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四级·真题卷第1套·2018年12月

Part I Writing (30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay on *the challenges of living in a big city*. 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) Land a space vehicle on the moon in 2019.
B) Design a new generation of mobile phones.
C) Set up a mobile phone network on the moon.
D) Gather data from the moon with a tiny device.
2. A) It is stable.
B) It is durable.
C) It is inexpensive.
D) It is sophisticated.

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

3. A) It lasted more than six hours.
B) No injuries were yet reported.
C) Nobody was in the building when it broke out.
D) It had burned for 45 minutes by the time firefighters arrived.
4. A) Recruit and train more firefighters.
B) Pull down the deserted shopping mall.
C) Turn the shopping mall into an amusement park.
D) Find money to renovate the local neighborhood.

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

5. A) Shrinking potato farming.
B) Heavy reliance on import.
C) Widespread plant disease.
D) Insufficient potato supply.
6. A) It intends to keep its traditional diet.
B) It wants to expand its own farming.
C) It is afraid of the spread of disease.
D) It is worried about unfair competition.
7. A) Global warming.
B) Ever-rising prices.
C) Government regulation.
D) Diminishing investment.

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) Informative.
B) Inspiring.
C) Dull.
D) Shallow.
9. A) She types on a keyboard.
B) She does recording.
C) She takes photos.
D) She takes notes.
10. A) It keeps her mind active.
B) It makes her stay awake.
C) It enables her to think hard.
D) It helps her kill time.
11. A) It enables her to improve her pronunciation.
B) It helps her better remember what she learns.
C) It turns out to be an enjoyable way of learning.
D) It proves to be far more effective than writing.

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

12. A) To spend her honeymoon.
B) To try authentic Indian food.
C) To take photos of the Taj Mahal.
D) To trace the origin of a love story.
13. A) In memory of a princess.
B) In honor of a great emperor.
C) To mark the death of an emperor of the 1600s.
D) To celebrate the birth of a princess's 14th child.
14. A) It looks older than expected.
B) It is built of wood and bricks.
C) It stores lots of priceless antiques.
D) It has walls decorated with jewels.
15. A) Their streets are narrow.
B) They are mostly crowded.
C) Each one has a unique character.
D) Life can be tedious in some places.

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 help spread the latest technology.
B) They greatly enrich people's leisure life.
C) They provide residents with the resources needed.
D) They allow free access to digital books and videos.
17. A) By helping them find jobs.
B) By inspiring their creativity.
C) By keeping them off the streets.
D) By providing a place of relaxation.
18. A) Their interaction with teenagers proved fruitful.
B) They used libraries less often than teenagers.
C) They tended to visit libraries regularly.
D) Their number increased modestly.

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

19. A) It is the cleverest cat in the world.
B) It is the largest cat in Africa.
C) It is an unusual cross breed.
D) It is a large-sized wild cat.
20. A) They are as loyal as dogs.
B) They have unusually long tails.
C) They are fond of sleeping in cabinets.
D) They know how to please their owners.
21. A) They shake their front paws.
B) They teach them to dive.
C) They shower with them.
D) They shout at them.

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

22. A) Anxious and depressed.
B) Contented and relieved.
C) Excited but somewhat sad.
D) Proud but a bit nervous.
23. A) It is becoming parents' biggest concern.
B) It is gaining increasing public attention.
C) It depends on their parents for success.
D) It starts the moment they are born.
24. A) Set a good example for them to follow.
B) Read books and magazines to them.
C) Help them to learn by themselves.
D) Choose the right school for them.
25. A) Their intelligence.
B) Their home life.
C) The effort they put in learning.
D) The quality of their school.

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.

Millions die early from air pollution each year. Air pollution costs the global economy more than \$5 trillion annually in welfare costs, with the most serious 26 occurring in the developing world.

The figures include a number of costs 27 with air pollution. Lost income alone amounts to \$225 billion a year.

The report includes both indoor and outdoor air pollution. Indoor pollution, which includes 28 like home heating and cooking, has remained 29 over the past several decades despite advances in the area. Levels of outdoor pollution have grown rapidly along with rapid growth in industry and transportation.

Director of Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation Chris Murray 30 it as an "urgent call to action." "One of the risk factors for premature deaths is the air we breathe, over which individuals have little 31," he said.

The effects of air pollution are worst in the developing world, where in some places lost-labor income 32 nearly 1% of GDP. Around 9 in 10 people in low- and middle-income countries live in places where they 33 experience dangerous levels of outdoor air pollution.

But the problem is not limited 34 to the developing world. Thousands die prematurely in the U.S. as a result of related illnesses. In many European countries, where diesel(柴油) 35 have become more common in recent years, that number reaches tens of thousands.

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| A) ability | I) exclusively |
| B) associated | J) innovated |
| C) consciously | K) regularly |
| D) constant | L) relates |
| E) control | M) sources |
| F) damage | N) undermine |
| G) described | O) vehicles |
| H) equals | |

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**.

Food-as-Medicine Movement Is Witnessing Progress

A) Several times a month, you can find a doctor in the aisles of Ralph's market in Huntington Beach, California, wearing a white coat and helping people learn about food. On one recent day, this doctor was Daniel Nadeau, wandering the cereal aisle with Allison Scott, giving her some idea on how to feed kids who persistently avoid anything that is healthy. "Have you thought about trying fresh juices in the morning?" he asks her. "The frozen oranges and apples are a little cheaper, and fruits are really good for the brain. Juices

are quick and easy to prepare, you can take the frozen fruit out the night before and have it ready the next morning."

- B) Scott is delighted to get food advice from a physician who is program director of the nearby Mary and Dick Allen Diabetes Center, part of the St. Joseph Hoag Health alliance. The center's 'Shop with Your Doc' program sends doctors to the grocery store to meet with any patients who sign up for the service, plus any other shoppers who happen to be around with questions.
- C) Nadeau notices the pre-made macaroni(通心粉) and cheese boxes in Scott's shopping cart and suggests she switch to whole grain macaroni and real cheese. "So I'd have to make it?" she asks, her enthusiasm fading at the thought of how long that might take, just to have her kids reject it. "I'm not sure they'd eat it. They just won't eat it."
- D) Nadeau says sugar and processed foods are big contributors to the rising diabetes rates among children. "In America, over 50 percent of our food is processed food," Nadeau tells her. "And only 5 percent of our food is plant-based food. I think we should try to reverse that." Scott agrees to try more fruit juices for the kids and to make real macaroni and cheese. Score one point for the doctor, zero for diabetes.
- E) Nadeau is part of a small revolution developing across California. The food-as-medicine movement has been around for decades, but it's making progress as physicians and medical institutions make food a formal part of treatment, rather than relying solely on medications(药物). By prescribing nutritional changes or launching programs such as "Shop with your Doc", they are trying to prevent, limit or even reverse disease by changing what patients eat. "There's no question people can take things a long way toward reversing diabetes, reversing high blood pressure, even preventing cancer by food choices," Nadeau says.
- F) In the big picture, says Dr. Richard Afable, CEO and president of ST. Joseph Hoag Health, medical institutions across the state are starting to make a philosophical switch to becoming a health organization, not just a health care organization. That feeling echoes the beliefs of the Therapeutic Food Pantry program at Zuckerberg San Francisco General Hospital, which completed its pilot phase and is about to expand on an ongoing basis to five clinic sites throughout the city. The program will offer patients several bags of food prescribed for their condition, along with intensive training in how to cook it. "We really want to link food and medicine, and not just give away food," says Dr. Rita Nguyen, the hospital's medical director of Healthy Food Initiatives. "We want people to understand what they're eating, how to prepare it, the role food plays in their lives."
- G) In Southern California, Loma Linda University School of Medicine is offering specialized training for its resident physicians in Lifestyle Medicine — that is a formal specialty in using food to treat disease. Research findings increasingly show the power of food to treat or reverse diseases, but that does not mean that diet alone is always the solution, or that every illness can benefit substantially from dietary changes. Nonetheless, physicians say that they look at the collective data and a clear picture emerges: that the salt, sugar, fat and processed foods in the American diet contribute to the nation's high rates of obesity, diabetes and heart disease. According to the World Health Organization, 80 percent of deaths from heart disease and stroke are caused by high blood pressure, tobacco use, elevated cholesterol and low consumption of fruits and vegetables.
- H) "It's a different paradigm(范式) of how to treat disease," says Dr. Brenda Rea, who helps run the family and preventive medicine residency program at Loma Linda University School of Medicine. The lifestyle medicine specialty is designed to train doctors in how to prevent and treat disease, in part, by changing patients'

nutritional habits. The medical center and school at Loma Linda also has a food cupboard and kitchen for patients. This way, patients not only learn about which foods to buy, but also how to prepare them at home.

- I) Many people don't know how to cook, Rea says, and they only know how to heat things up. That means depending on packaged food with high salt and sugar content. So teaching people about which foods are healthy and how to prepare them, she says, can actually transform a patient's life. And beyond that, it might transform the health and lives of that patient's family. "What people eat can be medicine or poison," Rea says. "As a physician, nutrition is one of the most powerful things you can change to reverse the effects of long-term disease."
- J) Studies have explored evidence that dietary changes can slow inflammation(炎症), for example, or make the body inhospitable to cancer cells. In general, many lifestyle medicine physicians recommend a plant-based diet — particularly for people with diabetes or other inflammatory conditions.
- K) "As what happened with tobacco, this will require a cultural shift, but that can happen," says Nguyen. "In the same way physicians used to smoke, and then stopped smoking and were able to talk to patients about it, I think physicians can have a bigger voice in it."

36. More than half of the food Americans eat is factory-produced.

37. There is a special program that assigns doctors to give advice to shoppers in food stores.

38. There is growing evidence from research that food helps patients recover from various illnesses.

39. A healthy breakfast can be prepared quickly and easily.

40. Training a patient to prepare healthy food can change their life.

41. One food-as-medicine program not only prescribes food for treatment but teaches patients how to cook it.

42. Scott is not keen on cooking food herself, thinking it would simply be a waste of time.

43. Diabetes patients are advised to eat more plant-based food.

44. Using food as medicine is no novel idea, but the movement is making headway these days.

45. Americans' high rates of various illnesses result from the way they eat.

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.

California has been facing a drought for many years now, with certain areas even having to pump freshwater hundreds of miles to their distribution system. The problem is growing as the population of the state continues to expand. New research has found deep water reserves under the state which could help solve their drought crisis. Previous drilling of wells could only reach depths of 1,000 feet, but due to new pumping practices, water deeper than this can now be extracted(抽取). The team at Stanford investigated the aquifers(地下蓄水层) below this depth and found that reserves may be triple what was previously thought.

It is profitable to drill to depths more than 1,000 feet for oil and gas extraction, but only recently in California has it become profitable to pump water from this depth. The aquifers range from 1,000 to 3,000 feet below the ground, which means that pumping will be expensive and there are other concerns. The biggest concern of pumping out water from this deep is the gradual settling down of the land surface. As the water is pumped out, the vacant space left is compacted by the weight of the earth above.

Even though pumping from these depths is expensive, it is still cheaper than desalinating(脱盐) the ocean water in the largely coastal state. Some desalination plants exist where feasible, but they are costly to run and can need constant repairs. Wells are much more reliable sources of freshwater, and California is hoping that these deep wells may be the answer to their severe water shortage.

One problem with these sources is that the deep water also has a higher level of salt than shallower aquifers. This means that some wells may even need to undergo desalination after extraction, thus increasing the cost. Research from the exhaustive study of groundwater from over 950 drilling logs has just been published. New estimates of the water reserves now go up to 2,700 billion cubic meters of freshwater.

46. How could California's drought crisis be solved according to some researchers?

- A) By building more reserves of groundwater.
- B) By drawing water from the depths of the earth.
- C) By developing more advanced drilling devices.
- D) By upgrading its water distribution system.

47. What can be inferred about extracting water from deep aquifers?

- A) It was deemed vital to solving the water problem.
- B) It was not considered worth the expense.
- C) It may not provide quality freshwater.
- D) It is bound to gain support from the local people.

48. What is mentioned as a consequence of extracting water from deep underground?

- A) The sinking of land surface.
- B) The harm to the ecosystem.
- C) The damage to aquifers.
- D) The change of the climate.

49. What does the author say about deep wells?

- A) They run without any need for repairs.
- B) They are entirely free from pollutants.
- C) They are the ultimate solution to droughts.
- D) They provide a steady supply of freshwater.

50. What may happen when deep aquifers are used as water sources?

- A) People's health may improve with cleaner water.
- B) People's water bills may be lowered considerably.
- C) The cost may go up due to desalination.
- D) They may be exhausted sooner or later.

Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

The AlphaGo program's victory is an example of how smart computers have become.

But can artificial intelligence (AI) machines act ethically, meaning can they be honest and fair?

One example of AI is driverless cars. They are already on California roads, so it is not too soon to ask whether we can program a machine to act ethically. As driverless cars improve, they will save lives. They will make fewer mistakes than human drivers do. Sometimes, however, they will face a choice between lives. Should the cars be programmed to avoid hitting a child running across the road, even if that will put their passengers at risk? What about making a sudden turn to avoid a dog? What if the only risk is damage to the car itself, not to the passengers?

Perhaps there will be lessons to learn from driverless cars, but they are not super-intelligent beings. Teaching ethics to a machine even more intelligent than we are will be the bigger challenge.

About the same time as AlphaGo's triumph, Microsoft's 'chatbot' took a bad turn. The software, named Taylor, was designed to answer messages from people aged 18-24. Taylor was supposed to be able to learn from the messages she received. She was designed to slowly improve her ability to handle conversations, but some people were teaching Taylor racist ideas. When she started saying nice things about Hitler, Microsoft turned her off and deleted her ugliest messages.

AlphaGo's victory and Taylor's defeat happened at about the same time. This should be a warning to us. It is one thing to use AI within a game with clear rules and clear goals. It is something very different to use AI in the real world. The unpredictability of the real world may bring to the surface a troubling software problem.

Eric Schmidt is one of the bosses of Google, which owns AlphaGo. He thinks AI will be positive for humans. He said people will be the winner, whatever the outcome. Advances in AI will make human beings smarter, more able and "just better human beings."

51. What does the author want to show with the example of AlphaGo's victory?

- A) Computers will prevail over human beings.
- B) Computers have unmatched potential.
- C) Computers are man's potential rivals.
- D) Computers can become highly intelligent.

52. What does the author mean by AI machines acting ethically?

- A) They are capable of predicting possible risks.
- B) They weigh the gains and losses before reaching a decision.
- C) They make sensible decisions when facing moral dilemmas.
- D) They sacrifice everything to save human lives.

53. What is said to be the bigger challenge facing humans in the AI age?

- A) How to make super-intelligent AI machines share human feelings.
- B) How to ensure that super-intelligent AI machines act ethically.
- C) How to prevent AI machines doing harm to humans.
- D) How to avoid being over-dependent on AI machines.

54. What do we learn about Microsoft's "chatbot" Taylor?

- A) She could not distinguish good from bad.
- B) She could turn herself off when necessary.
- C) She was not made to handle novel situations.
- D) She was good at performing routine tasks.

55. What does Eric Schmidt think of artificial intelligence?

- A) It will be far superior to human beings.
- B) It will keep improving as time goes by.
- C) It will prove to be an asset to human beings.
- D) It will be here to stay whatever the outcome.

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**.

由于通信网络的快速发展，中国智能手机用户数量近年来以惊人速度增长。这极大地改变了许多人的阅读方式。他们现在经常在网上看新闻和文章，而不买传统报刊。大量移动应用程序的开发使人们能用手机阅读小说和其他形式的文学作品。因此，纸质书籍的销售受到了影响。但调查显示，尽管手机阅读市场稳步增长，超半数成年人仍喜欢读纸质书。

2018年12月·第1套英语四级写作·题目、范文与解析

PROMPT & MODEL ESSAY • 写作题和范文

写作题和范文

本页写作题面、参考范文与逐段解析由懒笔记基于2018年12月·第1套 英语四级写作原卷整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：完整写作要求（Directions，含主题、文体、词数与署名约束）连续排印。写作是生产性任务、无 ABCD 标准答案——题面即整道题；卷面下方直接给出满足全部硬约束的参考范文、整篇中译与逐段拆解。

真题卷第1套(2018-12) • 四级

Part I

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay on *the challenges of living in a big city*. You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words.

【参考范文·151 词】 写作无唯一标准答案，以下为达标示范

Living in a big city may look glamorous, but it actually confronts ordinary residents with a series of tough challenges. From my point of view, three of them stand out and deserve our serious attention.

To begin with, the high cost of living places a heavy financial burden on city dwellers. Renting even a small apartment near the centre can easily swallow half of an average monthly salary. In addition, overcrowding makes daily life exhausting, for commuters are often packed into a crowded subway carriage for more than an hour twice a day. Moreover, the fast pace and fierce competition leave many people constantly stressed, while neighbours living next door barely know one another.

In conclusion, expensive housing, overcrowding and mounting pressure are the real prices of urban life. Only by budgeting wisely and setting aside time to relax can we cope with these challenges instead of being overwhelmed by them.

【参考译文】

在大城市生活也许看起来光鲜，但它实际上让普通居民面临一连串棘手的挑战。在我看来，其中三点尤为突出，值得我们认真对待。

首先，高昂的生活成本给城市居民带来沉重的经济负担。哪怕在市中心租一间小公寓，都可能轻易吞掉一个人平均月薪的一半。此外，过度拥挤让日常生活疲惫不堪，通勤者常常一天两次被塞进拥挤的地铁车厢一个多小时。再者，快节奏和激烈的竞争让许多人长期处于紧张之中，而住在隔壁的邻居彼此几乎互不相识。

总之，昂贵的住房、拥挤和不断累积的压力，是城市生活真正的代价。只有精打细算、并留出时间放松，我们才能应对这些挑战，而不是被它们压垮。

【第1段】反差点题、预告分点。首句用 may look glamorous, but ... confronts ordinary residents with a series of tough challenges 落实‘反差点题句架’，一句就把主题词 challenges 接进来、亮明立场；第二句 three of them stand out ... 预告分点，完成首段‘点题亮立场’的功能。

【第2段】三过渡词领三例证。用 To begin with / In addition / Moreover 领出经济、空间、心理三点，落实‘分点过渡句架’；每点都配了具体现象——swallow half of an average monthly salary、packed into a crowded subway carriage for more than an hour、neighbours ... barely know one another——把抽象挑战写成看得见的画面，避免空洞。

【第3段】浓缩重述加应对表态。In conclusion, expensive housing, overcrowding and mounting pressure ... 用并列名词把三点收拢回扣中心；Only by budgeting wisely and setting aside time to relax can we ... 用倒装给出应对态度，落实‘总结重申’与‘应对表态’两条句架，干净收尾。

ANALYSIS • 审题与立意

这道题到底要写什么、立意是什么

动笔前先钉死本题的核心写作任务与读者语域，再定中心立意与要展开的要点——这些是本题特有的内容判断，不是通用套路。

核心任务

写大城市生活的挑战

题目要你 write a short essay on the challenges of living in a big city，任务钉死为：写一篇短文，论述在大城市生活所面临的‘挑战/困难’。重心词是 the challenges of living in a big city 里的 challenges，只谈难处、不谈好处，也不做利弊对比。

读者 • 语域

面向阅卷人的正式书面语

本题是纯议论短文，没有具体收信人，也无署名要求，因此不设称呼与落款。语域按四级作文的默认口径即可：面向阅卷人的正式书面语，用完整句、少用缩写和口语，观点清楚、语气客观。

中心立意

大城市生活面临多重挑战

中心立场：在大城市生活光鲜的表象之下，普通居民要面对多重实实在在的挑战。全文只论证‘挑战之多之重’，不给它翻案、不补写好处，牢牢守住 the challenges of living in a big city 的焦点。

要展开的要点

1. 经济维度：高生活成本

高昂的生活成本带来沉重的 financial burden，尤其是房租——市中心一间小公寓就可能吞掉半个月工资，这是最直观的‘钱’上的挑战。

2. 空间维度：拥挤与通勤

overcrowding 让日常疲惫不堪，早晚被塞进拥挤的地铁一两个小时，是大城市‘地方不够’的典型现象。

3. 心理维度：压力与疏离

快节奏与 fierce competition 让人长期紧张，邻里之间互不相识，带来精神压力和人际疏离，是‘心情’上的挑战。

STRUCTURE • 谋篇与逐段

怎么分段、每段写什么、能套哪些句架

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

第 1 段 首段·点题亮立场

开门见山承接题目，指出大城市生活看似光鲜、实则挑战重重，并预告下文将谈几个方面。

第 2 段 主体段·分点论证

用过渡词依次展开经济、空间、心理三个维度的挑战，每点配一句具体现象作例证。

第 3 段 尾段·收束表态

重申三大挑战，并给出一句理性的应对态度，收束全文。

第 1 段 大城市光鲜背后挑战重重

点明在大城市生活对普通居民意味着一连串实实在在的挑战，紧扣 the challenges of living in a big city，并预告下文将谈三个最突出的方面。

反差点题句架 · ____ may look glamorous, but it actually confronts ____ with a series of tough challenges. (前空填主题、后空填对象，一句制造反差、亮出焦点)

预告分点句架 · From my point of view, ____ of them stand out and deserve our serious attention. (用数量词预告下文分点，让结构可预期)

第 2 段 经济、空间、心理三挑战各配例

依次写：高生活成本带来 financial burden (房租吞掉半月工资)、overcrowding 让通勤疲惫 (地铁一两小时)、快节奏与 fierce competition 造成压力与疏离 (邻里互不相识)，三点分属不同维度、各有细节。

分点过渡句架 · To begin with, _____. In addition, _____. Moreover, _____. (三个过渡词依次领出三个分点，串起主体段)

现象举证句架 · ____ places a heavy financial burden on ____, for / as _____. (先给分论点，再用 for/as 接一句具体现象作证据)

第 3 段 重申三挑战并给应对态度

把 expensive housing、overcrowding、mounting pressure 三点收拢为‘城市生活的真实代价’，再给一句理性应对 (精打细算、留出放松时间) 作结，呼应全篇的挑战主题。

总结重申句架 · In conclusion, ____, ____ and ____ are the real prices of _____. (用并列名词把分点浓缩重述，回扣中心)

应对表态句架 · Only by ____ can we cope with these challenges instead of being overwhelmed by them. (用 Only by 倒装给出应对态度，收束有力)

本题在四个评分维度怎样算达标、容易在哪丢分

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

内容切题

全篇只谈挑战

本题重心是 the challenges of living in a big city 中的‘挑战’，达标要点是三段都紧扣难处；最易失分处是把它写成‘大城市的利与弊’双面论述，淡化了焦点。

结构连贯

三段各司其职

本题达标要点是‘点题—分点—收束’三段分明、过渡词串起主体段的三点；易失分处是通篇一段不分段，或分点之间没有连接词，读起来像流水账。

语言准确

善用挑战类词汇

本题适合用 financial burden、high cost of living、fierce competition、overcrowded、stressful 等表‘挑战/压力’的词提升准确度；易失分处是把‘压力大、节奏快’逐字直译成生硬中式英语。

字数格式

卡进给定区间

本题有硬性字数区间——题目要求 at least 120 words but no more than 180 words，写不够或大幅超出都会扣分；同时无收信人、无署名，纯议论短文按正文三段呈现即可。

典型低分写法 • 反面示例与改法

写成利弊两面

反面示例：‘Although big cities have many challenges, they also offer more job opportunities and better services.’——后半句在替城市翻案，冲淡了挑战焦点。改为只谈难处：‘Besides high costs, big cities also expose residents to fierce competition and constant pressure.’

只堆名词无例证

反面示例：‘Life in big cities is stressful, fast and difficult, and people feel a lot of pressure every day.’——通篇抽象、没有一个可感细节。改为落地：‘Commuters are often packed into a crowded subway for more than an hour twice a day, which leaves them exhausted before work even begins.’

万能开头空转

反面示例：‘With the rapid development of society and economy, more and more problems have appeared in our daily life nowadays.’——不着边际、浪费字数。改为切题开头：‘Behind the glamour of a big city lie a series of tough challenges that ordinary residents must face every day.’

英语四级 2018年12月·第1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12月·第1套 英语四级听力真题原文与答案解析

PAPER & KEY • 听力题和解析

听力题和解析

本卷全部 25 题的标准答案与完整录音文字稿由懒笔记基于2018年12月·第1套 英语四级听力原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面层级：Part/Section 标题与各节 Directions 照原卷排印——真实听力考卷只印选项，题干由录音念出。其下按录音篇目逐篇排印：每篇先给完整录音文字稿（逐段中译），再逐题给出卷面题目与该题解析（题目、翻译、答案、定位、信号、替换与排除）。

真题卷第1套(2018-12) • 四级

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

Part II

Listening Comprehension

(25 minutes)

Section A

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

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

¹ A device that weighs less than one kilogram is part of a mission that will allow scientists to deliver fourth generation or 4G mobile coverage to the moon in 2019. If successful, the tiny device will provide the moon with its first-ever mobile phone network. The lunar network will support high-definition streaming of video and data between the moon and Earth. The network is part of Mission to the Moon. This is a project with the goal of landing the first privately paid for mission to the moon. The 4G mission is set to launch from Cape Canaveral in the United States on a SpaceX Falcon 9 rocket in 2019. Mission to the Moon intends to establish and test the first elements of a communications network on the moon. The scientists working on the project opted to build a 4G, rather than a fifth generation or 5G network. This is because fifth generation networks are still in testing and trial phases. This means that a 5G network may not yet be stable enough to work on the moon's surface.

一个重量不到一公斤的设备是一项任务的一部分，该任务将使科学家能够在2019年向月球提供第四代或4G移动覆盖。如果成功，这个微型设备将为月球提供有史以来第一个移动电话网络。该月球网络将支持月球与地球之间高清视频和数据的传输。该网络是登月任务的一部分。这是一个旨在实现首次私人付费登月任务的项目。4G任务定于2019年从美国卡纳维拉尔角由SpaceX猎鹰9号火箭发射。登月任务旨在建立

并测试月球上通信网络的首批要素。参与该项目的科学家选择建立4G网络，而不是第五代或5G网络。这是因为第五代网络仍处于测试和试验阶段。这意味着5G网络可能还不够稳定，无法在月球表面运行。

1. A) Land a space vehicle on the moon in 2019.
- B) Design a new generation of mobile phones.
- C) Set up a mobile phone network on the moon.
- D) Gather data from the moon with a tiny device.

【题目】 What are scientists planning to do?

【翻译】 科学家们计划做什么？

- A) 在2019年让太空飞行器登陆月球。 B) 设计新一代移动电话。
C) 在月球上建立移动电话网络。 D) 用微型设备从月球收集数据。

【答案】 C (细节题) Set up a mobile phone network on the moon.

【定位】 If successful, the tiny device will provide the moon with its first-ever mobile phone network.
如果成功，这个微型装置将为月球提供它有史以来第一个移动电话网络。

【信号】 核心任务陈述句。 这句把整个任务的目标一句话点明：provide the moon with its first-ever mobile phone network，是科学家此行要做的核心动作。新闻把 "要干什么" 直接平铺直叙地说出来，没有转折，这种直陈核心任务的句子就是答案句。

【替换】 provide the moon with its first-ever mobile phone network ↔

Set up a mobile phone network on the moon

provide = set up

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

录音确实念到 to the moon in 2019, A 项 Land a space vehicle on the moon in 2019. 就盗用了 moon 和 2019 这两个原词，让人 "听到就想选"。但录音是说 2019 年送去 4G 网络任务，核心动作是 "建网络"，不是 "让飞行器着陆"，答非所问。

借用原文：deliver fourth generation or 4G mobile coverage to the moon in 2019

B) 原词陷阱

录音多次出现 mobile phone (手机)，B 项 Design a new generation of mobile phones. 借 mobile phone 这个原词，把任务说成 "设计新一代手机"。但录音说的是 4G/5G 是网络的 generation (代际)，任务是建网络，不是设计手机这个硬件，属于偷换。

借用原文：deliver fourth generation or 4G mobile coverage to the moon

D) 原词陷阱

录音里确有 A device that weighs less than one kilogram 和 streaming of video and data, D 项 Gather data from the moon with a tiny device. 把 tiny device、data 两个原词拼成 "用小装置收集数据"。但录音里小装置是用来 "提供网络" 的，data 是网络要传输的内容，不是科学家此行的目的；任务核心仍是建网络，故 D 答非所问。

借用原文：high-definition streaming of video and data between the moon and Earth

2. A) It is stable.
B) It is durable.
C) It is inexpensive.
D) It is sophisticated.

【题目】 Why did scientists choose to set up a 4G network in their mission?

【翻译】 科学家们为什么选择在他们的任务中建立4G网络?

A) 它稳定。 B) 它耐用。 C) 它便宜。 D) 它复杂精密。

【答案】 A (细节题) It is stable.

【定位】 This is because fifth generation networks are still in testing and trial phases. This means that a 5G network may not yet be stable enough to work on the moon's surface.

这是因为第五代网络仍处于测试和试验阶段。这意味着 5G 网络可能还不够稳定，无法在月球表面工作。

【信号】 because 因果信号。 This is because 是明确的因果信号词，紧跟其后的就是 "为什么选 4G 不选 5G" 的原因；再加上 not yet be stable enough 一句把理由落到 "5G 还不够稳定" 上。听到 because 就锁这一段。

【替换】 a 5G network may not yet be stable enough to work on the moon's surface ↔ **It is stable.**

否定 5G 不稳 = 4G 稳

【排除】 B) 未提及

录音通篇没提网络 "耐用" (durable)，只谈稳定与测试阶段。B 项 It is durable. 是凭 "好东西应该耐用" 的常识硬填的，原文无据。

C) 未提及

"选便宜的方案" 是生活常识里最顺的理由，C 项 It is inexpensive. 极易凭想当然选中。但录音给的理由只字未提价格，只说 5G 还不稳定，故 C 无中生有。

D) 与原文相反

D 项 It is sophisticated. (先进/复杂) 方向反了：录音说更先进的 5G 还在测试、不够稳定，所以才退而求其用更成熟的 4G。选 4G 恰恰不是因为它 "先进"，D 与原文逻辑相反。

借用原文：fifth generation networks are still in testing and trial phases

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

1 Firefighters responded to a fire Wednesday night at an abandoned mall in Hayward. The fire was reported at 9:26 p.m. at an old shopping centre on Mission Avenue near Saint Mary's church. Six fire engines, two trucks and two chiefs responded to the scene. Crews had the fire under control in about 45 minutes and managed to contain the fire to its point of origin. There were some people inside the building when the fire broke out, but there were no reports of any injuries. Fire investigators have responded to the scene but have not yet determined the cause of the fire. Firefighters will remain on the scene until later this morning to ensure that the fire doesn't start up again. The shopping mall had not

been in use since 2002. In 2014, City Hall developed a plan to knock down the building and replace it with affordable housing. However, the plan was dropped due to lack of funds.

消防员周三晚上对Hayward一座废弃购物中心的火灾做出了响应。火灾于晚上9点26分在Mission Avenue靠近Saint Mary's教堂的一座旧购物中心被报告。六辆消防车、两辆卡车和两名消防队长赶到现场。消防人员在大约45分钟内控制住了火势,并成功将火势控制在起火点。火灾发生时建筑物内有一些人,但没有人员伤亡的报告。火灾调查人员已赶到现场,但尚未确定起火原因。消防员将在现场留守至今天上午晚些时候,以确保火势不会再次燃起。该购物中心自2002年以来一直未投入使用。2014年,市政厅制定了一项计划,拟拆除该建筑并用经济适用房取而代之。然而,该计划因缺乏资金而被放弃。

3. A) It lasted more than six hours.
B) No injuries were yet reported.
C) Nobody was in the building when it broke out.
D) It had burned for 45 minutes by the time firefighters arrived.

【题目】 What does the news item say about the fire?

【翻译】 新闻报道中关于这场火灾说了什么?

- A) 火灾持续了六个多小时。 B) 尚未报告有人员伤亡。 C) 火灾发生时建筑物内没有人。
D) 消防员到达时火灾已经燃烧了45分钟。

【答案】 B (细节题) No injuries were yet reported.

【定位】 There were some people inside the building when the fire broke out, but there were no reports of any injuries.

起火时楼里有一些人, 但没有任何关于人员受伤的报告。

【信号】 转折 but 后是落点。这句的真意在转折词 but 之后: but there were no reports of any injuries。前半 "有人在楼里" 是铺垫与干扰, 转折后的"无人受伤"才是新闻要强调的事实, 正对应 B。

【替换】 there were no reports of any injuries ↔ No injuries were yet reported.

主被动换说法、意思不变

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

A 说火 lasted more than six hours, 但录音是 Crews had the fire under control in about 45 minutes——约 45 分钟就控制住, 远不到六小时。A 用一个貌似具体的时长数字来引诱"听到时间就选", 方向恰恰相反。

借用原文: Crews had the fire under control in about 45 minutes

C) 与原文相反

C 说 Nobody was in the building when it broke out., 可录音明说 There were some people inside the building when the fire broke out——起火时"有"人。C 盗用了 "inside the building / broke out" 这串原词, 却把"有人"反成"没人", 是把肯定听成否定的典型反向陷阱。

借用原文: There were some people inside the building when the fire broke out

D) 原词陷阱

D 说 It had burned for 45 minutes by the time firefighters arrived., 确实把录音里的 45 分钟搬了过来, 但录音的 Crews had the fire under control in about 45 minutes 说的是"消防员用 45 分钟把火控制住", 不是"消防员到场前已烧了 45 分钟"。同一个数字被安到了错误的事件上。

借用原文: Crews had the fire under control in about 45 minutes

-
4. A) Recruit and train more firefighters.
B) Pull down the deserted shopping mall.
C) Turn the shopping mall into an amusement park.
D) Find money to renovate the local neighborhood.

【题目】 What had City Hall planned to do?

【翻译】 市政厅计划做什么?

- A) 招募和培训更多消防员。 B) 拆除废弃的购物中心。 C) 将购物中心改建成游乐园。
D) 筹集资金翻新当地社区。

【答案】 B (细节题) Pull down the deserted shopping mall.

【定位】 In 2014, City Hall developed a plan to knock down the building and replace it with affordable housing.

2014 年, 市政厅制定了一项计划, 要拆掉这座楼, 换成保障性住房。

【信号】 信号词 developed a plan. 锁定信号短语 developed a plan to knock down the building, plan 后紧跟的动词 knock down (拆除) 就是计划的核心动作, 正对应 B。

【替换】 knock down the building ↔ Pull down the deserted shopping mall

knock down = pull down 同义

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

A 说 Recruit and train more firefighters., 借用了录音开头反复出现的 firefighters, 但录音从没提"招募培训消防员", 更不是市政厅的计划。它靠一个熟耳的原词把你往火灾前半段拉, 与"计划"这一问毫不相干。

借用原文: Firefighters responded to a fire Wednesday night

C) 未提及

C 说 Turn the shopping mall into an amusement park., shopping mall 确是录音原词, 但"改建成游乐园"录音从未提及——计划是拆掉换成保障性住房, 不是改游乐园。它用对的对象配了个原文没有的动作。

借用原文: replace it with affordable housing

D) 张冠李戴

D 说 Find money to renovate the local neighborhood., 借用了录音结尾的 funds (钱)。可录音说的是 the plan was dropped due to lack of funds——"因缺钱, 计划被放弃", 是计划告吹的原因, 绝不是"市政厅的计划本身是去筹钱翻新社区"。同一个"钱"被安到了错误的角色上。

借用原文: the plan was dropped due to lack of funds

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

1 Potato chips in Japan are being sold for 6 times their normal price. This is after the country's main manufacturer stopped sales due to a potato shortage. Storms and floods in its main potato-growing region last year caused the worst harvest in more than 3 decades. Local media reports suggest Calbee and its main rival Koike-Ya are halting almost 50 products. "We don't know when we'll be able to restart," a company spokesman said. Snack lovers are panic buying, and many supermarket shelves are bare. Japanese laws limit the amount of imported potatoes that can be used in Japanese-made products. Japan says fear of disease is its main reason to block fresh imports. It still only allows potatoes from selected US states. This is only at certain times and on condition that they are processed at factories based near Japanese ports. But global warming has raised the possibility that domestic produce could be seriously affected by rare weather events more often.

日本的薯片正以正常价格6倍的价格出售。这是在该国主要制造商因马铃薯短缺而停止销售之后发生的。去年主要马铃薯种植区的暴风雨和洪水导致了30多年来最严重的歉收。当地媒体报道显示, Calbee及其主要竞争对手Koike-Ya正在停产近50种产品。一位公司发言人表示:"我们不知道何时能够重新开始。"零食爱好者正在恐慌性购买, 许多超市货架已经空空如也。日本法律限制了可用于日本制造产品的进口马铃薯数量。日本表示担心疾病是其阻止新鲜进口的主要原因。它目前仍然只允许来自美国特定州的马铃薯。这也只是在特定时间, 并且条件是它们必须在靠近日本港口的工厂进行加工。但全球变暖增加了国内产品可能更频繁地受到罕见天气事件严重影响的可能性。

5. A) Shrinking potato farming.
B) Heavy reliance on import.
C) Widespread plant disease.
D) Insufficient potato supply.

【题目】 What problem is Japan facing?

【翻译】 日本面临什么问题？

- A) 马铃薯种植面积缩减。 B) 严重依赖进口。 C) 植物病害广泛传播。
D) 马铃薯供应不足。

【答案】 D (细节题) Insufficient potato supply.

【定位】 Potato chips in Japan are being sold for 6 times their normal price. This is after the country's main manufacturer stopped sales due to a potato shortage.

日本的薯片正以平常价格的 6 倍出售。这是因为该国主要的薯片厂商由于土豆短缺而停止了销售。

【信号】 开篇点题加因果 due to。新闻开篇即点出困境，且用因果信号 due to a potato shortage 把停售这一现象直接归到“土豆短缺”上。新闻第一句往往就是核心事件，加上 due to 这个因果词，正是答案句的双重信号。

【替换】 a potato shortage ↔ Insufficient potato supply.

shortage 等于 supply 不足

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

录音后文确实提到本地种植受天气影响，farming 类话题会被念到，A 项 Shrinking potato farming. 借此制造“听到种植就想选”的诱惑；但新闻当下点明的问题是停售缺货，不是说种植规模在长期萎缩，属答非所问。

借用原文：domestic produce could be seriously affected

B) 与原文相反

录音讲到日本限制进口土豆，import 一词被念到，B 项 Heavy reliance on import. 借这个原词诱选；但原文是说日本“限制”进口、而非“严重依赖”进口，方向恰好相反，并非日本面临的问题。

借用原文：Japanese laws limit the amount of imported potatoes

C) 张冠李戴

录音里 disease 确被反复念到，C 项 Widespread plant disease. 极易让人“听到 disease 就选”；但原文中 disease 是日本“限制进口的理由”，并不是日本当前面临的问题，且原文也没说病害已 widespread（大面积蔓延），属张冠李戴。

借用原文：fear of disease is its main reason to block fresh imports

-
6. A) It intends to keep its traditional diet.
B) It wants to expand its own farming.
C) It is afraid of the spread of disease.
D) It is worried about unfair competition.

【题目】 Why does Japan limit the import of potatoes?

【翻译】 日本为什么限制马铃薯进口？

- A) 它打算保持其传统饮食。 B) 它想要扩大自身的农业种植。 C) 它担心疾病传播。
D) 它担心不公平竞争。

【答案】 C (细节题) It is afraid of the spread of disease.

【定位】 Japan says fear of disease is its main reason to block fresh imports.

日本表示，对病害的担忧是其封锁新鲜土豆进口的主要理由。

【信号】 reason直接给理由。 这句里同时出现 main reason 和 block fresh imports，把“限制进口”和它的理由直接绑在一句，是最典型的原因答案句信号——原文明说 reason 是什么，听到 reason 就锁这句。

【替换】 fear of disease ↔ It is afraid of the spread of disease.

fear名词转is afraid形容词

【排除】 A) 未提及

原文从未提到日本想保留传统饮食，A项 It intends to keep its traditional diet. 属凭空添加；它利用“薯片是日本人爱吃的零食”这种常识联想骗人，但录音里没有任何对应表述。

B) 原词陷阱

录音提到本地种植 domestic produce, farming 类话题被念到，B项 It wants to expand its own farming. 借此诱选；但原文是说本地产出可能受天气危害，从没说日本想“扩大”自家种植，属答非所问的原词陷阱。

借用原文：domestic produce could be seriously affected

D) 未提及

D项 It is worried about unfair competition. 的 unfair competition 是个听起来很合理的“贸易保护”联想，但录音里压根没提竞争，限制进口的理由原文白纸黑字写的是怕病害，与竞争无关。

-
7. A) Global warming.
B) Ever-rising prices.
C) Government regulation.
D) Diminishing investment.

【题目】 What might affect Japanese domestic produce?

【翻译】 什么可能影响日本国内农产品？

- A) 全球变暖。 B) 不断上涨的价格。 C) 政府监管。 D) 投资减少。

【答案】 **A** (细节题) Global warming.

【定位】 But global warming has raised the possibility that domestic produce could be seriously affected by rare weather events more often.

但是全球变暖加大了一种可能性：本地产出会更频繁地受到罕见天气事件的严重影响。

【信号】 **转折But加篇末落点**。这是新闻最后一句，且以转折词 But 起头，转折之后才是真正要强调的言外之意；新闻篇末的转折句往往是全篇升华的落点，正是答案句信号。

【替换】 global warming has raised the possibility that domestic produce could be seriously affected ↔
Global warming.

施动者即影响因素

【排除】 B) **原词陷阱**

录音开头讲薯片卖到 6 倍价钱，price 信息被念到，B 项 Ever-rising prices. 借这个原词诱选；但涨价是“短缺造成的结果”，不是“影响本地产出的因素”，把结果当成因，属答非所问。

借用原文：being sold for 6 times their normal price

C) **张冠李戴**

录音提到 Japanese laws limit、block imports，带有“管制”色彩，C 项 Government regulation. 借此让人误以为相关；但政府管制说的是“限制进口”这件事，与“影响本地产出”无关，属张冠李戴。

借用原文：Japanese laws limit the amount of imported potatoes

D) **未提及**

录音通篇没提投资，D 项 Diminishing investment. 的 investment 是凭空添加的概念，靠“农业不景气可能缺投资”这种联想骗人，原文无任何对应。

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: Mr. Brown's lectures are so boring.

M: 布朗先生的课太无聊了。

2 W: Yes, he is not a very exciting speaker. But the subject is interesting.

W: 是啊，他讲课确实不太生动。但这门课的内容还是挺有意思的。

3 M: During every one of his lectures, I try to listen. I really try, but after about ten minutes, my mind begins to wander and I lose concentration. But I see that you seem to be OK. How do you stay focused through the entire hour?

M: 每次上他的课, 我都努力去听。我真的很努力, 但大概十分钟之后, 我的思绪就开始游离, 注意力就不集中了。但我看你好像没问题。你是怎么在整整一小时里都保持专注的?

4 W: Well, what I do is keep my pen moving.

W: 嗯, 我的方法就是让笔一直动着。

5 M: What do you mean?

M: 什么意思?

6 W: It's a method of active concentration I read about. One of the most effective ways to concentrate is to write things down. But it has to be done by hand, not typing on a keyboard. You see, writing by hand forces you to actually engage with what you are learning in a more physical way.

W: 这是我读到的一种主动集中注意力的方法。最有效的集中注意力的方式之一就是把东西写下来。但必须是手写, 不能用键盘打字。你看, 手写会强迫你以一种更具身体性的方式真正投入到你正在学习的内容中。

7 M: Do you review your notes afterwards then?

M: 那你之后会复习你的笔记吗?

8 W: Sometimes, but that's not important. My notes may or may not be useful. But the point is that by writing down what Mr. Brown says, I can follow his line of thinking more easily. In fact, sometimes I draw a little too.

W: 有时候会, 但这不重要。我的笔记可能有用也可能没用。但关键是, 通过写下布朗先生说的话, 我能更容易地跟上他的思路。其实有时候我还会画一点东西。

9 M: You draw in class? And that helps you pay attention?

M: 你在课上画画? 这还能帮你集中注意力?

10 W: Yes, honestly, it works for me. I just draw little lines and nonsense really. It was also in that article I read. It can keep the mind active, prevent getting bored and help to concentrate. Again, the point is to listen hard while keeping the pen moving. If I'm at home and I need to study, what I do is read out loud. It has a similar effect to writing by hand. It helps memorize information in a physical way.

W: 是的, 说实话, 这对我管用。我就是画一些小线条什么的, 其实没什么意义。这也是我在那篇文章里读到的。这能让大脑保持活跃, 防止无聊, 帮助集中注意力。再说一遍, 关键是在让笔动起来的同时努力听讲。如果我在家需要学习, 我会大声朗读。这和手写有类似的效果。它能以一种身体性的方式帮助记忆信息。

8. A) Informative.
B) Inspiring.
C) Dull.
D) Shallow.

【题目】 What does the man think of Mr. Brown's lectures?

【翻译】 男士认为布朗先生的讲座怎么样？

A) 信息量大的。 B) 鼓舞人心的。 C) 枯燥的。 D) 肤浅的。

【答案】 C (态度观点题) Dull.

【定位】 M: Mr. Brown's lectures are so boring.

男：布朗先生的讲座太无聊了。

【信号】 本人直接评价句。男士开口第一句 Mr. Brown's lectures are so boring. 就是对讲座的直接评价，态度题答案信号即说话人本人带感情色彩(so boring)的判断句。

【替换】 so boring ↔ Dull.

boring=dull同义替换

【排除】 A) 张冠李戴

Informative. 偏向女士那句 the subject is interesting 的褒义气质，但那是女士说『主题有趣』、且 interesting 也不等于 informative；男士本人是嫌无聊，把女士的褒义安到男士头上即张冠李戴。

借用原文：the subject is interesting

B) 过度推断

Inspiring.(鼓舞人心)同样取自女士对主题的褒义评价方向 the subject is interesting，且把『有趣』过度拔高为『鼓舞人心』，既错了人又拔高了程度。

借用原文：the subject is interesting

D) 未提及

Shallow.(肤浅)虽与 Dull. 同为贬义、听着像『也是说不好』，但男士只说讲座 so boring(无聊)，从没评价内容『肤浅』，无中生有。

-
9. A) She types on a keyboard.
B) She does recording.
C) She takes photos.
D) She takes notes.

【题目】 What does the woman do during Mr. Brown's lectures?

【翻译】 女士在布朗先生的讲座期间做什么？

A) 她在键盘上打字。 B) 她做录音。 C) 她拍照。 D) 她做笔记。

【答案】 D (细节题) She takes notes.

【定位】 W: Well, what I do is keep my pen moving.

女：嗯，我做的就是让我的笔一直动着。

【信号】 **被问者的直接应答**。男士问她怎么保持专注，女士直接应答 what I do is keep my pen moving——对话题答案就落在被问者的回答里，what I do is 更是直接交代『我做的事』的强信号。

【替换】 keep my pen moving ↔ **She takes notes.**

笔一直动=写=记笔记

【排除】 A) **与原文相反**

She types on a keyboard. 盗用了录音原词 keyboard，但原文是 it has to be done by hand, not typing on a keyboard——明说『要手写、不是在键盘上打字』，选项恰恰取了被否定的那一项，与原文相反。

借用原文：not typing on a keyboard

B) **未提及**

She does recording.(录音)在原文中根本没出现，女士全程谈的是手写与朗读；这是凭『上课总有人录音』的常识硬塞，无中生有。

C) **原词陷阱**

She takes photos.(拍照)易让人联想到后文女士说自己上课会 I draw a little too(还会画点东西)，但『画画』不是『拍照』，且本题问的是她课上主要做什么(手写)，把 draw 误读成拍照属答非所问。

借用原文：sometimes I draw a little too

10. A) It keeps her mind active.

B) It makes her stay awake.

C) It enables her to think hard.

D) It helps her kill time.

【题目】 **Why does the woman draw in class?**

【翻译】 女士为什么在课堂上画画？

A) 这让她们的思维保持活跃。 B) 这让她保持清醒。 C) 这使她能够努力思考。

D) 这帮助她消磨时间。

【答案】 **A** (细节题) It keeps her mind active.

【定位】 It can keep the mind active, prevent getting bored and help to concentrate.

它能让头脑保持活跃、防止厌倦、帮助集中注意力。

【信号】 **罗列功能的解释句**。女士解释画画作用时一口气列出 It can keep the mind active, prevent getting bored and help to concentrate.——it can 引出的功能罗列句正是 Why 题的答案信号，直接交代『为什么这么做』。

【替换】 keep the mind active ↔ It keeps her mind active.

几乎原话照搬人称

【排除】 B) 偷换概念

It makes her stay awake.(让她保持清醒)看着像原文 prevent getting bored(防止厌倦), 但『防厌倦』不等于『不犯困/保持清醒』, 把防无聊偷换成防瞌睡, 偷换概念。

借用原文: prevent getting bored

C) 过度推断

It enables her to think hard. 借了原文 help to concentrate(帮助集中注意力)的影子, 但『集中注意力』不等于『努力深度思考(think hard)』, 把集中拔高成苦思, 过度推断。

借用原文: help to concentrate

D) 与原文相反

It helps her kill time.(打发时间)与原文 keep the mind active(让头脑活跃)方向恰好相反——画画是为了积极投入, 不是消磨时间; 录音也从未说 kill time, 属无中生有且反向。

-
11. A) It enables her to improve her pronunciation.
B) It helps her better remember what she learns.
C) It turns out to be an enjoyable way of learning.
D) It proves to be far more effective than writing.

【题目】 What does the woman say about reading out loud?

【翻译】 女士对大声朗读有什么看法?

- A) 它使她能够改善发音。 B) 它帮助她更好地记住所学内容。
C) 它被证明是一种愉快的学习方式。 D) 它被证明比写作有效得多。

【答案】 B (细节题) It helps her better remember what she learns.

【定位】 If I'm at home and I need to study, what I do is read out loud. It has a similar effect to writing by hand. It helps memorize information in a physical way.

如果我在家需要学习, 我会大声朗读。它的效果与手写类似, 能以一种身体参与的方式帮助记住信息。

【信号】 话题词后紧跟的作用陈述。女士说到 read out loud 后紧接着 It helps memorize information in a physical way.——题干提到的话题词(朗读)出现后, 紧随其后的那句作用陈述就是答案信号。

【替换】 It helps memorize information ↔ It helps her better remember what she learns.
memorize=remember同义

【排除】 A) 答非所问

It enables her to improve her pronunciation.(改进发音)是顺着 read out loud(大声读)想当然地联想——一听『大声朗读』就觉得是练发音，但女士明说朗读是为了 helps memorize information(帮助记忆)，从没提发音，答非所问。

借用原文：read out loud

C) 未提及

It turns out to be an enjoyable way of learning.(是一种享受的学习方式)听着像总评、挺顺耳，但女士只说朗读帮助记忆、效果与手写相似，从没说它『令人享受』，无中生有。

D) 与原文相反

It proves to be far more effective than writing.(比手写有效得多)盗用了原文的比较对象 writing，但女士的原话是 It has a similar effect to writing by hand.——明说『效果相似』，选项却篡改成『有效得多』，把相似偷换成更强，与原文相反。

借用原文：It has a similar effect to writing by hand.

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

1 M: And where is this?

M: 这是哪里?

2 W: These photos are from the Taj Mahal in India. We went there about ten years ago for our honeymoon.

W: 这些照片是在印度的泰姬陵拍的。我们大约十年前去那里度蜜月。

3 M: Was it romantic?

M: 浪漫吗?

4 W: Yeah, the Taj Mahal was a very romantic place. The guide told us there is a famous love story behind this building that all Indians learn in school. I think it was during the 1600s and the princess at that time died while giving birth to her 14th child. The emperor loved the princess so much and was so sad when she died that he ordered the palace to be built in her honor.

W: 是的，泰姬陵是个非常浪漫的地方。导游告诉我们这座建筑背后有一个著名的爱情故事，所有印度人在学校都会学到。我想是在1600年代，当时的王妃在生第14个孩子时去世了。皇帝非常爱王妃，她去世时他非常伤心，于是下令建造这座宫殿来纪念她。

5 M: Wow, that sounds very romantic. It looks amazing.

M: 哇，听起来真浪漫。看起来太棒了。

6 W: Yes. It's gorgeous. It's also larger in real life than it looks in the photos. The building is very tall and there are gardens and a wall around it all. It's all built in this white stone. (14) And some walls of the building are decorated with jewels.

W: 是的，非常壮观。实际上它比照片里看起来更大。建筑非常高，周围有花园和围墙。全部都是用这种白色石头建造的。建筑的一些墙面还装饰着宝石。

7 M: It must have been very crowded when you were there.

M: 你们在那里的时候一定很拥挤吧。

8 W: Yes. It's a very famous tourist destination, so there are thousands of visitors every day.

W: 是的。它是一个非常著名的旅游目的地，所以每天有成千上万的游客。

9 M: Was the rest of India crowded?

M: 印度其他地方也很拥挤吗？

10 W: Yes, very crowded in many cities. It was sometimes so crowded that it was difficult to walk along the streets, especially through busy markets. And there are so many cars. Traffic was terrible. But the people are friendly. The culture is amazing. And we had a great time.

W: 是的，很多城市都非常拥挤。有时候拥挤到很难沿着街道走，特别是穿过繁忙的市场。而且有那么汽车，交通糟糕透了。但是人们很友好，文化很神奇，我们玩得很开心。

11 M: What about the food?

M: 食物怎么样？

12 W: Indian food is great. There are lots of different dishes to try, and every region has its own special food.

W: 印度菜很棒。有很多不同的菜可以尝试，每个地区都有自己的特色美食。

12. A) To spend her honeymoon.

B) To try authentic Indian food.

C) To take photos of the Taj Mahal.

D) To trace the origin of a love story.

【题目】 For what purpose did the woman go to India?

【翻译】 这位女士去印度的目的是什么？

A) 度蜜月。 B) 品尝正宗的印度食物。 C) 拍摄泰姬陵的照片。

D) 追溯一个爱情故事的起源。

【答案】 A (目的题) To spend her honeymoon.

【定位】 We went there about ten years ago for our honeymoon.

我们大约十年前去那儿度蜜月。

【信号】 for 引出此行目的。 被问者应答里的 for our honeymoon 用介词 for 直接点出去印度的目的，正是目的题要锁定的缘由句；目的题的答案信号常落在 for/to 引导的目的状语上。

【替换】 for our honeymoon ↔ **To spend her honeymoon.**

同义改写：介词短语换成不定式

【排除】 B) 答非所问

录音确实在末尾聊到 Indian food is great., 但那是旅途中的体验, 不是去印度的目的。本项把『尝印度菜』当成此行目的, 属答非所问。

借用原文: Indian food is great.

C) 原词陷阱

对话由 These photos are from the Taj Mahal 引出, 录音确实提到照片和泰姬陵, 但拍照只是旅行中的行为, 并非去印度的目的。本项拿『拍泰姬陵照片』冒充目的, 是典型的原词陷阱。

借用原文: These photos are from the Taj Mahal

D) 原词陷阱

录音提到 there is a famous love story behind this building, 本项把『追溯一个爱情故事的来历』说成她的目的。但她是去度蜜月, 爱情故事是导游讲的建筑背景, 不是她此行的目的, 属偷换概念。

借用原文: there is a famous love story behind this building

13. A) In memory of a princess.

B) In honor of a great emperor.

C) To mark the death of an emperor of the 1600s.

D) To celebrate the birth of a princess's 14th child.

【题目】 Why was the Taj Mahal built?

【翻译】 泰姬陵为何而建?

A) 为纪念一位公主。 B) 为向一位伟大的皇帝致敬。 C) 为纪念17世纪一位皇帝的逝世。

D) 为庆祝一位公主第14个孩子的诞生。

【答案】 A (细节题) In memory of a princess.

【定位】 The emperor loved the princess so much and was so sad when she died that he ordered the palace to be built in her honor.

皇帝深爱着这位公主, 公主去世时他悲痛万分, 于是下令为她修建这座宫殿以示纪念。

【信号】 in her honor 点出为谁而建。 答案句末的 in her honor 直接点明这座建筑是为公主(her 指 the princess)而建, 是 Why 题最关键的缘由落点; 前面的 so sad when she died that 用 so... that... 因果结构铺垫, 结论落在 in her honor。

【替换】 built in her honor ↔ In memory of a princess.

同义改写: in her honor=纪念公主

【排除】 B) 张冠李戴

录音里 The emperor loved the princess so much 确有 emperor 一词，但皇帝是下令建造的人、是缅怀者，建筑是为公主而建，不是为皇帝。本项把纪念对象张冠李戴成皇帝。

借用原文：The emperor loved the princess so much

C) 原词陷阱

录音确有 I think it was during the 1600s, 且提到死亡，但死的是公主 the princess at that time died, 不是皇帝；建筑也不是为标记皇帝之死而建。本项把『1600s』『emperor』『death』拼错了对象。

借用原文：I think it was during the 1600s and the princess at that time died

D) 与原文相反

录音说公主 died while giving birth to her 14th child, 是『生第14个孩子时去世』；本项却说成『庆祝公主第14个孩子的出生』，把悲剧性的死亡正话反说成喜庆的庆生。

借用原文：died while giving birth to her 14th child

-
14. A) It looks older than expected.
B) It is built of wood and bricks.
C) It stores lots of priceless antiques.
D) It has walls decorated with jewels.

【题目】 What does the woman say about the Taj Mahal?

【翻译】 这位女士如何评价泰姬陵？

- A) 它看起来比预期的更古老。 B) 它是用木材和砖块建造的。
C) 它存放着许多无价的古董。 D) 它的墙壁装饰有珠宝。

【答案】 D (细节题) It has walls decorated with jewels.

【定位】 And some walls of the building are decorated with jewels.

而且这座建筑的一些墙面用珠宝装饰着。

【信号】 直接描述建筑特征句。 some walls of the building are decorated with jewels 是她对建筑外观的一句直接、明确的客观描述，没有转折掩护，属于细节题里『说到即考点』的描述句，可直接锁定。

【替换】 walls of the building are decorated with jewels ↔ It has walls decorated with jewels.

近乎同义的句式压缩

【排除】 A) 未提及

录音里她说 It's also larger in real life than it looks in the photos., 讲的是比照片里更大, 从未说看起来比预期老。本项是凭『古建筑应该显老』的常识脑补, 录音未提。

B) 与原文相反

录音说 It's all built in this white stone., 材质是白石; 本项却说成木头和砖块, 材质完全说错。它借用了『建筑材质』这个话题来诱选。

借用原文: It's all built in this white stone.

C) 未提及

录音只说墙面镶宝石(jewels), 并未说里面存放大量珍贵古董(antiques)。本项可能由 jewels 联想到『值钱的东西/古董』, 但 antiques 与 store 录音都没说。

-
15. A) Their streets are narrow.
B) They are mostly crowded.
C) Each one has a unique character.
D) Life can be tedious in some places.

【题目】 What is the woman's impression of Indian cities?

【翻译】 这位女士对印度城市的印象是什么?

- A) 它们的街道很狭窄。 B) 它们大多很拥挤。 C) 每座城市都有独特的特色。
D) 有些地方的生活可能很单调。

【答案】 B (态度观点题) They are mostly crowded.

【定位】 Yes, very crowded in many cities. It was sometimes so crowded that it was difficult to walk along the streets, especially through busy markets.

是的, 许多城市都非常拥挤。有时候挤到连在街上走路都困难, 尤其是穿过繁忙的集市时。

【信号】 very/so...that 强调总体拥挤。她应答 very crowded in many cities 用 very + many cities 强调整体印象, 又用 so crowded that it was difficult to walk 的 so... that... 加重程度, 反复落在 crowded 上, 这就是表态度的总评句。

【替换】 very crowded in many cities ↔ **They are mostly crowded.**

many cities=mostly 的范围对应

【排除】 A) 偷换概念

录音说 difficult to walk along the streets, 原因是太挤(so crowded), 不是街道本身窄。
本项盗用 streets 一词, 把『挤得难走』偷换成『街道窄』。

借用原文: difficult to walk along the streets

C) 未提及

录音里她说城市拥挤、车多、人友好、文化精彩, 但从没说『每座城市各有独特个性』。本项是听着顺耳的概括, 录音并未提及。

D) 与原文相反

录音说 the people are friendly. The culture is amazing. And we had a great time., 整体是正面的, 没有说某些地方生活乏味(tedious)。本项与她的正面评价方向相反。

借用原文: the people are friendly. The culture is amazing. And we had a great time.

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 A Pew Research Center survey of more than 1,000 Americans conducted in April, 2016, finds that Americans continue to express largely positive views about the current state of their local public libraries. For instance, around three quarters say that public libraries provide them with the resources they need. And 66% say the closing of their local public library would have a major impact on their community although notably, just 33% say this would have a major impact on them personally or on their family. A majority of Americans feel libraries are doing a good job of providing a safe place for people to hang out or spend time as well as opening up educational opportunities for people of all ages. And roughly half think their libraries contribute "a lot" to their communities in terms of helping spark creativity among young people and providing a trusted place for people to learn about new technologies. As in past Pew Research Center surveys of library use, the April 2016 survey also measured Americans' usage of and engagement with libraries. Overall, 53% of Americans, aged 16 and older, have had some interaction with a public library in the past year—either through an in-person visit or using a library website. Some 48% of adults specifically visited a library in the past 12 months, a modest increase from the 44% who said that in late 2015.

Pew研究中心于2016年4月对1000多名美国人进行的调查发现, 美国人继续对当地公共图书馆的现状表达大体积的看法。例如, 约四分之三的人表示公共图书馆为他们提供了所需的资源。66%的人表示, 如果当地公共图书馆关闭, 将对其社区产生重大影响, 不过值得注意的是, 只有33%的人表示这将对他们个人或家庭产生重大影响。大多数美国人认为图书馆在为人们提供一个闲逛或消磨时间的安全场所, 以及为各年龄段的人开辟教育机会方面做得很好。约半数人认为图书馆在帮助激发年轻人的创造力以及为人们提供学习新技术的可信赖场所方面对其社区贡献"很大"。与Pew研究中心过去关于图书馆使用情况的调查一

样，2016年4月的调查也衡量了美国人对图书馆的使用和参与情况。总体而言，53%的16岁及以上美国人在过去一年中与公共图书馆有过某种互动——无论是通过亲自访问还是使用图书馆网站。48%的成年人在过去12个月中特别访问过图书馆，与2015年底表示访问过图书馆的44%相比略有增长。

16. A) They help spread the latest technology.
B) They greatly enrich people's leisure life.
C) They provide residents with the resources needed.
D) They allow free access to digital books and videos.

【题目】 What do most Americans say about local public libraries?

【翻译】 大多数美国人对当地公共图书馆有何看法？

- A) 它们帮助传播最新技术。 B) 它们极大地丰富了人们的休闲生活。
C) 它们为居民提供所需的资源。 D) 它们允许免费获取数字书籍和视频。

【答案】 C (细节题) They provide residents with the resources needed.

【定位】 For instance, around three quarters say that public libraries provide them with the resources they need.

举例来说，大约四分之三的人表示，公共图书馆为他们提供了所需的资源。

【信号】 举例信号 For instance + 多数比例。For instance 引出对"多数人正面评价"的具体说明，紧接着的 around three quarters"约四分之三"正对应题干 most Americans"大多数"，这个"举例+高比例"的组合就是答案句信号。

【替换】 public libraries provide them with the resources they need ↔

They provide residents with the resources needed

them=residents、近乎同句改写

【排除】 A) **原词陷阱**

原文确有 helping spark creativity among young people and providing a trusted place for people to learn about new technologies, A 盗用了 technologies 这个原词，但原文说的是"让人们了解新技术"，不是 A 说的图书馆 spread the latest technology"传播最新技术"，且这不是"most Americans say"的那句，属原词陷阱。

借用原文：providing a trusted place for people to learn about new technologies

B) **未提及**

B 说图书馆 greatly enrich people's leisure life"极大丰富休闲生活"，原文只提到 a safe place for people to hang out or spend time"消磨时间的安全场所"，并未说"丰富休闲生活"，更没说 most Americans 这样评价，属拔高的未提及。

D) **偷换概念**

D 限定为 free access to digital books and videos"免费获取数字图书和视频"，原文 provide them with the resources they need 只说"提供所需资源"，并未限定到"数字/视频"也没说"免费"，D 把宽泛的 resources 偷换成更窄更具体的内容，属偷换概念。

借用原文：public libraries provide them with the resources they need

17. A) By helping them find jobs.
B) By inspiring their creativity.
C) By keeping them off the streets.
D) By providing a place of relaxation.

【题目】 How can local public libraries benefit young people?

【翻译】 当地公共图书馆如何使年轻人受益?

- A) 通过帮助他们找到工作。 B) 通过激发他们的创造力。 C) 通过让他们远离街头。
D) 通过提供一个放松的场所。

【答案】 B (细节题) By inspiring their creativity.

【定位】 And roughly half think their libraries contribute "a lot" to their communities in terms of helping spark creativity among young people and providing a trusted place for people to learn about new technologies.

还有大约一半的人认为，他们的图书馆在激发年轻人的创造力、以及提供让人们了解新技术的可信场所方面，为社区贡献"很多"。

【信号】 对象锁定 **young people** 后紧跟的动作。题干问 young people，原文唯一出现 young people 的就是这句，紧贴它的动作 helping spark creativity among young people"激发年轻人创造力"就是答案落点——靠"题干对象在原文露面"这个信号锁句。

【替换】 helping spark creativity among young people ↔ **By inspiring their creativity**
spark creativity=inspiring creativity

【排除】 A) **未提及**

A 说 By helping them find jobs"帮他们找工作"，原文针对年轻人只说激发创造力，从未提到找工作，属凭"图书馆该能帮人就业"的常识臆造的未提及。

C) **原词陷阱**

C 的 By keeping them off the streets"让他们不上街"听上去像"图书馆让青少年有处可去"，原文确有 a safe place for people to hang out"安全的消磨时间场所"，C 借这层联想诱选，但原文并未说图书馆"benefit young people"靠的是"让他们远离街头"，属盗用 safe place 联想的原词陷阱。

借用原文：a safe place for people to hang out or spend time

D) **张冠李戴**

D 说 By providing a place of relaxation"提供放松场所"，原文 a safe place for people to hang out or spend time 说的是面向 people"所有人"的安全场所，并非专对 young people 的放松，D 把面向大众的功能安到年轻人头上，属张冠李戴。

借用原文：a safe place for people to hang out or spend time

18. A) Their interaction with teenagers proved fruitful.
B) They used libraries less often than teenagers.
C) They tended to visit libraries regularly.
D) Their number increased modestly.

【题目】 What does the 2016 survey show about adult library users?

【翻译】 2016年的调查显示成年图书馆使用者有何情况?

- A) 他们与青少年的互动被证明是有成效的。 B) 他们使用图书馆的频率低于青少年。
C) 他们倾向于定期访问图书馆。 D) 他们的数量略有增长。

【答案】 D (细节题) Their number increased modestly.

【定位】 Some 48% of adults specifically visited a library in the past 12 months, a modest increase from the 44% who said that in late 2015.

大约 48% 的成年人在过去 12 个月里专门去过图书馆, 相比 2015 年底说自己去过的 44% 有小幅增长。

【信号】 百分比对比 + a modest increase。句中 48% of adults 与 44% 两个百分比一前一后构成对比, 关键落点是中间的 a modest increase"小幅增长"——"两个数字+增减程度词"正是数字题答案句信号。

【替换】 a modest increase from the 44% ↔ Their number increased modestly

名词 a modest increase=动词 increased modestly

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

A 说 Their interaction with teenagers proved fruitful"与青少年的互动卓有成效", 盗用了原文 have had some interaction with a public library 里的 interaction 一词, 但原文说的是"成年人与图书馆的互动", 不是"与青少年互动且有成效", 属原词陷阱。

借用原文: interaction with a public library

B) 未提及

B 说成年人 used libraries less often than teenagers"比青少年用得少", 原文只给了成年人自身 48% 对 44% 的纵向对比, 从未把成年人和青少年横向比较, 属凭比较结构臆造的未提及。

C) 过度推断

C 说成年人 tended to visit libraries regularly"倾向于经常去图书馆", 原文 48% of adults specifically visited a library in the past 12 months 只说过去一年去过、且仅约半数, 远谈不上"经常", C 把"去过一次"夸成"经常去", 属过度推断。

借用原文: 48% of adults specifically visited a library in the past 12 months

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

1 A Savannah cat is a cross breed between a domestic cat and a medium-sized wild African cat called the Serval. The unusual cross became popular among breeders at the end of the 1990s, and in 2001 the

International Cat Association accepted it as a new registered breed. The Savannahs are tall and slim and can weigh up to 9.1 kilograms, making them one of the largest breeds of cats that people can own. They have a spotted coat similar to that of many types of wild cats and their ears are very large. They are also commonly compared to dogs in their loyalty, and can be trained to walk on a lead and to fetch. An often-noted characteristic of the Savannah is its jumping ability. They are known to jump on top of doors and high cabinets. Some can leap about 2.5 metres high from a standing position. Cats are typically known for being very inquisitive and so are the Savannahs. They often learn how to open doors and cupboards. Many Savannah cats do not fear water and will play with or even dive into water. Some owners even shower with their Savannah cats. Presenting a water bowl to a Savannah may also prove a challenge, as some will promptly begin to bat all the water out of the bowl until it is empty, using their front paws.

Savannah猫是家猫与一种中型非洲野生猫科动物Serval的杂交品种。这种不寻常的杂交品种在20世纪90年代末在繁育者中流行起来,2001年国际猫协会接受其为新注册品种。Savannah猫身材高挑纤细,体重可达9.1公斤,是人们可以饲养的最大猫品种之一。它们有着与许多野生猫科动物相似的斑点皮毛,耳朵非常大。它们的忠诚度也常被拿来与狗相比较,可以训练其用牵引绳行走和捡拾物品。Savannah猫一个经常被提及的特征是其跳跃能力。它们能跳到门顶和高柜子上。有些可以从站立姿势跳跃约2.5米高。猫通常以好奇心强而闻名,Savannah猫也是如此。它们经常学会如何打开门和橱柜。许多Savannah猫不怕水,会玩水甚至潜入水中。一些主人甚至与他们的Savannah猫一起淋浴。给Savannah猫提供水碗也可能是一个挑战,因为有些猫会立即开始用前爪把碗里的水全部拍出来,直到碗空为止。

19. A) It is the cleverest cat in the world.

B) It is the largest cat in Africa.

C) It is an unusual cross breed.

D) It is a large-sized wild cat.

【题目】 What do we learn about the Savannah cat?

【翻译】 关于热带草原猫我们了解到什么?

- A) 它是世界上最聪明的猫。 B) 它是非洲最大的猫。 C) 它是一种不寻常的杂交品种。
D) 它是一种大型野猫。

【答案】 C (细节题) It is an unusual cross breed.

【定位】 A Savannah cat is a cross breed between a domestic cat and a medium-sized wild African cat called the Serval. The unusual cross became popular among breeders at the end of the 1990s.

萨凡纳猫是家猫与一种叫薮猫的中型非洲野猫的杂交品种。这种不寻常的杂交在上世纪九十年代末开始在繁育者中流行起来。

【信号】 开篇 is a... 的定义句。 录音第一句用 A Savannah cat is a cross breed 这种 is a 的判断结构直接给它下定义,紧接着 The unusual cross 又重复 unusual 加以强调,这种开篇定义加重重复就是承载答案的信号。

【替换】 a cross breed ↔ an unusual cross breed

原文 unusual cross 与 cross breed 合并入选项

【排除】 A) 未提及

It is the cleverest cat in the world. 录音从头到尾没说它是世界上最聪明的猫，只在后文说猫和它都很好奇 inquisitive，被偷换成绝对化的 cleverest，是把话说满的过头说法。

B) 偷换概念

It is the largest cat in Africa. 偷了录音里 one of the largest breeds of cats that people can own 的 largest，但原文说的是人能养的最大品种之一，被偷换成非洲最大的猫，范围和限定都改了。

借用原文：one of the largest breeds of cats that people can own

D) 张冠李戴

It is a large-sized wild cat. 借用了录音里描述其亲本的 medium-sized wild African cat，但那是说它的野猫一方亲本数猫，萨凡纳猫本身是杂交品种而非野猫，选项张冠李戴把亲本身份安到了它头上。

借用原文：a medium-sized wild African cat called the Serval

20. A) They are as loyal as dogs.

B) They have unusually long tails.

C) They are fond of sleeping in cabinets.

D) They know how to please their owners.

【题目】 What is characteristic of Savannah cats?

【翻译】 热带草原猫的特点是什么？

A) 它们像狗一样忠诚。 B) 它们有异常长的尾巴。 C) 它们喜欢睡在柜子里。

D) 它们知道如何取悦主人。

【答案】 A (细节题) They are as loyal as dogs.

【定位】 They are also commonly compared to dogs in their loyalty, and can be trained to walk on a lead and to fetch.

人们还常把它们的忠诚与狗相提并论，并且可以训练它们牵绳散步和叼回东西。

【信号】 compared to dogs 的特征陈述句。录音用 commonly compared to dogs in their loyalty 直接点出它在忠诚上像狗，这种 compared to 加 loyalty 的明确比较就是承载特征答案的信号句。

【替换】 commonly compared to dogs in their loyalty ↔ They are as loyal as dogs.

对比句改写为 as...as 同级比较

【排除】 B) 偷换概念

They have unusually long tails. 录音说的是 their ears are very large (耳朵很大)，并没说尾巴长，选项把身体部位从耳朵换成尾巴、把 large 换成 long，属凭空捏造的特征。

借用原文：their ears are very large

C) 原词陷阱

They are fond of sleeping in cabinets. 偷了录音 jump on top of doors and high cabinets 里的 cabinets，但原文说的是跳到高橱柜顶上，根本不是睡在橱柜里，是听到原词就想选的原词陷阱。

借用原文：jump on top of doors and high cabinets

D) 过度推断

They know how to please their owners. 录音只说它们好奇、会自己开门开柜 learn how to open doors and cupboards，没说它们懂得讨好主人，选项把会开门过度引申成取悦主人，是无中生有的推断。

借用原文：learn how to open doors and cupboards

21. A) They shake their front paws.

B) They teach them to dive.

C) They shower with them.

D) They shout at them.

【题目】 What do some people do with their Savannah cats?

【翻译】 有些人对他们的热带草原猫做什么？

A) 它们摇动前爪。 B) 它们教它们潜水。 C) 它们和它们一起淋浴。

D) 它们对它们大喊大叫。

【答案】 C (细节题) They shower with them.

【定位】 Many Savannah cats do not fear water and will play with or even dive into water. Some owners even shower with their Savannah cats.

许多萨凡纳猫不怕水，会玩水甚至跳进水里。有些主人甚至会和自家的萨凡纳猫一起洗澡。

【信号】 Some owners even 引出主人的动作。 录音用 Some owners even shower with their Savannah cats，主语 owners 是人、动作是 shower with，又用 even 加重语气表示这很特别，正是题干问的人对猫做的动作答案句。

【替换】 Some owners even shower with their Savannah cats ↔ **They shower with them.**

原句几乎原样保留核心动作

【排除】 A) 张冠李戴

They shake their front paws. 偷了录音结尾 using their front paws, 但那是说猫自己用前爪把水拨出碗, 是猫的动作, 不是主人对猫做的事, 张冠李戴把猫的动作算到了人头上。

借用原文: bat all the water out of the bowl until it is empty, using their front paws

B) 原词陷阱

They teach them to dive. 偷了录音 dive into water 的 dive, 但原文是猫自己跳进水里, 并非主人教猫潜水, 选项凭空加了 teach 这个并不存在的动作。

借用原文: will play with or even dive into water

D)

They shout at them. 的 shout 和录音 shower with their Savannah cats 的 shower 读音相近, 录音说的是和猫一起洗澡 shower, 并没有冲猫喊叫 shout, 是利用近音词制造的听辨陷阱。

借用原文: Some owners even shower with their Savannah cats

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

1 When children start school for the very first time, parents often feel a sense of excitement coupled with a touch of sadness at the end of an era. This is the start of a new adventure for children: playing and interacting with new friends, sharing, taking turns and settling into a new routine. But of course, this is not the start of your child's education which in fact began at birth. Back then, you would have been your child's most influential teachers. During this time at home, your child would have learned more than at any other period in their life. During your child's first year in school, much time will be spent in learning to read and they need to know that this is fun and worthwhile. Your child will naturally copy you, so it is important that you are seen reading and enjoying books, newspapers and magazines rather than just absorbed in screens. Ultimately, an excellent education should be a close partnership between parents and teachers. A child's year splits fairly neatly into thirds: a third at school, a third asleep and a third awake at home or on holiday. Irrespective of the quality of a school, a child's home life is of key importance. It is the determining factor of their academic success. Your child may have started on a new journey but your work is far from finished.

当孩子们第一次开始上学时,家长们往往会感到既兴奋又有些伤感,因为一个时代结束了。这是孩子们新冒险的开始:与新朋友一起玩耍和互动,分享,轮流以及适应新的日常安排。但当然,这并不是孩子教育的开始,事实上教育从出生时就已经开始了。那时候,你是孩子最有影响力的老师。在家里的这段时间,孩子学到的东西比生命中任何其他时期都多。在孩子入学的第一年,大部分时间将用于学习阅读,他们需要知道这是有趣的和值得的。你的孩子会自然地模仿你,所以重要的是让他们看到你在阅读和享受书籍、报纸和杂志,而不是只沉浸在屏幕中。归根结底,优质的教育应该是家长和教师之间的紧密合作。孩子的一年可以相当清晰地分为三部分:三分之一在学校,三分之一在睡觉,三分之一在家中或度假时醒着。无论学校的质量如何,孩子的家庭生活都至关重要。它是决定孩子学业成功的关键因素。你的孩子可能已经开始了新的旅程,但你的工作还远未结束。

22. A) Anxious and depressed.
B) Contented and relieved.
C) Excited but somewhat sad.
D) Proud but a bit nervous.

【题目】 How do parents feel when their children start going to school?

【翻译】 当孩子开始上学时,家长有什么感受?

A) 焦虑和沮丧。 B) 满足和宽慰。 C) 兴奋但有些伤感。 D) 自豪但有点紧张。

【答案】 C (态度观点题) Excited but somewhat sad.

【定位】 When children start school for the very first time, parents often feel a sense of excitement coupled with a touch of sadness at the end of an era.

当孩子第一次开始上学时, 家长往往会感到一阵兴奋, 同时夹杂着一丝对一个阶段结束的伤感。

【信号】 feel 后接情绪 + coupled with 并列两种。答案句直接用 parents often feel a sense of excitement coupled with a touch of sadness, feel 后面把 excitement 和 sadness 两种情绪用 coupled with 拼在一起, 这种『感受动词 feel + 并列两情绪』就是态度题的答案信号。

【替换】 a sense of excitement ↔ **Excited**

名词转形容词同义

a touch of sadness ↔ **somewhat sad**

a touch of = somewhat 程度词同义

【排除】 A) **与原文相反**

Anxious and depressed. (焦虑且沮丧) 是两种负面情绪, 录音说的是 excitement (兴奋) 加一丝 sadness, 主情绪是正面的, A 把感受整体说成消极, 与原文相反。

B) **未提及**

Contented and relieved. (满足且如释重负) 虽是正面, 但录音明确说了还有 a touch of sadness (一丝伤感), B 完全没有伤感这一面, 且 contented/relieved 录音也没说, 属未提及。

D) **偷换概念**

Proud but a bit nervous. 用了和 C 一样的『正面 but 负面』结构来诱人, 但 proud (自豪)、nervous (紧张) 录音都没说, 录音说的是 excitement 和 sadness, D 是借相似句式偷换成原文没出现的情绪词。

23. A) It is becoming parents' biggest concern.
B) It is gaining increasing public attention.
C) It depends on their parents for success.
D) It starts the moment they are born.

【题目】 What does the passage say about children's education?

【翻译】 文章关于儿童教育说了什么？

- A) 它正在成为家长最大的担忧。 B) 它正在获得越来越多的公众关注。
C) 它的成功取决于孩子的父母。 D) 它从孩子出生的那一刻就开始了。

【答案】 D (细节题) It starts the moment they are born.

【定位】 But of course, this is not the start of your child's education which in fact began at birth.

但当然，这并不是你孩子教育的起点，事实上孩子的教育在出生时就已经开始了。

【信号】 转折 But + in fact 强调真意。答案句以 But of course 转折开头，又用 in fact began at birth 强调真正的起点，转折 But 之后加 in fact 这种『纠正前文、点出真相』的语气，正是细节答案句的信号。

【替换】 began at birth ↔ starts the moment they are born

began=starts、at birth=the moment born 同义

【排除】 A) 未提及

It is becoming parents' biggest concern. (正成为家长最大的担忧) 听上去很合常理，但录音从没说教育是家长『最大的担忧』，属录音未提及的内容。

B) 未提及

It is gaining increasing public attention. (正受到越来越多公众关注) 同样是录音没有的信息，录音谈的是教育何时开始、谁是孩子的老师，没谈『公众关注度上升』，属未提及。

C) 原词陷阱

It depends on their parents for success. 借用了录音反复出现的 parents 来诱选，但这题问的是『教育这件事文章怎么说』，答案句讲的是教育始于出生；『靠父母才成功』是后文 25 题层面的内容，安到这题上是答非所问。

借用原文：Back then, you would have been your child's most influential teachers.

24. A) Set a good example for them to follow.
B) Read books and magazines to them.
C) Help them to learn by themselves.
D) Choose the right school for them.

【题目】 What should parents do for the success of their children's education?

【翻译】 为了孩子教育的成功,家长应该做什么?

- A) 为他们树立一个好榜样供其效仿。 B) 给他们读书和杂志。 C) 帮助他们自主学习。
D) 为他们选择合适的学校。

【答案】 **A** (细节题) Set a good example for them to follow.

【定位】 Your child will naturally copy you, so it is important that you are seen reading and enjoying books, newspapers and magazines rather than just absorbed in screens.

你的孩子会自然地模仿你, 所以重要的是要让孩子看到你在读书、享受书报杂志, 而不是只顾盯着屏幕。

【信号】 **it is important that 强调必要做法**。答案句用 it is important that you are seen reading, it is important that 是明确的『家长应该怎么做』的建议信号; 前面 Your child will naturally copy you (孩子会模仿你) 又点出做法的理由, 建议句就是答案句。

【替换】 Your child will naturally copy you ↔ **for them to follow**

copy you = follow 模仿即效仿

you are seen reading and enjoying books ↔ **Set a good example**

做给孩子看 = 树榜样

【排除】 **B) 原词陷阱**

Read books and magazines to them. 盗用了录音里的 reading、books、magazines 等原词, 极易让人听到就选; 但录音说的是家长自己读、让孩子看到 (you are seen reading), 不是『读书给孩子听』, B 把动作的对象偷换了。

借用原文: you are seen reading and enjoying books, newspapers and magazines

C) 未提及

Help them to learn by themselves. (帮孩子自学) 录音从没提到让孩子自学, 录音强调的是家长以身作则、家校合作, C 属未提及。

D) 原词陷阱

Choose the right school for them. 借用了录音多次出现的 school 来诱选, 但录音里 school 谈的是『不管学校好坏, 家庭生活才是关键』, 根本没让家长去『选好学校』, D 把录音没有的做法安了上去。

借用原文: Irrespective of the quality of a school, a child's home life is of key importance.

25. A) Their intelligence.

B) Their home life.

C) The effort they put in learning.

D) The quality of their school.

【题目】 **What does the passage say is the key factor of children's academic success?**

【翻译】 文章说儿童学业成功的关键因素是什么?

- A) 他们的智力。 B) 他们的家庭生活。 C) 他们在学习上投入的努力。
D) 他们学校的质量。

【答案】 **B** (细节题) Their home life.

【定位】 Irrespective of the quality of a school, a child's home life is of key importance. It is the determining factor of their academic success.

无论学校质量如何，孩子的家庭生活都至关重要。它是他们学业成功的决定性因素。

【信号】 **key importance + determining factor 双重强调**。答案句连用 of key importance 和 the determining factor of their academic success 两处强调，并以 Irrespective of the quality of a school (不论学校好坏) 作让步，把『家庭生活』推到决定地位，这种『让步 + 关键/决定性』连用就是答案信号。

【替换】 a child's home life is of key importance ↔ **Their home life**

home life 原意对应

the determining factor of their academic success ↔ **B**

determining factor = key factor

【排除】 A) **未提及**

Their intelligence. (智力) 符合『学习好靠聪明』的常识直觉，最易凭印象选，但录音从头到尾没提 intelligence，属未提及。

C) **未提及**

The effort they put in learning. (学习上付出的努力) 也是『努力决定成绩』的常识项，很诱人，但录音没说努力是决定因素，它强调的是 home life，C 属未提及。

D) **与原文相反**

The quality of their school. 盗用了录音里的 the quality of a school 原词，听到就想选；但录音的原话是 Irrespective of the quality of a school (不论学校质量如何)，是在说学校质量并非决定因素，D 恰好把录音否定的东西当成了答案。

借用原文：Irrespective of the quality of a school, a child's home life is of key importance.

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

33 句真题句逐层精讲

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

A device that weighs less than one kilogram is part of a mission that will allow scientists to deliver fourth generation or 4G mobile coverage to the moon in 2019.

第1段，第1句

本句是典型的主系表结构配合限制性定语从句的句式，这种结构在四六级和考研阅读中极为常见。主句用系动词连接主语和表语，然后在主语或表语中嵌入定语从句进行限定，是科技类、说明类文章的常用句式。第二个定语从句中的 allow sb to do 也是高频考点结构。掌握本句后可以迁移到大量类似句子。

If successful, the tiny device will provide the moon with its first-ever mobile phone network.

第1段，第2句

"If + 条件从句, 主句" 是四六级和考研中非常常见的句式，双宾语结构 (provide sb with sth) 也是高频考点。从句省略虽不算罕见但具有一定代表性，掌握后可应用于多种类似句型

The scientists working on the project opted to build a 4G, rather than a fifth generation or 5G network.

第1段，第8句

现在分词作后置定语修饰主语、不定式作宾语、rather than 表比较均为常见句式，在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现，具有较好的代表性和迁移价值。

This is because fifth generation networks are still in testing and trial phases.

第1段，第9句

涵盖主语、系动词、表语从句、从句内部的主系表结构和定语,成分种类较丰富。特别是 because 从句作表语而非状语这一点,对理解表语从句的边界有训练价值,但整体坑点不算密集。

This means that a 5G network may not yet be stable enough to work on the moon's surface.

第1段，第10句

本句的 "主句 + that 宾语从句" 结构是四六级和考研英语中的高频句式，非常典型。宾语从句内部使用情态动词加系表结构，以及不定式作状语，这些都是常考语法点。句子长度适中，复杂度适中，既不是过于简单的例句，也不是罕见的特殊结构，具有很强的代表性。掌握这类句式后，学生可以快速识别和理解大量类似的真题句子。

Set up a mobile phone network on the moon.

第1题，C

祈使句在四六级和考研真题中偶尔出现，但并非高频句式。本句的"动词短语 + 宾语 + 地点状语"结构本身是常见的基本句型，具有一定的代表性；然而祈使语气的省略主语形式在阅读理解中不如陈述句常见，典型性中等。

Why did scientists choose to set up a 4G network in their mission?

第2题 题干

特殊疑问句在四六级和考研阅读理解中常见,尤其是 "Why" 引导的询问原因的句子。本句的 "choose to do" 结构也是高频搭配,且句子长度和复杂度符合考试真题的典型水平,学习后可迁移到其他类似疑问句。

Crews had the fire under control in about 45 minutes and managed to contain the fire to its point of origin.

第1段，第4句

主语 + 并列谓语的简单句结构在英语中常见，但本句使用的固定搭配和不定式宾语在真题中出现频率中等，具有一定代表性但非高频核心句式。

There were some people inside the building when the fire broke out, but there were no reports of any injuries.

第1段，第5句

并列句配合时间状语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式, but转折连接两个对比信息的模式也是典型的逻辑结构。There be句型虽基础但高频, when引导时间状语从句嵌套在主句中的位置安排也符合真题常见模式, 学习此句的结构模式可迁移到大量类似句子。

Fire investigators have responded to the scene but have not yet determined the cause of the fire.

第1段，第6句

并列谓语结构在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见, but连接的转折并列是典型的英文表达方式, 现在完成时也是常考时态, 句式具有一定代表性, 掌握后可在新闻报道、事实陈述类文本中复用

However, the plan was dropped due to lack of funds.

第1段，第10句

被动语态 + 原因状语的组合在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见，特别是描述客观事实或科研结果时。掌握这种结构对理解学术类文本有较高迁移价值。

It lasted more than six hours.

第3题，A

主谓状的简单句结构常见，但过于基础，不及四六级或考研常考的复杂句式代表性强。

Nobody was in the building when it broke out.

第3题，C

"主句 + when 引导的时间状语从句" 是考试中常见的句式,时间状语从句在真题中频繁出现,学习后可迁移到其他时间从句句型,具有一定的代表性和复用价值。

It had burned for 45 minutes by the time firefighters arrived.

第3题，D

"by the time" 引导时间状语从句配合主句过去完成时,是典型的考试句式,常见于四六级和考研真题中。这种结构用于表达过去的时间先后关系,具有很高的实用性和可迁移性。

Turn the shopping mall into an amusement park.

第4题，C

涵盖谓语、宾语、宾语补足语三种核心成分，turn sth into sth 结构中的宾语补足语需要与状语区分，对基础学习者有一定训练价值，但成分种类不够丰富。

This is after the country's main manufacturer stopped sales due to a potato shortage.

第1段，第2句

本句涵盖了主系表结构、时间状语从句充当表语的特殊用法、原因状语、所有格修饰等多种成分。特别是 after 从句充当表语这一用法较为少见,有一定训练价值,但整体成分种类不算特别丰富,易错点密度中等。

It is worried about unfair competition.

第6题，D

被动语态是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式，"主语 + be + 过去分词 + 介词短语状语"这一结构具有一定的典型性和复用价值。但本句过于简短、缺少从句或并列结构，与真题中常见的复杂长句相比代表性有限，属于中等水平。

I really try, but after about ten minutes, my mind begins to wander and I lose concentration.

第3段，第2句

but连接的并列转折句是四六级和考研阅读中常见的句式，时间状语前置用逗号隔开也是典型用法，具有一定代表性。但句子整体较简短，缺少从句修饰、复杂后置定语等更高频的考试句式特征，迁移价值中等。

But the point is that by writing down what Mr. Brown says, I can follow his line of thinking more easily.

第8段，第3句

主系表加表语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，表语从句内嵌套宾语从句的结构也很常见，且"what"引导名词性从句是必考点，本句具有很强的代表性和复用价值。

It turns out to be an enjoyable way of learning.

第11题，C

It turns out to be 结构在英语中较为常见，尤其在描述结果或评价时经常出现，具有一定的代表性。形式主语的用法也是考试常考点。但本句结构整体偏简单，缺少从句或复杂修饰，作为高频句式的典型性中等偏上。

It's a very famous tourist destination, so there are thousands of visitors every day.

第8段，第2句

"so" 连接因果关系的并列句在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见，there be 结构也是高频句型。掌握此句可迁移到大量类似因果表达场景。

It was sometimes so crowded that it was difficult to walk along the streets, especially through busy markets.

第10段，第2句

"so ... that ..." 结构是四六级和考研英语阅读中的高频句式，用于表达程度与结果的因果关系，非常典型。同时，形式主语 "it" 配合不定式的用法也是考试常见结构。掌握本句后，可直接迁移到大量类似句式的理解中。

There are lots of different dishes to try, and every region has its own special food.

第12段，第2句

并列句 + there be 句型 + 主谓宾结构都是四六级和考研常见基础句式，具有一定代表性，掌握后可迁移到类似句子，但因过于简单，不能代表考试中的中高难度句型。

For instance, around three quarters say that public libraries provide them with the resources they need.

第1段，第2句

主句 + 宾语从句 + 嵌套定语从句的结构在四六级和考研英语阅读中高频出现，双宾语结构 provide sb with sth 也是常考搭配，掌握后可大量复用到类似句型。

And 66% say the closing of their local public library would have a major impact on their community although notably, just 33% say this would have a major impact on them personally or on their family.

第1段，第3句

本句结构在学术文章、调查报告、新闻报道中非常典型：主句陈述调查数据（百分比 + say + 宾语从句），让步状语从句引入对比数据，形成 although 转折。这种 "数据陈述 + 对比转折" 的句式在四六级、考研英语阅读中高频出现，掌握后可大量复用，代表性强

Overall, 53% of Americans, aged 16 and older, have had some interaction with a public library in the past year—either through an in-person visit or using a library website.

第1段，第7句

本句体现了考试常见的简单句扩展模式：主语带定语修饰、宾语带介词短语定语、句末附加时间和方式状语、使用破折号补充说明。这种 "核心主谓宾 + 多层修饰" 的结构在四六级和考研英语阅读中频繁出现，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

Cats are typically known for being very inquisitive and so are the Savannahs.

第1段，第9句

这句话长度不大，却同时覆盖并列、倒装、省略和被动，训练收益较高；对结构和时态练习来说，属于应当优先掌握的典型材料。

Presenting a water bowl to a Savannah may also prove a challenge, as some will promptly begin to bat all the water out of the bowl until it is empty, using their front paws.

第1段，第13句

本句成分丰富且有多个训练价值点：动名词短语作主语、连系动词 "prove" 的补语、原因状语从句、时间状语从句、不定式作宾语、现在分词短语作方式状语。特别是动名词作主语和 "prove" 的用法是常见易错点，适合作为成分划分的练习材料。

But of course, this is not the start of your child's education which in fact began at birth.

第1段，第3句

主系表结构加限制性定语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式。定语从句修饰表语中的名词这一结构模式在学术文本和说明文中频繁出现，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子的分析中，典型性较高。

Back then, you would have been your child's most influential teachers.

第1段，第4句

谓语使用过去将来完成时 (would have been)，这是一个相对复杂的时态，需要理解从过去时点看将来完成的概念。对基础较弱的学习者而言，would、have、been三者的组合及其时间关系较难把握。

Ultimately, an excellent education should be a close partnership between parents and teachers.

第1段，第8句

本句使用 "主语 + 情态动词 should + 系动词 be + 表语" 结构表达观点或建议，这是四六级、考研写作和阅读中非常常见的句式，用于陈述应然状态或价值判断。句首副词作状语、介词短语作后置定语修饰名词，也是高频结构。掌握后可迁移到大量类似表达中，典型性较高。

Your child may have started on a new journey but your work is far from finished.

第1段，第12句

转折并列句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，"may have done" 表推测的完成时用法也很典型；掌握本句的分析方法可直接迁移到大量类似并列结构和情态 + 完成式组合的句子。

It starts the moment they are born.

第23题，D

主句 + 时间状语从句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中极为常见，且 "the moment" 作为时间连接词的用法也是高频考点；"be born" 的被动表达是基础且典型的用法；学习者掌握本句结构后，可直接迁移到大量类似句式（如 the moment/the instant/as soon as 引导的时间从句）。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本卷出现的 181 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。

network B1

n. 网络

本卷9次 · 真题 30 句

savannah B2

n. 热带稀树草原

本卷9次 · 真题 9 句

mission B1

n. 任务

本卷7次 · 真题 33 句

local A2

adj. 当地的

本卷6次 · 真题 150 句

crowded A2

adj. 拥挤的，挤满人的

本卷5次 · 真题 9 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要，会

本卷4次 · 真题 466 句

generation B2

n. 一代人

本卷4次 · 真题 44 句

mobile B1

adj. 可移动的

本卷4次 · 真题 28 句

lecture B1

n. 讲座

本卷4次·真题 14 句

import B1

v. 进口

本卷4次·真题 13 句

firefighter A2

n. 消防员

本卷4次·真题 12 句

breed B2

v. 繁殖

本卷4次·真题 10 句

mall B1

n. 购物中心

本卷4次·真题 9 句

type A2

n. 类型

本卷3次·真题 97 句

device B1

n. 设备

本卷3次·真题 60 句

wild A2

adj. 野生的

本卷3次·真题 42 句

respond B1

v. 回答, 答复

本卷3次·真题 35 句

scene A2

n. 场景

本卷3次·真题 15 句

domestic B2

adj. 国内的

本卷3次·真题 13 句

less A1

det. 较少的

本卷2次·真题 224 句

product A2

n. 产品

本卷2次·真题 128 句

learning A1

n. 学习

本卷2次·真题 120 句

affect B1

v. 影响

本卷2次·真题 113 句

quality A2

n. 质量

本卷2次·真题 100 句

impact B2

n. 影响

本卷2次·真题 98 句

physical B1

adj. 身体的

本卷2次·真题 98 句

project A2

n. 项目

本卷2次·真题 90 句

community B1

n. 社区

本卷2次·真题 81 句

factor B1

n. 因素

本卷2次·真题 77 句

data B1

n. 数据

本卷2次·真题 73 句

major B1

adj. 主要的

本卷2次·真题 73 句

academic B2

adj. 学术的

本卷2次·真题 69 句

effective B1

adj. 有效的, 起作用的

本卷2次·真题 63 句

due B1

adj. 预期的

本卷2次·真题 62 句

enable B1

v. 使能够

本卷2次·真题 58 句

resource B1

n. 资源

本卷2次·真题 54 句

limit B1

n. 限度

本卷2次·真题 45 句

region B1

n. 地区

本卷2次·真题 45 句

interaction B2

n. 相互作用

本卷2次·真题 40 句

writing A2

n. 写作

本卷2次·真题 40 句

creativity B2

n. 创造力

本卷2次·真题 34 句

characteristic B2

n. 特征

本卷2次·真题 30 句

unusual B1

adj. 不寻常的

本卷2次·真题 30 句

romantic B1

adj. 浪漫的

本卷2次·真题 19 句

honor B2

n. 荣誉

本卷2次·真题 18 句

injury B1

n. (身体) 伤害, 损伤

本卷2次·真题 18 句

concentrate B1

v. 集中注意力

本卷2次·真题 17 句

intend B1

v. 打算, 计划

本卷2次·真题 15 句

decorate B1

v. 装饰

本卷2次·真题 11 句

concentration B2

n. 专注

本卷2次·真题 10 句

kilogram A2

n. 千克, 公斤 (重量单位, 等于1000克)

本卷2次·真题 8 句

origin B2

n. 起源

本卷2次·真题 8 句

benefit B1

n. 好处

本卷1次·真题 169 句

effect A2

n. 影响

本卷1次·真题 156 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

better A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本卷1次·真题 139 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

support A2

v. 支持
本卷1次·真题 118 句

lack B1

v. 缺少
本卷1次·真题 115 句

diet A2

n. 日常饮食
本卷1次·真题 113 句

process B1

n. 过程
本卷1次·真题 108 句

decade B1

n. 十年
本卷1次·真题 99 句

base A2

n. 基础
本卷1次·真题 95 句

opportunity B1

n. 机会
本卷1次·真题 89 句

amount A2

n. 数量
本卷1次·真题 87 句

view A2

n. 观点, 看法
本卷1次·真题 85 句

access B1

n. 进入
本卷1次·真题 83 句

global B2

adj. 全球的
本卷1次·真题 81 句

challenge B1

n. 挑战
本卷1次·真题 80 句

concern B1

v. 涉及
本卷1次·真题 79 句

traditional B1

adj. 传统的
本卷1次·真题 79 句

digital B1

adj. 数字的

本卷1次·真题 75 句

contribute B1

v. 捐献

本卷1次·真题 74 句

later A1

adv. 以后, later

本卷1次·真题 70 句

measure B1

v. 测量

本卷1次·真题 68 句

event A2

n. 事件

本卷1次·真题 66 句

current B1

adj. 现在的

本卷1次·真题 64 句

gain B1

v. 获得;赢得

本卷1次·真题 64 句

positive B1

adj. 积极的

本卷1次·真题 62 句

resident B2

n. 居民

本卷1次·真题 61 句

united B1

adj. 联合的

本卷1次·真题 60 句

engage B2

v. 参与;从事

本卷1次·真题 57 句

medium B1

adj. 中等的

本卷1次·真题 55 句

ensure B2

v. 确保

本卷1次·真题 54 句

determine B2

v. 决定

本卷1次·真题 51 句

contain B1

v. 包含, 含有

本卷1次·真题 50 句

easily A2

adv. 容易地

本卷1次·真题 47 句

replace A2

v. 替换, 更换 (用新的代替旧的)

本卷1次·真题 47 句

conduct B2

v. 组织并实施

本卷1次·真题 45 句

educational B1

adj. 教育的

本卷1次·真题 45 句

deliver B1

v. 递送, 运送 (货物、信件等)

本卷1次·真题 41 句

fund B2

n. 资金

本卷1次·真题 40 句

importance B1

n. 重要性

本卷1次·真题 40 句

majority B2

n. 大多数, 大部分

本卷1次·真题 40 句

thinking A2

n. 思考

本卷1次·真题 40 句

vehicle B1

n. 交通工具

本卷1次·真题 40 句

item A2

n. 项目

本卷1次·真题 39 句

launch B1

v. 推出

本卷1次·真题 39 句

overall B1

adj. 总体的

本卷1次·真题 39 句

snack A2

n. 零食

本卷1次·真题 37 句

user A2

n. 使用者

本卷1次·真题 37 句

interact B2

v. 相互作用

本卷1次·真题 35 句

mostly B1

adv. 主要地

本卷1次·真题 35 句

unique B2

adj. 独特的

本卷1次·真题 35 句

expand B2

v. 扩大;扩展;增长

本卷1次·真题 34 句

manufacturer B2

n. 制造商

本卷1次·真题 34 句

instance B2

n. 例子

本卷1次·真题 33 句

rare B1

adj. 稀有的

本卷1次·真题 33 句

housing B1

n. 住房

本卷1次·真题 30 句

chief B1

n. 首领

本卷1次·真题 29 句

association B2

n. 协会

本卷1次·真题 28 句

regularly A2

adv. 经常地

本卷1次·真题 27 句

increasing B1

adj. 越来越多的

本卷1次·真题 26 句

establish B2

v. 建立, 创立 (组织、机构、关系等)

本卷1次·真题 25 句

yeah A1

intj. 是的

本卷1次·真题 25 句

block A2

n. 街区

本卷1次·真题 24 句

largely B2

adv. 主要地

本卷1次·真题 24 句

possibility B1

n. 可能性

本卷1次·真题 24 句

shortage B2

n. 短缺

本卷1次·真题 24 句

character B1

n. 性格

本卷1次·真题 23 句

guide A2

n. 指南,手册

本卷1次·真题 23 句

routine B1

n. 常规

本卷1次·真题 23 句

ultimately B2

adv. 最终,终归

本卷1次·真题 23 句

gather B1

v. 聚集, 集合

本卷1次·真题 22 句

typically B1

adv. 通常, 一般

本卷1次·真题 22 句

affordable B1

adj. 买得起的

本卷1次·真题 21 句

greatly B1

adv. 非常

本卷1次·真题 20 句

inspire B2

v. 激励

本卷1次·真题 20 句

journey A2

n. 旅行, 旅程

本卷1次·真题 20 句

warming B1

n. 变暖,加温

本卷1次·真题 20 句

amazing A2

adj. 令人惊奇的

本卷1次·真题 19 句

entire B1

adj. 整个的

本卷1次·真题 19 句

narrow B1

adj. 狭窄的

本卷1次·真题 19 句

roughly B1

adv. 大约, 大概

本卷1次·真题 19 句

seriously B1

adv. 严肃地

本卷1次·真题 19 句

worried A2

adj. 担心的

本卷1次·真题 18句

rival B2

n. 竞争对手

本卷1次·真题 17句

settle B1

v. 解决 (争端、问题)

本卷1次·真题 17句

era B2

n. 时代

本卷1次·真题 16句

latest B1

adj. 最新的

本卷1次·真题 16句

stable B1

adj. 稳定的

本卷1次·真题 16句

wander B1

v. 漫步

本卷1次·真题 16句

engine A2

n. 发动机, 引擎

本卷1次·真题 15句

focused B1

adj. 集中注意力的

本卷1次·真题 15句

select B1

v. 选择, 挑选

本卷1次·真题 15句

destination B1

n. 目的地

本卷1次·真题 14句

exciting A2

adj. 令人兴奋的

本卷1次·真题 14句

farming A2

n. 农业; 耕作

本卷1次·真题 14句

naturally B1

adv. 自然地

本卷1次·真题 14句

neighborhood B1

n. 街区

本卷1次·真题 14句

specifically B2

adv. 明确地

本卷1次·真题 14句

crew B1

n. 全体船员

本卷1次·真题 13 句

enjoyable B1

adj. 令人愉快的

本卷1次·真题 13 句

trace B2

v. 追踪, 查找

本卷1次·真题 13 句

commonly B1

adv. 通常, 常常

本卷1次·真题 12 句

flood B1

n. 洪水

本卷1次·真题 12 句

impression B1

n. 印象

本卷1次·真题 12 句

modest B2

adj. 谦虚的, 谦逊的

本卷1次·真题 12 句

ok A1

adj. 可以的

本卷1次·真题 11 句

opt B2

v. 选择

本卷1次·真题 11 句

trial B2

n. 审判, 审讯

本卷1次·真题 11 句

element B1

n. 要素

本卷1次·真题 10 句

fairly B1

adv. 相当

本卷1次·真题 10 句

halt B2

v. 停止

本卷1次·真题 10 句

leisure B1

n. 闲暇

本卷1次·真题 10 句

lunar B2

adj. 月球的

本卷1次·真题 10 句

panic B1

n. 恐慌

本卷1次·真题 10 句

phase B2

n. 阶段

本卷1次·真题 10 句

recruit B2

v. 招募

本卷1次·真题 10 句

spark B1

n. 火花

本卷1次·真题 10 句

testing B1

n. 测试

本卷1次·真题 10 句

adventure B1

n. 冒险经历

本卷1次·真题 9 句

somewhat B2

adv. 有点

本卷1次·真题 9 句

split B1

v. 分开

本卷1次·真题 9 句

authentic B2

adj. 真实的

本卷1次·真题 8 句

brick A2

n. 砖, 砖块

本卷1次·真题 8 句

engagement B2

n. 约定

本卷1次·真题 8 句

harvest B1

n. 收获

本卷1次·真题 8 句

honestly B1

adv. 诚实地

本卷1次·真题 8 句

renovate B2

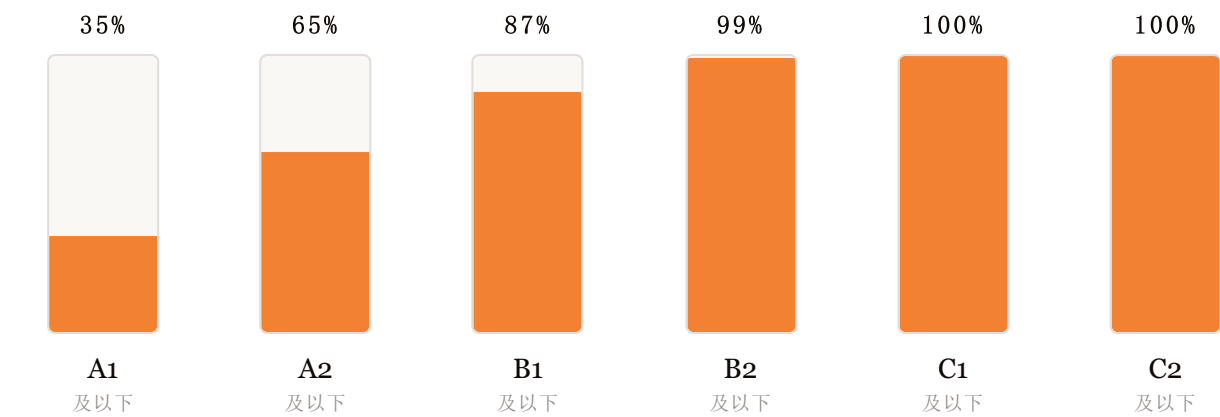
v. 翻新

本卷1次·真题 8 句

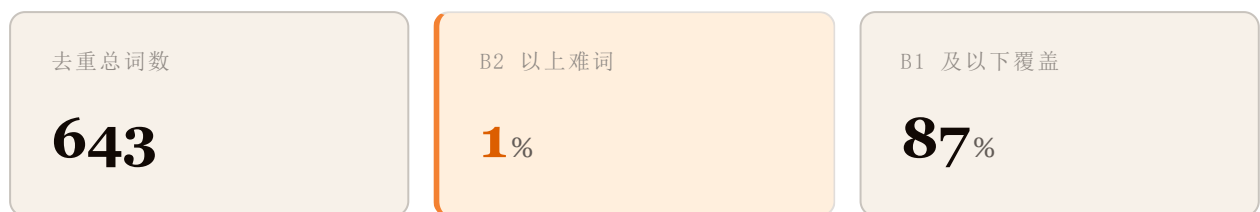
VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

全卷录音原文 643 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全卷录音原文去重后共 **643** 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 4 个·约 1%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率 (CDF) · 数据为全卷录音原文去重词 643 个 · 末柱为 100%



英语四级 2018年12月·第1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12月·第1套 英语四级完形填空（选词填空）·26-35 题答案与解析

BLANKS & ANALYSIS • 选词填空题和解析

选词填空题和解析 · 26-35 题

本页 26-35 题的正确答案词与逐空解析由懒笔记按2018年12月·第1套 英语四级完形填空（选词填空）原卷词库逐空核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：Directions、6 段带空短文（每段之后紧随中文翻译）与 15 词共享词库连续排印；卷面下方逐空紧跟解析——该空词性、原文定位句、正确词与锁定依据，以及同词性被淘汰竞争词的逐个归因。

真题卷第1套(2018-12) • 四级

Part III Section A

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

Millions die early from air pollution each year. Air pollution costs the global economy more than \$5 trillion annually in welfare costs, with the most serious 26 occurring in the developing world.

每年有数百万人因空气污染而过早死亡。空气污染每年给全球经济造成超过5万亿美元的福利成本损失,其中最严重的损害发生在发展中国家。

The figures include a number of costs 27 with air pollution. Lost income alone amounts to \$225 billion a year.

这些数字包括与空气污染相关的多项成本。仅收入损失一项每年就达2250亿美元。

The report includes both indoor and outdoor air pollution. Indoor pollution, which includes 28 like home heating and cooking, has remained 29 over the past several decades despite advances in the area. Levels of outdoor pollution have grown rapidly along with rapid growth in industry and transportation.

该报告涵盖了室内和室外空气污染。室内污染包括家庭取暖和烹饪等来源,尽管该领域取得了进步,但在过去几十年中一直保持不变。室外污染水平随着工业和交通运输的快速增长而迅速上升。

Director of Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation Chris Murray 30 it as an "urgent call to action." "One of the risk factors for premature deaths is the air we breathe, over which individuals have little 31," he said.

健康指标与评估研究所所长Chris Murray将其描述为一个"紧急行动呼吁"。他说:"导致过早死亡的风险因素之一是我们呼吸的空气,而个人对此几乎无法控制。"

The effects of air pollution are worst in the developing world, where in some places lost-labor income 32 nearly 1% of GDP. Around 9 in 10 people in low- and middle-income countries live in places where they 33 experience dangerous levels of outdoor air pollution.

空气污染的影响在发展中国家最为严重,在某些地方,劳动力收入损失几乎相当于GDP的1%。在低收入和中等收入国家,大约十分之九的人生活在经常遭受危险水平室外空气污染的地方。

But the problem is not limited 34 to the developing world. Thousands die prematurely in the U.S. as a result of related illnesses. In many European countries, where diesel(柴油) 35 have become more common in recent years, that number reaches tens of thousands.

但这个问题并不仅限于发展中国家。在美国,数以千计的人因相关疾病而过早死亡。在许多欧洲国家,近年来柴油车辆变得更加普遍,这一数字达到数万人。

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| A) ability | I) exclusively |
| B) associated | J) innovated |
| C) consciously | K) regularly |
| D) constant | L) relates |
| E) control | M) sources |
| F) damage | N) undermine |
| G) described | O) vehicles |
| H) equals | |

26. with the most serious (26) occurring in the developing world.

【答案】 **F) damage** (名词)

【词性槽】 形容词最高级 most serious 后缺中心名词作主语

【依据】 **the most serious damage = 最严重的损害, 紧扣主旨**

代入后 Air pollution costs the global economy more than \$5 trillion annually in welfare costs, with the most serious (26) occurring in the developing world. 读作 "最严重的损害发生在发展中国家", 与全文"发展中国家受影响最大" 主旨完全一致。

27. The figures include a number of costs (27) with air pollution.

【答案】 **B) associated** (形容词)

【词性槽】 名词 costs 后 + 介词 with, 空处是后置定语 (过去分词/形容词)

【依据】 **costs associated with air pollution = 与空气污染相关的成本**

代入后 The figures include a number of costs (27) with air pollution. 读作 "这些数字包含与空气污染有关的一系列成本", associated with 是教科书级固定搭配, 意思与后文 "Lost income alone amounts to \$225 billion a year" 衔接自然。

28. Indoor pollution, which includes __(28)__ like home heating and cooking, has remained __(29)__ over the past several decades despite advances in the area.

【答案】 **M) sources** (名词)

【词性槽】 动词 includes 后 + like 例示结构，需复数名词作宾语

【依据】 **sources of indoor pollution = 室内污染源**

代入后 Indoor pollution, which includes __(28)__ like home heating and cooking 读作 "室内污染包括像家庭供热和烹饪这样的(污染)来源", sources 正好作 home heating/cooking 的上位词，逻辑顺畅。

29. Indoor pollution, which includes __(28)__ like home heating and cooking, has remained __(29)__ over the past several decades despite advances in the area.

【答案】 **D) constant** (形容词)

【词性槽】 系动词 remained 后做表语，需形容词

【依据】 **has remained constant = 一直保持不变，呼应 despite advances**

代入后 has remained __(29)__ over the past several decades despite advances in the area. 读作 "几十年来(室内污染)一直保持不变，尽管该领域有所进步", constant 与 despite 让步逻辑严丝合缝——尽管有进步，污染水平依旧没降。

30. Director of Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation Chris Murray __(30)__ it as an "urgent call to action."

【答案】 **G) described** (动词)

【词性槽】 主语 Chris Murray 后缺谓语，宾语 + as 结构需及物动词过去式

【依据】 **describe sth as sth = 把.....形容为.....，固定句型**

代入后 Chris Murray __(30)__ it as an "urgent call to action." 读作 "Murray 把它形容为一次'紧急的行动号召'", describe...as... 是高频固定句型，且与后面专家直接引语呼应自然。

【竞争词】 J) innovated 搭配不成立——innovate 不接 sth as sth

innovate 意为"创新"，本身多作不及物用，且没有 innovate sth as sth 的句型；语义上也无法说"把报告创新为行动号召"。

31. One of the risk factors for premature deaths is the air we breathe, over which individuals have little __ (31) __

【答案】 **E) control** (名词)

【词性槽】 形容词 little 后 + 介词 over, 需名词作宾语

【依据】 **have control over sth = 对.....拥有掌控, 固定搭配**

代入后 over which individuals have little __ (31) __ 读作 "individuals have little control over the air we breathe = 个人对所呼吸的空气几乎没有控制权", have control over 是高频固定搭配, 与 over which 完美咬合。

【竞争词】 A) ability 搭配不成立——ability 一般跟 to do, 不与 over 搭配

ability 常用 ability to do sth, 而非 ability over sth; 语法搭配上 over which 直接淘汰它。语义上"对空气没有能力"也别扭。

【易错】 最具迷惑性的错误词是 A) —— have little ability 听起来也对, 忽略了 over which。考生若只看 individuals have little __ (31) __ 半句, 很容易把 ability 当答案; 防坑: 回看定语从句首 over which, 搭配 over 的只能是 control。

32. where in some places lost-labor income __ (32) __ nearly 1% of GDP.

【答案】 **H) equals** (动词)

【词性槽】 where 从句的主语 lost-labor income 后缺谓语, 需三单动词

【依据】 **equal 后直接接数量 = "相当于"**

代入后 where in some places lost-labor income __ (32) __ nearly 1% of GDP. 读作 "损失的劳动收入在某些地方相当于近 1% 的 GDP", equal 后直接跟数量宾语是常用搭配, 且与上文 The effects of air pollution are worst in the developing world 主旨贴合。

【竞争词】 L) relates 搭配不成立——relate 后须接 to

relate 表示"与.....有关"时是不及物动词, 必须用 relate to, 不能直接带宾语 nearly 1% of GDP。语法搭配上直接出局。

【易错】 最具迷惑性的错误词是 L) —— relates 三单也合, 但漏了 relate 必须跟 to。lost-labor income __ (32) __ nearly 1% of GDP. 选 L 时主谓一致看似过关; 防坑: 动词候选先问"它能直接带后面这个宾语吗", relate 必跟 to 一刀切。

33. Around 9 in 10 people in low- and middle-income countries live in places where they __(33)__ experience dangerous levels of outdoor air pollution.

【答案】 **K) regularly** (副词)

【词性槽】 情态/实义动词前缺频率/方式状语，主语 they 与谓语 experience 间需副词

【依据】 **regularly experience = 经常经历，符合"9 成人长期暴露"语义**

代入后 where they __(33)__ experience dangerous levels of outdoor air pollution. 读作 "他们经常经历危险级别的户外空气污染"，与前句"9 成人住在....."配合，强调污染的高频/常态性。

【竞争词】 c) consciously 义不对——"有意识地经历污染"反常识

consciously 强调主观意识，但 "经历空气污染" 是被动暴露、不存在"有意识"与否；语义违和。

34. But the problem is not limited __(34)__ to the developing world.

【答案】 **I) exclusively** (副词)

【词性槽】 be 动词与形容词 limited 之间，修饰形容词只能用副词

【依据】 **be limited exclusively to = 仅仅局限于，与转折 But 呼应**

前文 The effects of air pollution are worst in the developing world 说发展中国家最严重，本段以 But the problem is not limited __(34)__ to the developing world. 转折，强调"问题并不"仅仅"局限于发展中国家"，后文随即列举美国、欧洲也死人很多。exclusively 与 limited to 搭配自然，且与 But 的转折逻辑严丝合缝。

【竞争词】 c) consciously 义不对——"有意识地局限"逻辑荒谬

consciously 表示主观有意识，而 limit 一个全球性问题无所谓"有意识地"，语义不通。

k) regularly 义不对——"经常地局限于"不成立

regularly 表频率，而 be limited to 是状态描述，加"经常地"既不合搭配也不合语义。

35. In many European countries, where diesel(柴油) __(35)__ have become more common in recent years, that number reaches tens of thousands.

【答案】 **O) vehicles** (名词)

【词性槽】 形容词 diesel 后 + 复数谓语 have become，空处必是复数名词

【依据】 **diesel vehicles = 柴油车，固定常识搭配**

代入后 where diesel(柴油) __(35)__ have become more common in recent years 变为 "柴油车近年来更普遍"，正好引出后句"过早死亡数达数万"的因果——污染源越多、伤亡越大。

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) **ability** 名词

能力、才能

干扰词 · 未选用

B) **associated** 动词 形容词

associate 的过去式/过去分词; 相关联的、与.....有关的 (常与 with 搭配)

用于第 27 空

C) **consciously** 副词

有意识地、自觉地

干扰词 · 未选用

D) **constant** 形容词 名词

持续不变的、恒定的; 常数

用于第 29 空

E) **control** 名词 动词

控制 (权)、掌控

用于第 31 空

F) **damage** 名词 动词

损害、损失

用于第 26 空

G) **described** 动词

describe 的过去式/过去分词; 描述、形容 (常见 describe sth as...)

用于第 30 空

H) **equals** 动词 名词

等于、相当于; 同等的人/物

用于第 32 空

I) **exclusively** 副词

仅仅地、专门地、排他地

用于第 34 空

J) **innovated** 动词

innovate 的过去式/过去分词; 创新

干扰词 · 未选用

K) **regularly** 副词

经常地、有规律地

用于第 33 空

L) **relates** 动词

relate 的三单形式; 涉及、与.....有关 (常见 relate to)

干扰词 · 未选用

M) **sources** 名词 动词

来源、源头 (复数)

用于第 28 空

N) **undermine** 动词

削弱、破坏 (根基)

干扰词 · 未选用

0) **vehicles** 名词

车辆 (复数)

用于第 35 空

全文主旨

空气污染每年给全球经济造成数万亿损失，发展中国家最严重

全文围绕空气污染对全球经济与健康的代价展开：开篇即定调 Millions die early from air pollution each year. Air pollution costs the global economy more than \$5 trillion annually in welfare costs, with the most serious __(26)__ occurring in the developing world., 后续依次铺陈室内外污染来源、专家警示、发展中国家与发达国家的具体表现。读懂这条主线，后面每个空的词义匹配都有了“工作台”。

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) **ability** 名词且配 little 也通，但与 over 不搭

它最像 31 空 individuals have little __(31)__ 的答案——名词、且 have little ability 也是常见说法；但前文 over which 直接锁定 control over, ability 没有 over 搭配；识破口令：把定语从句首的介词倒回来看搭配。

C) **consciously** 副词位置都像，但‘有意识地’与上下文反常识

它最像 33 空 they __(33)__ experience dangerous levels of outdoor air pollution. 的答案——位置词性都对，但被动暴露污染谈不上“有意识”；识破口令：副词二选一时，读半句问“主语会有意识做这事吗”。

J) **innovated** 过去式形态像 30 空，但句型搭配不存在

它最像 30 空 Chris Murray __(30)__ it as an "urgent call to action." 的答案——形态(过去式)对得上，但没有 innovate sth as sth 的句型；识破口令：碰到 V sth as sth 立刻锁定 describe/regard/view。

L) **relates** 三单形态像 32 空, 但 relate 须接 to

它最像 32 空 lost-labor income __(32)__ nearly 1% of GDP. 的答案——三单形式对, 主谓也通; 但 relate 表'有关'时必须 relate to, 不能直接带 nearly 1% of GDP; 识破口令: 动词候选先验及物性。

N) **undermine** 义贴近'破坏', 像 26 题的'严重____'

它最像 26 空 with the most serious __(26)__ occurring in the developing world. 的答案——意思"削弱、破坏"与污染主题贴近; 但 undermine 是动词原形, 无法做 "the most serious + 名词" 中的名词, 词性直接淘汰; 识破口令: 最高级后必须填名词, 动词原形先出局。

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。

The figures include a number of costs associated with air pollution.

第2段, 第1句

主谓宾结构配后置定语是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式。这种 "名词 + 过去分词短语" 的后置定语模式经常出现, 掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。但本句整体偏简单, 缺少从句或复杂修饰, 代表性不及那些多层嵌套的典型长难句。

Lost income alone amounts to \$225 billion a year.

第2段, 第2句

覆盖主谓宾基本成分, 主语中含过去分词作定语 ("Lost income") 可训练定语识别, 谓语为动词短语 "amounts to" 可练习固定搭配, 但整体成分单一, 易错点不多。

The report includes both indoor and outdoor air pollution.

第3段, 第1句

简单句的主谓宾结构在四六级和考研真题中较为常见, 但本句过于简单, 缺少真题中常见的修饰成分、插入语或从句嵌套。作为基础句式有一定代表性, 但学习迁移价值中等。

Indoor pollution, which includes sources like home heating and cooking, has remained constant over the past several decades despite advances in the area.

第3段，第2句

主句包含主语（含插入的定语从句）、谓语、表语、时间状语和让步状语，成分种类丰富。非限制性定语从句内部有主谓宾结构，且宾语带有介词短语修饰。全句覆盖了系表结构、定语从句、状语类型等多种成分，适合练习成分识别和划分，尤其是处理插入成分和区分不同状语类型，训练价值较高。

"One of the risk factors for premature deaths is the air we breathe, over which individuals have little control," he said.

第4段，第2句

引述句 + 宾语从句 + 定语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。主系表结构表达定义或判断，限制性与非限制性定语从句同时修饰一个先行词，以及介词 + which 的非限制性定语从句，都是考试中反复出现的典型结构，掌握后可大量复用

The effects of air pollution are worst in the developing world, where in some places lost-labor income equals nearly 1% of GDP.

第5段，第1句

主句 + 非限制性定语从句（用 "where" 引导修饰地点）是考试阅读中高频出现的句式，尤其在说明文和议论文的数据支撑段落中常见。主句的主系表结构搭配最高级形容词（"worst"）也是典型表达。从句用具体数据例证抽象观点的逻辑关系符合学术写作和真题惯例。掌握此句式后，可迁移至大量类似的 "总述 + 补充说明" 结构的句子分析。

Around 9 in 10 people in low- and middle-income countries live in places where they regularly experience dangerous levels of outdoor air pollution.

第5段，第2句

主句加单层限制性定语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。where 引导定语从句修饰地点名词也是常考结构。掌握本句的分析方法可以迁移到大量类似句子中，具有较强的典型性和复用价值。

Thousands die prematurely in the U.S. as a result of related illnesses.

第6段，第2句

主谓结构搭配多重状语（方式、地点、原因）的模式在四六级和考研真题中较为常见，尤其原因状语 "as a result of" 为典型书面表达；但由于本句为简单句、无从句嵌套，结构典型性尚未达到复杂句的代表程度。

本篇出现的 33 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8次 · 真题 38 句

outdoor A2

adj. 户外的，室外的

本篇3次 · 真题 11 句

income B1

n. 收入

本篇2次 · 真题 39 句

effect A2

n. 影响

本篇1次 · 真题 156 句

million A2

num. 一百万

本篇1次 · 真题 119 句

risk A2

n. 风险

本篇1次 · 真题 108 句

decade B1

n. 十年

本篇1次 · 真题 99 句

amount A2

n. 数量

本篇1次 · 真题 87 句

global B2

adj. 全球的

本篇1次 · 真题 81 句

individual B2

adj. 单独的

本篇1次 · 真题 79 句

factor B1

n. 因素

本篇1次 · 真题 77 句

growth B1

n. 增长

本篇1次 · 真题 77 句

cooking A1

n. 烹饪

本篇1次·真题 59 句

economy B1

n. 经济

本篇1次·真题 58 句

damage B1

n. 损害

本篇1次·真题 55 句

source B1

n. 来源

本篇1次·真题 50 句

associate B2

v. 联系

本篇1次·真题 45 句

limit B1

n. 限度

本篇1次·真题 45 句

figure A2

n. 数字

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

despite B1

prep. 尽管

本篇1次·真题 40 句

vehicle B1

n. 交通工具

本篇1次·真题 40 句

occur B1

v. 发生, 出现

本篇1次·真题 36 句

advance B1

v. 前进

本篇1次·真题 31 句

related B1

adj. 相关的

本篇1次·真题 28 句

regularly A2

adv. 经常地

本篇1次·真题 27 句

equal A2

adj. 相等的

本篇1次·真题 23 句

institute B2

n. 学院

本篇1次·真题 21 句

transportation

B1

n. 交通运输（系统）

本篇1次 · 真题 18 句

urgent

B2

adj. 紧急的，急迫的

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

constant

B2

adj. 持续不断的

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

welfare

B2

n. 福利

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

evaluation

B2

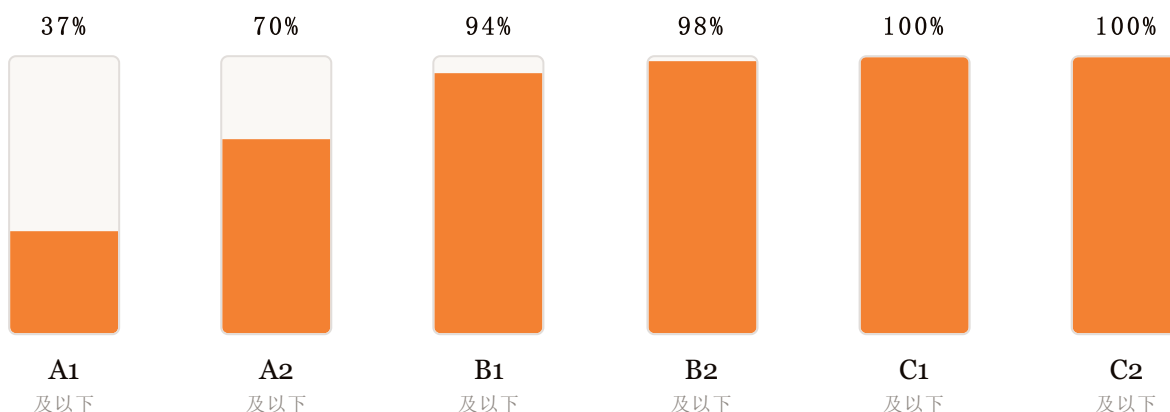
n. 评估

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 99 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

带空短文去重后共 **99** 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 99 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

99

B2 以上难词

2%

B1 及以下覆盖

94%

英语四级 2018年12月·第1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12月·第1套 英语四级长篇阅读（信息匹配） 第1篇·36-45 题答案与解析

STATEMENTS & ANALYSIS • 信息匹配题和解析

信息匹配题和解析·36-45 题

本页 36-45 题的段落匹配答案与逐句解析由懒笔记基于2018年12月·第1套 英语四级长篇阅读（信息匹配）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 11 段字母标号长文（逐段附中文翻译）；之后 10 句陈述逐句排列，每句英文陈述后紧接本句解析——陈述句中译、信息所在段落、锚点强弱、定位句中英对照、陈述句与原文的同义改写对照与易混相邻段辨析。

真题卷第1套(2018-12)·四级

Part III Section B

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

Food-as-Medicine Movement Is Witnessing Progress

A) Several times a month, you can find a doctor in the aisles of Ralph's market in Huntington Beach, California, wearing a white coat and helping people learn about food. On one recent day, this doctor was Daniel Nadeau, wandering the cereal aisle with Allison Scott, giving her some idea on how to feed kids who persistently avoid anything that is healthy. "Have you thought about trying fresh juices in the morning?" he asks her. "The frozen oranges and apples are a little cheaper, and fruits are really good for the brain. Juices are quick and easy to prepare, you can take the frozen fruit out the night before and have it ready the next morning."

每月数次，你可以在加利福尼亚州亨廷顿海滩的Ralph's超市货架间看到一位身穿白大褂的医生，帮助人们了解食物。最近的一天，这位医生是Daniel Nadeau，他和Allison Scott一起在谷物货架区走动，就如何喂养那些一直拒绝任何健康食物的孩子给她提供一些建议。"你有没有想过早上试试鲜榨果汁?"他问她。"冷冻橙子和苹果要便宜一些,而且水果对大脑真的很有好处。果汁既快捷又容易准备,你可以前一天晚上把冷冻水果拿出来,第二天早上就可以用了。"

B) Scott is delighted to get food advice from a physician who is program director of the nearby Mary and Dick Allen Diabetes Center, part of the St. Joseph Hoag Health alliance. The center's 'Shop with Your Doc' program sends doctors to the grocery store to meet with any patients who sign up for the service, plus any other shoppers who happen to be around with questions.

Scott很高兴能从一位医生那里得到食物建议，他是附近Mary and Dick Allen糖尿病中心的项目主任，该中心是St. Joseph Hoag Health联盟的一部分。该中心的"与医生一起购物"项目派医生到杂货店与任何报名参加该服务的患者见面，以及碰巧在附近有问题的其他购物者。

- C) Nadeau notices the pre-made macaroni(通心粉) and cheese boxes in Scott's shopping cart and suggests she switch to whole grain macaroni and real cheese. "So I'd have to make it?" she asks, her enthusiasm fading at the thought of how long that might take, just to have her kids reject it. "I'm not sure they'd eat it. They just won't eat it."

Nadeau注意到Scott购物车里预制的通心粉和奶酪盒，建议她换成全麦通心粉和真正的奶酪。"那我就得自己做了?"她问道，一想到这可能要花多长时间，结果孩子们还会拒绝吃，她的热情就消退了。"我不确定他们会吃。他们就是不会吃。"

- D) Nadeau says sugar and processed foods are big contributors to the rising diabetes rates among children. "In America, over 50 percent of our food is processed food," Nadeau tells her. "And only 5 percent of our food is plant-based food. I think we should try to reverse that." Scott agrees to try more fruit juices for the kids and to make real macaroni and cheese. Score one point for the doctor, zero for diabetes.

Nadeau说，糖和加工食品是儿童糖尿病发病率上升的重要因素。"在美国，我们50%以上的食物是加工食品，"Nadeau告诉她。"而只有5%的食物是植物性食品。我认为我们应该尝试扭转这种情况。"Scott同意给孩子们尝试更多果汁，并制作真正的通心粉和奶酪。医生得一分，糖尿病得零分。

- E) Nadeau is part of a small revolution developing across California. The food-as-medicine movement has been around for decades, but it's making progress as physicians and medical institutions make food a formal part of treatment, rather than relying solely on medications(药物). By prescribing nutritional changes or launching programs such as "Shop with your Doc", they are trying to prevent, limit or even reverse disease by changing what patients eat. "There's no question people can take things a long way toward reversing diabetes, reversing high blood pressure, even preventing cancer by food choices," Nadeau says.

Nadeau是正在加利福尼亚州展开的一场小型革命的一部分。食物即药物运动已经存在了几十年，但随着医生和医疗机构将食物作为治疗的正式组成部分，而不是仅仅依赖药物，这一运动正在取得进展。通过开具营养改变处方或启动诸如"与医生一起购物"之类的项目，他们试图通过改变患者的饮食来预防、限制甚至逆转疾病。"毫无疑问，人们可以通过食物选择在很大程度上逆转糖尿病、逆转高血压，甚至预防癌症，"Nadeau说。

- F) In the big picture, says Dr. Richard Afable, CEO and president of ST. Joseph Hoag Health, medical institutions across the state are starting to make a philosophical switch to becoming a health organization, not just a health care organization. That feeling echoes the beliefs of the Therapeutic Food Pantry program at Zuckerberg San Francisco General Hospital, which completed its pilot phase and is about to expand on an ongoing basis to five clinic sites throughout the city. The program will offer patients several bags of food prescribed for their condition, along with intensive training in how to cook it. "We really want to link food and medicine, and not just give away food," says Dr. Rita Nguyen, the hospital's medical director of Healthy Food Initiatives. "We want people to understand what they're eating, how to prepare it, the role food plays in their lives."

从宏观角度来看，ST. Joseph Hoag Health的首席执行官兼总裁Richard Afable博士说，全州的医疗机构正在开始进行理念转变，成为一个健康组织，而不仅仅是一个医疗保健组织。这种感觉与Zuckerberg San Francisco General Hospital的治疗性食物储藏室项目的理念不谋而合，该项目已完成试点阶段，即将在全市五个诊所地点持续扩展。该项目将为患者提供几袋针对其病情开具的食物，以及如何烹饪的强化培训。"我们真的想把食物和医学联系起来，而不仅仅是分发食物，"该医院健康

食品倡议医疗主任Rita Nguyen博士说。"我们希望人们了解他们吃什么，如何准备，以及食物在他们生活中扮演的角色。"

- G) In Southern California, Loma Linda University School of Medicine is offering specialized training for its resident physicians in Lifestyle Medicine — that is a formal specialty in using food to treat disease. Research findings increasingly show the power of food to treat or reverse diseases, but that does not mean that diet alone is always the solution, or that every illness can benefit substantially from dietary changes. Nonetheless, physicians say that they look at the collective data and a clear picture emerges: that the salt, sugar, fat and processed foods in the American diet contribute to the nation's high rates of obesity, diabetes and heart disease. According to the World Health Organization, 80 percent of deaths from heart disease and stroke are caused by high blood pressure, tobacco use, elevated cholesterol and low consumption of fruits and vegetables.

在南加州，Loma Linda大学医学院正在为其住院医师提供生活方式医学的专业培训——这是一门使用食物治疗疾病的正式专科。研究结果越来越多地显示了食物治疗或逆转疾病的力量，但这并不意味着仅靠饮食总是解决方案，或者每种疾病都能从饮食改变中获得实质性益处。尽管如此，医生们表示，他们查看整体数据后会出现一个清晰的画面：美国饮食中的盐、糖、脂肪和加工食品导致了该国的高肥胖率、糖尿病和心脏病发病率。根据世界卫生组织的数据，80%的心脏病和中风死亡是由高血压、烟草使用、胆固醇升高以及水果和蔬菜摄入量低引起的。

- H) "It's a different paradigm(范式) of how to treat disease," says Dr. Brenda Rea, who helps run the family and preventive medicine residency program at Loma Linda University School of Medicine. The lifestyle medicine specialty is designed to train doctors in how to prevent and treat disease, in part, by changing patients' nutritional habits. The medical center and school at Loma Linda also has a food cupboard and kitchen for patients. This way, patients not only learn about which foods to buy, but also how to prepare them at home.

"这是一种治疗疾病的不同范式，"帮助管理Loma Linda大学医学院家庭和预防医学住院医师项目的Brenda Rea博士说。生活方式医学专科旨在培训医生如何部分通过改变患者的营养习惯来预防和治疗疾病。Loma Linda的医疗中心和学校还为患者提供食品储藏室和厨房。这样，患者不仅可以了解购买哪些食物，还可以了解如何在家准备它们。

- I) Many people don't know how to cook, Rea says, and they only know how to heat things up. That means depending on packaged food with high salt and sugar content. So teaching people about which foods are healthy and how to prepare them, she says, can actually transform a patient's life. And beyond that, it might transform the health and lives of that patient's family. "What people eat can be medicine or poison," Rea says. "As a physician, nutrition is one of the most powerful things you can change to reverse the effects of long-term disease."

Rea说，许多人不知道如何烹饪，他们只知道如何加热食物。这意味着依赖高盐高糖的包装食品。因此，她说，教人们了解哪些食物是健康的以及如何准备它们，实际上可以改变患者的生活。而且除此之外，它可能会改变该患者家人的健康和生活。"人们吃的东西可以是药物，也可以是毒药，"Rea说。"作为一名医生，营养是你改变的最有力的事情之一，以逆转长期疾病的影响。"

J) Studies have explored evidence that dietary changes can slow inflammation(炎症), for example, or make the body inhospitable to cancer cells. In general, many lifestyle medicine physicians recommend a plant-based diet — particularly for people with diabetes or other inflammatory conditions.

研究探索了饮食改变可以减缓炎症或使身体不适宜癌细胞生存的证据。总的来说,许多生活方式医学医生推荐植物性饮食——特别是对于糖尿病或其他炎症性疾病患者。

K) "As what happened with tobacco, this will require a cultural shift, but that can happen," says Nguyen. "In the same way physicians used to smoke, and then stopped smoking and were able to talk to patients about it, I think physicians can have a bigger voice in it."

"就像烟草发生的事情一样,这将需要文化转变,但这是可以实现的,"Nguyen说。"就像医生过去吸烟,然后戒烟并能够与患者谈论这件事一样,我认为医生可以在其中发挥更大的声音。"

陈述句与逐句解析

36. More than half of the food Americans eat is factory-produced.

美国人吃的食物中有一半以上是工厂生产的。

【答案】 **D** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 一半以上 + 工厂加工

【定位】 In America, over 50 percent of our food is processed food.

在美国,超过 50% 的食物是加工食品。

【改写】 More than half ↔ **over 50 percent**

一半多 = 50% 以上

the food Americans eat ↔ **In America 与 our food**

美国人吃的 = 在美国 + 我们的食物

factory-produced ↔ **processed food**

工厂生产 = 加工食品

【辨邻】 **G** 段虽然点了 the salt, sugar, fat and processed foods in the American diet, 但只是把 加工食品 列为危害源, 没有给出 More than half 这种比例数字, 因此不是 Q36 的源头段。

the salt, sugar, fat and processed foods in the American diet contribute to the nation's high rates of obesity, diabetes and heart disease

37. There is a special program that assigns doctors to give advice to shoppers in food stores.

有一个特殊项目指派医生在食品商店为购物者提供建议。

【答案】 **B** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 派医生去食品店的特殊项目

【定位】 The center's 'Shop with Your Doc' program sends doctors to the grocery store to meet with any patients who sign up for the service, plus any other shoppers who happen to be around with questions.

该中心的 与你的医生一起购物 项目派遣医生前往杂货店，与任何报名该服务的病人见面，也接待恰好在场提问的其他顾客。

【改写】 a special program ↔ 'Shop with Your Doc' program

泛称 = 具名

assigns doctors to give advice to shoppers in food stores ↔

sends doctors to the grocery store to meet with any patients who sign up for the service

派出医生到食品店见顾客

【辨邻】 **A** A 段虽然写了 a doctor in the aisles of Ralph's market 这一具体场景，却没有用 'Shop with Your Doc' program 这样的项目名介绍 派医生去食品店给顾客出主意 这个 program 本身——它是项目的一次实景，不是项目的定义。

you can find a doctor in the aisles of Ralph's market in Huntington Beach, California, wearing a white coat and helping people learn about food

38. There is growing evidence from research that food helps patients recover from various illnesses.

越来越多的研究证据表明食物有助于患者从各种疾病中康复。

【答案】 **G** 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 研究证据 + 多种疾病

【定位】 Research findings increasingly show the power of food to treat or reverse diseases, but that does not mean that diet alone is always the solution, or that every illness can benefit substantially from dietary changes.

越来越多的研究发现表明食物有治疗或逆转疾病的力量，但这并不意味着仅靠饮食总能解决问题，也不是每种疾病都能从饮食改变中获得显著益处。

【改写】 growing evidence from research ↔ **Research findings increasingly show**

越来越多的研究证据 = 研究越来越多地表明

food helps patients recover from various illnesses ↔

the power of food to treat or reverse diseases

帮助病人康复 = 治疗或逆转疾病

【辨邻】 **J** J 段虽然说 Studies have explored evidence that dietary changes can slow inflammation，但它讲的是 一些研究已探索过 炎症与癌细胞 这两个具体方向 的证据，而陈述句 growing evidence ... various illnesses 强调的是 多种疾病上的总体证据越来越多 这个全局趋势，落点在 G 段。

Studies have explored evidence that dietary changes can slow inflammation, for example, or make the body inhospitable to cancer cells

39. A healthy breakfast can be prepared quickly and easily.

健康的早餐可以快速简便地准备好。

【答案】 **A** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 早餐 + 快速容易

【定位】 Juices are quick and easy to prepare, you can take the frozen fruit out the night before and have it ready the next morning.

果汁既快又容易准备，可以前一晚把冷冻水果拿出来，第二天早上就能直接喝。

【改写】 A healthy breakfast ↔ **fresh juices in the morning 与 fruits are really good for the brain**

健康早餐的具体下位

prepared quickly and easily ↔ **quick and easy to prepare**

副词↔形容词同根改写

【辨邻】 **C** C 段同样涉及 prepare 这一动作，但 her enthusiasm fading at the thought of how long that might take 强调的是 自己做太花时间，与陈述句 quickly and easily 的取向恰好相反，所以不是源头段。

her enthusiasm fading at the thought of how long that might take, just to have her kids reject it

40. Training a patient to prepare healthy food can change their life.

培训患者准备健康食物可以改变他们的生活。

【答案】 **I** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 教做健康饭 + 改变一生

【定位】 So teaching people about which foods are healthy and how to prepare them, she says, can actually transform a patient's life.

所以，她说，教人们哪些食物是健康的、以及如何准备这些食物，实际上可以改变一个病人的人生。

【改写】 Training a patient to prepare healthy food ↔

teaching people about which foods are healthy and how to prepare them

训练做饭 = 教做饭

can change their life ↔ **can actually transform a patient's life**

改变 = 彻底改变

【辨邻】 **H** H 段同样提到 patients not only learn about which foods to buy, but also how to prepare them at home，覆盖了 教做饭 这件事，但没有给出 change their life 这个核心结论，所以不是源头段。

patients not only learn about which foods to buy, but also how to prepare them at home

41. One food-as-medicine program not only prescribes food for treatment but teaches patients how to cook it.

一个食物即药物项目不仅开具食物处方用于治疗,还教患者如何烹饪。

【答案】 **F** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 既开食物方又教做饭

【定位】 The program will offer patients several bags of food prescribed for their condition, along with intensive training in how to cook it.

该项目将向病人提供几袋按病情开具的食物, 并配以如何烹饪这些食物的强化培训。

【改写】 prescribes food for treatment ↔ **bags of food prescribed for their condition**

动词↔过去分词同义

teaches patients how to cook it ↔ **intensive training in how to cook it**

动词↔动名词同义

【辨邻】 **H** H 段只提到 patients not only learn about which foods to buy, but also how to prepare them at home——只覆盖 教做饭, 没有 prescribes food for treatment 这一按病情开食物 的动作, 所以不是源头段。

patients not only learn about which foods to buy, but also how to prepare them at home

I I 段虽然反复说 teaching people about which foods are healthy and how to prepare them, 但没有讲到 按病情开食物 这一动作, 缺一半, 所以不是源头段。

teaching people about which foods are healthy and how to prepare them, she says, can actually transform a patient's life

42. Scott is not keen on cooking food herself, thinking it would simply be a waste of time.

Scott不热衷于自己烹饪食物,认为那纯粹是浪费时间。

【答案】 **C** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 Scott + 不想自己做饭

【定位】 "So I'd have to make it?" she asks, her enthusiasm fading at the thought of how long that might take, just to have her kids reject it.

她问道: 那我得自己做? 想到要花多久才能做好, 孩子又不一定吃, 她的热情一下子消退了。

【改写】 Scott is not keen on cooking food herself ↔ **So I'd have to make it? 与 her enthusiasm fading**
情绪退缩 = 不愿意

thinking it would simply be a waste of time ↔

her enthusiasm fading at the thought of how long that might take, just to have her kids reject it

花很久还白做 = 浪费时间

【辨邻】 D 段虽然出现 Scott, Scott agrees to try more fruit juices for the kids and to make real macaroni and cheese 描写的是她 最终被说服后同意尝试, 与陈述句 not keen on cooking food herself 描述的 当下不愿做 的情绪相反。

Scott agrees to try more fruit juices for the kids and to make real macaroni and cheese

A 段虽然出现 Allison Scott, 但她在场只是 接受 some idea on how to feed kids, 没有 not keen on cooking food herself 这种 不愿自己做 的情绪表达。

wandering the cereal aisle with Allison Scott, giving her some idea on how to feed kids who persistently avoid anything that is healthy

43. Diabetes patients are advised to eat more plant-based food.

建议糖尿病患者多吃植物性食物。

【答案】 J 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 糖尿病患者 + 植物性饮食

【定位】 In general, many lifestyle medicine physicians recommend a plant-based diet — particularly for people with diabetes or other inflammatory conditions.

总体而言, 许多生活方式医学的医生都推荐采用植物性饮食——尤其是对糖尿病或其他炎症性疾病患者。

【改写】 Diabetes patients ↔ people with diabetes

糖尿病患者 = 患糖尿病的人

are advised to eat more plant-based food ↔

many lifestyle medicine physicians recommend a plant-based diet

被动 = 主动

【辨邻】 D 段虽然出现 only 5 percent of our food is plant-based food, 但讲的是 美国整体饮食结构 的比例事实, 没有针对 Diabetes patients 提出建议, 所以不是源头段。

only 5 percent of our food is plant-based food

44. Using food as medicine is no novel idea, but the movement is making headway these days.

把食物用作药物并非新鲜想法,但这一运动如今正在取得进展。

【答案】 E 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 不是新点子 + 正在推进

【定位】 The food-as-medicine movement has been around for decades, but it's making progress as physicians and medical institutions make food a formal part of treatment, rather than relying solely on medications.

食物即药 运动已存在数十年, 但随着医生和医疗机构把食物作为正式的治疗手段而不只靠药物, 它正在取得进展。

【改写】 no novel idea ↔ **has been around for decades**

存在数十年 = 不是新点子

the movement is making headway these days ↔ **it's making progress**

headway = progress

【辨邻】 **K** K 段虽然讲 this will require a cultural shift, but that can happen, 但 will require 是将来需要, 与陈述句 making headway these days 强调的 当下正在推进 时间错位, 所以不是源头段。

As what happened with tobacco, this will require a cultural shift, but that can happen

45. Americans' high rates of various illnesses result from the way they eat.

美国人各种疾病的高发病率源于他们的饮食方式。

【答案】 **G** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 美国人 + 多种高发病 + 饮食方式

【定位】 Nonetheless, physicians say that they look at the collective data and a clear picture emerges: that the salt, sugar, fat and processed foods in the American diet contribute to the nation's high rates of obesity, diabetes and heart disease.

尽管如此, 医生们说, 他们综观汇总数据后会浮现出一幅清晰的图景: 美国人饮食中的盐、糖、脂肪和加工食品, 是这个国家肥胖、糖尿病和心脏病高发的成因之一。

【改写】 Americans' high rates of various illnesses ↔

the nation's high rates of obesity, diabetes and heart disease

高发的多种疾病 = 肥胖糖尿病心脏病高发

result from the way they eat ↔

the salt, sugar, fat and processed foods in the American diet contribute to

由饮食方式造成 = 美国饮食所致

【辨邻】 **D** D 段虽然说 sugar and processed foods are big contributors to the rising diabetes rates among children, 但只覆盖 糖尿病 一种病, 与陈述句 various illnesses 多种疾病 的范围不匹配, 所以不是源头段。

sugar and processed foods are big contributors to the rising diabetes rates among children

PARAGRAPH MAP • 段落主旨图

11 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 用一个真实场景开篇：医生 Daniel Nadeau 在加州 Ralph's market in Huntington Beach 的超市过道里，给顾客 Allison Scott 出主意——给挑食的小孩准备 fresh juices in the morning，并强调 Juices are quick and easy to prepare。

信息指纹 超市里给挑食孩子配早餐果汁

- B 正式介绍那个超市里看到的项目叫 'Shop with Your Doc' program，它由 Mary and Dick Allen Diabetes Center 运作，专门 sends doctors to the grocery store to meet with any patients who sign up for the service。

信息指纹 项目名 Shop with Your Doc

- C 回到超市场景的具体对话：Nadeau 让 Scott 把现成的通心粉芝士盒换成 whole grain macaroni and real cheese，Scott 一听要自己做就泄气，说 I'd have to make it?、I'm not sure they'd eat it. They just won't eat it.

信息指纹 Scott 嫌自己做饭费时怕白做

- D Nadeau 抛出一组数字：In America, over 50 percent of our food is processed food, while only 5 percent of our food is plant-based food, 他主张把这两个比例反过来。

信息指纹 美国饮食 50% 加工食品的数字

- E 把场景拉远：The food-as-medicine movement has been around for decades, but it's making progress, 越来越多的医生与医疗机构 make food a formal part of treatment, rather than relying solely on medications。

信息指纹 运动并非新事但正在推进

- F 介绍 Zuckerberg San Francisco General Hospital 的 Therapeutic Food Pantry program：不只是发食物，而是 offer patients several bags of food prescribed for their condition, along with intensive training in how to cook it.

信息指纹 既开方子又教做饭的食物配给项目

G Loma Linda University School of Medicine 开设 Lifestyle Medicine 专科培训；段尾点出 Research findings increasingly show the power of food to treat or reverse diseases, 并引用 According to the World Health Organization 的数据，把 the salt, sugar, fat and processed foods in the American diet 与 high rates of obesity, diabetes and heart disease 直接挂钩。

信息指纹 研究证据 + WHO 数据双锚

H Dr. Brenda Rea 解释 lifestyle medicine specialty 怎么训练医生 prevent and treat disease, in part, by changing patients' nutritional habits；学校自带 food cupboard and kitchen for patients，让病人学买也学做。

信息指纹 Rea 与 Loma Linda 的厨房食柜

I Rea 进一步说很多人 don't know how to cook，只会加热包装食品；teaching people about which foods are healthy and how to prepare them, she says, can actually transform a patient's life，并能进而影响家人。

信息指纹 教做健康饭可改变病人一生

J 援引研究证据：dietary changes can slow inflammation 或让身体 inhospitable to cancer cells；并明确推荐 many lifestyle medicine physicians recommend a plant-based diet — particularly for people with diabetes or other inflammatory conditions。

信息指纹 给糖尿病人推荐植物性饮食

K 用 As what happened with tobacco, this will require a cultural shift, but that can happen 这个类比收尾，呼吁医生像当年戒烟一样在饮食上发声。

信息指纹 类比戒烟的文化转变

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

13 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。

Nadeau notices the pre-made macaroni(通心粉) and cheese boxes in Scott's shopping cart and suggests she switch to whole grain macaroni and real cheese.

C段，第1句

并列谓语加宾语从句的结构在四六级和考研真题中非常常见,尤其是 suggest、advise、recommend 等动词后接虚拟语气的宾语从句是高频考查句式。掌握本句结构后,可迁移应用到大量类似句型中。

"So I'd have to make it?" she asks, her enthusiasm fading at the thought of how long that might take, just to have her kids reject it.

C段，第2句

直接引语加引述动词是小说对话的常见句式，情态动词 would 表推测的用法在真题中频繁出现，独立主格结构虽不算高频，但也是考研阅读中偶见的典型结构，整体具有中等代表性。

Nonetheless, physicians say that they look at the collective data and a clear picture emerges: that the salt, sugar, fat and processed foods in the American diet contribute to the nation's high rates of obesity, diabetes and heart disease.

G段，第3句

"主句 + 宾语从句 + 同位语从句" 的三层嵌套结构，以及宾语从句内的并列分句，均为四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。同位语从句用冒号引出也是学术写作和新闻报道的常见手法，典型性强。

According to the World Health Organization, 80 percent of deaths from heart disease and stroke are caused by high blood pressure, tobacco use, elevated cholesterol and low consumption of fruits and vegetables.

G段，第4句

这种“来源状语加逗号加被动陈述”的说明文句式很常见，“be caused by”也是高频结构。掌握后可迁移到大量科普、社科和考试阅读句子中。

This way, patients not only learn about which foods to buy, but also how to prepare them at home.

H段，第4句

"not only ... but also" 连接并列成分是考试常见句式，且疑问词加不定式短语（"which foods to buy" 和 "how to prepare them"）作宾语也是典型用法，这类结构在四六级和考研真题中频繁出现，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

Many people don't know how to cook, Rea says, and they only know how to heat things up.

I段，第1句

并列复合句加插入语的结构在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见，“how to”不定式作宾语也是高频考点，具有一定代表性，但本句结构较简单，缺少从句嵌套等更典型的难点。

Studies have explored evidence that dietary changes can slow inflammation(炎症), for example, or make the body inhospitable to cancer cells.

J段，第1句

本句主干不算难到无从下手，但包含现在完成时、情态结构、名词后内容说明、并列动作和宾语补足语，覆盖面很实用。对于结构和时态联动训练，这是一句值得优先练习的材料。

"In the same way physicians used to smoke, and then stopped smoking and were able to talk to patients about it, I think physicians can have a bigger voice in it."

K段，第2句

主句加前置状语从句的结构在考试阅读中较为常见，状语从句中并列谓语的使用也是典型句式。类比论证的表达方式（In the same way）和宾语从句省略that的现象都是高频考点，具有较好的迁移价值。

More than half of the food Americans eat is factory-produced.

第36题题干

“名词 + 后置限定成分 + 系表结构”是阅读里非常常见的句型。掌握这种识别方法后，处理很多类似长主语句子都会更顺手。

One food-as-medicine program not only prescribes food for treatment but teaches patients how to cook it.

第41题题干

“not only ... but ...”并列结构和动词后接“how to do”这两种形式都很常见，迁移性强。掌握这种读法后，对考试中的说明类句子很有帮助。

Scott is not keen on cooking food herself, thinking it would simply be a waste of time.

第42题 题干

这句主干不算难，但包含几个很值得练的基础关口：限定谓语识别、非谓语附着、以及 "would be" 的时间视角判断。对结构和时态的综合训练都有较好价值。

Diabetes patients are advised to eat more plant-based food.

第43题 题干

“人或事物 + 被动谓语 + 不定式”是考试和教材里都很常见的结构，如表示建议、要求、允许等。掌握这种句式后，迁移到大量相似句子都很有帮助。

Americans' high rates of various illnesses result from the way they eat.

第45题 题干

“主句 + 介词短语 + 名词后置限定成分”是阅读中很常见的结构，尤其容易出现在说明原因、方式、来源的句子中。掌握后可迁移到大量同类句。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 82 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。

physician B2

n. 医生

本篇8次 · 真题 18 句

diabetes B2

n. 糖尿病

本篇7次 · 真题 26 句

reverse B2

v. 颠倒

本篇6次 · 真题 24 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要，会

本篇3次 · 真题 466 句

diet A2

n. 日常饮食

本篇3次·真题 113 句

rate A2

n. 速度

本篇3次·真题 78 句

organization B1

n. 组织

本篇3次·真题 76 句

lifestyle B1

n. 生活方式

本篇3次·真题 29 句

movement B1

n. 移动

本篇3次·真题 28 句

processed B1

adj. 经过加工的

本篇3次·真题 11 句

prescribe B2

v. 开 (药)

本篇3次·真题 8 句

pressure B1

n. 心理压力

本篇2次·真题 63 句

evidence B1

n. 证据

本篇2次·真题 52 句

various B1

adj. 各种各样的

本篇2次·真题 52 句

institution B2

n. 机构

本篇2次·真题 22 句

formal B1

adj. 正式的

本篇2次·真题 21 句

tobacco B1

n. 烟草

本篇2次·真题 18 句

transform B2

v. 使彻底改变;使转变

本篇2次·真题 18 句

switch A2

v. 转换

本篇2次·真题 16 句

frozen A2

adj. 冷冻的

本篇2次·真题 13 句

dietary B2

adj. 饮食的

本篇2次·真题12句

nutritional B2

adj. 营养的

本篇2次·真题10句

aisle B2

n. (建筑物内的) 过道, 通道

本篇2次·真题9句

shopper A2

n. 购物者

本篇2次·真题9句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本篇1次·真题174句

benefit B1

n. 好处

本篇1次·真题169句

effect A2

n. 影响

本篇1次·真题156句

actually A2

adv. 实际上, 事实上 (用于纠正或补充信息)

本篇1次·真题148句

design B1

n. 设计

本篇1次·真题132句

decade B1

n. 十年

本篇1次·真题99句

finding B2

n. 调查结果

本篇1次·真题99句

simply B1

adv. 仅仅, 只不过

本篇1次·真题90句

sign A1

n. 标志

本篇1次·真题78句

contribute B1

v. 捐献

本篇1次·真题74句

data B1

n. 数据

本篇1次·真题73句

resident B2

n. 居民

本篇1次·真题61句

power A2

n. 权力

本篇1次·真题 59 句

obesity B2

n. 肥胖 (症)

本篇1次·真题 57 句

increasingly B2

adv. 越来越;日益;不断增加地

本篇1次·真题 53 句

link A2

n. 联系

本篇1次·真题 52 句

nation B1

n. 国家

本篇1次·真题 51 句

shift B1

v. 移动

本篇1次·真题 49 句

easily A2

adv. 容易地

本篇1次·真题 47 句

limit B1

n. 限度

本篇1次·真题 45 句

consumption B2

n. 消费

本篇1次·真题 44 句

belief B1

n. 相信

本篇1次·真题 41 句

explore B1

v. 探索

本篇1次·真题 40 句

launch B1

v. 推出

本篇1次·真题 39 句

particularly B2

adv. 尤其, 特别 (强调某事物)

本篇1次·真题 39 句

quickly A2

adv. 快速地

本篇1次·真题 38 句

solution B1

n. 解决办法

本篇1次·真题 38 句

site A2

n. 地点

本篇1次·真题 37 句

rely B1

v. 依赖;依靠

本篇1次·真题 36 句

expand B2

v. 扩大;扩展;增长

本篇1次·真题 34 句

recommend B1

v. 推荐

本篇1次·真题 34 句

cultural B1

adj. 文化的

本篇1次·真题 30 句

powerful B1

adj. 强大的

本篇1次·真题 30 句

grain B1

n. 谷物;粮食

本篇1次·真题 29 句

growing A2

adj. 增长的

本篇1次·真题 29 句

content B1

n. 内容

本篇1次·真题 25 句

cell B1

n. 细胞

本篇1次·真题 23 句

basis B2

n. 基础;根据

本篇1次·真题 21 句

nutrition B2

n. 营养

本篇1次·真题 21 句

assign B1

v. 分配 (任务、工作)

本篇1次·真题 20 句

grocery B1

n. 食品杂货

本篇1次·真题 19 句

initiative B2

n. 主动性

本篇1次·真题 19 句

novel B1

n. 小说

本篇1次·真题 19 句

emerge B2

v. 出现;浮现

本篇1次·真题 18 句

wander

B1

v. 漫步

本篇1次·真题 16 句

keen

B2

adj. 热衷的

本篇1次·真题 13 句

plus

A2

prep. 加, 加上

本篇1次·真题 13 句

recover

B1

v. 恢复健康

本篇1次·真题 13 句

witness

B2

n. 目击者

本篇1次·真题 13 句

ongoing

B2

adj. 持续进行的

本篇1次·真题 12 句

smoking

A2

n. 吸烟, 抽烟

本篇1次·真题 12 句

cholesterol

B2

n. 胆固醇

本篇1次·真题 11 句

cereal

B1

n. 谷物 (早餐)

本篇1次·真题 10 句

phase

B2

n. 阶段

本篇1次·真题 10 句

reject

B2

v. 拒绝接受

本篇1次·真题 10 句

fade

B1

v. 逐渐消失

本篇1次·真题 9 句

revolution

B2

n. 革命

本篇1次·真题 9 句

stroke

B1

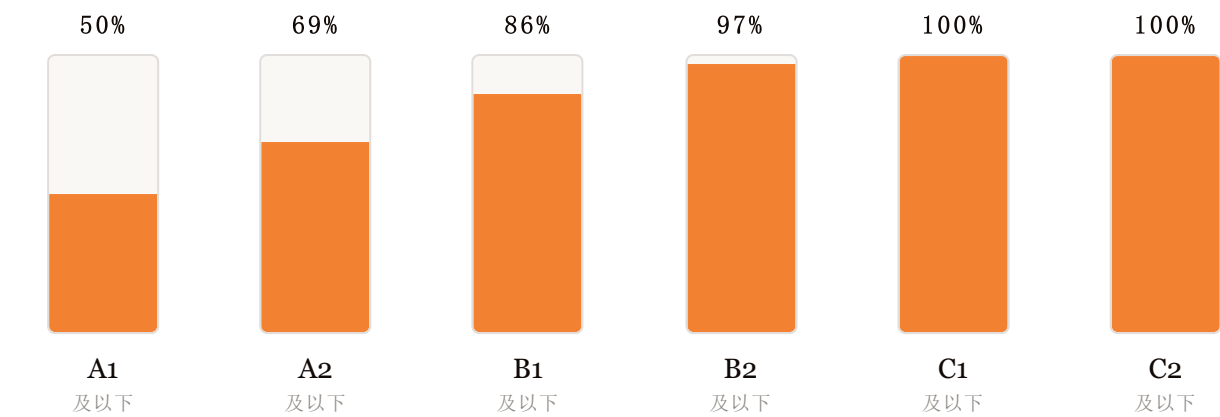
n. 中风

本篇1次·真题 8 句

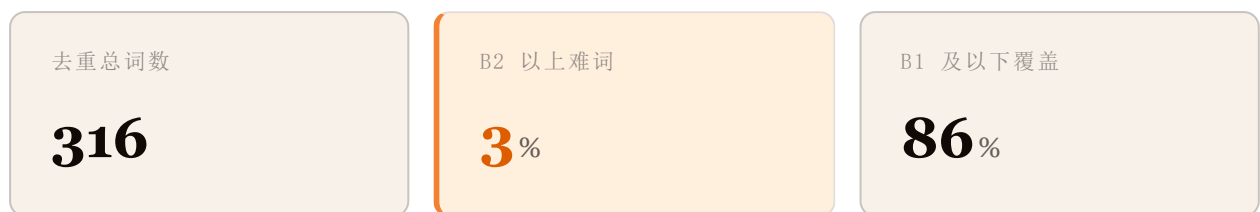
VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

全文 316 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 316 个单词, 按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比 (CDF), 最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上 (C1/C2) 为高阶词, 本篇共 10 个·约 3%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率 (CDF) · 数据为全文去重词 316 个 · 末柱为 100%



英语四级 2018年12月·第1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12月·第1套 英语四级阅读理解（四选一） 第1篇·46–50 题 答案与解析

QUESTIONS & ANALYSIS • 阅读理解题和解析

阅读理解题和解析 · 46–50 题

本页 46–50 题的答案与逐题解析由懒笔记基于2018年12月·第1套 英语四级阅读理解（四选一）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 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1套(2018-12) · 四级

Part III Section C (1)

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

Passage One

Questions 46 and 50 are based on the following passage.

P1 California has been facing a drought for many years now, with certain areas even having to pump freshwater hundreds of miles to their distribution system. The problem is growing as the population of the state continues to expand. New research has found deep water reserves under the state which could help solve their drought crisis. Previous drilling of wells could only reach depths of 1,000 feet, but due to new pumping practices, water deeper than this can now be extracted(抽取). The team at Stanford investigated the aquifers(地下蓄水层) below this depth and found that reserves may be triple what was previously thought.

加利福尼亚州多年来一直面临干旱问题，某些地区甚至不得不将淡水抽送数百英里到其供水系统。随着该州人口持续增长，这个问题正在加剧。新的研究发现该州地下有深层水资源储备，可能有助于解决干旱危机。以前钻井只能到达1000英尺的深度，但由于新的抽水技术，现在可以开采更深处的水。Stanford的研究团队调查了这一深度以下的地下蓄水层，发现储量可能是先前认为的三倍。

P2 It is profitable to drill to depths more than 1,000 feet for oil and gas extraction, but only recently in California has it become profitable to pump water from this depth. The aquifers range from 1,000 to 3,000 feet below the ground, which means that pumping will be expensive and there are other concerns. The biggest concern of pumping out water from this deep is the gradual settling down of the

land surface. As the water is pumped out, the vacant space left is compacted by the weight of the earth above.

钻探1000英尺以上深度进行石油和天然气开采是有利可图的,但直到最近在加利福尼亚州从这一深度抽水才变得有利可图。地下蓄水层位于地面以下1000至3000英尺,这意味着抽水费用昂贵,而且还有其他方面的担忧。从这么深的地方抽水最大的担忧是地表的逐渐下沉。随着水被抽出,留下的空隙被上方土地的重量压实。

P3 Even though pumping from these depths is expensive, it is still cheaper than desalinating(脱盐) the ocean water in the largely coastal state. Some desalination plants exist where feasible, but they are costly to run and can need constant repairs. Wells are much more reliable sources of freshwater, and California is hoping that these deep wells may be the answer to their severe water shortage.

尽管从这些深度抽水费用昂贵,但仍然比在这个以海岸线为主的州对海水进行脱盐便宜。一些脱盐厂在可行的地方存在,但运行成本高昂且可能需要持续维修。水井是更可靠的淡水来源,加利福尼亚州希望这些深井可能是解决其严重缺水问题的答案。

P4 One problem with these sources is that the deep water also has a higher level of salt than shallower aquifers. This means that some wells may even need to undergo desalination after extraction, thus increasing the cost. Research from the exhaustive study of groundwater from over 950 drilling logs has just been published. New estimates of the water reserves now go up to 2,700 billion cubic meters of freshwater.

这些水源的一个问题是深层水的含盐量也高于较浅的地下蓄水层。这意味着一些水井在开采后甚至可能需要进行脱盐处理,从而增加了成本。对来自950多个钻探记录的地下水进行详尽研究的成果刚刚发表。对水储备的新估计现在达到2700亿立方米淡水。

题目与逐题解析

46. How could California's drought crisis be solved according to some researchers?

- A) By building more reserves of groundwater.
- B) By drawing water from the depths of the earth.
- C) By developing more advanced drilling devices.
- D) By upgrading its water distribution system.

根据一些研究人员的看法,加利福尼亚州的干旱危机可以如何解决?

- A) 通过建造更多地下水储备。
- B) 通过从地球深处抽取水。
- C) 通过开发更先进的钻探设备。
- D) 通过升级其供水系统。

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 How could California's drought crisis be solved according to some researchers? 是 How 问具体做法、并指明信息来源 according to some researchers, 属于回原文找具体措施的细节题。

【拆句】 主干是 How could California's drought crisis be solved, 被动结构"如何被解决"; according to some researchers 是状语, 只交代信息出处, 不增加难度, 结构平铺直叙, 无陷阱。

【定位】 New research has found deep water reserves under the state which could help solve their drought crisis. Previous drilling of wells could only reach depths of 1,000 feet, but due to new pumping practices, water deeper than this can now be extracted.

新研究发现该州地下存在深层水储备，可能有助于解决其干旱危机。以往打井只能达到1000英尺深，但因为新的抽水技术，比这更深的水如今也能被抽取出来。

【选项】 A) 偷换概念

By building more reserves of groundwater 把原文"发现地下已有的储量"偷换成"建造更多储水设施"，build 与 found (发现) 方向相反。

B) ✓ 正确

deep water reserves under the state ↔ **By drawing water from the depths of the earth**
water deeper than this can now be extracted ↔

By drawing water from the depths of the earth

预判是"从地下更深处抽水来解决干旱"，By drawing water from the depths of the earth 与该预判逐字对应，故锁定。

C) 无中生有

原文仅说 due to new pumping practices，强调"新做法"，并未提到"研发更先进的钻井设备"这一动作，developing more advanced drilling devices 没有出处。

D) 答非所问

原文 certain areas even having to pump freshwater hundreds of miles to their distribution system 只是描述现状，并非"研究者提出的解决办法"；upgrading its water distribution system 偷把背景说成方案。

47. What can be inferred about extracting water from deep aquifers?

- A) It was deemed vital to solving the water problem.
- B) It was not considered worth the expense.
- C) It may not provide quality freshwater.
- D) It is bound to gain support from the local people.

关于从深层含水层抽取水可以推断出什么？

- A) 它被认为对解决水问题至关重要。
- B) 它被认为不值得花费。
- C) 它可能无法提供优质淡水。
- D) 它必定会获得当地民众的支持。

【答案】 B (推断题)

【判型】 What can be inferred about extracting water from deep aquifers? 中 inferred 一词直接亮明：答案不会原话出现，要从原文一步推。

【拆句】 What can be inferred about extracting water from deep aquifers? 主干 What can be inferred 是被动疑问"可以推出什么"，about 引出推断对象。结构清晰，无陷阱。

【定位】 It is profitable to drill to depths more than 1,000 feet for oil and gas extraction, but only recently in California has it become profitable to pump water from this depth.

为石油和天然气开采向 1000 英尺以下钻探是有利可图的，但在加州，从这一深度抽水直到最近才变得有利可图。

【选项】 A) **过度推断**

原文只说深抽水"昂贵但比脱盐便宜"，并未把它定性为 vital（不可或缺）；且 was deemed vital 用过去时表过去判定，与原文"最近才划算"的时间不符。

B) **✓ 正确**

only recently in California has it become profitable to pump water from this depth ↔

It was not considered worth the expense

profitable ↔ **worth the expense**

预判是"以前不划算"，It was not considered worth the expense 把原文 only recently 暗藏的"之前不"翻译为显性否定，故锁定。

C) **答非所问**

may not provide quality freshwater 对应 higher level of salt，描述的是水质而非"是否值得抽"的判断，与第 47 题问的"可推断什么"角度不符。

D) **无中生有**

bound to gain support from the local people 中"民众支持"原文从未出现，整段只谈成本与技术。

48. What is mentioned as a consequence of extracting water from deep underground?

- A) The sinking of land surface.
- B) The harm to the ecosystem.
- C) The damage to aquifers.
- D) The change of the climate.

从地下深处抽取水的后果中提到了什么？

A) 地表下沉。 B) 对生态系统的损害。 C) 对含水层的破坏。 D) 气候的变化。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 What is mentioned as a consequence of extracting water from deep underground?
用 What is mentioned 问原文明说的后果，不要求推断，是细节题。

【拆句】 What is mentioned as a consequence of extracting water from deep underground?
主干 What is mentioned; as a consequence of... 是介词短语做"作为...的后果"的身份说明。结构平直，无陷阱。

【定位】 The biggest concern of pumping out water from this deep is the gradual settling down of the land surface. As the water is pumped out, the vacant space left is compacted by the weight of the earth above.

从这么深抽水最大的担忧是地表逐渐沉降。随着水被抽走，留下的空腔被上方土层的重量压实。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

the gradual settling down of the land surface ↔ **The sinking of land surface**

预判是"地表下沉"，The sinking of land surface 与之精确对应，故锁定。

B) 无中生有

The harm to the ecosystem 在原文找不到对应句，第2段只谈成本与沉降，没有任何关于动植物/生态系统的表述。

C) 偷换概念

原文只说"空腔被上方土层压实"，描述的是地面沉降的机制，并不等于 damage to aquifers (损害含水层本身)。

D) 无中生有

The change of the climate 与原文话题无关，本段只讲沉降这一后果。

49. What does the author say about deep wells?

- A) They run without any need for repairs.
- B) They are entirely free from pollutants.
- C) They are the ultimate solution to droughts.
- D) They provide a steady supply of freshwater.

作者关于深井说了什么？

- A) 它们运行时无需任何维修。
- B) 它们完全不含污染物。
- C) 它们是干旱的终极解决方案。
- D) 它们提供稳定的淡水供应。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 What does the author say about deep wells? 用 What does the author say 问作者对 deep wells 的明文表述，无 imply / infer，按细节题处理。

【拆句】 What does the author say about deep wells? 一般疑问式 What does the author say about..., about 引出评论对象，主谓宾清楚，无陷阱。

【定位】 Wells are much more reliable sources of freshwater, and California is hoping that these deep wells may be the answer to their severe water shortage.

井是更可靠的淡水来源，加州希望这些深井能成为缓解严重缺水的解决之道。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

原文 Some desalination plants exist where feasible, but they are costly to run and can need constant repairs, 说"需要维修"的是脱盐厂, 而非井; They run without any need for repairs 把对象张冠李戴并极端化。

B) 无中生有

原文从未涉及污染物, entirely free from pollutants 无出处; 且 entirely free 是绝对化用词, 常为干扰项标志。

C) 过度推断

原文 California is hoping that these deep wells may be the answer 仅是"加州希望", ultimate solution to droughts 把可能性拔高为"终极方案", 越级。

D) ✓ 正确

Wells are much more reliable sources of freshwater ↔

They provide a steady supply of freshwater

预判是"井能可靠提供淡水", They provide a steady supply of freshwater 与之等值, 故锁定。

50. What may happen when deep aquifers are used as water sources?

- A) People's health may improve with cleaner water.
- B) People's water bills may be lowered considerably.
- C) The cost may go up due to desalination.
- D) They may be exhausted sooner or later.

当深层含水层被用作水源时可能会发生什么?

- A) 人们的健康可能会因更清洁的水而改善。 B) 人们的水费可能会大幅降低。
C) 由于海水淡化,成本可能会上升。 D) 它们可能迟早会枯竭。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 What may happen when deep aquifers are used as water sources? 是 What 直问"会发生什么", 原文应有明文交代, 无 infer/imply, 按细节题处理。

【拆句】 What may happen when deep aquifers are used as water sources? 主句 What may happen; when 引导时间状语从句, 从句用被动 are used as water sources。整体结构平直, 无陷阱。

【定位】 This means that some wells may even need to undergo desalination after extraction, thus increasing the cost.

这意味着有些井在抽水之后甚至还需要脱盐处理, 从而推高成本。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

原文 higher level of salt 反而暗示水质更差, cleaner water 与之相反; 且 health may improve 整段无任何出处。

B) 与原文相反

water bills may be lowered considerably 与 thus increasing the cost 方向相反, 正话反说。

C) ✓ 正确

thus increasing the cost ↔ **The cost may go up**

undergo desalination after extraction ↔ **due to desalination**

预判是"因为还要脱盐, 成本会上升", The cost may go up due to desalination 与之等值, 故锁定。

D) 无中生有

They may be exhausted sooner or later 谈深层蓄水层会被抽光, 原文末段反而给出 2,700 billion cubic meters of freshwater 这样巨大的储量估算, 并未提到枯竭。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

7 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。

California has been facing a drought for many years now, with certain areas even having to pump freshwater hundreds of miles to their distribution system.

第1段, 第1句

现在完成进行时结构在四六级和考研阅读中较常见, with 独立主格也是常考句式。但本句整体结构偏简单, 未涉及从句嵌套等高频复杂句式, 代表性中等偏上。

The team at Stanford investigated the aquifers(地下蓄水层) below this depth and found that reserves may be triple what was previously thought.

第1段, 第5句

并列谓语 + 宾语从句 + 比较从句的组合是四六级和考研真题中常见的科研报道句式, 宾语从句内嵌套比较从句的结构在学术文本和新闻报道中频繁出现, 掌握后可迁移到大量同类句子。

It is profitable to drill to depths more than 1,000 feet for oil and gas extraction, but only recently in California has it become profitable to pump water from this depth.

第2段，第1句

本句覆盖了形式主语、主系表结构、时间状语、地点状语、倒装句等多种成分和句式，且第二分句的倒装是典型易错点（学生容易误判主语位置或漏掉助动词）。通过本句可同时练习形式主语识别、状语定位和倒装还原，训练价值较高。

Even though pumping from these depths is expensive, it is still cheaper than desalinating(脱盐) the ocean water in the largely coastal state.

第3段，第1句

让步状语从句 + 主句 + 比较结构是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式，尤其是 "even though" 引导的让步从句和 "than" 引导的比较结构频繁出现。掌握这种句式可以迁移到大量类似句子的理解中。

Some desalination plants exist where feasible, but they are costly to run and can need constant repairs.

第3段，第2句

本句覆盖了主语、谓语、表语、宾语、状语等多种成分。第一个主句的 "where feasible" 状语从句有省略现象，适合练习状语从句的识别和省略还原；第二个主句有并列谓语 "are...and can need..."，可以练习并列结构的划分；系表结构 "are costly to run" 中 "to run" 作状语修饰表语，是较细致的成分层次。虽无定语从句、同位语等高级结构，但基础成分丰富，有一定练习价值。

What is mentioned as a consequence of extracting water from deep underground?

第48题题干

疑问句配合被动语态在四六级和考研阅读理解题干中高频出现，该结构具有很强的代表性和实用性，掌握后可大量复用于理解考题设问。

They are entirely free from pollutants.

第49题，B

主系表结构在考试中常见，但本句过于简洁，缺少修饰成分或从句嵌套，不具备真题中常考的复杂句式特征，迁移价值一般。

本篇出现的 55 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。

depth

B1

n. 深度

本篇6次·真题 12 句

freshwater

B1

adj. 淡水的

本篇5次·真题 8 句

reserve

B1

v. 预订

本篇4次·真题 20 句

pump

B1

n. 泵

本篇4次·真题 16 句

drought

B2

n. 干旱

本篇4次·真题 12 句

solve

A2

v. 解决（问题、困难）

本篇3次·真题 58 句

source

B1

n. 来源

本篇3次·真题 50 句

system

A2

n. 系统

本篇2次·真题 162 句

concern

B1

v. 涉及

本篇2次·真题 79 句

due

B1

adj. 预期的

本篇2次·真题 62 句

crisis

B2

n. 危机

本篇2次·真题 32 句

profitable

B2

adj. 盈利的，有利可图的

本篇2次·真题 10 句

distribution

B2

n. 分配

本篇2次·真题 9 句

author

A2

n. 作者

本篇1次·真题 244 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

local A2

adj. 当地的

本篇1次 · 真题 150 句

support A2

v. 支持

本篇1次 · 真题 118 句

quality A2

n. 质量

本篇1次 · 真题 100 句

later A1

adv. 以后, later

本篇1次 · 真题 70 句

gain B1

v. 获得;赢得

本篇1次 · 真题 64 句

climate B1

n. 气候

本篇1次 · 真题 60 句

device B1

n. 设备

本篇1次 · 真题 60 句

damage B1

n. 损害

本篇1次 · 真题 55 句

publish B1

v. 出版, 发行 (书籍、杂志等)

本篇1次 · 真题 50 句

recently A2

adv. 最近

本篇1次 · 真题 48 句

exist A2

v. 存在;实际上有

本篇1次 · 真题 46 句

harm B1

n. 伤害

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

range B1

n. 范围

本篇1次 · 真题 41 句

consequence

B2

n. 结果

本篇1次 · 真题 38 句

solution

B1

n. 解决办法

本篇1次 · 真题 38 句

previous

B1

adj. 先前的

本篇1次 · 真题 37 句

expand

B2

v. 扩大;扩展;增长

本篇1次 · 真题 34 句

expense

B1

n. 花费

本篇1次 · 真题 28 句

gas

A2

n. 气体

本篇1次 · 真题 28 句

estimate

B2

v. 估计

本篇1次 · 真题 27 句

thus

B2

adv. 因此, 所以

本篇1次 · 真题 26 句

lower

A2

adj. 较低的;下方的

本篇1次 · 真题 25 句

largely

B2

adv. 主要地

本篇1次 · 真题 24 句

shortage

B2

n. 短缺

本篇1次 · 真题 24 句

entirely

B1

adv. 完全地

本篇1次 · 真题 22 句

investigate

B2

v. 调查

本篇1次 · 真题 21 句

vital

B2

adj. 极其重要的, 必不可少的

本篇1次 · 真题 19 句

advanced

B2

adj. 先进的

本篇1次 · 真题 18 句

severe

B2

adj. 严重的

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

previously B1

adv. 以前，先前（指过去某个时间）

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

costly B2

adj. 昂贵的，代价高的

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

considerably B2

adv. 相当大地

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

constant B2

adj. 持续不断的

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

reliable B1

adj. 可靠的

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

undergo B2

v. 经历，经受（尤指艰难、痛苦或变化的过...）

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

exhausted B1

adj. 精疲力竭的

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

feasible C1

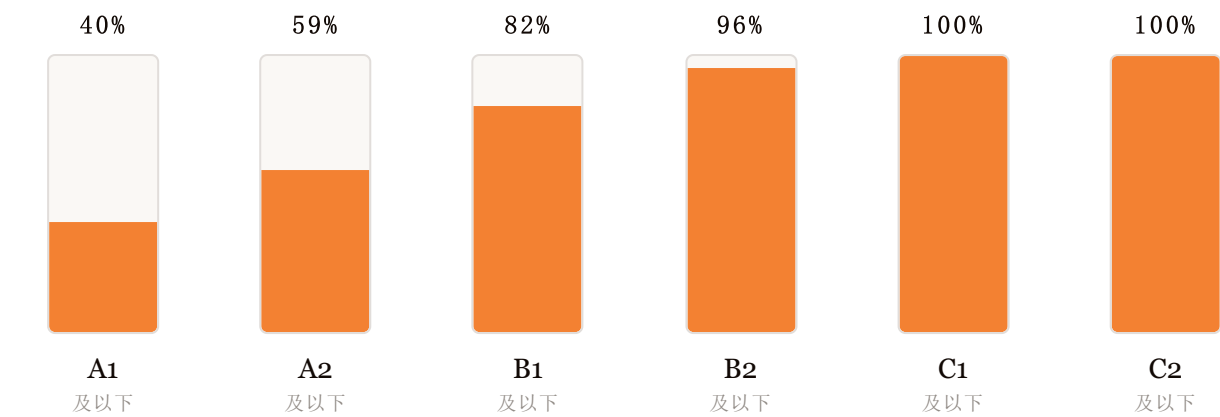
adj. 可行的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

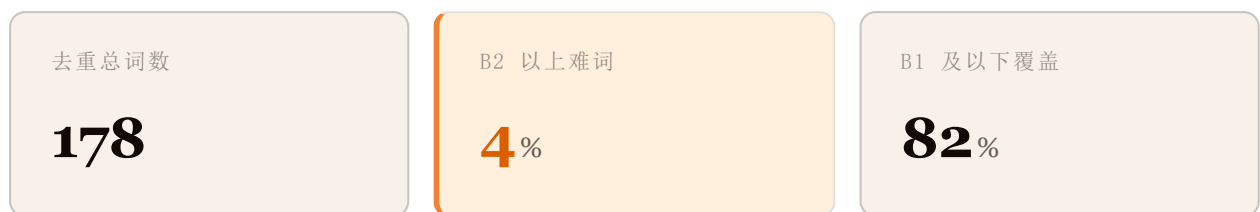
VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 178 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **178** 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 7 个 · 约 4%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率 (CDF) · 数据为全文去重词 178 个 · 末柱为 100%



英语四级 2018年12月·第1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12月·第1套 英语四级阅读理解（四选一） 第2篇·51-55 题 答案与解析

QUESTIONS & ANALYSIS · 阅读理解题和解析

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12月·第1套 英语四级阅读理解（四选一）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 7 段原文（段首标 P1-P7 段号、逐段附中文翻译）；之后 5 道题逐题排列，每题英文题干与选项后紧接本题解析——题干与选项中译、答案、题型判定、题干拆句、定位句中英对照与逐选项对错归因。

真题卷第1套(2018-12) · 四级

Part III Section C (2)

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

Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

P1 The AlphaGo program's victory is an example of how smart computers have become.

AlphaGo程序的胜利是计算机变得多么智能的一个例子。

P2 But can artificial intelligence (AI) machines act ethically, meaning can they be honest and fair?

但是人工智能机器能够按照道德行事吗，也就是说它们能够诚实和公正吗？

P3 One example of AI is driverless cars. They are already on California roads, so it is not too soon to ask whether we can program a machine to act ethically. As driverless cars improve, they will save lives. They will make fewer mistakes than human drivers do. Sometimes, however, they will face a choice between lives. Should the cars be programmed to avoid hitting a child running across the road, even if that will put their passengers at risk? What about making a sudden turn to avoid a dog? What if the only risk is damage to the car itself, not to the passengers?

人工智能的一个例子是无人驾驶汽车。它们已经在加利福尼亚的道路上行驶，所以现在询问我们是否能够给机器编程使其按照道德行事并不为时过早。随着无人驾驶汽车的改进，它们将拯救生命。它们犯的错误将比人类驾驶员少。然而，有时它们会面临生命之间的选择。汽车是否应该被编程为避免撞到横穿马路的儿童，即使这会让乘客面临风险？那么为了避开一只狗而突然转向呢？如果唯一的风险只是汽车本身的损坏而不是乘客的风险呢？

P4 Perhaps there will be lessons to learn from driverless cars, but they are not super-intelligent

beings. Teaching ethics to a machine even more intelligent than we are will be the bigger challenge. 也许我们能从无人驾驶汽车中学到一些教训，但它们不是超级智能生物。向一个比我们更加智能的机器传授道德将是更大的挑战。

P5 About the same time as AlphaGo's triumph, Microsoft's 'chatbot' took a bad turn. The software, named Taylor, was designed to answer messages from people aged 18-24. Taylor was supposed to be able to learn from the messages she received. She was designed to slowly improve her ability to handle conversations, but some people were teaching Taylor racist ideas. When she started saying nice things about Hitler, Microsoft turned her off and deleted her ugliest messages.

大约在AlphaGo取得胜利的同时，微软的聊天机器人出现了问题。这个名为Taylor的软件被设计用来回复18至24岁人群的消息。Taylor应该能够从她收到的消息中学习。她被设计为逐渐提高处理对话的能力，但一些人在教Taylor种族主义思想。当她开始说关于希特勒的好话时，微软关闭了她并删除了她最丑恶的消息。

P6 AlphaGo's victory and Taylor's defeat happened at about the same time. This should be a warning to us. It is one thing to use AI within a game with clear rules and clear goals. It is something very different to use AI in the real world. The unpredictability of the real world may bring to the surface a troubling software problem.

AlphaGo的胜利和Taylor的失败几乎同时发生。这应该对我们是一个警告。在有明确规则和明确目标的游戏中使用人工智能是一回事。在现实世界中使用人工智能则完全是另一回事。现实世界的不可预测性可能会使一个令人不安的软件问题浮出水面。

P7 Eric Schmidt is one of the bosses of Google, which owns AlphaGo. He thinks AI will be positive for humans. He said people will be the winner, whatever the outcome. Advances in AI will make human beings smarter, more able and "just better human beings."

Eric Schmidt是拥有AlphaGo的谷歌公司的老板之一。他认为人工智能对人类将是积极的。他说无论结果如何，人类都将是赢家。人工智能的进步将使人类更聪明、更有能力，并且“成为更好的人类”。

题目与逐题解析

51. What does the author want to show with the example of AlphaGo's victory?

- A) Computers will prevail over human beings.
- B) Computers have unmatched potential.
- C) Computers are man's potential rivals.
- D) Computers can become highly intelligent.

作者想通过AlphaGo获胜的例子说明什么？

- A) 计算机将战胜人类。 B) 计算机具有无与伦比的潜力。 C) 计算机是人类的潜在对手。
- D) 计算机可以变得高度智能。

【答案】 D (例证目的题)

【判型】 题干 What does the author want to show with the example of AlphaGo's victory? 用 want to show with the example 直白点明，是在问「这个例子用来说明什么」。

【拆句】主干是 What does the author want to show ...? with the example of AlphaGo's victory 作方式状语修饰 show。结构平铺直叙，无陷阱。

【定位】The AlphaGo program's victory is an example of how smart computers have become. AlphaGo 程序的胜利是「计算机已变得多么聪明」的一个例子。

【选项】A) 过度推断

原文只说 AlphaGo 之胜是「计算机变聪明」的例子，没有说 Computers will prevail over human beings (计算机将全面战胜人类)。prevail over 是大幅度的胜出，已经从「在某盘棋上赢了」越级推到「在所有方面胜过」。

B) 偷换概念

原文讲的是「现在已经变得多聪明」的既成结果，选项 Computers have unmatched potential 却讲「具有无可匹敌的潜力」——把已实现的能力偷换成了未实现的潜力，且 unmatched 一词过于绝对。

C) 无中生有

原文未把计算机定位为人的 potential rivals (潜在对手)；它只是说计算机变聪明了，并未提及对立或竞争关系。

D) ✓ 正确

how smart computers have become ↔ **Computers can become highly intelligent**

预判要找「电脑已经非常智能」，Computers can become highly intelligent 与之严丝合缝，无加无减，故锁定为答案。

52. What does the author mean by AI machines acting ethically?

- A) They are capable of predicting possible risks.
- B) They weigh the gains and losses before reaching a decision.
- C) They make sensible decisions when facing moral dilemmas.
- D) They sacrifice everything to save human lives.

作者所说的人工智能机器按照伦理行事是什么意思？

- A) 它们能够预测可能的风险。 B) 它们在做出决定前权衡得失。
- C) 它们在面对道德困境时做出明智的决定。 D) 它们牺牲一切来拯救人类生命。

【答案】C (词义句意题)

【判型】题干 What does the author mean by AI machines acting ethically? 用 What does the author mean by 直接索取作者对某说法的定义。

【拆句】主干 What does the author mean by ...? 介词 by 后接动名词短语 AI machines acting ethically 作 by 的宾语，AI machines 是这个动名词的逻辑主语。理解要点：问的不是 AI 机器本身，而是「按伦理行事」这个动作的含义。

【定位】But can artificial intelligence (AI) machines act ethically, meaning can they be honest and fair?

但人工智能机器能不能合乎伦理地行事——也就是说，它们能否做到诚实与公正？

【选项】 A) 偷换概念

原文谈的是道德判断能力，They are capable of predicting possible risks 谈的是预测能力，这是另一个维度。能预测风险并不等于能按伦理做事。

B) 无中生有

原文从未谈及 AI 会 weigh the gains and losses (权衡得失)；伦理决策不等于得失计算，作者强调的是 honest and fair，与功利计算不同。

C) ✓ 正确

can they be honest and fair ↔ They make sensible decisions when facing moral dilemmas

they will face a choice between lives ↔ when facing moral dilemmas

They make sensible decisions when facing moral dilemmas 既扣住 P2 的「诚实与公正」定义，也覆盖 P3 的「保乘客还是保儿童」两难情境，是定义与例证的合成结果。

D) 过度推断

原文 P3 提到的两难是「保乘客还是保儿童」「躲狗还是不躲」，作者反复用 should 与问号呈现两难，并未说 AI 应当 sacrifice everything to save human lives (牺牲一切去救人)；这是把开放问题强行做了极端化的回答。

53. What is said to be the bigger challenge facing humans in the AI age?

- A) How to make super-intelligent AI machines share human feelings.
- B) How to ensure that super-intelligent AI machines act ethically.
- C) How to prevent AI machines doing harm to humans.
- D) How to avoid being over-dependent on AI machines.

在人工智能时代,人类面临的更大挑战是什么?

- A) 如何让超级智能人工智能机器拥有人类情感。
- B) 如何确保超级智能人工智能机器按照伦理行事。
- C) 如何防止人工智能机器对人类造成伤害。
- D) 如何避免过度依赖人工智能机器。

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 题干 What is said to be the bigger challenge facing humans in the AI age? 用 What is said to be 直接索取原文表述，不要求推断。

【拆句】 主干 What is said to be the bigger challenge? 现在分词短语 facing humans in the AI age 作 challenge 的后置定语。要看清 bigger 这一比较级——它暗示原文必有一处对比，定位时按此信号扫描。

【定位】 Teaching ethics to a machine even more intelligent than we are will be the bigger challenge. 教一台比我们更聪明的机器讲伦理，将是更大的挑战。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

原文谈的是「教伦理」，share human feelings 谈的是「分享情感」，原文无任何相关表述；伦理与情感不是同一回事。

B) ✓ 正确

a machine even more intelligent than we are ↔ **super-intelligent AI machines**

Teaching ethics to a machine ↔ **ensure that super-intelligent AI machines act ethically**

How to ensure that super-intelligent AI machines act ethically 既匹配 super-intelligent (比较级所指)，又匹配 act ethically (教伦理的目标)，两个语义点全部落地。

C) 偷换概念

原文 P4 的挑战是「教更聪明的 AI 讲伦理」，是建设性视角；prevent AI machines doing harm to humans 是防御性视角，把「教伦理」偷换成「防止害人」，方向不同。

D) 无中生有

原文未谈论人类是否会 over-dependent on AI machines (过度依赖 AI)；这是关于人类自身行为的议题，与原文谈论 AI 自身的伦理无关。

54. What do we learn about Microsoft's "chatbot" Taylor?

- A) She could not distinguish good from bad.
- B) She could turn herself off when necessary.
- C) She was not made to handle novel situations.
- D) She was good at performing routine tasks.

关于 Microsoft 的聊天机器人 Taylor, 我们了解到什么?

- A) 她无法区分好坏。 B) 她能在必要时关闭自己。 C) 她不是为处理新情况而设计的。
- D) 她擅长执行常规任务。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 题干 What do we learn about Microsoft's "chatbot" Taylor? 索取关于 Taylor 的事实信息，没有 infer/suggest 等推断标记。

【拆句】 主干 What do we learn about ...? about 后接同位结构 Microsoft's "chatbot" Taylor: Taylor 是中心词，前面的 Microsoft's "chatbot" 是修饰语。结构清晰，无陷阱。

【定位】 Taylor was supposed to be able to learn from the messages she received. She was designed to slowly improve her ability to handle conversations, but some people were teaching Taylor racist ideas. When she started saying nice things about Hitler, Microsoft turned her off and deleted her ugliest messages.

Taylor 本应从收到的消息里学习。她被设计为逐步提高处理对话的能力，但有人却教她种族主义观念。当她开始说希特勒的好话时，微软关停了它，并删除了她最不堪入目的消息。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

She was supposed to be able to learn from the messages she received. ↔

She could not distinguish good from bad

some people were teaching Taylor racist ideas ↔ **distinguish good from bad**

设计目的（学一切消息）+ 实际遭遇（被教种族主义）+ 失败表现（赞美希特勒）三件事合起来，唯一能解释的就是 She could not distinguish good from bad——好的坏的她一律照学。

B) 张冠李戴

原文 Microsoft turned her off 明确说是微软关停 Taylor，主语是微软；选项 She could turn herself off 把主语偷换成 Taylor 自己，主体张冠李戴。

C) 与原文相反

原文 She was supposed to be able to learn from the messages she received. 表明 Taylor 设计目的恰恰是学习处理新对话；选项 She was not made to handle novel situations 否定这一设计目的，方向相反。

D) 无中生有

原文没有任何地方说 Taylor was good at performing routine tasks（擅长执行例行任务）；通篇讲的是设计意图与失败结局，没有评价她在「例行任务」上表现如何。

55. What does Eric Schmidt think of artificial intelligence?

- A) It will be far superior to human beings.
- B) It will keep improving as time goes by.
- C) It will prove to be an asset to human beings.
- D) It will be here to stay whatever the outcome.

Eric Schmidt如何看待人工智能？

- A) 它将远远优于人类。
- B) 它将随着时间推移不断改进。
- C) 它将被证明是人类的财富。
- D) 无论结果如何,它都将继续存在。

【答案】 C （细节题）

【判型】 题干 What does Eric Schmidt think of artificial intelligence? 问的是 Eric Schmidt 这个具体人的观点，原文有直接陈述。

【拆句】 主干 What does Eric Schmidt think of artificial intelligence? think of 是固定搭配，意为「对……怎么看」。结构平铺直叙，无陷阱。

【定位】 He thinks AI will be positive for humans. He said people will be the winner, whatever the outcome. Advances in AI will make human beings smarter, more able and "just better human beings."

他认为 AI 对人类是积极的。他说不管结果如何，人都会是赢家。AI 的进步将让人类更聪明、更有能力，并且「就是更好的人类」。

【选项】 A) 过度推断

原文说 AI 会让人 smarter, more able, 主体是「人变得更好」; 选项 It will be far superior to human beings 却说「AI 将远胜人类」, 把 AI 与人摆成对立, 且 far superior 远超原文程度。

B) 无中生有

原文谈的是 AI 对人类的价值, It will keep improving as time goes by 谈的是 AI 自身随时间不断改进——这是 AI 自身演化话题, 原文未触及。

C) ✓ 正确

AI will be positive for humans ↔ **It will prove to be an asset to human beings**
make human beings smarter, more able and "just better human beings." ↔

an asset to human beings

预判要正面 + AI 有益于人, It will prove to be an asset to human beings 既极性正确, 又抽象出「使人受益」的核心, 是 Schmidt 观点的最佳同义压缩。

D) 偷换概念

原文 people will be the winner, whatever the outcome 是「不管结果如何, 人都会是赢家」——主语是人; 选项 It will be here to stay whatever the outcome 把主语换成 AI, 意思变成「不管结果如何 AI 都会留下来」, 主语和论点同时偏。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

4 句真题句逐层精讲

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

They are already on California roads, so it is not too soon to ask whether we can program a machine to act ethically.

第3段, 第2句

因果并列句(so 连接)、形式主语 it + be + adj + to do、whether 引导宾语从句、动词 + 宾语 + 不定式宾补, 这些都是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的典型句式。掌握本句结构后, 学生可直接迁移到大量类似真题句, 实用性强。

Should the cars be programmed to avoid hitting a child running across the road, even if that will put their passengers at risk?

第3段，第6句

疑问句形式、情态动词加被动语态、不定式表目的、让步状语从句，这些都是四六级和考研真题中高频出现的句式。句子讨论的伦理困境话题也是考试作文和阅读的常见主题。该句结构典型、可复用性强，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句型的理解和写作中。

She was good at performing routine tasks.

第54题，D

主系表结构配 "be good at + 动名词" 是常见句式，在四六级阅读中偶有出现，但简单句形式在真题中占比不高，更多见复杂句。本句作为孤立例句典型性一般，但作为该句式的基础示例有一定代表性。

It will be here to stay whatever the outcome.

第55题，D

"whatever" 引导让步状语从句是四六级和考研常考句式，且该从句的省略形式也较为典型。主句 "will be" 加不定式作状语的结构也常见。整体结构具有一定代表性，掌握后可迁移至类似让步从句句式。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 32 个英语四级真题高频词

下列单词既在本篇真题中出现，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。

being

B1

n. 存在

本篇6次 · 真题 29 句

risk

A2

n. 风险

本篇3次 · 真题 108 句

driverless

C1

adj. 无人驾驶的

本篇3次 · 真题 24 句

author

A2

n. 作者

本篇2次 · 真题 244 句

design B1

n. 设计

本篇2次 · 真题 132 句

challenge B1

n. 挑战

本篇2次 · 真题 80 句

potential B2

adj. 潜在的

本篇2次 · 真题 63 句

intelligence B2

n. 智力

本篇2次 · 真题 48 句

software B1

n. 软件 (计算机程序)

本篇2次 · 真题 35 句

outcome B2

n. 结果

本篇2次 · 真题 31 句

artificial B2

adj. 人造的

本篇2次 · 真题 28 句

handle A2

v. 处理

本篇2次 · 真题 28 句

intelligent B1

adj. 聪明的

本篇2次 · 真题 18 句

gain B1

v. 获得;赢得

本篇1次 · 真题 64 句

positive B1

adj. 积极的

本篇1次 · 真题 62 句

damage B1

n. 损害

本篇1次 · 真题 55 句

ensure B2

v. 确保

本篇1次 · 真题 54 句

perform B1

v. 执行

本篇1次 · 真题 52 句

loss B1

n. 丧失

本篇1次 · 真题 46 句

harm B1

n. 伤害

本篇1次 · 真题 44 句

advance B1

v. 前进

本篇1次 · 真题 31 句

highly B1

adv. 非常

本篇1次 · 真题 28 句

warning A2

n. 警告

本篇1次 · 真题 25 句

routine B1

n. 常规

本篇1次 · 真题 23 句

capable B1

adj. 有能力的

本篇1次 · 真题 20 句

novel B1

n. 小说

本篇1次 · 真题 19 句

rival B2

n. 竞争对手

本篇1次 · 真题 17 句

distinguish B2

v. 区分

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

moral B2

adj. 道德的

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

superior B2

adj. 更好的

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

slowly A1

adv. 缓慢地

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

asset B2

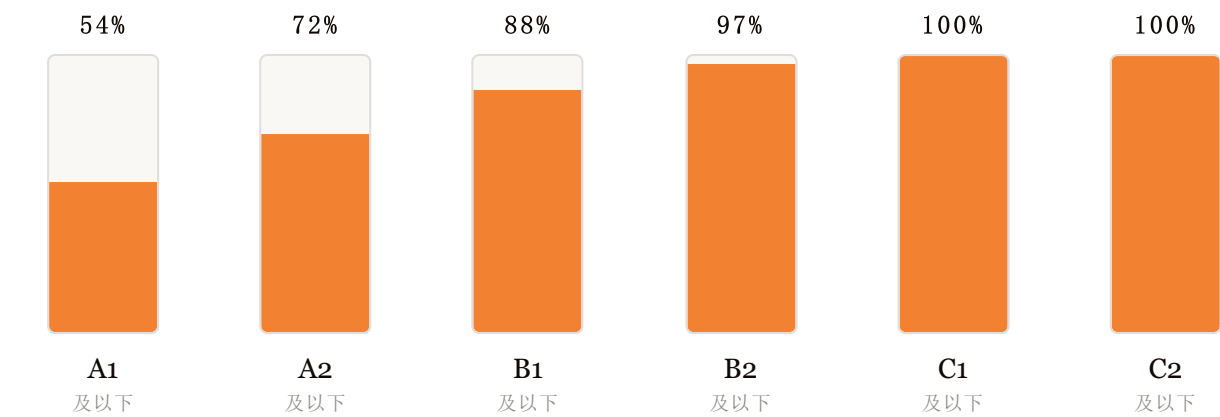
n. 资产

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

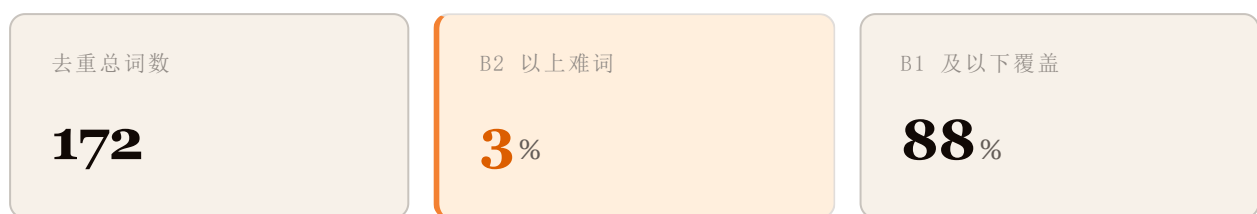
VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

全文 172 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **172** 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 6 个 · 约 3%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率 (CDF) · 数据为全文去重词 172 个 · 末柱为 100%



英语四级 2018年12月·第1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12月·第1套英语四级汉译英（段落翻译）·智能手机普及如何改变中国人的阅读方式 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12月·第1套 英语四级汉译英（段落翻译）原卷题干译审整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：Directions 与一整段中文原文连续排印——整段连排、无段落标记无题号，把它切成一句句翻译单元本身就是解题动作。卷面之后先给整篇参考英译定稿，再按自切句序逐句拆分：定英文主干、降级修饰成分、逐项落实语法点、句内定稿英译，答案直显。

真题卷第1套(2018-12) • 四级

Part IV

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to translate a passage from Chinese into English. You should write your answer on **Answer Sheet 2**.

由于通信网络的快速发展，中国智能手机用户数量近年来以惊人速度增长。这极大地改变了许多人的阅读方式。他们现在经常在手机上看新闻和文章，而不买传统报刊。大量移动应用程序的开发使人们能用手机读小说和其他形式的文学作品。因此，纸质书籍的销售受到了影响。但调查显示，尽管智能手机阅读市场稳步增长，超半数成年人仍喜欢读纸质书。

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。

Thanks to the rapid development of communication networks, the number of smartphone users in China has grown at an astonishing speed in recent years. This has greatly changed the way many people read. They now often read news and articles on their smartphones instead of buying traditional newspapers and magazines. The development of a large number of mobile applications enables people to read novels and other forms of literary works on their mobile phones. As a result, sales of paper books have been affected. However, surveys show that although the smartphone reading market is growing steadily, more than half of the adults still prefer reading paper books.

【衔接】第1句与第2句之间：用 This 承接"用户增长"这件事

第2句开头的 这 指代第1句"用户数量惊人增长"整件事，英文用 This has greatly changed ... 直接承接；不要再重复一遍 The growth of smartphone users，那会让两句之间显得啰嗦。

第2句与第3句之间：用 They 承接"许多人"

第2句末提到 许多人的阅读方式，第3句的 他们 正是这"许多人"，英文用 They 起句承接最自然；不要又写一遍 Many people。

第4句与第5句之间：补 As a result 显出因果

第4句讲"应用程序开发让人们用手机读小说"，第5句讲"纸质书销售受到影响"，中文的 因此 必须在英文里也显化成 As a result, 放句首，否则两句之间的因果链对读者不直观。

第5句与第6句之间：补 However 显出转折

第5句说"纸质书销售受到了影响"，第6句却说"超半数成年人仍喜欢读纸质书"——明显的转折关系。中文原文虽以 但 起头，英文必须把这层转折也写成句首副词 However, 显出来；不要把 but 和 although 同时塞进同一句。

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（非考题号），与卷面中文逐字对应。

【主旨】智能手机普及如何改变中国人的阅读方式

这段讲的是一个客观社会现象：由于通信网络的快速发展，中国智能手机用户数量近年来以惊人速度增长，由此带来阅读方式的变化。语体是新闻/调查类的客观陈述，不是讲一段已经结束的历史，而是描述一个仍在发生、目前依然成立的现状。

【时态】一般现在时

全篇是在介绍"目前的事实与现象"——他们现在经常在智能手机上看新闻和文章、超半数成年人仍喜欢读纸质书都是当下仍成立的状态，所以主时态用一般现在时。只有讲"近年来已经发生并延续到现在的增长"时，才偏离基调改用现在完成时。

【译法】通信网络

通信网络 统一译作 communication networks (用复数, 泛指各类通信网络的整体), 不要译成 communicating network 这种生造搭配。

智能手机用户

智能手机用户 统一译作 smartphone users, smartphone 写成一个词、不拆成 smart phone; 下文再次出现"智能手机"时也只用 smartphone。

传统报刊

传统报刊 统一译作 traditional newspapers and magazines, 把"报刊"拆成报纸 + 杂志两类具体物, 避免笼统译成 traditional press。

移动应用程序

移动应用程序 统一译作 mobile applications (或 mobile apps), 全篇只取其中一种说法, 不要前面 mobile applications、后面又改成 mobile softwares。

纸质书籍

纸质书籍 与 纸质书 在原文中指同一事物, 全篇统一译作 paper books (可数、复数), 不要一会儿 paper books 一会儿 printed book。

1. 由于通信网络的快速发展, 中国智能手机用户数量近年来以惊人速度增长。

【主干】用户数量 + 增长 (主语策略: 原句主语)

中文已经给出明确主语 中国智能手机用户数量, 核心动词是 增长, 所以英文主干就是 the number of smartphone users in China has grown / increased。"由于通信网络的快速发展"是原因状语, 不抢主干。

【降级】原因状语前置 + 时间状语后置

把 由于通信网络的快速发展 降级成原因状语 With the rapid development of communication networks 或 Thanks to the rapid development of..., 放句首; 把 近年来 降级成时间状语 in recent years 放句末。这样整句变成"原因状语 + 主干 + 时间状语"的英文标准结构, 而不是照中文写成 Because... and... 的流水句。

【语法】时态

近年来\+增长 表示"过去几年到现在持续增长"的累积结果, 偏离一般现在时基调, 用现在完成时 has grown / has been growing, 而不是简单过去时 grew。

主谓一致

主语是 the number of smartphone users, 中心词是 the number (单数), 不是 users, 所以谓语用 has 而不是 have。这是主体考生最容易栽的硬坑: 看到 users 就用复数。

介词搭配

"以惊人速度"用介词 at: at an astonishing / amazing speed, 配不定冠词 an; 不要写成 in / with an astonishing speed。

【译文】 Thanks to the rapid development of communication networks, the number of smartphone users in China has grown at an astonishing speed in recent years.

2. 这极大地改变了许多人的阅读方式。

【主干】 This + change + 人们的阅读方式 (主语策略: 原句主语)

中文主语是 这——指代上句"用户数量惊人增长"这件事, 英文用 This 直接承接; 核心动词是 改变; 宾语是 许多人的阅读方式 → the way many people read / many people's reading habits。

【降级】 简单 SVO 句, 无需降级

整句就是"This + 动词 + 宾语 + 程度状语", 结构本就简单, 不需要再降级修饰。把 极大地 处理成副词 greatly / significantly 放在动词前即可。

【语法】 时态

这句讲的是"用户激增带来的结果, 目前依然成立"的现状, 回到全篇基调用一般现在时 changes / is changing; 不用过去时 changed, 否则会让读者以为"改变"已经结束。

主谓一致

主语 This 是单数第三人称, 谓语必须加 -s/-es: changes, 而不是 change。这是主体考生第三人称单数最常漏的地方。

【译文】 This has greatly changed the way many people read.

3. 他们现在经常在智能手机上看新闻和文章, 而不买传统报刊。

【主干】 They + read + news and articles (主语策略: 原句主语)

中文主语 他们 指上文的"许多人", 英文直接 They; 核心动词 看 译作 read (不要用 see / watch, 新闻和文章是"读"不是"看电视"); 宾语 新闻和文章 即 news and articles。后半句 而不买传统报刊 是对比补充, 不进主干。

【降级】 "而不..."用 instead of 降级

把 而不买传统报刊 降级成 instead of buying traditional newspapers and magazines 接在主句后; instead of 后面用动名词 buying, 不要再起一个完整从句。地点状语 在智能手机上 译成 on their smartphones 放句末。

【语法】 时态

现在+经常 表习惯性动作, 回到全篇基调用一般现在时 read, 不要用 are reading (进行时表正在进行, 含义不对)。

单复数

智能手机 此处指"各人自己的手机", 用复数 their smartphones (每人一部, 合起来是复数); news 是不可数名词, 不加 -s、不加冠词; articles 是可数名词、泛指多篇文章, 用复数 articles。

instead of 的搭配

instead of 是介词短语, 后接名词或动名词。这里接动作"买", 所以必须写成 instead of buying, 绝不能写成 instead of buy 或 instead of to buy。

【译文】 They now often read news and articles on their smartphones instead of buying traditional newspapers and magazines.

4. 大量移动应用程序的开发使人们能用手机读小说和其他形式的文学作品。

【主干】 The development ... enables people to read (主语策略：原句主语)

中文核心结构是 开发\+使\+人们能...读...——典型的"使动"句式。英文主干用 The development of ... enables people to read ...: 主语 The development of a large number of mobile applications, 谓语 enables, 宾语 people, 宾补 to read ...。

【降级】 动作名词化作主语

中文"大量移动应用程序的开发"已经是"动作名词化"的现成结构, 直接译成 The development of a large number of mobile applications 当主语即可; 用手机 降级为方式状语 on their phones / mobile phones 放在 read 后面; 其他形式的文学作品 降级为并列宾语 and other forms of literary works。

【语法】 时态

讲"目前的能力/状态", 回到全篇基调用一般现在时 enables, 不要用过去时 enabled。

主谓一致

主语中心词是 The development (单数), 不是 applications, 所以谓语用 enables、加 -s; 这是"of + 复数名词"型主语最爱坑人的地方——看到 applications 就用 enable 是典型陷阱。

单复数与搭配

a large number of 后面接**可数名词复数** mobile applications; 其复数主语整体被 The development of 统辖后中心词回到单数(见上); novels (小说, 可数复数) 和 other forms of literary works (其他形式的文学作品, forms 用复数) 也都各按可数复数处理。

enable 后接不定式

enable sb to do 是固定搭配: enable people to read, to 后面用动词原形 read; 不能写成 enable people read 或 enable people reading。

【译文】 The development of a large number of mobile applications enables people to read novels and other forms of literary works on their mobile phones.

5. 因此, 纸质书籍的销售受到了影响。

【主干】 Sales of paper books are affected (主语策略：原句主语)

中文主语 纸质书籍的销售 → the sales of paper books; 核心是 受到了影响——"受到"明确提示被动, 英文用 be affected。所以主干是 the sales of paper books have been / are affected。

【降级】 因此 = As a result / Therefore

因此 是结果连接词, 译成 As a result, / Therefore, 放句首, 逗号隔开。整句结构简单, 无需进一步降级。

【语法】时态

讲的是"已经被影响并延续到现在", 用现在完成时被动 have been affected 最准; 也可用一般现在时被动 are affected 表"目前处于被影响的状态"。两种都对, 但**不要用一般过去时** were affected, 那暗示影响已经结束。

语态

"销售"是被影响的对象, 本身不主动做"影响"这个动作, 所以必须用被动 be affected; 写成主动 affect 就把主宾搞反了。

主谓一致与单复数

sales (销售额、销量) 习惯用复数形式, 谓语用复数 have / are; paper books 可数复数。

【译文】 As a result, sales of paper books have been affected.

6. 但调查显示, 尽管智能手机阅读市场稳步增长, 超半数成年人仍喜欢读纸质书。

【主干】 Surveys show that ... (主语策略: 原句主语)

句子核心是"调查显示 + 一个内容", 英文典型骨架是 Surveys show that + 宾语从句。主干主语调查 → surveys (用复数泛指各类调查), 谓语 显示 → show, 宾语是后面整个"尽管.....仍喜欢....."的内容 (用 that 引导的宾语从句)。

【降级】 "尽管 A, 仍 B"用 Although 引导让步状语从句

宾语从句内部还有一层 尽管...仍... 的让步关系。把 智能手机阅读市场稳步增长 降级为 Although the smartphone reading market is growing steadily 的让步状语从句, 挂在主句 more than half of the adults still prefer reading paper books 前面, 整体写成 that although ..., more than half of the adults still prefer ...。

【语法】时态

"调查显示""市场增长""仍喜欢"都是"目前依然成立"的现状, 回到全篇基调用一般现在时: show / is growing / prefer; 不要用 showed / grew / preferred。

主谓一致

主语 more than half of the adults, 谓语跟 of 后面的复数名词 adults, 用复数 prefer, 不加 -s; 这与 the number of 句型规则**相反**, 主体考生最容易搞混。more than half of + 复数名词 → 复数谓语; more than half of + 不可数名词 → 单数谓语。

动词搭配

prefer 后既可接动名词 prefer doing, 也可接不定式 prefer to do。本句表"习惯性偏好", 用 prefer reading paper books 最自然; 切忌写成 prefer read。

连词单选

although 与 but 在英文里二选一, 绝不能同句并用。本句句首已经用 although, 从句后的主句直接接 more than half of the adults still prefer ..., **不要再加 but**。

【译文】 However, surveys show that although the smartphone reading market is growing steadily, more than half of the adults still prefer reading paper books.

英语四级 2018年12月·第1套 · 全卷构成

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Part IV	汉译英（段落翻译）	本题