

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 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 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

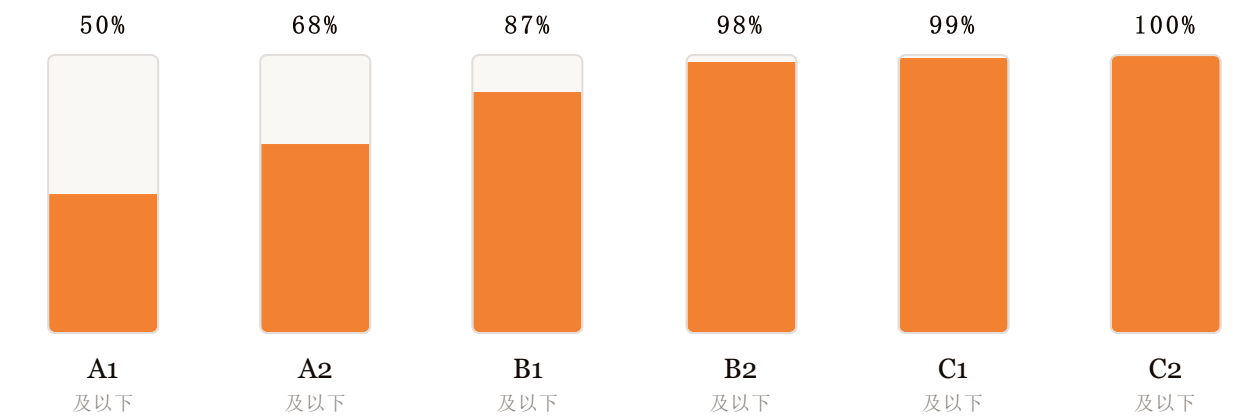
n. 起源

本篇1次·真题 8 句

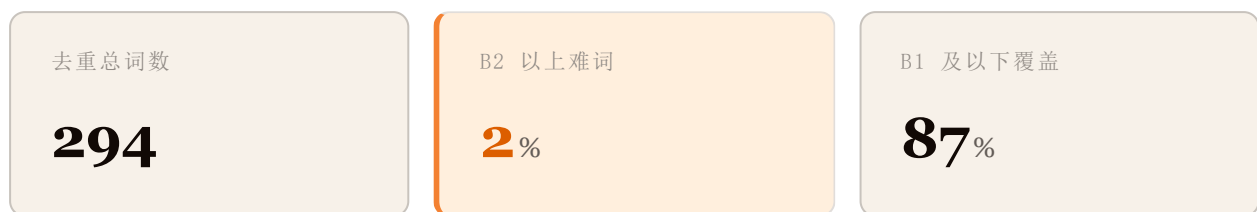
VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

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 →