in Phuket ↔ **Lying in the sun on a Thai beach**
海滩=Thai beach，并补出“在阳光下”

【排除】 A) **原词陷阱**

录音确实提到 I'm on holiday with my family in Thailand，但那是说“和家人来度假”这件背景事，不是题干问的“此刻在做的动作”，Visiting her family in Thailand 盗用了 family/Thailand 来骗你。

借用原文：I'm on holiday with my family in Thailand

B) **原词陷阱**

录音只说 I wish it were with my friends instead（但愿是和朋友一起），是个虚拟的遗憾，根本没“带朋友逛普吉”这回事，Showing friends around Phuket 借 friends 和 Phuket 拼凑出一个没发生的场景。

借用原文：I wish it were with my friends instead

C) **与原文相反**

录音说的是 lying on the beach（躺在沙滩），全程没提游泳；Swimming around a Thai island 借“Thai/海滩”的氛围编了个游泳，与原文动作不符。

借用原文：I am now lying on the beach in Phuket

-
9. A) She visited a Thai orphanage.
B) She met a Thai girl's parents.
C) She learned some Thai words.
D) She sunbathed on a Thai beach.

【题目】 **What did the woman do yesterday?**

【翻译】 女士昨天做了什么？

- A) 她参观了一家泰国孤儿院。 B) 她见了一位泰国女孩的父母。
C) 她学了一些泰语单词。 D) 她在泰国海滩上晒了太阳。

【答案】 **A**（细节题） She visited a Thai orphanage.

【定位】 Well, I met a guy from Germany yesterday. He showed me around the orphanage he works at.
嗯，我昨天遇到一个德国人。他带我参观了他工作的那家孤儿院。

【信号】 **时间词 yesterday 对上路标**。答案句开头 I met a guy from Germany yesterday 的 yesterday 与题干 yesterday 完全咬合，是定位信号；紧跟的 showed me around the orphanage 才是她昨天真正做的事。

【替换】 He showed me around the orphanage ↔ **She visited a Thai orphanage**
被带着参观=visited

【排除】 B) 未提及

录音说她交了个小朋友 I also made a new little friend, Sarah, 从没提见谁的父母; met a Thai girl's parents 借“met/小女孩”的影子编出 parents 来骗人。

借用原文: I also made a new little friend, Sarah

C) 未提及

全文围绕孤儿院、志愿者、小朋友, 没有任何“学泰语词汇”的内容; learned some Thai words 纯属凭“在泰国”联想出来, 无原文支撑。

D) 张冠李戴

晒太阳出自第4段她讲“此刻” I am now lying on the beach, 对应的是第8题; sunbathed on a Thai beach 把它挪到“昨天”, 是张冠李戴的时间错位。

借用原文: I am now lying on the beach in Phuket

-
10. A) His class will start in a minute.
B) He has got an incoming phone call.
C) Someone is knocking at his door.
D) His phone is running out of power.

【题目】 Why does the man have to end the conversation?

【翻译】 男士为什么必须结束对话?

- A) 他的课程马上就要开始了。 B) 他接到一个来电。 C) 有人在敲他的门。
D) 他的手机快没电了。

【答案】 D (细节题) His phone is running out of power.

【定位】 My phone battery is almost dead now. Remember to get me something from the souvenir shops.

我手机电池快没电了。记得帮我从纪念品店带点东西回来。

【信号】 结尾告别前给的状态理由。这句出现在他说 Bye now 之前, 是临别理由; My phone battery is almost dead now 直接陈述一个状况, 正是“为什么要挂”的答案信号。

【替换】 My phone battery is almost dead now ↔ His phone is running out of power

电池快没电=快耗尽电量

【排除】 A) 未提及

全文没有任何关于“上课”的内容；His class will start in a minute 是凭空捏造的结束理由，无原文支撑。

B) 原词陷阱

录音说的是电池 almost dead，跟“来电话”无关；incoming phone call 借 phone 一词的影子，把“没电”偷换成“有来电”。

借用原文：My phone battery is almost dead now

C) 未提及

全文没有任何敲门的描述；Someone is knocking at his door 是另造的打断理由，无原文依据。

11. A) He is interested in Thai artworks.

B) He is going to open a souvenir shop.

C) He collects things from different countries.

D) He wants to know more about Thai culture.

【题目】 Why does the man ask the woman to bring him something from Thailand?

【翻译】 男士为什么请女士从泰国给他带东西？

A) 他对泰国艺术品感兴趣。 B) 他打算开一家纪念品商店。

C) 他收集来自不同国家的物品。 D) 他想更多地了解泰国文化。

【答案】 C (细节题) He collects things from different countries.

【定位】 Remember to get me something from the souvenir shops. I like to collect bits and pieces from different parts of the world.

记得帮我从纪念品店带点东西回来。我喜欢收集来自世界各地的零零碎碎的小玩意儿。

【信号】 请求后紧跟的 I like to 解释。 他先提请求 Remember to get me something，紧接着用 I like to collect bits and pieces from different parts of the world 解释原因，I like to 就是“为什么”的答案信号。

【替换】 I like to collect bits and pieces from different parts of the world ↔

He collects things from different countries

各地的小物件=各国的东西

【排除】 A) 未提及

他要的是 something from the souvenir shops (纪念品店的东西), 没提 artworks; interested in Thai artworks 借“泰国/纪念品”氛围拔高成“艺术品”, 无原文支撑。

借用原文: Remember to get me something from the souvenir shops

B) 原词陷阱

录音是让她去 souvenir shops 买东西给他, 根本没说他要开店; open a souvenir shop 盗用 souvenir shop 原词, 把“去店里买”歪曲成“自己开店”。

借用原文: Remember to get me something from the souvenir shops

D) 过度推断

他给的理由是 I like to collect bits and pieces (爱收集小物件), 跟“了解泰国文化”无关; know more about Thai culture 是凭“泰国”脑补出的高大上动机。

借用原文: I like to collect bits and pieces from different parts of the world

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

1 W: Hi, David. There's a new gym opening in town today. Would you like to go with me this afternoon?

W: 嗨, David。今天镇上有家新健身房开业。你今天下午想和我一起去吗?

2 M: Yes, more than glad to. I haven't been to a gym for ages. I need to do some exercise to tone up.

M: 想去, 非常乐意。我好久没去健身房了。我需要做些运动来塑形。

3 W: Then this is a good chance. They sent me an invitation with a note saying I could take a friend for free on the first day. Also, if we both sign up before Friday, we can get a discount on a six-month membership.

W: 那这是个好机会。他们给我发了张邀请函, 上面说第一天我可以免费带一个朋友去。而且, 如果我们俩都在周五之前注册, 六个月的会员还能打折。

4 M: Great. Count me in. I really want to lose some of this belly fat and turn it into muscle. But I'm not sure which of the gym equipment would best help.

M: 太好了。算我一个。我真想减掉这些肚子上的赘肉, 把它变成肌肉。但我不确定健身房里哪些器械最有帮助。

5 W: Well, I'm no expert at that, but I think you can try lifting weights and do at least 200 sit-ups twice a day.

W: 嗯, 我不是这方面的专家, 但我觉得你可以试试举重, 然后每天至少做两次200个仰卧起坐。

6 M: I've never tried weight-lifting before. Is it dangerous?

M: 我以前从没试过举重。危险吗?

7 W: No, not at all, if you know some of the basics. Don't worry, I'll show you the rules. I used to practice this at another gym before my membership ended. I'll be your personal trainer.

W: 不, 一点也不危险, 只要你懂一些基本知识。别担心, 我会告诉你规则的。我以前在另一家健身房练过这个, 后来会员到期了。我来当你的私人教练。

8 M: Thank you. What other equipment do they have?

M: 谢谢你。他们还有什么其他器械?

9 W: Well, like all gyms, they have all sorts of things to help build up muscles in different parts of the body, like applied bicycles, chest stretching machines, and running machines. You could use any of these to suit your purpose. Now the gym opens at noon. So can we meet up in town at 1:30 p.m.?

W: 嗯, 像所有健身房一样, 他们有各种各样的器械来帮助锻炼身体不同部位的肌肉, 比如健身自行车、扩胸器和跑步机。你可以根据自己的目的使用其中任何一种。健身房中午开门。那我们下午1点半在镇上碰面好吗?

10 M: Perfect. See you there, coach.

M: 完美。到时见, 教练。

12. A) Buying some fitness equipment for the new gym.

B) Opening a gym and becoming personal trainers.

C) Signing up for a weight-loss course.

D) Trying out a new gym in town.

【题目】 What are the speakers talking about?

【翻译】 说话者在谈论什么?

A) 为新健身房购买一些健身器材。 B) 开一家健身房并成为私人教练。

C) 报名参加减肥课程。 D) 试用镇上一家新开的健身房。

【答案】 D (主旨题) Trying out a new gym in town.

【定位】 W: Hi, David. There's a new gym opening in town today. Would you like to go with me this afternoon? M: Yes, more than glad to.

女: 嗨, David。今天镇上有家新健身房开业。今天下午想跟我一起去吗? 男: 好啊, 太乐意了。

【信号】 开头女方点题 + 男方应邀。对话第一句 There's a new gym opening in town today.

Would you like to go with me this afternoon? 就抛出主题——去镇上新开的健身房, 紧接着男方在第2段答应同去。开头点题 + 对方接话, 正是主旨题的信号。

【替换】 a new gym opening in town ↔ a new gym in town

几乎原意保留 + 去掉 opening

Would you like to go with me ↔ Trying out a new gym

"一起去" = "去试用/体验"

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

选项 Buying some fitness equipment for the new gym. 借了录音反复出现的 gym、equipment 等词，但两人是去"用"器械锻炼，从没说要"买"器械给健身房，属答非所问。

借用原文：they have all sorts of things to help build up muscles

B) 原词陷阱

选项 Opening a gym and becoming personal trainers. 用了录音里的 gym 和后文女方说的 personal trainer，但"开健身房、两人都去当私教"录音从未提及——女方只是说"我来当你的私教"，不是两人开店创业。

借用原文：I'll be your personal trainer

C) 偷换概念

选项 Signing up for a weight-loss course. 蹭了男方想 lose some of this belly fat 的话题，但他们 sign up 的是健身房会员，不是某个"减肥课程"，把"办会员"偷换成"报减肥班"。

借用原文：if we both sign up before Friday, we can get a discount on a six-month membership

-
13. A) Professional personal training.
B) Free exercise for the first week.
C) A discount for a half-year membership.
D) Additional benefits for young couples.

【题目】 What does the gym offer at its opening?

【翻译】 这家健身房开业时提供什么？

- A) 专业的私人训练。 B) 第一周免费锻炼。 C) 半年会员资格的折扣。
D) 为年轻夫妇提供额外福利。

【答案】 C (细节题) A discount for a half-year membership.

【定位】 Also, if we both sign up before Friday, we can get a discount on a six-month membership.

另外，如果我们俩在周五前一起报名，办半年会员可以打折。

【信号】 条件句后报出的优惠条款。 女方在第 3 段连用 Also 引出第二项好处，if we both sign up before Friday, we can get a discount on a six-month membership 这句明确报出"半年会员打折"。报优惠的具体条款句就是细节题的落点。

【替换】 a discount on a six-month membership ↔ **A discount for a half-year membership**

six-month = half-year 的等值换算

【排除】 A) 张冠李戴

选项 Professional personal training. 蹭了第 7 段女方说的 personal trainer, 但那是女方个人愿意当男方私教, 不是"健身房开业提供专业私教"这项 offer, 张冠李戴。

借用原文: I'll be your personal trainer

B) 原词陷阱

选项 Free exercise for the first week. 借了第 3 段 for free on the first day 的 free, 但原文是"开业第一天可免费带一位朋友", 被偷换成"第一周免费锻炼", 时间(first day→first week)和对象都改了。

借用原文: I could take a friend for free on the first day

D) 未提及

选项 Additional benefits for young couples. 里的"年轻情侣福利"在整段录音中从未出现, 属凭空捏造的对象。

14. A) The safety of weight-lifting.

B) The high membership fee.

C) The renewal of his membership.

D) The operation of fitness equipment.

【题目】 What is the man concerned about?

【翻译】 男士担心什么?

A) 举重的安全性。 B) 高昂的会员费。 C) 他的会员资格续费。 D) 健身器材的操作。

【答案】 A (细节题) The safety of weight-lifting.

【定位】 M: I've never tried weight-lifting before. Is it dangerous?

男: 我以前从没试过举重。它危险吗?

【信号】 男方的疑问句"Is it dangerous?"。第 6 段男方直接发问 Is it dangerous?, 疑问语气 + "危险吗"正是他在意、担忧的信号; 问题指向 weight-lifting, 担心的就是举重安不安全。

【替换】 Is it dangerous? ↔ The safety of weight-lifting

"危险吗" = "安全问题"的肯否转换

I've never tried weight-lifting before ↔ weight-lifting

担忧对象同为举重

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

选项 The high membership fee. 借第 3 段 a six-month membership 的 membership, 但男方从没说嫌会费贵——他还高兴地说 Count me in, 担心的是举重而非费用。

借用原文: a discount on a six-month membership

C) 张冠李戴

选项 The renewal of his membership. 同样蹭 membership, 且 renewal 其实是第 7 段女方说自己会员到期的语境, 男方根本没有续费的烦恼, 张冠李戴。

借用原文: before my membership ended

D) 偷换概念

选项 The operation of fitness equipment. 借了 equipment, 男方确实说过 I'm not sure which of the gym equipment would best help, 但那是"不确定哪种器械有效", 不是"担心不会操作", 且他真正发问担心的是举重安全。

借用原文: I'm not sure which of the gym equipment would best help

15. A) She wants her invitation renewed.

B) She used to do 200 sit-ups every day.

C) She knows the basics of weight-lifting.

D) She used to be the gym's personal trainer.

【题目】 What do we learn about the woman from the conversation?

【翻译】 从对话中我们了解到关于女士的什么信息?

A) 她想续订她的邀请。 B) 她曾经每天做200个仰卧起坐。 C) 她了解举重的基本知识。

D) 她曾经是这家健身房的私人教练。

【答案】 C (细节题) She knows the basics of weight-lifting.

【定位】 W: No, not at all, if you know some of the basics. Don't worry, I'll show you the rules. I used to practice this at another gym before my membership ended.

女: 一点都不危险, 只要你懂一些基础。别担心, 我会教你规则。我以前在另一家健身房练过, 后来会员到期了。

【信号】 女方自述"懂基础、练过、会教规则"。第 7 段女方连说 if you know some of the basics、I'll show you the rules、I used to practice this at another gym, 自述自己懂举重基础、能教、练过——关于她本人的信息集中在这一段。

【替换】 if you know some of the basics ↔ **She knows the basics of weight-lifting**

她懂基础 + 会教 = 她知道举重基础

I used to practice this at another gym ↔ **She knows the basics**

练过这项 = 掌握其基础

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

选项 She wants her invitation renewed. 借第 3 段女方提到的 an invitation, 但她从没说要"续"邀请; renewed 更像是错位拼上 membership ended 的"到期"语境, 原文无此意。

借用原文: They sent me an invitation

B) 张冠李戴

选项 She used to do 200 sit-ups every day. 盗用第 5 段的 200 sit-ups, 但那是女方"建议男方"做 at least 200 sit-ups twice a day, 并非她自己每天做, 主语张冠李戴、频次 (twice a day→every day)也对不上。

借用原文: you can try lifting weights and do at least 200 sit-ups twice a day

D) 与原文相反

选项 She used to be the gym's personal trainer. 盗用第 7 段 I'll be your personal trainer, 但她是说"将来"当男方私教, 不是"过去"当过"这家健身房"的私教, 时态(将来→过去)和身份都被改。

借用原文: I'll be your personal trainer

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 In today's job market, it's now common for job seekers to send applications for many positions. That involves lots of time and lots of work to organize. Certainly, you can't wait to waste your precious hours on following the developments in a disorderly fashion and miss important deadlines, confuse interview times, or forget to follow up a result. Accordingly, managing your job search properly is just as important as identifying job opportunities and submitting your applications. If you are familiar with Microsoft Excel or a similar program, creating a table is a simple and effective way to keep track of your job applications. If Excel isn't quite your cup of tea, don't worry, you can create a table in Microsoft Word or a similar word processor. Google is another tool to help you get organized effectively. If you have a Gmail account, you can create, save and send tables in addition to written documents like your cover letter and resume. You can also link up with Google Calendar to make sure you stay on top of important dates. Clearly, there are plenty of ways to keep track of your job search and making the effort to simplify your job search will pay off. Nevertheless, you should always focus on quality, not quantity. Only apply for positions you are qualified for, and make each application count, personalizing each cover letter, and updating and editing your resume.

在当今的就业市场中, 求职者为许多职位发送申请已成为常态。这涉及大量的时间和大量的组织工作。当然, 你不能浪费宝贵的时间以无序的方式跟进进展, 错过重要的截止日期, 混淆面试时间, 或忘记跟进结果。因此, 妥善管理你的求职与识别工作机会和提交申请同样重要。如果你熟悉Microsoft Excel或类似程

序，创建表格是跟踪求职申请的简单有效方法。如果Excel不太符合你的喜好，不用担心，你可以在Microsoft Word或类似文字处理软件中创建表格。Google是另一个帮助你有效组织的工具。如果你有Gmail账户，除了求职信和简历等书面文件外，你还可以创建、保存和发送表格。你还可以关联Google Calendar以确保掌握重要日期。显然，有很多方法可以跟踪你的求职，而简化求职的努力会得到回报。然而，你应该始终注重质量而非数量。只申请你符合资格的职位，让每份申请都有价值，个性化每封求职信，并更新和编辑你的简历。

16. A) They tend to be nervous during interviews.
B) They often apply for a number of positions.
C) They worry about the results of their applications.
D) They search extensively for employers' information.

【题目】 What does the speaker say about today's jobseekers?

【翻译】 说话者对当今求职者有何评价？

- A) 他们在面试时往往会紧张。 B) 他们常常申请多个职位。 C) 他们担心申请的结果。
D) 他们广泛搜索雇主的信息。

【答案】 B (细节题) They often apply for a number of positions.

【定位】 In today's job market, it's now common for job seekers to send applications for many positions.

在当今的就业市场上，求职者向许多职位投递简历申请如今已很常见。

【信号】 开篇点题的陈述句。录音第一句就正面陈述当今求职者的普遍做法，信号是 it's now common for job seekers 这种“如今很常见”的总括陈述，篇章独白的开头点题句往往直接对应第一道细节题。

【替换】 send applications for many positions ↔ apply for a number of positions

同义改写：投申请=apply, many=a number of

【排除】 A) 未提及

They tend to be nervous during interviews. 说的是“面试时紧张”，但录音全程在讲“管理求职申请”，从未提及面试时的情绪，属凭常识脑补的干扰。

C) 原词陷阱

They worry about the results of their applications. 借用了录音里的 applications 这个原词，但录音说的是“投了很多申请、要好好管理”，从没说求职者“担心申请结果”，是把原词嫁接到一个没说过的心理状态上。

借用原文：miss important deadlines, confuse interview times, or forget to follow up a result

D) 未提及

They search extensively for employers' information. 听起来和“求职搜索”沾边，但录音讲的是用 Excel、Word、Google 来“整理”申请，并没有说求职者“广泛搜集雇主信息”，搜的是工具不是雇主信息。

-
17. A) Get better organized.
B) Edit their references.
C) Find better-paid jobs.
D) Analyze the searching process.

【题目】 What can job applicants do with the help of Google?

【翻译】 求职者能在 Google 的帮助下做什么?

- A) 更好地组织安排。 B) 编辑他们的推荐信。 C) 找到薪酬更高的工作。
D) 分析搜索过程。

【答案】 A (细节题) Get better organized.

【定位】 Google is another tool to help you get organized effectively.

Google 是另一个能帮你有效整理 (求职申请) 的工具。

【信号】 工具+help you+动作的功能句。答案句信号是 Google is another tool to help you get organized effectively 这个“工具 + help you + 做某事”的功能说明结构，题干问 with the help of Google，录音正好用 help you 直接应答。

【替换】 get organized effectively ↔ Get better organized.

同义改写: effectively≈better

【排除】 B) **原词陷阱**

Edit their references. 像是呼应录音结尾 updating and editing your resume 里的 editing，但那是讲“修改简历”、且是结尾的总建议，不是 Google 能帮你做的事；选项把 edit 嫁接到 references 上，张冠李戴。

借用原文: updating and editing your resume

C) **未提及**

Find better-paid jobs. 录音从未提及薪水高低，Google 那句讲的是“整理求职”，与“找高薪工作”无关，是凭“找工作为了赚钱”的常识强行联想。

D) **原词陷阱**

Analyze the searching process. 里的 searching 与录音反复出现的 job search 沾边，但录音说 Google 帮你“整理”，没说帮你“分析搜索流程”，是把熟词拼成一个没说过的动作。

借用原文: keep track of your job search

-
18. A) Provide their data in detail.
B) Personalize each application.
C) Make use of better search engines.
D) Apply for more promising positions.

【题目】 What does the speaker suggest job seekers do?

【翻译】说话者建议求职者做什么？

- A) 详细提供他们的资料。 B) 使每份申请个性化。 C) 使用更好的搜索引擎。
D) 申请更有前景的职位。

【答案】 **B** (细节题) Personalize each application.

【定位】 Nevertheless, you should always focus on quality, not quantity. Only apply for positions you are qualified for, and make each application count, personalizing each cover letter, and updating and editing your resume.

然而，你应当始终注重质量而非数量。只申请你够资格的职位，让每一份申请都有分量——为每封求职信量身定制，并不断更新和修改你的简历。

【信号】 **转折 Nevertheless + should 的建议句**。答案信号有两重：Nevertheless 是转折词，标志作者要从“方法介绍”转向真正强调的重点；紧跟的 you should always focus on quality, not quantity 用 should 直接给出建议，这正是建议题的落点。

【替换】 personalizing each cover letter ↔ **Personalize each application.**

同义改写：cover letter 概括为 application

focus on quality, not quantity ↔ **Personalize each application.**

重质不重量=逐份定制

【排除】 A) **与原文相反**

Provide their data in detail. 的“越详细越好”听起来积极，但与作者 focus on quality, not quantity (重质量、且只申请够资格的) 的主张不在一个方向，录音也没说“提供详尽资料”。

借用原文：focus on quality, not quantity

C) **原词陷阱**

Make use of better search engines. 里的 search 与录音 keep track of your job search 的 search 同词，但录音从没建议“用更好的搜索引擎”，Google 那段讲的是整理工具，不是搜索引擎，纯属原词嫁接。

借用原文：keep track of your job search

D) **与原文相反**

Apply for more promising positions. 借用录音 Only apply for positions you are qualified for 里的 apply、positions，但录音建议的是“只申请你够资格的”，不是“申请更多有前途的”；more 与录音“重质不重量”恰好矛盾。

借用原文：Only apply for positions you are qualified for

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

1 Some people say, if kids didn't happen to go to school, they'd all be out in the streets. My reply is "No, they wouldn't." First, even if schools stay just what they are, children would spend at least some time there, because that's where they'd be likely to find their friends. Second, schools wouldn't stay the way they are. They'd get better, because we would have to start making them what they ought to be

right now. Last, if we stirred up our brains and gave children a little help, those who did not want to go to school could find other things to do — things many children now do during their holidays. There's something easier we could do. We need to get kids out of the school buildings, give them a chance to learn about the world at first hand. In Philadelphia and Portland, Oregon, plans are being drawn up for public schools that won't have any school buildings at all. That will take the students out into the city and help them to use it and its people as a resource. In other words, students perhaps in groups, perhaps independently, will go to libraries, museums, exhibitions, courtrooms, radios and TV stations, meetings, businesses, and laboratories to learn about their world and society at first hand. A small private school in Washington is already doing this. It makes sense. We need more of it.

有人说,如果孩子们不去上学,他们都会流落街头。我的回答是"不,他们不会。"首先,即使学校保持现状,孩子们也会在那里度过至少一些时间,因为那里可能是他们找到朋友的地方。其次,学校不会保持现状。它们会变得更好,因为我们将不得不开始让它们成为现在就应该成为的样子。最后,如果我们动动脑筋,给孩子们一点帮助,那些不想上学的人可以找到其他事情做——许多孩子现在在假期里做的事情。还有一些更容易做的事。我们需要让孩子们走出校舍,给他们一个亲身了解世界的机会。在Philadelphia和Portland, Oregon,正在为公立学校制定计划,这些学校将根本没有任何校舍。这将把学生带到城市中,帮助他们利用城市及其居民作为资源。换句话说,学生们或许以小组形式,或许独立地,将前往图书馆、博物馆、展览馆、法庭、广播电视台、会议、企业和实验室,亲身了解他们的世界和社会。华盛顿的一所小型私立学校已经在这样做了。这很有道理。我们需要更多这样的做法。

19. A) If kids did not like school, real learning would not take place.
B) If not forced to go to school, kids would be out in the streets.
C) If schools stayed the way they are, parents were sure to protest.
D) If teaching failed to improve, kids would stay away from school.

【题目】 What are some people worried about according to the speaker?

【翻译】 根据说话者所说,有些人担心什么?

- A) 如果孩子们不喜欢学校,真正的学习就不会发生。
B) 如果不被强制去上学,孩子们就会流落街头。 C) 如果学校维持现状,家长们肯定会抗议。
D) 如果教学不能改善,孩子们就会远离学校。

【答案】 B (细节题) If not forced to go to school, kids would be out in the streets.

【定位】 Some people say, if kids didn't happen to go to school, they'd all be out in the streets.

有些人说,如果孩子们碰巧没去上学,他们就全都会流落街头。

【信号】 Some people say 引出他人观点,正是题干所指的担忧。录音开篇 Some people say 直接点出这是别人的说法,而题干问的就是 some people 担心什么;紧跟其后的假设句就是那份担忧的内容,这种引述他人观点的标志句是答案落点。

【替换】 if kids didn't happen to go to school, they'd all be out in the streets ↔

If not forced to go to school, kids would be out in the streets.

didn't happen to go 改写成 not forced to go, 后半 out in the streets 原样保留

【排除】 A) 答非所问

real learning would not take place 听上去像在谈学习效果，但 some people 担心的是孩子没去上学会流落街头，不是担心真正的学习不会发生，方向不符。

C) 未提及

录音后文确实提到学校要变成它该有的样子，但 parents were sure to protest（家长一定会抗议）这层意思录音从没说过，只是借了一个与教育沾边的词制造熟悉感。

D) 原词陷阱

kids would stay away from school（孩子会远离学校）与录音 didn't happen to go to school 字面相近，但这是说话人后文自己设想的情形，并非 some people 的担忧，听到 school 就选会上当。

借用原文：if kids didn't happen to go to school

-
20. A) Allow them to play interesting games in class.
B) Try to stir up their interest in lab experiments.
C) Let them stay home and learn from their parents.
D) Design activities they now enjoy doing on holidays.

【题目】 What does the speaker think we could do for the kids who dislike school?

【翻译】 说话者认为我们可以为那些不喜欢学校的孩子做些什么？

- A) 允许他们在课堂上玩有趣的游戏。 B) 试图激发他们对实验室实验的兴趣。
C) 让他们待在家里向父母学习。 D) 设计他们现在在假期喜欢做的活动。

【答案】 D（细节题） Design activities they now enjoy doing on holidays.

【定位】 Last, if we stirred up our brains and gave children a little help, those who did not want to go to school could find other things to do — things many children now do during their holidays.
最后，如果我们开动脑筋、给孩子们一点帮助，那些不想上学的孩子就能找到别的事可做——也就是如今很多孩子在假期里会做的那些事。

【信号】 those who did not want to go to school 与题干对象精确对应。录音里 those who did not want to go to school 正是题干说的不喜欢学校的孩子，紧接的 things many children now do during their holidays 就是为他们设想的办法，对象一对上，这句就是答案句。

【替换】 things many children now do during their holidays ↔

Design activities they now enjoy doing on holidays.

things...do during holidays 概括为 activities...doing on holidays

【排除】 A) 未提及

play interesting games in class 听着像有趣的安排，但录音从没说让孩子在课堂上玩游戏，in class 反而与说话人主张走出校门的倾向相反，属凭印象编出的做法。

B) 原词陷阱

录音说 if we stirred up our brains (开动脑筋)，选项 Try to stir up their interest in lab experiments 直接搬来 stir up 一词，但原文 stir up 的是我们的脑筋、不是孩子对实验的兴趣，听到熟词就选会错。

借用原文：if we stirred up our brains

C) 与原文相反

Let them stay home and learn from their parents (让孩子待在家跟父母学) 与说话人后文 get kids out of the school buildings 走出去学世界的主张相反，原文并没主张让孩子留在家里。

借用原文：get kids out of the school buildings

21. A) Allow kids to learn at their own pace.

B) Encourage kids to learn from each other.

C) Organize kids into various interest groups.

D) Take kids out of school to learn at first hand.

【题目】 What does the speaker say is the easier thing we could do?

【翻译】 说话者说我们可以做的更容易的事情是什么？

A) 允许孩子们按照自己的节奏学习。 B) 鼓励孩子们互相学习。

C) 把孩子们组织成各种兴趣小组。 D) 带孩子们走出学校进行第一手学习。

【答案】 D (细节题) Take kids out of school to learn at first hand.

【定位】 There's something easier we could do. We need to get kids out of the school buildings, give them a chance to learn about the world at first hand.

有件更容易做的事。我们需要把孩子带出校舍，给他们一个亲身了解世界的机会。

【信号】 something easier 与题干 easier 字面正对，是答案路标。 录音 There's something easier we could do 几乎逐字呼应题干 the easier thing we could do，这类与题干用词重合的提示句就是路标，紧跟其后的那句就是答案内容。

【替换】 get kids out of the school buildings, give them a chance to learn about the world at first hand ↔

Take kids out of school to learn at first hand.

get...out of the school buildings=Take...out of school, learn...at first hand 原意保留

【排除】 A) 未提及

Allow kids to learn at their own pace (让孩子按自己节奏学) 听着合理, 但录音通篇没提按各自节奏这回事, 是凭常识补出来的做法。

B) 未提及

Encourage kids to learn from each other (鼓励孩子互相学习) 原文同样没有提及, 只是又一个听上去正确的教育说法。

C) 原词陷阱

录音后文确有 students perhaps in groups, 选项 Organize kids into various interest groups 借走 groups 一词, 但原文的 groups 只是说孩子可成组外出, 并非按兴趣分组, 且这句也不是题干问的那件更容易的事。

借用原文: students perhaps in groups

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

¹ Before there was the written word, there was the language of dance. Dance expresses love and hate, joy and sorrow, life and death, and everything else in between. Dance in America is everywhere. We dance from Florida to Alaska, from horizon to horizon, and coast to coast. We dance at weddings, birthdays, office parties, or just to fill the time. "I can't imagine doing anything else with my life," says Bridges who runs dance classes for all ages. "Teaching dance is wonderful. My older students say it makes them feel young. It's marvelous to watch them. For many of them, it's a way of meeting people and having a social life. So why do we dance? I can tell you about one young couple," says Bridges. "They arrive at the class in a bad mood, and they leave with a smile. Dancing seems to change their mood completely." So do we dance in order to make ourselves feel better, calmer, healthier? Andrea Hillier, a dance teacher says, "Dance, like the rhythm of a beating heart, is life. Even after all these years, I want to get better and better. I keep practicing even when I'm exhausted. I find it hard to stop. Dancing reminds me I'm alive."

在有文字之前, 就有了舞蹈的语言。舞蹈表达爱与恨、喜悦与悲伤、生与死, 以及介于两者之间的一切。舞蹈在美国无处不在。我们从佛罗里达跳到阿拉斯加, 从地平线的一端跳到另一端, 从东海岸跳到西海岸。我们在婚礼上、生日派对上、办公室聚会上跳舞, 或者只是为了打发时间。"我无法想象我的人生还能做别的事情," 为各个年龄段开设舞蹈课的Bridges说。"教舞蹈很美妙。我年长的学生说这让他们感觉年轻。看着他们真是太棒了。对他们中的许多人来说, 这是一种结识人群和拥有社交生活的方式。那么我们为什么跳舞呢? 我可以告诉你一对年轻夫妇的故事," Bridges说。"他们带着糟糕的心情来到课堂, 却带着微笑离开。舞蹈似乎完全改变了他们的心情。"那么我们跳舞是为了让自己感觉更好、更平静、更健康吗? 舞蹈老师Andrea Hillier说: "舞蹈, 就像心跳的节奏, 就是生命。即使过了这么多年, 我还想变得越来越好。即使筋疲力尽, 我也坚持练习。我发现很难停下来。舞蹈提醒我, 我还活着。"

22. A) It is especially popular in Florida and Alaska.
B) It is a major social activity among the young.
C) It is seen almost anywhere and on any occasion.
D) It is even more expressive than the written word.

【题目】 What does the passage say about the dance in America?

【翻译】 文章关于美国的舞蹈说了什么？

- A) 它在佛罗里达州和阿拉斯加州尤其流行。 B) 它是年轻人中的一项主要社交活动。
C) 它几乎在任何地方、任何场合都能看到。 D) 它甚至比书面文字更具表现力。

【答案】 C (细节题) It is seen almost anywhere and on any occasion.

【定位】 Dance in America is everywhere. We dance from Florida to Alaska, from horizon to horizon, and coast to coast. We dance at weddings, birthdays, office parties, or just to fill the time.

在美国，跳舞无处不在。我们从佛罗里达跳到阿拉斯加，从天涯到海角，从这岸到那岸。我们在婚礼上、生日里、办公室派对上跳舞，或者只是为了打发时间而跳。

【信号】 概括句 **everywhere** 领起的铺陈。答案信号是开门见山的概括词 Dance in America is everywhere., 随后用 from Florida to Alaska、coast to coast 和 at weddings, birthdays, office parties 层层铺开，说明『地点上到处、场合上任何场合』——这种『先一句定调、再举例铺陈』的结构，定调句就是答案句。

【替换】 Dance in America is everywhere ↔ **It is seen almost anywhere**
everywhere 同义改写为 almost anywhere
at weddings, birthdays, office parties ↔ **on any occasion**
列举多种场合概括为 any occasion

【排除】 A) **原词陷阱**

It is especially popular in Florida and Alaska. 偷了录音原话里的 from Florida to Alaska, 但原文是『从佛州一路跳到阿州（到处都有）』，选项却歪成『尤其在这两地流行』，把『到处』缩成了『某地』，方向反了。

借用原文：from Florida to Alaska

B) **未提及**

It is a major social activity among the young. 把跳舞限定为『年轻人的主要社交活动』，但录音讲到社交时说的是老年学员 My older students say it makes them feel young, 并未说跳舞主要属于年轻人，『the young』在此处属未提及的添加。

D) **过度推断**

It is even more expressive than the written word. 借用了开头 Before there was the written word, there was the language of dance. 里的 written word, 但原文只说跳舞『早于文字就存在』，从没比较二者谁更有表现力，选项凭空造出一个比较级结论。

借用原文：Before there was the written word, there was the language of dance.

-
23. A) It is located in a big city in Iowa.
B) It is really marvelous to look at.
C) It offers free dance classes to seniors.
D) It offers people a chance to socialize.

【题目】 What do we know about the Lester Bridges' dance studio?

【翻译】 关于 Lester Bridges 的舞蹈工作室我们了解到什么？

- A) 它位于爱荷华州的一个大城市。 B) 它看起来非常了不起。
C) 它为老年人提供免费舞蹈课程。 D) 它为人们提供了社交的机会。

【答案】 D (细节题) It offers people a chance to socialize.

【定位】 For many of them, it's a way of meeting people and having a social life.

对他们当中许多人来说，这（跳舞班）是一条结识他人、过上社交生活的途径。

【信号】 Bridges 直接道出跳舞班的功能。答案信号是受访者 Bridges 亲口给跳舞班定的功能 it's a way of meeting people and having a social life——篇章里受访者对自家对象的直接定性句，正是承载答案的那一句。

【替换】 a way of meeting people and having a social life ↔ a chance to socialize

结识他人、过社交生活=社交机会

【排除】 A) 未提及

It is located in a big city in Iowa. 给出地点 Iowa，但全篇没提任何具体城市或州（开头的 Florida to Alaska 是说全美跳舞、不是跳舞班所在地），属凭空添加的地点。

B) 张冠李戴

It is really marvelous to look at. 偷了录音里的 marvelous，但原文 It's marvelous to watch them. 说的是『看（老学员们跳舞）很美妙』，夸的是学员们的状态，不是说这个跳舞班本身好看，对象被换了。

借用原文：It's marvelous to watch them

C) 原词陷阱

It offers free dance classes to seniors. 借了 runs dance classes for all ages 的 dance classes，但原文说『各年龄段（for all ages）』而非只给老人，更从没说过『免费（free）』，选项擅自加了两条录音没有的限定。

借用原文：runs dance classes for all ages

-
24. A) Their state of mind improved.
B) They became better dancers.
C) They enjoyed better health.
D) Their relationship strengthened.

【题目】 What happened to the young couple after they attended Lester Bridges's class?

【翻译】这对年轻夫妇参加 Lester Bridges 的课程后发生了什么？

- A) 他们的精神状态得到了改善。 B) 他们成为了更好的舞者。
C) 他们享有了更好的健康状况。 D) 他们的关系得到了加强。

【答案】A (细节题) Their state of mind improved.

【定位】They arrive at the class in a bad mood, and they leave with a smile. Dancing seems to change their mood completely.

他们来上课时心情很糟，离开时却带着微笑。跳舞似乎彻底改变了他们的心情。

【信号】in a bad mood 到 with a smile 的前后对比。答案信号是鲜明的前后对比：来时 in a bad mood、走时 leave with a smile，再由一句 Dancing seems to change their mood completely 收束——这种『来时...走时...』的对照加上明示的 change，就是变化结果句。

【替换】change their mood completely ↔ Their state of mind improved.
mood 改善=state of mind improved

【排除】B) 未提及

They became better dancers. 说这对情侣舞技提升，但原文只讲他们心情的转变 change their mood completely，从没提舞跳得更好，属未提及。

C) 原词陷阱

They enjoyed better health. 借了后文 do we dance in order to make ourselves feel better, calmer, healthier 里的 healthier，但那是作者泛泛设问『我们是否为了更健康而跳舞』，不是说这对情侣变健康了；这对情侣身上明确的变化只有心情。

借用原文：make ourselves feel better, calmer, healthier

D) 过度推断

Their relationship strengthened. 说两人关系更牢固，但原文 change their mood completely 改变的是『心情』，不是『关系』；情侣这一身份易让人脑补成感情升温，原文并无此意。

25. A) It is fun.

B) It is life.

C) It is exhausting.

D) It is rhythmical.

【题目】What does Andrea Hillier say about dancing?

【翻译】Andrea Hillier 关于跳舞说了什么？

- A) 它很有趣。 B) 它就是生活。 C) 它令人筋疲力尽。 D) 它富有节奏感。

【答案】B (态度观点题) It is life.

【定位】Andrea Hillier, a dance teacher says, "Dance, like the rhythm of a beating heart, is life."

舞蹈老师安德烈娅·希利尔说：『舞蹈，就像跳动的心脏的节律一样，是生命。』

【信号】人名引出的 **Dance...is life** 定义句。答案信号是人名 Andrea Hillier, a dance teacher says 紧接着的那句下定义的话 Dance, like the rhythm of a beating heart, is life——题干的的就是这个人，她亲口用『Dance...is life』给跳舞下定义，这就是答案句。

【替换】Dance, like the rhythm of a beating heart, is life ↔ **It is life.**

去掉比喻后主干即 Dance is life

【排除】A) **张冠李戴**

It is fun. 看似贴合跳舞，但 Andrea Hillier 的定性是 Dance...is life，她从没说 fun；fun 一词录音中也未由她说出，属安错说话人加未提及。

C) **原词陷阱**

It is exhausting. 偷了 Hillier 话里的 I keep practicing even when I'm exhausted，但她说的是『即使累了仍练习』，exhausted 形容的是她练舞的状态，不是她给跳舞下的定义；她对跳舞的定义是 life 不是 exhausting。

借用原文：I keep practicing even when I'm exhausted

D) **偷换概念**

It is rhythmical. 借了 like the rhythm of a beating heart 里的 rhythm，但那只是 Hillier 用来比喻的部分（像心跳的节律），她的定义落点是 life 而非『有节奏』，选项把比喻成分误当成了核心定义。

借用原文：like the rhythm of a beating heart

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

39 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。

Kelly Swisher, an Arkansas woman, escaped injury and managed to safely stop her car after a 4-foot-long rat snake came out from under her car seat and slid across her feet as she was driving down the highway.

第1段，第1句

本句结构是典型的主句 + 时间状语从句 + 嵌套从句模式，这种嵌套结构在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现。并列谓语、同位语、不定式作宾语、时间状语从句的嵌套都是常考句式。掌握本句的分析方法，可以迁移到大量类似结构的长难句中，具有很高的典型性和复用价值。

But the woman says the snake she encountered Thursday terrified her out of her wits.

第1段，第3句

本句体现了四六级和考研真题中高频出现的结构模式：主句+省略that的宾语从句+省略关系代词的定语从句嵌套；这种"say/think等动词+省略连接词的从句+定语从句修饰从句主语"的组合在真题阅读和翻译中反复出现，具有很高的代表性和可迁移性

"It was rough, with big scales," said Swisher, who was on her way to pick up her friend at the airport when it happened.

第1段，第4句

直接引语加 said 倒装、非限定性定语从句修饰人物、时间状语从句嵌套，这些都是英语新闻报道和记叙文中的典型结构。四六级和考研阅读中常出现类似的人物引述句式，学习价值高，迁移性强。

She said the snake first slid back under the seat, and she hoped it would stay there until she was able to get off the highway and stop.

第1段，第6句

本句结构具有较强的代表性:并列主句各自带宾语从句,且宾语从句内部嵌套状语从句,这是四六级和考研阅读中常见的复合句型。省略连接词 that 的宾语从句、过去将来时在间接引语中的使用、until 引导的时间状语从句,都是考试高频考点。掌握本句的分析方法,可以迁移到大量类似结构的句子

"That didn't work out," she said.

第1段，第7句

直接引语 + 引述动词的结构在叙事和对话中常见，具有一定代表性。但对于四六级或考研阅读中更常考的复杂从句、被动、长定语等结构，本句不够典型。

How did Kelly Swisher feel when she first came across the rat snake?

第1题题干

疑问句加时间状语从句的组合在四六级和考研真题中较为常见，属于典型的主从复合句模式。该结构具有一定代表性，掌握后可迁移到其他疑问句与状语从句结合的句子，但相比定语从句、名词性从句等更高频的复杂结构，典型性略低。

Fast food, it turns out, isn't quite as fast as it used to be.

第1段，第1句

as...as 比较结构和插入语都是四六级与考研常考句式，本句结构具有较高代表性，掌握后可应用于大量类似句子的分析。

"Usually the drive-through accounts for sixty to seventy percent of all business that goes through a fast-food restaurant," notes Sam Ochers, editor of QSR.

第1段，第9句

倒装的引述句式（宾语 + 谓语 + 主语）在新闻报道、学术文献中高频出现，宾语从句内嵌套定语从句的结构也是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式，本句结构高度典型且具有迁移价值，掌握后可应用于大量类似长句的分析。

Of course, consumers also want their orders prepared correctly and on that score, Ochers says, "accuracy is still really high."

第1段，第10句

本句包含复合宾语结构(宾语+宾语补足语)、插入语、直接引语、多个状语(句首评注状语、方式状语、范围状语),成分种类丰富。复合宾语结构是考试常见易错点,插入语的识别与处理也是实用技能,具有较高的训练价值。

Under international treaties, the U.S. is responsible for the cargo of both public and private spacecraft.

第1段，第5句

"主语 + 系表结构 + 介词宾语 + 句首状语" 的框架在说明文和学术文本中较为常见,具有一定代表性,但不属于考试中反复出现的高频难句模式,典型性中等偏下。

This makes commercial space travel a complex legal issue not just domestically, but abroad.

第1段，第6句

make + 宾语 + 宾补 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句型，常用于表达因果、影响关系；not just...but 并列结构也常见于学术和新闻语体，本句结构具有较强的代表性和复用价值。

A Moon Express representative declined to comment on the story but noted that the company is very optimistic about its proposal.

第1段，第7句

并列谓语结构和 "that" 引导的宾语从句都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。"declined to do ... but noted that ..." 这种表达转折的并列结构在新闻报道和学术文本中非常典型，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

Actually, I'm on holiday with my family in Thailand at the moment, although I wish it were with my friends instead.

第2段，第3句

although 引导让步状语从句和 wish 后接虚拟语气宾语从句是四六级、考研高频句式，这类表达转折与愿望的结构在真题中反复出现，掌握后迁移性强。

How I envy you!

第3段，第3句

涵盖主语、谓语、宾语三大核心成分，另有句首程度状语，成分种类较单一；但感叹句语序对初学者有一定辨识价值，可作为区分陈述句与感叹句的基础练习句

In fact, I am now lying on the beach in Phuket.

第4段，第4句

涵盖主谓加时间状语和两层地点状语，适合练习状语的识别与层次区分，但成分种类较单一，缺少宾语、定语等其他成分

M: No, I wish I had.

第5段，第1句

"I wish" 引导的虚拟语气宾语从句是四六级和考研的高频考点，这种结构在真题中反复出现。掌握这个句式可以迁移到大量类似表达（如 "I wish I were"、"I wish I could" 等），典型性很强。

What else have you been doing in Thailand besides enjoying the sun?

第5段，第2句

疑问句是四六级和考研听力、口语场景的高频句式，现在完成进行时也是常考时态。本句结构 疑问词 + 助动词 + 主语 + 谓语 + 状语 是典型的特殊疑问句模式，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

Then, I met many volunteer teachers who are mainly young people from Europe.

第6段，第3句

限制性定语从句修饰宾语是四六级和考研中常见的句式，具有一定典型性，掌握后可以复用到类似句型，但整体结构偏简单，代表性中等。

I was so sad that we were to leave at the end of the day.

第8段，第4句

"so...that..." 结果状语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式,用于表达程度和结果的因果关系。本句结构简洁且典型,学习者掌握后可以在大量类似句子中快速识别这种模式并理解句意,迁移性强。

Remember to get me something from the souvenir shops.

第9段，第3句

祈使句 + 不定式宾语是四六级和考研中常见的句式（如提醒、建议类表达），具有一定代表性。但本句过于简短，缺少修饰成分或从句，作为典型例句略显单薄。

His phone is running out of power.

第10题，D

"主语 + 进行时谓语 + 状语" 是日常描述状态的常见句式，具有一定代表性，但结构过于简单，不够典型考点密集

He is interested in Thai artworks.

第11题，A

"be interested in" 是四六级和考研中高频出现的固定搭配，主系表结构也是基础句型之一，掌握后可迁移到大量类似表达（如 be good at、be fond of 等），具有较强的代表性。

I really want to lose some of this belly fat and turn it into muscle.

第4段，第3句

主谓宾结构 + 不定式作宾语 + 并列不定式，是四六级和考研常见句式；这种 "want to do A and do B" 的模式在真题中频繁出现，掌握后可复用，具有较好的代表性。

She used to do 200 sit-ups every day.

第15题，B

"used to do" 结构在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现，用于描述过去习惯或状态，是典型的常考句式。掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子，具有较好的代表性。

She used to be the gym's personal trainer.

第15题，D

"used to" 结构在考试中较为常见，用于表达过去与现在的对比，具有一定代表性，但整体句式过于简单，不如包含从句或并列结构的句子典型。

Accordingly, managing your job search properly is just as important as identifying job opportunities and submitting your applications.

第1段，第4句

主系表结构配合"as ... as"比较结构，以及动名词短语作主语，都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。比较结构的省略用法也很典型。掌握此类句型对理解大量真题句子有较强的迁移作用。

If you are familiar with Microsoft Excel or a similar program, creating a table is a simple and effective way to keep track of your job applications.

第1段，第5句

"If"条件部分加主句判断是非常典型的说明性句式；"doing something is a way to do something"也很常见，掌握后迁移价值较高。

If you have a Gmail account, you can create, save and send tables in addition to written documents like your cover letter and resume.

第1段，第8句

If 条件从句加主句的结构是四六级和考研阅读中非常常见的句式，掌握这种条件逻辑句型可以迁移到大量类似句子的理解中，具有较高的典型性和实用性。

You can also link up with Google Calendar to make sure you stay on top of important dates.

第1段，第9句

“情态动词主句 + 不定式表目的 + 后接内容小句”是很常见也很能迁移的句型。掌握这类结构后，处理很多说明功能、表达目的的句子都会更顺手。

Nevertheless, you should always focus on quality, not quantity.

第1段，第11句

简单句结构在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见，情态动词 "should" 表建议的用法也是高频考点；句首转折副词 "Nevertheless" 和频度副词 "always" 的位置也符合典型用法。但由于缺少从句和复杂修饰，作为句式范例的迁移价值中等。

Only apply for positions you are qualified for, and make each application count, personalizing each cover letter, and updating and editing your resume.

第1段，第12句

涵盖祈使句主干、省略关系代词的定语从句、使役动词的宾语补足语结构、并列现在分词作方式状语等多种成分。特别是使役动词 make 的宾补结构和分词状语的认识是常见易错点，具有较好的训练价值。

Make use of better search engines.

第18题，C

本句涉及祈使句主语省略、动词短语作谓语 ("make use of")、名词短语作宾语三个知识点。对初学者而言，"make use of" 作为固定搭配的认识、以及祈使句主语省略规则具有一定练习价值，但成分种类相对单一，缺少定语从句、状语从句等复杂成分，整体训练价值中等偏下。

Some people say, if kids didn't happen to go to school, they'd all be out in the streets.

第1段，第1句

句子结构高度典型：主句带宾语从句(省略 that)、宾语从句内含虚拟条件句(if 从句用一般过去时，主句用 would + 动词原形)都是四六级和考研常考句式，掌握后可大量复用

Second, schools wouldn't stay the way they are.

第1段，第4句

本句的结构在英语中较为常见:情态动词加系动词构成谓语,表语中嵌入说明性从句。"the way" 后接从句的用法是英语中的固定搭配,在考试中经常出现。情态动词表示推测或假设的用法也是常考点。对于四六级或考研真题来说,这种结构具有一定代表性,学习者掌握后可以迁移到类似句子的分析中。因此结构典型性较高。

In other words, students perhaps in groups, perhaps independently, will go to libraries, museums, exhibitions, courtrooms, radios and TV stations, meetings, businesses, and laboratories to learn about their world and society at first hand.

第1段，第11句

本句包含主语、谓语、多个状语（插入语、方式状语、地点状语、目的状语），成分种类较丰富。地点状语的长串并列、方式状语的插入位置、不定式目的状语的识别都有一定训练价值，适合练习如何在复杂修饰成分中定位核心和划分状语类型。

What are some people worried about according to the speaker?

第19题 题干

本句是典型的一般疑问句结构，包含系表结构、疑问词前置、介词短语作状语等四六级和考研听力理解题中常见的句式。这类疑问句在真题中频繁出现，掌握后可大量复用于阅读和听力场景。

If kids did not like school, real learning would not take place.

第19题，A

与现在事实相反的虚拟语气条件句(If + 一般过去时, 主语 + would + 动词原形)是四六级和考研常考句式。条件状语从句置于句首的结构也很典型。掌握本句的分析方法可以直接迁移到大量类似虚拟语气句和条件句的理解中,实用性强。

Allow kids to learn at their own pace.

第21题，A

祈使句 + 宾语 + 不定式宾补 (Allow sb to do) 是四六级、考研写作和阅读中的高频句式，用于表达建议、要求或观点，实用性和复现率都很高，掌握后可直接套用。

So do we dance in order to make ourselves feel better, calmer, healthier?

第1段，第9句

疑问句倒装和目的状语是四六级、考研阅读中的常见句式，具有一定代表性，但整体结构较简单，不属于高频复杂句型

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本卷出现的 145 个英语四级真题高频词

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

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要，会

本卷12次 · 真题 466 句

better A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本卷6次 · 真题 139 句

mission B1

n. 任务

本卷6次 · 真题 33 句

equipment B1

n. 设备

本卷6次 · 真题 32 句

application B1

n. 申请

本卷5次 · 真题 30 句

membership B1

n. 会员资格

本卷5次 · 真题 11 句

involve B1

v. 包含

本卷4次 · 真题 65 句

apply A2

v. 申请

本卷4次 · 真题 58 句

customer A2

n. 顾客，客户

本卷3次 · 真题 124 句

mainly B1

adv. 主要地

本卷3次 · 真题 45 句

commercial B2

adj. 商业的

本卷3次·真题23句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本卷2次·真题174句

product A2

n. 产品

本卷2次·真题128句

average A2

adj. 平均的

本卷2次·真题89句

least A2

det. 最少的

本卷2次·真题84句

issue B1

n. 问题

本卷2次·真题83句

sign A1

n. 标志

本卷2次·真题78句

account A2

n. 账户

本卷2次·真题61句

scientific B1

adj. 科学的

本卷2次·真题47句

muscle A2

n. 肌肉

本卷2次·真题34句

track A2

n. 小路

本卷2次·真题33句

agency B2

n. 代理机构

本卷2次·真题29句

complex B2

adj. 复杂的, 难懂的

本卷2次·真题26句

federal B2

adj. 联邦(制)的

本卷2次·真题24句

chain B1

n. 链条

本卷2次·真题23句

highway B1

n. 公路

本卷2次·真题23句

legal B1

adj. 法律的

本卷2次·真题 23 句

discount B1

n. 折扣;减价

本卷2次·真题 21 句

scale B1

n. 规模

本卷2次·真题 20 句

dancing A1

n. 跳舞

本卷2次·真题 19 句

mood A2

n. 心情

本卷2次·真题 17 句

organize B1

v. 组织, 安排 (活动、会议等)

本卷2次·真题 16 句

written A2

v. write 的过去分词

本卷2次·真题 16 句

approve B1

v. 批准, 认可 (正式同意)

本卷2次·真题 12 句

exploration B2

n. 探索

本卷2次·真题 11 句

outer B1

adj. 外部的, 外面的

本卷2次·真题 10 句

seeker B2

n. 寻求者

本卷2次·真题 8 句

spacecraft B2

n. 航天器

本卷2次·真题 8 句

likely A2

adj. 很可能的

本卷1次·真题 224 句

employee A2

n. 雇员, 员工

本卷1次·真题 194 句

benefit B1

n. 好处

本卷1次·真题 169 句

actually A2

adv. 实际上, 事实上 (用于纠正或补充信息)

本卷1次·真题 148 句

tend B1

v. 倾向于, 往往会

本卷1次·真题 137 句

design B1

n. 设计

本卷1次·真题 132 句

learning A1

n. 学习

本卷1次·真题 120 句

process B1

n. 过程

本卷1次·真题 108 句

focus B1

n. 重点

本卷1次·真题 107 句

quality A2

n. 质量

本卷1次·真题 100 句

decade B1

n. 十年

本卷1次·真题 99 句

expert B1

n. 专家

本卷1次·真题 89 句

opportunity B1

n. 机会

本卷1次·真题 89 句

consumer B1

n. 消费者

本卷1次·真题 84 句

data B1

n. 数据

本卷1次·真题 73 句

decline B2

v. 下降

本卷1次·真题 73 句

major B1

adj. 主要的

本卷1次·真题 73 句

performance B1

n. 表演

本卷1次·真题 66 句

effective B1

adj. 有效的, 起作用的

本卷1次·真题 63 句

power A2

n. 权力

本卷1次·真题 59 句

seek B1

v. 寻找

本卷1次·真题 56 句

identify B1

v. 识别

本卷1次·真题 54 句

resource B1

n. 资源

本卷1次·真题 54 句

generally B1

adv. 通常，一般地

本卷1次·真题 53 句

strategy B2

n. 策略

本卷1次·真题 53 句

employer B1

n. 雇主

本卷1次·真题 52 句

link A2

n. 联系

本卷1次·真题 52 句

various B1

adj. 各种各样的

本卷1次·真题 52 句

official B1

adj. 官方的

本卷1次·真题 47 句

variety B1

n. 多样化

本卷1次·真题 47 句

conduct B2

v. 组织并实施

本卷1次·真题 45 句

detail B1

n. 细节

本卷1次·真题 45 句

fashion B1

n. 时尚;流行款式

本卷1次·真题 45 句

attend A2

v. 出席，参加（会议、活动等）

本卷1次·真题 43 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

interested B1

adj. 感兴趣的

本卷1次·真题40句

launch B1

v. 推出

本卷1次·真题39句

aim B1

v. 瞄准

本卷1次·真题38句

teaching A2

n. 教学工作;教书

本卷1次·真题38句

finally A2

adv. 终于, 最终

本卷1次·真题36句

completely B1

adv. 完全地

本卷1次·真题34句

essential B1

adj. 必不可少的

本卷1次·真题30句

familiar B1

adj. 熟悉的

本卷1次·真题28句

threat B1

n. 威胁

本卷1次·真题28句

satisfaction B2

n. 满意

本卷1次·真题27句

capture B1

v. 捕获

本卷1次·真题26句

addition A2

n. 增加

本卷1次·真题25句

definitely B1

adv. 肯定地

本卷1次·真题25句

responsible B1

adj. 负责的

本卷1次·真题25句

senior B1

adj. 级别高的

本卷1次·真题25句

update B1

v. 更新

本卷1次·真题24句

concerned B1

adj. 担心的

本卷1次·真题 23 句

additional B1

adj. 额外的

本卷1次·真题 22 句

applicant B2

n. 申请人

本卷1次·真题 22 句

flexible B2

adj. 灵活的

本卷1次·真题 22 句

comment B1

n. 评论

本卷1次·真题 21 句

county B1

n. 郡

本卷1次·真题 21 句

quantity B1

n. 数量

本卷1次·真题 21 句

burger A2

n. 汉堡包

本卷1次·真题 20 句

document B1

n. 文件

本卷1次·真题 20 句

fee B1

n. 费用

本卷1次·真题 20 句

locate B1

v. 找到;找出...的位置

本卷1次·真题 20 句

amazing A2

adj. 令人惊奇的

本卷1次·真题 19 句

clearly A2

adv. 清楚地, 明白地

本卷1次·真题 19 句

dancer A2

n. 舞者

本卷1次·真题 18 句

injury B1

n. (身体) 伤害, 损伤

本卷1次·真题 18 句

remind A2

v. 提醒

本卷1次·真题 18 句

studio B1

n. 工作室

本卷1次·真题 18句

worried A2

adj. 担心的

本卷1次·真题 18句

aircraft B1

n. 飞行器

本卷1次·真题 17句

effectively B2

adv. 有效地

本卷1次·真题 17句

poisonous B2

adj. 有毒的

本卷1次·真题 17句

suit A2

n. 套装

本卷1次·真题 17句

increased A2

v. 增加了

本卷1次·真题 16句

properly B1

adv. 正确地

本卷1次·真题 16句

analyze B2

v. 分析

本卷1次·真题 15句

certainly A2

adv. 当然

本卷1次·真题 15句

engine A2

n. 发动机, 引擎

本卷1次·真题 15句

pace B1

n. 速度

本卷1次·真题 15句

regarding B2

prep. 关于

本卷1次·真题 15句

socialize B2

v. 社交

本卷1次·真题 15句

submit B2

v. 提交 (文件、申请等)

本卷1次·真题 15句

approval B2

n. 赞成

本卷1次·真题 14句

calm B1

adj. 平静的

本卷1次·真题 14 句

encounter B2

v. 遇到

本卷1次·真题 14 句

guarantee B2

n. 保证

本卷1次·真题 14 句

escape A2

v. 逃跑;逃脱

本卷1次·真题 13 句

guy A2

n. 男人

本卷1次·真题 13 句

optimistic B2

adj. 乐观的;抱乐观态度的

本卷1次·真题 13 句

proposal B2

n. 提议

本卷1次·真题 13 句

independently B2

adv. 独立地

本卷1次·真题 12 句

ongoing B2

adj. 持续进行的

本卷1次·真题 12 句

stretch B1

v. 伸展

本卷1次·真题 12 句

battery A2

n. 电池

本卷1次·真题 11 句

opening B1

n. 开口;洞;缺口

本卷1次·真题 11 句

precious B2

adj. 珍贵的

本卷1次·真题 11 句

qualified B2

adj. 有资格的

本卷1次·真题 11 句

commission B2

n. 佣金

本卷1次·真题 10 句

dislike A2

v. 不喜欢

本卷1次·真题 9 句

exhausted

B1

adj. 精疲力竭的

本卷1次·真题9句

promising

B2

adj. 有希望的

本卷1次·真题9句

representative

B2

n. 代表

本卷1次·真题9句

tone

B1

n. 语气, 口气

本卷1次·真题9句

confuse

B1

v. 使困惑

本卷1次·真题8句

occasion

B1

n. 场合

本卷1次·真题8句

safely

A2

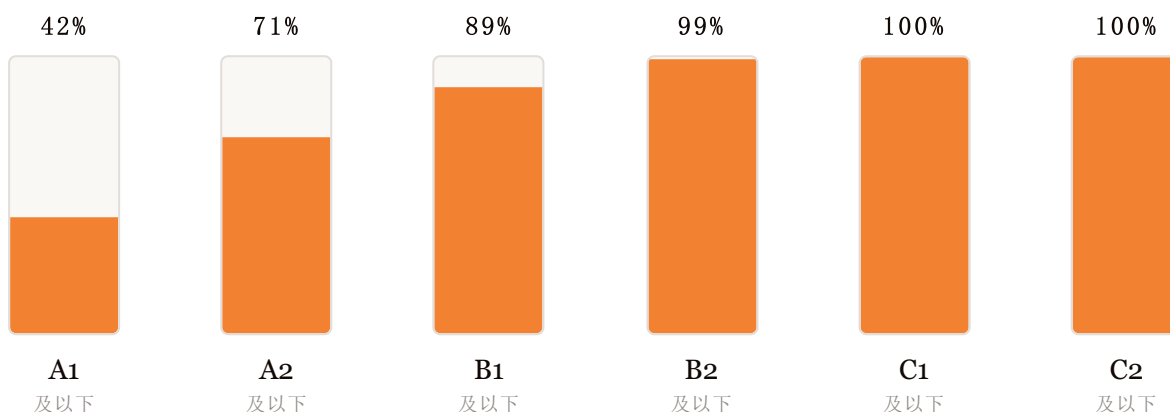
adv. 安全地

本卷1次·真题8句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全卷录音原文 608 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全卷录音原文去重后共 **608** 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 5 个·约 1%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率 (CDF) · 数据为全卷录音原文去重词 608 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

608

B2 以上难词

1%

B1 及以下覆盖

89%



英语四级 2018年6月·第2套 · 全卷构成

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

2018年6月·第2套 英语四级完形填空（选词填空）·26–35 题答案与解析

BLANKS & ANALYSIS • 选词填空题和解析

选词填空题和解析 · 26–35 题

本页 26–35 题的正确答案词与逐空解析由懒笔记按2018年6月·第2套 英语四级完形填空（选词填空）原卷词库逐空核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：Directions、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2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.

Since the 1940s, southern California has had a reputation for smog. Things are not as bad as they once were but, according to the American Lung Association, Los Angeles is still the worst city in the United States for levels of 26. Gazing down on the city from the Getty Center, an art museum in the Santa Monica Mountains, one would find the view of the Pacific Ocean blurred by the haze(霾). Nor is the state's bad air 27 to its south. Fresno, in the central valley, comes top of the list in America for year-round pollution. Residents' hearts and lungs are affected as a 28.

自20世纪40年代以来，南加州一直以雾霾闻名。情况虽不如从前那样糟糕，但根据美国肺脏协会的数据，洛杉矶在污染物水平方面仍是美国最严重的城市。从位于圣莫尼卡山脉的艺术博物馆盖蒂中心俯瞰这座城市，人们会发现太平洋的景色被雾霾模糊了。该州的空气污染问题也不仅限于南部。位于中央谷地的弗雷斯诺在全美全年污染排行榜上名列前茅。居民的心脏和肺部因此受到影响。

All of which, combined with California's reputation as the home of technological 29, makes the place ideal for developing and testing systems designed to monitor pollution in 30. And that is just what Aclima, a new firm in San Francisco, has been doing over the past few months. It has been trying out monitoring stations that are 31 to yield minute-to-minute maps of 32 air pollution. Such stations will also be able to keep an eye on what is happening inside buildings, including offices.

所有这些因素，加上加州作为技术创新之乡的声誉，使这个地方成为开发和测试旨在详细监测污染的系统理想之地。而这正是旧金山的一家新公司Aclima在过去几个月里一直在做的事情。它一直在试用旨在生成室外空气污染实时地图的监测站。这些监测站还将能够监控建筑物内部（包括办公室）的情况。

To this end, Aclima has been 33 with Google's Street View system. Davida Herzl, Aclima's boss, says they have revealed pollution highs on days when San Francisco's transit workers went on strike and the city's 34 were forced to use their cars. Conversely, "cycle to work" days have done their job by 35 pollution lows.

为此，Aclima一直在与Google的街景系统合作。Aclima的老板Davida Herzl表示，他们发现在旧金山公交工人罢工、城市居民被迫使用汽车的日子里，污染出现了高峰。相反，“骑车上班”日通过创造污染低谷发挥了作用。

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| A) assisted | I) inhabitants |
| B) collaborating | J) innovation |
| C) consequence | K) intended |
| D) consumers | L) outdoor |
| E) creating | M) pollutants |
| F) detail | N) restricted |
| G) domestic | O) sum |
| H) frequently | |

26. Los Angeles is still the worst city in the United States for levels of (26).

【答案】 **M) pollutants** (名词)

【词性槽】 levels of + : of 后接名词

【依据】 **levels of pollutants = 污染物含量，与 smog 主题完美呼应**

本段开头就说southern California has had a reputation for smog, levels of pollutants 直接对应“污染物水平”，是评判一个城市“最糟糕”的标准量化指标。

【竞争词】 I) inhabitants levels of inhabitants 搭配不存在

居民数量用 number/population，不用 levels；且“最差城市”的衡量标准应是污染物，不是居民数量。

D) consumers levels of consumers 不成立

消费者数量用 number 而非 levels；且消费者多少与“美国最糟城市”的批评语境无关。

F) detail levels of detail 偏离主题

levels of detail（细节程度）是设计术语，与本段“污染严重”的论题毫不沾边。

O) sum levels of sum 不自然

sum 表“金额/总和”，和 levels 无固定搭配，也接不上“smog”语境。

27. Nor is the state's bad air __(27)__ to its south.

【答案】 **N) restricted** (形容词)

【词性槽】 be 动词 + __ + to, 典型表语形容词位

【依据】 **be restricted to = 局限于, 与上下文"不只南加州"完美对应**

上文说洛杉矶(南加州)污染严重, 本句用 Nor 否定倒装: "该州的坏空气也并不局限于其南部", 下一句立刻举弗雷斯诺(Fresno, in the central valley)作例。be restricted to 正好是"局限于某地"的固定表达。

【竞争词】 **K) intended be intended to + 动词原形, 不接地点**

intended 常用结构是 be intended to do 或 be intended for sb, 主语通常是人造物/计划, 说"坏空气被打算用于南部"逻辑荒谬。

G) domestic domestic 不与 to 搭配, 且语义反指

domestic 意为"国内的、家庭的", 不接 to 引出地点; 且若说"空气是国内的"也与下文"不只南部, 弗雷斯诺也很糟"的递进逻辑不符。

L) outdoor outdoor 作定语, 不作表语

outdoor 几乎只作前置定语(outdoor activities), 不放在 be 后做表语, 也不与 to 搭配。

28. Residents' hearts and lungs are affected as a __(28)___.

【答案】 **C) consequence** (名词)

【词性槽】 as a __ 后接单数名词

【依据】 **as a consequence = 因此, 固定搭配**

前文说洛杉矶/弗雷斯诺空气污染最严重(Fresno, in the central valley, comes top of the list in America for year-round pollution.), 后文说"居民的心肺受影响"——这是典型的"因→果"逻辑。as a consequence 是固定短语, 意为"作为结果、因此", 把因果关系一锤定音。

【竞争词】 **F) detail as a detail 不成立**

detail 常用搭配是 in detail (详细地)、in every detail, 没有 as a detail 的说法; 语义上"作为一个细节"也接不上前文的因果关系。

O) sum sum 的搭配是 in sum, 不是 as a sum

sum 表"总结"时固定用 in sum; as a sum 在英语里不构成自然搭配, 且"总数"义也对不上"心肺被影响"这个具体后果。

29. California's reputation as the home of technological __ (29) __

【答案】 **J) innovation** (名词)

【词性槽】 the home of + __: 名词所有格短语, of 后接名词

【依据】 **technological innovation = 技术创新, 固定搭配**

California (硅谷) 以技术新闻闻名是常识, technological innovation 是高频固定搭配; 下一句立刻说"使该地理想地适合开发测试监测系统" (makes the place ideal for developing and testing systems), 正是"创新土壤"的表现。

【竞争词】 **F) detail technological detail 语义空洞**

"技术细节的家园"语义古怪, 且 detail 不与 home of 这种"圣地"语境匹配; home of X 中的 X 通常是某种崇高的、标志性的事物。

O) sum technological sum 不成搭配

sum 表"总数/总和", 与 technological 无固定搭配; "技术总和的家园"逻辑不通。

D) consumers 复数 consumers 偏指人, 与"加州=家园"标签偏题

加州出名的是"产出技术"而非"消费技术"; 说"加州是技术消费者的家园"与硅谷常识不符, 且下一句关注的是"开发测试"而非"消费"。

I) inhabitants technological inhabitants 搭配不存在

inhabitants 是"居民", 前面不会用 technological 修饰; 后文 34 题正需要此词, 留给那里更贴。

M) pollutants 把加州说成"污染物之乡"语义反向

本段在夸加州"理想地适合开发监测系统", 需要正面标签; 说"技术污染物之家"与褒义语境冲突, 且后文 26 题正是 pollutants 的天然位置。

30. designed to monitor pollution in __ (30) __

【答案】 **F) detail** (名词)

【词性槽】 in + __: 介词后接名词

【依据】 in detail = 详细地, 固定短语

in detail 是英语高频固定短语, 意为"详细地"。原文"designed to monitor pollution in detail"意为"旨在详细监测污染", 正好与下一句"分钟级地图" (minute-to-minute maps) 和后面"也能监测建筑内部包括办公室" (keep an eye on what is happening inside buildings, including offices) 的细颗粒监测呼应。

【竞争词】 I) inhabitants in inhabitants 不成立

inhabitants 是"居民", 前面用 in 没有任何固定搭配; 且"在居民中监测污染"逻辑也不通——监测的是空气不是人体。

D) consumers in consumers 搭配不存在

消费者一般用 among consumers; "在消费者中监测污染"也偏离"空气监测"主题。

O) sum in sum 意为"总而言之", 是篇章连接词

in sum 虽然搭配存在, 但意思是"总而言之", 是篇章总结用语, 放在"monitor pollution"后面破坏了句法 (不是状语位)。

31. It has been trying out monitoring stations that are __ (31) __ to yield minute-to-minute maps

【答案】 **K) intended** (动词)

【词性槽】 are __ to yield: be + 过去分词 + 不定式

【依据】 be intended to do = 旨在做某事, 地道搭配

be intended to do 表"被设计/打算用来做", 正好对应"监测站旨在生成分钟级地图"的语义; 这是产品说明里的高频表达。

【竞争词】 A) assisted be assisted to do 搭配不自然

assist 表"协助某人", 常用 assist sb in doing; 说"监测站被协助以生成地图"语义古怪——监测站是设备, 不是被协助的对象, 也缺少协助者。

32. yield minute-to-minute maps of __(32)__ air pollution

【答案】 **L) outdoor** (形容词)

【词性槽】 of __ air pollution: 形容词修饰复合名词

【依据】 **outdoor air pollution 对应紧接的"室内"反差**

紧接下一句 Such stations will also be able to keep an eye on what is happening inside buildings, including offices.——用 also be able to 暗示"前面是户外, 后面追加室内"的对比。所以前句应填 outdoor (户外的), 与下句 inside buildings 形成"户外 ↔ 室内"完整覆盖。

【竞争词】 **G) domestic domestic 偏"家庭/国内", 无法形成与"建筑内部"的对照**

domestic air pollution 通常指家庭室内污染, 但若填 domestic, 紧接下一句的"also be able to keep an eye on what is happening inside buildings"就成了同义重复(家庭内 vs 建筑内), "also"的转折追加意味荡然无存。

【易错】 最具迷惑性的错误词是 **G)** —— domestic 字面通顺, 但忽略下句 also 的对照信号会选错。domestic air pollution 单看本句没毛病, 词性也对(形容词); 但下一句 Such stations will also be able to keep an eye on what is happening inside buildings, including offices. 中 also 暗示"前户外、后室内"的扩展关系, 填 domestic (家庭/室内) 就让 also 完全失效。防坑口诀: 选词填空决不能只看本句, 下一句的关联词 (also/conversely/moreover) 经常反向锁答案。

33. Aclima has been __(33)__ with Google's Street View system.

【答案】 **B) collaborating** (动词)

【词性槽】 has been __ with: 现在完成进行时缺现在分词

【依据】 **collaborate with 是固定搭配, 与 Google 合作**

collaborate with sb 意为"与某人合作", 正好与空后 with Google's Street View system 完美搭配; 语义上 Aclima 借助 Google 街景车搭载传感器做监测, 是典型的合作关系。

【竞争词】 **E) creating create 不与 with 搭配表合作**

create with 不是固定搭配, create 后通常接被创造的对象 (create a system); 说"Aclima 一直在与 Google 创造"宾语缺失、表达别扭。

34. the city's __(34)__ were forced to use their cars

【答案】 **I) inhabitants** (名词)

【词性槽】 the city's __ were forced: 所有格 + 名词作主语

【依据】 **the city's inhabitants = 该市居民**, 与"公交工人罢工→市民被迫开车"逻辑严丝合缝

原文 San Francisco's transit workers went on strike and the city's __(34)__ were forced to use their cars, 公交罢工时被迫开车的自然是"住在这座城市的居民", inhabitants 与 city 的搭配是固定政治/地理表达。

【竞争词】 **D) consumers consumers** 重"消费"属性, 与"通勤被迫开车"逻辑错位

consumers 强调"购买/消费"身份, 而本句讨论的是"通勤者无车可坐"的城市居住者; the city's consumers 不是地道说法, 城市与消费者无所有格关系。

【易错】 最具迷惑性的错误词是 **D)** —— consumers 也是复数指人, 但 city's 不与之搭配。若考生只看到"复数指人主语"就停在 consumers 与 inhabitants 之间二选一, 很容易因 consumers 是更高频词而误选。防坑: 盯 the city's 的所有格——城市"拥有"的是居民, 不是消费者; 以及 their cars 暗示这是"日常通勤人群", inhabitants 才贴。

35. Conversely, "cycle to work" days have done their job by __(35)__ pollution lows.

【答案】 **E) creating** (动词)

【词性槽】 by + __ + 宾语: by 后接动名词

【依据】 **creating pollution lows = 造成污染低值**

原文逻辑: 罢工日大家被迫开车→pollution highs; 反过来, "骑车上班"日成功地"造成了 pollution lows" (污染低值)。Conversely 一词强示反向对应, create 与 highs/lows 这类"创造数值"的搭配高度自然。

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) **assisted** (动词) (形容词)

协助 (assist 的过去式/过去分词)

干扰词 • 未选用

B) **collaborating** (动词)

合作 (collaborate 的现在分词/动名词, 常与 with 搭配)

用于第 33 空

C) **consequence** 名词

结果、后果 (as a consequence = 因此)

用于第 28 空

D) **consumers** 名词

消费者 (复数)

干扰词 · 未选用

E) **creating** 动词

创造、造成 (create 的现在分词/动名词)

用于第 35 空

F) **detail** 名词 动词

细节; 详述 (in detail = 详细地)

用于第 30 空

G) **domestic** 形容词

家庭的; 国内的

干扰词 · 未选用

H) **frequently** 副词

频繁地

干扰词 · 未选用

I) **inhabitants** 名词

居民 (复数)

用于第 34 空

J) **innovation** 名词

创新、革新

用于第 29 空

K) **intended** 动词 形容词

打算、旨在 (be intended to do = 旨在做某事)

用于第 31 空

L) **outdoor** 形容词

户外的

用于第 32 空

M) **pollutants** 名词

污染物 (复数)

用于第 26 空

N) **restricted** 动词 形容词

受限的、局限于 (be restricted to = 局限于)

用于第 27 空

O) **sum** 名词 动词

总数; 总结 (in sum = 总而言之)

干扰词 · 未选用

全文主旨

加州空气污染严重，催生Aclima实时监测

全文围绕加州空气污染长期严重 (southern California has had a reputation for smog、Los Angeles is still the worst city in the United States)，结合加州的科技创新土壤 (California's reputation as the home of technological __ (29) __)，引出旧金山公司 Aclima 与 Google Street

View 合作，做分钟级户外/室内空气污染监测 (yield minute-to-minute maps of __(32)__ air pollution) 。

DISTRACTORS • 干扰词复盘

这 5 个词始终没被任何空选用

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

A) **assisted** 最像 31 题的答案

assisted 是 -ed 形可作过去分词，看似能填入 monitoring stations that are __(31)__ to yield minute-to-minute maps；但 assist 表“协助”需有受助者，be assisted to do 搭配不自然，识破靠记“be intended/designed to do”才是“设备旨在...”的标准模板。

D) **consumers** 最像 34 题或 26 题的答案

consumers 是复数指人名词，会迷惑 34 题 (the city's __) 的考生；但 the city's 与 consumers 不构成自然所有格搭配，城市并不“拥有”消费者；识破靠认 the city's 后高频接 inhabitants/residents。

G) **domestic** 最像 32 题的答案

domestic 是纯形容词，能修饰 air pollution (domestic air pollution 字面通)，是 32 题的强干扰；但下一句 keep an eye on what is happening inside buildings 用 also 暗示“前户外、后室内”，前句必须是 outdoor 才让 also 成立。识破靠抓 also 这个隐性对照信号。

H) **frequently** 副词全场没空可填，纯诱饵

frequently 是本词库唯一的副词，全文十个空没有一处需要副词修饰，命题人埋它是为了让考生若误判某空词性会一脚踩坑；识破靠每个空都先“看语法环境定词性”，副词位明显缺，本词必为干扰。

O) **sum** 最像 28 或 30 题的答案

sum 是名词，in sum (总而言之) 是地道短语，可能诱惑 30 题考生；但 in sum 只在篇章总结位用作状语连接词，不能接“monitor pollution”后面充当方式状语；as a sum 也不成搭配，识破 28 题。

4 句真题句逐层精讲

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

Nor is the state's bad air restricted to its south.

第1段，第4句

本句涵盖倒装句中主语、谓语、状语的识别，以及被动语态和否定副词引发倒装的语法点，是练习倒装结构和成分定位的优质材料。倒装导致的主谓位置变化是初学者的典型易错点，通过本句可强化还原语序、定位主语的能力。

Residents' hearts and lungs are affected as a consequence.

第1段，第6句

被动语态的简单句在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见，尤其在描述客观现象或科学事实时经常出现，具有一定典型性，掌握后可复用于类似句式。

Davida Herzl, Aclima's boss, says they have revealed pollution highs on days when San Francisco's transit workers went on strike and the city's inhabitants were forced to use their cars.

第3段，第2句

主句 + 宾语从句 + 定语从句的嵌套结构是考试高频句式，定语从句修饰时间名词、宾语从句作陈述动词宾语、被动语态表客观描述，均为真题中反复出现的典型模式，掌握后可大量迁移应用。

Conversely, "cycle to work" days have done their job by creating pollution lows.

第3段，第3句

简单句的“主谓宾+状语”结构在考试阅读中常见，现在完成时态也是高频考点。句首副词Conversely引出逻辑转折，体现了篇章衔接手法。但句子整体过于简短、无从句嵌套，缺乏长难句的典型特征，作为句式代表性中等。

本篇出现的 28 个英语四级真题高频词

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

pollution B1

n. 污染

本篇5 次 · 真题 38 句

system A2

n. 系统

本篇2 次 · 真题 162 句

view A2

n. 观点，看法

本篇2 次 · 真题 85 句

reputation B2

n. 名声

本篇2 次 · 真题 13 句

lung B1

n. 肺

本篇2 次 · 真题 10 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要，会

本篇1 次 · 真题 466 句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本篇1 次 · 真题 174 句

design B1

n. 设计

本篇1 次 · 真题 132 句

affect B1

v. 影响

本篇1 次 · 真题 113 句

resident B2

n. 居民

本篇1 次 · 真题 61 句

united B1

adj. 联合的

本篇1 次 · 真题 60 句

innovation B2

n. 创新;革新(指行为或过程)

本篇1 次 · 真题 50 句

detail B1

n. 细节

本篇1 次 · 真题 45 句

firm B1

adj. 坚固的

本篇1 次 · 真题 43 句

reveal B2

v. 揭示

本篇1次 · 真题 43 句

consequence B2

n. 结果

本篇1次 · 真题 38 句

association B2

n. 协会

本篇1次 · 真题 28 句

central B1

adj. 主要的

本篇1次 · 真题 24 句

technological B2

adj. 技术的

本篇1次 · 真题 24 句

combine B1

v. (使) 结合、组合

本篇1次 · 真题 23 句

cycle B1

n. 循环

本篇1次 · 真题 23 句

yield B2

v. 产生

本篇1次 · 真题 22 句

ideal B2

adj. 理想的

本篇1次 · 真题 20 句

valley A2

n. 山谷

本篇1次 · 真题 17 句

intend B1

v. 打算, 计划

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

strike B1

v. 打击

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

collaborate B2

v. 合作

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

outdoor A2

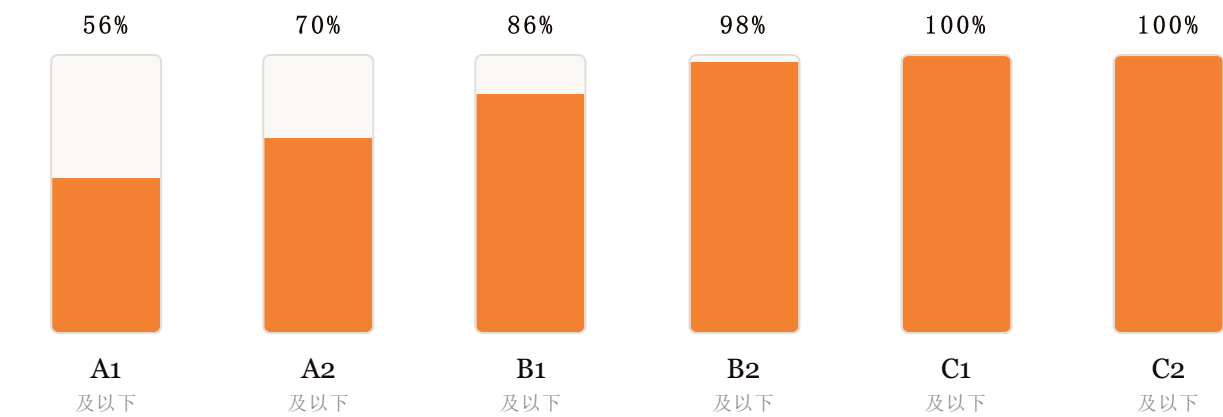
adj. 户外的, 室外的

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

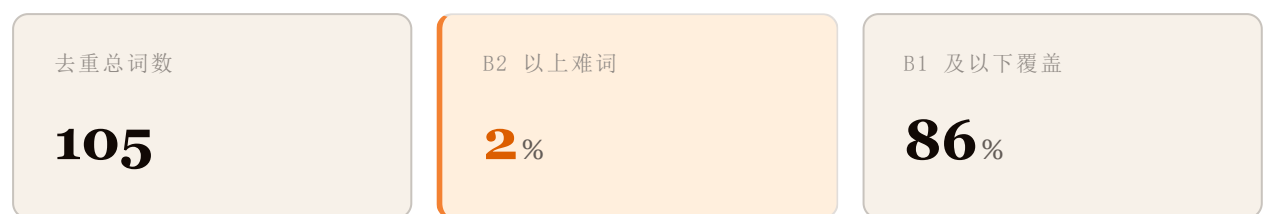
VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 105 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

带空短文去重后共 105 个单词, 按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比 (CDF), 最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上 (C1/C2) 为高阶词, 本篇共 2 个 · 约 2%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率 (CDF) · 数据为全文去重词 105 个 · 末柱为 100%



英语四级 2018年6月·第2套 · 全卷构成

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

2018年6月·第2套 英语四级长篇阅读（信息匹配） 第1篇·36-45 题 答案与解析

STATEMENTS & ANALYSIS • 信息匹配题和解析

信息匹配题和解析·36-45 题

本页 36-45 题的段落匹配答案与逐句解析由懒笔记基于2018年6月·第2套 英语四级长篇阅读（信息匹配）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 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2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**.

As Tourists Crowd Out Locals, Venice Faces 'Endangered' List

A) On a recent fall morning, a large crowd blocked the steps at one of Venice's main tourist sites, the Rialto Bridge. The Rialto Bridge is one of the four bridges spanning the Grand Canal. It is the oldest bridge across the canal, and was the dividing line between the districts of San Marco and San Polo. But on this day, there was a twist: it was filled with Venetians, not tourists.

在最近一个秋日的早晨，一大群人挤满了威尼斯主要旅游景点之一里亚托桥的台阶。里亚托桥是横跨大运河的四座桥梁之一。它是运河上最古老的桥梁，也是San Marco区和San Polo区的分界线。但在这一天，情况有所不同：桥上挤满的是威尼斯人，而不是游客。

B) "People are cheering and holding their carts in the air," says Giovanni Giorgio, who helped organize the march with a grass-roots organization called Generazione '90. The carts he refers to are small shopping carts—the symbol of a true Venetian. "It started as a joke," he says with a laugh. "The idea was to put blades on the wheels! You know? Like Ben Hur. Precisely like that, you just go around and run people down."

"人们在欢呼，把购物车举在空中，"Giovanni Giorgio说道，他与一个名为Generazione '90的草根组织一起帮助组织了这次游行。他所说的购物车是小型购物车——真正的威尼斯人的象征。"一开始只是个玩笑，"他笑着说。"这个想法是在轮子上装刀片！你知道吗？就像Ben Hur那样。就是那样，你到处跑，把人撞倒。"

C) Venice is one of the hottest tourist destinations in the world. But that's a problem. Up to 90,000 tourists crowd its streets and canals every day—far outnumbering the 55,000 permanent residents. The tourist increase is one key reason the city's population is down from 175,000 in the 1950s. The

outnumbered Venetians have been steadily fleeing. And those who stick around are tired of living in a place where they can't even get to the market without swimming through a sea of picture-snapping tourists. Imagine, navigating through 50,000 people while on the way to school or to work.

威尼斯是世界上最热门的旅游目的地之一。但这是个问题。每天多达9万名游客挤满其街道和运河——远远超过5.5万名常住居民。游客的增加是该市人口从20世纪50年代的17.5万下降的一个关键原因。人数处于劣势的威尼斯人一直在稳步逃离。而那些坚守下来的人厌倦了生活在一个甚至去市场都要穿过拍照游客人海的地方。想象一下,在上学或上班的路上要穿过5万人。

- D) Laura Chigi, a grandmother at the march, says the local and national governments have failed to do anything about the crowds for decades, because they're only interested in tourism—the primary industry in Venice, worth more than \$3 billion in 2015. "Venice is a cash cow," she says, "and everyone wants a piece."

参加游行的祖母Laura Chigi说,地方和国家政府几十年来未能对人群做任何事情,因为他们只对旅游业感兴趣——旅游业是威尼斯的主要产业,2015年价值超过30亿美元。"威尼斯是摇钱树,"她说,"每个人都想分一杯羹。"

- E) Just beyond St. Mark's Square, a cruise ship passes, one of hundreds every year that appear over their medieval(中世纪的) surroundings. Their massive wake creates waves at the bottom of the sea, weakening the foundations of the centuries-old buildings themselves. "Every time I see a cruise ship, I feel sad," Chigi says. "You see the mud it drags; the destruction it leaves in its wake? That hurts the ancient wooden poles holding up the city underwater. One day we'll see Venice break down."

就在圣马可广场外,一艘游轮经过,这是每年数百艘出现在中世纪环境上空的游轮之一。它们巨大的尾流在海底形成波浪,削弱了这些拥有数百年历史的建筑本身的地基。"每次看到游轮,我都感到悲伤,"Chigi说。"你看到它拖起的泥浆,它留下的破坏吗?那伤害了支撑城市的水下古老木桩。总有一天我们会看到威尼斯崩塌。"

- F) For a time, UNESCO, the cultural wing of the United Nations, seemed to agree. Two years ago, it put Italy on notice, saying the government was not protecting Venice. UNESCO considers the entire city a World Heritage Site, a great honor that means Venice, at the cultural level, belongs to all of the world's people. In 2014, UNESCO gave Italy two years to manage Venice's flourishing tourism or the city would be placed on another list—World Heritage In Danger, joining such sites as Aleppo and Palmyra, destroyed by the war in Syria.

有一段时间,联合国文化部门UNESCO似乎也同意这一点。两年前,它向意大利发出警告,称政府没有保护威尼斯。UNESCO将整个城市视为世界遗产,这是一项巨大的荣誉,意味着威尼斯在文化层面属于全世界人民。2014年,UNESCO给了意大利两年时间来管理威尼斯蓬勃发展的旅游业,否则该城市将被列入另一份名单——濒危世界遗产,与Aleppo和Palmyra等被叙利亚战争摧毁的遗址并列。

- G) Venice's deadline passed with barely a murmur(嘟囔) this summer, just as UNESCO was meeting in Istanbul. Only one representative, Jad Tabet from Lebanon, tried to raise the issue. "For several years, the situation of heritage in Venice has been worsening, and it has now reached a dramatic situation," Tabet told UNESCO. "We have to act quickly—there is not a moment to waste."

今年夏天威尼斯的最后期限几乎悄无声息地过去了,就在UNESCO在伊斯坦布尔开会的时候。只有一位代表,来自黎巴嫩的Jad Tabet,试图提出这个问题。"几年来,威尼斯遗产的状况一直在恶化,现在已经到了严峻的地步,"Tabet告诉UNESCO。"我们必须迅速采取行动——一刻也不能浪费。"

- H) But UNESCO didn't even hold a vote. "It's been postponed until 2017," says Anna Somers, the founder and CEO of The Art Newspaper and the former head of Venice in Peril, a group devoted to restoring Venetian art. She says the main reason the U.N. cultural organization didn't vote to declare Venice a World Heritage Site In Danger is because UNESCO has become "intensely politicized. There would have been some back-room negotiations."

但UNESCO甚至没有举行投票。"它被推迟到2017年了,"Anna Somers说,她是The Art Newspaper的创始人兼首席执行官,也是致力于修复威尼斯艺术的组织Venice in Peril的前负责人。她说联合国文化组织没有投票宣布威尼斯为濒危世界遗产的主要原因是UNESCO已经变得"高度政治化。肯定进行了一些幕后谈判。"

- I) Italy boasts more UNESCO World Heritage Sites than any other country in the world, granting it considerable power and influence within the organization. The former head of the UNESCO World Heritage Centre, which oversees heritage sites, is Francesco Bandarin, a Venetian who now serves as UNESCO's assistant director-general for culture.

意大利拥有的UNESCO世界遗产比世界上任何其他国家都多,这使其在该组织内拥有相当大的权力和影响力。UNESCO世界遗产中心(负责监督遗产地)的前负责人是Francesco Bandarin,他是威尼斯人,现任UNESCO文化助理总干事。

- J) Earlier this year, Italy signed an accord with UNESCO to establish a task force of police art detectives and archaeologists(考古学家) to protect cultural heritage from natural disasters and terror groups, such as ISIS. The accord underlined Italy's global reputation as a good steward of art and culture.

今年早些时候,意大利与UNESCO签署了一项协议,建立一支由警察艺术侦探和考古学家组成的特别小组,以保护文化遗产免受自然灾害和恐怖组织(如ISIS)的破坏。该协议强调了意大利作为艺术和文化良好管理者的全球声誉。

- K) But adding Venice to the UNESCO endangered list—which is dominated by sites in developing and conflict-ridden countries—would be an international embarrassment, and could even hurt Italy's profitable tourism industry. The Italian Culture Ministry says it is unaware of any government efforts to pressure UNESCO. As for the organization itself, it declined a request for an interview.

但将威尼斯列入UNESCO濒危名单——该名单主要由发展中国家和冲突地区的遗址组成——将是国际上的尴尬,甚至可能损害意大利利润丰厚的旅游业。意大利文化部表示不知道政府有任何向UNESCO施压的努力。至于该组织本身,它拒绝了采访请求。

- L) The city's current mayor, Luigi Brugnaro, has ridiculed UNESCO and told it to mind its own business, while continuing to support the cruise ship industry, which employs 5,000 Venice residents.

该市现任市长Luigi Brugnaro嘲笑UNESCO并告诉它管好自己的事,同时继续支持雇用5000名威尼斯居民的游轮业。

- M) As for Venetians, they're beyond frustrated and hoping for a solution soon. "It's a nightmare for me. Some situations are really difficult with tourists around," says Giorgio as he navigates around a swelling crowd at the Rialto Bridge. "There are just so many of them. They never know where they are going, and do not walk in an orderly manner. Navigating the streets can be exhausting."

至于威尼斯人,他们极度沮丧,希望尽快找到解决方案。"这对我来说是场噩梦。有游客在周围时,有些情况真的很困难,"Giorgio一边在里亚托桥不断增多的人群中穿行一边说。"他们太多了。他们从来不知

道自己要去哪里,也不按秩序走路。在街道上穿行可能令人筋疲力尽。"

- N) Then it hits him: This crowd isn't made up of tourists. They're Venetians. Giorgio says he's never experienced the Rialto Bridge this way in all his 22 years. "For once, we are the ones who are blocking the traffic," he says delightedly. "It feels unreal. It feels like we're some form of endangered species. It's just nice. The feeling is just pure." But, he worries, if tourism isn't managed and his fellow locals continue to move to the mainland, his generation might be the last who can call themselves native Venetians.

然后他意识到:这群人不是游客。他们是威尼斯人。Giorgio说在他22年的生命中从未以这种方式体验过里亚托桥。"这一次,是我们在阻塞交通,"他高兴地说。"感觉很不真实。感觉我们像某种濒危物种。这真好。这种感觉就是纯粹的。"但是,他担心,如果旅游业得不到管理,他的当地同胞继续搬到大陆,他这一代人可能是最后能称自己为土生土长的威尼斯人的一代。

陈述句与逐句解析

36. The passing cruise ships will undermine the foundations of the ancient buildings in Venice.

经过的游轮将破坏威尼斯古建筑的地基。

【答案】 E 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 邮轮削弱古建筑地基这一组合锚点

【定位】 Their massive wake creates waves at the bottom of the sea, weakening the foundations of the centuries-old buildings themselves.

邮轮巨大的尾流在海底掀起波浪,正在削弱这些已有数百年历史的建筑本身的地基。

【改写】 The passing cruise ships ↔ a cruise ship passes

复数→单数 + 名词化的语序转换

will undermine the foundations of the ancient buildings ↔

weakening the foundations of the centuries-old buildings themselves

undermine 与 weakening 的同义替换 + ancient 与 centuries-old 的同义替换

37. The Italian government has just reached an agreement with UNESCO to take measures to protect its cultural heritage.

意大利政府刚刚与UNESCO达成协议,采取措施保护其文化遗产。

【答案】 J 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 意大利政府刚刚与 UNESCO 达成协议这一动作锚

【定位】 Earlier this year, Italy signed an accord with UNESCO to establish a task force of police art detectives and archaeologists to protect cultural heritage from natural disasters and terror groups, such as ISIS.

今年早些时候,意大利与联合国教科文组织签订了一项协议,组建一支由文物警察和考古学家组成的专项工作组,以保护文化遗产免受自然灾害和诸如 ISIS 这类恐怖组织的破坏。

【改写】 has just reached an agreement with UNESCO ↔

Earlier this year, Italy signed an accord with UNESCO

reach an agreement 与 sign an accord 的同义替换 + has just 与 Earlier this year 的时间近似
to take measures to protect its cultural heritage ↔

to establish a task force of police art detectives and archaeologists to protect cultural heritage

take measures 由 establish a task force 具体化

【辨邻】 **F** F 段的核心动作是 UNESCO 警告意大利没保护好威尼斯，与题干 reached an agreement 的动作方向完全相反——一个是单方施压，一个是双方达成共识。

Two years ago, it put Italy on notice, saying the government was not protecting Venice

38. The heritage situation in Venice has been deteriorating in the past few years.

威尼斯的遗产状况在过去几年中一直在恶化。

【答案】 **G** 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 过去几年遗产状况恶化这一时间+动作锚

【定位】 For several years, the situation of heritage in Venice has been worsening, and it has now reached a dramatic situation.

几年来，威尼斯的遗产状况一直在恶化，如今已到了令人忧心的地步。

【改写】 The heritage situation in Venice has been deteriorating ↔

the situation of heritage in Venice has been worsening

deteriorate 与 worsen 是英文里典型的‘恶化’同义词

in the past few years ↔ **For several years**

past few years 与 For several years 时间跨度同义

【辨邻】 **F** F 段叙述的是 2014 年那一次的最后通牒，是一次性事件；题干 has been deteriorating in the past few years 强调持续状态，二者性质不同。

Two years ago, it put Italy on notice

39. The decrease in the number of permanent residents in Venice is mainly due to the increase of tourists.

威尼斯常住居民数量的减少主要是由于游客的增加。

【答案】 **C** 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 常住人口减少归因于游客增加

【定位】 The tourist increase is one key reason the city's population is down from 175,000 in the 1950s.

游客增加是这座城市人口从上世纪 50 年代的 17.5 万人下降至今的一个关键原因。

【改写】 The decrease in the number of permanent residents in Venice ↔

the city's population is down from 175,000 in the 1950s

decrease 与 is down 同义 + permanent residents 与 population 上下位同义

mainly due to the increase of tourists ↔ **The tourist increase is one key reason**

due to 与 is one key reason 都是因果连接词

【辨邻】 **N** 题干 The decrease ... is mainly due to 用一般现在时陈述已发生的因果，N 段 might be the last who can call themselves native Venetians 用 might 表未来可能，时态层级与题干不符。

if tourism isn't managed and his fellow locals continue to move to the mainland, his generation might be the last who can call themselves native Venetians

40. If tourism gets out of control, native Venetians may desert the city altogether one day.

如果旅游业失控,威尼斯本地人有一天可能会完全离开这座城市。

【答案】 **N** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 本地人最终可能弃城的未来时锚

【定位】 But, he worries, if tourism isn't managed and his fellow locals continue to move to the mainland, his generation might be the last who can call themselves native Venetians.

但他担心, 如果旅游业不加以管控、他的同胞们继续往大陆迁移, 他这一代人可能就是最后一代能自称本地威尼斯人的人了。

【改写】 If tourism gets out of control ↔ **if tourism isn't managed**
gets out of control 与 isn't managed 是同一概念的正反表述

native Venetians may desert the city altogether one day ↔

his fellow locals continue to move to the mainland, his generation might be the last who can call themselves native Venetians

desert 是 move away + 不再有 native 的上位概括

【辨邻】 **C** C 段陈述的是过去到现在的人口已经在外流的事实, 题干则是'若旅游失控, 未来某一天会全部弃城'的条件预测, 二者所属时间层级不同。

The outnumbered Venetians have been steadily fleeing

41. UNESCO urged the Italian government to undertake its responsibility to protect Venice.

UNESCO敦促意大利政府承担保护威尼斯的责任。

【答案】 **F** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 UNESCO 督促意大利承担保护威尼斯的责任

【定位】 Two years ago, it put Italy on notice, saying the government was not protecting Venice.

两年前, 联合国教科文组织正式警告意大利, 称该国政府未对威尼斯尽到保护责任。

【改写】 UNESCO urged the Italian government ↔ UNESCO put Italy on notice

urge 与 put on notice 同义

to undertake its responsibility to protect Venice ↔ the government was not protecting Venice

敦促做某事 = 指责没做这件事的正反互换

【辨邻】 G 题干 UNESCO urged the Italian government 的主语必须是 UNESCO 整体，而 G 段 Only one representative, Jad Tabet from Lebanon, tried to raise the issue 明确说只有一个代表试着提出问题，连组织层级都没到，方向也不是'对意大利政府'。

Only one representative, Jad Tabet from Lebanon, tried to raise the issue

J 签协议是 UNESCO 与意大利的双方合作行为，与题干 urged 这一单方施压方向不一致。

Italy signed an accord with UNESCO

42. The participants in the Venetian march used shopping carts to show they were 100% local residents.

威尼斯游行的参与者使用购物车来表明他们是百分之百的本地居民。

【答案】 B 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 游行用购物小推车证明自己是本地人

【定位】 The carts he refers to are small shopping carts—the symbol of a true Venetian.

他所说的小车，就是小型购物推车——这是真正威尼斯人的象征。

【改写】 used shopping carts ↔ small shopping carts

shopping carts 原样复现

to show they were 100% local residents ↔ the symbol of a true Venetian

100% local residents 与 a true Venetian 同义概括

【辨邻】 A A 段虽然引出游行，但说的是 it was filled with Venetians, not tourists 这一画面反差，没有触及 shopping carts，与题干 shopping carts 这一物件锚无对应。

it was filled with Venetians, not tourists

43. Ignoring UNESCO's warning, the mayor of Venice maintains his support of the city's tourism industry.

威尼斯市长无视 UNESCO 的警告，坚持支持该市的旅游业。

【答案】 L 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 市长无视 UNESCO 警告、继续撑旅游业

【定位】 The city's current mayor, Luigi Brugnaro, has ridiculed UNESCO and told it to mind its own business, while continuing to support the cruise ship industry, which employs 5,000 Venice residents.

威尼斯现任市长 Luigi Brugnaro 嘲笑联合国教科文组织、叫它少管闲事，同时继续支持雇用了 5000 名威尼斯居民的邮轮业。

【改写】 Ignoring UNESCO's warning ↔ **has ridiculed UNESCO and told it to mind its own business**
ignore 与 ridicule + mind its own business 的等价表述

the mayor of Venice maintains his support of the city's tourism industry ↔

The city's current mayor, Luigi Brugnaro continuing to support the cruise ship industry
maintains his support 与 continuing to support 同义 + tourism industry 与 cruise ship industry 上下位

【辨邻】 **K** K 段的表态主体是 The Italian Culture Ministry, 态度是'不知道有人施压'; 题干要找的是市长本人对 UNESCO 警告的反应及对旅游业的支持表态, 主体层级与 K 段不同。

The Italian Culture Ministry says it is unaware of any government efforts to pressure UNESCO

44. One woman says that for decades the Italian government and local authorities have only focused on the revenues from tourism.

一位女士说,几十年来意大利政府和地方当局只关注旅游业带来的收入。

【答案】 **D** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 一位女性受访者指责政府几十年只盯着旅游收入

【定位】 Laura Chigi, a grandmother at the march, says the local and national governments have failed to do anything about the crowds for decades, because they're only interested in tourism—the primary industry in Venice, worth more than \$3 billion in 2015.

游行中的祖母 Laura Chigi 说,几十年来本地和国家政府对游客拥挤问题毫无作为,因为他们只对旅游业感兴趣——这是威尼斯的支柱产业,2015 年价值超过 30 亿美元。

【改写】 One woman says ↔ **Laura Chigi, a grandmother at the march, says**

One woman 是 Laura Chigi (祖母) 的上位指代

for decades the Italian government and local authorities have only focused on the revenues from tourism

↔

the local and national governments have failed to do anything about the crowds for decades, because they're only interested in tourism—the primary industry in Venice, worth more than \$3 billion in 2015

only focused on the revenues 与 only interested in tourism + \$3 billion 的概括等价

【辨邻】 **K** 题干明确说话人是 One woman, 时间跨度是 for decades, K 段缺少这两个特征, 主体与时间锚都对不上。

But adding Venice to the UNESCO endangered list...would be an international embarrassment

45. UNESCO has not yet decided to put Venice on the list of World Heritage Sites In Danger.

UNESCO 尚未决定将威尼斯列入濒危世界遗产名录。

【答案】 **H** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 UNESCO 尚未决定把威尼斯列入濒危名单

【定位】 It's been postponed until 2017.

投票已被推迟到 2017 年。

【改写】 UNESCO has not yet decided to put Venice on the list of World Heritage Sites In Danger ↔

UNESCO didn't even hold a vote

not yet decided 与 didn't hold a vote 的等价

not yet decided to put Venice on the list of World Heritage Sites In Danger ↔

It's been postponed until 2017

推迟到 2017 = 当前尚未决定

【辨邻】 F F 段动作是 gave Italy two years to manage Venice's flourishing tourism 给两年期限的过去动作；题干 not yet decided 是当前状态的否定陈述，时间层级不同。

In 2014, UNESCO gave Italy two years to manage Venice's flourishing tourism or the city would be placed on another list

G G 段聚焦于 Tabet 对遗产恶化的呼吁，不涉及投票结果 / 推迟之类的决议进程，题干 not yet decided 这一动作锚在 G 段无对应。

For several years, the situation of heritage in Venice has been worsening

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 开篇用一个反转场景切入：威尼斯里亚托桥本是游客挤爆的地标，但那个秋日清晨堵满台阶的却是威尼斯本地人，不是游客。

信息指纹 里亚托桥本地人堵桥的反转场景

B 介绍游行组织者 Giovanni Giorgio 与草根组织 Generazione '90，并解释购物小推车为何是本地人身份的象征，还半开玩笑提到给车轮装刀片的桥段。

信息指纹 购物小推车 = 真正威尼斯人的象征

C 用数字对比说明威尼斯被游客挤爆的程度：每天最多 9 万游客 vs 5.5 万常住居民，并把人口从上世纪 50 年代的 17.5 万缩到现在的原因之一归到游客增长。

信息指纹 9 万游客 vs 5.5 万居民 + 人口从 17.5 万缩水

D 通过游行中的祖母 Laura Chigi 之口，指责本地与国家政府几十年来对游客拥挤无所作为，因为他们眼里只有旅游业这一现金牛。

信息指纹 祖母 Chigi 痛斥政府只盯着旅游收入

E 聚焦邮轮造成的物理破坏：邮轮经过圣马可广场，巨大尾流冲击海底，削弱百年古建筑水下木桩地基，Chigi 担心威尼斯有朝一日会垮塌。

信息指纹 邮轮尾流削弱古建筑水下木桩

F 联合国教科文组织 UNESCO 两年前向意大利发出警告：把整个威尼斯列为世界遗产，如果两年内管不好旅游，就要把它列入 World Heritage In Danger 名单，与阿勒颇、帕尔米拉为伍。

信息指纹 UNESCO 两年前对意大利发出最后通牒

G 今年夏天 UNESCO 在伊斯坦布尔开会，威尼斯的最后期限几乎悄无声息地过去；只有黎巴嫩代表 Jad Tabet 发声，说威尼斯遗产状况几年来持续恶化、已到危急地步。

信息指纹 Tabet 指出几年来威尼斯遗产状况持续恶化

H UNESCO 连投票都没投，被推迟到 2017 年；Anna Somers 说真正原因是 UNESCO 已被高度政治化，背后有暗箱谈判。

信息指纹 UNESCO 推迟投票、未把威尼斯列入濒危名单

I 解释意大利为何在 UNESCO 内部话语权很大：拥有全球最多的世界遗产数量，前 UNESCO 世界遗产中心主任 Francesco Bandarin 就是威尼斯人，目前还任 UNESCO 文化助理总干事。

信息指纹 意大利凭遗产数量在 UNESCO 内部话语权重

J 今年早些时候意大利与 UNESCO 签订协议，建立由文物警察和考古学家组成的专项工作组，保护文化遗产免受自然灾害与 ISIS 等恐怖组织破坏，巩固意大利作为艺术守护者的国际形象。

信息指纹 意大利与 UNESCO 签署保护文化遗产协议

K 分析意大利不愿威尼斯被列入濒危名单的现实利益：濒危名单清一色是发展中国家与冲突国家的遗址，把威尼斯列入会让意大利国际颜面扫地、还可能伤害本国旅游业；意大利文化部声称不知有施压、UNESCO 拒绝采访。

信息指纹 列入濒危名单会让意大利国际颜面扫地

L 现任市长 Luigi Brugnaro 嘲笑 UNESCO、要它少管闲事，同时继续力挺雇用了 5000 名威尼斯居民的邮轮业。

信息指纹 市长 Brugnaro 嘲讽 UNESCO、力挺邮轮业

M 回到 Giorgio 在里亚托桥上的视角，描写威尼斯人面对游客的真实困扰：游客不知道往哪走、不守秩序，普通通勤都被熬干。

信息指纹 游客不守秩序让本地人在自家街上精疲力尽

N Giorgio 突然意识到这次堵桥的是威尼斯人自己，他形容像濒危物种第一次为自家堵了交通；并担忧若旅游业管不住、同胞继续外迁，他这一代可能是最后一代自称本地威尼斯人的人。

信息指纹 本代可能是最后一代自称本地威尼斯人的人

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

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。

And those who stick around are tired of living in a place where they can't even get to the market without swimming through a sea of picture-snapping tourists.

C段，第6句

主句 + 多个定语从句的结构是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，尤其是关系副词 "where" 引导的定语从句和复杂表语结构经常出现；本句的结构模式和修饰层次具有很强的代表性，掌握后可迁移到大量类似长难句。

Their massive wake creates waves at the bottom of the sea, weakening the foundations of the centuries-old buildings themselves.

E段，第2句

覆盖主谓宾和两类状语（地点状语、结果状语），结果状语由现在分词短语充当，对基础学习者有一定练习价值，但整体成分种类不算丰富

"Every time I see a cruise ship, I feel sad," Chigi says.

E段，第3句

引述结构和时间状语从句都是四六级阅读中的高频句式，直接引语前置也是新闻报道常见写法，具有较强的代表性和迁移价值

That hurts the ancient wooden poles holding up the city underwater.

E段，第5句

主谓宾加后置定语是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式。现在分词短语作后置定语频繁出现，掌握此结构可迁移到大量类似句子。但本句过于简单，缺少从句或复杂修饰，代表性中等。

One day we'll see Venice break down.

E段，第6句

本句涵盖了时间状语、主语、谓语、复合宾语（宾语加宾语补足语）等多种成分，尤其是 "see + 宾语 + 动词原形" 的感官动词复合宾语结构是一个值得练习的考点，容易与其他结构混淆。成分种类虽不算极其丰富，但对于训练识别复合宾语以及区分核心成分与修饰成分有一定价值。

"It's been postponed until 2017," says Anna Somers, the founder and CEO of The Art Newspaper and the former head of Venice in Peril, a group devoted to restoring Venetian art.

H段，第2句

直接引语加引述动词的结构在新闻报道和学术文章中极为常见，尤其是四六级和考研阅读中经常出现这种引述专家观点的句式。同位语的使用也是典型的书面语特征，用于补充说明人物身份。掌握这种结构后，学生可以在大量真题句中复用这一识别方法。

But adding Venice to the UNESCO endangered list—which is dominated by sites in developing and conflict-ridden countries—would be an international embarrassment, and could even hurt Italy's profitable tourism industry.

K段，第1句

动名词短语作主语、非限制性定语从句修饰名词、并列谓语结构、被动语态，都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。破折号插入从句的手法在学术和新闻语体中极为常见。掌握本句结构后，可直接迁移到大量类似长难句的分析，典型性很高。

As for the organization itself, it declined a request for an interview.

K段，第3句

简单句带介词短语状语的结构在真题中很常见，但本句结构过于基础，不能代表真题中常考的复杂句式特征。

As for Venetians, they're beyond frustrated and hoping for a solution soon.

M段，第1句

主系表结构配合并列表语以及句首介词短语作状语，是英语中较为常见的句式，尤其 "be + 形容词 + and + 现在分词" 的并列表语在日常和考试文本中都会出现，具有中等程度的代表性。

Then it hits him: This crowd isn't made up of tourists.

N段，第1句

涵盖形式主语、主语从句、被动语态、时间状语等多种成分，且形式主语与真正主语的对应关系是常见易错点，适合作为成分划分练习。

It feels like we're some form of endangered species.

N段，第6句

主系表结构 + 表语从句的组合在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见，尤其是用于表达感受、看法或状态的句子。学会识别这类结构有一定迁移价值，但本句使用 like 引导表语从句略显口语化，不如 that 引导的表语从句在书面语中典型。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 85 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。

heritage

B2

n. 遗产

本篇10次 · 真题 12 句

site

A2

n. 地点

本篇8次 · 真题 37 句

tourism

B1

n. 旅游业

本篇7次 · 真题 16 句

crowd

A2

n. 人群

本篇6次 · 真题 22 句

local

A2

adj. 当地的

本篇5次 · 真题 150 句

cultural

B1

adj. 文化的

本篇5次 · 真题 30 句

organization

B1

n. 组织

本篇4次 · 真题 76 句

resident

B2

n. 居民

本篇4次 · 真题 61 句

cruise

B1

v. 乘船游览

本篇4次 · 真题 8 句

would

A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要，会

本篇3次 · 真题 466 句

endangered

B2

adj. 濒危的

本篇3次 · 真题 13 句

accord

C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本篇2次 · 真题 174 句

support

A2

v. 支持

本篇2次 · 真题 118 句

decade

B1

n. 十年

本篇2次 · 真题 99 句

block A2

n. 街区

本篇2次·真题 24 句

former B1

adj. 以前的, 从前的

本篇2次·真题 24 句

foundation B2

n. 基础;根基

本篇2次·真题 23 句

native B1

adj. 本国的

本篇2次·真题 22 句

vote B1

n. 投票

本篇2次·真题 21 句

mayor B1

n. 市长

本篇2次·真题 19 句

permanent B2

adj. 永久的

本篇2次·真题 11 句

participant B2

n. 参与者

本篇1次·真题 117 句

focus B1

n. 重点

本篇1次·真题 107 句

issue B1

n. 问题

本篇1次·真题 83 句

global B2

adj. 全球的

本篇1次·真题 81 句

sign A1

n. 标志

本篇1次·真题 78 句

decline B2

v. 下降

本篇1次·真题 73 句

measure B1

v. 测量

本篇1次·真题 68 句

current B1

adj. 现在的

本篇1次·真题 64 句

pressure B1

n. 心理压力

本篇1次·真题 63 句

due B1

adj. 预期的

本篇1次·真题 62 句

united B1

adj. 联合的

本篇1次·真题 60 句

power A2

n. 权力

本篇1次·真题 59 句

responsibility B1

n. 责任

本篇1次·真题 55 句

species B2

n. 物种

本篇1次·真题 51 句

mainly B1

adv. 主要地

本篇1次·真题 45 句

generation B2

n. 一代人

本篇1次·真题 44 句

maintain B1

v. 维持

本篇1次·真题 44 句

billion B1

num. 十亿 (1,000,000,000)

本篇1次·真题 41 句

interested A1

adj. 感兴趣的

本篇1次·真题 40 句

district B1

n. 地区

本篇1次·真题 38 句

quickly A2

adv. 快速地

本篇1次·真题 38 句

solution B1

n. 解决办法

本篇1次·真题 38 句

cash A2

n. 现金

本篇1次·真题 37 句

authority B2

n. 权力

本篇1次·真题 32 句

assistant A2

n. 助手

本篇1次·真题 30 句

decrease B1

v. 减少, 降低

本篇1次·真题 28 句

ignore B1

v. 忽视;不理睬

本篇1次·真题 26 句

request B1

n. 请求

本篇1次·真题 26 句

establish B2

v. 建立, 创立 (组织、机构、关系等)

本篇1次·真题 25 句

warning A2

n. 警告

本篇1次·真题 25 句

disaster B1

n. 灾难

本篇1次·真题 23 句

grand B1

adj. 宏伟的

本篇1次·真题 23 句

massive B2

adj. 巨大的, 大量的

本篇1次·真题 23 句

grant B2

v. 授予

本篇1次·真题 20 句

entire B1

adj. 整个的

本篇1次·真题 19 句

honor B2

n. 荣誉

本篇1次·真题 18 句

nightmare B1

n. 可怕的经历

本篇1次·真题 16 句

organize B1

v. 组织, 安排 (活动、会议等)

本篇1次·真题 16 句

wooden A2

adj. 木制的, 木头的

本篇1次·真题 15 句

destination B1

n. 目的地

本篇1次·真题 14 句

urge B2

v. 敦促

本篇1次·真题 14 句

barely B1

adv. 几乎不

本篇1次·真题13句

employ B1

v. 雇用

本篇1次·真题13句

fellow B2

n. 家伙

本篇1次·真题13句

reputation B2

n. 名声

本篇1次·真题13句

wave A2

n. 波浪

本篇1次·真题13句

dramatic B2

adj. 巨大的

本篇1次·真题12句

revenue B2

n. (公司、组织的) 收入, 收益

本篇1次·真题12句

worsen B2

v. (使)恶化;(使)变得更糟

本篇1次·真题12句

negotiation B2

n. 谈判

本篇1次·真题11句

undertake B2

v. 承担

本篇1次·真题11句

manner B1

n. 方式

本篇1次·真题10句

profitable B2

adj. 盈利的, 有利可图的

本篇1次·真题10句

span B2

n. 时间段

本篇1次·真题10句

considerable B2

adj. 相当大的

本篇1次·真题9句

representative B2

n. 代表

本篇1次·真题9句

weaken B2

v. 使变弱

本篇1次·真题9句

belong A2

v. 属于 (某人)
本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

deteriorate C1

v. 恶化, 变坏
本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

founder B2

n. 创始人
本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

precisely B2

adv. 精确地, 准确地
本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

surrounding B1

adj. 周围的, 附近的
本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

symbol B2

n. 象征
本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

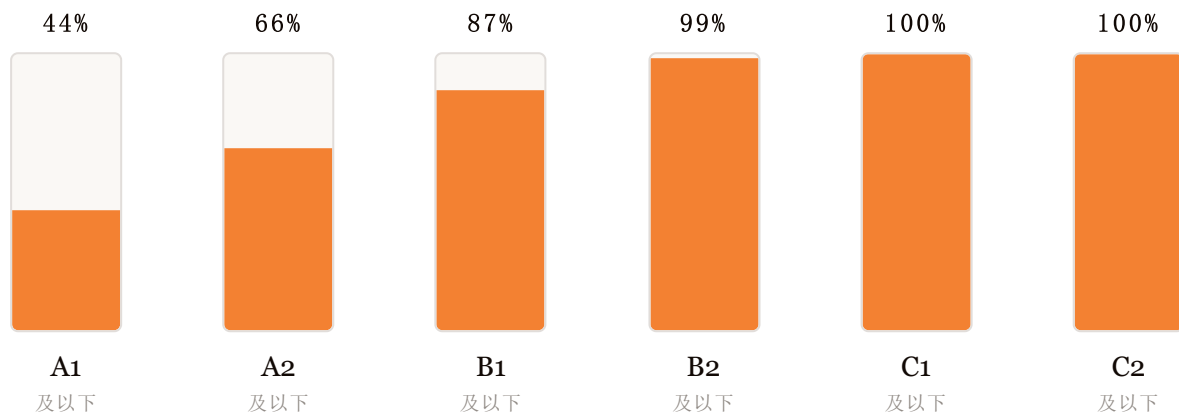
unaware B2

adj. 未察觉的
本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 335 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 335 个单词, 按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比 (CDF), 最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上 (C1/C2) 为高阶词, 本篇共 5 个 · 约 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 335 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

335

B2 以上难词

1%

B1 及以下覆盖

87%



英语四级 2018年6月·第2套 · 全卷构成

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

2018年6月·第2套 英语四级阅读理解（四选一） 第1篇·46-50 题答案与解析

QUESTIONS & ANALYSIS · 阅读理解题和解析

阅读理解题和解析·46-50 题

本页 46-50 题的答案与逐题解析由懒笔记基于2018年6月·第2套 英语四级阅读理解（四选一）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 4 段原文（段首标 P1-P4 段号、逐段附中文翻译）；之后 5 道题逐题排列，每题英文题干与选项后紧接本题解析——题干与选项中译、答案、题型判定、题干拆句、定位句中英对照与逐选项对错归因。

真题卷第2套(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 Living in an urban area with green spaces has a long-lasting positive impact on people's mental well-being, a study has suggested. UK researchers found moving to a green space had a sustained positive effect, unlike pay rises or promotions, which only provided a short-term boost. Co-author Mathew White, from the University of Exeter, UK, explained that the study showed people living in greener urban areas were displaying fewer signs of depression or anxiety. "There could be a number of reasons," he said, "for example, people do many things to make themselves happier: they strive for promotion or pay rises, or they get married. But the trouble with those things is that within six months to a year, people are back to their original baseline levels of well-being. So, these things are not sustainable; they don't make us happy in the long term. We found that for some lottery(彩票) winners who had won more than £500,000 the positive effect was definitely there, but after six months to a year, they were back to the baseline."

一项研究表明,居住在有绿色空间的城市地区对人们的心理健康有长期积极影响。英国研究人员发现,搬到绿色空间具有持续的积极效果,不像加薪或升职那样只能提供短期提升。来自英国埃克塞特大学的合著者 Mathew White 解释说,这项研究表明生活在更绿色城市地区的人们表现出更少的抑郁或焦虑迹象。他说:"可能有很多原因,例如,人们做很多事情来让自己更快乐:他们争取升职或加薪,或者他们结婚。但这些事情的问题在于,在六个月到一年内,人们会回到他们原来的幸福感基线水平。所以,这些事情是不可持续的;从长远来看它们不会让我们快乐。我们发现对于一些赢得超过50万英镑的彩票中奖者来说,积极效果确实存在,但在六个月到一年后,他们回到了基线水平。"

P2 Dr. White said his team wanted to see whether living in greener urban areas had a lasting positive effect on people's sense of well-being or whether the effect also disappeared after a period of time. To do this, the team used data from the British Household Panel Survey compiled by the University of Essex.

White博士说,他的团队想要了解居住在更绿色的城市地区是否对人们的幸福感有持久的积极影响,或者这种效果是否也会在一段时间后消失。为此,该团队使用了埃塞克斯大学编制的英国家庭追踪调查的数据。

P3 Explaining what the data revealed, he said: "What you see is that even after three years, mental health is still better, which is unlike many other things that we think will make us happy." He observed that people living in green spaces were less stressed, and less stressed people made more sensible decisions and communicated better.

在解释数据揭示的内容时,他说:"你看到的是,即使在三年后,心理健康状况仍然更好,这与我们认为会让我们快乐的许多其他事情不同。"他观察到生活在绿色空间的人们压力更小,而压力更小的人 would 做出更明智的决定并更好地沟通。

P4 With a growing body of evidence establishing a link between urban green spaces and a positive impact on human well-being, Dr. White said, "There's growing interest among public policy officials, but the trouble is who funds it. What we really need at a policy level is to decide where the money will come from to help support good quality local green spaces."

随着越来越多的证据证实城市绿色空间与人类幸福感的积极影响之间存在联系,White博士说:"公共政策官员的兴趣越来越大,但问题是谁来资助。我们在政策层面真正需要的是决定资金从哪里来,以帮助支持高质量的当地绿色空间。"

题目与逐题解析

46. According to one study, what do green spaces do to people?

- A) Improve their work efficiency.
- B) Add to their sustained happiness.
- C) Help them build a positive attitude towards life.
- D) Lessen their concerns about material well-being.

根据一项研究,绿色空间对人们有什么作用?

- A) 提高他们的工作效率。
- B) 增加他们的持续幸福感。
- C) 帮助他们建立积极的生活态度。
- D) 减少他们对物质福祉的担忧。

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 what do green spaces do to people问的是绿地对人产生什么作用, 是对事实陈述的直问, 没有 infer/suggest/imply, 也不问主旨。

【拆句】 Q46结构平铺: According to one study 是状语, 主句 what do green spaces do to people 是疑问句, 无陷阱。

【定位】 UK researchers found moving to a green space had a sustained positive effect, unlike pay rises or promotions, which only provided a short-term boost.

英国研究人员发现，搬到绿地居住具有持久的正向效应，这一点不同于加薪或升职——后者只能带来短期的提振。

【选项】 A) **无中生有**

Improve their work efficiency里 work efficiency 在P1至P4都没有任何对应表述，纯属凭空添加。

B) **✓ 正确**

sustained positive effect ↔ **sustained happiness**

moving to a green space ↔ **green spaces**

预判要求"持久的正向作用"，Add to their sustained happiness在 sustained 和 happiness 两个核心点上都与定位句对得上，唯一完整匹配。

C) **过度推断**

原文只说绿地降低抑郁焦虑、维持幸福基线，没有谈到positive attitude towards life\ (对生活的积极态度\)这种人生观层面；选项把心理感受拔高成人生态度，超出原文范围。

D) **偷换概念**

原文谈的是 mental well-being\ (心理幸福\)，material well-being谈的是物质幸福，二者只差一个限定词 material 但话题完全相反——而且原文也没说绿地能减轻人对物质的关心。

47. What does Dr. White say people usually do to make themselves happier?

- A) Earn more money.
- B) Settle in an urban area.
- C) Gain fame and popularity.
- D) Live in a green environment.

White博士说人们通常会做什么来让自己更幸福？

A) 赚更多的钱。 B) 定居在城市地区。 C) 获得名声和人气。 D) 生活在绿色环境中。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 What does Dr. White say people usually do直接询问怀特博士口中人们通常做什么，是对原文转述句的直问。

【拆句】 Q47主句 What does Dr. White say, 宾语从句 people usually do to make themselves happier 中 to make 是目的状语，无陷阱。

【定位】 people do many things to make themselves happier: they strive for promotion or pay rises, or they get married.

人们会做很多事来让自己更开心：他们争取升职或加薪，或者结婚。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

they strive for promotion or pay rises ↔ **Earn more money**

原文列举升职/加薪/结婚三件事，四个选项里只有Earn more money能覆盖其中的"升职、加薪"；其他选项都不在原文清单内。

B) 偷换概念

原文谈绿色城市区域是研究对象，并未说"人们为了开心通常会搬到城市定居"；Settle in an urban area是把研究背景错当成了人们的常见行为。

C) 无中生有

Gain fame and popularity里fame和popularity在全文都没有任何对应表述，纯属凭空添加。

D) 张冠李戴

Live in a green environment确实是原文的研究结论之一，但题干问的是"人们通常为了开心做的事"——绿色生活在原文里是"被发现"的有效途径，不是"人们通常"会主动做的事；张冠李戴。

48. What does Dr. White try to find out about living in a greener urban area?

- A) How it affects different people.
- B) How strong its positive effect is.
- C) How long its positive effect lasts.
- D) How it benefits people physically.

White博士试图了解关于生活在更绿化的城市地区的什么问题？

- A) 它如何影响不同的人。 B) 它的积极影响有多强。 C) 它的积极影响持续多久。
- D) 它如何在身体上使人受益。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 What does Dr. White try to find out问"想弄清楚什么"，选项里 how it affects/how long 等表述都是对研究目的的直接转述，不是要推理。

【拆句】 Q48主句 What does Dr. White try to find out, about living in a greener urban area 是范围状语，无陷阱。

【定位】 Dr. White said his team wanted to see whether living in greener urban areas had a lasting positive effect on people's sense of well-being or whether the effect also disappeared after a period of time.

怀特博士说，他的团队想看一看：住在更绿的城市区域，对人的幸福感究竟是有持久的正向效应，还是这种效应也会在一段时间后消失。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

How it affects different people的核心是 different people——不同人群的差别；原文 whether 的两个分支都只关心"时间"，对"不同人群"没有任何对照设计。

B) 偷换概念

How strong its positive effect is问的是"效应有多强"，是强度问题；原文 whether 分支问的是"效应是否持续"，是持续时间问题；偷换了被研究的维度。

C) ✓ 正确

lasting positive effect ↔ **its positive effect lasts**

after a period of time ↔ **How long**

预判明确锁定"效应能持续多久"，四个选项里只有How long its positive effect lasts同时命中"多久"和"持续"两个核心点。

D) 与原文相反

原文谈的是 well-being 与 mental health\(\心理层面\)，physically是生理层面；两者层面相反。

49. What did Dr. White's research reveal about people living in a green environment?

- A) Their stress was more apparent than real.
- B) Their decisions required less deliberation.
- C) Their memories were greatly strengthened.
- D) Their communication with others improved.

White博士的研究揭示了关于生活在绿色环境中的人们的什么情况？

- A) 他们的压力表面上比实际上更明显。
- B) 他们的决策需要较少的深思熟虑。
- C) 他们的记忆力大大增强。
- D) 他们与他人的交流改善了。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 What did Dr. White's research reveal问研究揭示了什么，是对原文 reveal 后内容的直接复述需求。

【拆句】 Q49主句 What did Dr. White's research reveal, about people living in a green environment 介词短语作范围状语；living 现在分词作 people 的后置定语，无陷阱。

【定位】 He observed that people living in green spaces were less stressed, and less stressed people made more sensible decisions and communicated better.

他观察到：住在绿地的人压力更小，而压力更小的人决策更明智，沟通也更好。

【选项】 A) 偷换概念

原文说的是"住绿地的人压力本来就更小", Their stress was more apparent than real 说的却是"他们的压力只是表面看着大、实际不大"——把客观降低偷换为主观错觉。

B) 过度推断

原文说他们的决策 more sensible\ (更明智\), Their decisions required less deliberation说的却是"做决策需要的深思熟虑更少"; 明智不等于不假思索, 反着推。

C) 无中生有

Their memories were greatly strengthened里 memories\ (记忆力\)在P1至P4都没有任何对应表述; 原文清单只有压力、决策、沟通三项, 没有记忆这一项。

D) ✓ 正确

communicated better ↔ **communication with others improved**

原文的三项发现里, D精确对应"沟通更好"; 其他选项要么是另一项的歪曲, 要么是原文未提的项。

50. According to Dr. White, what should the government do to build more green spaces in cities?

- A) Find financial support.
- B) Improve urban planning.
- C) Involve local residents in the effort.
- D) Raise public awareness of the issue.

根据White博士的观点,政府应该做什么来在城市中建设更多绿色空间?

- A) 寻找资金支持。
- B) 改善城市规划。
- C) 让当地居民参与这项工作。
- D) 提高公众对这个问题的认识。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 what should the government do是对建议的直问, 原文最后一段博士的直接引语里有现成答案。

【拆句】 Q50主句 what should the government do, to build more green spaces in cities 不定式作目的状语, 无陷阱。

【定位】 What we really need at a policy level is to decide where the money will come from to help support good quality local green spaces.

我们在政策层面真正需要做的, 是决定让资金从哪里来, 以支持优质的本地绿地。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

decide where the money will come from ↔ Find financial support

the trouble is who funds it ↔ financial support

预判"先定钱从哪里来", 四个选项里只有Find financial support精确围绕"资金/支持"展开。

B) 无中生有

Improve urban planning里 urban planning\(\城市规划\)在P1至P4都没有任何对应表述, 原文只谈资金, 不谈规划。

C) 无中生有

Involve local residents in the effort里 local residents 和"参与建设"在原文都没有出现; 博士只提了 public policy officials\(\公共政策官员\)，没有任何"让本地居民参与"的表述。

D) 答非所问

Raise public awareness of the issue谈的是"提高公众意识"; 原文说的是政策官员已经关注了\(\growing interest\)，问题是钱从哪来——把"已经关注"错位成了"还要提高意识"。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

8 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。

Co-author Mathew White, from the University of Exeter, UK, explained that the study showed people living in greener urban areas were displaying fewer signs of depression or anxiety.

第1段, 第3句

本句涵盖主谓宾基本结构、同位语、后置定语(现在分词短语、介词短语)、两层宾语从句嵌套等多种成分,且第二层宾语从句省略了连接词 that,适合训练从句识别、定语与谓语区分、宾语从句的省略用法等常见考点

Dr. White said his team wanted to see whether living in greener urban areas had a lasting positive effect on people's sense of well-being or whether the effect also disappeared after a period of time.

第2段，第1句

said 引出间接引语、wanted to see 接 whether 从句、两个 whether 从句并列表达选择,这些都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式,具有很强的代表性和迁移价值。

To do this, the team used data from the British Household Panel Survey compiled by the University of Essex.

第2段，第2句

句首不定式作目的状语 + 主谓宾 + 宾语多层后置定语，是学术文本和四六级阅读中的常见句式；过去分词作后置定语修饰名词的结构高频出现在考试长难句中，掌握后可广泛迁移到同类句子。

Explaining what the data revealed, he said: "What you see is that even after three years, mental health is still better, which is unlike many other things that we think will make us happy."

第3段，第1句

本句覆盖主语从句、宾语从句、表语从句、限制性和非限制性定语从句、直接引语作宾语、宾语补足语等多种成分,且涉及关系代词在从句内部充当成分的情况,成分种类丰富,适合练习从句识别和成分划分,训练价值高。

With a growing body of evidence establishing a link between urban green spaces and a positive impact on human well-being, Dr. White said, "There's growing interest among public policy officials, but the trouble is who funds it. What we really need at a policy level is to decide where the money will come from to help support good quality local green spaces."

第4段，第1句

这句话在结构训练上收益很高，能同时练外层主干、引语内部结构、主语从句式主语和嵌套内容定位。时态难度中等，不会因形式过难而妨碍训练，因此非常值得优先作为“结构加时态”练习材料。

According to one study, what do green spaces do to people?

第46题 题干

本句覆盖了主语、谓语、宾语和两个状语，成分较为丰富；特别值得练习的是疑问句中宾语前置的识别（"what" 虽在句首但实为宾语）以及两个状语的区别（来源状语和对象状语）；这些点对理解疑问句结构和状语类型有较好的训练价值。

Help them build a positive attitude towards life.

第46题，C

本句的 "help + 宾语 + (to) do" 结构是四六级和考研中常见的句型，祈使句表达建议或请求也是典型用法，掌握后可在写作和阅读中大量复用。

Their stress was more apparent than real.

第49题，A

"主系表 + 比较级 + than"结构在四六级和考研阅读中高频出现，用于表达程度对比或表里不一的常见句式，学习后可直接迁移到大量类似句子，典型性较强。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 57 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。

positive

B1

adj. 积极的

本篇8次 · 真题 62 句

effect

A2

n. 影响

本篇6次 · 真题 156 句

urban

B2

adj. 城市的，都市的

本篇6次 · 真题 19 句

less

A1

det. 较少的

本篇3次 · 真题 224 句

local A2

adj. 当地的

本篇2次 · 真题 150 句

better A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本篇2次 · 真题 139 句

impact B2

n. 影响

本篇2次 · 真题 98 句

mental B1

adj. 精神的

本篇2次 · 真题 86 句

data B1

n. 数据

本篇2次 · 真题 73 句

policy B1

n. 政策

本篇2次 · 真题 61 句

reveal B2

v. 揭示

本篇2次 · 真题 43 句

growing A2

adj. 增长的

本篇2次 · 真题 29 句

promotion B2

n. 晋升, 升职

本篇2次 · 真题 18 句

unlike B1

prep. 不像

本篇2次 · 真题 15 句

stressed B1

adj. 焦虑不安的

本篇2次 · 真题 9 句

researcher B2

n. 研究人员

本篇1次 · 真题 239 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

support A2

v. 支持

本篇1次 · 真题 118 句

affect B1

v. 影响

本篇1次 · 真题 113 句

stress B1

n. 压力

本篇1次·真题 102 句

quality A2

n. 质量

本篇1次·真题 100 句

according B1

prep. 根据

本篇1次·真题 88 句

issue B1

n. 问题

本篇1次·真题 83 句

concern B1

v. 涉及

本篇1次·真题 79 句

sign A1

n. 标志

本篇1次·真题 78 句

material B1

n. 材料

本篇1次·真题 69 句

involve B1

v. 包含

本篇1次·真题 65 句

gain B1

v. 获得;赢得

本篇1次·真题 64 句

resident B2

n. 居民

本篇1次·真题 61 句

evidence B1

n. 证据

本篇1次·真题 52 句

link A2

n. 联系

本篇1次·真题 52 句

official B1

adj. 官方的

本篇1次·真题 47 句

boost B2

v. 提高

本篇1次·真题 46 句

anxiety B2

n. 焦虑

本篇1次·真题 41 句

fund B2

n. 资金

本篇1次·真题 40 句

display B1

v. 展示

本篇1次·真题 38 句

household B1

n. 家庭

本篇1次·真题 33 句

depression B2

n. 抑郁症

本篇1次·真题 31 句

panel B1

n. 专家小组

本篇1次·真题 30 句

definitely B1

adv. 肯定地

本篇1次·真题 25 句

establish B2

v. 建立, 创立 (组织、机构、关系等)

本篇1次·真题 25 句

strengthen B2

v. 加强

本篇1次·真题 24 句

awareness B2

n. 意识

本篇1次·真题 23 句

happiness A2

n. 幸福

本篇1次·真题 23 句

disappear A2

v. 消失; 不见

本篇1次·真题 21 句

observe B2

v. 观察; 注意到

本篇1次·真题 21 句

efficiency B2

n. 效率

本篇1次·真题 20 句

greatly B1

adv. 非常

本篇1次·真题 20 句

popularity B2

n. 受欢迎

本篇1次·真题 18 句

settle B1

v. 解决 (争端、问题)

本篇1次·真题 17 句

strive B2

v. 努力, 奋斗, 力求

本篇1次·真题 17 句

sustainable

B2

adj. 可持续的

本篇1次 · 真题 16 句

fame

B2

n. 名声

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

apparent

B2

adj. 显而易见的, 明显的

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

original

B1

adj. 最初的, 原始的

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

physically

B1

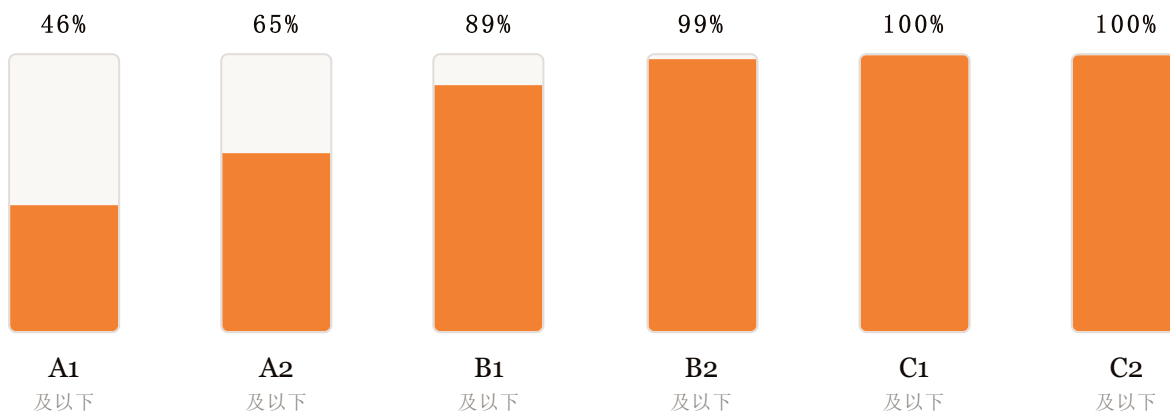
adv. 身体上

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 171 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

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

去重总词数

171

B2 以上难词

1%

B1 及以下覆盖

89%

英语四级 2018年6月·第2套 · 全卷构成

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

2018年6月·第2套 英语四级阅读理解（四选一） 第2篇·51-55 题答案与解析

QUESTIONS & ANALYSIS • 阅读理解题和解析

阅读理解题和解析 · 51-55 题

本页 51-55 题的答案与逐题解析由懒笔记基于2018年6月·第2套 英语四级阅读理解（四选一）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 5 段原文（段首标 P1-P5 段号、逐段附中文翻译）；之后 5 道题逐题排列，每题英文题干与选项后紧接本题解析——题干与选项中译、答案、题型判定、题干拆句、定位句中英对照与逐选项对错归因。

真题卷第2套(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 You probably know about the Titanic, but it was actually just one of three state-of-the-art(先进的) ocean ships back in the day. The Olympic class ships were built by the Harland & Wolff ship makers in Northern Ireland for the White Star Line company. The Olympic class included the Olympic, the Britannic and the Titanic. What you may not know is that the Titanic wasn't even the flagship of this class. All in all, the Olympic class ships were marvels of sea engineering, but they seemed cursed to suffer disastrous fates.

你可能知道泰坦尼克号,但它实际上只是当时三艘最先进的远洋轮船之一。奥林匹克级轮船由北爱尔兰的 Harland & Wolff造船厂为White Star Line公司建造。奥林匹克级包括奥林匹克号、不列颠尼克号和泰坦尼克号。你可能不知道的是,泰坦尼克号甚至不是这一级别的旗舰。总而言之,奥林匹克级轮船是海洋工程的奇迹,但它们似乎注定要遭受灾难性的命运。

P2 The Olympic launched first in 1910, followed by the Titanic in 1911, and lastly the Britannic in 1914. The ships had nine decks, and White Star Line decided to focus on making them the most luxurious ships on the water.

奥林匹克号于1910年首先下水,随后是1911年的泰坦尼克号,最后是1914年的不列颠尼克号。这些轮船有九层甲板,White Star Line公司决定专注于将它们打造成水上最豪华的轮船。

P3 Stretching 269.13 meters, the Olympic class ships were wonders of naval technology, and everyone thought that they would continue to be so for quite some time. However, all suffered terrible accidents on the open seas. The Olympic got wrecked before the Titanic did, but it was the only one to

survive and maintain a successful career of 24 years. The Titanic was the first to sink after famously hitting a huge iceberg in 1912. Following this disaster, the Britannic hit a naval mine in 1916 and subsequently sank as well.

奥林匹克级轮船全长269.13米,是海军技术的奇迹,每个人都认为它们会在相当长的时间内继续如此。然而,所有轮船都在公海上遭遇了可怕的故事。奥林匹克号在泰坦尼克号之前就遭到损毁,但它是唯一幸存下来并保持了24年成功航行生涯的轮船。泰坦尼克号是第一艘沉没的,于1912年撞上了一座巨大的冰山而闻名于世。在这场灾难之后,不列颠尼克号于1916年触及水雷,随后也沉没了。

P4 Each ship was coal-powered by several boilers constantly kept running by exhausted crews below deck. Most recognizable of the ship designs are the ship's smoke stacks, but the fourth stack was actually just artistic in nature and served no functional purpose. While two of these ships sank, they were all designed with double hulls(船体) believed to make them "unsinkable", perhaps a mistaken idea that led to the Titanic's and the Britannic's tragic end.

每艘轮船都由几个锅炉提供煤炭动力,这些锅炉由甲板下筋疲力尽的船员持续运转。轮船设计中最具辨识度的是轮船的烟囱,但第四个烟囱实际上只是艺术性质的,不起任何功能性作用。虽然其中两艘轮船沉没了,但它们都采用了双层船体设计,被认为是"永不沉没的",这或许是一个错误的想法,导致了泰坦尼克号和不列颠尼克号的悲剧结局。

P5 The Olympic suffered two crashes with other ships and went on to serve as a hospital ship and troop transport in World War I. Eventually, she was taken out of service in 1935, ending the era of the luxurious Olympic class ocean liners.

奥林匹克号经历了与其他轮船的两次碰撞,后来在第一次世界大战中作为医疗船和部队运输船服役。最终,她于1935年退役,结束了豪华的奥林匹克级远洋客轮的时代。

题目与逐题解析

51. What does the passage say about the three Olympic class ships?

- A) They performed marvellously on the sea.
- B) They could all break the ice in their way.
- C) They all experienced terrible misfortunes.
- D) They were models of modern engineering.

文章关于三艘奥林匹克级邮轮说了什么?

- A) 它们在海上表现出色。 B) 它们都能破开航道上的冰层。 C) 它们都经历了可怕的不幸。
- D) 它们是现代工程的典范。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 What does the passage say about the three Olympic class ships?问的是文章对这三条船的客观陈述, 不带infer/imply/mainly about之类信号, 属于在原文里找直接事实的细节题。

【拆句】 What does the passage say about the three Olympic class ships?主干就是疑问句"文章关于三艘奥林匹克级船说了什么", about后面是定位对象, 结构平铺直叙, 无陷阱。

【定位】 All in all, the Olympic class ships were marvels of sea engineering, but they seemed cursed to suffer disastrous fates.

总而言之，奥林匹克级船是航海工程的奇迹，但它们似乎被诅咒注定要遭遇灾难性的命运。

【选项】 A) 答非所问

They performed marvellously on the sea.只对应定位句but之前的marvels of sea engineering，而题干问的是“文章关于三船说了什么”——文章的核心陈述在but转折之后，A把转折前的次要信息当主要信息卖。

B) 无中生有

全文只提到hitting a huge iceberg in 1912导致泰坦尼克号沉没，不存在“三船都能破冰”的陈述；They could all break the ice in their way.纯属对iceberg一词的过度联想。

C) ✓ 正确

they seemed cursed to suffer disastrous fates ↔ **They all experienced terrible misfortunes.**
预判说的“三船都遭灾难命运”正好被They all experienced terrible misfortunes.逐词覆盖，且选项也用了all与terrible misfortunes双重对位定位句的cursed与disastrous fates，锁定即可。

D) 以偏概全

They were models of modern engineering.只对应定位句but之前的工程奇迹部分，漏掉了“都遭厄运”这一重心；同时把sea engineering偷换成了modern engineering，范围被悄悄扩大。

52. What did White Star Line have in mind when it purchased the three ships?

- A) Their capacity of sailing across all waters.
- B) The utmost comfort passengers could enjoy.
- C) Their ability to survive disasters of any kind.
- D) The long voyages they were able to undertake.

White Star Line在购买这三艘船时考虑的是什么？

- A) 它们能在所有水域航行的能力。
- B) 乘客能享受到的极致舒适。
- C) 它们在任何灾难中的生存能力。
- D) 它们能够进行的长途航行。

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 What did White Star Line have in mind when it purchased the three ships?问公司当初的想法，对应原文一处明确陈述即可，不需要跨段推断，属于细节题。

【拆句】 What did White Star Line have in mind when it purchased the three ships?主干是“公司心里有什么打算”，when引导时间状语从句指明时点，注意have in mind是固定短语“心里想着/打算”，不是字面“放在脑子里”。

【定位】 The ships had nine decks, and White Star Line decided to focus on making them the most luxurious ships on the water.

这些船有九层甲板，白星航运公司决定把重心放在使它们成为水上最豪华的船。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

Their capacity of sailing across all waters.把"on the water"曲解成"all waters", 原文只交代造船目的是豪华, 从未提及跨任何水域的能力。

B) ✓ 正确

the most luxurious ships on the water ↔ The utmost comfort passengers could enjoy.

预判的"最豪华"落到The utmost comfort passengers could enjoy.上, two者在"乘客体验最高级"这一层完全对应, passengers也是搭乘luxurious ships的天然主体, 锁定即可。

C) 与原文相反

Their ability to survive disasters of any kind.说成"能扛任何灾难", 但they seemed cursed to suffer disastrous fates恰好相反; 而且原文谈的是"公司当时打算", 不是"船的能力", 主语也偷换了。

D) 无中生有

The long voyages they were able to undertake.谈"远航能力", 原文从未提及航程长短, 公司打算只锁定在"豪华", 长航纯属虚构。

53. What is said about the fourth stack of the ships?

- A) It was a mere piece of decoration.
- B) It was the work of a famous artist.
- C) It was designed to let out extra smoke.
- D) It was easily identifiable from afar.

关于这些船的第四个烟囱说了什么?

- A) 它只是一件装饰品。
- B) 它是一位著名艺术家的作品。
- C) 它被设计用来排出多余的烟雾。
- D) 它从远处很容易辨认。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 What is said about the fourth stack of the ships?问的是原文"关于第四根烟囱说了什么", 被动语态明确指向原文已写陈述, 是典型细节题。

【拆句】 What is said about the fourth stack of the ships?被动结构"关于第四根烟囱被说了什么", of the ships是修饰stack的所属关系, 句子结构无陷阱。

【定位】 Most recognizable of the ship designs are the ship's smoke stacks, but the fourth stack was actually just artistic in nature and served no functional purpose.

船舶设计中最容易辨认的是船上的烟囱, 但第四根烟囱实际上只是出于艺术目的, 没有任何功能性用途。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

the fourth stack was actually just artistic in nature and served no functional purpose ↔

It was a mere piece of decoration.

预判的"只是装饰、无功能"被It was a mere piece of decoration.精确覆盖, mere强化的"仅仅"对应了原文served no functional purpose的限定意味, 锁定即可。

B) 无中生有

It was the work of a famous artist.把artistic (艺术性的) 曲解成"出自某位著名艺术家之手", 原文从未提及任何艺术家, 更没说famous——这是借artistic的字面联想造出的伪信息。

C) 与原文相反

It was designed to let out extra smoke.说第四根烟囱是用来排多余烟的, 但原文明说served no functional purpose——它根本没功能, 更不可能用来排烟, 正话反说。

D) 张冠李戴

It was easily identifiable from afar.想说"远处一眼可辨", 但原文Most recognizable of the ship designs are the ship's smoke stacks说的是整组烟囱最易识别——主语是"船上的烟囱"整体, 不是第四根那一根, 选项把整组的特征安在了第四根身上。

54. What might have led to the tragic end of the Titanic and the Britannic?

A) Their unscientific designs.

B) Their captains' misjudgment.

C) The assumption that they were built with the latest technology.

D) The belief that they could never sink with a double-layer body.

什么可能导致了泰坦尼克号和不列颠尼克号的悲剧结局?

A) 它们不科学的设计。 B) 它们船长的误判。 C) 认为它们采用了最新技术建造的假设。

D) 认为它们有双层船体永远不会沉没的信念。

【答案】 D (推断题)

【判型】 What might have led to the tragic end of the Titanic and the Britannic?里的might have led to是不确定的过去推测, 作者本人对此原因也只是"猜想", 需要考生顺原文的推测信号一步推出。

【拆句】 What might have led to the tragic end of the Titanic and the Britannic?里might have done是"过去也许曾....."的虚拟推测; lead to后接结果, 所以问的是"过去也许导致悲剧结局的原因", 注意不要把might当成"力量"。

【定位】 While two of these ships sank, they were all designed with double hulls(船体) believed to make them "unsinkable", perhaps a mistaken idea that led to the Titanic's and the Britannic's tragic end.

尽管其中两艘船沉了, 但三艘船都被设计了双层船体, 人们相信这能让它们"不可沉没", 而这个错误的观念也许正是导致泰坦尼克号和不列颠尼克号悲剧结局的原因。

【选项】 A) 偷换概念

Their unscientific designs.说"设计不科学", 但原文wonders of naval technology和marvels of sea engineering都明确肯定其工程水平——错的是人的"信念", 不是"设计"本身。

B) 无中生有

Their captains' misjudgment.说船长误判, 但原文从未提到任何船长或其判断行为, captains'这一专属信息完全没有出处。

C) 偷换概念

The assumption that they were built with the latest technology.说"以为用了最新科技", 但原文真正的mistaken idea是"船不可沉", 不是"技术先不先进"; 而且latest technology在原文中是事实而非假想(wonders of naval technology), 把"事实"偷换成"假想"。

D) ✓ 正确

double hulls(船体) believed to make them "unsinkable", perhaps a mistaken idea ↔

The belief that they could never sink with a double-layer body.

预判落在"对双层船体不沉的误信"上, The belief that they could never sink with a double-layer body.把这三层全部承接: belief对a mistaken idea, never sink对unsinkable, double-layer body对double hulls, 锁定无悬念。

55. What happened to the ship Olympic in the end?

- A) She was used to carry troops.
- B) She was sunk in World War I.
- C) She was converted into a hospital ship.
- D) She was retired after her naval service.

奥林匹克号最终的结局如何?

- A) 它被用来运送军队。
- B) 它在第一次世界大战中沉没了。
- C) 它被改造成了一艘医疗船。
- D) 它在海军服役后退役了。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 What happened to the ship Olympic in the end?问的是奥林匹克号最终发生了什么, 对应原文一句明确陈述, 是细节题。

【拆句】 What happened to the ship Olympic in the end?主干是"奥林匹克号最终发生了什么", in the end是时间状语, 限定要"最后那一步", 提醒不要被途中经历干扰。

【定位】 Eventually, she was taken out of service in 1935, ending the era of the luxurious Olympic class ocean liners.

最终, 她在1935年退役, 结束了奥林匹克级豪华远洋客轮的时代。

【选项】 A) 以偏概全

She was used to carry troops.只对应troop transport in World War I这一中间环节，是"过程"而非"in the end"问的"最终结局"，把途中经历当成最终答案。

B) 与原文相反

She was sunk in World War I.说她在一战时沉没，但原文it was the only one to survive明确说奥林匹克号是唯一幸存的那一艘，沉的是泰坦尼克号和不列颠尼克号——明显反向。

C) 以偏概全

She was converted into a hospital ship.只对应hospital ship这一中间环节，同样是"曾经"而非"最终"，且converted into带有"长期改装"意味，原文只是说她在战时充当过医院船，并非最终归宿。

D) ✓ 正确

Eventually, she was taken out of service in 1935 ↔ **She was retired after her naval service.** 预判的"最终退役"在She was retired after her naval service.上完整落点，retire对应taken out of service, after her naval service还吻合hospital ship and troop transport in World War I的先后顺序，锁定。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

9 句真题句逐层精讲

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

What you may not know is that the Titanic wasn't even the flagship of this class.

第1段，第4句

主语从句加表语从句的双重名词性从句结构是考试中的高频句式，而且本句用"What you may/might not know is that..."这种框架，是学术写作和考试阅读中非常典型的信息引入句式。掌握这个句型后可以直接迁移到大量类似结构的句子，实用性很强。

All in all, the Olympic class ships were marvels of sea engineering, but they seemed cursed to suffer disastrous fates.

第1段，第5句

并列句是四六级和考研中的常见句式，but 连接的转折并列尤其典型。两个主系表结构的组合也常见。句首状语短语和不定式短语作状语也是常考点。这个句子结构具有一定代表性，但没有从句嵌套等更高频的复杂结构。

The Olympic launched first in 1910, followed by the Titanic in 1911, and lastly the Britannic in 1914.

第2段，第1句

涵盖主语、谓语、时间状语、方式状语等基本成分；过去分词短语作状语是值得练习的结构，且句中存在并列省略（第二个 followed by 的省略），有一定训练价值，但整体成分种类不算特别丰富

However, all suffered terrible accidents on the open seas.

第3段，第2句

主谓宾加状语的简单句在考试中常见，但本句无从句或特殊结构，代表性一般，学习迁移价值中等

The Titanic was the first to sink after famously hitting a huge iceberg in 1912.

第3段，第4句

本句覆盖主系表结构、后置定语（不定式）、时间状语（介词短语含动名词）等多种成分，适合练习系动词句型和状语识别。但成分种类相对基础，缺少定语从句、宾语补足语等更复杂的结构，也没有形式主语、主谓倒装等易错点，训练价值中等偏下。

Following this disaster, the Britannic hit a naval mine in 1916 and subsequently sank as well.

第3段，第5句

涵盖主语、并列谓语、宾语、时间状语（两处）、方式状语、程度状语等多种成分，且并列谓语的一及物一不及物搭配可供练习区分及物性，成分种类较丰富，有一定训练价值。

Eventually, she was taken out of service in 1935, ending the era of the luxurious Olympic class ocean liners.

第5段，第2句

本句涵盖了时间状语（Eventually、in 1935）、被动语态谓语、结果状语（分词短语 ending...）等多种成分，且分词状语和被动结构是学习者常见易错点。句子结构相对简洁，适合作为练习被动语态和分词状语识别的入门材料。但成分种类不算特别丰富（如缺少定语从句、宾补等），坑点密度中等。

What might have led to the tragic end of the Titanic and the Britannic?

第54题 题干

疑问句结构在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见，特别是以 "What" 引导的特殊疑问句。情态动词加完成式表达推测的用法也是考试中的高频考点。掌握本句结构后，学习者可以较容易地迁移到其他类似的疑问句和情态推测句型中，因此具有较高的代表性。

She was used to carry troops.

第55题，A

被动语态+不定式作目的状语是四六级和考研阅读中的常见结构，具有一定代表性。掌握后可迁移至 "sth is designed to do"、"sth is intended to do" 等类似句式。虽然本句本身结构简单，但其模式在真题中反复出现。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 **35** 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。

sink A2

v. 下沉

本篇5次 · 真题 20 句

design B1

n. 设计

本篇3次 · 真题 132 句

suffer B1

v. 遭受（痛苦、疾病、损失等）

本篇3次 · 真题 64 句

actually A2

adv. 实际上，事实上（用于纠正或补充信息）

本篇2次 · 真题 148 句

engineering B1

n. 工程学

本篇2次 · 真题 33 句

survive B1

v. 幸存

本篇2次 · 真题 24 句

disaster B1

n. 灾难

本篇2次 · 真题 23 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇1次 · 真题 466 句

career B1

n. 职业

本篇1次 · 真题 119 句

focus B1

n. 重点

本篇1次 · 真题 107 句

base A2

n. 基础

本篇1次 · 真题 95 句

perform B1

v. 执行

本篇1次 · 真题 52 句

extra A2

adj. 额外的

本篇1次 · 真题 48 句

easily A2

adv. 容易地

本篇1次 · 真题 47 句

maintain B1

v. 维持

本篇1次 · 真题 44 句

belief B1

n. 相信

本篇1次 · 真题 41 句

launch B1

v. 推出

本篇1次 · 真题 39 句

purchase B1

v. 购买

本篇1次 · 真题 39 句

eventually B1

adv. 最终

本篇1次 · 真题 29 句

maker A2

n. 制造者

本篇1次 · 真题 22 句

retire B1

v. 退休

本篇1次 · 真题 22 句

transport B1

v. 运输, 运送

本篇1次 · 真题 20 句

constantly B1

adv. 不断地, 持续地

本篇1次·真题 19 句

capacity B2

n. 容量

本篇1次·真题 18 句

crash B1

v. (车辆) 猛撞, 碰撞

本篇1次·真题 17 句

era B2

n. 时代

本篇1次·真题 16 句

comfort B1

n. 舒适

本篇1次·真题 15 句

assumption B2

n. 假定/假设(未经证实就认为是真的事)

本篇1次·真题 13 句

crew B1

n. 全体船员

本篇1次·真题 13 句

stretch B1

v. 伸展

本篇1次·真题 12 句

artistic B2

adj. 艺术的

本篇1次·真题 11 句

undertake B2

v. 承担

本篇1次·真题 11 句

mere B2

adj. 仅仅的

本篇1次·真题 10 句

convert B2

v. 转变

本篇1次·真题 9 句

exhaust B2

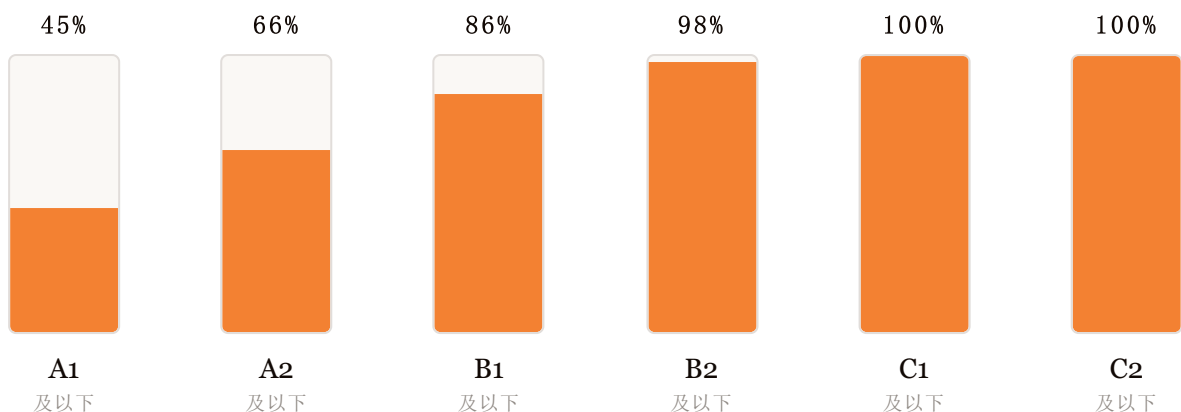
v. 使筋疲力尽

本篇1次·真题 8 句

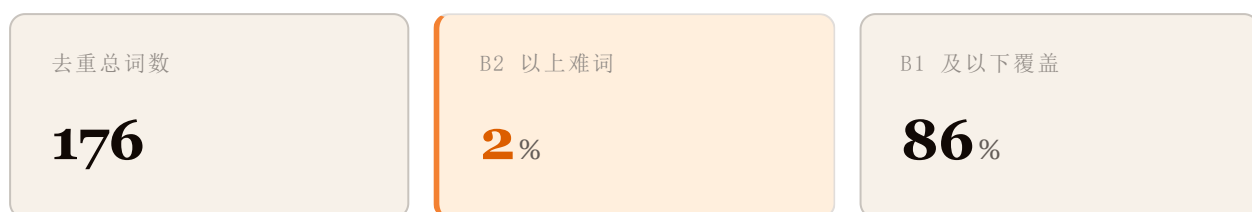
VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

全文 176 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **176** 个单词, 按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比 (CDF), 最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上 (C1/C2) 为高阶词, 本篇共 3 个·约 2%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率 (CDF) · 数据为全文去重词 176 个 · 末柱为 100%



英语四级 2018年6月·第2套 · 全卷构成

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

2018年6月·第2套英语四级汉译英（段落翻译）·中国公交车服务现状综述 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2套 英语四级汉译英（段落翻译）原卷题干译审整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：Directions 与一整段中文原文连续排印——整段连排、无段落标记无题号，把它切成一句句翻译单元本身就是解题动作。卷面之后先给整篇参考英译定稿，再按自切句序逐句拆分：定英文主干、降级修饰成分、逐项落实语法点、句内定稿英译，答案直显。

真题卷第2套(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**.

公交车曾是中国人出行的主要交通工具。近年来，由于私家车数量不断增多，城市的交通问题越来越严重。许多城市为了鼓励更多人乘坐公交车出行，一直在努力改善公交车的服务质量。车辆的设施不断更新，车速也有了显著提高。然而，公交车的票价却依然相当低廉。现在，在大多数城市，许多当地老年市民都可以免费乘坐公交车。

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。

Buses were once the main means of transport for Chinese people. In recent years, with the growing number of private cars, urban traffic problems have become increasingly serious. To address this, many cities have been working hard to improve the quality of bus service, in order to encourage more people to travel by bus. As a result, the facilities on buses have been constantly upgraded, and the running speed has also increased significantly. However, bus fares still remain quite low. Moreover, today, in most cities, many local senior citizens can take buses for free.

【衔接】句1→句2：用 In recent years 拉时间对照

句1 写过去 (Buses were once...)，句2 起首用 In recent years 自然切到现在，形成'曾经 vs 近年'的时间对照；不需要再补 But / However，时间词本身已经标出了转折意味。

句2→句3：补 To address this 显化因果

句2 讲'城市交通问题越来越严重'，句3 讲'城市努力改善公交服务'，二者之间隐含因果。可在句3 首补 To address this / To tackle this problem 等短语，或保留原句开头的 To encourage more people...，让读者读到句3 就知道这是回应句2 的问题。

句3→句4：补 As a result 显示成果

句3 是'城市做的努力'，句4 是'努力带来的具体成果（设施更新、车速提高）'，是典型的'举措→成效'关系。可在句4 首补 As a result, / Thanks to these efforts, 等关联词，让因果链显化，避免两句各说各的。

句4→句5：保留 However 转折

句4 讲改善（更新、提速），句5 讲'然而票价依然低廉'，是明显反差。句5 已自带 However 转折词，保留即可，不要再叠加 But。

句5→句6：用 Moreover / What's more 递进

句5 讲'票价依然低廉'，句6 讲'老年市民免费乘车'——都属于'便民'同向信息，是递进关系。可在句6 首补 Moreover, / What's more, / In addition, 显化递进，把'低票价'和'老人免费'拢成一条便民线索。

公交车反复出现·后文用代词承接

原文 公交车 在段中反复出现。英文定稿里第一次出现用 buses 全称，后面再提同一概念时可改用 them / public buses / the service 等承接，避免每句都重复 buses；这是消除'整段散乱、读着累'感的小动作。

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】中国公交车服务现状综述

全段在客观介绍当下中国公交车的角色变迁与服务改善：从 公交车曾是中国人出行的主要交通工具 这一过去背景起笔，引出 近年来，由于私家车数量不断增多，城市的交通问题越来越严重 的现状，再讲城市为应对而做的努力以及 现在，在大多数城市，许多当地老年市民都可以免费乘坐公交车 的当下事实。语体属典型的社会现象客观陈述，是四级汉译英常见的'中国社会·交通主题'介绍文。

【时态】一般现在时

全段除首句讲'过去主要交通工具'的背景外，其余都是 近年来 与 现在 的客观陈述，描述的是当下普遍存在的事实与持续中的状态，因此全篇主时态定为一般现在时；仅首句和与近况对比的背景陈述用一般过去时，车辆的设施不断更新，车速也有了显著提高 等表已发生且对现在仍有影响的句子可用现在完成时——它们都是对主基调的局部偏离。

【译法】公交车

全篇统一译作 buses (复数泛指公共汽车这一类交通工具)，不要在同一篇里一会儿 bus、一会儿 public transport、一会儿 public bus 混用。原文 公交车 在段中反复出现，保持同一译名才能让整篇读起来是同一物。

私家车

统一译作 private cars (复数泛指)。原文 私家车数量不断增多 强调的是数量上升，用复数 cars 与谓语 has been growing / keeps increasing 搭配最自然。

当地老年市民

统一译作 local senior citizens (或 local elderly residents)，不要直译成 old people。原文 许多当地老年市民 是政策语境下的'本地老人'，用 senior citizens / elderly residents 既得体又契合公共服务语体。

1. 公交车曾是中国人出行的主要交通工具。

【主干】公交车作主语 + were + 主要交通工具 (主语策略：原句主语)

原文 公交车曾是中国人出行的主要交通工具 的主语就是'公交车'，谓语是判断动词'是'，宾语是'主要交通工具'；英文骨架直接照搬为 Buses were the main means of transport，'中国人出行'降为修饰 main means of transport 的限定成分。

【降级】把'中国人出行的'降为后置 for + 名词短语

原文 中国人出行的主要交通工具 在中文是前置定语，但英文里若全堆在 means 前面会很拗口，所以把'中国人出行'降级成 for Chinese people / for the Chinese 这一介词短语后置，得到 the main means of transport for Chinese people；'交通工具'作 means of transport，整句重构为 Buses were once the main means of transport for Chinese people。

【语法】时态

本句讲过去的事实（'曾是'），是对全篇主时态的局部偏离，用一般过去时 were，并加 once 强化'曾经'的意味，与下文写现状的现在时形成时间对照。

单复数

'公交车'此处泛指这类交通工具，用可数名词复数 Buses 作主语；表语 the main means of transport 中 means 单复数同形，前面用 the main 修饰即可，不要写成 a main mean。

用词

'交通工具'宜用 means of transport / means of transportation，不要写 transport tool 这类中式直译；'出行'融进 for Chinese people 即可，不必再单独译一个 travel 动词。

【译文】Buses were once the main means of transport for Chinese people.

2. 近年来，由于私家车数量不断增多，城市的交通问题越来越严重。

【主干】城市交通问题作主语 + 变得严重 (主语策略：原句主语)

原文 城市的交通问题越来越严重 的主语就是'交通问题'，谓语是'越来越严重'，英文骨架定为 urban traffic problems have become increasingly serious；原句 由于私家车数量不断增多 是表原因的状语，整体降为 due to / with 引导的原因结构，挂到主干上。

【降级】原因状语用 with 独立结构后置

把 由于私家车数量不断增多 降为 with the growing number of private cars 作伴随状语后置，近年来 译成 in recent years 作时间状语前置；主干 urban traffic problems have become increasingly serious 居中，得到 In recent years, with the growing number of private cars, urban traffic problems have become increasingly serious。整句一主句配两个状语，避免照中文用两个独立小句加 and。

【语法】时态

近年来 + 越来越严重 表'从过去某点起一直持续到现在并仍在加剧'，是现在完成时的典型语境，用 have become 而不是 are；这是对全篇一般现在时基调的合理偏离。

搭配

'数量不断增多'宜用 the growing number of / the increasing number of + 复数名词，不要写 the number is more and more；'越来越严重'用 increasingly serious 比 more and more serious 更书面、更四级范儿。

主谓一致

主语 urban traffic problems 是复数，谓语用 have become；若用单数 traffic 作主语，则要 has become——两条路只能选一条，别复数主语配单数谓语。

冠词

private cars 此处泛指作为一类的私家车，用零冠词复数；the growing number of 中的定冠词不能丢，固定搭配。

【译文】In recent years, with the growing number of private cars, urban traffic problems have become increasingly serious.

3. 许多城市为了鼓励更多人乘坐公交车出行，一直在努力改善公交车的服务质量。

【主干】许多城市作主语 + 一直在努力改善 + 服务质量（主语策略：原句主语）

原文 许多城市...一直在努力改善公交车的服务质量 主语是'许多城市'，谓语'一直在努力改善'，宾语'服务质量'；英文主干定为 Many cities have been working hard to improve the service quality of buses。为了鼓励更多人乘坐公交车出行 是目的状语，降为 to do 不定式挂到主干尾。

【降级】'为了...'压成 to encourage... 不定式

把 为了鼓励更多人乘坐公交车出行 压成 to encourage more people to travel by bus 作目的状语后置；主干 Many cities have been working hard to improve the service quality of buses 居前。整句呈'主句 + to do 目的状语'的标准英文结构，避免照中文语序把'为了...'前置成笨拙的 In order to..., many cities...(也可接受，但句末更顺)。

【语法】时态

'一直在努力'强调动作从过去开始延续至今且仍在进行，用现在完成进行时 have been working；若用一般现在时 work hard to improve 也通，但少了'一直在'的延续意味——首选现在完成进行时。

搭配

encourage sb. to do sth. 是固定搭配，写成 encourage more people to travel by bus，不要漏掉 to；'乘坐公交车出行'用 travel by bus / take buses 都可，by bus 前不加冠词是固定用法。

用词

'服务质量'用 service quality 或 the quality of (bus) service，两种都地道；不要直译成 service's quality 这种生硬属格。

【译文】 To encourage more people to travel by bus, many cities have been working hard to improve the quality of bus service.

4. 车辆的设施不断更新，车速也有了显著提高。

【主干】两套主谓并列（主语策略：原句主语）

原文 车辆的设施不断更新，车速也有了显著提高 是中文里典型的两个并列小分句，各有自己的主语：前句主语'车辆的设施'，后句主语'车速'。英文骨架沿用并列结构：The facilities on buses have been constantly upgraded, and the running speed has also increased significantly.

【降级】前句改被动·后句保留主动

车辆的设施不断更新 中'更新'的施事是公交公司、不是设施本身，所以前句改写为被动 The facilities on buses have been constantly upgraded；车速也有了显著提高 中'车速'就是发生'提高'这一变化的主体，用主动 The running speed has also increased significantly 即可。两句用 and 连接成并列复合句，整体保持'一句话两件事'的紧凑。

【语法】时态

两个分句都讲'已发生且对现在有影响'的结果，用现在完成时：have been upgraded（被动完成）、has increased（主动完成）；不要用一般过去时 was upgraded / increased，那会切断与现在的关联。

语态

前句必须被动 have been upgraded（施事不是设施本身）；后句必须主动 has increased（速度是变化主体，increase 既可作及物也可作不及物，这里用不及物的主动）。两句一被一主、各得其所。

主谓一致

facilities 是复数 → have been upgraded；the running speed / the speed of buses 是单数 → has increased。两个分句各按自己的主语单复数定谓语，别都写成 have。

用词

'设施'用 facilities（恒为复数）；'更新'用 upgrade 比 update 更贴近'升级换代'的语义；'显著提高'用 increase significantly / improve significantly，副词放谓语后是最稳的位置。

【译文】 The facilities on buses have been constantly upgraded, and the running speed has also increased significantly.

5. 然而，公交车的票价却依然相当低廉。

【主干】 票价作主语 + remain + 低廉（主语策略：原句主语）

原文 公交车的票价却依然相当低廉 主语就是'公交车的票价'，谓语'依然是/保持着'，表语'相当低廉'；英文主干定为 the bus fares remain quite low / bus fares are still quite affordable，'然而'用 However 作转折连接词放句首。

【降级】 转折词 However 句首领句

本句是与前句'设施更新、车速提高'相对的反差陈述，英文用 However + 主句的标准转折结构呈现：However, bus fares remain quite low；不必再嵌套额外的从句。简单句配一个转折词就够了——四级翻译里也鼓励该简则简。

【语法】 时态

'依然相当低廉'是当下普遍事实，回归全篇基调用一般现在时 remain；不要用 remained 切回过去。

单复数

票价泛指多种线路的票价，用复数 fares；若用单数 the bus fare 也通，但要相应改谓语为 remains。两条路别混着走。

用词

'票价'用 fares 比 ticket prices 更地道（公共交通固定用 fares）；'低廉'用 low / affordable / cheap 皆可，affordable 略带正面色彩、更贴政策语境。

【译文】 However, bus fares remain quite low.

6. 现在，在大多数城市，许多当地老年市民都可以免费乘坐公交车。

【主干】 许多当地老年市民作主语 + can take + 公交车（主语策略：原句主语）

原文 许多当地老年市民都可以免费乘坐公交车 主语'许多当地老年市民'，谓语'可以乘坐'，宾语'公交车'，状语'免费'；英文主干定为 many local senior citizens can take buses for free。现在、在大多数城市 两个状语前置或后置都可，最稳的是都前置。

【降级】 两层状语前置·主句单主谓

把 现在 译成 Today / Nowadays 放句首，在大多数城市 译成 in most cities 紧随其后，主句 many local senior citizens can take buses for free 压轴。整句保持单一主谓，避免照中文用三段并列的散句。

【语法】时态

本句讲当下事实，回归全篇基调用一般现在时 can take；不要写成 could take（那会被理解为过去时或虚拟）。

单复数

主语 many local senior citizens 是复数；buses 用复数泛指乘坐公交车这一行为；in most cities 中 cities 也是复数。三处都不能写成单数。

搭配

'免费'用 for free / free of charge，紧跟在动词或宾语后面；不要写成 by free 这种中式搭配。'乘坐公交车'用 take buses / ride buses 均可，take 更通用。

冠词

在 in most cities 中 most 前面不加 the（the most 是最高级用法，意义就变了）；many local senior citizens 是零冠词复数，泛指。

【译文】 Today, in most cities, many local senior citizens can take buses for free.

英语四级 2018年6月·第2套 · 全卷构成

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