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四级 · 真题卷第2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 studying abroad*. 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) A man was pulled to safety after a building collapse.
B) A beam about ten feet long collapsed to the ground.
C) A rescue worker got trapped in the basement.
D) A deserted 100-year-old building caught fire.
2. A) He suffered a fatal injury in an accident.
B) He once served in a fire department.
C) He was collecting building materials.
D) He moved into his neighbor's old house.

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

3. A) Improve the maths skills of high school teachers.
B) Change British people's negative view of maths.
C) Help British people understand their paychecks.
D) Launch a campaign to promote maths teaching.
4. A) Children take maths courses at an earlier age.
B) The public sees the value of maths in their life.
C) British people know how to do elementary calculations.
D) Primary school teachers understand basic maths concepts.

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

5. A) He owns a fleet of aircraft.
B) He is learning to be a pilot.
C) He regards his royal duties as a burden.
D) He held a part-time job for over 20 years.
6. A) He can demonstrate his superior piloting skills.
B) He can change his focus of attention and relax.
C) He can show his difference from other royalty.
D) He can come into closer contact with his people.
7. A) They enjoyed his company.
B) They liked him in his uniform.
C) They rarely recognised him.
D) They were surprised to see him.

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) They were skilled carpenters themselves.
B) It didn't need much capital to start with.
C) Wood supply was plentiful in Romania.
D) They saw a business opportunity there.
9. A) Provide quality furniture at affordable prices.
B) Attract foreign investment to expand business.
C) Enlarge their company by hiring more workers.
D) Open some more branch companies in Germany.
10. A) They are from her hometown.
B) They are imported from Germany.
C) They all come from Romania.
D) They come from all over the continent.
11. A) All across Europe.
B) Throughout the world.
C) Mostly in Bucharest.
D) In Romania only.

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

12. A) Go to a concert with him and his girlfriend.
B) Try out a new restaurant together in town.
C) Go with him to choose a pearl for Susan.
D) Attend the opening of a local restaurant.
13. A) It is sponsored by local restaurants.
B) It specializes in food advertizing.
C) It is especially popular with the young.
D) It provides information on local events.
14. A) They design a special set of menus for themselves.
B) They treat themselves to various entertainments.
C) They go to eat at different stylish restaurants.
D) They participate in a variety of social events.
15. A) More restaurants will join Restaurant Week.
B) This year's Restaurant Week will start soon.
C) Bigger discounts will be offered this Restaurant Week.
D) More types of food will be served this Restaurant Week.

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) Rewarding them for eating vegetables.
B) Exposing them to vegetables repeatedly.
C) Improving the taste of vegetable dishes for them.
D) Explaining the benefits of eating vegetables to them.
17. A) They were disliked most by children.
B) They were considered most nutritious.
C) They were least used in Belgian cooking.
D) They were essential to children's health.
18. A) Vegetables differ in their nutritional value.
B) Children's eating habits can be changed.
C) Parents watch closely what children eat.
D) Children's choices of food vary greatly.

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

19. A) Space exploration has serious consequences.
B) India has many space exploration programs.
C) There is quite a lot to learn about the moon.
D) A lot of garbage has been left on the moon.
20. A) It is costly to bring back.
B) It is risky to destroy.
C) It is of no use on Earth.
D) It is damaged by radiation.
21. A) Record details of space exploration.
B) Monitor the change of lunar weather.
C) Study the effect of radiation and vacuum on its materials.
D) Explore the possibility of human settlement on the moon.

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

22. A) It is likely to remain a means of business communication.
B) It is likely to be a competitor of various messaging apps.
C) It will gradually be replaced by social media.
D) It will have to be governed by specific rules.
23. A) Save the message in their file.
B) Make a timely response.
C) Examine the information carefully.
D) See if any action needs to be taken.
24. A) It is to be passed on.
B) It is mostly junk.
C) It requires no reply.
D) It causes no concern.
25. A) Make it as short as possible.
B) Use simple and clear language.
C) Adopt an informal style of writing.
D) Avoid using capitals for emphasis.

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.

Have you ever used email to apologize to a colleague? Delivered a 26 to a subordinate(下属) with a voice-mail message? Flown by plane across the country just to deliver important news in person? The various communication options at our fingertips today can be good for 27 and productivity—and at the same time very troublesome. With so many ways to communicate, how should a manager choose the one that's best— 28 when the message to be delivered is bad or unwelcome news for the recipient? We've 29 business communication consultants and etiquette(礼仪) experts to come up with the following guidelines for 30 using the alternative ways of delivering difficult messages.

First of all, choose how personal you want to be. A face-to-face communication is the most 31 . Other choices, in descending order of personalization, are: a real-time phone call, a voice-mail message, a handwritten note, a typewritten letter, and the most 32 is email. Some of these may change order according to the 33 situation or your own preferences; for example, a handwritten note might seem more personal than voice-mail. How do you decide on the best choice for the difficult message you've got to deliver? "My 34 concern is: How can I soften or civilize this message?" says etiquette expert Dana Casperson. "So when I apologize, I usually choose in-person first, or a phone conversation as my top alternative, and maybe a handwritten note next. Apologizing by email is something I now totally 35 "

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| A) avoid | I) reward |
| B) convenience | J) silent |
| C) effectively | K) specific |
| D) escape | L) surveyed |
| E) intimate | M) unfriendly |
| F) particularly | N) warning |
| G) primary | O) witnessed |
| H) prompt | |

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**.

How a Poor, Abandoned Parisian Boy Became a Top Chef

- A) The busy streets in Paris were uneven and caked in thick mud, but there was always a breathtaking sight to see in the shop windows of Patisserie de la Rue de la Paix. By 1814, people crowded outside the bakery, straining for a glimpse of the latest sweet food created by the young chef who worked inside.
- B) His name was Marie-Antoine Carême, and he had appeared, one day, almost out of nowhere. But in his short lifetime, which ended exactly 184 years ago today, he would forever revolutionize French gourmet food(美食), write best-selling cook books and think up magical dishes for royals and other important people.
- C) Carême's childhood was one part tragedy, equal part mystery. Born the 16th child to poor parents in Paris in either 1783 or 1784, a young Carême was suddenly abandoned at the height of the French Revolution. At 8

years old, he worked as a kitchen boy for a restaurant in Paris in exchange for room and board. By age 15, he had become an apprentice(学徒) to Sylvain Bailly, a well-known dessert chef with a successful bakery in one of Paris's most fashionable neighborhoods.

- D) Carême was quick at learning in the kitchen. Bailly encouraged his young apprentice to learn to read and write. Carême would often spend his free afternoons at the nearby National Library reading books on art and architecture. In the back room of the little bakery, his interest in design and his baking talent combined to work wonders—he shaped delicious masterpieces out of flour, butter and sugar.
- E) In his teenage years, Carême fashioned eatable copies of the late 18th century's most famous buildings—cookies in the shape of ruins of ancient Athens and pies in the shape of ancient Chinese palaces and temples. Sylvain Bailly, his master, displayed these luxuriant creations—often as large as 4 feet tall—in his bakery windows.
- F) Carême's creations soon captured the discriminating eye of a French diplomat, Charles Maurice de Talleyrand-Périgord. Around 1804, Talleyrand challenged Carême to produce a full menu for his personal castle, instructing the young baker to use local, seasonal fruits and vegetables and to avoid repeating main dishes over the course of an entire year. The experiment was a grand success and Talleyrand's association with French nobility would prove a profitable connection for Carême.
- G) French Emperor Napoleon Bonaparte was known to be unimpressed by the declining taste of early 18th century cooking, but under pressure to entertain Paris's high society, he too called Carême to his kitchen at Tuileries Palace. In 1810, Carême designed the extraordinary cake for the wedding of Napoleon and his second bride, Marie-Louise of Austria. He became one of the first modern chefs to focus on the appearance of his table, not just the flavor of his dishes. "I want order and taste. A well-displayed meal is enhanced one hundred percent in my eyes," he later wrote in one of his cook books.
- H) In 1816, Carême began a culinary(烹饪的) journey which would forever mark his place as history's first top chef. He voyaged to England to cook in the modern Great Kitchen of the prince regent(摄政王), George IV, and crossed continents to prepare grand banquets for the tables of Tsar Alexander I of Russia. Never afraid to talk up his own accomplishments, a boastful Carême made a fortune as wealthy families with social ambitions invited him to their kitchens. Later, in his cook books, he would often include a sketch of himself, so that people on the street would be able to recognize—and admire—him.
- I) Carême's cooking displays became the symbol of fine French dining; they were plentiful, beautiful and imposing. Guests would fall silent in wonder as servants carried Carême's fancy creations into the dining hall. For a banquet celebrating the Grand Duke Nicholas of Russia's visit to George IV's Brighton Pavilion on Jan. 18, 1817, the menu featured 120 different dishes, highlighting eight different soups, 40 main courses, and 32 desserts.
- J) As he traveled through the homes of early 19th century nobility, Carême forged the new art of French gourmet food. Locked in hot kitchens, Carême created his four "mother sauces." These sauces—béchamel, velouté, espagnole and allemande—formed the central building blocks for many French main courses. He also perfected the soufflé—a baked egg dish, and introduced the standard chef's uniform—the same double-breasted white coat and tall white hat still worn by many chefs today. The white clothing conveyed an image of cleanliness, according to Carême—and in his realm, appearance was everything.
- K) Between meals, Carême wrote cook books that would be used in European kitchens for the next century. His manuals including *The Royal Parisian Baker* and the massive five-volume *Art of French Cooking Series*

(1833-1847, completed after his death) first systematized many basic principles of cooking, complete with drawings and step-by-step directions. Long before television cooking shows, Carême walked readers through common kitchen tasks, instructing them to "try this for yourself, at home" as famous American Chef Julia Child might do, many years later.

- L) In the end, however, it was the kitchen that did Carême in. Decades of working over coal fires in tight, closed spaces with little fresh air (to ensure his dishes would not get cold) had fatally damaged his lungs. On Jan. 12, 1833, Carême died just before he turned 50.
- M) But in his lifetime, Carême, ever confident, could see beyond his short domination in the kitchen. He wanted to "set the standard for beauty in classical and modern cooking, and prove to the distant future that the French chefs of the 19th century were the most famous in the world," as he wrote in his papers.
- N) Decades later, chef Auguste Escoffier would build upon Carême's concept of French cuisine(烹饪). But in the very beginning, there was just Carême, the top chef who elevated dining into art.
36. Carême was among the first chefs who stressed both the appearance and flavor of dishes.
37. Carême wanted to show to later generations that French chefs of his time were most outstanding in the world.
38. Carême benefited greatly from serving a French diplomat and his connections.
39. Carême learned his trade from a famous dessert chef in Paris.
40. Carême's creative works were exhibited in the shop windows by his master.
41. Carême's knowledge of art and architecture helped him create extraordinary desserts out of ordinary ingredients.
42. Many people in Paris were eager to have a look at the latest sweet food made by Carême.
43. Carême became extremely wealthy by cooking for rich and socially ambitious families.
44. Carême's writings dealt with fundamental cooking principles in a systematic way.
45. Carême's contribution to French cooking was revolutionary.

Section C

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

Passage One

Questions 46 to 50 are based on the following passage.

Roughly the size of a soda can, sitting on a bookshelf, a relatively harmless gadget may be turning friends away from your home. The elephant in your living room is your Internet-connected security camera, a device people are increasingly using for peace of mind in their homes. But few stop to think about the effect these devices may have on house guests. Should you tell your friends, for instance, that they're being recorded while you all watch the big game together?

"It's certainly new territory, especially as home security cameras become easier to install," says Lizzie Post, president of the Emily Post Institute, America's foremost manners advisors. "I think it will be very interesting to see what etiquette(礼仪) emerges in terms of whether you tell people you have a camera or not, and whether guests have a right to ask that it be turned off, if it's not a security issue."

Post wants to make clear that she's not talking about legal rights, but rather personal preferences. She also wants to explain that there are no right or wrong answers regarding manners on this front yet, because the technology is just now becoming mainstream. Besides, the Emily Post Institute doesn't dictate manners.

When it comes to security cameras, Post says it's a host's responsibility to make sure guests feel comfortable within their home. "I'm always a fan of being open and honest." For instance, if the host casually acknowledges that there is a camera in the room by telling a story about it, that may be enough to provide an opening for a guest to say if they are uncomfortable.

However, if a contractor is working in your home, you don't need to tell them that there are cameras watching. Then again, the air of accountability that the camera generates can also work in contractors' favor. "If anything does go wrong while they're in the house, they don't want to be blamed for it," she says. "In fact, the camera could be the thing that proves that they didn't steal the \$20, or knock the vase off the table."

46. For what reason may your friends feel reluctant to visit your home?

- A) The security camera installed may intrude into their privacy.
- B) They don't want their photos to be circulated on the Internet.
- C) The security camera may turn out to be harmful to their health.
- D) They may not be willing to interact with your family members.

47. What does Lizzie Post say is new territory?

- A) The effect of manners advice on the public.
- B) Cost of applying new technologies at home.
- C) The increasing use of home security devices.
- D) Etiquette around home security cameras.

48. What is Lizzie Post mainly discussing with regard to the use of home security cameras?

- A) Legal rights.
- B) Moral issues
- C) Likes and dislikes of individuals.
- D) The possible impact on manners.

49. What is a host's responsibility regarding security cameras, according to Lizzie Post?

- A) Making their guests feel at ease.
- B) Indicating where they are.
- C) Turning them off in time.
- D) Ensuring their guests' privacy.

50. In what way can the home security camera benefit visitors to your home?

- A) It can satisfy their curiosity.
- B) It can prove their innocence.
- C) It can help them learn new technology.
- D) It can make their visit more enjoyable.

Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

PepsiCo is to spend billions of dollars to develop drinks and snacks and reformulate existing ones with lower sugar, salt and fat, as consumers demand healthier options and regulatory pressure intensifies amid an obesity epidemic(流行病).

The maker of Mountain Dew and Gatorade has been one of the earlier movers in the industry to offer products with reduced levels of unhealthy ingredients—PepsiCo claims a packet of its chips now contains less salt than a slice of white bread. However, its new 10-year plan makes clear it believes it still has a long way to go.

Shifting eating habits, including a sharp drop in consumption of sparkling drinks, have forced radical change on the industry. But those shifts have yet to be reflected in record obesity levels, which stand at 36.5% overall in the US.

Indra Nooyi, PepsiCo chairman, said the plan to make its products healthier was important for the company's growth. But on the subject of obesity, she pointed out that consumers' lifestyles have changed significantly, with many people being more sedentary(久坐不动的) not least because more time is spent in front of computers. She said PepsiCo's contribution was to produce healthier snacks that still tasted good.

"Society has to change its habits," she added. "We can't do much to alter sedentary lifestyles, but we can provide consumers with great-tasting products, low in salt, sugar and fat. In the past we had to have a taste trade-off. But we're breaking that trade-off."

PepsiCo's plan for its foods and drinks is based on guidelines from the World Health Organisation, which last week backed using taxes on sparkling drinks to reduce sugar consumption. Initiatives also include efforts to reduce its environmental impact, water consumption and materials used in packaging by 2025.

PepsiCo did not say exactly how much it planned to invest to reach its goals. However, Dr Mehmood Khan, chief scientific officer, said the company had doubled research and development spending in the past five years and was "committed to sustaining investment", adding that companies cannot cost-cut their way to increasing sales. PepsiCo's research and development budget in 2015 was \$754 million.

51. Why is PepsiCo making a policy change?

- A) To win support from the federal government.
- B) To be more competitive in the global market.
- C) To satisfy the growing needs for healthy foods.
- D) To invest more wisely in the soft drink industry.

52. What does PepsiCo think it will have to do in the future?
- A) Invest more to develop new snacks.
 - B) Reduce levels of obesity in the US.
 - C) Change consumers' eating habits.
 - D) Keep on improving its products.
53. Why does PepsiCo plan to alter its products, according to Indra Nooyi?
- A) To ensure the company's future development.
 - B) To adapt to its customers' changed taste.
 - C) To help improve its consumers' lifestyles.
 - D) To break the trade-off in its product design.
54. What does Indra Nooyi say about the obesity epidemic?
- A) It is mainly caused by overconsumption of snacks.
 - B) It results from high sugar and salt consumption.
 - C) It is attributable to people's changed lifestyles.
 - D) It has a lot to do with longer working hours.
55. What has PepsiCo been doing to achieve its objective?
- A) Studying WHO's guidelines.
 - B) Increasing its research funding.
 - C) Expanding its market overseas.
 - D) Cutting its production costs.

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**.

越来越多的中国人现在的确离不开手机了。他们中的许多人，包括老年人，都使用手机应用程序(apps)保持联系并拓宽朋友圈。他们也用手机购物、查找信息，因为手机便于携带。此外，使用手机应用程序通信比传统电话便宜。然而，这种新趋势导致人们在社交时过度依赖手机。事实上，一些年轻人已经变得十分上瘾，以至于忽视了与家人和朋友面对面的交流。

2018年12月·第2套英语四级写作·题目、范文与解析

PROMPT & MODEL ESSAY • 写作题和范文

写作题和范文

本页写作题面、参考范文与逐段解析由懒笔记基于2018年12月·第2套 英语四级写作原卷整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：完整写作要求（Directions，含主题、文体、词数与署名约束）连续排印。写作是生产性任务、无 ABCD 标准答案——题面即整道题；卷面下方直接给出满足全部硬约束的参考范文、整篇中译与逐段拆解。

真题卷第2套(2018-12) • 四级

Part I

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

【参考范文·159 词】 写作无唯一标准答案，以下为达标示范

An increasing number of Chinese students choose to pursue their degrees overseas every year. While studying abroad broadens one's horizons, it also confronts young people with a series of tough challenges that should not be underestimated.

To begin with, the language barrier is perhaps the most immediate obstacle. Many students struggle to adapt to lectures delivered at native speed, and following classroom discussions can be exhausting. What's more, cultural differences often leave newcomers confused; from dining habits to ways of communicating, everything demands time to get used to. In addition, being far from family frequently triggers homesickness and loneliness, especially during festivals when there is no one familiar around to share the moment.

In my view, these difficulties, though real, are far from insurmountable. As long as we keep an open mind, reach out for help actively and give ourselves time to adjust, we can gradually overcome them and turn the experience abroad into a rewarding journey of growth.

【参考译文】

每年都有越来越多的中国学生选择出国深造。留学固然能开阔一个人的眼界，但它也让年轻人面对一连串不可小看的现实挑战。

首先，语言障碍或许是最直接的一道坎。许多学生难以适应以母语速度进行的课堂讲授，跟上课堂讨论也令人疲惫。此外，文化差异常让新生手足无措；从饮食习惯到与人交往的方式，一切都需要时间去适应。再者，远离家人常常引发思乡与孤独，尤其是在节日里，身边没有一个熟悉的人可以分享此刻。

在我看来，这些困难虽然真实，却远非不可逾越。只要我们保持开放的心态、主动寻求帮助、给自己时间去调整，就能逐步克服它们，把这段留学经历变成一次有收获的成长之旅。

【第1段】现象加转折点题。首段用 An increasing number of Chinese students... 白描现象，再以 While studying abroad broadens one's horizons, it also confronts... 让步转折，落到 a series of tough challenges，一句点住 the challenges of studying abroad，全段无一句好处铺陈跑题。

【第2段】信号词串三类挑战。主体段用 To begin with / What's more / In addition 三个信号词分领语言、文化、思乡三类挑战；每类都跟一句场景解释（如 struggle to adapt to lectures、especially during festivals），做到有点有据、层次分明，而非只丢名词的提纲。

【第3段】让步加建议收束。尾段先 these difficulties, though real, are far from insurmountable 让步承认，再用 As long as we... we can gradually overcome them 给出应对，overcome 呼应前文挑战，把留学升华为 a rewarding journey of growth，扣回中心。

ANALYSIS • 审题与立意

这道题到底要写什么、立意是什么

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

核心任务

议论‘留学的挑战’这一面

题目要求 write a short essay on the challenges of studying abroad，核心是 the challenges of studying abroad。注意限定词是 challenges（挑战/困难），不是好处、也不是‘要不要去’的利弊权衡——任务就是集中写清楚留学会遇到哪些困难。这是四级最典型的‘主题论说’小作文，围绕一个话题的一个侧面展开即可。

读者 • 语域

面向阅卷人的正式书面语

本题是无具体收信人的议论小作文，write a short essay 里的 essay 说明是短文而非书信，因此不需要称呼、落款，也不必设定虚拟读者。语域按‘面向阅卷人的正式书面语’处理即可：用完整句、避免口语缩略堆砌与网络用语，第一人称可用于结尾表态（In my view），但通篇保持得体、客观的书面语气。

中心立意

留学挑战真实存在但可克服

全篇中心：出国留学在带来成长的同时，也让学生面对语言、文化与心理等多重现实困难，但这些困难并非不可逾越。中心句紧扣 the challenges of studying abroad，先承认挑战真实存在（保证不跑题写成好处），再暗含一个可应对的态度，为尾段收束埋线。

要展开的要点

1. 语言障碍

第一类挑战：语言关。用英语听全速课堂讲授、跟上小组讨论并非易事，学生常 struggle to adapt to（难以适应）纯英语环境，这是最直接、最先撞上的困难。

2. 文化适应

第二类挑战：文化差异。从饮食习惯到与人交往的方式都与国内不同，新生需要时间去适应（cultural differences），一时难以融入本地圈子。

3. 思乡与孤独

第三类挑战：心理层面的孤独与思乡。远离家人，逢年过节身边没有熟悉的人，homesickness（想家）与 loneliness（孤独）容易袭来，这是许多留学生最难熬的一关。

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 引出现象并点题

首段：由‘越来越多人出国留学’这一现象切入，用让步转折点出中心——留学也伴随一系列不可小看的挑战，扣住 the challenges of studying abroad。

第 2 段 分类列举并展开挑战

主体段：用 to begin with / what's more / in addition 领起语言障碍、文化适应、思乡孤独三类挑战，每类跟一句解释或具体场景，做到有点有据、层次分明。

第 3 段 表态收束给建议

尾段：承认困难真实但可克服，给出保持开放心态、主动求助、给自己时间适应的应对态度，把留学升华为成长之旅，呼应中心收尾。

第 1 段 留学渐多但挑战不可小看

写出：每年越来越多的中国学生选择出国深造；留学虽拓宽视野，却也让年轻人面对一连串不可低估的现实挑战，紧扣 the challenges of studying abroad 定下全文基调。

现象引入 · An increasing number of ____ choose to ____ every year. (用递增趋势句白描现象，空位填主体与行为)

让步转折点题 · While ____ brings ____, it also confronts ____ with a series of tough challenges. (前半让步说好处，后半转折引出挑战，避免跑题)

第 2 段 语言、文化、思乡三类挑战

写出三类具体挑战：一是语言障碍，跟不上全速英语课堂与讨论 (struggle to adapt to)；二是文化差异，从饮食到交往方式都需时间适应；三是远离家人带来的 homesickness 与 loneliness，尤其逢节倍增。每类配一句场景解释，不做提纲式罗列。

分类信号词 · To begin with, _____. What's more, _____. In addition, _____. (三个信号词分别领起三类要点，让层次分明)

困难表达升级 · Many students struggle to adapt to ____, and ____ can be exhausting. (用 struggle to adapt to 替代反复出现的 difficult/hard)

举例场景支撑 · ____, especially during ____ when _____. (用 especially / such as 引具体场景，把空泛的挑战落到细节上)

第3段 困难虽真实但可克服

写出应对态度：这些挑战虽真实存在却并非不可逾越；只要保持开放心态、主动寻求帮助、给自己时间适应，就能逐步克服（overcome），把留学变成一段有收获的成长经历，呼应中心收尾。

让步承接 · In my view, these difficulties, though real, are far from insurmountable.

（先承认困难真实，再否定其不可克服，态度稳健）

条件式给建议 · As long as we ____, ____ and ____, we can gradually overcome them.

（用 as long as 提出应对条件，overcome 收束呼应挑战）

REVIEW · 自检避坑

本题在四个评分维度怎样算达标、容易在哪丢分

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

内容切题

全篇只谈挑战

本题达标关键是通篇紧扣 the challenges of studying abroad，只谈困难、不写好处或利弊权衡；最易失分处是主体段某句不自觉滑向‘留学的收获’而稀释了‘挑战’这一核心。

结构连贯

信号词串起要点

本题主体段并列三类挑战，务必用 to begin with / what's more / in addition 领起，让并列关系显性化；最易失分处是三条挑战直接堆叠、缺过渡，读起来像散点而非有序论证。

语言准确

困难表达要多样

本题达标要点是围绕‘困难与应对’用词多样：struggle to adapt to、cope with、overcome、homesickness、cultural differences 交替使用；最易失分处是全篇只会 difficult/hard，显得词汇贫乏。

字数格式

落在规定区间内

本题须满足 at least 120 words but no more than 180 words，格式是短文无需称呼落款；最易失分处是内容太单薄不足下限，或某类挑战展开过长导致超上限，两头都扣分。

典型低分写法 · 反面示例与改法

写成留学好处

反面示例：'Studying abroad can improve our English and broaden our horizons, so more and more students go abroad.' 这是在写好处、彻底偏题。应改为：'Studying abroad exposes students to a language barrier that makes even daily communication stressful.'（扣住挑战）。

只罗列不展开

反面示例：'There are many challenges, such as language, culture, money and homesickness.' 只堆名词、空洞如提纲。应改为：'Homesickness hits hardest during festivals, when students have no family around to celebrate with.'（把一条挑战写具体）。

通篇泛泛无细节

反面示例：'Life abroad is very hard and everything is difficult for students.' 空洞无支撑。应改为：'Following a fast-paced lecture in English can be so exhausting that students miss half of the key points.'（补上具体场景）。

反复只用difficult

反面示例：'It is difficult to study, difficult to live and difficult to make friends.' 单调重复。应改为：'Students often struggle to adapt to a new culture and find it tough to make friends.'（换用多样表达）。

英语四级 2018年12月·第2套 · 全卷构成

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

2018年12月·第2套 英语四级听力真题原文与答案解析

PAPER & KEY • 听力题和解析

听力题和解析

本卷全部 25 题的标准答案与完整录音文字稿由懒笔记基于2018年12月·第2套 英语四级听力原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面层级：Part/Section 标题与各节 Directions 照原卷排印——真实听力考卷只印选项，题干由录音念出。其下按录音篇目逐篇排印：每篇先给完整录音文字稿（逐段中译），再逐题给出卷面题目与该题解析（题目、翻译、答案、定位、信号、替换与排除）。

真题卷第2套(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 Rescue crews pulled a man to safety after a collapse at a construction site in Brooklyn on Tuesday. The incident happened on the 400 block of Rutland Road just after 12:30 p.m. The Fire Department of New York says the vacant 100-year-old building being pulled down partially collapsed. A man described as a "non-worker civilian" was buried up to his waist in the basement. The man was collecting building materials when the first floor collapsed underneath him. He was trapped under a beam about 10 feet below the surface for nearly an hour and a half. The man was then taken to hospital. Officials said he is in stable condition with non-life-threatening injuries. The building was reportedly purchased by a neighboring church in 2011. It was the site of a 2006 fire and has remained vacant ever since.

周二，救援人员在Brooklyn一处建筑工地发生坍塌后将一名男子救至安全地带。事故发生在Rutland Road 400街区，时间刚过下午12点30分。纽约消防局表示，这栋正在拆除的有100年历史的空置建筑发生了部分坍塌。一名被描述为“非工人平民”的男子被埋在地下室，齐腰深。该男子在收集建筑材料时，一楼在他脚下坍塌。他被困在地表下约10英尺的一根横梁下，时间长达近一个半小时。随后该男子被送往医院。官员称他情况稳定，伤势不危及生命。据报道，这栋建筑于2011年被邻近的一座教堂购买。它曾是2006年火灾的发生地，此后一直空置。

1. A) A man was pulled to safety after a building collapse.
B) A beam about ten feet long collapsed to the ground.
C) A rescue worker got trapped in the basement.
D) A deserted 100-year-old building caught fire.

【题目】 What happened at a construction site in Brooklyn on Tuesday?

【翻译】 周二在布鲁克林的一个建筑工地发生了什么？

- A) 一名男子在建筑物倒塌后被救至安全地带。 B) 一根约十英尺长的横梁坍塌到地面。
C) 一名救援人员被困在地下室。 D) 一栋废弃的百年建筑着火了。

【答案】 A (细节题) A man was pulled to safety after a building collapse.

【定位】 Rescue crews pulled a man to safety after a collapse at a construction site in Brooklyn on Tuesday.

周二，在布鲁克林一处建筑工地发生坍塌后，救援队把一名男子救出脱险。

【信号】 新闻开篇第一句总述。 答案信号是“新闻第一句”：Rescue crews pulled a man to safety after a collapse at a construction site in Brooklyn on Tuesday. 出现在录音最开头，新闻惯例是首句一句话交代核心事件，What happened 的答案就在这里，无需再往后找。

【替换】 pulled a man to safety ↔ **A man was pulled to safety**

主被动转换

after a collapse at a construction site ↔ **after a building collapse**

概括替换

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

B 盗用了录音里 trapped under a beam about 10 feet below the surface 中的 beam 和 ten feet，拼成 A beam about ten feet long collapsed to the ground.，但录音说的是“被困在地表以下约 10 英尺处的一根横梁下”，不是“一根约 10 英尺长的横梁塌到地上”——10 英尺指的是深度不是梁长，且塌的是楼不是梁，答非所问。

借用原文：He was trapped under a beam about 10 feet below the surface

C) 张冠李戴

C 盗用录音里 buried up to his waist in the basement 的 basement 和“被困”概念，拼成 A rescue worker got trapped in the basement.，但录音里被困在地下室的是一名“non-worker civilian”（非工人平民），救援人员（Rescue crews）是去救人的，被困者与救援者张冠李戴。

借用原文：A man described as a “non-worker civilian” was buried up to his waist in the basement.

D) 与原文相反

D 盗用录音结尾 It was the site of a 2006 fire 里的 fire 和 100-year-old building，拼成 A deserted 100-year-old building caught fire.，但录音说火灾是 2006 年的旧事、这栋百年楼此后一直空置；周二发生的是坍塌不是着火，把陈年旧事当成本次主事件了。

借用原文：It was the site of a 2006 fire and has remained vacant ever since.

2. A) He suffered a fatal injury in an accident.
B) He once served in a fire department.
C) He was collecting building materials.
D) He moved into his neighbor's old house.

【题目】 What does the report say about the "non-worker civilian"?

【翻译】 报道对这名"非工人平民"有何描述?

- A) 他在一次事故中遭受致命伤害。 B) 他曾在消防部门服役。 C) 他正在收集建筑材料。
D) 他搬进了邻居的旧房子。

【答案】 C (细节题) He was collecting building materials.

【定位】 The man was collecting building materials when the first floor collapsed underneath him.
当一楼在这名男子脚下坍塌时, 他正在收集建筑材料。

【信号】 描述此人当时行为的直陈句。答案信号是"录音中正面交代此人行为的那一句": The man was collecting building materials when the first floor collapsed underneath him. 直接说明事发当时这名平民在做什么(收集建材), 正是题干问"报道关于此人说了什么"的落点。

【替换】 The man was collecting building materials ↔ **He was collecting building materials**
近乎原句替主语

【排除】 A) **与原文相反**

A 称 He suffered a fatal injury in an accident. (在事故中受致命伤), 但录音明说 he is in stable condition with non-life-threatening injuries (情况稳定、伤势无生命危险), fatal (致命) 与 non-life-threatening (无生命危险) 正好相反, 伤情程度被反向夸大。

借用原文: Officials said he is in stable condition with non-life-threatening injuries.

B) **原词陷阱**

B 盗用录音里 The Fire Department of New York 中的 fire department, 编成 He once served in a fire department. (他曾在消防部门任职), 但录音里 Fire Department 是发布消息的官方机构, 从未说这名平民当过消防员, 是把机构名硬安成此人的过去职业。

借用原文: The Fire Department of New York says the vacant 100-year-old building being pulled down partially collapsed.

D) **张冠李戴**

D 称 He moved into his neighbor's old house. (他搬进了邻居的旧屋), 盗用录音 purchased by a neighboring church 里的 neighboring (邻近的) 一词, 但录音说的是这栋百年楼"被邻近的一座教堂买下", 且无人搬入(楼一直空置), 主体(教堂 vs 此人)和动作(买下 vs 搬入)都被掉包。

借用原文: The building was reportedly purchased by a neighboring church in 2011.

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

1 Millions of people are struggling to understand their paychecks or calculate money in shops, campaigners have said. Being bad at maths should no longer be seen as a badge of honor or down to genetics, according to National Numeracy, a new organization which aims to challenge the nation's negative view of the subject. Chris Humphries, chairman of the group, said that poor maths skills can affect an individual's life, leaving them at a higher risk of being excluded from school, or out of work. "Figures from a government survey, published last year, show that 17 million adults in England have basic maths skills that are, at best, the same as an 11-year-old," he said. Speaking at the launch of National Numeracy, Mr. Humphries said, "That's a scary figure, because what it means is they often can't calculate or give change." Mike Ellicock, chief executive of National Numeracy, said, "We want to challenge this 'I can't do maths' attitude that is prevalent in the UK," adding that it was vital that all primary school teachers understand key maths concepts, as young children who fail to learn the basics will suffer later on.

活动人士表示,数百万人正在努力理解自己的工资单或在商店里计算金额。据National Numeracy这一新成立的旨在挑战国家对该学科负面看法的组织称,数学不好不应再被视为一种荣誉标志或归咎于遗传。该组织主席Chris Humphries表示,数学能力差会影响个人生活,使他们面临更高的被学校开除或失业的风险。他说:"去年公布的一项政府调查数据显示,英格兰有1700万成年人的基础数学能力充其量与11岁儿童相当。"Humphries先生在National Numeracy成立仪式上表示:"这是一个可怕的数字,因为这意味着他们往往无法计算或找零。"National Numeracy首席执行官Mike Ellicock说:"我们想要挑战英国普遍存在的'我不会数学'这种态度。"他补充说,所有小学教师理解关键数学概念至关重要,因为未能学习基础知识的幼儿日后会受到影响。

3. A) Improve the maths skills of high school teachers.
B) Change British people's negative view of maths.
C) Help British people understand their paychecks.
D) Launch a campaign to promote maths teaching.

【题目】 What does the organization National Numeracy aim to do?

【翻译】 National Numeracy 这个组织旨在做什么?

- A) 提高高中教师的数学技能。 B) 改变英国人对数学的负面看法。
C) 帮助英国人理解他们的工资单。 D) 发起一项推广数学教学的运动。

【答案】 B (目的题) Change British people's negative view of maths.

【定位】 Being bad at maths should no longer be seen as a badge of honor or down to genetics, according to National Numeracy, a new organization which aims to challenge the nation's negative view of the subject.

据 National Numeracy (这家旨在挑战全国对数学这门学科负面看法的新机构) 所说, 数学差不应再被当作一种荣耀的标志、也不应归咎于基因。

【信号】 aims to challenge 同义复现题干的 aim。录音里 which aims to challenge the nation's negative view of the subject 用的正是题干同一个 aims to 信号词, 后面紧跟的动作就是机构宗旨; 听到 aims to 这个与题干呼应的词, 就该锁定这一句。

【替换】 aims to challenge the nation's negative view of the subject ↔

Change British people's negative view of maths

challenge 换 change、the subject 还原成 maths

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

选项 Improve the maths skills of high school teachers. 借了录音里 poor maths skills 的 maths skills 来诱选，但录音说的是普通成年人数学差，从没说要 "提高高中教师的数学技能"，对象与动作都对不上。

借用原文：poor maths skills can affect an individual's life

C) 原词陷阱

选项 Help British people understand their paychecks. 抓的是录音开头 struggling to understand their paychecks 的 paychecks (工资单)。但那只是用来描述 "人们数学差到看不懂工资单" 的现象举例，不是机构的宗旨；机构宗旨是改变看法，不是专门教人看工资单。

借用原文：struggling to understand their paychecks or calculate money in shops

D) 未提及

选项 Launch a campaign to promote maths teaching. 听上去合理，但录音通篇只说挑战负面看法、强调小学教师懂概念，从没提 launch a campaign (发起运动) 也没说 promote maths teaching (推广数学教学)，属于自己脑补，方向也偏到了 "推广教学" 而非 "改变看法"。

-
4. A) Children take maths courses at an earlier age.
B) The public sees the value of maths in their life.
C) British people know how to do elementary calculations.
D) Primary school teachers understand basic maths concepts.

【题目】 What is vital according to the chief executive of National Numeracy?

【翻译】 根据 National Numeracy 的首席执行官的说法,什么是至关重要的?

- A) 儿童在更早的年龄学习数学课程。 B) 公众看到数学在他们生活中的价值。
C) 英国人知道如何进行基本计算。 D) 小学教师理解基本的数学概念。

【答案】 D (细节题) Primary school teachers understand basic maths concepts.

【定位】 Mike Ellicock, chief executive of National Numeracy, said, "We want to challenge this 'I can't do maths' attitude that is prevalent in the UK," adding that it was vital that all primary school teachers understand key maths concepts, as young children who fail to learn the basics will suffer later on.

National Numeracy 首席执行官 Mike Ellicock 说: "我们想挑战英国普遍存在的这种'我学不了数学'的心态", 并补充说, 至关重要的是所有小学教师都要理解关键的数学概念, 因为基础没打好的孩子日后会吃亏。

【信号】 **vital** 一词原样出现，紧跟其后即答案。录音里 it was vital that all primary school teachers understand key maths concepts 的 vital 与题干 vital 完全同词，that 引导的从句就是 "什么至关重要" 的答案内容；听到 vital 立刻抓其后从句。

【替换】 all primary school teachers understand key maths concepts ↔

Primary school teachers understand basic maths concepts

key 换成 basic，主干几乎照搬

【排除】 A) **偷换概念**

选项 Children take maths courses at an earlier age. 看似呼应录音 young children who fail to learn the basics will suffer later on 里的 young children，但录音说的是孩子早学不好基础日后会吃亏，从没说要让孩子 "更早上数学课"，把因果与措辞都改了。

借用原文：young children who fail to learn the basics will suffer later on

B) **原词陷阱**

选项 The public sees the value of maths in their life. 蹭的是录音 We want to challenge this 'I can't do maths' attitude 里讲态度的内容，但那是首席执行官说 "想挑战的心态"，回答的是 "想做什么"，不是 "什么 vital"；而且录音并没说公众 "看到了数学的价值"。

借用原文：We want to challenge this 'I can't do maths' attitude that is prevalent in the UK

C) **与原文相反**

选项 British people know how to do elementary calculations. 借了录音 they often can't calculate or give change 的 calculate，但录音是说很多人 "算不来、找不开零钱" 的糟糕现状，恰恰是反着的；且这话出自 chairman，不是题干限定的 chief executive，也不是他说 vital 的内容。

借用原文：they often can't calculate or give change

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

1 The Dutch king has revealed that for more than two decades, he has held down a part-time second job alongside his royal duties. King Willem-Alexander of the Netherlands said that he recently ended his role as a regular "guest pilot" after 21 years with the national airline's fleet of now-outdated aircraft. As a guest flier, the king worked about twice a month, always as co-pilot. He will now retrain to fly the bigger Boeing 737s as the old planes are being phased out of service. The 50-year-old father of three and king to 17 million Dutch citizens calls flying a "hobby." It lets him leave his royal duties on the ground and fully focus on something else. "You have an aircraft, passengers and crew. You have responsibility for them," the king said. "You can't take your problems from the ground into the skies. You can completely change focus and concentrate on something else. That, for me, is the most relaxing part of flying." Willem-Alexander said he is rarely recognised by passengers. Very few people pay attention to him as he walks through the airport in his airline uniform and cap.

荷兰国王透露，二十多年来，他在履行王室职责的同时还兼职从事第二份工作。荷兰国王威廉-亚历山大表示，他最近结束了在国家航空公司机队中担任常规"客座飞行员"的角色，这一工作他坚持了21年，驾驶

的是现已过时的飞机。作为客座飞行员,国王每月工作约两次,始终担任副驾驶。随着旧飞机逐步退出服务,他现在将重新接受培训以驾驶更大的波音737飞机。这位50岁的三个孩子的父亲、1700万荷兰公民的国王称飞行是一种"爱好"。这让他能够将王室职责留在地面上,全神贯注于其他事情。"你有一架飞机、乘客和机组人员。你对他们负有责任,"国王说。"你不能把地面上的问题带到天空中。你可以完全转换焦点,专注于其他事情。对我来说,这是飞行中最放松的部分。"威廉-亚历山大说,乘客很少认出他。当他穿着航空公司制服和帽子走过机场时,很少有人注意到他。

5. A) He owns a fleet of aircraft.
B) He is learning to be a pilot.
C) He regards his royal duties as a burden.
D) He held a part-time job for over 20 years.

【题目】 What does the report say about the Dutch king?

【翻译】 报道中关于荷兰国王说了什么?

- A) 他拥有一支飞机机队。 B) 他正在学习成为一名飞行员。 C) 他把王室职责视为负担。
D) 他做了一份兼职工作超过20年。

【答案】 D (细节题) He held a part-time job for over 20 years.

【定位】 The Dutch king has revealed that for more than two decades, he has held down a part-time second job alongside his royal duties. King Willem-Alexander of the Netherlands said that he recently ended his role as a regular "guest pilot" after 21 years with the national airline's fleet of now-outdated aircraft.

这位荷兰国王透露,二十多年来,他在履行王室职责的同时还兼着一份业余的第二职业。荷兰国王威廉-亚历山大说,他最近结束了在国家航空公司担任“客座飞行员”的角色,这支机队如今使用的是过时的飞机,他干了21年。

【信号】 报道开篇点题句即落点。新闻第一句往往就是主信息,本句 he has held down a part-time second job 直接交代了核心事实,加上 for more than two decades 和 after 21 years 两处时间数字反复强调“二十多年/21年”,这正是答案信号——数字被反复念到的地方多半是考点。

【替换】 a part-time second job ↔ a part-time job

去掉second后同义

for more than two decades ↔ for over 20 years

decades换算成years

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

选项盗用了录音里的 fleet of aircraft，但原文 the national airline's fleet of now-outdated aircraft 说机队属于国家航空公司，他只是来当客座副驾驶，并非他“拥有”一支机群，是听到 fleet of aircraft 就想选的原词陷阱。

借用原文：the national airline's fleet of now-outdated aircraft

B) 与原文相反

选项借用了原文 pilot/retrain to fly 的影子，但 he recently ended his role as a regular "guest pilot" after 21 years 说明他干客座飞行员已 21 年，后面 retrain to fly the bigger Boeing 737s 只是改飞新机型的再培训，不是“在学着当飞行员”，与原文相反。

借用原文：he recently ended his role as a regular "guest pilot" after 21 years

C) 未提及

原文恰恰相反，国王把飞行称作 a "hobby" 并说 the most relaxing part of flying，是把它当放松的爱好；选项说他视王室职责为 burden（负担），原文根本没这么说，且情感方向与“放松、享受”相反，属无中生有。

-
6. A) He can demonstrate his superior piloting skills.
B) He can change his focus of attention and relax.
C) He can show his difference from other royalty.
D) He can come into closer contact with his people.

【题目】 Why does the king say he likes flying?

【翻译】 国王为什么说他喜欢飞行？

- A) 他可以展示自己高超的驾驶技术。 B) 他可以转移注意力焦点并放松。
C) 他可以显示自己与其他王室成员的不同。 D) 他可以与民众有更密切的接触。

【答案】 B（细节题） He can change his focus of attention and relax.

【定位】 "You can completely change focus and concentrate on something else. That, for me, is the most relaxing part of flying."

“你可以完全转移注意力，专注在别的事情上。对我来说，那是飞行中最让人放松的部分。”

【信号】 最高级the most relaxing标出真落点。 国王自述里有最高级 the most relaxing part of flying——“最.....的部分”是他强调的重点所在，正是答案信号；加上 change focus 与选项的 change focus 呼应，定位到这句即可。

【替换】 change focus and concentrate on something else ↔ **change his focus of attention**

几乎原句改写

the most relaxing part of flying ↔ **relax**

形容词relaxing转动词relax

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

选项里的 piloting 来自原文反复出现的 pilot/fly，但国王说喜欢飞行是为了放松换心情，从没说是为了 demonstrate his superior piloting skills（展示高超技术），是借飞行话题词制造的原词陷阱。

借用原文：retrain to fly the bigger Boeing 737s

C) 未提及

选项的 royalty 借自原文 king/royal duties，但他给的理由是放松、转移注意，从没说喜欢飞行是为了 show his difference from other royalty（显出自己跟其他王室不一样），属无中生有。

借用原文：his royal duties

D) 张冠李戴

原文确实提到他在机场不被认出、很少人注意他，但那是讲乘客反应（第 7 题），不是他喜欢飞行的原因；选项 come into closer contact with his people 把别处的信息安到“喜欢飞行的原因”上，且原文 rarely recognised by passengers 反而说他没怎么和人接触，张冠李戴。

借用原文：rarely recognised by passengers

-
7. A) They enjoyed his company.
B) They liked him in his uniform.
C) They rarely recognised him.
D) They were surprised to see him.

【题目】 What does the king say about passengers at the airport?

【翻译】 国王关于机场乘客说了什么？

- A) 他们喜欢有他陪伴。 B) 他们喜欢他穿制服的样子。 C) 他们很少认出他来。
D) 他们看到他感到惊讶。

【答案】 C（细节题） They rarely recognised him.

【定位】 Willem-Alexander said he is rarely recognised by passengers. Very few people pay attention to him as he walks through the airport in his airline uniform and cap.

威廉 - 亚历山大说，乘客很少认出他。当他穿着航空公司的制服、戴着帽子走过机场时，几乎没什么人注意他。

【信号】 新闻结尾句+程度词rarely/few。这是报道末尾收束句，集中描述乘客反应，正对题干的 passengers；句中 rarely recognised 与 Very few people pay attention 两处程度词（很少/几乎没人）是答案信号——程度词标出的正是这句的核心信息。

【替换】 he is rarely recognised by passengers ↔ **They rarely recognised him.**

被动改主动、原义不变

【排除】 A) 未提及

原文只说乘客很少注意他、认不出他，从没说乘客 enjoyed his company（喜欢和他相处）；这与“几乎没人注意他”反而方向相反，属凭想象添加的反应，未提及。

B) 原词陷阱

选项里的 uniform 直接盗自原文 in his airline uniform and cap，但原文提制服是为了说明“穿着制服走过也没人注意”，根本没说乘客 liked him in his uniform（喜欢他穿制服的样子），是听到 uniform 就想选的原词陷阱。

借用原文：in his airline uniform and cap

D) 与原文相反

原文是乘客 rarely recognised 他、几乎没人注意他，谈不上 surprised to see him（见到他很惊讶）——既然认不出，自然也不会因认出而惊讶，选项把反应改成了相反方向。

借用原文：he is rarely recognised by passengers

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: Morning, Miss Semenov. Welcome to our studio.

M: 早上好, Semenov女士。欢迎来到我们的演播室。

2 W: Thanks. My pleasure.

W: 谢谢。我的荣幸。

3 M: OK then. Let me start by asking you how old your company is.

M: 好的。那让我先问问您的公司成立多久了。

4 W: My grandparents started the company in 1955.

W: 我的祖父母在1955年创办了这家公司。

5 M: Why did they decide to open a furniture plant in Bucharest?

M: 他们为什么决定在Bucharest开一家家具厂呢?

6 W: At that time there was a construction boom. There was a great need for furniture and my grandparents saw a business opportunity. Their aim was to provide quality yet affordable wooden furniture. And this goal has never changed.

W: 那时候正值建筑热潮。对家具的需求很大, 我的祖父母看到了商机。他们的目标是提供优质且价格实惠的木制家具。这个目标从未改变过。

7 M: Do you still only work with wood?

M: 你们现在还是只做木制家具吗?

8 W: That's right. It's what we know and what we do best. If we started trying different materials, our quality would probably suffer.

W: 没错。这是我们擅长的，也是我们做得最好的。如果我们开始尝试不同的材料，质量可能会下降。

9 M: And all the wood is local?

M: 所有的木材都是本地的吗？

10 W: Correct. A hundred percent of our raw material comes from Romania.

W: 是的。我们百分之百的原材料都来自Romania。

11 M: Could you please outline how the company has grown over time? What have been the main challenges and opportunities that you have faced?

M: 您能概括一下公司是如何发展壮大的吗？你们面临过哪些主要的挑战和机遇？

12 W: Well, back in the '50s and '60s, Romania was a lot poorer than it is today. My grandfather and father did not have much capital, and our customers didn't have much money either. So that limited growth. The big change was in 2007 when Romania joined the European Union. Suddenly, our market exploded in size and we could now sell our products all across the continent. There was also more financial investment. And, as a result, we went from having 20 employees to 200.

W: 嗯，在50年代和60年代，Romania比现在穷得多。我的祖父和父亲没有多少资金，我们的客户也没有多少钱。所以这限制了发展。重大转变是在2007年Romania加入欧盟的时候。突然间，我们的市场规模爆发式增长，我们现在可以在整个欧洲大陆销售产品了。还有更多的金融投资。结果，我们从20名员工增加到了200名。

13 M: Which countries are your biggest markets?

M: 哪些国家是你们最大的市场？

14 W: Besides Romania, our biggest market is Germany. There is strong demand there for our traditional style of furniture.

W: 除了Romania，我们最大的市场是Germany。那里对我们传统风格的家具有很强需求。

8. A) They were skilled carpenters themselves.

B) It didn't need much capital to start with.

C) Wood supply was plentiful in Romania.

D) They saw a business opportunity there.

【题目】 Why did Semenov's grandparents start a furniture plant in Bucharest?

【翻译】 Semenov的祖父母为什么在布加勒斯特开办家具厂？

A) 他们自己就是熟练的木匠。 B) 起步不需要太多资金。 C) 罗马尼亚木材供应充足。

D) 他们看到了那里的商机。

【答案】 D (细节题) They saw a business opportunity there.

【定位】 There was a great need for furniture and my grandparents saw a business opportunity.

当时对家具有巨大的需求，我的祖父母看到了一个商机。

【信号】 **saw a business opportunity 点出动机。** 被问者直接应答里出现 my grandparents saw a business opportunity, "saw...opportunity(看到商机)"正是讲创办动机的信号词, 这句即答案句。

【替换】 my grandparents saw a business opportunity ↔ **They saw a business opportunity there.**
近乎原句、仅换主语为代词

【排除】 A) **未提及**

They were skilled carpenters themselves. 说祖父母自己是熟练木匠, 录音通篇只讲"看到对家具的需求", 从未说他们本人会木工, 属未提及的编造。

B) **原词陷阱**

It didn't need much capital to start with. 里的 capital 确在录音出现——但原文 My grandfather and father did not have much capital 讲的是"后来缺资金限制了增长", 是公司成长的挑战, 不是"创办的原因", 盗用 capital 来骗听到原词就选的人。

借用原文: did not have much capital

C) **原词陷阱**

Wood supply was plentiful in Romania. 里 Romania 录音确实反复念到, 但原文 A hundred percent of our raw material comes from Romania. 是讲"原料来自罗马尼亚", 并未说"木材供应充足", 更不是创办原因, 靠地名 Romania 制造熟悉感骗人。

借用原文: comes from Romania

-
9. A) Provide quality furniture at affordable prices.
B) Attract foreign investment to expand business.
C) Enlarge their company by hiring more workers.
D) Open some more branch companies in Germany.

【题目】 **What was Semenov's grandfather trying to do?**

【翻译】 Semenov的祖父想做什么?

- A) 以实惠的价格提供优质家具。 B) 吸引外国投资以扩大业务。
C) 通过雇用更多工人来扩大公司规模。 D) 在德国开设更多分公司。

【答案】 **A** (细节题) Provide quality furniture at affordable prices.

【定位】 Their aim was to provide quality yet affordable wooden furniture.

他们的目标是提供既优质又实惠的木制家具。

【信号】 **aim was to 直陈目标。** Their aim was to provide quality yet affordable wooden furniture 中的 aim was to(目标是)是表意图的强信号词, 其后内容即"想做什么", 这句就是答案句。

【替换】 provide quality yet affordable wooden furniture ↔

Provide quality furniture at affordable prices.

形容词改写成介词短语

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

Attract foreign investment to expand business. 的 investment 录音念过——但 There was also more financial investment 是"2007 年入欧后投资变多"的客观结果，不是祖父"想做的事"，盗 investment 误导。

借用原文：more financial investment

C) 原词陷阱

Enlarge their company by hiring more workers. 暗合原文 we went from having 20 employees to 200，但那是"入欧后规模扩大"的结果，并非祖父早年的目标，把后来的扩张说成祖父的初衷。

借用原文：from having 20 employees to 200

D) 原词陷阱

Open some more branch companies in Germany. 借 Germany 制造熟悉感——录音 our biggest market is Germany 只说德国是最大市场，从没说要在德国开分公司，纯属嫁接。

借用原文：our biggest market is Germany

10. A) They are from her hometown.

B) They are imported from Germany.

C) They all come from Romania.

D) They come from all over the continent.

【题目】 What does Semenov say about her company's raw materials?

【翻译】 Semenov对她公司的原材料说了什么？

A) 它们来自她的家乡。 B) 它们从德国进口。 C) 它们全部来自罗马尼亚。

D) 它们来自整个欧洲大陆。

【答案】 C (细节题) They all come from Romania.

【定位】 A hundred percent of our raw material comes from Romania.

我们百分之百的原材料都来自罗马尼亚。

【信号】 被问者用 Correct 应答 + 直陈来源。 提问 And all the wood is local? 后，被问者答 A hundred percent of our raw material comes from Romania.，这是对"原料来源"问句的直接应答，comes from(来自)点明来源，即答案句。

【替换】 A hundred percent of our raw material comes from Romania ↔ **They all come from Romania.**

A hundred percent = all

【排除】 A) 未提及

They are from her hometown. 说原料来自"她的家乡", 录音只说来自 Romania(国家), 从未提"家乡", 属编造。

B) 与原文相反

They are imported from Germany. 借后文 our biggest market is Germany 的 Germany 当诱饵, 但德国是"销售市场"不是"原料来源", 且原文明说原料 100% 来自罗马尼亚, 与"进口自德国"正好相反。

借用原文: comes from Romania

D) 偷换概念

They come from all over the continent. 的 continent 来自 sell our products all across the continent——但那讲的是"产品卖到全大陆", 不是"原料来自全大陆", 把销售范围偷换成原料来源, 且与"100% 来自罗马尼亚"矛盾。

借用原文: all across the continent

11. A) All across Europe.

B) Throughout the world.

C) Mostly in Bucharest.

D) In Romania only.

【题目】 Where does Semenov's company sell their products?

【翻译】 Semenov的公司在哪里销售产品?

A) 遍布整个欧洲。 B) 遍布全世界。 C) 主要在布加勒斯特。 D) 仅在罗马尼亚。

【答案】 A (细节题) All across Europe.

【定位】 Suddenly, our market exploded in size and we could now sell our products all across the continent.

突然间, 我们的市场规模激增, 如今我们可以把产品卖到整个大陆(欧洲)了。

【信号】 sell...all across the continent 直陈范围。 we could now sell our products all across the continent 中 sell...across the continent(卖遍整个大陆)直接回答"卖到哪", 且紧接在"2007 年加入欧盟"之后, all across 是范围信号, 这句即答案句。

【替换】 all across the continent ↔ All across Europe.

the continent = Europe

【排除】 B) 过度推断

Throughout the world. 把范围夸大到"全世界", 原文只说卖遍 the continent(欧洲大陆), 没有任何卖到全球的表述, 是把"全大陆"过度放大。

借用原文: all across the continent

C) 原词陷阱

Mostly in Bucharest. 借开头 open a furniture plant in Bucharest 的 Bucharest 当诱饵——但那是"工厂所在地", 不是"产品销往地", 把生产地冒充销售地。

借用原文: in Bucharest

D) 与原文相反

In Romania only. 的 only 把销售范围卡死在罗马尼亚一国, 恰与原文"入欧后卖遍全大陆"相反——那正是公司打开市场之前的旧局面, 取了转折前的状态。

借用原文: sell our products all across the continent

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

1 M: Have you heard about the new restaurant, the Pearl? Susan and I are going to try it out this weekend. We have a reservation on Saturday at 7 o'clock. I can call to add two more to the table if you'd like.

M: 你听说过那家新餐厅 the Pearl 吗? Susan 和我打算这个周末去试试。我们星期六晚上7点有预订。如果你们想去的话, 我可以打电话加两个人。

2 W: That sounds great. We'd love to join you. You always seem to know the best places to go. Where do you hear about these things?

W: 听起来不错。我们很乐意加入。你似乎总是知道最好的去处。你从哪儿听说这些的?

3 M: I have a habit of reading (614) Magazine. It has all the information on local events within the (614) column code area.

M: 我有看 (614) Magazine 的习惯。它有 (614) 区号范围内所有本地活动的信息。

4 W: That was a clever name for the magazine then. Does it only focus on new restaurant openings?

W: 那这个杂志名字起得真聪明。它只关注新餐厅开业吗?

5 M: They have other information too. Things like concerts, festivals and small shops. I think the restaurant information and reviews are the most exciting though. Each year they also sponsor a local event called Restaurant Week.

M: 他们也有其他信息。比如音乐会、节日和小商店之类的。不过我觉得餐厅信息和评论是最令人兴奋的。每年他们还会赞助一个叫餐厅周的本地活动。

6 W: Restaurant Week? What's that?

W: 餐厅周? 那是什么?

7 M: Oh, it's wonderful. All the stylish restaurants participate. They have special set menus for the week, usually in spring, at a number of different price points. Susan and I go to at least three different

places during the event. It's a great opportunity to try some of the more expensive restaurants at a discounted price and try something new. That's how we found the Pearl, actually.

M: 哦，太棒了。所有时尚餐厅都会参与。他们在那一周有特别的套餐，通常在春天，有几个不同的价位。Susan 和我在活动期间至少会去三家不同的餐厅。这是一个以折扣价尝试一些更贵的餐厅、尝试新东西的好机会。实际上我们就是这样发现 the Pearl 的。

8 W: Wow, that's an event I would be interested in. When will it be happening this year?

W: 哇，那是我会感兴趣的活动。今年什么时候举办？

9 M: You are in luck. Restaurant Week starts in just a few days, the first Sunday in May. Let's make sure they set a double date during the event. Just let me know what type of food you would like to try.

M: 你很幸运。餐厅周几天后就开始了，五月的第一个星期天。我们一定要在活动期间安排一次双人约会。告诉我你想尝试什么类型的食物就行。

10 W: Okay, I will.

W: 好的，我会的。

12. A) Go to a concert with him and his girlfriend.

B) Try out a new restaurant together in town.

C) Go with him to choose a pearl for Susan.

D) Attend the opening of a local restaurant.

【题目】 What does the man invite the woman to do this weekend?

【翻译】 男士邀请女士这个周末做什么？

- A) 和他及他的女朋友一起去听音乐会。 B) 一起尝试镇上的一家新餐厅。
C) 和他一起去为Susan挑选一颗珍珠。 D) 参加当地一家餐厅的开业活动。

【答案】 B (细节题) Try out a new restaurant together in town.

【定位】 Have you heard about the new restaurant, the Pearl? Susan and I are going to try it out this weekend. We have a reservation on Saturday at 7 o'clock. I can call to add two more to the table if you'd like.

你听说那家新餐厅“珍珠”了吗？我和Susan打算这周末去试试。我们订了周六7点的位子。要是你愿意，我可以打电话再加两个人。

【信号】 邀约句 I can add...if you'd like. 男士说 I can call to add two more to the table if you'd like., if you'd like 是发出邀请的语气标志，前面 try it out this weekend 又点明动作是去试新餐厅，这句就是承载邀约的答案句。

【替换】 try it out this weekend ↔ Try out a new restaurant together in town

代词还原加同义改写

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

concert 是原文后面 concerts, festivals and small shops 提到的杂志内容之一，并非男士本周末的邀约；选项 Go to a concert with him and his girlfriend. 把这个原词搬来制造“听到 concert 就想选”的错觉，与周末去餐厅无关。

借用原文：concerts, festivals and small shops

C) 原词陷阱

Pearl 在原文是餐厅名 the new restaurant, the Pearl, Go with him to choose a pearl for Susan. 却把它当成“珍珠”这件物品，编出“去为Susan挑珍珠”的动作，原文从无此事，属盗用专名后偷换概念。

借用原文：the new restaurant, the Pearl

D) 原词陷阱

restaurant openings 是原文谈杂志报道内容时出现的 new restaurant openings，男士周末是去“吃饭”不是去“参加开业典礼”；Attend the opening of a local restaurant. 把杂志话题里的词安到了周末邀约上。

借用原文：new restaurant openings

-
13. A) It is sponsored by local restaurants.
B) It specializes in food advertizing.
C) It is especially popular with the young.
D) It provides information on local events.

【题目】 What does the man say about (614) Magazine?

【翻译】 男士对(614) Magazine说了什么？

- A) 它由当地餐厅赞助。 B) 它专门从事食品广告。 C) 它特别受年轻人欢迎。
D) 它提供当地活动的信息。

【答案】 D (细节题) It provides information on local events.

【定位】 I have a habit of reading (614) Magazine. It has all the information on local events within the (614) column code area.

我有读《614》杂志的习惯。它登载了（614）区号范围内所有本地活动的信息。

【信号】 It has...信息说明句。男士在被问“你从哪知道这些”后直接介绍杂志：It has all the information on local events within the (614) column code area., It has... 是对该物功能的正面说明句，正是答案句。

【替换】 It has all the information on local events ↔ It provides information on local events

近义动词替换

【排除】 A) 张冠李戴

sponsor 一词原文确有，但说的是杂志 they also sponsor a local event called Restaurant Week，即杂志赞助活动；It is sponsored by local restaurants. 反过来说成“杂志被餐厅赞助”，主被动和施受方都倒了，是借原词制造的张冠李戴。

借用原文：they also sponsor a local event called Restaurant Week

B) 过度推断

杂志确实重点谈餐厅，如 I think the restaurant information and reviews are the most exciting，但这只是它内容之一，原文从没说它“专做美食广告”；It specializes in food advertizing. 把“有餐厅信息”夸成“专门做食品广告”，无中生有。

借用原文：I think the restaurant information and reviews are the most exciting

C) 未提及

It is especially popular with the young. 说杂志“特别受年轻人欢迎”，但全文谈的是杂志登什么内容，从未提及它的读者群体或受欢迎程度，属原文根本没说。

14. A) They design a special set of menus for themselves.

B) They treat themselves to various entertainments.

C) They go to eat at different stylish restaurants.

D) They participate in a variety of social events.

【题目】 What does the man usually do with Susan during _____

【翻译】 男士通常在____期间和Susan做什么？

A) 他们为自己设计一套特别的菜单。 B) 他们用各种娱乐活动款待自己。

C) 他们去不同的时尚餐厅就餐。 D) 他们参加各种社交活动。

【答案】 C (细节题) They go to eat at different stylish restaurants.

【定位】 All the stylish restaurants participate. They have special set menus for the week, usually in spring, at a number of different price points. Susan and I go to at least three different places during the event.

所有时尚餐厅都参加。它们在那一周推出特别套餐，通常在春天，价位各不相同。我和Susan在活动期间至少会去三家不同的餐厅。

【信号】 习惯句 go to at least three.... 男士说 Susan and I go to at least three different places during the event., go to at least three 是描述习惯做法的句子，主语正是 Susan and I，对应题干 with Susan，这句即答案句。

【替换】 Susan and I go to at least three different places ↔ **They go to eat at different stylish restaurants**
概括加同义还原

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

special set menus 是原文真词，但出自 They have special set menus for the week，主语 They 指的是餐厅，是餐厅推套餐；They design a special set of menus for themselves. 把它说成“他们（男士和Susan）自己设计菜单”，盗用原词又换错了施动者。

借用原文：They have special set menus for the week

B) 未提及

They treat themselves to various entertainments. 说他们享受各种娱乐，但原文这段只讲他们去吃不同餐厅，从没提 entertainments，属原文未涉及的内容。

D) 过度推断

去吃不同餐厅勉强算社交，但 They participate in a variety of social events. 把具体的“吃三家餐厅”上升为笼统的“参加各种社交活动”，比原文宽泛得多，是以偏概全式的过度概括。

借用原文：Susan and I go to at least three different places during the event

15. A) More restaurants will join Restaurant Week.

B) This year's Restaurant Week will start soon.

C) Bigger discounts will be offered this Restaurant Week.

D) More types of food will be served this Restaurant Week.

【题目】 Why does the man say the woman is in luck?

【翻译】 男士为什么说女士很幸运？

A) 更多餐厅将加入Restaurant Week。 B) 今年的Restaurant Week很快就要开始了。

C) 这次Restaurant Week将提供更大的折扣。

D) 这次Restaurant Week将提供更多种类的食物。

【答案】 B (细节题) This year's Restaurant Week will start soon.

【定位】 You are in luck. Restaurant Week starts in just a few days, the first Sunday in May.

你运气真好。美食周再过几天就开始了，就在五月的第一个周日。

【信号】 in luck 紧跟原因句。 男士先说 You are in luck., 紧接着给原因 Restaurant Week starts in just a few days, because 虽未明说，但前因后果就在这相邻两句，原因句即答案句。

【替换】 Restaurant Week starts in just a few days ↔ **This year's Restaurant Week will start soon**

时间短语同义改写

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

Restaurant Week 是原文反复出现的原词，但 More restaurants will join Restaurant Week. 说“更多餐厅会加入”，原文只说 All the stylish restaurants participate，从未提“今年餐厅变多”，借原词编造了规模变化。

借用原文：All the stylish restaurants participate

C) 原词陷阱

discount 原文确有，出自 try some of the more expensive restaurants at a discounted price，说的是“能以折扣价吃贵餐厅”，并非“今年折扣更大”；Bigger discounts will be offered this Restaurant Week. 把 discounted 升级成 bigger discounts，无中生有又过度推断。

借用原文：try some of the more expensive restaurants at a discounted price

D) 未提及

More types of food will be served this Restaurant Week. 说“今年会供应更多种类食物”，原文谈的是开始时间和折扣价，从没说食物种类会增多，属原文未提及。

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 All parents know it is difficult to get children to eat their vegetables. Some of them offer rewards or treats for children finishing their share. But researchers have discovered that youngsters who are not praised for trying vegetables are more likely to eat them eventually. The study found that the best way to get children to eat food they do not like is simply to give them repeated exposure to it. Psychologists from Ghent University in Belgium studied 98 children. They gave them five kinds of vegetables to eat—mushrooms, peas, eggplants, carrots and cabbages. The taste tests revealed that carrots were the least-liked vegetable among youngsters. The children were then given a bowl of boiled carrots and told to choose how much to eat. After 8 minutes, they were asked to rate the dish as "delicious," "just OK" or "disgusting." The trial went on twice a week for a month, with a follow-up taste test after 8 weeks. Children were split into three groups, with one group asked to try the bowl of carrots repeatedly with no further encouragement. The other two groups were given rewards of a toy or verbal praise. (18) After the trial, 81% of children who simply tried the carrots consistently liked them. This is in contrast to 68% for the group given a toy and 75% for the group given verbal praise.

所有父母都知道让孩子吃蔬菜很困难。有些父母会为孩子吃完自己那份蔬菜提供奖励或零食。但研究人员发现，那些因尝试吃蔬菜而未受到表扬的孩子最终更有可能吃蔬菜。该研究发现，让孩子吃他们不喜欢的食物的最佳方法就是简单地让他们反复接触这种食物。比利时根特大学的心理学家对98名儿童进行了研究。他们给孩子们吃五种蔬菜——蘑菇、豌豆、茄子、胡萝卜和卷心菜。味觉测试显示，胡萝卜是孩子们最不

喜欢的蔬菜。然后,孩子们得到一碗煮熟的胡萝卜,并被告知自己选择吃多少。8分钟后,他们被要求将这道菜评为"好吃"、"还可以"或"恶心"。试验每周进行两次,持续一个月,并在8周后进行跟进味觉测试。孩子们被分为三组,其中一组被要求反复尝试这碗胡萝卜,没有进一步的鼓励。另外两组则获得了玩具奖励或口头表扬。试验结束后,81%持续尝试胡萝卜的孩子喜欢上了它们。相比之下,获得玩具奖励的那组为68%,获得口头表扬的那组为75%。

16. A) Rewarding them for eating vegetables.
B) Exposing them to vegetables repeatedly.
C) Improving the taste of vegetable dishes for them.
D) Explaining the benefits of eating vegetables to them.

【题目】 What is the best way to get children to eat vegetables according to a recent study?

【翻译】 根据最近的一项研究, 让儿童吃蔬菜的最佳方法是什么?

- A) 奖励他们吃蔬菜。 B) 让他们反复接触蔬菜。 C) 为他们改善蔬菜菜肴的味道。
D) 向他们解释吃蔬菜的好处。

【答案】 B (细节题) Exposing them to vegetables repeatedly.

【定位】 The study found that the best way to get children to eat food they do not like is simply to give them repeated exposure to it.

这项研究发现, 让孩子吃他们不喜欢的食物, 最好的办法就是让他们反复接触这种食物。

【信号】 结论信号 the best way...is。录音里 The study found that the best way...is simply to give them repeated exposure to it 用了「研究发现.....最好的办法是.....」这种明摆着下结论的句式, 结论句就是答案句, 听到 the best way is 就该锁定。

【替换】 repeated exposure to it ↔ Exposing them to vegetables repeatedly
名词短语换成动名词、it 还原成 vegetables

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

录音开头确实念到家长 offer rewards or treats 给奖励, A 的 Rewarding them 就盗用了这个原词; 但紧接着说不被夸奖反而更可能去吃, 奖励法是被否定的做法, 不是「最好的办法」, 听到 reward 就选 A 正中陷阱。

借用原文: Some of them offer rewards or treats for children finishing their share.

C) 未提及

C 说 Improving the taste of vegetable dishes (改善菜的口味) 听起来很合理, 但录音通篇只让孩子反复尝、给奖励或夸奖, 从没说过去改良蔬菜的味道, 属于凭常识脑补、原文没提。

D) 未提及

D 的 Explaining the benefits of eating vegetables (讲吃蔬菜的好处) 是另一个常识里的办法, 但录音只比较了反复尝、给玩具、口头表扬三种做法, 从没提向孩子讲营养好处, 原文无据。

-
17. A) They were disliked most by children.
B) They were considered most nutritious.
C) They were least used in Belgian cooking.
D) They were essential to children's health.

【题目】 What did the researchers find about carrots?

【翻译】 研究人员关于胡萝卜有什么发现？

- A) 它们最不受儿童喜欢。 B) 它们被认为最有营养。 C) 它们在比利时烹饪中使用最少。
D) 它们对儿童健康至关重要。

【答案】 A (细节题) They were disliked most by children.

【定位】 The taste tests revealed that carrots were the least-liked vegetable among youngsters.

口味测试显示，胡萝卜是孩子们当中最不受欢迎的蔬菜。

【信号】 最高级信号 **the least-liked**。录音 carrots were the least-liked vegetable among youngsters 出现最高级 the least-liked，正对应「四项都是最.....」的选项；最高级处常是出题点，听到 the least-liked 就该锁定这一句。

【替换】 carrots were the least-liked vegetable among youngsters ↔ They were disliked most by children
least-liked 与 disliked most 等值、主被动改写

【排除】 B) **未提及**

B 说 most nutritious 最有营养，但录音对 carrots 只说了它「最不受欢迎」，全程没评价它的营养高低，B 是借最高级句式凭空生造的判断。

C) **原词陷阱**

C 说胡萝卜 least used in Belgian cooking 在比利时菜里最少用，Belgian 确是录音念到的原词（研究者来自 Belgium），听到地名就想选很危险；但录音说比利时是为了交代研究地点，从没说胡萝卜在比利时菜里用得少，属答非所问。

借用原文：Psychologists from Ghent University in Belgium studied 98 children.

D) **未提及**

D 说胡萝卜 essential to children's health 对孩子健康必不可少，听着合理，但录音对 carrots 只下了「最不受欢迎」这一个结论，从没谈它对健康是否必需，纯属常识脑补。

-
18. A) Vegetables differ in their nutritional value.
B) Children's eating habits can be changed.
C) Parents watch closely what children eat.
D) Children's choices of food vary greatly.

【题目】 What does the result of this research show?

【翻译】这项研究的结果显示了什么？

- A) 蔬菜的营养价值各不相同。 B) 儿童的饮食习惯是可以改变的。
C) 家长密切关注儿童吃什么。 D) 儿童对食物的选择差异很大。

【答案】B (主旨题) Children's eating habits can be changed.

【定位】After the trial, 81% of children who simply tried the carrots consistently liked them. This is in contrast to 68% for the group given a toy and 75% for the group given verbal praise.

试验结束后，单纯反复尝试胡萝卜的孩子里有 81% 一直都喜欢上了胡萝卜；相比之下，得到玩具的那组是 68%，得到口头表扬的那组是 75%。

【信号】结尾数据对比收束全段结论。录音结尾 81% of children who simply tried the carrots consistently liked them 与 68% ... and 75% 形成数据对比，篇章独白常在结尾用数据收束主旨——这组「反复尝试组比例最高」的对比，正是整段要证明的结论落点。

【替换】81% of children who simply tried the carrots consistently liked them ↔

Children's eating habits can be changed

「原本最讨厌→反复尝后喜欢上」概括为「饮食习惯可被改变」

【排除】A) 未提及

A 说 Vegetables differ in their nutritional value 蔬菜营养价值各异，录音虽列了五种蔬菜，却只比较孩子喜不喜欢，从没比较它们的营养高低，A 与研究结论无关。

C) 原词陷阱

C 说 Parents watch closely what children eat 家长密切关注孩子吃什么，parents 是录音开头真念过的原词，但开头只说家长「难让孩子吃菜、会给奖励」，从没说家长「密切关注」，更不是这项研究的结果，属答非所问。

借用原文：All parents know it is difficult to get children to eat their vegetables.

D) 答非所问

D 说 Children's choices of food vary greatly 孩子的食物选择差异很大，录音确实测了孩子对不同蔬菜的喜好，但研究的落点是「反复尝试能改变孩子去吃」，不是强调孩子间选择差异大，D 答非所问、以偏概全。

借用原文：The taste tests revealed that carrots were the least-liked vegetable among youngsters.

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

1 One thing about the moon many people don't know is that it has a lot of garbage on its surface, left over from human space exploration. But how much garbage exactly have humans left on the moon? It's hard to be accurate, but the trash likely weighs more than 181,000 kilograms on Earth. Much of it was left by American astronauts who landed on the lunar surface between 1969 and 1972 during NASA's Apollo missions. The other rubbish comes from missions that did not have human crews. These missions were conducted by various space exploring agencies, including those from the US, Russia, Japan, India, and Europe. Many of the older pieces are equipment sent to learn about the moon. The equipment stayed there after its missions ended. The moon is also home to lunar orbiters that mapped the moon before

they crashed into its surface, adding to the garbage heap. The objects left by the Apollo astronauts included equipment that was no longer needed. Bringing back unneeded equipment would have used up precious resources such as fuel. But, as the saying goes, one person's trash is another's treasure. Researchers can study the garbage left on the moon to see how its materials weathered the radiation and vacuum of space over time. Moreover, some of the objects on the moon are still being used, including a laser-range reflector left by the Apollo 11 crew.

关于月球，许多人不知道的一件事是它的表面有大量垃圾，这些垃圾是人类太空探索留下的。但是人类究竟在月球上留下了多少垃圾？很难准确统计，但这些垃圾在地球上的重量可能超过181,000千克。其中大部分是1969年至1972年间NASA阿波罗任务期间登陆月球表面的美国宇航员留下的。其他垃圾来自没有人类机组人员的任务。这些任务是由各个太空探索机构执行的，包括来自美国、俄罗斯、日本、印度和欧洲的机构。许多较旧的物品是为了解月球而发送的设备。这些设备在任务结束后留在了那里。月球上还有在撞向月球表面之前绘制月球地图的月球轨道器，它们也增加了垃圾堆。阿波罗宇航员留下的物品包括不再需要的设备。带回不需要的设备会消耗宝贵的资源，比如燃料。但是，正如俗话说的，一个人的垃圾是另一个人的宝藏。研究人员可以研究留在月球上的垃圾，了解其材料如何随时间经受辐射和太空真空的影响。此外，月球上的一些物品仍在使用，包括阿波罗11号机组人员留下的激光测距反射器。

19. A) Space exploration has serious consequences.
B) India has many space exploration programs.
C) There is quite a lot to learn about the moon.
D) A lot of garbage has been left on the moon.

【题目】 What does the passage say may be unknown to many people?

【翻译】 文章说许多人可能不知道什么？

- A) 太空探索有严重后果。 B) 印度有许多太空探索项目。
C) 关于月球有相当多的东西需要了解。 D) 月球上留下了大量垃圾。

【答案】 D (细节题) A lot of garbage has been left on the moon.

【定位】 One thing about the moon many people don't know is that it has a lot of garbage on its surface, left over from human space exploration.

关于月球，许多人不知道的一件事是：它表面有大量垃圾，是人类太空探索遗留下来的。

【信号】 many people don't know 直接点出未知点。信号是录音开头那句 many people don't know——它直接对应题干的"unknown to many people"，紧跟其后的 it has a lot of garbage on its surface 就是那个未知事实，是标准的开篇点题信号。

【替换】 it has a lot of garbage on its surface ↔ A lot of garbage has been left on the moon.

主动变被动、同词不同句式

【排除】 C) 原词陷阱

录音确实念过 equipment sent to learn about the moon, C 项 There is quite a lot to learn about the moon. 就盗用了 learn about the moon 这串原词; 但原文那句是说"许多旧设备是用来研究月球的", 并没有说"关于月球还有很多要学", 属听到原词就想选的陷阱。

借用原文: equipment sent to learn about the moon

B) 原词陷阱

录音在列举各国航天机构时念到 including those from the US, Russia, Japan, India, and Europe, B 项 India has many space exploration programs. 抓住 India 做文章; 但原文只是把印度列为参与方之一, 从没说"印度有很多太空探索项目", 是把列举里的一个名字硬拔高。

借用原文: including those from the US, Russia, Japan, India, and Europe

A) 过度推断

A 项 Space exploration has serious consequences. 说"太空探索有严重后果", 录音通篇只讲"留下了垃圾"这一具体现象, 从未上升到"严重后果"的评判, 属于把具体事实拔成宏大结论的无中生有。

20. A) It is costly to bring back.

B) It is risky to destroy.

C) It is of no use on Earth.

D) It is damaged by radiation.

【题目】 Why has a lot of equipment been left on the moon?

【翻译】 为什么月球上留下了大量设备?

A) 带回来成本高昂。 B) 销毁有风险。 C) 它在地球上没有用处。

D) 它被辐射损坏了。

【答案】 A (细节题) It is costly to bring back.

【定位】 Bringing back unneeded equipment would have used up precious resources such as fuel.

把不需要的设备运回来本会耗费燃料等宝贵资源。

【信号】 would have used up precious resources 点出代价。 答案信号是 would have used up precious resources such as fuel——这是一个"若运回则会耗费宝贵资源(燃料)"的代价/必要性表达, 正是解释"为何留下不带回"的那句。前一句 equipment that was no longer needed 交代了对象。

【替换】 would have used up precious resources such as fuel ↔ **It is costly to bring back.**

耗费资源=costly 的概括同义

【排除】 D) 原词陷阱

录音后文确实念到 how its materials weathered the radiation and vacuum of space, D 项 It is damaged by radiation. 就把 radiation 搬来; 但原文那句是说"研究者可研究材料如何经受辐射", 并非说"设备被辐射损坏所以留下", 与本题问的"为何留下"风马牛不相及。

借用原文: how its materials weathered the radiation and vacuum of space over time

C) 与原文相反

C 项 It is of no use on Earth. 说设备"在地球上没用", 但录音明确讲 some of the objects on the moon are still being used, 强调有些物件仍在用——"没用"恰与原文相反。

借用原文: some of the objects on the moon are still being used

B) 未提及

B 项 It is risky to destroy. 说"销毁它有风险", 录音从头到尾没谈"销毁设备"或"风险", 是凭空造出来的理由, 无任何原文支撑。

21. A) Record details of space exploration.

B) Monitor the change of lunar weather.

C) Study the effect of radiation and vacuum on its materials.

D) Explore the possibility of human settlement on the moon.

【题目】 What can researchers do with the garbage on the moon?

【翻译】 研究人员可以用月球上的垃圾做什么?

A) 记录太空探索的细节。 B) 监测月球天气的变化。

C) 研究辐射和真空对其材料的影响。 D) 探索人类在月球上定居的可能性。

【答案】 C (细节题) Study the effect of radiation and vacuum on its materials.

【定位】 Researchers can study the garbage left on the moon to see how its materials weathered the radiation and vacuum of space over time.

研究者可以研究月球上遗留的垃圾, 以观察其材料随时间如何经受太空中的辐射与真空。

【信号】 Researchers can study 直接应答题干。 答案信号就是主语词 Researchers can study the garbage 本身——它与题干 What can researchers do 一字对应, study 后面接的 how its materials weathered the radiation and vacuum of space 就是要做的具体事。

【替换】 see how its materials weathered the radiation and vacuum of space ↔

Study the effect of radiation and vacuum on its materials.

weather=承受其影响的同义改写

【排除】 D) 过度推断

D 项 Explore the possibility of human settlement on the moon. 谈"探索人类在月球定居", 听上去很符合太空探索的想象, 但录音只字未提"定居", 研究者要做的是研究垃圾材料, 把话题脑补到了"定居"上属过度推断——这正是预读时就标过问号的方向。

B) 原词陷阱

B 项 Monitor the change of lunar weather. 用 lunar(月球的)蹭话题, 且 weather 与原文动词 weathered 形近极易混; 但原文 weathered 是动词"经受/风化", 根本不是名词"天气", 录音也没说监测什么"月球天气", 是偷换概念。

借用原文: how its materials weathered the radiation and vacuum of space over time

A) 原词陷阱

A 项 Record details of space exploration. 盗用了录音里的 human space exploration; 但原文从未说研究者要去"记录太空探索的细节", 研究者要做的是研究垃圾材料, record details 是凭空安上的动作。

借用原文: left over from human space exploration

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

1 In my line of work, I receive a lot of emails. I also send a lot of emails. Though social media and messaging apps have taken over some of the roles from email as a form of communication, email is likely to retain an important role for business communication in the future. Surprisingly, though, a lot of companies and organizations lack formal guidelines for emailing. As most of you will soon be entering the workforce, I would like to share with you my own rules for emailing. If someone sends you an email, reply to them acknowledging the email. A simple "thank you" lets the sender know that their email has arrived safely, that it has not been lost among what could be 50 other emails that have arrived in your email inbox that day. It's not necessary to reply to a mass email sent to numerous recipients. These emails are often informative rather than personalized correspondence requiring a response or action. But it's common politeness to respond to a personal message, preferably within 24 hours of receiving it. It's also important to use proper English. Just because emails are a quick form of communication, doesn't mean emails, especially business emails, should be written using informal shortened forms of words. Think of an email as a letter. Spelling, grammar and punctuation should not be overlooked. And never use capitals to emphasize a word or words in an email. It's the same as yelling.

在我的工作中, 我收到很多电子邮件。我也发送很多电子邮件。尽管社交媒体和即时通讯应用已经接管了电子邮件作为通讯形式的部分角色, 但电子邮件在未来很可能在商务沟通中保持重要地位。然而令人惊讶的是, 许多公司和组织缺乏正式的电子邮件使用指南。由于你们大多数人很快就会进入职场, 我想与你们分享我自己的电子邮件使用规则。如果有人给你发送电子邮件, 请回复他们以确认收到邮件。一句简单的"谢谢"能让发件人知道他们的邮件已安全送达, 没有在当天可能收到的其他50封邮件中丢失。不必回复发送给众多收件人的群发邮件。这些邮件通常是信息性的, 而非需要回复或行动的个性化通信。但回复私人信息是基本的礼貌, 最好在收到邮件后24小时内回复。使用正确的英语也很重要。电子邮件是一种快速的沟通形式并不意味着电子邮件, 尤其是商务邮件, 应该使用非正式的缩略词形式来书写。把电子邮件当

作一封信来看待。拼写、语法和标点符号不应被忽视。而且永远不要在电子邮件中使用大写字母来强调某个或某些单词。这和大声喊叫是一样的。

22. A) It is likely to remain a means of business communication.

B) It is likely to be a competitor of various messaging apps.

C) It will gradually be replaced by social media.

D) It will have to be governed by specific rules.

【题目】 What does the passage say about email?

【翻译】 文章对电子邮件有何论述？

A) 它可能会继续作为商务沟通的一种方式。 B) 它可能会成为各种消息应用的竞争对手。

C) 它将逐渐被社交媒体取代。 D) 它将必须受特定规则约束。

【答案】 A (细节题) It is likely to remain a means of business communication.

【定位】 Though social media and messaging apps have taken over some of the roles from email as a form of communication, email is likely to retain an important role for business communication in the future.

尽管社交媒体和即时通讯软件已经接过了邮件作为沟通方式的一部分作用，邮件在未来仍很可能在商务沟通中保留重要地位。

【信号】 让步转折 Though 之后才是真意。 句首 Though social media and messaging apps have taken over some of the roles 是让步铺垫，真正的表态在转折之后的 email is likely to retain an important role for business communication in the future。让步从句先承认对方一半、主句才给结论，结论永远在主句。

【替换】 email is likely to retain an important role for business communication ↔

remain a means of business communication

retain≈remain, role≈means

【排除】 B) 未提及

录音只说邮件会保留作用，从没说它会"成为各种消息软件的竞争者"。a competitor of various messaging apps 借用了录音提到的 messaging apps 一词，但"竞争者"这层关系原文没说。

借用原文：social media and messaging apps have taken over some of the roles from email

C) 与原文相反

replaced by social media 盗用了录音里的 social media，却把意思反了：录音让步部分只说社媒"接过部分作用"，主句明确说邮件会 retain（保留），并非被彻底取代。选项取了让步前半、又夸大成"被取代"，与主句结论相反。

借用原文：social media and messaging apps have taken over some of the roles from email

D) 原词陷阱

录音后文确实提到公司 lack formal guidelines for emailing 并要分享 rules, governed by specific rules 盗用了 rules/guidelines 这层意思，但那是讲"目前缺规范、我来给几条"，并非回答"邮件未来会怎样"。听到 rules 就选，正中圈套。

借用原文：a lot of companies and organizations lack formal guidelines for emailing

23. A) Save the message in their file.

B) Make a timely response.

C) Examine the information carefully.

D) See if any action needs to be taken.

【题目】 What should one do upon receiving a personalized email?

【翻译】 收到个性化电子邮件后应该做什么？

A) 将邮件保存在文件中。 B) 及时作出回复。 C) 仔细审查信息。

D) 看是否需要采取任何行动。

【答案】 B (细节题) Make a timely response.

【定位】 But it's common politeness to respond to a personal message, preferably within 24 hours of receiving it.

但对一封私人邮件作出回复是基本的礼貌，最好在收到后的 24 小时之内回复。

【信号】 转折 But + 时间状语点出"及时回"。 But it's common politeness to respond to a personal message 用 But 把话锋从"群发邮件不必回"转到"私人邮件要回"，紧接 preferably within 24 hours 给出时间要求。转折 But 后正是答案句，within 24 hours 这一时限对应选项里的"timely（及时）"。

【替换】 respond to a personal message, preferably within 24 hours ↔ **Make a timely response**
respond = response, within 24 hours = timely

【排除】 A) 未提及

Save the message in their file 说把邮件存进文件夹，录音对个人邮件只讲"要回、且及时"，从没提"存档"这个动作，属凭常识想当然，非原文所说。

C) 答非所问

Examine the information carefully (仔细审查信息) 录音并未对个人邮件这么要求。它和"判断要不要行动"听着像处理邮件的合理步骤，但录音对 personal message 的明确要求只是"回复"，仔细审查是考生自行加戏。

D) 原词陷阱

See if any action needs to be taken 对应的是录音讲群发邮件那句 These emails are often informative rather than personalized correspondence requiring a response or action 里的 action 一词，那是说群发邮件"不"需要回应或行动；选项把"是否需要行动"这层意思挪到了个人邮件头上，对象张冠李戴。

借用原文：These emails are often informative rather than personalized correspondence requiring a response or action

24. A) It is to be passed on.

B) It is mostly junk.

C) It requires no reply.

D) It causes no concern.

【题目】 What does the passage say about a mass email?

【翻译】 文章对群发邮件有何论述？

A) 它应该被转发。 B) 它大多是垃圾邮件。 C) 它不需要回复。 D) 它不会引起关注。

【答案】 C (细节题) It requires no reply.

【定位】 It's not necessary to reply to a mass email sent to numerous recipients. These emails are often informative rather than personalized correspondence requiring a response or action.

没有必要回复那种群发给众多收件人的邮件。这类邮件往往是告知性的，而不是需要回应或行动的个性化往来。

【信号】 直接定性句 It's not necessary to reply. It's not necessary to reply to a mass email 是对 mass email 的正面定性——"没必要回"；后一句 often informative rather than personalized correspondence requiring a response 再次印证它不需要回应。听到 not necessary to reply 就锁定答案句。

【替换】 It's not necessary to reply to a mass email ↔ **It requires no reply**
not necessary to reply = requires no reply

【排除】 A) 未提及

It is to be passed on 说群发邮件该往下转，录音只说它"不必回、是告知性的"，从没说要转发，属无中生有。

B) 过度推断

It is mostly junk 顺着录音 These emails are often informative (往往是告知性的) 滑向"大多是垃圾"。但 informative (提供信息的) 是中性词，录音并无贬义，把"告知性"推成"垃圾邮件"是过度引申。

借用原文：These emails are often informative rather than personalized correspondence

D) 未提及

It causes no concern 说群发邮件"不引起担忧"，录音讲的是"不必回/告知性"，concern 这一层（担不担心）原文压根没涉及，属臆造。

25. A) Make it as short as possible.

B) Use simple and clear language.

C) Adopt an informal style of writing.

D) Avoid using capitals for emphasis.

【题目】 What should one do when writing a business email?

【翻译】 撰写商务电子邮件时应该做什么？

- A) 尽可能使其简短。 B) 使用简单明了的语言。 C) 采用非正式的写作风格。
D) 避免使用大写字母来强调。

【答案】 D (细节题) Avoid using capitals for emphasis.

【定位】 And never use capitals to emphasize a word or words in an email. It's the same as yelling.

另外，绝不要在邮件里用大写字母来强调某个或某些词。那等同于大喊大叫。

【信号】 强调禁令 never use capitals. never use capitals to emphasize a word or words 用 never 发出明确禁令，是这段叮嘱里最斩钉截铁的一条；后一句 It's the same as yelling (如同大喊大叫) 进一步强化。否定强调词 never 之后，往往就是出题点。

【替换】 never use capitals to emphasize a word or words ↔ **Avoid using capitals for emphasis**

never use = Avoid using, emphasize = emphasis

【排除】A) 未提及

Make it as short as possible 说尽量写短，录音讲的是用词正规、别用缩写、注意拼写语法标点、别用大写，从没要求“越短越好”，属臆造。

B) 偷换概念

Use simple and clear language 听着像写作好建议，但录音的要求是 use proper English (用规范英语)、别用缩写，强调的是“正规、合语法”，不是“简单清楚”。把 proper (规范) 偷换成 simple (简单) 是两回事。

借用原文：It's also important to use proper English

C) 与原文相反

Adopt an informal style of writing 盗用了录音里的 informal 一词，但意思反了：录音是说 emails, especially business emails, should be written using informal shortened forms of words 的反面——它否定用 informal shortened forms，主张当成正式信件来写。选项把否定对象当成了主张，极性相反。

借用原文：doesn't mean emails, especially business emails, should be written using informal shortened forms of words

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

23 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。

Being bad at maths should no longer be seen as a badge of honor or down to genetics, according to National Numeracy, a new organization which aims to challenge the nation's negative view of the subject.

第1段，第2句

本句涵盖动名词短语作主语、情态被动谓语、并列表语、同位语、非限制性定语从句、不定式作宾语等多种成分，成分种类丰富；动名词主语和情态被动结构是常见易错点，同位语与定语从句的区分也值得练习。

Mike Ellicock, chief executive of National Numeracy, said, "We want to challenge this 'I can't do maths' attitude that is prevalent in the UK," adding that it was vital that all primary school teachers understand key maths concepts, as young children who fail to learn the basics will suffer later on.

第1段，第6句

这句话结构典型、层次丰富，既能练主干定位，也能练从句归属和多层时态辨认。难度不算失控，但训练收益很高，适合优先精讲。

He regards his royal duties as a burden.

第5题，C

"regard A as B"是四六级和考研常考的固定搭配结构，掌握后可迁移至类似动词（consider、treat、view等），具有一定典型性，但简单句本身在真题中占比不高

If we started trying different materials, our quality would probably suffer.

第8段，第3句

虚拟语气的条件句（If + 过去式，主句 + would）是考试高频结构，四六级和考研阅读、写作中经常出现。掌握这种句式后可以迁移到大量类似表达上。主从结构清晰、逻辑明确，是虚拟条件句的标准范式。

The big change was in 2007 when Romania joined the European Union.

第12段，第4句

主句 + 时间状语从句是常见的复合句结构，在四六级和考研阅读中经常出现；但本句的时间状语从句位于句末，属于较简单的后置从句，不如插入式或前置的时间状语从句那样需要仔细分析位置

And, as a result, we went from having 20 employees to 200.

第12段，第7句

涵盖主语、谓语、地点状语(含动名词)、方式状语四种成分,成分种类中等。"from having ... to ..."结构对理解动名词作介词宾语有一定练习价值,但整体坑点不多,训练收益适中。

W: Besides Romania, our biggest market is Germany.

第14段，第1句

主系表结构在四六级和考研阅读中常见，介词短语作状语的用法也较典型。但本句过于简短，缺少从句、复杂修饰或并列结构等真题中更常考的句式特征，代表性中等偏下。

There is strong demand there for our traditional style of furniture.

第14段，第2句

存在句 "There be" 结构在四六级和考研阅读中高频出现，掌握其主语后置和后置定语修饰的模式可迁移到大量类似句子。

W: Wow, that's an event I would be interested in.

第8段，第1句

"主句 + 省略关系代词的定语从句" 是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式，"be interested in" 也是高频短语，"would" 表意愿或假设的用法也很典型。本句结构具有较强的代表性和可迁移性。

Just let me know what type of food you would like to try.

第9段，第4句

祈使句加宾语从句的组合在口语和应用文中非常常见，let me know这个表达是高频句式。宾语从句由疑问词引导、内部包含情态动词would like的结构，也是四六级和考研阅读或写作中的典型模式。掌握后可以广泛迁移到请求、询问、建议等多种场景。

All parents know it is difficult to get children to eat their vegetables.

第1段，第1句

宾语从句+形式主语it+不定式真正主语的组合，是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，尤其it is+形容词+to do结构极为典型。掌握本句结构后可迁移到大量类似表达，如it is important/necessary/hard to do等，典型性较高。

But researchers have discovered that youngsters who are not praised for trying vegetables are more likely to eat them eventually.

第1段，第3句

本句结构较典型，层级适中，既不会过于简单，也不会复杂到脱离基础训练。对于练习主干定位、从句归属和分层判断时态，都有较高训练价值。

The trial went on twice a week for a month, with a follow-up taste test after 8 weeks.

第1段，第10句

简单句结构在真题中常见，但本句缺乏复杂修饰或从句，作为典型考点句式的代表性一般，学习后迁移价值有限。

Children were split into three groups, with one group asked to try the bowl of carrots repeatedly with no further encouragement.

第1段，第11句

“主句 + 逗号 + 补充性短语”以及被动表达，都是考试阅读中很常见的写法。掌握这种先抓核心、后收补充信息的方法，迁移性较强。

This is in contrast to 68% for the group given a toy and 75% for the group given verbal praise.

第1段，第14句

“主语加系动词加介词短语表语”以及“名词后接过去分词短语作后置修饰”都很常见，阅读材料里经常出现。掌握这种结构后，处理说明数据、比较结果的句子会更顺手。

What is the best way to get children to eat vegetables according to a recent study?

第16题 题干

疑问词加系表结构，再接不定式后置修饰名词，是非常常见、可迁移的英语句型。掌握这类句子后，处理许多说明“方法、原因、机会、能力”的表达都会更顺。

They were essential to children's health.

第17题，D

主系表结构是英语基本句型之一，具有一定代表性。但本句过于简短且无修饰语、从句等复杂成分，与四六级、考研真题中常见的多层修饰、从句嵌套的典型长难句相距较远。

Vegetables differ in their nutritional value.

第18题，A

这种“主语加不及物动词加介词短语”的基础陈述句非常常见，读文章和做题都会反复遇到。掌握这种直线型结构后，能迁移到大量简单说明句。

Moreover, some of the objects on the moon are still being used, including a laser-range reflector left by the Apollo 11 crew.

第1段，第14句

简单句搭配被动语态和后置定语的组合在四六级和考研阅读中非常典型。including 引导的伴随状语和过去分词作后置定语都是高频考查点，学生掌握后可以在大量真题句中复用这一识别方法。

Though social media and messaging apps have taken over some of the roles from email as a form of communication, email is likely to retain an important role for business communication in the future.

第1段，第3句

"Though" 引导的让步状语从句加主句结构，是四六级和考研英语中常见的让步逻辑句式。主句使用 "be likely to" 表达可能性预测，从句使用现在完成时陈述已完成事实，这种对比论证的句式在议论文和说明文中高频出现，具有较强的代表性和可迁移性。

It's the same as yelling.

第1段，第16句

主系表加介词短语是常见句式，但过于简短，缺少修饰语或从句等真题中常出现的复杂结构，代表性中等

Make it as short as possible.

第25题，A

祈使句在英语中是常见句式，尤其在说明书、指令、建议等场景中高频出现。使役动词 "make" 加宾语补足语的结构也是考试常考点。本句结构简洁但典型性强，掌握后可迁移应用于大量类似句型。

Avoid using capitals for emphasis.

第25题，D

覆盖祈使句的谓语识别和动名词短语作宾语两个知识点，适合练习及物动词搭配和非谓语动词用法，但成分种类单一、无定语从句或复杂状语等高价值结构。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本卷出现的 196 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。

email

A2

n. 电子邮件

本卷20次 · 真题 50 句

would

A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要，会

本卷7次 · 真题 466 句

material

B1

n. 材料

本卷7次 · 真题 69 句

event

A2

n. 事件

本卷7次 · 真题 66 句

local

A2

adj. 当地的

本卷6次 · 真题 150 句

carrot

A2

n. 胡萝卜

本卷6次 · 真题 23 句

garbage

B1

n. 垃圾

本卷6次 · 真题 12 句

likely

A2

adj. 很可能的

本卷5次 · 真题 224 句

equipment

B1

n. 设备

本卷5次 · 真题 32 句

collapse

B2

v. 倒塌，坍塌

本卷5次 · 真题 22 句

researcher

B2

n. 研究人员

本卷4次 · 真题 239 句

focus

B1

n. 重点

本卷4次 · 真题 107 句

opportunity

B1

n. 机会

本卷4次 · 真题 89 句

mission

B1

n. 任务

本卷4次 · 真题 33 句

crew B1

n. 全体船员

本卷4次·真题13句

exploration B2

n. 探索

本卷4次·真题11句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本卷3次·真题174句

million A2

num. 一百万

本卷3次·真题119句

quality A2

n. 质量

本卷3次·真题100句

challenge B1

n. 挑战

本卷3次·真题80句

organization B1

n. 组织

本卷3次·真题76句

suffer B1

v. 遭受 (痛苦、疾病、损失等)

本卷3次·真题64句

reward B1

n. 报酬

本卷3次·真题56句

various B1

adj. 各种各样的

本卷3次·真题52句

aim B1

v. 瞄准

本卷3次·真题38句

site A2

n. 地点

本卷3次·真题37句

construction B1

n. 建造

本卷3次·真题21句

aircraft B1

n. 飞行器

本卷3次·真题17句

pearl B1

n. 珍珠

本卷3次·真题14句

royal B1

adj. 王室的

本卷3次·真题14句

lunar B2

adj. 月球的

本卷3次·真题10句

product A2

n. 产品

本卷2次·真题128句

type A2

n. 类型

本卷2次·真题97句

simply B1

adv. 仅仅, 只不过

本卷2次·真题90句

view A2

n. 观点, 看法

本卷2次·真题85句

least A2

det. 最少的

本卷2次·真题84句

department A2

n. 部门

本卷2次·真题66句

negative B1

adj. 否定的

本卷2次·真题57句

response B1

n. 回答

本卷2次·真题47句

media B1

n. 大众传播媒介(报刊、电视、广播、互联...

本卷2次·真题45句

figure A2

n. 数字

本卷2次·真题44句

reveal B2

v. 揭示

本卷2次·真题43句

explore B1

v. 探索

本卷2次·真题40句

launch B1

v. 推出

本卷2次·真题39句

concept B2

n. 概念

本卷2次·真题38句

style A2

n. 方式

本卷2次·真题31句

executive B2

n. 主管;经理;管理人员

本卷2次·真题 30 句

chief B1

n. 首领

本卷2次·真题 29 句

app B1

n. 应用程序

本卷2次·真题 27 句

participate B1

v. 参加

本卷2次·真题 25 句

trap B1

n. 陷阱

本卷2次·真题 24 句

rescue B1

v. 营救, 救援

本卷2次·真题 23 句

affordable B1

adj. 买得起的

本卷2次·真题 21 句

investment B1

n. 投资

本卷2次·真题 20 句

vital B2

adj. 极其重要的, 必不可少的

本卷2次·真题 19 句

injury B1

n. (身体) 伤害, 损伤

本卷2次·真题 18 句

trash A2

n. 垃圾

本卷2次·真题 18 句

mass B1

n. 大量

本卷2次·真题 17 句

astronaut B1

n. 宇航员

本卷2次·真题 14 句

rarely B1

adv. 很少, 难得, 不常

本卷2次·真题 14 句

uniform B1

n. 制服

本卷2次·真题 13 句

raw B1

adj. 未加工的

本卷2次·真题 12 句

calculate B1

v. 计算

本卷2次·真题 11句

continent A2

n. 大陆

本卷2次·真题 11句

opening B1

n. 开口;洞;缺口

本卷2次·真题 11句

sponsor B2

n. 赞助商

本卷2次·真题 11句

trial B2

n. 审判, 审讯

本卷2次·真题 11句

flying A2

n. 飞行

本卷2次·真题 8句

informal B1

adj. 非正式的, 随意的

本卷2次·真题 8句

repeatedly B1

adv. 反复地

本卷2次·真题 8句

verbal B2

adj. 口头的

本卷2次·真题 8句

employee A2

n. 雇员, 员工

本卷1次·真题 194句

benefit B1

n. 好处

本卷1次·真题 169句

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

design B1

n. 设计

本卷1次·真题 132句

customer A2

n. 顾客, 客户

本卷1次·真题 124句

lack B1

v. 缺少

本卷1次·真题 115句

affect B1

v. 影响

本卷1次·真题 113 句

risk A2

n. 风险

本卷1次·真题 108 句

financial B2

adj. 财政的

本卷1次·真题 101 句

decade B1

n. 十年

本卷1次·真题 99 句

concern B1

v. 涉及

本卷1次·真题 79 句

individual B2

adj. 单独的

本卷1次·真题 79 句

traditional B1

adj. 传统的

本卷1次·真题 79 句

rate A2

n. 速度

本卷1次·真题 78 句

growth B1

n. 增长

本卷1次·真题 77 句

later A1

adv. 以后, later

本卷1次·真题 70 句

cooking A1

n. 烹饪

本卷1次·真题 59 句

damage B1

n. 损害

本卷1次·真题 55 句

responsibility B1

n. 责任

本卷1次·真题 55 句

resource B1

n. 资源

本卷1次·真题 54 句

struggle B1

v. 奋斗

本卷1次·真题 54 句

nation B1

n. 国家

本卷1次·真题 51 句

demand B1

v. 坚决要求

本卷1次·真题 50 句

publish B1

v. 出版，发行（书籍、杂志等）

本卷1次·真题 50 句

recently A2

adv. 最近

本卷1次·真题 48 句

official B1

adj. 官方的

本卷1次·真题 47 句

promote B2

v. 促进

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

variety B1

n. 多样化

本卷1次·真题 47 句

conduct B2

v. 组织并实施

本卷1次·真题 45 句

detail B1

n. 细节

本卷1次·真题 45 句

limit B1

n. 限度

本卷1次·真题 45 句

attend A2

v. 出席，参加（会议、活动等）

本卷1次·真题 43 句

contact B1

n. 联系

本卷1次·真题 43 句

specific B2

adj. 具体的

本卷1次·真题 42 句

adopt B1

v. 采纳

本卷1次·真题 41 句

attract B1

v. 吸引（注意力、兴趣）

本卷1次·真题 41 句

further B1

adv. 更远处

本卷1次·真题 41 句

interested A1

adj. 感兴趣的

本卷1次·真题 40 句

writing A2

n. 写作

本卷1次·真题 40 句

code B1

n. 代码

本卷1次·真题 39 句

purchase B1

v. 购买

本卷1次·真题 39 句

consequence B2

n. 结果

本卷1次·真题 38 句

regular B1

adj. 经常的

本卷1次·真题 38 句

teaching A2

n. 教学工作, 教书

本卷1次·真题 38 句

exactly B1

adv. 精确地

本卷1次·真题 36 句

hire A2

v. 雇用

本卷1次·真题 35 句

mostly B1

adv. 主要地

本卷1次·真题 35 句

respond B1

v. 回答, 答复

本卷1次·真题 35 句

completely B1

adv. 完全地

本卷1次·真题 34 句

expand B2

v. 扩大; 扩展; 增长

本卷1次·真题 34 句

vary B1

v. 不同

本卷1次·真题 31 句

differ B1

v. 不同, 有区别

本卷1次·真题 30 句

essential B1

adj. 必不可少的

本卷1次·真题 30 句

means A2

n. 方法

本卷1次·真题 30 句

psychologist B2

n. 心理学家

本卷1次·真题 30 句

agency B2

n. 代理机构

本卷1次·真题 29 句

campaign B2

n. 运动

本卷1次·真题 29 句

eventually B1

adv. 最终

本卷1次·真题 29 句

fuel B1

n. 燃料

本卷1次·真题 28 句

fully B1

adv. 完全地

本卷1次·真题 26 句

block A2

n. 街区

本卷1次·真题 24 句

carefully A2

adv. 仔细地

本卷1次·真题 24 句

eating A1

n. 吃

本卷1次·真题 24 句

possibility B1

n. 可能性

本卷1次·真题 24 句

workforce B2

n. (一国或一地区的) 劳动力, 劳动人口

本卷1次·真题 24 句

contrast B2

n. 对比

本卷1次·真题 22 句

gradually B1

adv. 逐渐地, 逐步地

本卷1次·真题 22 句

closely B1

adv. 紧密地

本卷1次·真题 21 句

discount B1

n. 折扣; 减价

本卷1次·真题 21 句

formal B1

adj. 正式的

本卷1次·真题 21 句

expose B2

v. 使暴露

本卷1次·真题 20 句

greatly B1

adv. 非常

本卷1次·真题 20 句

citizen B1

n. 公民

本卷1次·真题 19 句

emphasis B2

n. 强调

本卷1次·真题 19 句

burden B2

n. 负担

本卷1次·真题 18 句

honor B2

n. 荣誉

本卷1次·真题 18 句

incident B2

n. (尤指不寻常或令人不快的) 事件, 事情

本卷1次·真题 18 句

numerous B2

adj. 众多的, 许多的

本卷1次·真题 18 句

studio B1

n. 工作室

本卷1次·真题 18 句

acknowledge B2

v. 承认 (事实、错误等)

本卷1次·真题 17 句

concentrate B1

v. 集中注意力

本卷1次·真题 17 句

crash B1

v. (车辆) 猛撞, 碰撞

本卷1次·真题 17 句

demonstrate B2

v. 证明

本卷1次·真题 16 句

guideline B2

n. 指导方针

本卷1次·真题 16 句

stable B1

adj. 稳定的

本卷1次·真题 16 句

accurate B2

adj. 准确的

本卷1次·真题 15 句

emphasize B2

v. 强调

本卷1次·真题 15 句

junk B1

n. 废物

本卷1次·真题 15 句

wooden A2

adj. 木制的, 木头的

本卷1次·真题 15 句

exciting A2

adj. 令人兴奋的

本卷1次·真题 14 句

superior B2

adj. 更好的

本卷1次·真题 14 句

unknown B1

adj. 未知的

本卷1次·真题 14 句

competitor B1

n. 竞争者

本卷1次·真题 13 句

costly B2

adj. 昂贵的, 代价高的

本卷1次·真题 13 句

import B1

v. 进口

本卷1次·真题 13 句

suddenly A2

adv. 突然地

本卷1次·真题 13 句

boom B1

n. 繁荣

本卷1次·真题 12 句

exposure B2

n. 暴露

本卷1次·真题 12 句

overlook B2

v. 忽略, 没注意到

本卷1次·真题 12 句

skilled B1

adj. 熟练的

本卷1次·真题 12 句

surprised A2

adj. 感到惊讶的

本卷1次·真题 12 句

union B2

n. 工会

本卷1次·真题 12 句

ok A1

adj. 可以的

本卷1次·真题 11 句

precious B2

adj. 珍贵的

本卷1次·真题 11 句

consistently B2

adv. 始终如一地

本卷1次·真题 10 句

entertainment B1

n. 娱乐活动

本卷1次·真题 10 句

girlfriend A2

n. 女朋友

本卷1次·真题 10 句

nutritional B2

adj. 营养的

本卷1次·真题 10 句

phase B2

n. 阶段

本卷1次·真题 10 句

retain B2

v. 保留

本卷1次·真题 10 句

saying B1

n. 谚语

本卷1次·真题 10 句

surprisingly B1

adv. 令人惊讶地

本卷1次·真题 10 句

timely B2

adj. 及时的

本卷1次·真题 10 句

campaigner B2

n. 活动家;运动倡导者

本卷1次·真题 9 句

dislike A2

v. 不喜欢

本卷1次·真题 9 句

file A2

n. 文件

本卷1次·真题 9 句

split B1

v. 分开

本卷1次·真题 9 句

branch

A2

n. 树枝

本卷1次·真题8句

bury

B1

v. 埋葬, 安葬

本卷1次·真题8句

kilogram

A2

n. 千克, 公斤 (重量单位, 等于1000克)

本卷1次·真题8句

nutritious

B2

adj. 有营养的, 营养丰富的

本卷1次·真题8句

risky

B2

adj. 有风险的

本卷1次·真题8句

safely

A2

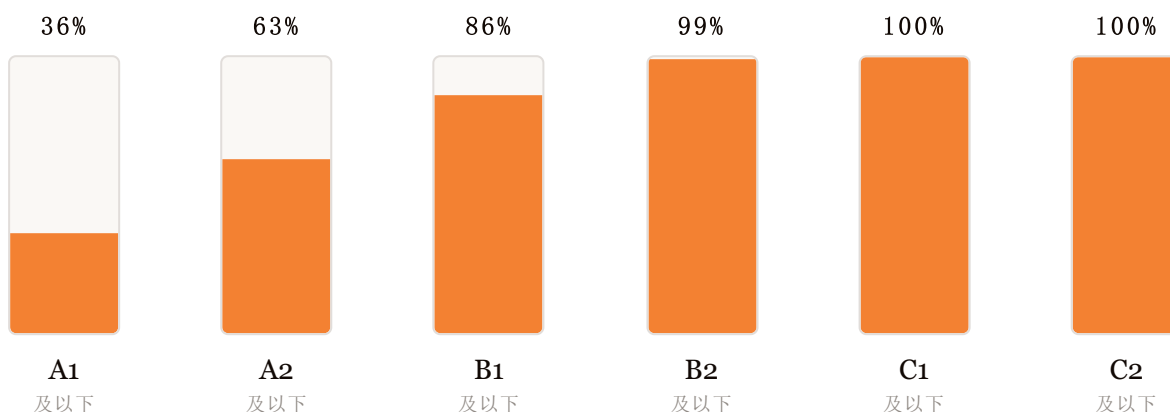
adv. 安全地

本卷1次·真题8句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全卷录音原文 631 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全卷录音原文去重后共 **631** 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 631 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

631

B2 以上难词

1%

B1 及以下覆盖

86%

英语四级 2018年12月·第2套 · 全卷构成

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

2018年12月·第2套 英语四级完形填空（选词填空）·26-35 题答案与解析

BLANKS & ANALYSIS • 选词填空题和解析

选词填空题和解析 · 26-35 题

本页 26-35 题的正确答案词与逐空解析由懒笔记按2018年12月·第2套 英语四级完形填空（选词填空）原卷词库逐空核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：Directions、2 段带空短文（每段之后紧随中文翻译）与 15 词共享词库连续排印；卷面下方逐空紧跟解析——该空词性、原文定位句、正确词与锁定依据，以及同词性被淘汰竞争词的逐个归因。

真题卷第2套(2018-12) • 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.

Have you ever used email to apologize to a colleague? Delivered a 26 to a subordinate(下属) with a voice-mail message? Flown by plane across the country just to deliver important news in person? The various communication options at our fingertips today can be good for 27 and productivity—and at the same time very troublesome. With so many ways to communicate, how should a manager choose the one that's best— 28 when the message to be delivered is bad or unwelcome news for the recipient? We've 29 business communication consultants and etiquette(礼仪) experts to come up with the following guidelines for 30 using the alternative ways of delivering difficult messages.

你是否曾经用电子邮件向同事道歉？用语音留言向下属发出警告？乘飞机飞越全国只为当面传达重要消息？如今我们触手可及的各种沟通选择既能带来便利和效率，同时也可能非常令人烦恼。有这么多沟通方式可供选择，管理者应该如何选择最佳方式——尤其是当要传达的信息对接收者而言是坏消息或不受欢迎的消息时？我们调查了商务沟通顾问和礼仪专家，总结出以下指南，帮助有效使用各种替代方式来传达困难信息。

First of all, choose how personal you want to be. A face-to-face communication is the most 31. Other choices, in descending order of personalization, are: a real-time phone call, a voice-mail message, a handwritten note, a typewritten letter, and the most 32 is email. Some of these may change order according to the 33 situation or your own preferences; for example, a handwritten note might seem more personal than voice-mail. How do you decide on the best choice for the difficult message you've got to deliver? "My 34 concern is: How can I soften or civilize this message?" says etiquette expert Dana Casperson. "So when I apologize, I usually choose in-person first, or a phone

conversation as my top alternative, and maybe a handwritten note next. Apologizing by email is something I now totally 35 "

首先，选择你想要达到的私人程度。面对面沟通是最亲密的。其他选择按私人化程度降序排列为：实时电话通话、语音留言、手写便条、打字信件，以及最不友好的电子邮件。其中一些选择可能会根据具体情况或你自己的偏好改变顺序；例如，手写便条可能看起来比语音留言更私人化。那么，对于你必须传达的困难信息，你如何决定最佳选择？礼仪专家Dana Casperson说："我首要考虑的是：我如何能软化或使这条信息更文明？所以当我道歉时，我通常首选当面道歉，或者将电话交谈作为我的首要替代方案，然后可能是手写便条。通过电子邮件道歉是我现在完全避免的做法。"

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| A) avoid | I) reward |
| B) convenience | J) silent |
| C) effectively | K) specific |
| D) escape | L) surveyed |
| E) intimate | M) unfriendly |
| F) particularly | N) warning |
| G) primary | O) witnessed |
| H) prompt | |

26. Delivered a __ (26) __ to a subordinate(下属) with a voice-mail message?

【答案】 **N) warning** (名词)

【词性槽】 Delivered a __ to=及物动词宾语位

【依据】 对下属用语音留言传达=警告

deliver a warning to a subordinate 是地道搭配，"给下属传达警告"贴合"用语音留言告知不愉快消息"的语境；与后两句 apologize、deliver important news 并列，构成"难以启齿的三种沟通场景"。

【竞争词】 B) convenience convenience 多不可数且语义不合

convenience 表"便利"，不与 deliver to a subordinate 搭配，且通常不加 a 表抽象概念；与下文"用语音留言传达"的负面情境冲突。

I) reward 奖赏与全文"坏消息"主题反向

文章主旨是"传达难以启齿/不受欢迎的消息"，奖赏属正面消息，与"用冷漠的 voice-mail 传达"不符合常理，逻辑指向相反。

【易错】 最具迷惑性的错误词是 I) —— 情感方向反向陷阱：reward 看似搭得上 deliver。deliver a reward 中文里"派送奖赏"也通，Delivered a __ (26) __ to a subordinate(下属) with a voice-mail message? 单看也成立；防坑：先回到首段主旨"难以启齿/不受欢迎的消息"，正面词 reward 整段一票否决，应选与负面情境匹配的 warning。

27. can be good for __(27)__ and productivity—and at the same time very troublesome

【答案】 **B) convenience** (名词)

【词性槽】 good for + 名词 + and productivity

【依据】 便利与生产力并列

首句强调"指尖即可使用的多种沟通方式"带来便利与生产力提升——convenience 与 productivity 同属抽象正面名词，搭配自然，且与下半句 troublesome 形成"利弊对比"。

【竞争词】 I) reward reward 偏"奖赏/回报"，不并列 productivity

reward 指具体奖赏或回报，多用复数 rewards 表抽象利益；与 productivity 并列不自然，且文章谈的是"沟通工具方便/高效"而非"奖励"。

28. how should a manager choose the one that's best—__(28)__ when the message to be delivered is bad or unwelcome news for the recipient?

【答案】 **F) particularly** (副词)

【词性槽】 破折号+空+when 引导的强调状语

【依据】 particularly when=尤其当.....

particularly when 用以强调"在某种情形下尤其如此"，此处对应"消息是坏消息或不受欢迎时尤其难以选择渠道"，逻辑契合。

29. We've __(29)__ business communication consultants and etiquette(礼仪) experts to come up with the following guidelines

【答案】 **L) surveyed** (动词)

【词性槽】 We've 后必填过去分词作谓语

【依据】 走访咨询专家=survey

下文 to come up with the following guidelines 表明作者是"广泛征询专家意见以归纳指南"，survey 在此正是"走访/咨询"之意，与"咨询顾问与礼仪专家"完美匹配。

【竞争词】 O) witnessed witness 是亲眼目击，搭不上专家

witness 指"亲眼目睹某事件"，宾语通常是事件、场景，不能说"目睹了顾问"；与下文"得出指南"的语义也对不上。

30. guidelines for __(30)__ using the alternative ways of delivering difficult messages

【答案】 **C) effectively** (副词)

【词性槽】 for + 副词 + 动名词, 副词修饰 using

【依据】 **guidelines 的目的=有效使用**

guidelines (指南) 的存在就是教人"怎么有效做某事", effectively using 是固定搭配; 语境强调"用对方式"以传达坏消息, effectively 精准对应。

【竞争词】 **F) particularly particularly 表强调, 不修饰使用方式**

particularly 意为"尤其、特别地", 用来强调某物在众多中突出, 例如 particularly when...; 它不修饰"使用动作", 搭配 using 不自然。

31. A face-to-face communication is the most __(31)__

【答案】 **E) intimate** (形容词)

【词性槽】 the most + 空 = 最高级形容词

【依据】 **面对面=最亲密的沟通**

下文 Other choices, in descending order of personalization, are: a real-time phone call, a voice-mail message, a handwritten note, a typewritten letter, and the most __(32)__ is email. 明确"按人情化程度递减"排序, 面对面位于最顶端, 因此为 the most intimate (最亲密/最具人情味)。

【竞争词】 **G) primary primary 表首要的, 与人情化排序无关**

primary 强调"首要的/最初的", 描述重要性顺序而非"亲密程度", 与下文 descending order of personalization 的维度对不上。

J) silent silent 是沉默, 反义不通

面对面沟通显然不是沉默的; 与 personalization 维度不相关, 直接淘汰。

K) specific specific 强调具体, 不描述人情化程度

specific 表"具体的、特定的", 是说明内容明确度的词, 与"亲密/距离感"的语义轴不匹配。

M) unfriendly unfriendly 与排序顶端的面对面相反

排序顶端是 face-to-face, 最具人情味; unfriendly (冷漠) 放这里方向相反, 应留给 32 题排序末端的 email。

32. and the most __(32)__ is email

【答案】 **M) unfriendly** (形容词)

【词性槽】 the most + 空 = 最高级形容词

【依据】 排序末端的 email=最冷漠的

上文 Other choices, in descending order of personalization 把 email 排在 face-to-face 的反端, 故 email 是 the most unfriendly (最不近人情/最冷漠的), 与 31 题的 most intimate 首尾呼应。

【竞争词】 G) primary primary 与"末位"逻辑相反

primary 表"首要的", 放"排序末端"的 email 上语义反向。

J) silent silent 描述声音, 不描述人情化程度

silent 的反义轴是 loud, 与"亲密/冷漠"轴不在同一维度, 候选无效。

K) specific specific 表具体, 与排序轴无关

specific 描述"内容明确度", 不描述人情化高低; 放此处文不对题。

33. Some of these may change order according to the __(33)__ situation or your own preferences

【答案】 **K) specific** (形容词)

【词性槽】 the + 空 + situation=定冠词后形容词修饰名词

【依据】 具体情境=specific situation

上下文 Some of these may change order according to the __(33)__ situation or your own preferences 是说"顺序会随具体情境或个人偏好改变", specific situation 是英文里高频固定搭配, 与 your own preferences 并列, 强调"因情境而异"。

【竞争词】 G) primary primary situation 不是常用搭配

primary situation 几乎不在英文里出现; 且 primary 强调"首要的", 与"随情况变化"的语义指向冲突。

J) silent silent situation 语义牵强

silent 修饰 situation 在这里没意义, 与"个人偏好"并列也讲不通, 直接淘汰。

34. "My __(34)__ concern is: How can I soften or civilize this message?"

【答案】 **G) primary** 形容词

【词性槽】 My + 空 + concern = 形容词修饰名词

【依据】 首要关注 = **primary concern**

primary concern 是英文里“我首先要考虑的事”的固定表达；上下文 How can I soften or civilize this message? 说话人在阐述自己“最先关心的问题”，primary 完美对应。

【竞争词】 J) **silent** **silent concern** 不构成搭配

silent 修饰 concern 在英文中不常见，且“沉默的担忧”与下文 How can I soften... 这种主动思考完全相反。

35. Apologizing by email is something I now totally __(35)___

【答案】 **A) avoid** 动词

【词性槽】 副词 totally 后只能修饰动词原形

【依据】 **totally avoid** = 完全不做，呼应上文道歉首选当面

上文 when I apologize, I usually choose in-person first, or a phone conversation as my top alternative 表明专家偏爱当面/电话，到了 email 这种最冷漠的方式自然是“完全回避”，avoid 与 totally 搭配地道、语义贴合。

【竞争词】 D) **escape** **escape** 强调从困境中逃脱，不能用于回避做某事

escape 多与具体危险/约束搭配 (escape from prison)，不与“做某事”作宾语连用；且 totally escape email 不是地道搭配，专家说话语义也偏离。

【易错】 最具迷惑性的错误词是 **D)** —— 近义动词陷阱：escape 与 avoid 中文皆“避”。

Apologizing by email is something I now totally __(35)___ 中考生易因“逃避道歉”的字面意思选 escape；防坑：记住 escape 的宾语是“困境/危险”，不能接“做某事”的隐含宾语，地道说“回避做某事”用 avoid。

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) **avoid** 动词

回避、避免

用于第 35 空

B) **convenience** 名词

便利、方便

用于第 27 空

C) **effectively** 副词

有效地

用于第 30 空

D) **escape** 动词 名词

逃离、逃避

干扰词 · 未选用

E) **intimate** 形容词

亲密的、私人的

用于第 31 空

F) **particularly** 副词

尤其、特别地

用于第 28 空

G) **primary** 形容词

首要的、主要的

用于第 34 空

H) **prompt** 形容词 动词

迅速的; 促使

干扰词 · 未选用

I) **reward** 名词 动词

奖赏

干扰词 · 未选用

J) **silent** 形容词

沉默的、无声的

干扰词 · 未选用

K) **specific** 形容词

具体的、特定的

用于第 33 空

L) **surveyed** 动词

调查、走访 (过去式/过去分词)

用于第 29 空

M) **unfriendly** 形容词

不友好的、冷漠的

用于第 32 空

N) **warning** 名词

警告、告诫

用于第 26 空

O) **witnessed** 动词

目击、见证 (过去式/过去分词)

干扰词 · 未选用

全文主旨

如何选择最合适的渠道传达难以启齿的消息

全文围绕“管理者面对坏消息/不受欢迎的消息时该用哪种沟通方式”展开，开篇即抛出 With so many ways to communicate, how should a manager choose the one that's best—__(28)___ when the message to be delivered is bad or unwelcome news for the recipient?, 并在第二段给出由 face-to-face 到 email 的人情化程度排序，明确话题是“渠道选择”。

DISTRACTORS · 干扰词复盘

这 5 个词始终没被任何空选用

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

D) **escape** 最易冒充 35 题的 **avoid**

escape 与 avoid 中文义都接近“逃避”，遇 Apologizing by email is something I now totally __(35)___ 时考生容易二选错；识破点：escape 是“从困境逃出”，宾语应是 prison/danger，不能直接做“回避做某事”的及物动词。

H) **prompt** 形容词位易冒充 **specific** 或 **primary**

prompt 可作形容词“迅速的”，乍看似乎能放 33 题 prompt situation 或 34 题 prompt concern；识破点：prompt 与 situation、concern 都不构成英语固定搭配，且文意非“迅速”维度。

I) **reward** 易把 26、27 名词题带偏

reward 既可名词又可动词，词性宽容易混；26 题 Delivered a __(26)___ to a subordinate 看似“给下属奖赏”也通顺，但全文是“难以启齿的消息”语境，正面词 reward 反向；27 题与 productivity 并列也欠抽象度。

J) **silent** 在 31~34 四个形容词空里反复露脸

silent 是形容词、词性百搭，会被反复扔进 the most ___ 与 the ___ situation 的候选，但每次套入都因语义轴错位（silent 描述“声音有无”而非“亲密/冷漠/具体”）被淘汰；识破点：始终问“这个空的语义轴是什么”，silent 与本卷的人情化、情境维度都对不上。

0) **witnessed** 29 题最易冒充 surveyed

witnessed 与 surveyed 同为 -ed 形态，第 29 题易在两者间犹豫；识破点：witness 宾语必须是“事件/场景”，不能是“专家/顾问”，从 We've __ (29) __ business communication consultants and etiquette(礼仪) experts 的宾语类型一刀切。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

2 句真题句逐层精讲

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

We've surveyed business communication consultants and etiquette(礼仪) experts to come up with the following guidelines for effectively using the alternative ways of delivering difficult messages.

第1段，第6句

本句体现了“主谓宾 + 不定式作目的状语”这一在四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的句式结构。不定式表目的、介词短语作后置定语、动名词作介词宾语等都是考试中的常考点，学习者掌握本句结构后可迁移应用到大量类似句子中，具有较高的典型性和复用价值。

First of all, choose how personal you want to be.

第2段，第1句

覆盖祈使句主语省略、宾语从句、间接疑问句(how 引导)、不定式作宾语、表语前置等多种成分和结构,适合训练从句识别和成分还原,有一定练习价值。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 20 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。

deliver B1

v. 递送, 运送 (货物、信件等)

本篇5次 · 真题 41 句

email A2

n. 电子邮件

本篇3次 · 真题 50 句

apologize B1

v. 道歉; 认错

本篇3次 · 真题 9 句

expert B1

n. 专家

本篇2次 · 真题 89 句

alternative B2

n. 可供选择的事物

本篇2次 · 真题 19 句

according B1

prep. 根据

本篇1次 · 真题 88 句

concern B1

v. 涉及

本篇1次 · 真题 79 句

option B1

n. 选择

本篇1次 · 真题 60 句

various B1

adj. 各种各样的

本篇1次 · 真题 52 句

colleague B1

n. 同事

本篇1次 · 真题 48 句

specific B2

adj. 具体的

本篇1次 · 真题 42 句

particularly B2

adv. 尤其, 特别 (强调某事物)

本篇1次 · 真题 39 句

productivity B2

n. 生产率

本篇1次 · 真题 30 句

warning A2

n. 警告

本篇1次 · 真题 25 句

effectively B2

adv. 有效地

本篇1次 · 真题 17 句

following B1

adj. 接下来的

本篇1次 · 真题 16 句

guideline

B2

n. 指导方针

本篇1次 · 真题 16 句

preference

B2

n. 偏爱

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

totally

B1

adv. 完全地

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

consultant

B2

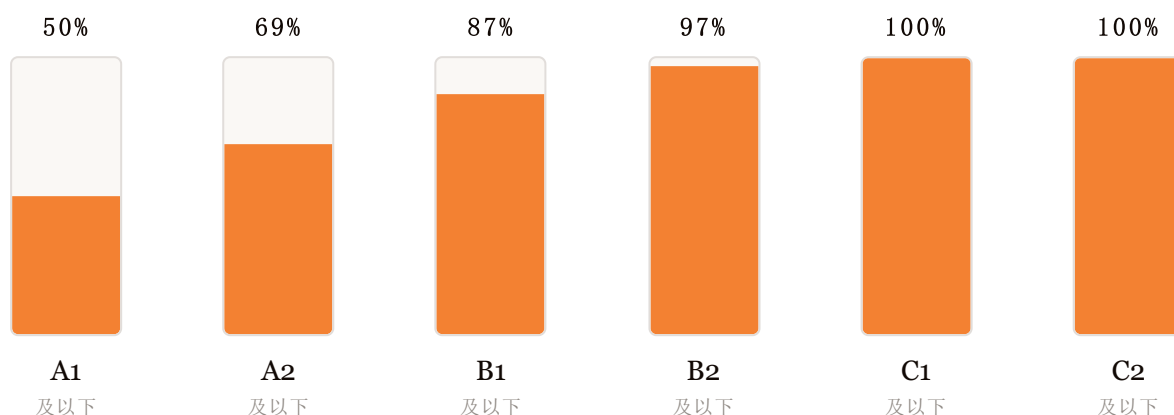
n. 顾问

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 103 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

带空短文去重后共 **103** 个单词，按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比（CDF），最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上（C1/C2）为高阶词，本篇共 3 个 · 约 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 103 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

103

B2 以上难词

3%

B1 及以下覆盖

87%

英语四级 2018年12月·第2套 · 全卷构成

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

2018年12月·第2套 英语四级长篇阅读（信息匹配） 第1篇·36-45 题答案与解析

STATEMENTS & ANALYSIS • 信息匹配题和解析

信息匹配题和解析·36-45 题

本页 36-45 题的段落匹配答案与逐句解析由懒笔记基于2018年12月·第2套 英语四级长篇阅读（信息匹配）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 14 段字母标号长文（逐段附中文翻译）；之后 10 句陈述逐句排列，每句英文陈述后紧接本句解析——陈述句中译、信息所在段落、锚点强弱、定位句中英对照、陈述句与原文的同义改写对照与易混相邻段辨析。

真题卷第2套(2018-12) • 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**.

How a Poor, Abandoned Parisian Boy Became a Top Chef

A) The busy streets in Paris were uneven and caked in thick mud, but there was always a breathtaking sight to see in the shop windows of Patisserie de la Rue de la Paix. By 1814, people crowded outside the bakery, straining for a glimpse of the latest sweet food created by the young chef who worked inside.

巴黎繁忙的街道凹凸不平,厚厚的泥浆结成了块,但在和平街糕点店的橱窗里总能看到令人惊叹的景象。到1814年,人们聚集在面包店外,努力想一睹在里面工作的年轻厨师创造的最新甜食。

B) His name was Marie-Antoine Carême, and he had appeared, one day, almost out of nowhere. But in his short lifetime, which ended exactly 184 years ago today, he would forever revolutionize French gourmet food(美食), write best-selling cook books and think up magical dishes for royals and other important people.

他的名字叫Marie-Antoine Carême,有一天他几乎是突然出现的。但在他短暂的一生中——恰好在184年前的今天结束——他将永远革新法国美食,撰写畅销烹饪书籍,并为皇室成员和其他重要人物构思出神奇的菜肴。

C) Carême's childhood was one part tragedy, equal part mystery. Born the 16th child to poor parents in Paris in either 1783 or 1784, a young Carême was suddenly abandoned at the height of the French Revolution. At 8 years old, he worked as a kitchen boy for a restaurant in Paris in exchange for

room and board. By age 15, he had become an apprentice(学徒) to Sylvain Bailly, a well-known dessert chef with a successful bakery in one of Paris's most fashionable neighborhoods.

Carême的童年一半是悲剧,一半是谜团。他于1783年或1784年在巴黎出生,是贫穷父母的第16个孩子,在法国大革命最激烈的时候突然被遗弃。8岁时,他在巴黎一家餐馆当厨房小工,以此换取食宿。到15岁时,他成为了Sylvain Bailly的学徒,后者是一位著名的甜点厨师,在巴黎最时尚的街区之一拥有一家成功的面包店。

- D) Carême was quick at learning in the kitchen. Bailly encouraged his young apprentice to learn to read and write. Carême would often spend his free afternoons at the nearby National Library reading books on art and architecture. In the back room of the little bakery, his interest in design and his baking talent combined to work wonders—he shaped delicious masterpieces out of flour, butter and sugar.

Carême在厨房里学习很快。Bailly鼓励他的年轻学徒学习读书写字。Carême经常在空闲的下午时间去附近的国家图书馆阅读艺术和建筑方面的书籍。在小面包店的后屋,他对设计的兴趣和烘焙天赋结合在一起创造了奇迹——他用面粉、黄油和糖塑造出美味的杰作。

- E) In his teenage years, Carême fashioned eatable copies of the late 18th century's most famous buildings—cookies in the shape of ruins of ancient Athens and pies in the shape of ancient Chinese palaces and temples. Sylvain Bailly, his master, displayed these luxuriant creations—often as large as 4 feet tall—in his bakery windows.

在他十几岁的时候,Carême制作了18世纪晚期最著名建筑的可食用复制品——古雅典废墟形状的饼干和中国古代宫殿寺庙形状的派。他的师傅Sylvain Bailly将这些奢华的作品——通常高达4英尺——陈列在他的面包店橱窗里。

- F) Carême's creations soon captured the discriminating eye of a French diplomat, Charles Maurice de Talleyrand-Périgord. Around 1804, Talleyrand challenged Carême to produce a full menu for his personal castle, instructing the young baker to use local, seasonal fruits and vegetables and to avoid repeating main dishes over the course of an entire year. The experiment was a grand success and Talleyrand's association with French nobility would prove a profitable connection for Carême.

Carême的作品很快吸引了法国外交官Charles Maurice de Talleyrand-Périgord挑剔的眼光。大约在1804年,Talleyrand要求Carême为他的私人城堡制作一份完整的菜单,指示这位年轻的面包师使用当地的时令水果和蔬菜,并在整整一年的时间里避免重复主菜。这次实验取得了巨大成功,Talleyrand与法国贵族的关系将证明是Carême有利可图的人脉。

- G) French Emperor Napoleon Bonaparte was known to be unimpressed by the declining taste of early 18th century cooking, but under pressure to entertain Paris's high society, he too called Carême to his kitchen at Tuileries Palace. In 1810, Carême designed the extraordinary cake for the wedding of Napoleon and his second bride, Marie-Louise of Austria. He became one of the first modern chefs to focus on the appearance of his table, not just the flavor of his dishes. "I want order and taste. A well-displayed meal is enhanced one hundred percent in my eyes," he later wrote in one of his cook books.

法国皇帝拿破仑·波拿巴对18世纪早期烹饪的衰落品味不以为然,但迫于招待巴黎上流社会的压力,他也把Carême召到杜伊勒里宫的厨房。1810年,Carême为拿破仑和他的第二任新娘奥地利的Marie-Louise的婚礼设计了非凡的蛋糕。他成为最早关注餐桌外观而不仅仅是菜肴味道的现代厨师之一。他后来在一本烹饪书中写道:"我要秩序和品味。在我眼中,精心摆放的一餐能增色一百倍。"

- H) In 1816, Carême began a culinary(烹饪的) journey which would forever mark his place as history's first top chef. He voyaged to England to cook in the modern Great Kitchen of the prince regent(摄政王), George IV, and crossed continents to prepare grand banquets for the tables of Tsar Alexander I of Russia. Never afraid to talk up his own accomplishments, a boastful Carême made a fortune as wealthy families with social ambitions invited him to their kitchens. Later, in his cook books, he would often include a sketch of himself, so that people on the street would be able to recognize—and admire—him.

1816年,Carême开始了一段烹饪之旅,这将永远标志着他作为历史上第一位顶级厨师的地位。他远航英国,在摄政王乔治四世的现代化大厨房烹饪,并跨越大陆为俄国沙皇亚历山大一世的餐桌准备盛大宴会。从不害怕夸耀自己的成就,自负的Carême赚了大钱,因为有社交抱负的富裕家庭邀请他到他们的厨房。后来,在他的烹饪书中,他经常会附上自己的素描,这样街上的人就能认出并崇拜他。

- I) Carême's cooking displays became the symbol of fine French dining; they were plentiful, beautiful and imposing. Guests would fall silent in wonder as servants carried Carême's fancy creations into the dining hall. For a banquet celebrating the Grand Duke Nicholas of Russia's visit to George IV's Brighton Pavilion on Jan. 18, 1817, the menu featured 120 different dishes, highlighting eight different soups, 40 main courses, and 32 desserts.

Carême的烹饪展示成为精致法国餐饮的象征;它们丰盛、美丽而壮观。当仆人将Carême精美的作品端入餐厅时,客人们会惊叹得鸦雀无声。在1817年1月18日为庆祝俄国大公尼古拉斯访问乔治四世的布莱顿行宫而举行的宴会上,菜单包含120道不同的菜肴,其中包括8种不同的汤、40道主菜和32道甜点。

- J) As he traveled through the homes of early 19th century nobility, Carême forged the new art of French gourmet food. Locked in hot kitchens, Carême created his four "mother sauces." These sauces—béchamel, velouté, espagnole and allemande—formed the central building blocks for many French main courses. He also perfected the soufflé—a baked egg dish, and introduced the standard chef's uniform—the same double-breasted white coat and tall white hat still worn by many chefs today. The white clothing conveyed an image of cleanliness, according to Carême—and in his realm, appearance was everything.

当他游历19世纪早期贵族的家中时,Carême打造了法国美食的新艺术。在闷热的厨房里,Carême创造了他的四种"母酱"。这些酱汁——béchamel、velouté、espagnole和allemande——构成了许多法国主菜的核心基础。他还完善了舒芙蕾——一种烤鸡蛋菜肴,并引入了标准的厨师制服——至今许多厨师仍然穿着的双排扣白色外套和高白色帽子。根据Carême的说法,白色服装传达了清洁的形象——在他的领域里,外观就是一切。

- K) Between meals, Carême wrote cook books that would be used in European kitchens for the next century. His manuals including The Royal Parisian Baker and the massive five-volume Art of French Cooking Series (1833-1847, completed after his death) first systematized many basic principles of cooking, complete with drawings and step-by-step directions. Long before television cooking shows, Carême walked readers through common kitchen tasks, instructing them to "try this for yourself, at home" as famous American Chef Julia Child might do, many years later.

在用餐之间,Carême撰写了将在下个世纪被欧洲厨房使用的烹饪书籍。他的手册包括《皇家巴黎面包师》和大部头的五卷本《法国烹饪艺术系列》(1833-1847年,在他去世后完成),首次系统化了许多烹饪的基本原则,配有图画和分步指导。早在电视烹饪节目出现之前,Carême就引导读者完成常见的厨房任务,指示他们"在家自己试试",就像著名的美国厨师Julia Child多年后可能做的那样。

L) In the end, however, it was the kitchen that did Carême in. Decades of working over coal fires in tight, closed spaces with little fresh air (to ensure his dishes would not get cold) had fatally damaged his lungs. On Jan. 12, 1833, Carême died just before he turned 50.

然而,最终还是厨房害了Carême。几十年来,在狭小、封闭、几乎没有新鲜空气的空间里(为了确保他的菜肴不会变凉)在煤火上工作,致命地损害了他的肺。1833年1月12日,Carême在年满50岁前不久去世。

M) But in his lifetime, Carême, ever confident, could see beyond his short domination in the kitchen. He wanted to "set the standard for beauty in classical and modern cooking, and prove to the distant future that the French chefs of the 19th century were the most famous in the world," as he wrote in his papers.

但在他的一生中,始终自信的Carême能够看到他在厨房短暂统治之外的未来。他想要"为古典和现代烹饪树立美的标准,并向遥远的未来证明19世纪的法国厨师是最著名的",正如他在论文中所写。

N) Decades later, chef Auguste Escoffier would build upon Carême's concept of French cuisine(烹饪). But in the very beginning, there was just Carême, the top chef who elevated dining into art.

几十年后,厨师Auguste Escoffier将在Carême的法国烹饪概念基础上继续发展。但在最开始,只有Carême,这位将餐饮提升为艺术的顶级厨师。

陈述句与逐句解析

36. Carême was among the first chefs who stressed both the appearance and flavor of dishes.

Carême是最早强调菜肴外观和味道的厨师之一。

【答案】 G 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 外观与味道并重 + 首批厨师

【定位】 He became one of the first modern chefs to focus on the appearance of his table, not just the flavor of his dishes.

他成了首批不仅关注菜品味道、还关注餐桌外观的现代厨师之一。

【改写】 among the first chefs who stressed ↔ **one of the first modern chefs to focus on**

among the first = one of the first

both the appearance and flavor of dishes ↔

the appearance of his table, not just the flavor of his dishes

not just B 等于 both A and B

【辨邻】 J J段虽出现外观相关的 appearance was everything, 但只说外观重要, 没把外观与味道并列、也没说他是首批这么做的厨师, 不构成陈述句的完整意思。

appearance was everything

37. Carême wanted to show to later generations that French chefs of his time were most outstanding in the world.

Carême想要向后世展示他那个时代的法国厨师是世界上最杰出的。

【答案】 **M** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 向后世证明法国厨师最杰出

【定位】 He wanted to "set the standard for beauty in classical and modern cooking, and prove to the distant future that the French chefs of the 19th century were the most famous in the world," as he wrote in his papers.

他想要为古典和现代烹饪立美的标准，并向遥远的未来证明：19世纪的法国厨师是世界上最著名的，正如他在自己文稿中所写。

【改写】 show to later generations ↔ **prove to the distant future**

later generations = distant future

French chefs of his time were most outstanding in the world ↔

the French chefs of the 19th century were the most famous in the world

his time = 19th century、outstanding = famous

【辨邻】 **B** B段 he would forever revolutionize French gourmet food 是作者对Carême一生贡献的总评，不是Carême向后世自我证明的话。陈述句强调他想向后世证明的主观意愿，只对得上M段他自己写下的那段话。

he would forever revolutionize French gourmet food, write best-selling cook books and think up magical dishes for royals

38. Carême benefited greatly from serving a French diplomat and his connections.

Carême从为一位法国外交官及其人脉服务中获益匪浅。

【答案】 **F** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 受益于法国外交官及其人脉

【定位】 Carême's creations soon captured the discriminating eye of a French diplomat, Charles Maurice de Talleyrand-Périgord. ... Talleyrand's association with French nobility would prove a profitable connection for Carême.

Carême的作品很快吸引了一位法国外交官——Charles Maurice de Talleyrand-Périgord的挑剔眼光。.....Talleyrand 与法国贵族的交情，后来证明是 Carême 一段有利可图的人脉。

【改写】 serving a French diplomat ↔

Around 1804, Talleyrand challenged Carême to produce a full menu for his personal castle

为其私人城堡设计菜单 = 为其服务

benefited greatly from ... and his connections ↔

Talleyrand's association with French nobility would prove a profitable connection for Carême

profitable connection = benefited greatly from connections

【辨邻】 **H** H段虽有暴富句 made a fortune as wealthy families with social ambitions invited him to their kitchens, 但获利来源是富贵家庭, 与陈述句锁定的 French diplomat and his connections 不是一回事, 是Q43的源头而非Q38。

made a fortune as wealthy families with social ambitions invited him to their kitchens

39. Carême learned his trade from a famous dessert chef in Paris.

Carême从巴黎一位著名的甜点厨师那里学习了手艺。

【答案】 **C** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 拜巴黎一位著名甜品师

【定位】 By age 15, he had become an apprentice to Sylvain Bailly, a well-known dessert chef with a successful bakery in one of Paris's most fashionable neighborhoods.

15岁时, 他成了Sylvain Bailly的学徒——一位有著名甜品师身份、在巴黎最时髦街区拥有一家成功面包店的人。

【改写】 learned his trade ↔ **had become an apprentice**

做学徒 = 学这门手艺

from a famous dessert chef in Paris ↔ **to Sylvain Bailly, a well-known dessert chef**

famous = well-known、in Paris 由前文锁定

【辨邻】 **D** D段虽然也讲师徒关系, 但讲的是学徒期内师傅 Bailly encouraged his young apprentice to learn to read and write——拜师之后做的事, 不是陈述句 learned his trade from 所指的拜师起点。

Bailly encouraged his young apprentice to learn to read and write

40. Carême's creative works were exhibited in the shop windows by his master.

Carême的创意作品被他的师傅陈列在商店橱窗里。

【答案】 **E** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 作品被师傅摆在橱窗展示

【定位】 Sylvain Bailly, his master, displayed these luxuriant creations—often as large as 4 feet tall—in his bakery windows.

他的师傅Sylvain Bailly把这些华美的作品——常常高达4英尺——摆在自己面包店的橱窗里展示。

【改写】 Carême's creative works ↔ **these luxuriant creations**

creative works = luxuriant creations

exhibited in the shop windows by his master ↔

Sylvain Bailly, his master, displayed these ... in his bakery windows

exhibited = displayed、shop windows = bakery windows

【辨邻】 **A** A段虽有橱窗 the shop windows of Patisserie de la Rue de la Paix, 但讲的是路人围观最新甜品的画面, 没有把作品被师傅摆出的动作交代清楚——A段是Q42的源头, 不是Q40的源头。

the shop windows of Patisserie de la Rue de la Paix

41. Carême's knowledge of art and architecture helped him create extraordinary desserts out of ordinary ingredients.

Carême对艺术和建筑的知识帮助他用普通食材创造出非凡的甜点。

【答案】 **D** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 艺术建筑知识帮他做出非凡甜品

【定位】 Carême would often spend his free afternoons at the nearby National Library reading books on art and architecture. In the back room of the little bakery, his interest in design and his baking talent combined to work wonders—he shaped delicious masterpieces out of flour, butter and sugar.

Carême常在下午闲暇时去附近的国家图书馆读艺术和建筑方面的书。在小面包店的后屋里, 他对设计的兴趣与烘焙才能结合起来, 创造奇迹——他用面粉、黄油和糖做出美味的杰作。

【改写】 knowledge of art and architecture ↔ **reading books on art and architecture**

读书 = 获得知识

create extraordinary desserts out of ordinary ingredients ↔

he shaped delicious masterpieces out of flour, butter and sugar

杰作 = 非凡甜品、基础原料 = 普通原料

helped him create ↔ **his interest in design and his baking talent combined to work wonders**

结合创造奇迹 = 帮助创造

【辨邻】 **E** E段虽然展示了建筑形状的作品 cookies in the shape of ruins of ancient Athens, 但只讲他做了什么, 没说他凭借的是艺术建筑知识——D段才是给出因的段。

cookies in the shape of ruins of ancient Athens and pies in the shape of ancient Chinese palaces and temples

42. Many people in Paris were eager to have a look at the latest sweet food made by Carême.

巴黎的许多人都渴望看一看Carême制作的最新甜食。

【答案】 **A** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 巴黎人争看最新甜品

【定位】 By 1814, people crowded outside the bakery, straining for a glimpse of the latest sweet food created by the young chef who worked inside.

到1814年，人们挤在面包店外，伸着脖子想瞥一眼店里这位年轻厨师做出的最新甜品。

【改写】 Many people in Paris ↔ **people crowded outside the bakery**

人群聚集 = 许多人

were eager to have a look at ↔ **straining for a glimpse of**

伸长脖子瞥一眼 = 迫切想看一眼

the latest sweet food made by Carême ↔

the latest sweet food created by the young chef who worked inside

young chef who worked inside = Carême

43. Carême became extremely wealthy by cooking for rich and socially ambitious families.

Carême通过为富有且有社交抱负的家庭烹饪而变得极其富有。

【答案】 **H** 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 为有钱有社交野心的家庭做饭暴富

【定位】 Never afraid to talk up his own accomplishments, a boastful Carême made a fortune as wealthy families with social ambitions invited him to their kitchens.

Carême从不羞于自夸，这位爱吹自己的厨师大赚一笔——有社交抱负的富贵家庭纷纷请他进厨房做菜。

【改写】 became extremely wealthy ↔ **made a fortune**

made a fortune = 变得极其富有

cooking for rich and socially ambitious families ↔

wealthy families with social ambitions invited him to their kitchens

请进厨房 = 为之做饭、wealthy = rich、with social ambitions = socially ambitious

【辨邻】 **F** F段 a profitable connection for Carême 也讲获利，但获利来自Talleyrand的贵族人脉，不是陈述句所指的有社交抱负的富贵家庭——F段是Q38的源头。

Talleyrand's association with French nobility would prove a profitable connection for Carême

44. Carême's writings dealt with fundamental cooking principles in a systematic way.

Carême的著作以系统化的方式论述了基本的烹饪原理。

【答案】 **K** 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 著作系统讲基本烹饪原理

【定位】 His manuals including The Royal Parisian Baker and the massive five-volume Art of French Cooking Series (1833-1847, completed after his death) first systematized many basic principles of cooking, complete with drawings and step-by-step directions.

他的手册包括《王室巴黎面包师》和五卷本的《法国烹饪艺术》（1833-1847，身后完稿），首次把许多烹饪的基本原理系统化，配有插图和分步说明。

【改写】 writings ↔ **manuals ... cook books**

写作 = 手册/食谱书

dealt with fundamental cooking principles ↔ **systematized many basic principles of cooking**

fundamental = basic、deal with = systematize 的弱化

in a systematic way ↔ **systematized**

副词短语 = 动词化

【辨邻】 J J段讲他发明 four "mother sauces" 与制服 the standard chef's uniform，是他在厨房里的发明，不是陈述句所指的著作内容（K段才讲他著作里如何系统化原理）。

Carême created his four "mother sauces."

45. Carême's contribution to French cooking was revolutionary.

Carême对法国烹饪的贡献是革命性的。

【答案】 B 段（弱锚点）

【锚点】 对法国烹饪的贡献是革命性的

【定位】 But in his short lifetime, which ended exactly 184 years ago today, he would forever revolutionize French gourmet food, write best-selling cook books and think up magical dishes for royals and other important people.

但在他短暂的一生——结束于184年前的今天——他将永远革新法国美食，写出畅销食谱，并为皇室与其他要人构思出神奇的菜品。

【改写】 contribution to French cooking was revolutionary ↔

he would forever revolutionize French gourmet food

revolutionize = make a revolutionary contribution

【辨邻】 N N段 there was just Carême, the top chef who elevated dining into art 是把就餐提升为艺术的历史回顾，强调他作为开创者的地位，但没有 revolutionary 这一同根词的对应。陈述句指定的总评词是革命性的，与B段同根直达更对位。

there was just Carême, the top chef who elevated dining into art

PARAGRAPH MAP • 段落主旨图

14 个段落各讲了什么

逐段一句主旨 + 该段最具区分度的「信息指纹」，是逐句回扫定位的工作台。

A 开篇场景描写：1814年巴黎和平街糕点店外人群聚集，争看年轻厨师做出的最新甜品，引出主角登场。

信息指纹 1814年和平街糕点店外的围观人群

B 介绍主角名字Carême，并概括其一生贡献：革新法国美食、写畅销食谱、为皇室设计菜品。

信息指纹 总结其一生革命性贡献

C Carême的童年与早期学徒经历：贫家出身、被遗弃、8岁做厨房帮工、15岁拜知名甜品师Bailly为师。

信息指纹 拜知名甜品师Bailly为学徒

D Carême学得快，师傅鼓励他读书写字，他常去国家图书馆读艺术与建筑的书，把设计兴趣与烘焙才能结合起来。

信息指纹 把艺术建筑知识融入烘焙

E 少年Carême做出可食用的著名建筑复制品（古雅典遗迹饼干、中国宫殿庙宇形状的派），师傅Bailly把这些作品摆在橱窗里展示。

信息指纹 师傅把作品摆橱窗展示

F 法国外交官Talleyrand赏识Carême，让他为城堡设计全年菜单，这次试炼成功，Talleyrand与法国贵族的关系也成了Carême日后获利的人脉。

信息指纹 外交官Talleyrand提供贵族人脉

G 拿破仑请Carême进宫，1810年Carême为拿破仑与玛丽-路易丝婚礼设计蛋糕；他是首批同时注重菜品外观与味道的现代厨师。

信息指纹 首创兼顾外观与味道

H 1816年起Carême开启烹饪之旅：去英国为摄政王乔治四世做菜，又跨越大陆为俄国沙皇亚历山大一世办宴；爱社交的富贵人家请他做饭让他赚得盆满钵满。

信息指纹 为富贵社交家庭烹饪暴富

I Carême的菜品陈列成为法国高端餐饮的象征：丰盛、华美、震撼；1817年为俄国大公尼古拉访问乔治四世布莱顿亭做的宴会有120道菜。

信息指纹 1817年布莱顿亭120道菜大宴

J Carême在贵族家庭间游走，开创法国美食新艺术：发明四种母酱、完善舒芙蕾、引入标准厨师制服（白色双排扣外套与高白帽）。

信息指纹 四种母酱与白色厨师服

K Carême在烹饪间隙写食谱，包括《王室巴黎面包师》和五卷本《法国烹饪艺术》；他首次把许多基本烹饪原理系统化，配以插图和分步指引。

信息指纹 食谱首次系统化烹饪原理

L 讽刺的是，正是厨房送走了Carême：长期在密闭厨房煤火边工作损坏了肺，1833年1月12日他在年近50岁前去世。

信息指纹 煤火密闭厨房损肺早逝

M Carême生前自信地超越了对自己厨房短暂统治的看法，他想为古典与现代烹饪立美的标准，并向后世证明19世纪法国厨师最为出色。

信息指纹 向后世证明法国厨师最出色

N 几十年后另一位大厨Escoffier在Carême的法国菜概念上继续发展，但最开始只有Carême一人把就餐提升为艺术。

信息指纹 Escoffier承接其衣钵

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。

French Emperor Napoleon Bonaparte was known to be unimpressed by the declining taste of early 18th century cooking, but under pressure to entertain Paris's high society, he too called Carême to his kitchen at Tuileries Palace.

G段，第1句

并列转折结构("but" 连接两个主句)在四六级和考研阅读中极为常见,且第一个主句的被动语态加不定式、第二个主句的状语前置均为典型句式;掌握该结构后可大量复用于理解类似并列转折句和状语位置变化的句子

Later, in his cook books, he would often include a sketch of himself, so that people on the street would be able to recognize—and admire—him.

H段，第4句

"so that" 引导目的状语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式,情态动词 "would" 表示过去习惯的用法也属于常考点。本句结构典型,学习者掌握后可以在大量真题中复用,迁移性强。

In the end, however, it was the kitchen that did Carême in.

L段，第1句

强调句 'It is/was ... that/who' 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，且本句用法标准、结构完整，极具代表性。掌握后可直接迁移到大量真题句子的分析中。

Decades of working over coal fires in tight, closed spaces with little fresh air (to ensure his dishes would not get cold) had fatally damaged his lungs.

L段，第2句

本句涵盖主语（长主语）、谓语（过去完成时）、宾语、后置定语（多层介词短语）、目的状语（不定式 + 宾语从句）、程度状语等丰富成分；长主语与谓语的隔离、多层修饰的归属判定、目的状语与定语的区分，均为典型易错点，适合作为成分划分的综合练习句。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 93 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。

chef B1

n. 厨师长

本篇14次 · 真题 17 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇10次 · 真题 466 句

cooking A1

n. 烹饪

本篇7次 · 真题 59 句

later A1

adv. 以后, later

本篇4次 · 真题 70 句

grand B1

adj. 宏伟的

本篇3次 · 真题 23 句

appearance B1

n. 外貌

本篇3次 · 真题 18 句

creation B2

n. 创造

本篇3次 · 真题 12 句

dining A2

n. 进餐

本篇3次 · 真题 10 句

design B1

n. 设计

本篇2次 · 真题 132 句

decade B1

n. 十年

本篇2次 · 真题 99 句

connection B1

n. 联系

本篇2次 · 真题 61 句

display B1

v. 展示

本篇2次 · 真题 38 句

principle B2

n. 原则, 准则

本篇2次 · 真题 26 句

flavor B1

n. 味道

本篇2次 · 真题 15 句

royal B1

adj. 王室的

本篇2次 · 真题 14 句

extraordinary B2

adj. 非凡的

本篇2次 · 真题 13 句

lifetime B1

n. 一生, 终生

本篇2次 · 真题 13 句

wealthy B2

adj. 富有的

本篇2次 · 真题 11 句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本篇1次 · 真题 174 句

benefit B1

n. 好处

本篇1次 · 真题 169 句

local A2

adj. 当地的

本篇1次 · 真题 150 句

learning A1

n. 学习

本篇1次 · 真题 120 句

focus B1

n. 重点

本篇1次 · 真题 107 句

stress B1

n. 压力

本篇1次 · 真题 102 句

challenge B1

n. 挑战

本篇1次 · 真题 80 句

decline B2

v. 下降

本篇1次 · 真题 73 句

pressure B1

n. 心理压力

本篇1次 · 真题 63 句

creative B1

adj. 有创造力的

本篇1次 · 真题 55 句

damage B1

n. 损害

本篇1次 · 真题 55 句

ensure B2

v. 确保

本篇1次 · 真题 54 句

image A2

n. 形象, 印象

本篇1次 · 真题 52 句

fashion B1

n. 时尚; 流行款式

本篇1次 · 真题 45 句

generation B2

n. 一代人

本篇1次·真题44句

writing A2

n. 写作

本篇1次·真题40句

talent B1

n. 天赋

本篇1次·真题39句

concept B2

n. 概念

本篇1次·真题38句

enhance B2

v. 提高

本篇1次·真题37句

feature B1

n. 特征

本篇1次·真题37句

exactly B1

adv. 精确地

本篇1次·真题36句

extremely B1

adv. 极其

本篇1次·真题34句

recognize B1

v. 认出

本篇1次·真题34句

series B1

n. 系列

本篇1次·真题31句

childhood A2

n. 童年

本篇1次·真题30句

association B2

n. 协会

本篇1次·真题28句

capture B1

v. 捕获

本篇1次·真题26句

beginning A1

n. 开始

本篇1次·真题25句

classical B2

adj. 古典的

本篇1次·真题25句

block A2

n. 街区

本篇1次·真题24句

central B1

adj. 主要的

本篇1次·真题 24 句

combine B1

v. (使) 结合、组合

本篇1次·真题 23 句

equal A2

adj. 相等的

本篇1次·真题 23 句

massive B2

adj. 巨大的, 大量的

本篇1次·真题 23 句

reader A2

n. 读者

本篇1次·真题 23 句

beauty A2

n. 美

本篇1次·真题 22 句

crowd A2

n. 人群

本篇1次·真题 22 句

ordinary B1

adj. 普通的

本篇1次·真题 21 句

ambitious B2

adj. 有雄心的

本篇1次·真题 20 句

contribution B2

n. 贡献

本篇1次·真题 20 句

greatly B1

adv. 非常

本篇1次·真题 20 句

journey A2

n. 旅行, 旅程

本篇1次·真题 20 句

entire B1

adj. 整个的

本篇1次·真题 19 句

ingredient B1

n. (烹饪) 食材, 原料

本篇1次·真题 18 句

clothing A2

n. 衣服

本篇1次·真题 17 句

abandon B2

v. 离弃

本篇1次·真题 16 句

latest B1

adj. 最新的

本篇1次·真题 16 句

accomplishment B2

n. 成就

本篇1次·真题 15 句

eager B1

adj. 热切的

本篇1次·真题 15 句

fancy B1

v. 想要

本篇1次·真题 15 句

neighborhood B1

n. 街区

本篇1次·真题 14 句

ambition B2

n. 雄心

本篇1次·真题 13 句

drawing A2

n. 图画

本篇1次·真题 13 句

mystery B1

n. 神秘的事物;难以理解的事

本篇1次·真题 13 句

suddenly A2

adv. 突然地

本篇1次·真题 13 句

uniform B1

n. 制服

本篇1次·真题 13 句

convey B2

v. 传达、表达 (信息、思想、感情等)

本篇1次·真题 12 句

highlight B2

n. 最精彩的部分

本篇1次·真题 12 句

continent A2

n. 大陆

本篇1次·真题 11 句

fortune B2

n. 财富

本篇1次·真题 11 句

strain B2

n. 压力

本篇1次·真题 11 句

bride B1

n. 新娘

本篇1次·真题 10 句

exchange B1

n. 交换

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

fundamental B2

adj. 基本的

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

lung B1

n. 肺

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

profitable B2

adj. 盈利的, 有利可图的

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

systematic C1

adj. 系统的

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

exhibit B2

v. 展览

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

outstanding B2

adj. 杰出的, 出色的

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

revolution B2

n. 革命

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

ruin B2

v. 毁坏

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

teenage A2

adj. 十几岁的

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

castle A2

n. 城堡

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

manual B1

adj. 手工的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

symbol B2

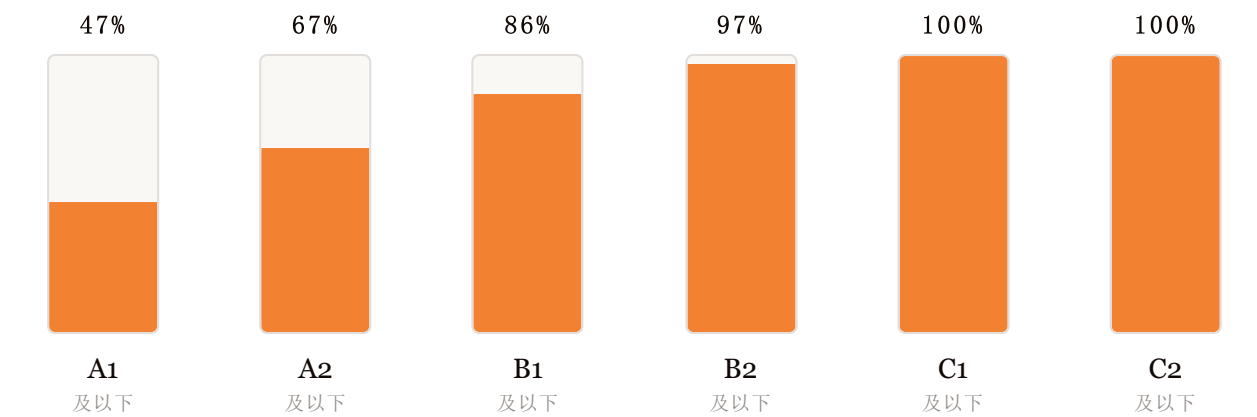
n. 象征

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

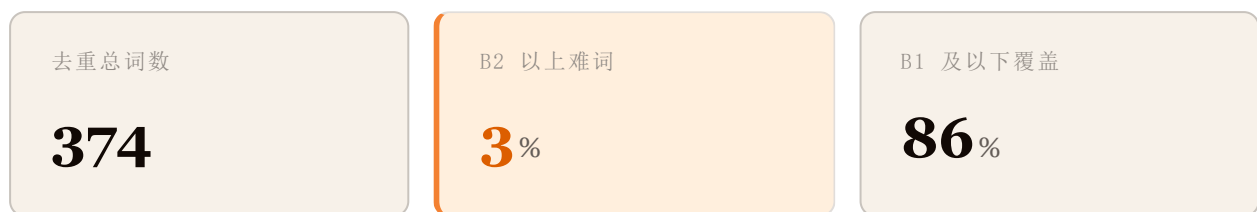
VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 374 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 374 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 13 个 · 约 3%。



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英语四级 2018年12月·第2套 · 全卷构成

Part I	写作	题目解析 →
Part II	听力	题目解析 →
Part III Section A	完形填空（选词填空）	题目解析 →
Part III Section B	长篇阅读（信息匹配）	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2套 英语四级阅读理解（四选一） 第1篇·46-50 题 答案与解析

QUESTIONS & ANALYSIS · 阅读理解题和解析

阅读理解题和解析·46-50 题

本页 46-50 题的答案与逐题解析由懒笔记基于2018年12月·第2套 英语四级阅读理解（四选一）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 5 段原文（段首标 P1-P5 段号、逐段附中文翻译）；之后 5 道题逐题排列，每题英文题干与选项后紧接本题解析——题干与选项中译、答案、题型判定、题干拆句、定位句中英对照与逐选项对错归因。

真题卷第2套(2018-12) · 四级

Part III Section C (1)

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

Passage One

Questions 46 to 50 are based on the following passage.

P1 Roughly the size of a soda can, sitting on a bookshelf, a relatively harmless gadget may be turning friends away from your home. The elephant in your living room is your Internet-connected security camera, a device people are increasingly using for peace of mind in their homes. But few stop to think about the effect these devices may have on house guests. Should you tell your friends, for instance, that they're being recorded while you all watch the big game together?

大约一听汽水罐大小,放在书架上,一个相对无害的小装置可能正在把朋友拒之门外。你客厅里的"大象"就是你的联网安全摄像头,一种人们越来越多地用来获得家庭安心感的设备。但很少有人会停下来思考这些设备可能对来访客人产生的影响。比如,当你们一起观看重大比赛时,你是否应该告诉朋友他们正在被录像?

P2 "It's certainly new territory, especially as home security cameras become easier to install," says Lizzie Post, president of the Emily Post Institute, America's foremost manners advisors. "I think it will be very interesting to see what etiquette(礼仪) emerges in terms of whether you tell people you have a camera or not, and whether guests have a right to ask that it be turned off, if it's not a security issue." "这无疑是新领域,尤其是随着家庭安全摄像头变得越来越容易安装,"美国最权威的礼仪顾问机构Emily Post Institute的主席Lizzie Post说。"我认为,看看在是否告诉别人你有摄像头,以及如果不是安全问题,客人是否有权要求关闭摄像头方面会出现什么样的礼仪规范,将会非常有趣。"

P3 Post wants to make clear that she's not talking about legal rights, but rather personal preferences. She also wants to explain that there are no right or wrong answers regarding manners on this front yet,

because the technology is just now becoming mainstream. Besides, the Emily Post Institute doesn't dictate manners.

Post想要明确的是,她谈论的不是法律权利,而是个人偏好。她还想解释,在这个问题上目前还没有关于礼仪的对错答案,因为这项技术现在才刚刚成为主流。此外,Emily Post Institute并不规定礼仪。

P4 When it comes to security cameras, Post says it's a host's responsibility to make sure guests feel comfortable within their home. "I'm always a fan of being open and honest." For instance, if the host casually acknowledges that there is a camera in the room by telling a story about it, that may be enough to provide an opening for a guest to say if they are uncomfortable.

在涉及安全摄像头时,Post说确保客人在家中感到舒适是主人的责任。"我一直是坦诚相待的支持者。"例如,如果主人通过讲述一个相关故事随意地承认房间里有摄像头,这可能就足以为客人提供一个机会来表达他们是否感到不舒服。

P5 However, if a contractor is working in your home, you don't need to tell them that there are cameras watching. Then again, the air of accountability that the camera generates can also work in contractors' favor. "If anything does go wrong while they're in the house, they don't want to be blamed for it," she says. "In fact, the camera could be the thing that proves that they didn't steal the \$20, or knock the vase off the table."

然而,如果有承包商在你家工作,你不需要告诉他们有摄像头在监控。话说回来,摄像头产生的责任氛围也可能对承包商有利。"如果他们在房子里时确实出了什么问题,他们不想被归咎,"她说。"事实上,摄像头可能恰恰是证明他们没有偷那20美元或把花瓶从桌上碰掉的东西。

题目与逐题解析

46. For what reason may your friends feel reluctant to visit your home?

- A) The security camera installed may intrude into their privacy.
- B) They don't want their photos to be circulated on the Internet.
- C) The security camera may turn out to be harmful to their health.
- D) They may not be willing to interact with your family members.

你的朋友可能因为什么原因不愿意到你家做客?

- A) 安装的安全摄像头可能会侵犯他们的隐私。 B) 他们不想自己的照片在互联网上传播。
- C) 安全摄像头可能会对他们的健康有害。 D) 他们可能不愿意与你的家人互动。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 题干For what reason may your friends feel reluctant to visit your home?问"出于何种原因", 是对文中既有事实的原因追问, 不涉及推理或主旨。

【拆句】 题干For what reason may your friends feel reluctant to visit your home?主干是"your friends may feel reluctant to visit your home", 前置"For what reason"提问原因; "feel reluctant to do"是"不愿做某事"的固定搭配, 对基础薄弱者只需把"reluctant"读作"不情愿"即可, 无陷阱。

【定位】 Roughly the size of a soda can, sitting on a bookshelf, a relatively harmless gadget may be turning friends away from your home. The elephant in your living room is your Internet-connected security camera, a device people are increasingly using for peace of mind in their homes.

一个大约易拉罐大小、摆在书架上的、相对无害的小玩意儿，正可能把朋友赶出你家。你客厅里那头“看不见的大象”，就是那台联网安防摄像头——人们越来越多地用它来求得家中安心。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

Internet-connected security camera ↔ **The security camera installed**

turning friends away from your home ↔ **intrude into their privacy**

预判中“摄像头让客人感到被监视、隐私受侵犯”与The security camera installed may intrude into their privacy字字对应，无需在其他选项中挑选。

B) 无中生有

原文只说摄像头会记录画面they're being recorded while you all watch the big game together，从未提及把朋友照片传播到互联网；“circulated on the Internet”是把“Internet-connected”这个修饰词错位嫁接到“photos”上的捏造。

C) 与原文相反

原文首句明说摄像头是a relatively harmless gadget即“相对无害的小玩意儿”，选项harmful to their health说“危害健康”，正好与原文相反。

D) 答非所问

原文谈的是摄像头让客人不适，与“不愿和你家人互动”无关；interact with your family members替换了原因主体（从“摄像头”换成“家庭成员”），与题干“reluctant to visit”的真实原因脱钩。

47. What does Lizzie Post say is new territory?

- A) The effect of manners advice on the public.
- B) Cost of applying new technologies at home.
- C) The increasing use of home security devices.
- D) Etiquette around home security cameras.

Lizzie Post说什么是新领域？

- A) 礼仪建议对公众的影响。
- B) 在家中应用新技术的成本。
- C) 家庭安全设备使用的增加。
- D) 围绕家庭安全摄像头的礼仪规范。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 题干What does Lizzie Post say is new territory?问“某人说什么是X”，是对引语内容的事实复述，不含推断信号。

【拆句】 题干What does Lizzie Post say is new territory?含一个嵌入式宾语从句“what...is new territory”，相当于问“她说的‘new territory’指的是什么”。结构简单无修饰，重点在抓引语中与“new territory”等值的所指。

【定位】 "It's certainly new territory, especially as home security cameras become easier to install," says Lizzie Post, president of the Emily Post Institute, America's foremost manners advisors. "I think it will be very interesting to see what etiquette emerges in terms of whether you tell people you have a camera or not, and whether guests have a right to ask that it be turned off, if it's not a security issue."

"这无疑是全新领域，尤其是家用安防摄像头越来越易于安装时，"美国头号礼仪顾问机构 Emily Post Institute 的会长 Lizzie Post 说，"我觉得很有意思的是，会形成怎样的礼仪——比如你要不要告诉别人家里有摄像头、客人在非安全情形下有没有权利要求关掉它。"

【选项】 A) 偷换概念

原文谈的是"摄像头礼仪本身是新领域"，并未谈"礼仪建议对公众产生了什么影响"；选项把话题主语从"礼仪"偷换成了"礼仪建议的影响"。

B) 无中生有

原文只说摄像头"easier to install"即更易安装，从未涉及成本问题；Cost of applying new technologies at home 纯属凭"easier to install"瞎联想出的成本话题。

C) 答非所问

原文 home security cameras become easier to install 说的是摄像头普及的趋势，这只是"new territory"产生的背景前提；题干问的是 new territory 是什么，不是它产生的背景。

D) ✓ 正确

what etiquette emerges in terms of whether you tell people you have a camera or not ↔

Etiquette around home security cameras.

预判"家用摄像头相关的礼仪是全新领域"与 Etiquette around home security cameras 完全等值，无需在其他选项中挑选。

48. What is Lizzie Post mainly discussing with regard to the use of home security cameras?

- A) Legal rights.
- B) Moral issues
- C) Likes and dislikes of individuals.
- D) The possible impact on manners.

关于家庭安全摄像头的使用, Lizzie Post 主要讨论的是什么?

A) 法律权利。 B) 道德问题。 C) 个人的好恶。 D) 对礼仪可能产生的影响。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 题干 What is Lizzie Post mainly discussing with regard to the use of home security cameras? 问的是 Post 自己界定的讨论范围，原文有"她澄清自己在谈 X 而非 Y"的明示句，仍属事实层面。

【拆句】 题干What is Lizzie Post mainly discussing with regard to the use of home security cameras?主干是"What is Lizzie Post discussing", "mainly"是程度副词, "with regard to..."是介词短语作话题状语, 相当于中文"关于...", 她主要在谈什么"。结构清楚, 关键在抓"mainly"和"with regard to"两个限定。

【定位】 Post wants to make clear that she's not talking about legal rights, but rather personal preferences.

Post想说清楚, 她谈的并不是法律权利, 而是个人偏好。

【选项】 A) **与原文相反**

原文she's not talking about legal rights直接说她不谈法律权利; 选项Legal rights恰好选了原文"not"后面的A位。

B) **无中生有**

原文Post只在"legal rights"和"personal preferences"之间二选一, 根本没谈"moral issues (道德问题)"。

C) **✓ 正确**

personal preferences ↔ **Likes and dislikes of individuals.**

预判"她谈的是个人偏好"与Likes and dislikes of individuals字面释义完全等值; A项"法律权利"恰好是原文显式排除的项, 最直接的排除依据。

D) **答非所问**

题干问的是Post自己界定的讨论对象, personal preferences即答案; The possible impact on manners虽与第2段what etiquette emerges搭得上, 但说的是"会对礼仪产生影响", 与第3段"她谈的是个人偏好"不是一回事。

49. What is a host's responsibility regarding security cameras, according to Lizzie Post?

- A) Making their guests feel at ease.
- B) Indicating where they are.
- C) Turning them off in time.
- D) Ensuring their guests' privacy.

根据Lizzie Post的说法,主人在安全摄像头方面的责任是什么?

A) 让客人感到自在。 B) 指明摄像头的位置。 C) 及时关闭摄像头。 D) 确保客人的隐私。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 题干What is a host's responsibility regarding security cameras, according to Lizzie Post?要求复述Post给出的责任定义, 是典型事实复述题。

【拆句】 题干What is a host's responsibility regarding security cameras, according to Lizzie Post?主干"What is a host's responsibility"是表语从句的what疑问, "regarding security cameras"是介词短语作后置定语限定responsibility, "according to Lizzie Post"是观点出处状语。三层修饰但层次清楚, 无陷阱。

【定位】 When it comes to security cameras, Post says it's a host's responsibility to make sure guests feel comfortable within their home.

谈到安防摄像头时，Post说，主人的责任是确保客人在家中感到舒适。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

make sure guests feel comfortable within their home ↔ **Making their guests feel at ease.**

预判"让客人感到舒适自在"与Making their guests feel at ease字字对应，无需在其他选项中挑选。

B) 过度推断

原文只说the host casually acknowledges that there is a camera in the room by telling a story about it, 即"主人随口提一句家里有摄像头", 这只是举例做法之一, 且原文用"may be enough"语气宽松; 没有要求一定要"指明摄像头位置 (where they are) "。

C) 张冠李戴

原文whether guests have a right to ask that it be turned off提到"关摄像头", 主语是客人有没有这个权利, 不是主人有义务及时去关; 选项Turning them off in time把宾语动作错记到主人头上。

D) 偷换概念

原文说责任是guests feel comfortable, 是覆盖一切让客人舒适的措施; 选项Ensuring their guests' privacy只抓"隐私"一面, 把责任范围窄化。

50. In what way can the home security camera benefit visitors to your home?

- A) It can satisfy their curiosity.
- B) It can prove their innocence.
- C) It can help them learn new technology.
- D) It can make their visit more enjoyable.

家庭安全摄像头能以何种方式让你家的访客受益?

- A) 它能满足他们的好奇心。
- B) 它能证明他们的清白。
- C) 它能帮助他们学习新技术。
- D) 它能让他们访问更加愉快。

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 题干In what way can the home security camera benefit visitors to your home?问"以何种方式带来好处", 要求复述原文给出的具体场景, 仍是事实层面。

【拆句】 题干In what way can the home security camera benefit visitors to your home?是"In what way + can + 主语 + 动词"的倒装疑问句, 主干"the home security camera can benefit visitors", "to your home"是visitors的后置定语。要点是把"benefit"识别为动词"使受益", 而非名词"益处"。

【定位】 Then again, the air of accountability that the camera generates can also work in contractors' favor. "If anything does go wrong while they're in the house, they don't want to be blamed for it," she says. "In fact, the camera could be the thing that proves that they didn't steal the \$20, or knock the vase off the table."

再说一层，摄像头制造出的"可追责氛围"其实也能对承包商有利。"万一他们在屋里时真的出了什么岔子，他们也不想背锅，"她说，"事实上，摄像头反而可能成为证明他们没偷那20美元、没碰倒花瓶的东西。"

【选项】 A) 无中生有

原文从未谈论访客对摄像头本身的好奇；satisfy their curiosity是凭"新技术"或"新设备"瞎联想出的话题。

B) ✓ 正确

proves that they didn't steal the \$20, or knock the vase off the table ↔

It can prove their innocence.

预判"摄像头能证明承包商没偷东西没毁物"对应抽象概括"证明清白"，与It can prove their innocence字字对应。

C) 无中生有

原文说的好处是"证明清白"，与"学习新技术"无关；learn new technology只是把"new technology"这个第3段提过的话题词嫁接到访客身上，造一个无关的好处。

D) 偷换概念

原文谈的好处是具体"证明清白"，并非笼统的"更愉快"；make their visit more enjoyable是把具体益处稀释成泛泛感受。

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。

Should you tell your friends, for instance, that they're being recorded while you all watch the big game together?

第1段，第4句

本句在结构嵌套、时态语态叠加、成分丰富度方面都具有较好的训练价值，难度适中偏上但不至于过难，适合作为进阶练习材料。三层嵌套结构和进行时被动语态的组合能够有效训练学生的句子拆解能力和时态识别能力，具有较高的综合训练推荐度。

"I think it will be very interesting to see what etiquette(礼仪) emerges in terms of whether you tell people you have a camera or not, and whether guests have a right to ask that it be turned off, if it's not a security issue."

第2段，第2句

该句涵盖了形式主语、不定式后置、双宾语从句、并列从句、虚拟语气等几乎所有高阶语法点，极具练习价值。

Post wants to make clear that she's not talking about legal rights, but rather personal preferences.

第3段，第1句

主句 + 宾语从句的结构是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，"make clear that..." 结构和 "not...but rather..." 对比表达也经常出现。从句内并列表语的用法同样常见。掌握本句的分析方法后，可以直接迁移到大量类似的复杂句中，代表性较强。

Besides, the Emily Post Institute doesn't dictate manners.

第3段，第3句

简单的主谓宾陈述句是英语中最常见的基本句型，具有一定代表性。但四六级和考研真题中更常出现复杂句式（多重从句、特殊结构等），这种极简结构虽然常见，迁移价值不如复合句高。

Then again, the air of accountability that the camera generates can also work in contractors' favor.

第5段，第2句

主语中嵌套限制性定语从句、谓语为情态动词结构、多个状语修饰，这是四六级和考研阅读中非常典型的句式。学生掌握后可迁移到大量类似长难句，具有较高的代表性和复用价值。

The security camera may turn out to be harmful to their health.

第46题，C

"情态动词 + 系动词短语 + 不定式表语" 是常见的表达推测或可能性的句式，在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现（如 "may prove to be"、"might turn out to be"）。结构具有一定代表性，掌握后可迁移到类似句型，但不属于最高频的核心句式。

What is Lizzie Post mainly discussing with regard to the use of home security cameras?

第48题题干

本句覆盖了疑问句倒装结构中的主语、谓语、宾语（疑问词前置）、方式状语（mainly）和范围状语（介词短语），成分种类较为丰富；疑问词作宾语前置是值得练习的考点，有助于学生理解特殊疑问句的成分还原方法，训练价值中等偏上。

HIGH-FREQUENCY · 真题高频词

本篇出现的 46 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。

security B1

n. 安全

本篇11次 · 真题 62 句

manner B1

n. 方式

本篇5次 · 真题 10 句

device B1

n. 设备

本篇3次 · 真题 60 句

host B1

n. 主人

本篇3次 · 真题 17 句

effect A2

n. 影响

本篇2次 · 真题 156 句

responsibility B1

n. 责任

本篇2次 · 真题 55 句

wrong A2

adj. 错误的

本篇2次 · 真题 54 句

instance B2

n. 例子

本篇2次 · 真题 33 句

install B1

v. 安装（设备、软件）

本篇2次 · 真题 23 句

institute B2

n. 学院

本篇2次 · 真题 21 句

regarding B2

prep. 关于

本篇2次·真题15句

privacy B2

n. 隐私

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

impact B2

n. 影响

本篇1次·真题98句

issue B1

n. 问题

本篇1次·真题83句

individual B2

adj. 单独的

本篇1次·真题79句

apply A2

v. 申请

本篇1次·真题58句

internet A2

n. 互联网

本篇1次·真题55句

ensure B2

v. 确保

本篇1次·真题54句

increasingly B2

adv. 越来越;日益;不断增加地

本篇1次·真题53句

mainly B1

adv. 主要地

本篇1次·真题45句

curiosity B2

n. 好奇心

本篇1次·真题44句

indicate B2

v. 表明

本篇1次·真题35句

interact B2

v. 相互作用

本篇1次·真题35句

harmful B1

adj. 有害的

本篇1次·真题31句

increasing B1

adj. 越来越多的

本篇1次·真题26句

soda B1

n. 苏打水

本篇1次·真题25句

relatively B2

adv. 相对地

本篇1次·真题24句

legal B1

adj. 法律的

本篇1次·真题23句

willing B1

adj. 愿意的, 乐意的

本篇1次·真题22句

favor B1

n. 帮忙

本篇1次·真题19句

generate B2

v. 产生, 引起 (结果、反应等)

本篇1次·真题19句

roughly B1

adv. 大约, 大概

本篇1次·真题19句

ease B1

n. 容易

本篇1次·真题18句

emerge B2

v. 出现;浮现

本篇1次·真题18句

acknowledge B2

v. 承认 (事实、错误等)

本篇1次·真题17句

certainly A2

adv. 当然

本篇1次·真题15句

blame B1

v. 责备

本篇1次·真题14句

reluctant B2

adj. 不情愿的

本篇1次·真题14句

enjoyable B1

adj. 令人愉快的

本篇1次·真题13句

preference B2

n. 偏爱

本篇1次·真题13句

opening B1

n. 开口;洞;缺口

本篇1次·真题 11 句

uncomfortable B1

adj. 不舒服的

本篇1次·真题 10 句

dislike A2

v. 不喜欢

本篇1次·真题 9 句

advisor B2

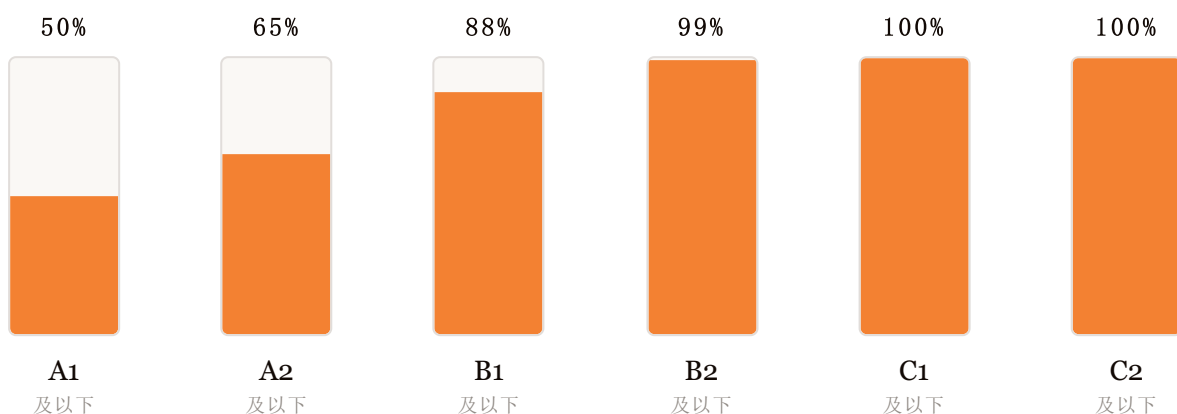
n. 顾问

本篇1次·真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 176 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **176** 个单词，按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比（CDF），最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上（C1/C2）为高阶词，本篇共 2 个·约 1%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率（CDF）·数据为全文去重词 176 个·末柱为 100%

去重总词数

176

B2 以上难词

1%

B1 及以下覆盖

88%

英语四级 2018年12月·第2套 · 全卷构成

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

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

QUESTIONS & ANALYSIS • 阅读理解题和解析

阅读理解题和解析·51-55 题

本页 51-55 题的答案与逐题解析由懒笔记基于2018年12月·第2套 英语四级阅读理解（四选一）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 7 段原文（段首标 P1-P7 段号、逐段附中文翻译）；之后 5 道题逐题排列，每题英文题干与选项后紧接本题解析——题干与选项中译、答案、题型判定、题干拆句、定位句中英对照与逐选项对错归因。

真题卷第2套(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 PepsiCo is to spend billions of dollars to develop drinks and snacks and reformulate existing ones with lower sugar, salt and fat, as consumers demand healthier options and regulatory pressure intensifies amid an obesity epidemic(流行病).

百事公司将投入数十亿美元开发饮料和零食，并对现有产品进行重新配方以降低糖、盐和脂肪含量，因为消费者需求更健康的选择，而且在肥胖流行病的背景下监管压力不断加剧。

P2 The maker of Mountain Dew and Gatorade has been one of the earlier movers in the industry to offer products with reduced levels of unhealthy ingredients—PepsiCo claims a packet of its chips now contains less salt than a slice of white bread. However, its new 10-year plan makes clear it believes it still has a long way to go.

这家生产激浪和佳得乐的公司一直是行业中较早采取行动提供降低不健康成分含量产品的企业之一——百事公司声称其一包薯片现在所含的盐分比一片白面包还少。然而，其新的十年计划清楚表明，该公司认为自己仍有很长的路要走。

P3 Shifting eating habits, including a sharp drop in consumption of sparkling drinks, have forced radical change on the industry. But those shifts have yet to be reflected in record obesity levels, which stand at 36.5% overall in the US.

饮食习惯的转变，包括碳酸饮料消费量的急剧下降，已迫使该行业发生根本性变革。但这些转变尚未反映在创纪录的肥胖水平上，美国总体肥胖率为36.5%。

P4 Indra Nooyi, PepsiCo chairman, said the plan to make its products healthier was important for the company's growth. But on the subject of obesity, she pointed out that consumers' lifestyles have changed significantly, with many people being more sedentary(久坐不动的) not least because more time is spent in front of computers. She said PepsiCo's contribution was to produce healthier snacks that still tasted good.

百事公司董事长Indra Nooyi表示,使其产品更健康的计划对公司增长很重要。但在肥胖问题上,她指出消费者的生活方式已发生重大变化,许多人更加久坐不动,尤其是因为在电脑前花费的时间更多。她说百事公司的贡献是生产出仍然美味的更健康零食。

P5 "Society has to change its habits," she added. "We can't do much to alter sedentary lifestyles, but we can provide consumers with great-tasting products, low in salt, sugar and fat. In the past we had to have a taste trade-off. But we're breaking that trade-off."

"社会必须改变其习惯,"她补充道。"我们无法做太多来改变久坐不动的生活方式,但我们可以为消费者提供味道很好且盐、糖和脂肪含量低的产品。过去我们不得不在口味上做出妥协。但我们正在打破这种妥协。"

P6 PepsiCo's plan for its foods and drinks is based on guidelines from the World Health Organisation, which last week backed using taxes on sparkling drinks to reduce sugar consumption. Initiatives also include efforts to reduce its environmental impact, water consumption and materials used in packaging by 2025.

百事公司对其食品和饮料的计划基于世界卫生组织的指导方针,该组织上周支持对碳酸饮料征税以减少糖的消费。相关举措还包括到2025年努力减少其环境影响、水消耗和包装材料使用。

P7 PepsiCo did not say exactly how much it planned to invest to reach its goals. However, Dr Mehmood Khan, chief scientific officer, said the company had doubled research and development spending in the past five years and was "committed to sustaining investment", adding that companies cannot cost-cut their way to increasing sales. PepsiCo's research and development budget in 2015 was \$754 million.

百事公司没有明确说明计划投资多少来实现其目标。然而,首席科学官Mehmood Khan博士表示,该公司在过去五年中将研发支出增加了一倍,并"致力于持续投资",并补充说公司无法通过削减成本来增加销售额。百事公司2015年的研发预算为7.54亿美元。

题目与逐题解析

51. Why is PepsiCo making a policy change?

- A) To win support from the federal government.
- B) To be more competitive in the global market.
- C) To satisfy the growing needs for healthy foods.
- D) To invest more wisely in the soft drink industry.

百事公司为什么要改变政策?

- A) 赢得联邦政府的支持。
- B) 在全球市场上更具竞争力。
- C) 满足对健康食品日益增长的需求。
- D) 在软饮料行业进行更明智的投资。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 Why is PepsiCo making a policy change? 问的是某一具体动作的原因，答案应在原文某一句因果句里直接落地，而不是全文推导。

【拆句】 Why is PepsiCo making a policy change? 是标准的 Why 一般疑问句，主语 PepsiCo、谓语现在进行时 is making、宾语 a policy change，结构无陷阱。

【定位】 PepsiCo is to spend billions of dollars to develop drinks and snacks and reformulate existing ones with lower sugar, salt and fat, as consumers demand healthier options and regulatory pressure intensifies amid an obesity epidemic.

百事公司将斥资数十亿美元，开发饮料和零食并改造现有产品以降低糖、盐、脂含量，因为在肥胖流行病蔓延中，消费者要求更健康的选择，且监管压力日益加大。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

原文只提 regulatory pressure intensifies——监管压力，而非寻求联邦政府支持；监管压力是要被应对的对象，不是要被赢取的支持者，方向相反。

B) 无中生有

原文通篇未提全球市场竞争，更未把改革动机归于全球竞争；这是把企业话题默认套上「拓展海外」的常识联想。

C) ✓ 正确

consumers demand healthier options ↔ satisfy the growing needs for healthy foods

预判核心「消费者对健康食品需求增加」与 satisfy the growing needs for healthy foods 完全对应，不需要任何额外推理即可锁定。

D) 答非所问

spend billions of dollars 是改革的「手段」（投资多少），而非改革的「动机」；本题问的是 why 改革，不是 how 改革，方向错位。

52. What does PepsiCo think it will have to do in the future?

- A) Invest more to develop new snacks.
- B) Reduce levels of obesity in the US.
- C) Change consumers' eating habits.
- D) Keep on improving its products.

百事公司认为未来必须做什么？

- A) 投入更多资金开发新零食。
- B) 降低美国的肥胖水平。
- C) 改变消费者的饮食习惯。
- D) 持续改进其产品。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 What does PepsiCo think it will have to do in the future? 问公司未来必须做的具体动作，答案落在原文某一句具体表态上。

【拆句】 What does PepsiCo think it will have to do in the future? 主句是 What does PepsiCo think, think 后接省略 that 的宾语从句 it will have to do...；考生易被双层嵌套迷惑，其实要的就是宾语从句里那个动作。

【定位】 However, its new 10-year plan makes clear it believes it still has a long way to go.

然而，其新的十年计划清楚表明，公司认为自己仍有很长的路要走。

【选项】 A) 偷换概念

P2 强调的是「路还很长」，并未点明要追加投资开发新零食；had doubled research and development spending 谈的是过去五年已做的事，而非未来必须做。

B) 张冠李戴

record obesity levels, which stand at 36.5% overall in the US 和 P4 P5 都把降肥胖归为社会层面的事，Nooyi 明说 We can't do much to alter sedentary lifestyles——这不是百事自认为「必须做」的事。

C) 张冠李戴

Society has to change its habits 是 Nooyi 让社会改习惯，不是百事承诺去改消费者的习惯；主语错位。

D) ✓ 正确

it still has a long way to go ↔ Keep on improving its products

预判「持续把产品改良得更健康」与 Keep on improving its products 中 keep on (持续) + improving products (改良产品) 两个成分逐一对应。

53. Why does PepsiCo plan to alter its products, according to Indra Nooyi?

- A) To ensure the company's future development.
- B) To adapt to its customers' changed taste.
- C) To help improve its consumers' lifestyles.
- D) To break the trade-off in its product design.

根据 Indra Nooyi 的说法，百事公司为什么计划改变其产品？

- A) 确保公司的未来发展。 B) 适应顾客口味的变化。 C) 帮助改善消费者的生活方式。
D) 打破其产品设计中的权衡取舍。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 Why does PepsiCo plan to alter its products, according to Indra Nooyi? 用 according to 锁定信息来源人，问的是该人给出的具体理由，答案应是其原话的同义替换。

【拆句】 Why does PepsiCo plan to alter its products, according to Indra Nooyi? 主句 Why does PepsiCo plan to alter its products, 逗号后的 according to Indra Nooyi 是信源状语；考生易忽略 according to，错把全篇所有理由都纳入备选。

【定位】 Indra Nooyi, PepsiCo chairman, said the plan to make its products healthier was important for the company's growth.

百事公司董事长 Indra Nooyi 表示，让产品更健康的计划对公司的成长至关重要。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

important for the company's growth ↔ ensure the company's future development

预判「为了公司自身的发展」与 To ensure the company's future development 中 ensure (确保) + future development (未来发展) 一一对应。

B) 偷换概念

In the past we had to have a taste trade-off 谈的是公司之前面临「健康与口味难两全」的内部困境，并未说消费者口味发生改变；选项把「内部权衡」改成「顾客口味变化」是偷换。

C) 与原文相反

We can't do much to alter sedentary lifestyles 明说公司在改变生活方式方面无能为力，本选项与原文相反。

D) 答非所问

But we're breaking that trade-off 描述的是「能做到的事」(手段)，而第 53 题问 Nooyi 给出的改造产品的「动因」；动因在 important for the company's growth, 手段不是动因。

54. What does Indra Nooyi say about the obesity epidemic?

- A) It is mainly caused by overconsumption of snacks.
- B) It results from high sugar and salt consumption.
- C) It is attributable to people's changed lifestyles.
- D) It has a lot to do with longer working hours.

Indra Nooyi对肥胖流行病怎么说？

- A) 它主要是由零食过度消费引起的。
- B) 它是高糖和高盐摄入的结果。
- C) 它归因于人们生活方式的改变。
- D) 它与更长的工作时间有很大关系。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 What does Indra Nooyi say about the obesity epidemic? 问指定人物对指定话题的观点，是典型转述类细节题。

【拆句】 What does Indra Nooyi say about the obesity epidemic? 主句为 What does Indra Nooyi say, about the obesity epidemic 限定话题范围，结构清晰。

【定位】 But on the subject of obesity, she pointed out that consumers' lifestyles have changed significantly, with many people being more sedentary not least because more time is spent in front of computers.

但谈到肥胖问题，她指出消费者的生活方式已发生显著变化，许多人变得更久坐，原因之一是花在电脑前的时间更多。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

原文从未把肥胖归因于过量吃零食，相反 We can't do much to alter sedentary lifestyles, but we can provide consumers with great-tasting products, low in salt, sugar and fat 暗示零食可以改良，归因落在「久坐」而非「吃零食过量」。

B) 张冠李戴

高糖高盐摄入是 lower sugar, salt and fat 这一改革目标的对象，原文从未让 Nooyi 把肥胖归因于糖盐摄入；Nooyi 谈肥胖时只提生活方式。

C) ✓ 正确

consumers' lifestyles have changed significantly ↔

attributable to people's changed lifestyles

预判「肥胖源于生活方式的改变」与 attributable to people's changed lifestyles 中「归因于」+「人们改变了的生活方式」——对应。

D) 过度推断

原文说的是 more time is spent in front of computers——电脑前久坐，而不是 longer working hours——更长工时；电脑前的时间可以是娱乐，把它等同于工时是过度推断。

55. What has PepsiCo been doing to achieve its objective?

- A) Studying WHO's guidelines.
- B) Increasing its research funding.
- C) Expanding its market overseas.
- D) Cutting its production costs.

百事公司一直在做什么来实现其目标？

- A) 研究世界卫生组织的指导方针。
- B) 增加其研究资金。
- C) 在海外扩展其市场。
- D) 削减其生产成本。

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 What has PepsiCo been doing to achieve its objective? 问公司为达成目标一直在做的具体事情，答案应是原文某一句具体行为的同义替换。

【拆句】 What has PepsiCo been doing to achieve its objective? 主句现在完成进行时 What has PepsiCo been doing, 后接不定式 to achieve its objective 作目的状语；结构平铺直叙、无陷阱。

【定位】 However, Dr Mehmood Khan, chief scientific officer, said the company had doubled research and development spending in the past five years and was "committed to sustaining investment".

然而，首席科学官 Mehmood Khan 博士表示，公司在过去五年里已将研发支出翻倍，并「承诺持续投入」。

【选项】 A) 偷换概念

PepsiCo's plan for its foods and drinks is based on guidelines from the World Health Organisation 说的是公司计划「以 WHO 指南为依据」，并非公司「一直在研究 WHO 指南」；based on 不等于 studying。

B) ✓ 正确

had doubled research and development spending in the past five years ↔

Increasing its research funding

预判「持续增加研发经费」与 Increasing its research funding 中 Increasing (增加) + research funding (研发经费) 一一对应。

C) 无中生有

原文未提百事在拓展海外市场，全篇焦点都在产品健康改造与研发投入。

D) 与原文相反

companies cannot cost-cut their way to increasing sales 明确反对靠削减成本提升销量，且 committed to sustaining investment 是承诺持续投入，与「削减生产成本」方向相反。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

1 句真题句逐层精讲

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

But on the subject of obesity, she pointed out that consumers' lifestyles have changed significantly, with many people being more sedentary(久坐不动的) not least because more time is spent in front of computers.

第4段，第2句

句子结构具有高度典型性：主句+宾语从句是四六级和考研常考句式，宾语从句内嵌套状语从句和独立主格结构也是真题中频繁出现的复杂句模式。这种多层嵌套、含被动语态和独立主格的长句，是考试阅读理解和翻译中的常见句型，掌握后可大量复用到类似结构的句子分析中。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 66 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。

product A2

n. 产品

本篇6次·真题 128 句

consumer B1

n. 消费者

本篇5次·真题 84 句

obesity B2

n. 肥胖 (症)

本篇5次·真题 57 句

reduce B1

v. 减少, 降低 (数量、大小、程度等)

本篇4次·真题 118 句

consumption B2

n. 消费

本篇4次·真题 44 句

snack A2

n. 零食

本篇4次·真题 37 句

lifestyle B1

n. 生活方式

本篇4次·真题 29 句

invest B2

v. 投资 (金钱、时间等以期获得回报)

本篇3次·真题 22 句

shift B1

v. 移动

本篇2次·真题 49 句

eating A1

n. 吃

本篇2次·真题 24 句

alter B2

v. 改变, 更改 (使某物与之前不同)

本篇2次·真题 11 句

less A1

det. 较少的

本篇1次·真题 224 句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本篇1次·真题 174 句

design B1

n. 设计

本篇1次·真题 132 句

customer A2

n. 顾客, 客户

本篇1次·真题 124 句

million A2

num. 一百万

本篇1次·真题 119 句

support A2

v. 支持

本篇1次·真题 118 句

impact B2

n. 影响

本篇1次·真题 98 句

base A2

n. 基础

本篇1次·真题 95 句

least A2

det. 最少的

本篇1次·真题 84 句

global B2

adj. 全球的

本篇1次·真题 81 句

growth B1

n. 增长

本篇1次·真题 77 句

material B1

n. 材料

本篇1次·真题 69 句

pressure B1

n. 心理压力

本篇1次·真题 63 句

policy B1

n. 政策

本篇1次·真题 61 句

option B1

n. 选择

本篇1次·真题 60 句

claim B1

v. 声称

本篇1次·真题 56 句

ensure B2

v. 确保

本篇1次·真题 54 句

contain B1

v. 包含, 含有

本篇1次·真题 50 句

demand B1

v. 坚决要求

本篇1次·真题 50 句

tax A2

n. 税

本篇1次·真题 49 句

scientific B1

adj. 科学的

本篇1次·真题 47 句

exist A2

v. 存在;实际上有

本篇1次·真题 46 句

budget B1

n. 预算

本篇1次·真题 45 句

mainly B1

adv. 主要地

本篇1次·真题 45 句

adapt B2

v. 适应, 适合 (新环境、新情况)

本篇1次·真题 42 句

billion B1

num. 十亿 (1,000,000,000)

本篇1次·真题 41 句

overall B1

adj. 总体的

本篇1次·真题 39 句

reflect B1

v. 反映, 显示

本篇1次·真题 39 句

working A2

adj. 有工作的

本篇1次·真题 39 句

exactly B1

adv. 精确地

本篇1次·真题 36 句

environmental B1

adj. 环境的

本篇1次·真题 34 句

expand B2

v. 扩大;扩展;增长

本篇1次·真题 34 句

chief B1

n. 首领

本篇1次·真题 29 句

growing A2

adj. 增长的

本篇1次·真题 29 句

production B1

n. 生产

本篇1次·真题 29 句

competitive B2

adj. 竞争的

本篇1次·真题 26 句

federal B2

adj. 联邦 (制) 的

本篇1次·真题 24 句

maker A2

n. 制造者

本篇1次·真题 22 句

contribution B2

n. 贡献

本篇1次·真题 20 句

investment B1

n. 投资

本篇1次·真题 20 句

organisation B1

n. 组织机构

本篇1次·真题 20 句

funding B2

n. 资金

本篇1次·真题 19 句

initiative B2

n. 主动性

本篇1次·真题 19 句

ingredient B1

n. (烹饪) 食材, 原料

本篇1次·真题 18 句

guideline B2

n. 指导方针

本篇1次·真题 16 句

significantly B2

adv. 显著地

本篇1次·真题 15 句

spending A2

n. 开支

本篇1次·真题 15 句

overseas B1

adv. 在海外

本篇1次·真题 13 句

objective B2

n. 目标

本篇1次·真题 11 句

radical B2

adj. 根本的

本篇1次·真题 11 句

committed B2

adj. 尽心尽力的

本篇1次·真题 10 句

sharp A2

adj. 锋利的, 尖锐的

本篇1次·真题 10 句

sustain B2

v. 维持

本篇1次·真题 10 句

unhealthy B1

adj. 有害健康的;不健康的

本篇1次·真题 10 句

cannot A1

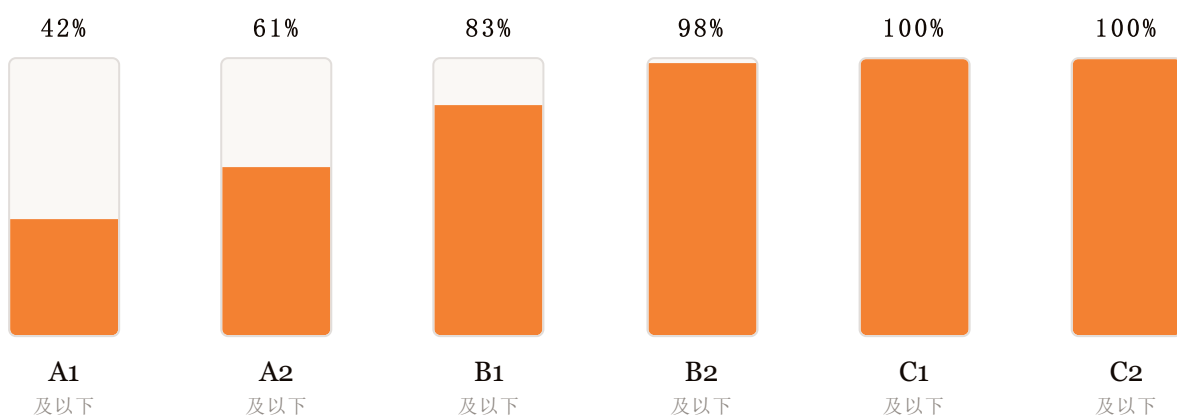
aux. 不能

本篇1次·真题 9 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 186 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **186** 个单词，按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比（CDF），最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上（C1/C2）为高阶词，本篇共 4 个·约 2%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率（CDF）·数据为全文去重词 186 个·末柱为 100%

去重总词数

186

B2 以上难词

2%

B1 及以下覆盖

83%

英语四级 2018年12月·第2套 · 全卷构成

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

2018年12月·第2套英语四级汉译英（段落翻译）·中国人对手机的依赖现象 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2套 英语四级汉译英（段落翻译）原卷题干译审整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：Directions 与一整段中文原文连续排印——整段连排、无段落标记无题号，把它切成一句句翻译单元本身就是解题动作。卷面之后先给整篇参考英译定稿，再按自切句序逐句拆分：定英文主干、降级修饰成分、逐项落实语法点、句内定稿英译，答案直显。

真题卷第2套(2018-12) • 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**.

越来越多的中国人现在的确离不开手机了。他们中的许多人，包括老年人，都使用手机应用程序(apps)保持联系并拓宽朋友圈。他们也用手机购物、查找信息，因为手机便于携带。此外，使用手机应用程序通信比传统电话便宜。然而，这种新趋势导致人们在社交时过度依赖手机。事实上，一些年轻人已经变得十分上瘾，以至于忽视了与家人和朋友面对面的交流。

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。

More and more Chinese people indeed cannot live without their cell phones nowadays. Many of them, including the elderly, use mobile apps to keep in touch and expand their circle of friends. They also use cell phones to shop and search for information, because cell phones are easy to carry. Besides, communicating through mobile apps is cheaper than traditional phone calls. However, this new trend leads to people's excessive reliance on cell phones in social interactions. In fact, some young people have become so addicted that they neglect face-to-face communication with their family and friends.

【衔接】第 2 句开头用 Many of them 承接第 1 句的 Chinese people

第 1 句已经引出 越来越多的中国人，第 2 句的 他们中的许多人 用 Many of them 承接（them 回指上句的 Chinese people），避免重复 Chinese people——这是英文用代词显衔接的基本功。

第 3 句用 They + also 承接并递进

第 3 句 他们也用手机购物 中的「也」是和上句并列递进的信号——用 They 代词承接 + also 副词显出「除了保持联系，他们还用手机做另一件事」的并列关系，避免再重复 Many of them。

第 4 句用 Besides 显并列递进

第 4 句 此外 是继续给手机的好处加一条理由（便宜），用 Besides 放句首加逗号显出「再补一条」的关系，比直接平铺更连贯。

第 5 句用 However 显转折

第 5 句 然而 是全篇的转折拐点——前面四句都在说手机的便利好处，从这句开始转向「过度依赖」的负面后果，用 However 放句首加逗号鲜明地标出这个转折，避免让读者读到这里突然懵掉「为什么风向变了」。

第 6 句用 In fact 承接并加深第 5 句

第 6 句 事实上 不是新起一段，而是对第 5 句「过度依赖」的进一步具体化——用 In fact 放句首加逗号，标明「我要给上面这句话举个更严重的例子」，把「过度依赖」从抽象现象推进到「上瘾忽视家人」的具体后果。

逐句解析

一整段连排中文、无段落标记无题号——把它切成一句句翻译单元本身就是解题动作，句前 N. 为逐句解析自切的句序号（非考卷题号），与卷面中文逐字对应。

【主旨】中国人对手机的依赖现象

本段是一篇典型的社会现象类客观陈述：从 越来越多的中国人现在的确离不开手机了。起笔，到一些年轻人已经变得十分上瘾，以至于忽视了与家人和朋友面对面的交流。收束，全程在描述一个**当下持续存在**的社会趋势——既包括正面用途（保持联系、购物、查找信息），也包括负面后果（过度依赖、忽视面对面交流）。语体客观平实，属四级常考的「社会现象介绍」类，不带强烈情感色彩。

【时态】一般现在时

这段讲的是**现在普遍发生的事实**，不是某段历史。开篇 越来越多的中国人现在的确离不开手机了。的「现在」「的确」就是定调信号：陈述当下中国人的生活状态。后续每一句（使用手机、购物、查信息、过度依赖、上瘾）都是对**当下普遍现象**的客观描述，因此全篇默认一般现在时；只有结尾 一些年轻人已经变得十分上瘾 这种「已经」收到的结果，可用现在完成时点缀，其余一律一般现在时。

【译法】手机

全篇统一译作 cell phone (或 mobile phone)，不要时而 cell phone、时而 phone、时而 smartphone 三种译法乱用。依据：越来越多的中国人现在的确离不开手机了。此「手机」即指普通移动电话，cell phone 是四级语料的高频译法。

手机应用程序(apps)

中文已用括号给了官方对应词 apps，全篇统一用 mobile apps 或 phone apps。依据：都使用手机应用程序(apps)保持联系、使用手机应用程序通信比传统电话便宜 两处都要用同一个译法，避免一处 apps、一处 applications。

传统电话

统一译作 traditional phone calls 或 traditional telephones。依据：使用手机应用程序通信比传统电话便宜，此处对比的是「通话方式」，用 traditional phone calls 比 traditional telephones 更贴语境。

面对面的交流

统一译作 face-to-face communication，这是固定搭配，不要写成 face to face talking 或 communicate face by face 这类中式拼凑。依据：忽视了与家人和朋友面对面的交流。

1. 越来越多的中国人现在的确离不开手机了。

【主干】中国人作主语 + cannot live without 作谓语 (主语策略：原句主语)

中文原句主语清晰——越来越多的中国人，直接拿来作英文主语；核心谓语是「离不开」，英文用习语 cannot live without / cannot do without 最贴。主干：More and more Chinese people cannot live without their cell phones.

【降级】整句本就是简单句，无需降级

原句 越来越多的中国人现在的确离不开手机了。是「主语+状语+谓语+宾语」的简单结构，没有多余的分句和修饰要降级。只需把「现在」和「的确」两个状语恰当安放：「现在」用一般现在时即可隐含（也可加 now），「的确」用 indeed / really 强调即可。

【语法】时态

回指全篇基调用一般现在时——现在的确离不开 是当下普遍事实，cannot live without 用一般现在时形式。

主谓一致

主语 More and more Chinese people 是复数，谓语用 cannot (不是 cannot's 这种胡来)，后面 their cell phones 的 their 也回指复数。

单复数

「手机」此处是泛指中国人离不开的「这类东西」，用复数 their cell phones；若用单数 a cell phone 则味道不对。

【译文】More and more Chinese people indeed cannot live without their cell phones nowadays.

2. 他们中的许多人，包括老年人，都使用手机应用程序(apps)保持联系并拓宽朋友圈。

【主干】 Many of them 作主语 + use 作谓语 (主语策略：原句主语)

中文主语是 他们中的许多人，直接译作 Many of them；核心动词是「使用」(use)。主干：Many of them use mobile apps... 后面「保持联系」「拓宽朋友圈」都是「使用 apps」的目的，要降级处理。

【降级】 「保持联系并拓宽朋友圈」→ to do 不定式表目的；「包括老年人」→ including 介词短语作插入语

保持联系并拓宽朋友圈 是「使用 apps」的目的，降级成 to keep in touch and expand their circle of friends；包括老年人 是对「他们中的许多人」的补充说明，降级成 including the elderly 作插入语，用逗号隔开。两次降级把一句中文重构成一个层次分明的英文句。

【语法】 时态

回指全篇基调用一般现在时，use 用原形（因主语是复数 Many of them）。

单复数

mobile apps 用复数（不止一个 app）；friends 用复数；circle of friends 中 circle 用单数（一个朋友圈）。

搭配

「保持联系」固定短语 keep in touch（不能写成 keep contact）；「拓宽朋友圈」常用 expand / widen one's circle of friends，不要硬译成 widen friend circle。

冠词

the elderly 表「老年人这一群体」必须加 the；their circle of friends 用物主代词 their 指代「他们的」。

【译文】 Many of them, including the elderly, use mobile apps to keep in touch and expand their circle of friends.

3. 他们也用手机购物、查找信息，因为手机便于携带。

【主干】 They 作主语 + use 作谓语 (主语策略：原句主语)

承接上句，主语用 They 即可（指代「中国人」）；核心动词仍是「用」(use)。主干：They also use cell phones... 「购物」「查找信息」是用手机的目的，「因为...」是原因状语从句。

【降级】 「购物、查找信息」→ to do 表目的；「因为手机便于携带」→ because 状语从句

和第 2 句同构——用手机购物、查找信息 中「购物、查找信息」是「用手机」的目的，降级成 to shop and search for information；因为手机便于携带 直接译成 because 引导的原因状语从句 because cell phones are easy to carry。

【语法】时态

全篇基调一般现在时——use、are 都用原形/复数形式。

单复数

cell phones 用复数（泛指手机这类东西）；后半句 cell phones are 主语复数对应 are，不要写成 cell phones is。

搭配

「查找信息」用 search for information, information 是**不可数名词**，前面不加 a、不加复数 s——这是四级汉译英高频错点。

【译文】 They also use cell phones to shop and search for information, because cell phones are easy to carry.

4. 此外，使用手机应用程序通信比传统电话便宜。

【主干】 用动名词短语作主语 + is 作系动词（主语策略：补主语）

中文 使用手机应用程序通信比传统电话便宜 是一个**无明确主语的判断句**——「使用 apps 通信」这件事本身才是主语。英文用**动名词短语 Communicating through mobile apps 作主语**最自然，谓语用系动词 is，表语 cheaper than... 构成比较结构。主干：Communicating through mobile apps is cheaper than traditional phone calls.

【降级】 「此外」→ Besides 作连接副词；「比...便宜」→ cheaper than 比较结构

此外 是和上文并列递进，译作 Besides 或 In addition 放句首加逗号；比传统电话便宜 直接转成形容词比较级 cheaper than traditional phone calls，简洁干脆。

【语法】时态

全篇基调一般现在时——is 用一般现在时。

主谓一致

动名词短语作主语视为**单数**——Communicating ... is（不是 are），这是高频错点。

比较级搭配

cheaper than 后面跟的对比对象必须**和主语同类**——主语是「通信方式」，than 后也是「通信方式」（traditional phone calls），不能跟 traditional telephones（电话机本身），否则是把「通信」和「电话机」比，逻辑不对。

【译文】 Besides, communicating through mobile apps is cheaper than traditional phone calls.

5. 然而，这种新趋势导致人们在社交时过度依赖手机。

【主干】 this new trend 作主语 + leads to 作谓语（主语策略：原句主语）

中文主语是 这种新趋势，直接译作 this new trend；核心动词是「导致」（lead to）。主干：This new trend leads to... 后面「人们在社交时过度依赖手机」是导致的结果。

【降级】「人们在社交时过度依赖手机」→ 名词化作 leads to 的宾语；「然而」→ However 作转折连接

然而 用 However 放句首加逗号，标记和上文的转折关系；人们在社交时过度依赖手机 整体名词化作 leads to 的宾语——译作 people's excessive reliance on cell phones in social interactions，或更简洁地译作 people relying excessively on cell phones in social interactions。

【语法】时态

全篇基调一般现在时——leads 用第三人称单数 -s（主语 this new trend 是单数）。

主谓一致

主语 this new trend 单数，谓语 leads 必须加 -s，不要写成 lead——这是主体考生最常漏的硬伤。

搭配

「过度依赖某物」固定搭配 rely excessively on sth. 或 excessive reliance on sth. (reliance 后跟介词 on，不是 of 或 to)；「在社交时」译作 in social interactions / when socializing。

【译文】However, this new trend leads to people's excessive reliance on cell phones in social interactions.

6. 事实上，一些年轻人已经变得十分上瘾，以至于忽视了与家人和朋友面对面的交流。

【主干】some young people 作主语 + have become 作谓语（主语策略：原句主语）

中文主语是一些年轻人，直接译作 some young people；核心谓语「已经变得」用现在完成时 have become（强调「到现在为止已经形成的状态」）。主干：Some young people have become so addicted that... 「以至于忽视...」是结果状语从句。

【降级】「十分...以至于...」→ so ... that ... 句型；「与家人和朋友面对面的交流」→ face-to-face communication with sb. 名词化

十分上瘾，以至于忽视了 是经典的「程度+结果」结构，直接套 so + adj. + that + 从句：so addicted that they neglect...；与家人和朋友面对面的交流 译作 face-to-face communication with their family and friends——face-to-face 是固定搭配（带连字符的形容词），with 引出交流对象。事实上 用 In fact 放句首加逗号。

【语法】时态

本句偏离全篇基调——主句用现在完成时 have become (因「已经」给了明确信号)；that 引导的结果从句回到一般现在时 they neglect (描述当下持续状态)。

主谓一致

主语 some young people 是复数，主句用 have (不是 has)，从句用 neglect (不加 -s)。

搭配

「上瘾」用 be/become addicted (adj.)，不要写成 be addicted to sth. 时漏掉 to——本句因为 so...that 结构，addicted 后面不接对象，直接用形容词即可；「面对面的交流」固定搭配 face-to-face communication (带连字符)；「与...交流」用 communication with sb.

单复数

family 此处指「家人」群体，单数集合名词；friends 用复数；their family and friends 用 their 物主代词回指 some young people。

【译文】 In fact, some young people have become so addicted that they neglect face-to-face communication with their family and friends.

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