

2019年6月·第1套 英语四级长篇阅读（信息匹配） 第1篇·36-45 题 答案与解析

STATEMENTS & ANALYSIS • 信息匹配题和解析

信息匹配题和解析·36-45 题

本页 36-45 题的段落匹配答案与逐句解析由懒笔记基于2019年6月·第1套 英语四级长篇阅读（信息匹配）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 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1套(2019-06) · 四级

Part III Section B

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

How Work Will Change When Most of Us Live to 100

A) Today in the United States there are 72,000 centenarians(百岁老人). Worldwide, probably 450,000. If current trends continue, then by 2050 there will be more than a million in the US alone. According to the work of Professor James Vaupel and his co-researchers, 50% of babies born in the US in 2007 have a life expectancy of 104 or more. Broadly the same holds for the UK, Germany, France, Italy and Canada, and for Japan 50% of 2007 babies can expect to live to 107.

如今在美国有72,000名百岁老人。在全球范围内,可能有450,000人。如果当前趋势持续下去,那么到2050年仅美国就将有超过一百万百岁老人。根据James Vaupel教授及其合作研究者的研究,2007年在美国出生的婴儿中有50%的预期寿命为104岁或更长。英国、德国、法国、意大利和加拿大的情况大致相同,而日本2007年出生的婴儿中有50%可望活到107岁。

B) Understandably, there are concerns about what this means for public finances given the associated health and pension challenges. These challenges are real, and society urgently needs to address them. But it is also important to look at the wider picture of what happens when so many people live for 100 years. It is a mistake to simply equate longevity(长寿) with issues of old age. Longer lives have implications for all of life, not just the end of it.

可以理解的是,考虑到相关的健康和养老金挑战,人们担心这对公共财政意味着什么。这些挑战是真实存在的,社会迫切需要应对它们。但同样重要的是要看到当如此多的人活到100岁时会发生什么的更广阔图景。简单地将长寿等同于老年问题是错误的。更长的寿命对整个人生都有影响,而不仅仅是生命的终点。

- C) Our view is that if many people are living for longer, and are healthier for longer, then this will result in an inevitable redesign of work and life. When people live longer, they are not only older for longer, but also younger for longer. There is some truth in the saying that "70 is the new 60" or "40 the new 30." If you age more slowly over a longer time period, then you are in some sense younger for longer.

我们的观点是,如果许多人活得更久,并且更长时间保持健康,那么这将导致工作和生活不可避免的重新设计。当人们活得更久时,他们不仅更长时间处于老年,而且也更长时间保持年轻。"70岁是新的60岁"或"40岁是新的30岁"这种说法有一定道理。如果你在更长的时间内衰老得更慢,那么从某种意义上说,你就更长时间地保持年轻。

- D) But the changes go further than that. Take, for instance, the age at which people make commitments such as buying a house, getting married, having children, or starting a career. These are all fundamental commitments that are now occurring later in life. In 1962, 50% of Americans were married by age 21. By 2014, that milestone(里程碑) had shifted to age 29.

但变化远不止于此。例如,人们做出诸如买房、结婚、生育子女或开始职业生涯等承诺的年龄。这些都是现在在人生中更晚发生的基本承诺。1962年,50%的美国人在21岁前结婚。到2014年,这一里程碑已推迟到29岁。

- E) While there are numerous factors behind these shifts, one factor is surely a growing realization for the young that they are going to live longer. Options are more valuable the longer they can be held. So if you believe you will live longer, then options become more valuable, and early commitment becomes less attractive. The result is that the commitments that previously characterized the beginning of adulthood are now being delayed, and new patterns of behavior and a new stage of life are emerging for those in their twenties.

虽然这些变化背后有众多因素,但其中一个因素肯定是年轻人越来越意识到他们将活得更久。选项持有的时间越长就越有价值。因此,如果你相信自己会活得更久,那么选项就变得更有价值,而早期承诺就变得不那么有吸引力。结果是,以前标志着成年开始的那些承诺现在被推迟了,并且对于二十多岁的人来说,新的行为模式和新的人生阶段正在出现。

- F) Longevity also pushes back the age of retirement, and not only for financial reasons. Yes, unless people are prepared to save a lot more, our calculations suggest that if you are now in your mid-40s, then you are likely to work until your early 70s; and if you are in your early 20s, there is a real chance you will need to work until your late 70s or possibly even into your 80s. But even if people are able to economically support a retirement at 65, over thirty years of potential inactivity is harmful to cognitive(认知的) and emotional vitality. Many people may simply not want to do it.

长寿还推迟了退休年龄,而且不仅仅是出于经济原因。是的,除非人们准备储蓄更多,否则我们的计算表明,如果你现在四十多岁,那么你可能要工作到七十岁出头;如果你二十岁出头,那么你很可能需要工作到七十多岁甚至可能八十多岁。但即使人们能够在经济上支持65岁退休,超过三十年的潜在不活动状态对认知和情感活力是有害的。许多人可能根本不想这样做。

- G) And yet that does not mean that simply extending our careers is appealing. Just lengthening that second stage of full-time work may secure the financial assets needed for a 100-year life, but such

persistent work will inevitably exhaust precious intangible assets such as productive skills, vitality, happiness, and friendship.

然而,这并不意味着简单地延长我们的职业生涯就有吸引力。仅仅延长全职工作的第二阶段可能会获得100年人生所需的金融资产,但这种持续的工作将不可避免地耗尽宝贵的无形资产,如生产技能、活力、幸福感和友谊。

- H) The same is true for education. It is impossible that a single shot of education, administered in childhood and early adulthood, will be able to support a sustained, 60-year career. If you factor in the projected rates of technological change, either your skills will become unnecessary, or your industry outdated. That means that everyone will, at some point in their life, have to make a number of major reinvestments in their skills.

教育也是如此。在童年和成年早期进行的单次教育不可能支撑持续60年的职业生涯。如果你考虑到预期的技术变革速度,要么你的技能会变得不必要,要么你的行业会过时。这意味着每个人在他们人生的某个时刻都必须对自己的技能进行多次重大再投资。

- I) It seems likely, then, that the traditional three-stage life will evolve into multiple stages containing two, three, or even more different careers. Each of these stages could potentially be different. In one the focus could be on building financial success and personal achievement, in another on creating a better work/life balance, still another on exploring and understanding options more fully, or becoming an independent producer, yet another on making a social contribution. These stages will span sectors, take people to different cities, and provide foundation for building a wide variety of skills.

因此,传统的三阶段人生似乎很可能演变为包含两个、三个甚至更多不同职业的多阶段人生。这些阶段中的每一个都可能不同。在一个阶段,重点可能是建立财务成功和个人成就,在另一个阶段是创造更好的工作与生活平衡,在另一个阶段是更充分地探索和理解选项,或成为独立生产者,而在另一个阶段是做出社会贡献。这些阶段将跨越各个行业,把人们带到不同的城市,并为培养各种技能提供基础。

- J) Transitions between stages could be marked with sabbaticals(休假) as people find time to rest and recharge their health, re-invest in their relationships, or improve their skills. At times, these breaks and transitions will be self-determined, at others they will be forced as existing roles, firms, or industries cease to exist.

阶段之间的过渡可以用休假来标记,因为人们需要时间休息和恢复健康,重新投资于他们的人际关系,或提高他们的技能。有时,这些中断和过渡将是自我决定的,有时它们将是被迫的,因为现有的角色、公司或行业不复存在。

- K) A multi-stage life will have profound changes not just in how you manage your career, but also in your approach to life. An increasingly important skill will be your ability to deal with change and even welcome it. A three-stage life has few transitions, while a multi-stage life has many. That is why being self-aware, investing in broader networks of friends, and being open to new ideas will become even more crucial skills.

多阶段人生不仅会对你如何管理职业生涯产生深刻变化,而且会对你的生活态度产生深刻变化。一项日益重要的技能将是你应对变化甚至欢迎变化的能力。三阶段人生很少有过渡,而多阶段人生有很多过渡。这就是为什么有自我意识、投资于更广泛的朋友网络以及对新想法持开放态度将成为更加关键的技能。

- L) These multi-stage lives will create extraordinary variety across groups of people simply because there

are so many ways of sequencing the stages. More stages mean more possible sequences.

这些多阶段人生将在人群中创造非凡的多样性,因为排列这些阶段的方式有很多。更多的阶段意味着更多可能的排列。

- M) With this variety will come the end of the close association of age and stage. In a three-stage life, people leave university at the same time and the same age, they tend to start their careers and family at the same age, they proceed through middle management all roughly the same time, and then move into retirement within a few years of each other. In a multi-stage life, you could be an undergraduate at 20, 40, or 60; a manager at 30, 50, or 70; and become an independent producer at any age.

随着这种多样性,年龄和阶段之间的密切关联将会终结。在三阶段人生中,人们在同一时间和同一年龄离开大学,他们往往在同一年龄开始职业生涯和组建家庭,他们大致在同一时间晋升为中层管理者,然后在彼此相差几年的时间内进入退休。在多阶段人生中,你可以在20岁、40岁或60岁时成为本科生;在30岁、50岁或70岁时成为管理者;并在任何年龄成为独立生产者。

- N) Current life structures, career paths, educational choices, and social norms are out of tune with the emerging reality of longer lifespans. The three-stage life of full-time education, followed by continuous work, and then complete retirement may have worked for our parents or even grandparents, but it is not relevant today. We believe that to focus on longevity as primarily an issue of aging is to miss its full implications. Longevity is not necessarily about being older for longer. It is about living longer, being older later, and being younger longer.

当前的生活结构、职业道路、教育选择和社会规范与更长寿命这一新兴现实不协调。全日制教育、持续工作然后完全退休的三阶段人生可能适用于我们的父母甚至祖父母,但它在今天不再相关。我们认为,将长寿主要视为衰老问题是忽视了其全部含义。长寿不一定意味着更长时间地变老。它意味着活得更久,更晚变老,以及更长时间地保持年轻。

陈述句与逐句解析

36. An extended lifespan in the future will allow people to have more careers than now.

未来延长的寿命将使人们能够拥有比现在更多的职业生涯。

【答案】 I 段(强锚点)

【锚点】 比现在更多的职业

【定位】 It seems likely, then, that the traditional three-stage life will evolve into multiple stages containing two, three, or even more different careers.

看起来传统的三阶段人生很可能会演化为多个阶段,包含两段、三段,甚至更多段不同的职业。

【改写】 An extended lifespan in the future ↔

the traditional three-stage life will evolve into multiple stages

长寿对应人生阶段重排的前提

more careers than now ↔ **two, three, or even more different careers**

more=two/three/even more

【辨邻】 **H** everyone will, at some point in their life, have to make a number of major reinvestments in their skills 说的是“对技能的多次再投资”，主语是 skills 而非 careers，没有给出“职业数量”。

a single shot of education, administered in childhood and early adulthood, will be able to support a sustained, 60-year career

37. Just extending one's career may have both positive and negative effects.

仅仅延长一个人的职业生涯可能既有积极影响也有消极影响。

【答案】 **G** 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 正反两面效应

【定位】 Just lengthening that second stage of full-time work may secure the financial assets needed for a 100-year life, but such persistent work will inevitably exhaust precious intangible assets such as productive skills, vitality, happiness, and friendship.

只是延长这第二阶段的全职工作，或许能挣到 100 岁人生所需的财富，但这种持续不断的工作必然会耗尽生产技能、活力、幸福、友谊这些珍贵的无形资产。

【改写】 Just extending one's career ↔ **Just lengthening that second stage of full-time work**

extending=lengthening、career=full-time work

positive ↔ **may secure the financial assets needed for a 100-year life**

财力上的好处=积极效果

negative effects ↔

exhaust precious intangible assets such as productive skills, vitality, happiness, and friendship

耗尽无形资产=消极效果

【辨邻】 **F** over thirty years of potential inactivity is harmful to cognitive(认知的) and emotional vitality 只讨论“久不工作”的坏处，没给“延长职业”的正面效应。

over thirty years of potential inactivity is harmful to cognitive(认知的) and emotional vitality

38. Nowadays, many Americans have on average delayed their marriage by some eight years.

如今,许多美国人平均将他们的婚姻推迟了大约八年。

【答案】 **D** 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 美国结婚推迟约八年

【定位】 In 1962, 50% of Americans were married by age 21. By 2014, that milestone(里程碑) had shifted to age 29.

1962 年，有 50% 的美国人在 21 岁前结婚。到 2014 年，这一里程碑已经推迟到 29 岁。

【改写】 Nowadays, many Americans ↔ **By 2014, that milestone(里程碑) had shifted to age 29**

Nowadays=By 2014

delayed their marriage by some eight years ↔ **50% of Americans were married by age 21**

起点 21 与终点 29 算差

delayed their marriage ↔ **that milestone(里程碑) had shifted to age 29**

shifted=delayed

39. Because of their longer lifespan, young people today no longer follow the pattern of life of their parents or grandparents.

由于寿命更长,今天的年轻人不再遵循他们父母或祖父母的生活模式。

【答案】 **N** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 不再走父辈祖辈那套

【定位】 The three-stage life of full-time education, followed by continuous work, and then complete retirement may have worked for our parents or even grandparents, but it is not relevant today.
全职教育、持续工作、完全退休这种三阶段人生, 对我们的父辈乃至祖辈或许有用, 但今天已不再适用。

【改写】 Because of their longer lifespan ↔ **the emerging reality of longer lifespans**

longer lifespan几乎原样

young people today no longer follow the pattern of life of their parents or grandparents ↔

The three-stage life of full-time education, followed by continuous work, and then complete retirement may have worked for our parents or even grandparents, but it is not relevant today
三阶段人生=父辈祖辈的pattern

【辨邻】 **C** an inevitable redesign of work and life 谈的是“必须重排”, 但缺少 parents or grandparents 这一对照锚点。

if many people are living for longer, and are healthier for longer, then this will result in an inevitable redesign of work and life

40. More people will be expected to live over 100 by the mid-21st century.

预计到21世纪中叶,将有更多人的寿命超过100岁。

【答案】 **A** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 21世纪中叶过百岁人数

【定位】 If current trends continue, then by 2050 there will be more than a million in the US alone.
如果当前趋势继续下去, 到 2050 年, 仅在美国, 百岁老人就将超过一百万。

【改写】 More people will be expected to live over 100 ↔

by 2050 there will be more than a million in the US alone

more than a million=more people

by the mid-21st century ↔ by 2050

mid-21st=2050

41. A longer life will cause radical changes in people's approach to life.

更长的寿命将导致人们的生活方式发生根本性变化。

【答案】 K 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 对待生活的态度发生根本变化

【定位】 A multi-stage life will have profound changes not just in how you manage your career, but also in your approach to life.

多阶段人生不仅会深刻改变你管理职业的方式，也会深刻改变你对待生活的态度。

【改写】 A longer life ↔ A multi-stage life

长寿与多阶段人生等价

radical changes ↔ profound changes

radical=profound

approach to life ↔ your approach to life

原样复现

【辨邻】 C an inevitable redesign of work and life 强调结构上的重排，与 approach to life 所指的“态度/方式”不同。

this will result in an inevitable redesign of work and life

42. Fast technological change makes it necessary for one to constantly upgrade their skills.

快速的技术变革使得一个人必须不断提升自己的技能。

【答案】 H 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 技术变化迫使持续升级技能

【定位】 If you factor in the projected rates of technological change, either your skills will become unnecessary, or your industry outdated. That means that everyone will, at some point in their life, have to make a number of major reinvestments in their skills.

如果把技术变化的预期速度算进去，要么你的技能会变得用不上，要么你所在的行业过时。也就是说，每个人都得在人生某个时点对自己的技能做若干次大的再投资。

【改写】 Fast technological change ↔ **the projected rates of technological change**

fast=projected rates

constantly upgrade their skills ↔ **make a number of major reinvestments in their skills**

constantly upgrade=a number of major reinvestments

makes it necessary for one to ↔ **everyone will, at some point in their life, have to**

必要性=have to

43. Many people may not want to retire early because it would do harm to their mental and emotional well-being.

许多人可能不想提前退休,因为这会损害他们的精神和情感健康。

【答案】 **F** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 早退休伤心智情感

【定位】 But even if people are able to economically support a retirement at 65, over thirty years of potential inactivity is harmful to cognitive(认知的) and emotional vitality. Many people may simply not want to do it.

但是即使一个人在经济上能支撑 65 岁就退休的生活,三十多年的无所事事也会损害认知与情感的活力。很多人可能根本就不愿这么过。

【改写】 Many people may not want to retire early ↔ **Many people may simply not want to do it**

do it指代retire at 65

do harm to their mental and emotional well-being ↔

over thirty years of potential inactivity is harmful to cognitive(认知的) and emotional vitality

harmful=do harm、cognitive=mental

【辨邻】 **G** such persistent work will inevitably exhaust precious intangible assets such as productive skills, vitality, happiness, and friendship 里被伤害的前提是 persistent work, 与 not want to retire early 所暗示的“过早退休伤心智”对象相反。

such persistent work will inevitably exhaust precious intangible assets such as productive skills, vitality, happiness, and friendship

44. The close link between age and stage may cease to exist in a multi-stage life.

在多阶段的人生中,年龄与阶段之间的紧密联系可能不复存在。

【答案】 **M** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 年龄与阶段不再紧绑

【定位】 With this variety will come the end of the close association of age and stage.

随着这种多样性而来的,是年龄与阶段紧密相关这一现象的终结。

【改写】 close link between age and stage ↔ **the close association of age and stage**

link=association

cease to exist ↔ **the end of**

cease to exist=the end of

in a multi-stage life ↔ **In a multi-stage life**

原样复现

【辨邻】 **L** extraordinary variety across groups of people simply because there are so many ways of sequencing the stages 解释多样性，不含 age and stage 的“脱钩”陈述。

extraordinary variety across groups of people simply because there are so many ways of sequencing the stages

45. People living a longer and healthier life will have to rearrange their work and life.

生活更长久更健康的人们将不得不重新安排他们的工作和生活。

【答案】 **C** 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 更长更健康的人要重排工作生活

【定位】 Our view is that if many people are living for longer, and are healthier for longer, then this will result in an inevitable redesign of work and life.

我们的观点是：如果许多人活得更久，并且健康状态保持得更久，那么这将不可避免地导致工作与生活的重新设计。

【改写】 People living a longer and healthier life ↔

if many people are living for longer, and are healthier for longer

longer+healthier原样落点

rearrange their work and life ↔ **an inevitable redesign of work and life**

rearrange=redesign

【辨邻】 **N** Current life structures, career paths, educational choices, and social norms are out of tune with the emerging reality of longer lifespans 的主语是 structures/paths/choices/norms，而非 People living a longer and healthier life.

Current life structures, career paths, educational choices, and social norms are out of tune with the emerging reality of longer lifespans

K profound changes not just in how you manage your career, but also in your approach to life 的落点是 approach to life，与 rearrange their work and life 的“工作与生活重排”对象不同。

A multi-stage life will have profound changes not just in how you manage your career, but also in your approach to life

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 用百岁老人数量与各国 2007 年新生儿预期寿命的数据，给出一个事实：长寿正成为普遍现象。

信息指纹 百岁老人与各国数字

- B 提醒不要把长寿仅仅等同于晚年问题，长寿影响的是整段人生而非只是末尾。

信息指纹 别只盯老年与公共财政

- C 提出核心观点：人活得更久且更健康，必将带来工作与生活方式的重新设计；并解释“老得更慢，所以年轻得更久”。

信息指纹 重新设计工作与生活

- D 举例说明诸如买房、结婚、生子、就业这些人生承诺正被推迟，并给出美国结婚年龄从 21 推迟到 29 的数字。

信息指纹 结婚年龄从21推到29

- E 解释承诺被推迟的原因：年轻人意识到自己会活更久，“选项”的价值随时间变长而升高，所以不着急着早早做承诺。

信息指纹 选项越久越值钱

- F 讨论退休年龄被推后，给出 40 多岁、20 多岁现今打工人各自要工作到多少岁的推算，并指出不仅是钱的问题——三十年无所事事会损害认知与情感活力。

信息指纹 退休推后伤认知情感

- G 指出仅仅延长职业生涯并不诱人：钱够了，可生产技能、活力、幸福、友谊这些“无形资产”会被熬干。

信息指纹 延长职业耗尽无形资产

H 把同一逻辑套到教育上：童年时打一针教育不可能撑起 60 年职业；技术变化会让技能或行业过时，人人都得在某个时点再投资技能。

信息指纹 技术变化逼再投资技能

I 推断传统的三阶段人生将演变为含两段、三段甚至更多职业的多阶段人生，并列举各阶段可能的侧重。

信息指纹 三阶段变多阶段多职业

J 讲阶段之间的过渡：常以“休假”形式出现，有时自主选择，有时被旧角色/公司/行业消失所迫。

信息指纹 阶段之间用休假衔接

K 多阶段人生不只是改变职业管理方式，还会深刻改变对待生活的态度；适应变化、自我觉察、广交友、开放思想都变成更关键的能力。

信息指纹 多阶段深改生活态度

L 多阶段人生会让人群之间出现“巨多样性”，因为阶段排列顺序的可能性大大增加。

信息指纹 阶段排列产生多样性

M 结果是“年龄与阶段紧绑”将不复存在：传统三阶段里大家同年龄走同节奏，多阶段里你可能 20、40、60 岁都是本科生。

信息指纹 年龄与阶段脱钩

N 收束全文：现行的人生结构、职业路径、教育与社会规范都跟不上长寿的现实；父辈祖辈那套三阶段不再适用，要正视长寿对全生命的意义。

信息指纹 三阶段不再适用

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

11 句真题句逐层精讲

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

If current trends continue, then by 2050 there will be more than a million in the US alone.

A段，第3句

条件状语从句加主句的结构是四六级和考研常考句式，there be 句型也是高频结构。本句使用时间、地点状语修饰，符合真题中预测类表达的典型特征，学习后可大量迁移

When people live longer, they are not only older for longer, but also younger for longer.

C段，第2句

时间状语从句前置 + 主句的结构是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。主句中 "not only ... but also" 连接并列表语的用法也是常考的并列结构。这种句式在真题中反复出现，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

If you age more slowly over a longer time period, then you are in some sense younger for longer.

C段，第4句

"If 条件从句, then 主句" 是英语中非常典型的条件句结构，在四六级和考研真题中频繁出现。掌握此结构后可大量复用于理解和构造类似的条件推理句式，具有较高的代表性和迁移价值。

Take, for instance, the age at which people make commitments such as buying a house, getting married, having children, or starting a career.

D段，第2句

祈使句引出例子加定语从句限定的结构,在四六级和考研阅读中常见于议论文举例段落,"介词 + 关系代词" 引导定语从句是高频考点,且从句内并列同位语结构也是典型搭配,掌握后可迁移至大量类似例证句式

Options are more valuable the longer they can be held.

E段，第2句

"the + 比较级 ..., the + 比较级 ..." 句型在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现，用于表达比例关系和因果逻辑，是经济、科技类文本的典型句式。掌握本句结构后可迁移到大量类似句子的分析。

So if you believe you will live longer, then options become more valuable, and early commitment becomes less attractive.

E段，第3句

条件状语从句加主句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见，内部嵌套宾语从句以及主句的并列结构也是高频句式，具有很强的代表性和迁移价值。

Yes, unless people are prepared to save a lot more, our calculations suggest that if you are now in your mid-40s, then you are likely to work until your early 70s; and if you are in your early 20s, there is a real chance you will need to work until your late 70s or possibly even into your 80s.

F段，第2句

极具教学价值，适合作为中高级阶段理清复杂句法层级的突破性练习。

And yet that does not mean that simply extending our careers is appealing.

G段，第1句

主句 + 宾语从句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见，"mean that..." 是典型的宾语从句引导模式。动名词短语作主语也是高频句式。掌握本句结构后，可以迁移到大量类似的 "动词 + that 从句" 和 "动名词短语作主语" 的句子中。

If you factor in the projected rates of technological change, either your skills will become unnecessary, or your industry outdated.

H段，第3句

条件状语从句 + 主句并列结构是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。"If...either...or..." 的组合在逻辑推理类文章中常见，且 "主将从现" 规则是考点。掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

That is why being self-aware, investing in broader networks of friends, and being open to new ideas will become even more crucial skills.

K段，第4句

这句结构不算很难，但非常适合训练“先抓外层系动词，再处理内层完整说明结构”的基本功，同时还能顺带练并列主语和将来时判断，值得优先学习。

The three-stage life of full-time education, followed by continuous work, and then complete retirement may have worked for our parents or even grandparents, but it is not relevant today.

N段，第2句

通过 "but" 连接两个主句形成转折对比是四六级和考研阅读中极为常见的句式。第一个主句中主语带多层后置定语的扩展模式也是学术文本的典型特征。这种 "先陈述旧观念 + 转折引出新观点" 的论证结构在议论文中高频出现,掌握后可大量复用。

HIGH-FREQUENCY · 真题高频词

本篇出现的 125 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。

stage

A2

n. 阶段

本篇10次 · 真题 30 句

career

B1

n. 职业

本篇9次 · 真题 119 句

simply

B1

adv. 仅仅，只不过

本篇4次 · 真题 90 句

retirement

B2

n. 退休

本篇4次 · 真题 30 句

commitment

B2

n. 承诺

本篇4次 · 真题 18 句

longevity

C1

n. 长寿

本篇4次 · 真题 12 句

financial

B2

adj. 财政的

本篇3次 · 真题 101 句

factor

B1

n. 因素

本篇3次 · 真题 77 句

option B1

n. 选择

本篇3次 · 真题 60 句

variety B1

n. 多样化

本篇3次 · 真题 47 句

exist A2

v. 存在;实际上有

本篇3次 · 真题 46 句

extend B1

v. 延伸;延长

本篇3次 · 真题 20 句

lifespan B2

n. 寿命

本篇3次 · 真题 11 句

transition B2

n. 过渡

本篇3次 · 真题 11 句

likely A2

adj. 很可能的

本篇2次 · 真题 224 句

support A2

v. 支持

本篇2次 · 真题 118 句

focus B1

n. 重点

本篇2次 · 真题 107 句

issue B1

n. 问题

本篇2次 · 真题 83 句

challenge B1

n. 挑战

本篇2次 · 真题 80 句

current B1

adj. 现在的

本篇2次 · 真题 64 句

approach B1

v. 靠近, 接近 (在空间或时间上)

本篇2次 · 真题 50 句

emotional B1

adj. 情绪的

本篇2次 · 真题 50 句

shift B1

v. 移动

本篇2次 · 真题 49 句

pattern B1

n. 模式

本篇2次 · 真题 37 句

delay B1

n. 延迟

本篇2次·真题 30 句

valuable B1

adj. 贵重的

本篇2次·真题 28 句

technological B2

adj. 技术的

本篇2次·真题 24 句

emerge B2

v. 出现;浮现

本篇2次·真题 18 句

implication C1

n. 可能的影响或结果

本篇2次·真题 18 句

producer B2

n. 生产者

本篇2次·真题 16 句

adulthood B2

n. 成年期

本篇2次·真题 13 句

asset B2

n. 资产

本篇2次·真题 9 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇1次·真题 466 句

less A1

det. 较少的

本篇1次·真题 224 句

effect A2

n. 影响

本篇1次·真题 156 句

better A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本篇1次·真题 139 句

tend B1

v. 倾向于, 往往会

本篇1次·真题 137 句

million A2

num. 一百万

本篇1次·真题 119 句

relationship B1

n. 关系

本篇1次·真题 109 句

professor B1

n. 教授 (大学教师的最高职称)

本篇1次·真题 105 句

behavior B1

n. 行为

本篇1次·真题 92 句

project A2

n. 项目

本篇1次·真题 90 句

average A2

adj. 平均的

本篇1次·真题 89 句

according B1

prep. 根据

本篇1次·真题 88 句

mental B1

adj. 精神的

本篇1次·真题 86 句

view A2

n. 观点, 看法

本篇1次·真题 85 句

concern B1

v. 涉及

本篇1次·真题 79 句

traditional B1

adj. 传统的

本篇1次·真题 79 句

rate A2

n. 速度

本篇1次·真题 78 句

major B1

adj. 主要的

本篇1次·真题 73 句

later A1

adv. 以后, later

本篇1次·真题 70 句

potential B2

adj. 潜在的

本篇1次·真题 63 句

positive B1

adj. 积极的

本篇1次·真题 62 句

united B1

adj. 联合的

本篇1次·真题 60 句

negative B1

adj. 否定的

本篇1次·真题 57 句

balance B1

n. 平衡

本篇1次·真题 55 句

increasingly B2

adv. 越来越;日益;不断增加地

本篇1次·真题 53 句

link A2

n. 联系

本篇1次·真题 52 句

contain B1

v. 包含, 含有

本篇1次·真题 50 句

associate B2

v. 联系

本篇1次·真题 45 句

educational B1

adj. 教育的

本篇1次·真题 45 句

harm B1

n. 伤害

本篇1次·真题 44 句

trend B1

n. 趋势

本篇1次·真题 44 句

firm B1

adj. 坚固的

本篇1次·真题 43 句

states A1

n. 国家

本篇1次·真题 43 句

further B1

adv. 更远地

本篇1次·真题 41 句

management B1

n. 管理

本篇1次·真题 41 句

explore B1

v. 探索

本篇1次·真题 40 句

reality B1

n. 现实

本篇1次·真题 38 句

aging B2

n. 变老;老化

本篇1次·真题 37 句

occur B1

v. 发生, 出现

本篇1次·真题 36 句

achievement B1

n. 成就

本篇1次·真题 33 句

instance

B2

n. 例子

本篇1次 · 真题 33 句

productive

B2

adj. 富有成效的

本篇1次 · 真题 32 句

harmful

B1

adj. 有害的

本篇1次 · 真题 31 句

childhood

A2

n. 童年

本篇1次 · 真题 30 句

network

B1

n. 网络

本篇1次 · 真题 30 句

growing

A2

adj. 增长的

本篇1次 · 真题 29 句

association

B2

n. 协会

本篇1次 · 真题 28 句

necessarily

B2

adv. 必然地

本篇1次 · 真题 27 句

fully

B1

adv. 完全地

本篇1次 · 真题 26 句

beginning

A1

n. 开始

本篇1次 · 真题 25 句

cognitive

C1

adj. 认知的

本篇1次 · 真题 24 句

foundation

B2

n. 基础;根基

本篇1次 · 真题 23 句

happiness

A2

n. 幸福

本篇1次 · 真题 23 句

crucial

B2

adj. 至关重要的

本篇1次 · 真题 22 句

invest

B2

v. 投资 (金钱、时间等以期获得回报)

本篇1次 · 真题 22 句

relevant

B2

adj. 相关的

本篇1次 · 真题 22 句

retire B1

v. 退休

本篇1次·真题 22 句

multiple B2

adj. 多个的

本篇1次·真题 21 句

worldwide B1

adj. 全世界的

本篇1次·真题 21 句

contribution B2

n. 贡献

本篇1次·真题 20 句

structure B1

n. 结构

本篇1次·真题 20 句

constantly B1

adv. 不断地, 持续地

本篇1次·真题 19 句

roughly B1

adv. 大约, 大概

本篇1次·真题 19 句

numerous B2

adj. 众多的, 许多的

本篇1次·真题 18 句

evolve B2

v. 逐渐发展;进化

本篇1次·真题 17 句

nowadays B1

adv. 现在

本篇1次·真题 17 句

married A1

adj. 已婚的

本篇1次·真题 16 句

attractive B1

adj. 有吸引力的

本篇1次·真题 15 句

possibly B1

adv. 可能, 也许

本篇1次·真题 15 句

previously B1

adv. 以前, 先前 (指过去某个时间)

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

secure B2

adj. 安全的

本篇1次·真题 15 句

norm B2

n. 常态

本篇1次·真题 14 句

broad B1

adj. 宽阔的

本篇1次·真题 13 句

extraordinary B2

adj. 非凡的

本篇1次·真题 13 句

primarily B2

adv. 主要地

本篇1次·真题 13 句

slowly A1

adv. 缓慢地

本篇1次·真题 13 句

surely B1

adv. 肯定地

本篇1次·真题 13 句

finance B2

n. 财政

本篇1次·真题 11 句

precious B2

adj. 珍贵的

本篇1次·真题 11 句

radical B2

adj. 根本的

本篇1次·真题 11 句

fundamental B2

adj. 基本的

本篇1次·真题 10 句

saying B1

n. 谚语

本篇1次·真题 10 句

span B2

n. 时间段

本篇1次·真题 10 句

expectancy C1

n. 预期寿命

本篇1次·真题 9 句

undergraduate B2

n. 大学本科生

本篇1次·真题 9 句

characterize C1

v. 是...的特征

本篇1次·真题 8 句

continuous B2

adj. 连续不断的

本篇1次·真题 8 句

exhaust B2

v. 使筋疲力尽
本篇1次·真题8句

pension B2

n. 养老金
本篇1次·真题8句

persistent B2

adj. 坚持不懈的
本篇1次·真题8句

potentially B2

adv. 可能地
本篇1次·真题8句

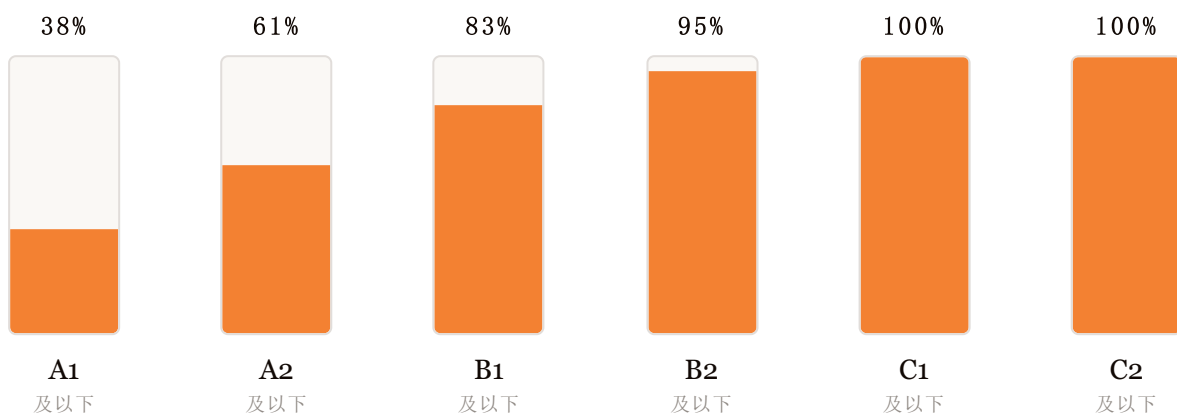
redesign B2

v. 重新设计
本篇1次·真题8句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 333 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **333** 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 15 个·约 5%。



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 333 个·末柱为 100%

去重总词数

333

B2 以上难词

5%

B1 及以下覆盖

83%

英语四级 2019年6月·第1套 · 全卷构成

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