

四级·真题卷第3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 starting a career after graduation*. You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words.

Part II Listening Comprehension (25 minutes)

Section A

本部分与 2018年12月第1套 共用，[点此查看](#)

Section B

本部分与 2018年12月第1套 共用，[点此查看](#)

Section C

本部分与 2018年12月第1套 共用，[点此查看](#)

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.

A few months ago, I was down with a terrible cold which ended in a persistent bad cough. No matter how many different 26 I tried, I still couldn't get rid of the cough. Not only did it 27 my teaching but also my life as a whole. Then one day after class, a student came up to me and 28 traditional Chinese medicine. From her description, Chinese medicine sounded as if it had magic power that worked wonders. I was 29 because I knew so little about it and have never tried it before. Eventually, my cough got so much 30 that I couldn't sleep at night, so I decided to give it a try. The Chinese doctor took my pulse and asked to see my tongue, both of which were new 31 to me because they are both non-existent in Western medicine. Then the doctor gave me a scraping(刮) treatment known as "Gua Sha". I was a little 32 at first because he used a smooth edged tool to scrape the skin on my neck and shoulders. A few minutes later, the 33 strokes started to produce a relieving effect and my body and mind began to 34 deeper into relaxation. I didn't feel any improvement in my condition in the first couple of days, but after a few more regular visits to the doctor, my cough started to 35. Then, within a matter of weeks, it was completely gone!

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| A) deepen | I) remedies |
| B) experiences | J) scared |
| C) hesitant | K) sensitive |

- | | |
|------------------|--------------|
| D) inconvenience | L) sink |
| E) lessen | M) temporary |
| F) licenses | N) tremble |
| G) pressured | O) worse |
| H) recommended | |

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**.

Is it really OK to eat food that's fallen on the floor?

- A) When you drop a piece of food on the floor, is it really OK to eat if you pick it up within five seconds? An urban food myth contends that if food spends just a few seconds on the floor, dirt and germs won't have much of a chance to contaminate it. Research in my lab has focused on how food becomes contaminated, and we've done some work on this particular piece of wisdom.
- B) While the "five-second rule" might not seem like the most pressing issue for food scientists to get to the bottom of, it's still worth investigating food myths like this one because they shape our beliefs about when food is safe to eat.
- C) So is five seconds on the floor the critical threshold(门槛) that separates a piece of eatable food from a case of food poisoning? It's a bit more complicated than that. It depends on just how many bacteria can make it from floor to food in a few seconds and just how dirty the floor is.
- D) Wondering if food is still OK to eat after it's dropped on the floor is a pretty common experience. And it's probably not a new one either. A well-known, but inaccurate, story about Julia Child may have contributed to this food myth. Some viewers of her cooking show, *The French Chef*, insist they saw Child drop lamb on the floor and pick it up, with the advice that if they were alone in the kitchen, their guests would never know.
- E) In fact it was a potato pancake, and it fell on the stovetop, not on the floor. Child put it back in the pan, saying, "But you can always pick it up and if you're alone in the kitchen, who's going to see it?" But the misremembered story persists. It's harder to pin down the origins of the oft-quoted five-second rule, but a 2003 study reported that 70% of women and 56% of men surveyed were familiar with the five-second rule and that women were more likely than men to eat food that had dropped on the floor.
- F) So what does science tell us about what a few moments on the floor means for the safety of your food? The earliest research report on the five-second rule is attributed to Jillian Clarke, a high school student participating in a research project at the University of Illinois. Clarke and her colleagues introduced bacteria to floor tiles(瓷砖) and then placed cookies on the tiles for varying times. They reported bacteria were transferred from the tiles to the cookies within five seconds, but didn't report the specific amount of bacteria that made it from the tiles to the food.
- G) But how many bacteria actually transfer in five seconds? In 2007, my lab at Clemson University published a study in the *Journal of Applied Microbiology*. We wanted to know if the length of time food is in contact

with a contaminated surface affected the rate of transfer of bacteria to the food. To find out, we introduced bacteria to squares of tile, carpet or wood. Five minutes after that, we placed either bacon or bread on the surface for 5, 30 or 60 seconds, and then measured the number of bacteria transferred to the food. We repeated this exact procedure after the bacteria had been on the surface for 2, 4, 8 and 24 hours.

- H) We found that the number of bacteria transferred to either kind of food didn't depend much on how long the food was in contact with the contaminated surface—whether for a few seconds or for a whole minute. The overall number of bacteria on the surface mattered more, and this decreased over time after the initial introduction. It looks like what's at issue is less how long your food stays on the floor and much more how contaminated with bacteria that patch of floor happens to be.
 - I) We also found that the kind of surface made a difference as well. Carpets, for instance, seem to be slightly better places to drop your food than wood or tile. When a carpet was contaminated, less than 1% of the bacteria were transferred. But when the food was in contact with tile or wood, 48-70% of bacteria were.
 - J) Last year, a study from Aston University in the UK used nearly identical parameters(参数) to our study and found similar results. They also reported that 87% of people asked either would eat or had eaten food that had fallen on the floor.
 - K) Should you eat food fallen on the floor then? From a food safety standpoint, if you have millions or more bacteria on a surface, 0.1% is still enough to make you sick. Also, certain types of bacteria are extremely harmful, and it takes only a small number to make you sick. For example, 10 bacteria or less of an especially deadly strain of bacteria can cause severe illness and death in people with compromised immune systems. But the chance of these bacteria being on most surfaces is very low.
 - L) And it's not just dropping food on the floor that can lead to bacterial contamination. Bacteria are carried by various "media", which can include raw food, moist surfaces where bacteria have been left, our hands or skin and from coughing or sneezing(打喷嚏). Hands, foods and utensils(器皿) can carry individual bacteria living in communities contained within a protective film. These microscopic layers of deposits containing bacteria are known as biofilms and they are found on most surfaces and objects. Biofilm communities can harbor bacteria longer and are very difficult to clean. Bacteria in these communities also have an enhanced resistance to sanitizers(清洁剂) and antibiotics compared to bacteria living on their own.
 - M) So the next time you consider eating fallen food, the odds are in your favor that you can eat it without getting sick. But in the rare chance that there is a micro-organism that can make you sick on the exact spot where the food dropped, you can be fairly sure that the bug is on the food you are about to put in your mouth.
 - N) Research or common sense tells us that the best thing to do is keep your hands, utensils and other surfaces clean.
36. A research project found bacteria made their way to the food on the floor in five seconds.
37. Whether food is contaminated depends much on the number of bacteria that get onto it.
38. Food contamination may result from various factors other than food dropping on the floor.
39. Males are less likely than females to eat food that may have been contaminated.
40. The author's research centers around how food gets contaminated.

41. Keeping everything clean is the best way to stay healthy.
42. Chances are you will not fall sick because of eating food picked up from the floor.
43. For a long time people have had the experience of deciding whether or not to eat food picked up from the floor.
44. Some strains of bacteria are so harmful that a tiny few can have deadly consequences.
45. Researchers found how many bacteria got onto the food did not have much to do with how long the food stayed on a contaminated floor.

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.

The latest in cat research reveals that the lovely animal seems to have a basic grasp on both the laws of physics and the ins and outs of cause and effect.

According to a newly published study, cats seem to be able to predict the location of hiding prey(猎物) using both their ears and an inborn(天生的) understanding of how the physical world works.

In a recent experiment, Japanese researchers taped 30 domestic cats reacting to a container that a team member shook. Some containers rattled(发出响声); others did not. When the container was tipped over, sometimes an object fell out and sometimes it didn't.

It turns out that the cats were remarkably smart about what would happen when a container was tipped over. When an object did not drop out of the bottom of a rattling container, they looked at it for a longer time than they did when the container behaved as expected.

"Cats use a causal-logical understanding of noise or sounds to predict the appearance of invisible objects," lead researcher Saho Takagi says in a press release. The researchers conclude that cats' hunting style may have developed based on their common-sense abilities to infer where prey is, using their hearing.

Scientists have explored this idea with other endearing creatures: babies. Like cats, babies appear to engage in what's called "preferential looking"—looking longer at things that are interesting or unusual than things they perceive as normal.

When babies' expectations are violated in experiments like the ones performed with the cats, they react much like their animal friends. Psychologists have shown that babies apparently expect their world to comply with the laws of physics and cause and effect as early as two months of age.

Does the study mean that cats will soon grasp the ins and outs of cause and effect? Maybe. Okay, so cats may not be the next physics faculty members at America's most important research universities. But by demonstrating their common sense, they've shown that the divide between cats and humans may not be that great after all.

46. What do we learn from a newly published study about cats?
- A) They can be trained to understand the physical world.
 - B) They know what kind of prey might be easier to hunt.
 - C) They have a natural ability to locate animals they hunt.
 - D) They are capable of telling which way their prey flees.
47. What may account for the cats' response to the noise from the containers?
- A) Their inborn sensitivity to noise.
 - B) Their unusual sense of direction.
 - C) Their special ability to perceive.
 - D) Their mastery of cause and effect.
48. What is characteristic of the way cats hunt, according to the Japanese researchers?
- A) They depend on their instincts.
 - B) They rely mainly on their hearing.
 - C) They wait some time before attack.
 - D) They use both their ears and eyes.
49. In what way do babies behave like cats?
- A) They focus on what appears odd.
 - B) They view the world as normal.
 - C) They do what they prefer to do.
 - D) They are curious about everything.
50. What can we conclude about cats from the passage?
- A) They have higher intelligence than many other animals.
 - B) They interact with the physical world much like humans.
 - C) They display extraordinarily high intelligence in hunting.
 - D) They can aid physics professors in their research work.

Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

Imagine you enter a car with no steering wheel, no brake or accelerator pedals(踏板). Under a voice-activated command, you say an address. "The fastest route will take us 15.3 minutes. Should I take it?" You say "yes" and you are on your way. The car responds and starts moving all by itself. All you have to do is sit back and relax.

How weird would it be if, one day in the future, everyone had such a car? No crazy driving, no insults, no cutting in; traffic laws would be respected and driving much safer. On the other hand, imagine the cost savings for local police enforcement and town budgets without all those speeding and parking tickets.

A new technology has the potential to change modern society in radical ways. There's no question that self-driving vehicles could be an enormous benefit. The potential for safer cars means accident statistics would drop: some 94% of road accidents in the U.S. involve human error. Older drivers and visually—or physically—impaired people would gain a new level of freedom. Maintaining safe speeds and being electric, self-driving cars

would drastically reduce pollution levels and dependency on non-renewable fuels. Roads would be quieter, people safer.

But we must also consider the impact of the new technology on those who now depend on driving for their livelihoods. According to the U.S. Department of Labor, in May 2015 there were 505,560 registered school bus drivers. The American Trucking Association lists approximately 3.5 million professional truck drivers in the U.S.

The companies developing self-driving vehicles should be partnering with state and federal authorities to offer retraining for this massive workforce, many of whom will be displaced by the new technology. This is similar to what's happening in the coal and oil industries, a situation that fuels much of the current political discontent in this country.

New technologies will, and should, be developed. This is how society moves forward. However, progress can't be one-sided. It is necessary for the companies and state agencies involved to consider the ethical consequences of these potential changes to build a better future for all.

51. What would be the impact of the extensive use of driverless cars?
- A) People would be driving in a more civilized way.
 - B) It would save local governments a lot of money.
 - C) More policemen would be patrolling the streets.
 - D) Traffic regulations would be a thing of the past.
52. How would the elderly and the disabled benefit from driverless cars?
- A) They could enjoy greater mobility.
 - B) They would suffer no road accidents.
 - C) They would have no trouble driving.
 - D) They could go anywhere they want.
53. What would be the negative impact of driverless cars?
- A) The conflict between labor and management would intensify.
 - B) The gap between various sectors of society would be widened.
 - C) Professional drivers would have a hard time adapting to new road conditions.
 - D) Numerous professional drivers would have to find new ways of earning a living.
54. What is the result of the introduction of new technologies in energy industries?
- A) Political dissatisfaction.
 - B) Retraining of employees.
 - C) Fossil fuel conservation.
 - D) Business restructuring.
55. What does the author suggest businesses and the government do?
- A) Keep pace with technological developments.
 - B) Make new technologies affordable to everyone.
 - C) Enable everyone to benefit from new technologies.
 - D) Popularize the use of new technologies and devices.

Part IV

Translation

(30 minutes)

Directions: *For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to translate a passage from Chinese into English. You should write your answer on **Answer Sheet 2**.*

过去几年里，移动支付市场在中国蓬勃发展。随着移动互联网的出现，手机购物逐渐成为一种趋势。18到30岁的年轻人构成了移动支付市场的最大群体。由于现在用手机付款很容易，许多消费者在购物时宁愿用手机付款，而不愿用现金或信用卡。为了鼓励人们多消费，许多商店给使用移动支付的顾客打折。专家预测，中国移动支付市场未来仍有很大发展潜力。

2018年12月·第3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3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3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 starting a career after graduation*. You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words.

【参考范文·152词】 写作无唯一标准答案，以下为达标示范

Graduation opens an exciting new chapter, yet stepping from campus into the workplace is far from easy. For many fresh graduates, the transition brings a series of real challenges that deserve honest attention.

To begin with, a lack of practical experience often puts newcomers at a disadvantage. Although they may have solid theoretical knowledge, employers usually prefer candidates who can handle real tasks from day one. In addition, the job market has become fiercely competitive; because millions graduate every year, a single position may attract hundreds of applicants. What is more, the gap between ideal and reality can be frustrating, as the first salary and daily duties rarely match earlier expectations.

Despite these difficulties, graduates should not be discouraged. By keeping learning, accumulating experience through internships, and adjusting their mindset, young people can gradually turn pressure into growth. After all, every challenge overcome is a step toward a mature and rewarding career.

【参考译文】

毕业开启了令人兴奋的新篇章，然而从校园迈入职场却远非易事。对许多应届毕业生来说，这一转变带来了一系列值得认真对待的真实挑战。

首先，缺乏实践经验往往让新人处于劣势。尽管他们可能拥有扎实的理论知识，用人单位却更青睐一上岗就能处理实际工作的人。此外，就业市场竞争已十分激烈；由于每年有数百万人毕业，一个岗位可能吸引上百名求职者。更重要的是，理想与现实的落差令人沮丧，因为第一份薪水和日常琐碎工作往往与此前的期待不符。

尽管有这些困难，毕业生不应气馁。通过持续学习、借助实习积累经验、并调整心态，年轻人能够逐渐把压力转化为成长。毕竟，每一次战胜挑战，都是迈向成熟而有价值的职业生涯的一步。

【第1段】现象 + 中心到位。本段用 “Graduation opens an exciting new chapter, yet ... is far from easy” 先景后旨，再以 “brings a series of real challenges” 亮出全文中心，落实了开头段“现象引入 + 亮中心”的功能。

【第2段】三点 + 例证充实。本段以 To begin with / In addition / What is more 分领三条挑战，并各配 although、because、as 引导的原因或例子，做到内容切题、层次清楚且字数充实。

【第3段】让步后积极收束。本段用 “Despite these difficulties” 让步承认困难，再以 “By keeping learning ...” 列对策、“After all ...” 升华收尾，避免了通篇抱怨、立意偏弱。

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

只谈毕业就业的挑战

本篇要写一篇议论短文，全程围绕 the challenges of starting a career after graduation 展开，交际目的是把“毕业生初入职场会遇到哪些挑战、又该如何应对”讲清楚，而不是泛谈如何找工作，更不是写成职业规划或成功学。

读者 • 语域

无收信人的正式书面语

本题是 a short essay，没有指定读者或身份，属纯议论大作文，只需面向阅卷人用正式书面语：不用口语缩写（don't 写成 do not），不用第二人称套近乎，保持客观说理的语气即可。

中心立意

初入职场挑战真实存在

本篇中心：毕业跨入职场绝非轻松，starting a career after graduation 会遭遇一系列真实挑战，值得正视并积极应对。

要展开的要点

1. 经验不足吃亏

第一条挑战：缺乏实践经验。毕业生理论够、实操弱，而用人单位更看重能马上上手的人。

2. 就业竞争激烈

第二条挑战：就业市场竞争激烈。每年数百万人毕业，一个岗位常有上百人争抢。

3. 理想现实落差

第三条挑战：理想与现实的落差。首份薪水与日常琐碎工作常与此前的期待不符，容易让人挫败。

STRUCTURE • 谋篇与逐段

怎么分段、每段写什么、能套哪些句架

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

第 1 段 现象引入 + 亮中心

描述毕业进入职场的现象，点出本文要谈的是其中的挑战。

第 2 段 分点列挑战 + 例证

用 to begin with / in addition / what is more 分列两到三个挑战，每条配一句简短说明或例子。

第 3 段 让步后应对收束

先让步承认困难，再给出提升技能、积累经验、调整心态的应对，积极收尾。

第 1 段 毕业转场不轻松

本段落点：毕业开启新篇章令人兴奋，但从校园走进职场并不轻松，对许多毕业生而言这一转变带来一系列真实挑战——即本文要谈的 the challenges of starting a career after graduation.

对比引入现象 · ..., yet ... is far from easy. (用 yet 把“美好的一面”与“不易的一面”对比着引出话题，空位填毕业/入职场景)

亮明中心句 · For many ..., the transition brings a series of ... that deserve attention.
(一句话点明本文要谈的核心，空位填毕业生与挑战)

第 2 段 三条挑战落地

本段落点三条挑战：其一，经验不足——理论强但雇主更要能上手的人；其二，竞争激烈——每年数百万毕业生，一岗上百人争；其三，理想现实落差——首份薪水与日常工作难符期待。

分点信号词 · To begin with, ... In addition, ... What is more, ... (三个并列信号词分领三条要点，层次一目了然)

让步凸显矛盾 · Although they may have ..., employers usually prefer ... (用 although 让步，凸显毕业生“有知识却难上手”的处境矛盾)

因果坐实例证 · ..., because ..., a single ... may ... (用 because 补一句原因或数据，把抽象挑战坐实成看得见的画面)

第3段 化压力为成长

本段落点：尽管有这些困难，毕业生不必气馁；通过持续学习、借实习积累经验、调整心态，可把压力转化为成长，每一次跨过挑战都是走向成熟职业生涯的一步。

让步转积极 · Despite these difficulties, ... should not be discouraged. (用 despite 让步后立刻转向积极态度，空位填应对主体)

并列列对策 · By doing A, doing B, and doing C, ... can ... (用 by + 并列动名词一口气列出几条应对办法)

升华收尾 · After all, every ... is a step toward ... (用 after all 收束，把具体行动升华为意义)

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

紧扣挑战不偏移

本题达标要点是全篇扣住 the challenges of starting a career after graduation；最易失分处是写成求职攻略或职业规划、成功学，弱化了“挑战”这一核心。

结构连贯

三段起承合

本题达标要点是三段“现象—分点—应对”清楚、分点用并列信号词领起；易失分处是通篇一段不分段，或分点之间没有过渡硬接。

语言准确

让步因果句要对

本题多用 although / because / despite，注意 despite 后接名词或动名词、不接句子（despite these difficulties 对，despite they fail 错），别把连接词用混。

字数格式

落在区间且分段

本题达标要点是词数落在下限与上限之间、且分段清楚；写超或写不够都失分，靠换词复述来注水凑字还会拉低语言分。

典型低分写法 · 反面示例与改法

空洞罗列改配例

反面示例: "There are many challenges. Lack of experience is a challenge. Competition is a challenge." 改后: "Lack of practical experience is a real challenge, because employers usually prefer candidates who can handle tasks from day one."

求职攻略跑题

反面示例: "To find a good job, you should prepare your resume and practice interview skills." (写成了求职攻略) 改后: "Fierce competition in the job market is a major challenge, as a single position may attract hundreds of applicants."

只抱怨补对策

反面示例: "In a word, life after graduation is really hard and hopeless." 改后: "Despite these difficulties, graduates can turn pressure into growth by keeping learning and accumulating experience."

换词复述改加例

反面示例: "Competition is fierce. The competition is very fierce. It is really a fierce competition." 改后: "Competition is fierce; because millions graduate every year, one position may attract hundreds of applicants."

英语四级 2018年12月·第3套 · 全卷构成

Part I 写作

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Part II 听力

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Part III Section A 完形填空（选词填空）

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Part IV 汉译英（段落翻译）

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2018年12月·第3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3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、1 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3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.

A few months ago, I was down with a terrible cold which ended in a persistent bad cough. No matter how many different 26 I tried, I still couldn't get rid of the cough. Not only did it 27 my teaching but also my life as a whole. Then one day after class, a student came up to me and 28 traditional Chinese medicine. From her description, Chinese medicine sounded as if it had magic power that worked wonders. I was 29 because I knew so little about it and have never tried it before. Eventually, my cough got so much 30 that I couldn't sleep at night, so I decided to give it a try. The Chinese doctor took my pulse and asked to see my tongue, both of which were new 31 to me because they are both non-existent in Western medicine. Then the doctor gave me a scraping(刮) treatment known as "Gua Sha". I was a little 32 at first because he used a smooth edged tool to scrape the skin on my neck and shoulders. A few minutes later, the 33 strokes started to produce a relieving effect and my body and mind began to 34 deeper into relaxation. I didn't feel any improvement in my condition in the first couple of days, but after a few more regular visits to the doctor, my cough started to 35. Then, within a matter of weeks, it was completely gone!

几个月前，我患了一场严重的感冒，最后留下了持续的剧烈咳嗽。无论我尝试了多少种不同的疗法，我仍然无法摆脱咳嗽。它不仅给我的教学带来不便，也给我的整个生活带来了困扰。后来有一天下课后，一个学生走到我面前，向我推荐了中医。从她的描述来看，中医听起来似乎拥有神奇的力量，能创造奇迹。我犹豫不决，因为我对中医了解甚少，而且以前从未尝试过。最终，我的咳嗽变得严重得多，以至于我晚上无法入睡，于是我决定试一试。中医给我把脉并要求看我的舌头，这两项对我来说都是新体验，因为它们在西医中都不存在。然后医生给我做了一种名为“刮痧”的刮痧治疗。起初我有点害怕，因为他用一个边缘光滑的工具刮我脖子和肩膀上的皮肤。几分钟后，这种加压的刮擦开始产生缓解效果，我的身心开始沉入

更深的放松状态。最初几天我并没有感觉到病情有任何改善，但在又定期看了几次医生之后，我的咳嗽开始减轻。然后，在几周之内，咳嗽就完全消失了！

- | | |
|------------------|--------------|
| A) deepen | I) remedies |
| B) experiences | J) scared |
| C) hesitant | K) sensitive |
| D) inconvenience | L) sink |
| E) lessen | M) temporary |
| F) licenses | N) tremble |
| G) pressured | O) worse |
| H) recommended | |

26. No matter how many different __ (26) __ I tried, I still couldn't get rid of the cough.

【答案】 **I) remedies** (名词)

【词性槽】 different + 名词复数

【依据】 对应「治咳嗽的疗法」

上文 I was down with a terrible cold which ended in a persistent bad cough., 作者要「尝试」很多东西去摆脱咳嗽——remedies 正是「治病的疗法/药」，与 get rid of the cough 完美对接。

【竞争词】 B) experiences 「经历」与「治咳嗽」不搭

experiences 指经验/经历，「尝试过多少不同的经历」与下文 I still couldn't get rid of the cough 的因果不通；后文第 31 空真正的「新体验」才是 experiences 的归宿。

D) inconvenience 不可数、且词义反向

inconvenience 多作不可数名词，不能用 many different 直接修饰；语义上「尝试不同的不便」也讲不通。

F) licenses 「执照」与治咳无关

licenses 指执照、许可证，和「治咳嗽」毫无逻辑关联，纯形近干扰。

27. Not only did it __(27)__ my teaching but also my life as a whole.

【答案】 **D) inconvenience** (动词)

【词性槽】 Not only did it __ 倒装结构里的实义动词

【依据】 「给教学带来不便」

上文 I was down with a terrible cold which ended in a persistent bad cough. 说咳嗽顽固，本句要表达咳嗽「不仅 __ 我的教学，也 __ 我的整个生活」——inconvenience 作及物动词，意为「给.....带来不便/影响」，正是负面影响主语 it (指 cough) 会做的事。

【竞争词】 A) deepen 「加深教学」不通

deepen my teaching 字面是「加深我的教学」，与「咳嗽干扰生活」的负面语境冲突。

E) lessen 「减轻教学」不通

lessen 意为减少、减轻，常搭配 pain/risk 等抽象名词；「减少我的教学」搭配怪异且不符合「咳嗽害我」的语义指向。

L) sink 及物搭配不成立

sink 多作不及物动词「下沉」，「使我的教学下沉」不是自然搭配。

N) tremble 不及物动词

tremble 是不及物动词，不能直接带宾语 my teaching。

28. Then one day after class, a student came up to me and __(28)__ traditional Chinese medicine.

【答案】 **H) recommended** (动词)

【词性槽】 and + 动词过去式 (与 came up 并列)

【依据】 「学生推荐中医」

下文 From her description, Chinese medicine sounded as if it had magic power that worked wonders. 说学生描述中医如何神奇——前因正是「学生向我**推荐**了中医」；recommend sth. to sb. 是高频搭配。

【竞争词】 G) pressured 学生不会强迫老师

pressure sb. into doing 是「逼迫某人做某事」，但这里 pressured traditional Chinese medicine 宾语是「中医」而非人，搭配不成立；且学生「向老师施压让她接受中医」与下文「我犹豫」的温和氛围相悖。

29. I was __(29)__ because I knew so little about it and have never tried it before.

【答案】 **C) hesitant** (形容词)

【词性槽】 be 动词后 + 表语形容词

【依据】 「不了解又没用过 → 犹豫」

下文 Eventually, my cough got so much __(30)__ that I couldn't sleep at night, so I decided to give it a try. 的 Eventually... decided to give it a try 暗示作者之前一直在「犹豫要不要试」；hesitant 恰好刻画「对不熟悉的事物犹豫」的心理。

【竞争词】 J) scared 「害怕」程度过重

scared 是「害怕、恐惧」，对「没了解过的中医」一般不至于到害怕的程度；下文「最终决定试一试」是犹豫后下定决心的节奏，不是克服恐惧的节奏。scared 真正的归宿在第 32 空（医生用工具刮皮肤时的「有点害怕」）。

K) sensitive 「敏感」与原因从句不搭

sensitive 指敏感的，because I knew so little 给出的是「不了解」的原因，不是「敏感体质」的原因，逻辑不通。

M) temporary 「暂时的」不修饰人

temporary 通常修饰事物 (job/solution/relief)，不修饰人的状态；I was temporary 不成立。

【易错】 最具迷惑性的错误词是 J) ——「犹豫」误选「害怕」。scared 是形容词、能修饰人，词性完全吻合 I was __(29)__；很多考生只看到「不了解 + 没试过」就直接选「害怕」，但 because 给的原因强度只到「不熟悉」，对应的是 hesitant（犹豫），scared 程度过重。防坑：be + adj. + because 的空，要先掂量原因的「强度」，原因偏弱选弱词、原因偏重才选重词。

30. Eventually, my cough got so much __(30)__ that I couldn't sleep at night

【答案】 **O) worse** (形容词)

【词性槽】 got + 形容词比较级

【依据】 咳嗽恶化到失眠

下文 that I couldn't sleep at night, so I decided to give it a try——咳嗽严重到晚上睡不着，逻辑上正是「越来越糟」；worse 与 so that 引导的恶果完美呼应。

31. both of which were new __(31)__ to me because they are both non-existent in Western medicine.

【答案】 **B) experiences** (名词)

【词性槽】 new + 名词复数 + to me

【依据】 对应「新体验」

上文 The Chinese doctor took my pulse and asked to see my tongue 是两件作者第一次经历的事——it/they were new experiences to me (这对我来说都是新体验)，是英语里的高频自然搭配。

【竞争词】 D) inconvenience 语义不符

inconvenience 是「不便」；中医诊断方法对作者来说是新鲜的体验、不是「不便」，且形态多为不可数，无法配 both of which。

F) licenses 「执照」毫不沾边

把脉、看舌头不是「执照」，licenses 在此处纯属形近干扰。

32. I was a little __(32)__ at first because he used a smooth edged tool to scrape the skin on my neck and shoulders.

【答案】 **J) scared** (形容词)

【词性槽】 was a little + 形容词

【依据】 「陌生工具刮皮肤 → 害怕」

原因从句 because he used a smooth edged tool to scrape the skin on my neck and shoulders 明确：陌生医生拿工具刮自己脖子和肩膀，第一反应就是 scared (有点害怕)；at first 也暗示后来不怕了，是典型的「初始恐惧→后续放松」叙事弧。

【竞争词】 K) sensitive 「敏感」与场景错位

sensitive 是性格/皮肤特质，不是对突发场景的瞬时反应；a little sensitive at first 表达不出「刚开始被刮有点慌」的语感。

M) temporary 「暂时的」不修饰人

同 29 空，temporary 不用于修饰人的状态，I was a little temporary 不通。

33. the __(33)__ strokes started to produce a relieving effect

【答案】 **G) pressured** (形容词)

【词性槽】 the + __ + 名词 (strokes)

【依据】 「按压式的刮拭动作」

刮痧本身就是「按压 + 刮拭」皮肤的动作（参照前句 a smooth edged tool to scrape the skin）；pressured strokes 即「带压力的刮拭动作」，恰好描述刮痧时工具按压皮肤的手法，且下文 started to produce a relieving effect 说明这种按压才能产生「舒缓」效果。

【竞争词】 K) sensitive 「敏感的刮拭」语义不通

sensitive 修饰人或部位（敏感的皮肤），不修饰「动作 (strokes)」本身；sensitive strokes 搭配不成立。

M) temporary 「暂时的刮拭」与效果矛盾

temporary 强调短暂；但下文说这些动作产生了「舒缓效果，进而身心放松」，效果是持续而非短暂的，逻辑不符。

【易错】 最具迷惑性的错误词是 K) —— 「按压式」误选「敏感」。sensitive 是形容词，词性吻合 the __(33)__ strokes；考生若只想着「皮肤敏感」就会误选，但本空修饰的是动作 strokes 而非皮肤；sensitive 不修饰动作。防坑：形容词作定语前先看清「它在修饰什么名词」，再问「这个形容词能否自然搭配这个名词」。

34. my body and mind began to __(34)__ deeper into relaxation.

【答案】 **L) sink** (动词)

【词性槽】 began to + 动词原形

【依据】 sink (deeper) into 固定搭配

sink into 是固定搭配，意为「陷入、沉入（某种状态）」，常配 sleep / relaxation / despair，如 sink (deeper) into relaxation 即「（更深地）沉入放松状态」；与前文 produce a relieving effect 的舒缓效果一脉相承。

【竞争词】 A) deepen 及物 + 与 deeper 重复

deepen 本身已含「加深」义，再加副词 deeper 在语义上是重复 (deepen deeper)，而且 deepen 通常带宾语而非 into 短语。

E) lessen 「减轻」与 into relaxation 矛盾

lessen 意为「减少」，与「陷入更深的放松」语义相反；且 lessen 不与 into 搭配。

N) tremble 「颤抖」与放松场景反向

tremble 指因恐惧/寒冷而颤抖，与「身心放松」语义彻底冲突。

35. my cough started to __(35)___

【答案】 E) lessen (动词)

【词性槽】 started to + 动词原形

【依据】 「咳嗽开始减轻」

下文 Then, within a matter of weeks, it was completely gone! 说几周后咳嗽完全消失；
本句作为「完全消失」的前奏，正是「开始减轻」——lessen 意为「减轻、减少」，与
「最终消失」构成自然的渐变过程。

【竞争词】 A) deepen 「加深咳嗽」与痊愈矛盾

deepen 意为加深，咳嗽加深与下文「完全消失」的痊愈结局直接冲突。

N) tremble 「咳嗽颤抖」不通

tremble 主语通常是人或物体，「咳嗽颤抖」搭配不合理；语义上也与痊愈无关。

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) **deepen** (动词)

(使) 加深

干扰词 · 未选用

B) **experiences** (名词) (动词)

经历、体验 (名词复数)；体验 (动词第三人称单数)

用于第 31 空

C) **hesitant** (形容词)

犹豫的、迟疑的

用于第 29 空

D) **inconvenience** (名词) (动词)

不便、麻烦 (名词)；给.....带来不便 (动词)

用于第 27 空

E) **lessen** (动词)

减轻、减少

用于第 35 空

F) **licenses** (名词) (动词)

执照、许可证 (名词复数)；许可 (动词第三人称单数)

干扰词 · 未选用

G) **pressured** 形容词 动词

施加压力的、按压式的（形容词/过去分词）；
施压（动词过去式）

用于第 33 空

H) **recommended** 动词

推荐、建议（动词过去式/过去分词）

用于第 28 空

I) **remedies** 名词 动词

疗法、药物（名词复数）；补救（动词第三人称单数）

用于第 26 空

J) **scared** 形容词 动词

害怕的、惊恐的（形容词/过去分词）

用于第 32 空

K) **sensitive** 形容词

敏感的

干扰词 · 未选用

L) **sink** 动词 名词

下沉、陷入（动词）；水槽（名词）

用于第 34 空

M) **temporary** 形容词

暂时的、临时的

干扰词 · 未选用

N) **tremble** 动词 名词

颤抖、发抖

干扰词 · 未选用

O) **worse** 形容词 副词

更糟的（bad 的比较级）

用于第 30 空

全文主旨

亲历中医治好顽固咳嗽

作者一场重感冒后留下久治不愈的咳嗽，经学生推荐尝试中医（含刮痧），最终咳嗽痊愈。开篇 A few months ago, I was down with a terrible cold which ended in a persistent bad cough. 直接定调全文是一段「西药无效 → 求助中医 → 见效痊愈」的亲身经历叙事。

DISTRACTORS · 干扰词复盘

这 5 个词始终没被任何空选用

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

A) **deepen** 最像 34/35 空的反向陷阱

deepen 是动词原形，34、35 空的「began to / started to + 动词原形」都吻合；识破法：34 空已有副词 deeper，再用 deepen 语义重复，且 deepen 不与 into 搭配；35 空的「加深咳嗽」与结局「完全消失」直接矛盾——遇到反向干扰先用结局/搭配排除。

F) **licenses** 最像 26 空的诱饵

licenses 与 remedies 都是 -s 结尾的可数名词复数，词性吻合 26 空 how many different __(26)__ I tried 的语法槽，单纯看词性容易被骗；识破法：licenses（执照）与「治咳嗽」毫无逻辑关联，凡是义无关的词性匹配都不该选。

K) **sensitive** 最像 29/32/33 空的诱饵

sensitive 是形容词，词性能对上 29 (I was __(29)__)、32 (I was a little __(32)__)、33 (the __(33)___ strokes) 任一个空；识破法：a) 29 空的 because 给的是「不了解」原因，对应「犹豫」hesitant 而非「敏感」；b) 32 空是临时情绪反应，sensitive 是性格特质不是瞬时情绪；c) 33 空修饰动作 strokes，sensitive 修饰人不修饰动作。

M) **temporary** 形容词类的甜蜜陷阱

temporary 是形容词，在 29/32/33 三个形容词空里词性都对得上；识破法：temporary 不修饰人 (I was temporary 不通)，且与下文「持续舒缓 + 最终痊愈」的长效结果矛盾，从「修饰对象」与「时长指向」两个维度都该被剔除。

N) **tremble** 动词类的语义反向干扰

tremble 也是动词原形，词性能对上 27/34/35 任一空；识破法：tremble 是不及物动词不能带宾语（排除 27 空），主语是人/物而非「咳嗽」（排除 35 空），且与「放松/痊愈」的全文基调相反——一个语义方向反的词，无论词性多对都该警惕。

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。

No matter how many different remedies I tried, I still couldn't get rid of the cough.

第1段，第2句

"No matter how/what/where" 引导的让步状语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，情态动词加动词短语也是常考结构。本句结构具有较强的代表性，学习后可迁移到类似句型。

Not only did it inconvenience my teaching but also my life as a whole.

第1段，第3句

not only ... but also 引发的部分倒装结构是四六级和考研阅读写作中的高频句型，既考查倒装识别又考查并列连词用法。掌握本句结构后可迁移至大量同类倒装和并列强调句，实用性强，具有很高的典型性。

Then one day after class, a student came up to me and recommended traditional Chinese medicine.

第1段，第4句

简单句配并列谓语和前置状语，是叙事类文章的常见句式，具有一定代表性。并列谓语结构（尤其由and连接）在真题中频繁出现，掌握后可迁移。但整体结构过于简单，无从句或复杂修饰，与典型的长难句有一定距离。

From her description, Chinese medicine sounded as if it had magic power that worked wonders.

第1段，第5句

主系表结构接表语从句、定语从句修饰名词、虚拟语气在 as if 从句中的应用，这些都是四六级和考研真题中的高频句式。掌握本句的分析方法后，可以直接迁移到大量类似结构的句子，典型性很高。

Eventually, my cough got so much worse that I couldn't sleep at night, so I decided to give it a try.

第1段，第7句

"so...that" 结果状语从句和因果并列句都是四六级、考研真题中的高频句式，尤其是原因结果逻辑在叙事和议论文中常见；掌握本句的切分方法和逻辑链分析，可直接迁移到大量类似真题句型，具有较高的复用价值。

The Chinese doctor took my pulse and asked to see my tongue, both of which were new experiences to me because they are both non-existent in Western medicine.

第1段，第8句

并列谓语 + 非限制性定语从句 + 原因状语从句的组合是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。非限制性定语从句用 which 指代前文内容、原因状语从句解释背景，这种结构在学术和叙事文本中极为常见，学会后可大量复用。

Then, within a matter of weeks, it was completely gone!

第1段，第13句

本句虽为简单句，但包含了主语、系动词谓语、表语（含副词修饰）、两个时间状语，成分种类较齐全。对于初学者，可练习区分系表结构与主谓宾结构、识别状语位置、理解 "gone" 在此处的形容词性质而非被动标志。但句子过于简短、无复杂修饰或易错陷阱，训练价值中等。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 19 个英语四级真题高频词

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

effect

A2

n. 影响

本篇1次 · 真题 156 句

traditional

B1

adj. 传统的

本篇1次 · 真题 79 句

later

A1

adv. 以后, later

本篇1次 · 真题 70 句

pressure

B1

n. 心理压力

本篇1次 · 真题 63 句

power

A2

n. 权力

本篇1次 · 真题 59 句

regular

B1

adj. 经常的

本篇1次 · 真题 38 句

teaching A2

n. 教学工作; 教书

本篇1次 · 真题 38 句

completely B1

adv. 完全地

本篇1次 · 真题 34 句

recommend B1

v. 推荐

本篇1次 · 真题 34 句

eventually B1

adv. 最终

本篇1次 · 真题 29 句

improvement B1

n. 改进

本篇1次 · 真题 29 句

skin A2

n. 皮肤

本篇1次 · 真题 25 句

deeply B1

adv. 深深地

本篇1次 · 真题 20 句

sink A2

v. 下沉

本篇1次 · 真题 20 句

rid B2

v. 使摆脱

本篇1次 · 真题 16 句

description B1

n. 描述

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

persistent B2

adj. 坚持不懈的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

remedy B2

n. 治疗方法

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

stroke B1

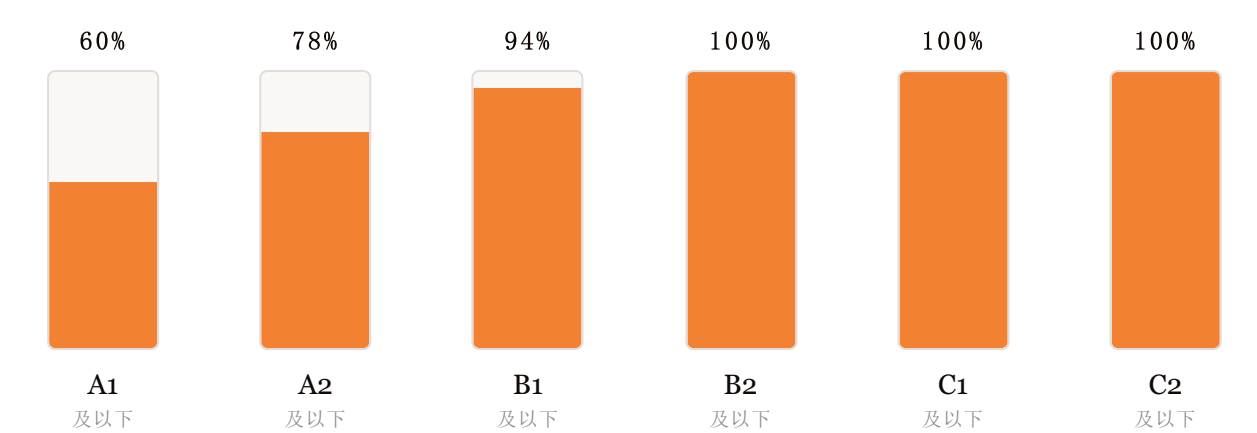
n. 中风

本篇1次 · 真题 8 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 0 个 · 约 0%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率 (CDF) · 数据为全文去重词 103 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

103

B2 以上难词

0%

B1 及以下覆盖

94%

英语四级 2018年12月·第3套 · 全卷构成

Part I	写作	题目解析 →
Part II	听力	与2018年12月第1套共用 · 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3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3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3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**.

Is it really OK to eat food that's fallen on the floor?

A) When you drop a piece of food on the floor, is it really OK to eat if you pick it up within five seconds? An urban food myth contends that if food spends just a few seconds on the floor, dirt and germs won't have much of a chance to contaminate it. Research in my lab has focused on how food becomes contaminated, and we've done some work on this particular piece of wisdom.

当你把一块食物掉在地上时,如果在五秒钟内捡起来,真的可以吃吗?一个都市食物传说认为,如果食物只在地板上停留几秒钟,灰尘和细菌就没有多少机会污染它。我实验室的研究重点是食物如何被污染,我们已经对这条特定的智慧做了一些研究。

B) While the "five-second rule" might not seem like the most pressing issue for food scientists to get to the bottom of, it's still worth investigating food myths like this one because they shape our beliefs about when food is safe to eat.

虽然"五秒规则"似乎不是食品科学家需要彻底弄清的最紧迫问题,但调查像这样的食物传说仍然值得,因为它们塑造了我们关于食物何时可以安全食用的信念。

C) So is five seconds on the floor the critical threshold(门槛) that separates a piece of eatable food from a case of food poisoning? It's a bit more complicated than that. It depends on just how many bacteria can make it from floor to food in a few seconds and just how dirty the floor is.

那么,在地板上的五秒钟是将一块可食用食物与食物中毒案例分开的关键门槛吗?这比那要复杂一些。这取决于有多少细菌能在几秒钟内从地板转移到食物上,以及地板到底有多脏。

- D) Wondering if food is still OK to eat after it's dropped on the floor is a pretty common experience. And it's probably not a new one either. A well-known, but inaccurate, story about Julia Child may have contributed to this food myth. Some viewers of her cooking show, The French Chef, insist they saw Child drop lamb on the floor and pick it up, with the advice that if they were alone in the kitchen, their guests would never know.

想知道食物掉在地板上后是否仍然可以吃是一种相当普遍的经历。这可能也不是什么新鲜事。一个关于Julia Child的著名但不准确的故事可能助长了这一食物传说。她的烹饪节目The French Chef的一些观众坚称他们看到Child把羊肉掉在地板上又捡起来,并建议说如果他们独自在厨房,客人永远不会知道。

- E) In fact it was a potato pancake, and it fell on the stovetop, not on the floor. Child put it back in the pan, saying, "But you can always pick it up and if you're alone in the kitchen, who's going to see it?" But the misremembered story persists. It's harder to pin down the origins of the oft-quoted five-second rule, but a 2003 study reported that 70% of women and 56% of men surveyed were familiar with the five-second rule and that women were more likely than men to eat food that had dropped on the floor.

事实上那是一块土豆煎饼,而且它掉在炉灶上,不是地板上。Child把它放回锅里,说:"但你总是可以把它捡起来,如果你独自在厨房,谁会看到呢?"但这个记错的故事依然存在。要确定经常被引用的五秒规则的起源更加困难,但2003年的一项研究报告称,70%的受访女性和56%的受访男性熟悉五秒规则,而且女性比男性更有可能吃掉在地板上的食物。

- F) So what does science tell us about what a few moments on the floor means for the safety of your food? The earliest research report on the five-second rule is attributed to Jillian Clarke, a high school student participating in a research project at the University of Illinois. Clarke and her colleagues introduced bacteria to floor tiles(瓷砖) and then placed cookies on the tiles for varying times. They reported bacteria were transferred from the tiles to the cookies within five seconds, but didn't report the specific amount of bacteria that made it from the tiles to the food.

那么科学告诉我们,在地板上停留片刻对你的食物安全意味着什么?关于五秒规则的最早研究报告归功于Jillian Clarke,一名参与伊利诺伊大学研究项目的高中生。Clarke和她的同事将细菌引入地板瓷砖,然后将饼干放在瓷砖上不同时长。他们报告称细菌在五秒钟内从瓷砖转移到饼干,但没有报告从瓷砖转移到食物的细菌具体数量。

- G) But how many bacteria actually transfer in five seconds? In 2007, my lab at Clemson University published a study in the Journal of Applied Microbiology. We wanted to know if the length of time food is in contact with a contaminated surface affected the rate of transfer of bacteria to the food. To find out, we introduced bacteria to squares of tile, carpet or wood. Five minutes after that, we placed either bacon or bread on the surface for 5, 30 or 60 seconds, and then measured the number of bacteria transferred to the food. We repeated this exact procedure after the bacteria had been on the surface for 2, 4, 8 and 24 hours.

但实际上有多少细菌在五秒钟内转移?2007年,我在Clemson University的实验室在Journal of Applied Microbiology上发表了一项研究。我们想知道食物与受污染表面接触的时间长短是否会影响细菌向食物转移的速度。为了找出答案,我们将细菌引入瓷砖、地毯或木头的方块。五分钟后,我们将培根或面包放在表面上5秒、30秒或60秒,然后测量转移到食物上的细菌数量。在细菌在表面停留2小时、4小时、8小时和24小时后,我们重复了这个完全相同的程序。

H) We found that the number of bacteria transferred to either kind of food didn't depend much on how long the food was in contact with the contaminated surface—whether for a few seconds or for a whole minute. The overall number of bacteria on the surface mattered more, and this decreased over time after the initial introduction. It looks like what's at issue is less how long your food stays on the floor and much more how contaminated with bacteria that patch of floor happens to be.

我们发现,转移到任何一种食物上的细菌数量并不太依赖于食物与受污染表面接触多长时间——无论是几秒钟还是整整一分钟。表面上的细菌总数更重要,而这在最初引入后随时间推移而减少。看起来问题的关键不在于你的食物在地板上停留多长时间,而更在于那块地板恰好被细菌污染到什么程度。

I) We also found that the kind of surface made a difference as well. Carpets, for instance, seem to be slightly better places to drop your food than wood or tile. When a carpet was contaminated, less than 1% of the bacteria were transferred. But when the food was in contact with tile or wood, 48-70% of bacteria were.

我们还发现,表面的种类也有影响。例如,地毯似乎比木头或瓷砖稍微更适合掉落你的食物。当地毯被污染时,不到1%的细菌被转移。但当食物与瓷砖或木头接触时,48-70%的细菌被转移。

J) Last year, a study from Aston University in the UK used nearly identical parameters(参数) to our study and found similar results. They also reported that 87% of people asked either would eat or had eaten food that had fallen on the floor.

去年,英国Aston University的一项研究使用了与我们研究几乎相同的参数,并发现了类似的结果。他们还报告称,87%的受访者要么会吃要么已经吃过掉在地板上的食物。

K) Should you eat food fallen on the floor then? From a food safety standpoint, if you have millions or more bacteria on a surface, 0.1% is still enough to make you sick. Also, certain types of bacteria are extremely harmful, and it takes only a small number to make you sick. For example, 10 bacteria or less of an especially deadly strain of bacteria can cause severe illness and death in people with compromised immune systems. But the chance of these bacteria being on most surfaces is very low.

那么你应该吃掉在地板上的食物吗?从食品安全的角度来看,如果一个表面上有数百万或更多细菌,0.1%仍然足以让你生病。此外,某些类型的细菌极其有害,只需要少量就能让你生病。例如,一种特别致命的细菌菌株的10个或更少细菌就可能对免疫系统受损的人造成严重疾病和死亡。但这些细菌出现在大多数表面上的机会非常低。

L) And it's not just dropping food on the floor that can lead to bacterial contamination. Bacteria are carried by various "media", which can include raw food, moist surfaces where bacteria have been left, our hands or skin and from coughing or sneezing(打喷嚏). Hands, foods and utensils(器皿) can carry individual bacteria living in communities contained within a protective film. These microscopic layers of deposits containing bacteria are known as biofilms and they are found on most surfaces and objects. Biofilm communities can harbor bacteria longer and are very difficult to clean. Bacteria in these communities also have an enhanced resistance to sanitizers(清洁剂) and antibiotics compared to bacteria living on their own.

不仅仅是把食物掉在地板上会导致细菌污染。细菌通过各种"媒介"传播,可能包括生食、细菌残留的潮湿表面、我们的手或皮肤以及咳嗽或打喷嚏。手、食物和器皿可以携带生活在保护膜内的群落中的单个细菌。这些含有细菌的微观沉积层被称为生物膜,它们存在于大多数表面和物体上。生物膜群落可以更长地藏匿细菌,并且非常难以清洁。与独立生活的细菌相比,这些群落中的细菌对清洁剂和抗生素也有增强的抵抗力。

M) So the next time you consider eating fallen food, the odds are in your favor that you can eat it without getting sick. But in the rare chance that there is a micro-organism that can make you sick on the exact spot where the food dropped, you can be fairly sure that the bug is on the food you are about to put in your mouth.

所以下次你考虑吃掉落的食物时,你很有可能可以吃它而不会生病。但在极少数情况下,如果在食物掉落的确切位置恰好有能让你生病的微生物,你可以相当确定这个病菌就在你即将放进嘴里的食物上。

N) Research or common sense tells us that the best thing to do is keep your hands, utensils and other surfaces clean.

研究或常识告诉我们,最好的做法是保持你的手、器皿和其他表面清洁。

陈述句与逐句解析

36. A research project found bacteria made their way to the food on the floor in five seconds.

一项研究项目发现细菌在五秒内就进入了掉落在地板上的食物。

【答案】 **F** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 强: 五秒内细菌就上食物的研究

【定位】 Clarke and her colleagues introduced bacteria to floor tiles and then placed cookies on the tiles for varying times. They reported bacteria were transferred from the tiles to the cookies within five seconds, but didn't report the specific amount of bacteria that made it from the tiles to the food.

Clarke 和她的同事把细菌接种到地砖上, 然后把饼干放在地砖上停留不同的时间。他们报告说细菌在五秒之内就从地砖转移到了饼干上, 但没有报告具体有多少细菌从地砖到达了食物。

【改写】 A research project ↔

The earliest research report on the five-second rule is attributed to Jillian Clarke

research report ≈ research project

bacteria made their way to the food on the floor in five seconds ↔

bacteria were transferred from the tiles to the cookies within five seconds

transferred 与 made their way 等值

【辨邻】 **G** G 段虽然也在谈五秒, 但它讲的是 In 2007, my lab at Clemson University published a study 这一作者自己的后续研究, 并不是题干所指的“最早报告五秒内细菌就转移过去”的那项原始研究。

In 2007, my lab at Clemson University published a study in the Journal of Applied Microbiology

J J 段说的是 a study from Aston University in the UK used nearly identical parameters to our study——Aston 大学复现作者的实验, 时间维度是“去年”, 并不是题干所指的“最早发现五秒内细菌就转移过去”的那一项。

Last year, a study from Aston University in the UK used nearly identical parameters to our study and found similar results

37. Whether food is contaminated depends much on the number of bacteria that get onto it.

食物是否被污染很大程度上取决于附着在上面的细菌数量。

【答案】 C 段（弱锚点）

【锚点】 弱：污染取决于细菌数量

【定位】 It depends on just how many bacteria can make it from floor to food in a few seconds and just how dirty the floor is.

这取决于几秒钟之内究竟有多少细菌能从地面跑到食物上，以及地面究竟有多脏。

【改写】 Whether food is contaminated ↔

is five seconds on the floor the critical threshold that separates a piece of eatable food from a case of food poisoning

能不能吃 ↔ 是否被污染

depends much on the number of bacteria that get onto it ↔

It depends on just how many bacteria can make it from floor to food in a few seconds

depends on + 数量 + 跑到食物上 = 同义重写

【辨邻】 H H 段说的是 The overall number of bacteria on the surface mattered more——意思是“表面上的细菌总数比接触时长更重要”，落脚点在时间 vs 数量的对比，而题干问的是“是否被污染由什么决定”，落脚点在结果的决定因素。

The overall number of bacteria on the surface mattered more, and this decreased over time after the initial introduction

K K 段的 0.1% is still enough to make you sick 是在说“即便比例很低也可能致病”，焦点是致病的阈值，而非“污染与否取决于数量”。

if you have millions or more bacteria on a surface, 0.1% is still enough to make you sick

38. Food contamination may result from various factors other than food dropping on the floor.

食物污染可能源于食物掉落在地板上以外的各种因素。

【答案】 L 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 强：除掉地之外的其它污染因素

【定位】 And it's not just dropping food on the floor that can lead to bacterial contamination. Bacteria are carried by various "media", which can include raw food, moist surfaces where bacteria have been left, our hands or skin and from coughing or sneezing.

而且不仅仅是把食物掉到地上才会导致细菌污染。细菌还由各种“媒介”携带，包括生食、留有细菌的潮湿表面、我们的手或皮肤，以及咳嗽或打喷嚏。

【改写】 Food contamination may result from various factors ↔

Bacteria are carried by various "media", which can include raw food, moist surfaces where bacteria have been left, our hands or skin and from coughing or sneezing

various factors ↔ various media 列举

other than food dropping on the floor ↔

it's not just dropping food on the floor that can lead to bacterial contamination

not just X ↔ other than X

【辨邻】 **C** C 段的污染讨论局限在 how dirty the floor is 这一条，没有把“生食、手、咳嗽打喷嚏”这些“地面之外”的因素摆出来。

It depends on just how many bacteria can make it from floor to food in a few seconds and just how dirty the floor is

39. Males are less likely than females to eat food that may have been contaminated.

男性比女性更不可能吃可能已被污染的食物。

【答案】 **E** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 强：男女对比

【定位】 a 2003 study reported that 70% of women and 56% of men surveyed were familiar with the five-second rule and that women were more likely than men to eat food that had dropped on the floor.

2003 年的一项研究报告称，受访的女性中有 70%、男性中有 56% 熟悉五秒规则，而且女性比男性更可能吃掉地上的食物。

【改写】 Males are less likely than females to eat food that may have been contaminated ↔

women were more likely than men to eat food that had dropped on the floor

less likely ↔ more likely 反向比较等值

40. The author's research centers around how food gets contaminated.

作者的研究围绕食物如何被污染展开。

【答案】 **A** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 强：作者自己的研究方向

【定位】 Research in my lab has focused on how food becomes contaminated, and we've done some work on this particular piece of wisdom.

我实验室的研究一直聚焦于食物如何被污染这一问题，我们也对这条特别的“民间智慧”做过一些工作。

【改写】 The author's research ↔ **Research in my lab**

my lab ↔ the author 第一人称转第三人称

centers around how food gets contaminated ↔ **has focused on how food becomes contaminated**

centers around ↔ has focused on; gets ↔ becomes

【辨邻】 **G** G 段写的是 In 2007, my lab at Clemson University published a study——讲的是一个具体年份的一项具体研究，而题干指的是“作者的研究方向”，是更概括的层级，G 段不承担这一概括职能。

In 2007, my lab at Clemson University published a study in the Journal of Applied Microbiology

41. Keeping everything clean is the best way to stay healthy.

保持一切清洁是保持健康的最佳方式。

【答案】 **N** 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 强：保持清洁是最佳办法

【定位】 Research or common sense tells us that the best thing to do is keep your hands, utensils and other surfaces clean.

研究或者常识都告诉我们，最该做的就是把手、器皿和其它表面保持干净。

【改写】 Keeping everything clean ↔ **keep your hands, utensils and other surfaces clean**

everything ↔ hands/utensils/other surfaces 上位概括

the best way to stay healthy ↔

the best thing to do is keep your hands, utensils and other surfaces clean

the best way ↔ the best thing to do

42. Chances are you will not fall sick because of eating food picked up from the floor.

你很可能不会因为吃了从地板上捡起的食物而生病。

【答案】 **M** 段（弱锚点）

【锚点】 弱：吃掉地食物大概率不生病

【定位】 So the next time you consider eating fallen food, the odds are in your favor that you can eat it without getting sick.

所以下次你考虑吃掉地上的食物时，几率是站在你这边的——你大概率不会因为吃它而生病。

【改写】 Chances are you will not fall sick ↔

the odds are in your favor that you can eat it without getting sick

chances are ↔ the odds are in one's favor

eating food picked up from the floor ↔ **eating fallen food**

picked up from the floor ↔ fallen food

【辨邻】 K K 段说 0.1% is still enough to make you sick, 是在强调“哪怕极少量也可能致病”——方向是“提醒风险”, 与题干“概率上不会生病”的乐观判断相反。

0.1% is still enough to make you sick

43. For a long time people have had the experience of deciding whether or not to eat food picked up from the floor.

长期以来人们一直在经历是否吃从地板上捡起的食物抉择。

【答案】 D 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 强: 长期以来的普遍经验

【定位】 Wondering if food is still OK to eat after it's dropped on the floor is a pretty common experience. And it's probably not a new one either.

纠结食物掉到地上还能不能吃, 是一种相当普遍的经验。而且这种经验很可能也不是新近才有的。

【改写】 For a long time people have had the experience ↔

Wondering if food is still OK to eat after it's dropped on the floor is a pretty common experience. And it's probably not a new one either

common experience + not a new one ↔ for a long time people have had the experience deciding whether or not to eat food picked up from the floor ↔

Wondering if food is still OK to eat after it's dropped on the floor
deciding whether or not ↔ Wondering if

【辨邻】 E E 段用 a 2003 study reported that 70% of women and 56% of men 给出某一年的具体调查比例, 是横截面数据, 并未陈述“这种经验已存在很久”。

a 2003 study reported that 70% of women and 56% of men surveyed were familiar with the five-second rule

44. Some strains of bacteria are so harmful that a tiny few can have deadly consequences.

某些细菌菌株的危害性极大,以至于极少量就可能造成致命后果。

【答案】 K 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 强: 极少量却致命的菌种

【定位】 certain types of bacteria are extremely harmful, and it takes only a small number to make you sick. For example, 10 bacteria or less of an especially deadly strain of bacteria can cause severe illness and death in people with compromised immune systems.

某些类型的细菌极为有害, 只需要少量就能让你生病。例如, 仅 10 个或更少的某种特别致命的菌株, 就能让免疫功能受损的人重病甚至死亡。

【改写】 Some strains of bacteria are so harmful that a tiny few can have deadly consequences ↔

10 bacteria or less of an especially deadly strain of bacteria can cause severe illness and death

tiny few ↔ 10 or less; deadly consequences ↔ severe illness and death

【辨邻】 M M 段用 the odds are in your favor that you can eat it without getting sick 给出乐观判断，方向是“放心”；而题干的口吻是“少量却致命”的警告，方向是“小心”。

the odds are in your favor that you can eat it without getting sick

45. Researchers found how many bacteria got onto the food did not have much to do with how long the food stayed on a contaminated floor.

研究人员发现有多少细菌附着到食物上与食物在受污染地板上停留多长时间关系不大。

【答案】 H 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 强：转移量与时长关系不大

【定位】 We found that the number of bacteria transferred to either kind of food didn't depend much on how long the food was in contact with the contaminated surface—whether for a few seconds or for a whole minute.

我们发现，转移到任何一种食物上的细菌数量并不太取决于食物接触污染表面的时长——无论是几秒还是整整一分钟。

【改写】 how many bacteria got onto the food ↔

the number of bacteria transferred to either kind of food

got onto the food ↔ transferred to ... food

did not have much to do with how long the food stayed on a contaminated floor ↔

didn't depend much on how long the food was in contact with the contaminated surface

have much to do with ↔ depend much on

【辨邻】 G G 段写的是 we placed either bacon or bread on the surface for 5, 30 or 60 seconds, and then measured the number of bacteria transferred to the food——讲的是怎么做的实验，并未陈述“结果显示时长无关”，结论在下一段 H 才给出。

we placed either bacon or bread on the surface for 5, 30 or 60 seconds, and then measured the number of bacteria transferred to the food

I I 段说的是 the kind of surface made a difference as well 与 Carpets, for instance, seem to be slightly better places to drop your food than wood or tile——焦点是不同材质（地毯/木头/瓷砖）的差异，而非时长。

We also found that the kind of surface made a difference as well

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 用一个反问引出全文话题——掉地上几秒之内的食物还能不能吃，并交代作者自己的实验室专门研究食物如何被污染、也对这条民间说法做过研究。

信息指纹 作者自陈研究方向

- B 解释为什么这种饮食小迷思值得科学家认真去查——因为它会左右我们对食物何时安全的判断。

信息指纹 迷思塑造安全观

- C 对五秒规则给出限定性回答：能不能吃要看几秒内有多少细菌跑到食物上、地面有多脏，结论比一句口号要复杂。

信息指纹 细菌数量与地面脏度

- D 指出纠结掉地上的食物能不能吃是相当普遍且由来已久的经验，并提到一则关于 Julia Child 的传言可能助长了这条迷思。

信息指纹 由来已久的普遍经验

- E 澄清 Julia Child 那段实际是土豆煎饼掉在炉台上，并引用 2003 年的调查数据：女性比男性更熟悉、也更可能吃掉地上的食物。

信息指纹 性别差异与五秒规则调查

- F 介绍最早关于五秒规则的研究：高中生 Jillian Clarke 把细菌接种到瓷砖上、再把饼干放上去，发现细菌在五秒内就从瓷砖转移到了饼干。

信息指纹 Clarke 的五秒转移研究

- G 介绍作者自己在 Clemson 大学 2007 年的实验设计：把细菌接种到瓷砖、地毯、木头三种表面上，再放培根或面包 5、30、60 秒，测量转移到食物上的细菌量。

信息指纹 Clemson 实验参数

H 汇报上述实验的核心结论——细菌转移量并不太取决于食物接触脏表面多久，更取决于表面本身有多脏；食物落地多久并不是真正的关键。

信息指纹 时长不重要，脏度更要紧

I 继续给出实验发现：接触表面的种类也有影响，地毯比瓷砖或木头转移的细菌少得多，给出 1% 与 48-70% 的对比。

信息指纹 材质差异：地毯反而干净

J 提到英国 Aston 大学去年用几乎相同的参数做了类似研究、得到了相似结果，并补报告称 87% 的人会吃或吃过掉地上的食物。

信息指纹 Aston 大学复现研究

K 从食品安全角度给出警示：即便只有 0.1% 转移，量足够时也可能让人生病；某些极致命的菌种只需 10 个或更少就能让免疫力差的人重病甚至死亡。

信息指纹 极少量致命菌也能致死

L 指出除了食物掉地，还有很多其它途径会带来细菌污染——生食、潮湿表面、手或皮肤、咳嗽打喷嚏，并引入生物膜的概念，说明生物膜中的细菌更难清洁、更耐清洁剂和抗生素。

信息指纹 其它污染途径与生物膜

M 结论性陈述：再吃掉地上的食物时，大概率不会因此生病，但万一掉的那块地正好有致病微生物，那它八成已经在你即将入口的食物上了。

信息指纹 大概率不会生病

N 给出最终建议——研究或常识告诉我们，最好的办法就是保持手、器皿和其它表面清洁。

信息指纹 保持清洁是最优解

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

17 句真题句逐层精讲

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

When you drop a piece of food on the floor, is it really OK to eat if you pick it up within five seconds?

A段，第1句

疑问句结合时间状语从句和条件状语从句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见，形式主语 it 的用法也是高频考点，掌握本句的分析方法可以迁移到大量类似句型

While the "five-second rule" might not seem like the most pressing issue for food scientists to get to the bottom of, it's still worth investigating food myths like this one because they shape our beliefs about when food is safe to eat.

B段，第1句

本句的结构高度典型："While... 让步从句, 主句 because 原因从句" 是四六级和考研阅读中极为常见的让步转折加因果论证句式;形式主语 "it's worth doing" 结构、宾语从句作介词宾语、后置定语修饰名词,都是高频考查点。掌握这个句子的分析方法,学生可以直接迁移到大量真题长难句中,复用价值很高。

Wondering if food is still OK to eat after it's dropped on the floor is a pretty common experience.

D段，第1句

本句成分类型丰富且包含多个易错点：动名词短语作主语、宾语从句作动名词宾语、系表结构、被动语态、地点状语，尤其是动名词短语作主语这一常考结构，对训练学生识别非谓语动词和从句嵌套很有价值。

In fact it was a potato pancake, and it fell on the stovetop, not on the floor.

E段，第1句

第一分句覆盖主系表结构和状语,第二分句包含主谓结构和两个对比的地点状语,成分种类有一定覆盖但都是基础类型,缺少定语、宾语补足语等其他常见成分,训练价值有限。

Child put it back in the pan, saying, "But you can always pick it up and if you're alone in the kitchen, who's going to see it?"

E段，第2句

覆盖主谓宾、主系表、双状语(地点+方式)、现在分词作状语、疑问词作主语等多种成分类型;包含短语动词 pick up、系表结构、条件从句等常见易错点;引语嵌套和并列结构的成分划分有一定练习价值,但缺少定语从句、宾语从句等更复杂的成分嵌套。

It's harder to pin down the origins of the oft-quoted five-second rule, but a 2003 study reported that 70% of women and 56% of men surveyed were familiar with the five-second rule and that women were more likely than men to eat food that had dropped on the floor.

E段，第4句

覆盖形式主语、双宾语从句、定语从句、比较状语、地点状语等多种成分，且形式主语和双宾语从句是易错点。宾语从句并列、定语从句嵌套也是典型的成分识别练习场景，训练价值较高。

We wanted to know if the length of time food is in contact with a contaminated surface affected the rate of transfer of bacteria to the food.

G段，第3句

本句覆盖了主句主谓宾、宾语从句主谓宾、定语从句主系表等多种成分组合，且宾语从句的主语包含后置定语和定语从句嵌套，适合练习长主语的成分划分、定语从句的识别、以及主从复合句的层级梳理。成分种类较丰富，训练价值较高。

Five minutes after that, we placed either bacon or bread on the surface for 5, 30 or 60 seconds, and then measured the number of bacteria transferred to the food.

G段，第5句

并列谓语共用主语的结构、时间状语前置、过去分词作后置定语,都是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的典型句式,实用性和可迁移性较强

We found that the number of bacteria transferred to either kind of food didn't depend much on how long the food was in contact with the contaminated surface—whether for a few seconds or for a whole minute.

H段，第1句

宾语从句嵌套结构在四六级和考研阅读中高频出现,"found that"、"depend on"、"how long"引导从句都是典型句式,掌握后可大量复用到科研报告类文本的理解中

We also found that the kind of surface made a difference as well.

I段，第1句

主句加宾语从句是四六级和考研中的常见句式，that引导宾语从句的结构具有较强的代表性，学生掌握后可以迁移到大量类似句子中。

Carpets, for instance, seem to be slightly better places to drop your food than wood or tile.

I段，第2句

本句体现 "主语 + seem to be + 表语" 的典型系表结构，表语内部含形容词比较级 + 后置定语 + 比较状语，这是四六级和考研阅读中常见的句式。掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子的分析中。

Should you eat food fallen on the floor then?

K段，第1句

情态动词疑问句在四六级和考研阅读中很常见,且宾语带后置定语的结构也是典型的英语表达方式。掌握这种疑问语序和后置定语的识别方法,可以迁移到大量类似句子上,具有较高的学习价值。

And it's not just dropping food on the floor that can lead to bacterial contamination.

L段，第1句

强调句型"It is/was ... that ..."是四六级和考研阅读、翻译中的高频句式，常用于强调主语、宾语或状语。本句强调主语部分，结构完整典型，且常与"not just ... but also"等逻辑搭配出现。掌握本句的分析方法可直接迁移到大量真题句中，代表性极强。

Whether food is contaminated depends much on the number of bacteria that get onto it.

第37题 题干

主语从句 + 定语从句的组合是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式,whether 引导主语从句、that 引导限制性定语从句都是典型用法,掌握后可大量迁移到真题句式分析中。

Chances are you will not fall sick because of eating food picked up from the floor.

第42题 题干

"Chances are (that)" 是英语中的常见表达,用于引出可能性判断,在正式和非正式语境中都经常出现。主系表加表语从句的结构也是考试中的高频考点。掌握这种结构后可以迁移到类似的 The fact is、The truth is 等表达。

For a long time people have had the experience of deciding whether or not to eat food picked up from the floor.

第43题 题干

本句为现在完成时的简单句,宾语后接长后置定语,包含动名词、不定式、过去分词等非谓语动词形式,是四六级和考研阅读理解中的典型句式。这种 "核心主谓宾 + 长修饰" 的结构在真题中高频出现,掌握后可迁移至大量类似句子。

Some strains of bacteria are so harmful that a tiny few can have deadly consequences.

第44题 题干

"so ... that ..."引导结果状语从句是四六级和考研中频繁出现的典型句式,用于表达因果逻辑。系表结构"be + 形容词"加上状语从句的组合也很常见。掌握本句结构后,学生可以轻松迁移到其他"so ... that ..."句型和结果状语从句的识别。句子结构代表性强,是值得掌握的常考句式。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 77 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。

bacterium B2

n. 细菌

本篇24次·真题 24 句

contaminate C1

v. 污染

本篇8次·真题 8 句

transfer B1

v. 转移

本篇6次·真题 24 句

bacteria B2

n. 细菌

本篇6次·真题 8 句

less A1

det. 较少的

本篇4次·真题 224 句

community B1

n. 社区

本篇3次·真题 81 句

contact B1

n. 联系

本篇3次·真题 43 句

myth B2

n. 神话

本篇3次·真题 15 句

ok A1

adj. 可以的

本篇3次·真题 11 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇2次·真题 466 句

likely A2

adj. 很可能的

本篇2次·真题 224 句

project A2

n. 项目

本篇2次·真题 90 句

issue B1

n. 问题

本篇2次·真题 83 句

various B1

adj. 各种各样的

本篇2次·真题 52 句

contain B1

v. 包含, 含有

本篇2次·真题 50 句

harmful B1

adj. 有害的

本篇2次·真题 31 句

exact B2

adj. 精确的

本篇2次 · 真题 12 句

strain B2

n. 压力

本篇2次 · 真题 11 句

deadly B2

adj. 致命的

本篇2次 · 真题 10 句

author A2

n. 作者

本篇1次 · 真题 244 句

researcher B2

n. 研究人员

本篇1次 · 真题 239 句

system A2

n. 系统

本篇1次 · 真题 162 句

actually A2

adv. 实际上, 事实上 (用于纠正或补充信息)

本篇1次 · 真题 148 句

better A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本篇1次 · 真题 139 句

million A2

num. 一百万

本篇1次 · 真题 119 句

affect B1

v. 影响

本篇1次 · 真题 113 句

focus B1

n. 重点

本篇1次 · 真题 107 句

type A2

n. 类型

本篇1次 · 真题 97 句

case A2

n. 情况

本篇1次 · 真题 89 句

amount A2

n. 数量

本篇1次 · 真题 87 句

individual B2

adj. 单独的

本篇1次 · 真题 79 句

rate A2

n. 速度

本篇1次 · 真题 78 句

factor B1

n. 因素

本篇1次·真题 77 句

contribute B1

v. 捐献

本篇1次·真题 74 句

measure B1

v. 测量

本篇1次·真题 68 句

cooking A1

n. 烹饪

本篇1次·真题 59 句

medium B1

adj. 中等的

本篇1次·真题 55 句

male A2

adj. 男性的

本篇1次·真题 54 句

publish B1

v. 出版, 发行 (书籍、杂志等)

本篇1次·真题 50 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

spot A2

n. 地点

本篇1次·真题 42 句

belief B1

n. 相信

本篇1次·真题 41 句

overall B1

adj. 总体的

本篇1次·真题 39 句

consequence B2

n. 结果

本篇1次·真题 38 句

enhance B2

v. 提高

本篇1次·真题 37 句

female A2

adj. 女性的

本篇1次·真题 37 句

particular B2

adj. 特定的

本篇1次·真题 37 句

extremely B1

adv. 极其

本篇1次·真题 34 句

instance B2

n. 例子

本篇1次·真题 33 句

rare B1

adj. 稀有的

本篇1次·真题 33 句

vary B1

v. 不同

本篇1次·真题 31 句

critical B2

adj. 批评的

本篇1次·真题 30 句

journal B1

n. 杂志

本篇1次·真题 29 句

decrease B1

v. 减少, 降低

本篇1次·真题 28 句

familiar B1

adj. 熟悉的

本篇1次·真题 28 句

participate B1

v. 参加

本篇1次·真题 25 句

skin A2

n. 皮肤

本篇1次·真题 25 句

investigate B2

v. 调查

本篇1次·真题 21 句

slightly B1

adv. 稍微, 略微, 轻微地

本篇1次·真题 21 句

complicated B2

adj. 复杂的

本篇1次·真题 20 句

favor B1

n. 帮忙

本篇1次·真题 19 句

urban B2

adj. 城市的, 都市的

本篇1次·真题 19 句

wisdom B2

n. 智慧

本篇1次·真题 19 句

severe B2

adj. 严重的

本篇1次·真题 18 句

chef B1

n. 厨师长

本篇1次·真题 17 句

immune B2

adj. 有免疫力的

本篇1次·真题 17 句

attribute B2

n. 属性

本篇1次·真题 15 句

odd B1

adj. 奇怪的

本篇1次·真题 14 句

compromise B2

n. 妥协

本篇1次·真题 12 句

initial B1

adj. 最初的

本篇1次·真题 12 句

procedure B2

n. 程序

本篇1次·真题 12 句

raw B1

adj. 未加工的

本篇1次·真题 12 句

layer B1

n. 层

本篇1次·真题 11 句

fairly B1

adv. 相当

本篇1次·真题 10 句

length A2

n. 长度

本篇1次·真题 10 句

origin B2

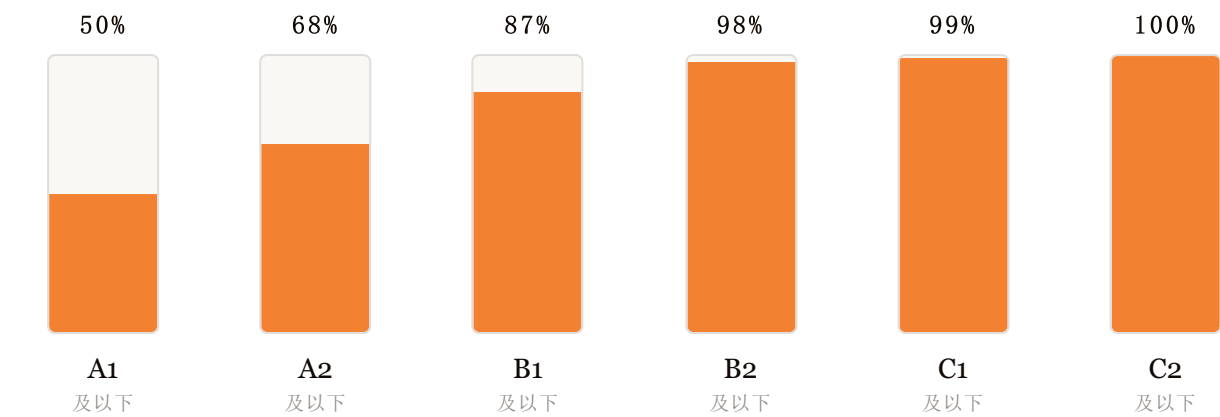
n. 起源

本篇1次·真题 8 句

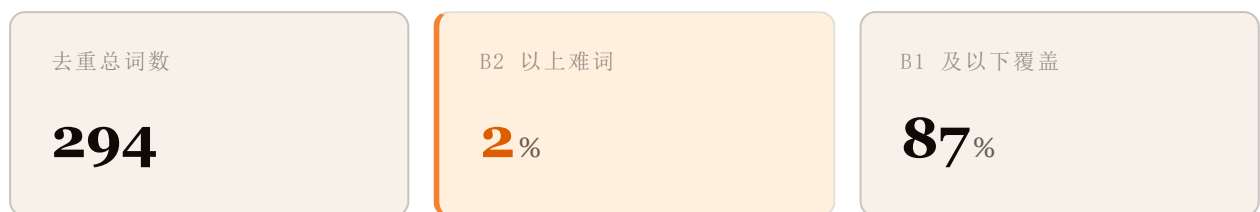
VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 294 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **294** 个单词，按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比（CDF），最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上（C1/C2）为高阶词，本篇共 7 个·约 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 294 个 · 末柱为 100%



英语四级 2018年12月·第3套 · 全卷构成

Part I	写作	题目解析 →
Part II	听力	与2018年12月第1套共用 · 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3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3套 英语四级阅读理解（四选一）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 8 段原文（段首标 P1–P8 段号、逐段附中文翻译）；之后 5 道题逐题排列，每题英文题干与选项后紧接本题解析——题干与选项中译、答案、题型判定、题干拆句、定位句中英对照与逐选项对错归因。

真题卷第3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 The latest in cat research reveals that the lovely animal seems to have a basic grasp on both the laws of physics and the ins and outs of cause and effect.

最新的猫科动物研究揭示，这种可爱的动物似乎对物理定律以及因果关系的来龙去脉都有基本的理解。

P2 According to a newly published study, cats seem to be able to predict the location of hiding prey(猎物) using both their ears and an inborn(天生的) understanding of how the physical world works.

根据一项新发表的研究，猫似乎能够利用它们的耳朵和对物理世界运作方式的天生理解来预测隐藏猎物的位置。

P3 In a recent experiment, Japanese researchers taped 30 domestic cats reacting to a container that a team member shook. Some containers rattled(发出响声); others did not. When the container was tipped over, sometimes an object fell out and sometimes it didn't.

在最近的一项实验中，日本研究人员录制了30只家猫对一个被团队成员摇晃的容器做出的反应。有些容器发出了响声；其他的则没有。当容器被倾倒时，有时会有物体掉出来，有时则不会。

P4 It turns out that the cats were remarkably smart about what would happen when a container was tipped over. When an object did not drop out of the bottom of a rattling container, they looked at it for a longer time than they did when the container behaved as expected.

结果表明，猫对容器倾倒时会发生什么表现得非常聪明。当一个发出响声的容器底部没有掉出物体时，它们盯着看的时间比容器按预期表现时要长。

P5 "Cats use a causal-logical understanding of noise or sounds to predict the appearance of invisible objects," lead researcher Saho Takagi says in a press release. The researchers conclude that cats' hunting style may have developed based on their common-sense abilities to infer where prey is, using their hearing.

首席研究员Saho Takagi在新闻稿中说："猫利用对噪音或声音的因果逻辑理解来预测看不见的物体的出现。"研究人员得出结论，猫的狩猎方式可能是基于它们利用听觉推断猎物位置的常识能力而发展起来的。

P6 Scientists have explored this idea with other endearing creatures: babies. Like cats, babies appear to engage in what's called "preferential looking"—looking longer at things that are interesting or unusual than things they perceive as normal.

科学家们已经在其他惹人喜爱的生物身上探索了这一想法：婴儿。和猫一样，婴儿似乎会参与所谓的"偏好性注视"——对有趣或不寻常的事物比对他们认为正常的事物注视更长时间。

P7 When babies' expectations are violated in experiments like the ones performed with the cats, they react much like their animal friends. Psychologists have shown that babies apparently expect their world to comply with the laws of physics and cause and effect as early as two months of age.

当婴儿的预期在类似对猫进行的实验中被违背时，他们的反应与动物朋友非常相似。心理学家已经表明，婴儿显然期望他们的世界早在两个月大时就符合物理定律和因果关系。

P8 Does the study mean that cats will soon grasp the ins and outs of cause and effect? Maybe. Okay, so cats may not be the next physics faculty members at America's most important research universities. But by demonstrating their common sense, they've shown that the divide between cats and humans may not be that great after all.

这项研究是否意味着猫很快就会掌握因果关系的来龙去脉？也许吧。好吧，所以猫可能不会成为美国最重要研究型大学的下一批物理学教员。但通过展示它们的常识，它们已经表明猫和人类之间的差距也许并没有那么大。

题目与逐题解析

46. What do we learn from a newly published study about cats?

- A) They can be trained to understand the physical world.
- B) They know what kind of prey might be easier to hunt.
- C) They have a natural ability to locate animals they hunt.
- D) They are capable of telling which way their prey flees.

从一项新发表的研究中我们对猫了解到什么？

- A) 它们可以被训练理解物理世界。 B) 它们知道哪种猎物可能更容易捕猎。
- C) 它们有定位所捕猎动物的天生能力。 D) 它们能够分辨猎物逃跑的方向。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 What do we learn from a newly published study about cats? 用 What do we learn 直接索取研究的客观结论，没有 infer/imply 等推断词，也不问主旨或态度。

【拆句】 题干主干是 What do we learn from a newly published study about cats, learn 后面跟 from 引出来源、about 引出对象，结构平铺直叙，无陷阱。

【定位】 According to a newly published study, cats seem to be able to predict the location of hiding prey(猎物) using both their ears and an inborn(天生的) understanding of how the physical world works.

根据一项新发表的研究，猫似乎能借助耳朵加上对物理世界运作方式的天生理解，预判藏起来的猎物的位置。

【选项】 A) 偷换概念

They can be trained to understand the physical world 把 inborn 偷换成 trained，方向相反——原文强调先天具备，不是后天训练得到。

B) 无中生有

They know what kind of prey might be easier to hunt 谈的是哪种猎物更容易抓，全文从未比较不同猎物的难易，是凭空增加比较维度。

C) ✓ 正确

cats seem to be able to predict the location of hiding prey ↔

They have a natural ability to locate animals they hunt

an inborn(天生的) understanding of how the physical world works ↔ **a natural ability**

They have a natural ability to locate animals they hunt 同时覆盖了预判的天生与定位猎物两个要点，且没有添加原文未说的内容，是定位句的标准同义替换。

D) 偷换概念

They are capable of telling which way their prey flees 把 the location of hiding prey 偷换成 which way... flees，原文说的是猎物藏起来的位置，不是逃跑的方向。

47. What may account for the cats' response to the noise from the containers?

- A) Their inborn sensitivity to noise.
- B) Their unusual sense of direction.
- C) Their special ability to perceive.
- D) Their mastery of cause and effect.

什么可以解释猫对容器发出的噪音的反应？

- A) 它们对噪音的天生敏感性。 B) 它们不寻常的方向感。 C) 它们特殊的感知能力。
- D) 它们对因果关系的掌握。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 What may account for the cats' response to the noise from the containers? 用 account for 索取一个原文已给出的解释，并非要求考生自己再推一步。

【拆句】 What may account for the cats' response to the noise from the containers 中 account for 是固定动词短语，意为解释、说明，主语是 What、宾语是 the cats' response；情态动词 may 只是语气缓和，不改变指向。

【定位】 "Cats use a causal-logical understanding of noise or sounds to predict the appearance of invisible objects," lead researcher Saho Takagi says in a press release.

首席研究员高木佐保在新闻稿中说：猫利用对噪音或声音的因果逻辑理解，来预判看不见的物体何时出现。

【选项】 A) **偷换概念**

Their inborn sensitivity to noise 把归因从对因果的理解偷换成对噪音的敏感；原文 a causal-logical understanding of noise or sounds 强调的是理解关系，不是听觉敏感度。

B) **无中生有**

Their unusual sense of direction 谈的是方向感，P3 到 P5 全段从未提及猫的方向感，是凭空捏造的能力维度。

C) **以偏概全**

Their special ability to perceive 笼统地说有特殊的感知能力，没有指向 causal-logical understanding 这一具体的因果维度，缩水成感知就丢掉了归因核心。

D) **✓ 正确**

a causal-logical understanding of noise or sounds ↔ **Their mastery of cause and effect**
四个选项里只有 Their mastery of cause and effect 抓到了归因句中的 causal 一词，与预判中的对因果的理解直接对应。

48. What is characteristic of the way cats hunt, according to the Japanese researchers?

- A) They depend on their instincts.
- B) They rely mainly on their hearing.
- C) They wait some time before attack.
- D) They use both their ears and eyes.

根据日本研究人员的说法,猫的捕猎方式有什么特点?

- A) 它们依靠本能。 B) 它们主要依赖听觉。 C) 它们在攻击前等待一段时间。
- D) 它们同时使用耳朵和眼睛。

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 What is characteristic of the way cats hunt, according to the Japanese researchers?

用 What is characteristic of 询问研究者已陈述的特征，且明确给出归属 according to，无需推断。

【拆句】 题干主语是 What，characteristic of the way cats hunt 是表语，of 引出特征所属对象；the way 后接 cats hunt 省略了关系副词 in which，是常见省略，不影响理解。

【定位】 The researchers conclude that cats' hunting style may have developed based on their common-sense abilities to infer where prey is, using their hearing.

研究者总结说，猫的狩猎方式可能是基于它们用常识能力推断猎物位置而发展起来的，方式就是依靠听觉。

【选项】 A) 以偏概全

They depend on their instincts 把 using their hearing 这一具体手段泛化为本能；本能可以涵盖听觉但也涵盖嗅觉、视觉，丢失了原文唯一突出的听觉这一核心特征。

B) ✓ 正确

using their hearing ↔ **They rely mainly on their hearing**

They rely mainly on their hearing 与 using their hearing 严丝合缝，正是对狩猎方式的特征性描述。

C) 无中生有

They wait some time before attack 说的是攻击前先等一段时间，原文未涉及猫的攻击时机或等待时长。

D) 偷换概念

They use both their ears and eyes 把单一听觉改成耳眼并用；原文 using their hearing 只提了听觉，加 eyes 是凭空增添。

49. In what way do babies behave like cats?

- A) They focus on what appears odd.
- B) They view the world as normal.
- C) They do what they prefer to do.
- D) They are curious about everything.

婴儿在哪方面的行为像猫？

- A) 它们关注看起来奇怪的东西。 B) 它们把世界视为正常的。 C) 它们做自己喜欢做的事。
D) 它们对一切都充满好奇。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 In what way do babies behave like cats? 问的是已经在原文中陈述过的具体行为对应，不是要考生自行推论。

【拆句】 倒装疑问句，正常语序是 babies behave like cats in what way; in what way 作方式状语提前，babies 是主语、behave like cats 是核心谓语短语。

【定位】 Like cats, babies appear to engage in what's called "preferential looking"—looking longer at things that are interesting or unusual than things they perceive as normal.

和猫一样，婴儿似乎也会做所谓的偏好性注视——对有趣或不寻常的事物比对他们觉得正常的事物看得更久。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

looking longer at things that are interesting or unusual than things they perceive as normal ↔

They focus on what appears odd

They focus on what appears odd 紧扣预判中的对反常事物投以更长注意这一点，且没有把婴儿描绘成对一切事物都好奇。

B) 与原文相反

They view the world as normal 把焦点从异常翻成正常，与原文 looking longer at things that are interesting or unusual 方向相反。

C) 偷换概念

They do what they prefer to do 偷换 preferential looking 的含义；preferential looking 是心理学术语指对异常更长注视，不是泛泛的做自己偏好的事。

D) 过度推断

They are curious about everything 把 interesting or unusual 扩大到 everything，原文只说对有趣或异常的事物注视更久，从未说对一切事物都好奇。

50. What can we conclude about cats from the passage?

- A) They have higher intelligence than many other animals.
- B) They interact with the physical world much like humans.
- C) They display extraordinarily high intelligence in hunting.
- D) They can aid physics professors in their research work.

从文章中我们可以对猫得出什么结论？

- A) 它们的智力高于许多其他动物。
- B) 它们与物理世界的互动很像人类。
- C) 它们在捕猎中表现出异常高的智力。
- D) 它们可以帮助物理学教授进行研究工作。

【答案】 B (主旨题)

【判型】 What can we conclude about cats from the passage? 明确要求 from the passage 得出整体结论，是收尾型主旨题。

【拆句】 情态动词组 can we conclude 是普通疑问倒装；about cats 是介宾，限定结论对象；from the passage 是来源状语，提示证据范围是整篇。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

They have higher intelligence than many other animals 谈猫比其他动物更聪明；全文从未把猫与其他动物（狗、海豚等）做智力比较，只把猫与婴儿/人类并置。

B) ✓ 正确

the divide between cats and humans may not be that great after all ↔

They interact with the physical world much like humans

an inborn(天生的) understanding of how the physical world works ↔

interact with the physical world

They interact with the physical world much like humans 同时覆盖了首段话题

physical world 与末段结论 divide not that great, 是主线的完整概括。

C) 以偏概全

They display extraordinarily high intelligence in hunting 只覆盖 P5 谈到的狩猎一段，且 extraordinarily high 比原文 common-sense 强烈得多，是把局部当全文。

D) 与原文相反

They can aid physics professors in their research work 把 P8 那句调侃 cats may not be the next physics faculty members at America's most important research universities 反向理解为猫可以辅助物理教授，原文恰恰是说猫不会成为物理系成员。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

6 句真题句逐层精讲

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

It turns out that the cats were remarkably smart about what would happen when a container was tipped over.

第4段，第1句

本句主干不算过分隐蔽，但层次清楚、训练点集中，既能练结构拆解，又能练多层时态辨认。对于句子结构与时态综合训练来说，属于很值得优先练习的材料。

When an object did not drop out of the bottom of a rattling container, they looked at it for a longer time than they did when the container behaved as expected.

第4段，第2句

本句涵盖主语、谓语、宾语、时间状语、地点状语、方式状语、比较状语等多种成分，且比较从句中的 "did" 替代用法和省略结构 "as expected" 是学生常见易错点。多层嵌套还要求准确划分各从句的成分归属，训练价值丰富。

But by demonstrating their common sense, they've shown that the divide between cats and humans may not be that great after all.

第8段，第4句

“句首状语 + 主句谓语 + 宾语从句”是非常常见的书面句式，考试阅读里反复出现。掌握这种识别路径后，迁移到许多含 "that" 宾语从句的句子都很有帮助。

What may account for the cats' response to the noise from the containers?

第47题题干

本句覆盖的成分种类较为丰富：疑问词作主语 ("What")、情态动词短语作谓语 ("may account for")、长名词短语作宾语（含所有格和多层介词短语修饰），适合训练疑问句主干识别、情态动词判定、以及复杂名词短语中定语层次的划分；对于练习特殊疑问句的成分分析有一定价值。

They use both their ears and eyes.

第48题，D

主谓宾结构虽常见，但本句过于简单，不具备四六级或考研常考的复杂句式特征（如从句、非谓语、特殊结构等），迁移价值较低。

They are curious about everything.

第49题，D

主系表结构是英语基本句型之一，在考试中常见，但本句过于简单，缺少修饰成分或从句等真题中更常考查的复杂结构，典型性一般。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 56 个英语四级真题高频词

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

container B1

n. 容器

本篇7次·真题 24 句

researcher B2

n. 研究人员

本篇4次·真题 239 句

effect A2

n. 影响

本篇4次·真题 156 句

physical B1

adj. 身体的

本篇3次·真题 98 句

hunt B1

v. 搜寻

本篇3次·真题 14 句

publish B1

v. 出版，发行（书籍、杂志等）

本篇2次·真题 50 句

intelligence B2

n. 智力

本篇2次·真题 48 句

conclude B2

v. 断定;推断出

本篇2次·真题 36 句

unusual B1

adj. 不寻常的

本篇2次·真题 30 句

understanding B1

n. 理解;领悟

本篇2次·真题 28 句

tip A2

n. 小费

本篇2次·真题 25 句

behave B1

v. 表现，举止

本篇2次·真题 21 句

perceive B2

v. 理解，领悟（某事的性质或意义）

本篇2次·真题 21 句

newly B1

adv. 最近

本篇2次·真题 14 句

react B1

v. 作出反应

本篇2次·真题12句

hunting B1

n. 打猎

本篇2次·真题11句

hearing B1

n. 听力

本篇2次·真题8句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇1次·真题466句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本篇1次·真题174句

focus B1

n. 重点

本篇1次·真题107句

professor B1

n. 教授 (大学教师的最高职称)

本篇1次·真题105句

base A2

n. 基础

本篇1次·真题95句

according B1

prep. 根据

本篇1次·真题88句

view A2

n. 观点, 看法

本篇1次·真题85句

account A2

n. 账户

本篇1次·真题61句

engage B2

v. 参与; 从事

本篇1次·真题57句

attack A2

v. 攻击

本篇1次·真题55句

perform B1

v. 执行

本篇1次·真题52句

response B1

n. 回答

本篇1次·真题47句

mainly B1

adv. 主要地

本篇1次·真题45句

reveal B2

v. 揭示

本篇1次·真题 43 句

explore B1

v. 探索

本篇1次·真题 40 句

display B1

v. 展示

本篇1次·真题 38 句

rely B1

v. 依赖;依靠

本篇1次·真题 36 句

interact B2

v. 相互作用

本篇1次·真题 35 句

expectation B2

n. 期待;预期

本篇1次·真题 34 句

release B1

v. 释放

本篇1次·真题 31 句

style A2

n. 方式

本篇1次·真题 31 句

characteristic B2

n. 特征

本篇1次·真题 30 句

psychologist B2

n. 心理学家

本篇1次·真题 30 句

aid B1

n. 帮助

本篇1次·真题 26 句

instinct B2

n. 本能

本篇1次·真题 25 句

curious B1

adj. 好奇的

本篇1次·真题 22 句

location B1

n. 地点, 位置

本篇1次·真题 22 句

capable B1

adj. 有能力的

本篇1次·真题 20 句

locate B1

v. 找到;找出...的位置

本篇1次·真题 20 句

appearance

B1

n. 外貌

本篇1次 · 真题 18 句

okay

A2

adj. 可以的

本篇1次 · 真题 18 句

demonstrate

B2

v. 证明

本篇1次 · 真题 16 句

latest

B1

adj. 最新的

本篇1次 · 真题 16 句

press

A2

v. 按, 压

本篇1次 · 真题 16 句

creature

B1

n. 生物

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

odd

B1

adj. 奇怪的

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

domestic

B2

adj. 国内的

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

apparently

B2

adv. 显然, 看来 (根据外表或所见所闻判断)

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

faculty

B2

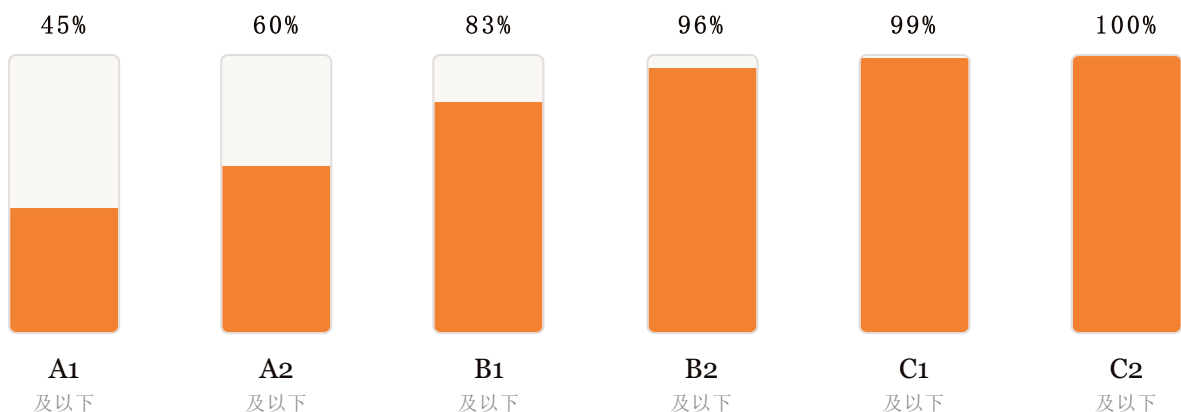
n. (大学的) 系, 院

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

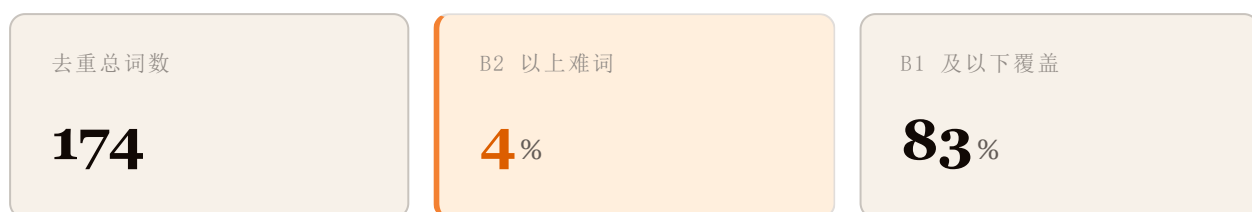
VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 174 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **174** 个单词, 按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比 (CDF), 最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上 (C1/C2) 为高阶词, 本篇共 7 个 · 约 4%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率 (CDF) · 数据为全文去重词 174 个 · 末柱为 100%



英语四级 2018年12月·第3套 · 全卷构成

Part I	写作	题目解析 →
Part II	听力	与2018年12月第1套共用 · 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3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3套 英语四级阅读理解（四选一）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 6 段原文（段首标 P1-P6 段号、逐段附中文翻译）；之后 5 道题逐题排列，每题英文题干与选项后紧接本题解析——题干与选项中译、答案、题型判定、题干拆句、定位句中英对照与逐选项对错归因。

真题卷第3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 Imagine you enter a car with no steering wheel, no brake or accelerator pedals(踏板). Under a voice-activated command, you say an address. "The fastest route will take us 15.3 minutes. Should I take it?" You say "yes" and you are on your way. The car responds and starts moving all by itself. All you have to do is sit back and relax.

想象一下，你进入一辆没有方向盘、没有刹车或油门踏板的汽车。在语音激活指令下，你说出一个地址。“最快的路线需要15.3分钟。我走这条路吗？”你说“是”，然后你就上路了。汽车做出响应并开始自行移动。你所要做的就是坐下来放松。

P2 How weird would it be if, one day in the future, everyone had such a car? No crazy driving, no insults, no cutting in; traffic laws would be respected and driving much safer. On the other hand, imagine the cost savings for local police enforcement and town budgets without all those speeding and parking tickets.

如果有一天，每个人都拥有这样一辆车，那会有多奇怪？没有疯狂驾驶，没有辱骂，没有加塞；交通法规会得到遵守，驾驶会更加安全。另一方面，想象一下，如果没有所有那些超速罚单和停车罚单，地方警察执法和城镇预算能节省多少成本。

P3 A new technology has the potential to change modern society in radical ways. There's no question that self-driving vehicles could be an enormous benefit. The potential for safer cars means accident statistics would drop: some 94% of road accidents in the U.S. involve human error. Older drivers and visually—or physically—impaired people would gain a new level of freedom. Maintaining

safe speeds and being electric, self-driving cars would drastically reduce pollution levels and dependency on non-renewable fuels. Roads would be quieter, people safer.

一项新技术有可能从根本上改变现代社会。毫无疑问，自动驾驶汽车可能带来巨大益处。更安全的汽车意味着事故统计数据会下降：美国约94%的道路交通事故涉及人为失误。年长的驾驶者以及视力或身体受损的人将获得新的自由。保持安全速度并使用电力，自动驾驶汽车将大幅降低污染水平和对不可再生燃料的依赖。道路会更安静，人们会更安全。

P4 But we must also consider the impact of the new technology on those who now depend on driving for their livelihoods. According to the U.S. Department of Labor, in May 2015 there were 505,560 registered school bus drivers. The American Trucking Association lists approximately 3.5 million professional truck drivers in the U.S.

但我们还必须考虑新技术对那些现在依靠驾驶谋生的人的影响。根据美国劳工部的数据，2015年5月有505,560名注册校车司机。美国卡车运输协会列出了美国约350万名职业卡车司机。

P5 The companies developing self-driving vehicles should be partnering with state and federal authorities to offer retraining for this massive workforce, many of whom will be displaced by the new technology. This is similar to what's happening in the coal and oil industries, a situation that fuels much of the current political discontent in this country.

开发自动驾驶汽车的公司应该与州和联邦当局合作，为这支庞大的劳动力提供再培训，其中许多人将被新技术取代。这类似于煤炭和石油行业正在发生的情况，这种情况助长了该国目前许多政治不满情绪。

P6 New technologies will, and should, be developed. This is how society moves forward. However, progress can't be one-sided. It is necessary for the companies and state agencies involved to consider the ethical consequences of these potential changes to build a better future for all.

新技术将会而且应该被开发。这是社会前进的方式。然而，进步不能是片面的。相关公司和政府机构有必要考虑这些潜在变化的伦理后果，以便为所有人建设更美好的未来。

题目与逐题解析

51. What would be the impact of the extensive use of driverless cars?

- A) People would be driving in a more civilized way.
- B) It would save local governments a lot of money.
- C) More policemen would be patrolling the streets.
- D) Traffic regulations would be a thing of the past.

无人驾驶汽车的广泛使用会产生什么影响？

- A) 人们的驾驶方式会更加文明。
- B) 这将为地方政府节省大量资金。
- C) 会有更多警察在街上巡逻。
- D) 交通法规将成为过去。

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 What would be the impact of the extensive use of driverless cars? 用 what 直接问具体影响，要求从原文摘取一个具体后果，不属于推断或主旨。

【拆句】 主干是 What would be the impact, 介词短语 of the extensive use of driverless cars 修饰 impact; would 是“假设语气”, 对应原文“如果普及之后会怎样”的假设语境, 并非过去时。

【定位】 On the other hand, imagine the cost savings for local police enforcement and town budgets without all those speeding and parking tickets.

另一方面, 想想由于不再有所有那些超速和违停罚单, 地方警务和乡镇预算能节省下来的开支。

【选项】 A) **与原文相反类干扰**

People would be driving in a more civilized way 来自 No crazy driving, no insults, no cutting in, 但题干问的是“影响”, 而原文这部分是对“无人车不需要人开”的描述, 强行说“人们会以更文明的方式开车”与原文“无人开”相矛盾。

B) **✓ 正确**

cost savings for local police enforcement and town budgets ↔

save local governments a lot of money

预判“省地方政府的钱”与 It would save local governments a lot of money 是同一件事的两种说法, B 是定位句的标准同义替换。

C) **与原文相反类干扰**

More policemen would be patrolling the streets 与 cost savings for local police enforcement 走向相反——原文是“节省警务开支”, 并未说“街上警察更多”。

D) **过度推断类干扰**

Traffic regulations would be a thing of the past 把 traffic laws would be respected 反向推断成“交规将成为过去式”, 原文恰恰说交通法被遵守, 并未说会消失。

52. How would the elderly and the disabled benefit from driverless cars?

- A) They could enjoy greater mobility.
- B) They would suffer no road accidents.
- C) They would have no trouble driving.
- D) They could go anywhere they want.

老年人和残疾人将如何从无人驾驶汽车中受益?

- A) 他们可以享有更大的出行便利。
- B) 他们不会遭遇交通事故。
- C) 他们驾驶时不会遇到困难。
- D) 他们可以去任何想去的地方。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 How would the elderly and the disabled benefit from driverless cars? 问“以什么方式受益”, 要求从原文摘取该人群获得的具体好处。

【拆句】 主语是并列名词词组 the elderly and the disabled, 谓语 benefit 后接 from driverless cars 表示受益来源; how 问方式, 要求答出“以何种好处受益”。

【定位】 Older drivers and visually—or physically—impaired people would gain a new level of freedom.

年长的司机和视力或身体有障碍的人将获得全新层次自由。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

gain a new level of freedom ↔ **enjoy greater mobility**

预判“出行自由度提升”与 enjoy greater mobility 完全同义，且未做任何超出原文的添加。

B) 过度推断类干扰

They would suffer no road accidents 把 accident statistics would drop 推断为“完全不发生事故”，但原文说的是事故数据下降，而不是清零。

C) 答非所问类干扰

They would have no trouble driving 谈“老人和残障人开车没困难”，但题干问的是受益方式；况且原文场景是 no steering wheel 的无人车，他们本来就不需要自己开车。

D) 过度推断类干扰

They could go anywhere they want 用 anywhere 这种绝对化词把 a new level of freedom 推到“想去哪去哪”，原文并未保证目的地无限制。

53. What would be the negative impact of driverless cars?

A) The conflict between labor and management would intensify.

B) The gap between various sectors of society would be widened.

C) Professional drivers would have a hard time adapting to new road conditions.

D) Numerous professional drivers would have to find new ways of earning a living.

无人驾驶汽车会产生什么负面影响？

- A) 劳资冲突会加剧。 B) 社会各阶层之间的差距会扩大。 C) 职业司机将难以适应新的路况。
D) 大量职业司机将不得不寻找新的谋生方式。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 What would be the negative impact of driverless cars? 与 51 题同构，只是把正向 impact 换成 negative impact，仍是细节题。

【拆句】 结构与第 51 题平行，negative 作 impact 的前置定语，把范围限定在“负面”一侧；would 同样表假设语气。

【定位】 But we must also consider the impact of the new technology on those who now depend on driving for their livelihoods.

但我们也必须考虑新技术对那些目前以驾驶为生的人所造成的影响。

【选项】 A) 无中生有类干扰

The conflict between labor and management would intensify 中“劳资冲突”在原文 P4 P5 中均未提及，完全是凭空捏造的负面影响。

B) 过度推断/以偏概全类干扰

The gap between various sectors of society would be widened 谈“社会各阶层分化加大”，原文只谈到“驾驶从业者会被取代”，未提及阶层差距的扩大。

C) 偷换概念类干扰

Professional drivers would have a hard time adapting to new road conditions 把原文“被新技术取代”偷换为“司机难以适应新路况”——原文从未谈及司机如何适应新路面环境。

D) ✓ 正确

those who now depend on driving for their livelihoods ↔ Numerous professional drivers displaced by the new technology ↔ have to find new ways of earning a living
预判“驾驶谋生者将失业另谋生计”与 Numerous professional drivers would have to find new ways of earning a living 在“对象 + 影响”两个维度上都——对应。

54. What is the result of the introduction of new technologies in energy industries?

- A) Political dissatisfaction.
- B) Retraining of employees.
- C) Fossil fuel conservation.
- D) Business restructuring.

能源行业引入新技术的结果是什么？

A) 政治不满。 B) 员工再培训。 C) 化石燃料保护。 D) 业务重组。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 What is the result of the introduction of new technologies in energy industries? 问引入新技术在能源行业带来的具体结果，答案在原文有现成对应表述。

【拆句】 主干 What is the result, of-短语层层修饰：result of "the introduction of new technologies" in "energy industries"——两个 of 嵌套指明“在能源行业里引入新技术”的结果。

【定位】 This is similar to what's happening in the coal and oil industries, a situation that fuels much of the current political discontent in this country.

这与目前发生在煤炭和石油行业的情况类似，那一情形助推了这个国家当前许多政治不满情绪。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

political discontent ↔ **Political dissatisfaction**

预判“政治不满”与 Political dissatisfaction 在名词中心词上几乎是字典同义关系，可放心锁定。

B) 答非所问/张冠李戴类干扰

Retraining of employees 来自 offer retraining for this massive workforce，但原文这一句是作者“建议企业与政府做什么”，并非能源行业已发生的结果——题干问 result of，需要锁定 fuels 那句因果。

C) 张冠李戴类干扰

Fossil fuel conservation（化石燃料节约）在 P5 中并无提及；P3 虽提到 reduce ... dependency on non-renewable fuels，但那是无人车的好处，与本题所问的“能源行业引入新技术的结果”不在同一话题。

D) 无中生有类干扰

Business restructuring（业务重组）原文 P5 中并无相关表述，是凭空捏造的“看起来合理”的商业管理术语。

55. What does the author suggest businesses and the government do?

- A) Keep pace with technological developments.
- B) Make new technologies affordable to everyone.
- C) Enable everyone to benefit from new technologies.
- D) Popularize the use of new technologies and devices.

作者建议企业和政府做什么？

- A) 跟上技术发展的步伐。 B) 让每个人都能负担得起新技术。 C) 使每个人都能从新技术中受益。
D) 推广新技术和设备的使用。

【答案】 C（主旨题）

【判型】 What does the author suggest businesses and the government do? 问作者对“企业 + 政府”整体提出的主张，答案需要覆盖全文核心立场，而非某一段细节。

【拆句】 嵌套疑问句：主干是 What does the author suggest，宾语从句 businesses and the government do 中 do 是省略 to 的不定式宾语补足语；what 实际作 do 的宾语，问“建议他们做什么”。

【选项】 A) 答非所问/与原文相反类干扰

Keep pace with technological developments 让企业政府“跟上技术发展”，但作者在 P6 担心的恰恰是“技术快进而忽视他人”，他要的是“别让进步是单方面的”，而不是单纯催企业政府提速。

B) 以偏概全 + 偷换概念类干扰

Make new technologies affordable to everyone 把作者“惠及全员”的呼吁窄化为“让大家都买得起”，但原文 P6 关注的是伦理后果与失业冲击，并未谈价格可及性。

C) ✓ 正确

build a better future for all ↔ **Enable everyone to benefit from new technologies**
partnering with state and federal authorities to offer retraining for this massive workforce ↔

Enable everyone to benefit from new technologies

C 把作者“技术推进 + 惠及全员”的双重立场用一句话覆盖了，既未漏掉“受益”这一核心，也未把范围缩小到某个具体动作；其他选项都偏到了局部或题外。

D) 与原文相反类干扰

Popularize the use of new technologies and devices 让企业政府“普及新技术”，但作者在 P6 提醒 progress can't be one-sided——他强调的是普及的同时要考虑伦理，而不是单纯推广。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

6 句真题句逐层精讲

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

All you have to do is sit back and relax.

第1段，第5句

"All (that) sb have/has to do is (to) do sth" 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，用于强调“只需做某事”，结构典型且实用性强，掌握后可大量迁移到类似句型。

On the other hand, imagine the cost savings for local police enforcement and town budgets without all those speeding and parking tickets.

第2段，第3句

本句覆盖了谓语、宾语、状语三种核心成分，宾语部分包含并列结构（local police enforcement and town budgets）和多个介词短语修饰，适合练习如何在较长名词短语中划分修饰层次。但成分种类相对单一，缺少定语从句、补语等进阶成分，训练价值中等。

According to the U.S. Department of Labor, in May 2015 there were 505,560 registered school bus drivers.

第4段，第2句

there be 存在句是四六级和考研阅读中的常见基础句式，具有一定代表性；介词短语作状语的结构也频繁出现；但本句整体结构过于简单，缺少从句、复杂修饰或特殊句式，不能代表真题中结构更复杂的典型长难句。

The companies developing self-driving vehicles should be partnering with state and federal authorities to offer retraining for this massive workforce, many of whom will be displaced by the new technology.

第5段，第1句

主句包含现在分词短语作后置定语、情态动词结构、介词短语状语、不定式目的状语，涉及多种成分类型。从句展示了关系代词在介词短语中的用法和被动语态结构。成分种类较丰富，尤其是后置定语和不定式状语是常见易错点，具有较好的训练价值。

However, progress can't be one-sided.

第6段，第3句

主系表加情态动词否定的结构在考试中较为常见，句首转折副词的用法也是典型写作和阅读句式，有一定代表性，但句子过于简短、无从句嵌套，不属于高频长难句范式。

They would have no trouble driving.

第52题，C

主谓宾结构是最基础的句型，"have trouble doing"是四六级和考研常见的固定搭配。情态动词"would"的推测用法也是常考点。句式具有一定代表性，掌握后可迁移到类似表达。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 62 个英语四级真题高频词

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

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇19次 · 真题 466 句

benefit B1

n. 好处

本篇3次 · 真题 169 句

impact B2

n. 影响

本篇3次 · 真题 98 句

professional B1

adj. 专业的

本篇3次 · 真题 67 句

potential B2

adj. 潜在的

本篇3次 · 真题 63 句

driving A2

n. 驾驶

本篇3次 · 真题 29 句

driverless C1

adj. 无人驾驶的

本篇3次 · 真题 24 句

local A2

adj. 当地的

本篇2次 · 真题 150 句

involve B1

v. 包含

本篇2次 · 真题 65 句

vehicle B1

n. 交通工具

本篇2次 · 真题 40 句

labor B1

n. 劳动

本篇2次 · 真题 35 句

fuel B1

n. 燃料

本篇2次 · 真题 28 句

author A2

n. 作者

本篇1次 · 真题 244 句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本篇1次 · 真题 174 句

better A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本篇1次 · 真题 139 句

million A2

num. 一百万

本篇1次 · 真题 119 句

reduce B1

v. 减少, 降低 (数量、大小、程度等)

本篇1次 · 真题 118 句

department A2

n. 部门

本篇1次 · 真题 66 句

current B1

adj. 现在的

本篇1次 · 真题 64 句

gain B1

v. 获得; 赢得

本篇1次 · 真题 64 句

suffer B1

v. 遭受 (痛苦、疾病、损失等)

本篇1次 · 真题 64 句

device B1

n. 设备

本篇1次 · 真题 60 句

enable B1

v. 使能够

本篇1次 · 真题 58 句

negative B1

adj. 否定的

本篇1次 · 真题 57 句

various B1

adj. 各种各样的

本篇1次 · 真题 52 句

budget B1

n. 预算

本篇1次 · 真题 45 句

maintain B1

v. 维持

本篇1次 · 真题 44 句

partner B1

n. 伴侣

本篇1次 · 真题 44 句

adapt B2

v. 适应, 适合 (新环境、新情况)

本篇1次 · 真题 42 句

management B1

n. 管理

本篇1次 · 真题 41 句

conflict B2

n. 冲突

本篇1次 · 真题 38 句

consequence B2

n. 结果

本篇1次 · 真题 38 句

pollution B1

n. 污染

本篇1次 · 真题 38 句

respond B1

v. 回答, 答复

本篇1次 · 真题 35 句

authority B2

n. 权力

本篇1次 · 真题 32 句

saving B1

n. 节省

本篇1次 · 真题 31 句

agency B2

n. 代理机构

本篇1次 · 真题 29 句

association B2

n. 协会

本篇1次 · 真题 28 句

earn A2

v. 赚得, 挣得 (金钱)

本篇1次 · 真题 28 句

gap B1

n. 间隙

本篇1次 · 真题 28 句

federal B2

adj. 联邦 (制) 的

本篇1次 · 真题 24 句

technological B2

adj. 技术的

本篇1次 · 真题 24 句

workforce B2

n. (一国或一地区的) 劳动力, 劳动人口

本篇1次 · 真题 24 句

massive B2

adj. 巨大的, 大量的

本篇1次 · 真题 23 句

political B1

adj. 政治的

本篇1次 · 真题 22 句

affordable B1

adj. 买得起的

本篇1次 · 真题 21 句

enormous B1

adj. 巨大的

本篇1次 · 真题 21 句

elderly B2

adj. 年老的

本篇1次 · 真题 19 句

parking A2

n. 停车/停车位

本篇1次·真题 19 句

error A2

n. 错误

本篇1次·真题 18 句

numerous B2

adj. 众多的, 许多的

本篇1次·真题 18 句

register B1

v. 登记, 注册

本篇1次·真题 16 句

regulation B2

n. 规则, 条例

本篇1次·真题 16 句

mobility B2

n. 移动能力

本篇1次·真题 15 句

pace B1

n. 速度

本篇1次·真题 15 句

sector B2

n. (经济或商业的) 部门, 行业

本篇1次·真题 15 句

statistic B2

n. 统计数字

本篇1次·真题 14 句

freedom B1

n. 自由

本篇1次·真题 13 句

route B1

n. 路线

本篇1次·真题 13 句

ethical B2

adj. 道德的

本篇1次·真题 12 句

radical B2

adj. 根本的

本篇1次·真题 11 句

physically B1

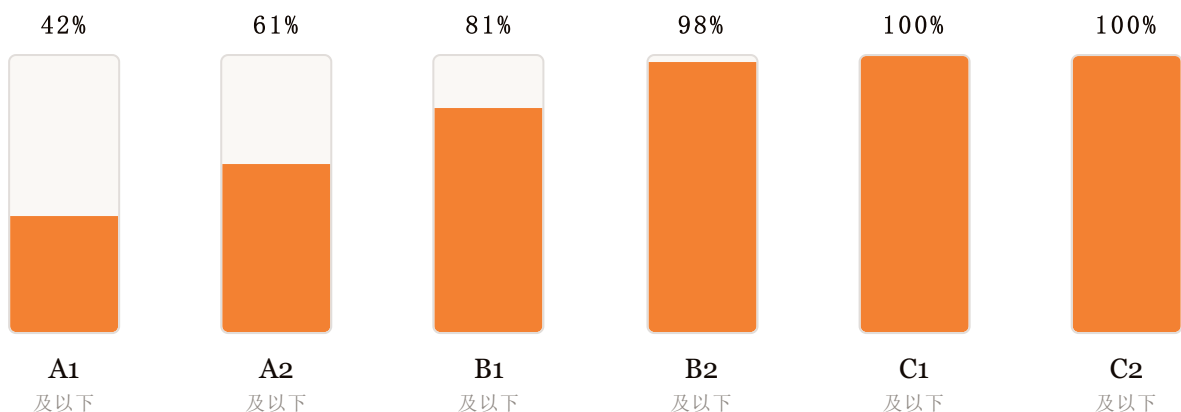
adv. 身体上

本篇1次·真题 9 句

VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

全文 211 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 211 个单词, 按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比 (CDF), 最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上 (C1/C2) 为高阶词, 本篇共 5 个·约 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 211 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数 211	B2 以上难词 2%	B1 及以下覆盖 81%
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英语四级 2018年12月·第3套 · 全卷构成

Part I	写作	题目解析 →
Part II	听力	与2018年12月第1套共用 · 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3套英语四级汉译英（段落翻译）·中国移动支付市场现状介绍 参考译文与解析

PASSAGE & TRANSLATION • 题和解析

汉译英真题、参考译文与逐句解析

本页整篇参考英译与逐句解析由懒笔记基于2018年12月·第3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3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**.

过去几年里，移动支付市场在中国蓬勃发展。随着移动互联网的出现，手机购物逐渐成为一种趋势。18到30岁的年轻人构成了移动支付市场的最大群体。由于现在用手机付款很容易，许多消费者在购物时宁愿用手机付款，而不愿用现金或信用卡。为了鼓励人们多消费，许多商店给使用移动支付的顾客打折。专家预测，中国移动支付市场未来仍有很大发展潜力。

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。

Over the past few years, the mobile payment market has boomed in China. With the emergence of the mobile Internet, shopping on mobile phones is gradually becoming a trend. Young people aged 18 to 30 make up the largest group of the mobile payment market. Since it is now easy to pay with mobile phones, many consumers prefer paying with their mobile phones to using cash or credit cards when shopping. In addition, to encourage people to spend more, many shops offer discounts to customers who use mobile payment. Experts predict that China's mobile payment market still has great potential for development in the future.

【衔接】第2句开头补背景过渡

第1句陈述「市场蓬勃发展」，第2句随着移动互联网的出现，手机购物逐渐成为一种趋势。给出背景原因。已用 With the emergence of the mobile Internet 介词短语前置作伴随状语，自然承接第1句的「发展」，无需额外关联词。

第3句不重复市场名

第3句18到30岁的年轻人构成了移动支付市场的最大群体 与前文都提到 the mobile payment market，可保留一次完整名以呼应主题；若觉重复，亦可改成 the largest user group of this market 用指示词 this 承接，但保留更利于扣题。本译文保留全称，主题词锁死。

第4句开头补显化的因果

第4句以 Since it is now easy to pay with mobile phones 开头，显化原因，与前面「年轻人是最大群体」之间隐含「因为方便→所以爱用」的因果联结，使第3句到第4句的过渡顺畅。

第5句补转折/补充关联词

第4句讲消费者偏好，第5句为了鼓励人们多消费，许多商店给使用移动支付的顾客打折。转到商家做法，是从「需求侧」到「供给侧」的视角切换。可在句首加 In addition / Moreover / What's more 显化「另一方面」，使整篇逻辑更清晰；本译文采用 In addition。

第6句加 Looking ahead 收束

第6句专家预测，中国移动支付市场未来仍有很大发展潜力。是全篇收束，给出未来展望。可在句首加 Looking ahead 或保留 Experts predict 作主语前置；本译文用 Experts predict that... 收束，与开篇过去几年里，移动支付市场在中国蓬勃发展。的「过去→现在→未来」时间链首尾呼应。

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】中国移动支付市场现状介绍

整段是对中国移动支付市场近年发展、用户构成、消费行为、商家激励与未来潜力的客观介绍，属于「社会经济现象介绍」类语体，开篇过去几年里，移动支付市场在中国蓬勃发展。即点明话题；语体平实、客观陈述，不带情绪色彩，用词以普通现在时态的描述性动词为主。

【时态】一般现在时

全篇主体在描述「现在的事实与趋势」——市场格局、用户群体、消费偏好、商家做法、未来预测，属客观陈述现状，应以一般现在时为基调。仅有过去几年里，移动支付市场在中国蓬勃发展。这一句明确指向「过去几年至今的累积发展」，需偏离基调改用现在完成时；专家预测，中国移动支付市场未来仍有很大发展潜力。中「未来...潜力」的预测内容可用一般将来时呈现，但主句「专家预测」仍是现在时。

【译法】移动支付

统一译作 mobile payment (作市场名时用 the mobile payment market)。依据 移动支付市场在中国蓬勃发展、移动支付市场的最大群体、中国移动支付市场未来仍有很大发展潜力，全篇反复出现，必须前后一致，不要时而 mobile pay、时而 e-payment。

移动互联网

统一译作 the mobile Internet。Internet 作专有概念时首字母大写，前面加定冠词 the；依据 随着移动互联网的出现。

手机购物

统一译作 shopping on mobile phones (或 mobile shopping)。依据 手机购物逐渐成为一种趋势，本篇统一用 shopping on mobile phones，便于与下文 用手机付款 的 pay with their mobile phones 在「on/with mobile phones」上呼应。

信用卡

统一译作 credit cards (复数)。依据 而不愿用现金或信用卡，「现金或信用卡」并列，信用卡作泛指类别用复数零冠词更地道。

1. 过去几年里，移动支付市场在中国蓬勃发展。

【主干】市场 + 蓬勃发展 + 在中国 (主语策略：原句主语)

中文已有明确主语「移动支付市场」，直接对应英文主语 the mobile payment market；核心动词「蓬勃发展」译作 boom / flourish / thrive；在中国 作地点状语 in China。骨架即 The mobile payment market has boomed in China.

【降级】时间状语前置即可，无需降级

本句结构简单，只有「时间状语 + 主 + 谓 + 地点状语」，无需降级。把 过去几年里 译作时间状语 Over the past few years 提至句首，与现在完成时呼应；在中国 作地点状语 in China 自然后置。

【语法】时态

本句偏离全篇 过去几年里 这一关键时间词，明确指「过去几年至今的累积发展」，应用现在完成时 has boomed / has been booming，不能用一般过去时 boomed (会切断与现在的联系)，也不能用一般现在时 booms (无法体现「过去几年来」的累积过程)。

主谓一致

主语 the mobile payment market 是单数第三人称，完成时助动词用 has，不是 have。

冠词

市场作特指可数名词，前面加定冠词 the：the mobile payment market；in China 作地名零冠词。

【译文】Over the past few years, the mobile payment market has boomed in China.

2. 随着移动互联网的出现，手机购物逐渐成为一种趋势。

【主干】手机购物 + 成为 + 一种趋势 (主语策略：原句主语)

中文主语是 手机购物，译作 shopping on mobile phones；核心动词 逐渐成为 译作 is gradually becoming / has gradually become；宾语 一种趋势 译作 a trend。骨架即 Shopping on mobile phones is gradually becoming a trend.

【降级】「随着...」降级为介词短语作状语

随着移动互联网的出现 不是另一个独立主谓，而是给主句提供背景，应降级为介词短语 With the emergence of the mobile Internet 作伴随状语前置，避免照中文译成 As the mobile Internet emerged, ... 这种看似对等但累赘的从句。

【语法】时态

回指全篇基调一般现在时，并用现在进行时 is becoming 体现 逐渐成为 的「正在演变中」过程；也可用一般现在时 has become 表已成趋势，但更稳的是现在进行时配合 gradually，最贴「逐渐」。

单复数

动名词主语 Shopping 视作单数第三人称，谓语 is / becomes 取单数形式；mobile phones 用复数表泛指（一般人都用各自的手机）。

冠词

the mobile Internet 用定冠词（Internet 作专有概念）；a trend 用不定冠词（首次提到、表「一种」）。

【译文】 With the emergence of the mobile Internet, shopping on mobile phones is gradually becoming a trend.

3. 18到30岁的年轻人构成了移动支付市场的最大群体。

【主干】 年轻人 + 构成 + 最大群体（主语策略：原句主语）

中文主语 18到30岁的年轻人 译作 Young people aged 18 to 30；核心动词 构成 译作 make up / constitute；宾语 移动支付市场的最大群体 译作 the largest group of the mobile payment market。骨架即 Young people aged 18 to 30 make up the largest group of the mobile payment market.

【降级】「18到30岁的」降级为 aged 后置定语

18到30岁的 这一年龄范围降级为过去分词短语 aged 18 to 30，后置于 Young people 之后作定语；移动支付市场的 降级为介词短语 of the mobile payment market 作 the largest group 的后置定语。整句一主一谓，结构清晰。

【语法】时态

回指全篇基调一般现在时——客观陈述用户构成现状，用 make up，不可用过去时或完成时。

主谓一致

主语 Young people 是复数，谓语 make up 用原形而非 makes up。这是主体考生最易出错的硬伤：被前置的 aged 18 to 30 干扰，错按 30 来定单复数。

冠词

the largest group 用定冠词，因为「最大」是最高级、唯一所指；the mobile payment market 同样用定冠词特指。

【译文】 Young people aged 18 to 30 make up the largest group of the mobile payment market.

4. 由于现在用手机付款很容易，许多消费者在购物时宁愿用手机付款，而不愿用现金或信用卡。

【主干】 消费者 + 宁愿用...而不愿用... (主语策略: 原句主语)

主句主语 许多消费者 译作 many consumers; 谓语用「宁愿...而不愿...」的固定结构 prefer A to B / would rather A than B。骨架即 Many consumers prefer paying with their mobile phones to using cash or credit cards.

【降级】 「由于...」降级为原因状语从句

由于现在用手机付款很容易 译作原因状语从句 Since it is now easy to pay with mobile phones / Because paying with mobile phones is easy now, 置于句首; 在购物时 降级为时间状语从句 when shopping (省略 they are), 挂在主句后; 宁愿用手机付款, 而不愿用现金或信用卡 用 prefer A to B 结构归并。

【语法】 时态

回指全篇基调一般现在时——「现在很容易」「宁愿...」都是现状, 用 is、prefer。

形式主语

「用手机付款很容易」用 it 作形式主语: it is easy to pay with mobile phones, 而不是 pay with mobile phones is easy 这种把不定式直接当主语的中式写法。

并列结构对称

prefer A to B 中 A、B 必须词性一致: paying... to using..., 不能写成 prefer paying... to use...; 这是失分高发点。

单复数

many consumers 复数, 谓语 prefer 用原形; mobile phones、credit cards 用复数表泛指。

【译文】 Since it is now easy to pay with mobile phones, many consumers prefer paying with their mobile phones to using cash or credit cards when shopping.

5. 为了鼓励人们多消费，许多商店给使用移动支付的顾客打折。

【主干】 商店 + 打折 + 给...顾客 (主语策略: 原句主语)

主语 许多商店 译作 many shops / stores; 核心动词 打折 译作 offer discounts / give discounts; 间接宾语 使用移动支付的顾客 译作 to customers who use mobile payment。骨架即 Many shops offer discounts to customers who use mobile payment.

【降级】 「为了...」用不定式作目的状语, 「使用移动支付的」降级为定语从句

为了鼓励人们多消费 是主句的目的, 降级为不定式短语 To encourage people to spend more 作目的状语前置; 使用移动支付的 修饰 customers, 降级为定语从句 who use mobile payment 后置; 整句一主一谓, 结构清晰。

【语法】时态

回指全篇基调一般现在时——客观陈述商家普遍做法，用 offer，不可用进行时或完成时。

主谓一致

主语 many shops 复数，谓语 offer 用原形而非 offers。

单复数

discounts、customers 用复数表「多个折扣 / 多位顾客」泛指；mobile payment 作不可数概念名词用零冠词。

定语从句先行词

who use mobile payment 中 who 指代 customers（人），不可错用 which；从句谓语 use 与 customers（复数）一致。

【译文】 To encourage people to spend more, many shops offer discounts to customers who use mobile payment.

6. 专家预测，中国移动支付市场未来仍有很大发展潜力。

【主干】 专家 + 预测 + 宾语从句（主语策略：原句主语）

主语 专家 译作 experts；核心动词 预测 译作 predict；其后接 that 宾语从句承载预测的具体内容。骨架即 Experts predict that China's mobile payment market still has great potential for development in the future.

【降级】 拆主从——「专家预测」作主句，预测内容作宾语从句

中文一句里两个主谓并列（专家+预测、市场+有），英文必须分主从：专家预测 提作主句 Experts predict；中国移动支付市场未来仍有很大发展潜力 整体降级为 that 宾语从句 that China's mobile payment market still has great potential for development in the future.

【语法】时态

主句 Experts predict 用一般现在时（专家此刻在做的判断）；宾语从句虽涉及未来，但「专家预测的是现在的潜力 + 未来将怎样」，可用一般现在时 has great potential 配 in the future 表「现在拥有面向未来的潜力」，也可写成 will still have great potential，两种都符合语义。

主谓一致

主句主语 Experts 复数，谓语 predict 用原形；宾语从句主语 China's mobile payment market 单数，谓语 has 用单数形式。

搭配

「发展潜力」用 potential for development 或 potential to develop / grow，不要直译成 development potential（虽然能懂但不够地道）；「很大」用 great / huge / enormous 修饰 potential。

所有格

「中国移动支付市场」译作 China's mobile payment market（用 's 所有格）或 the mobile payment market in China，两种都比 China mobile payment market 地道。

【译文】 Experts predict that China's mobile payment market still has great potential for development in the future.

英语四级 2018年12月·第3套 · 全卷构成

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