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四级 · 真题卷第2套 · 2019年6月

Part I

Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a news report to *your campus newspaper* on a visit to a *Hope elementary school* organized by your *Student Union*. You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words.

Part II

Listening Comprehension

(25 minutes)

Section A

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

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

1. A) Heavy floods.
B) Safety concerns.
C) Bad economy.
D) Workers' strikes.
2. A) It is competitive with its numerous tourist destinations.
B) It provides many job opportunities for French people.
C) It is the biggest concern of the French government.
D) It plays an important role in the nation's economy.

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

3. A) To carry out a scientific survey.
B) To establish a new research station.
C) To rescue two sick American workers.
D) To deliver urgent medical supplies.
4. A) The darkness and cold.
B) The heavy snow and fog.
C) The biting winds.
D) The ice all around.

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

5. A) By tying it to a door handle.
B) By shaking it back and forth.
C) With a remote control craft.
D) With a full-sized helicopter.
6. A) He has lots of fans on Facebook.
B) He has rich experience in flying.
C) He often suffers from toothaches.
D) He has learned to pull teeth from a video.
7. A) Spend more time together.
B) Tell them adventure stories.
C) Do something fun and creative.
D) Play with them in a safe place.

Section B

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

Questions 8 to 11 are based on the news report you have just heard.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 8. A) To confirm an urgent appointment. | C) To ask the woman to sign a document. |
| B) To collect a package from the woman. | D) To arrange the delivery of a package. |
| 9. A) She is doing shopping. | C) She is not at home. |
| B) She is visiting a friend. | D) She is not feeling well. |
| 10. A) He will be off duty the whole day. | C) He will have to have his car repaired. |
| B) He will be working somewhere else. | D) He will be too busy to spare any time. |
| 11. A) Sign her name. | C) Pay a small fee. |
| B) Confirm online. | D) Show up in person. |

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

- | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 12. A) Vacation in Italy. | C) Throw a farewell party. |
| B) Study abroad. | D) Go to a fashion show in Milan. |
| 13. A) Quite sleepy. | C) Rather depressed. |
| B) Very excited. | D) Nearly exhausted. |
| 14. A) He has to attend a party. | C) He has to make a presentation. |
| B) He has to meet a friend. | D) He has to finish an assignment. |

15. A) Say goodbye to the woman at the airport. C) Drive the woman to the airport.
B) Meet the woman at the Black Cat Cafe. D) Have lunch with the woman.

Section C

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

Questions 16 to 18 are based on the passage you have just heard.

16. A) It has kept growing over the centuries.
B) Its top is hidden in clouds of volcanic smoke.
C) Its height changes with each volcanic eruption.
D) It has a recorded history of 1500 years.
17. A) They are now a tourist destination.
B) They attract a lot of migrating birds.
C) They provide shelter for the farmers.
D) They make good fields for farming.
18. A) They nest on the volcano's slopes.
B) They feed on certain small mammals.
C) They compete with each other for food.
D) They match large mammals in strength.

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

19. A) He is self-employed.
B) He is a career advisor.
C) He studies talent.
D) He owns a magazine.
20. A) Doing what they like best.
B) Loving the work they do.
C) Making no excuses for failures.
D) Following their natural instinct.
21. A) It does not come to anything without hard work.
B) It may prove to be quite different from hard work.
C) It is a natural gift only some special people can possess.
D) It does not come to you until something special happens.

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

22. A) It is a bit difficult to learn.
B) It was popular in New Zealand.
C) It is a traditional type of ballet.
D) It evolved in the mid-1970s.
23. A) She wanted her to be a ballet dancer.
B) She used to be a ballet dancer herself.
C) She hated to see her idling about.
D) She was too busy to look after her.
24. A) After she started teaching English.
B) Before she left for New Zealand.
C) When she moved to New York city.
D) Once she began to live on her own.
25. A) It has renewed her passion for life.
B) It has made her happy and energetic.
C) It has helped her make new friends.
D) It has enabled her to start a new career.

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.

Just because they can't sing opera or ride a bicycle doesn't mean that animals don't have culture. There's no better example of this than killer whales. As one of the most 26 predators(食肉动物), killer whales may not fit the 27 of a cultured creature. However, these beasts of the sea do display a vast range of highly 28 behaviors that appear to be driving their genetic development.

The word "culture" comes from the Latin "colere," which 29 means "to cultivate." In other words, it refers to anything that is 30 or learnt, rather than instinctive or natural. Among human populations, culture not only affects the way we live, but also writes itself into our genes, affecting who we are. For instance, having spent many generations hunting the fat marine mammals of the Arctic, the Eskimos of Greenland have developed certain genetic 31 that help them digest and utilize this fat-rich diet, thereby allowing them to 32 in their cold climate.

Like humans, killer whales have colonized a range of different 33 across the globe, occupying every ocean basin on the planet, with an empire that 34 from pole to pole. As such, different populations of killer whales have had to learn different hunting techniques in order to gain the upper hand over their local prey(猎物). This, in turn, has a major effect on their diet, leading scientists to 35 that the ability to learn population-specific hunting methods could be driving the animals' genetic development.

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------|
| A) acquired | I) image |
| B) adaptations | J) literally |
| C) brutal | K) refined |
| D) deliberately | L) revolves |
| E) expressed | M) speculate |
| F) extends | N) structure |
| G) habitats | O) thrive |
| H) humble | |

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**.

Living with parents edges out other living arrangements for 18- to 34-year-olds

- A) Broad demographic(人口) shifts in marital status, educational attainment and employment have transformed the way young adults in the U.S. are living, and a new Pew Research Center analysis highlights the implications of these changes for the most basic element of their lives—where they call home. In 2014, for the first time in more than 130 years, adults aged 18 to 34 were slightly more likely to be living in their parents' home than they were to be living with a spouse or partner in their own household.
- B) This turn of events is fueled primarily by the dramatic drop in the share of young Americans who are choosing to settle down romantically before age 35. Dating back to 1880, the most common living arrangement among young adults has been living with a romantic partner, whether a spouse or a significant other. This type of arrangement peaked around 1960, when 62% of the nation's 18- to 34-year-olds were living with a spouse or partner in their own household, and only one-in-five were living with their parents.
- C) By 2014, 31.6% of young adults were living with a spouse or partner in their own household, below the share living in the home of their parent(s) (32.1%). Some 14% of young adults lived alone, were a single parent or lived with one or more roommates. The remaining 22% lived in the home of another family member (such as a grandparent, in-law or sibling(兄弟姐妹)), a non-relative, or in group quarters like college dormitories.
- D) It's worth noting that the overall share of young adults living with their parents was not at a record high in 2014. This arrangement peaked around 1940, when about 35% of the nation's 18- to 34-year-olds lived with mom and/or dad (compared with 32% in 2014). What has changed, instead, is the relative share adopting different ways of living in early adulthood, with the decline of romantic coupling pushing living at home to the top of a much less uniform list of living arrangements.
- E) Among young adults, living arrangements differ significantly by gender. For men aged 18 to 34, living at home with mom and/or dad has been the dominant living arrangement since 2009. In 2014, 28% of young men were living with a spouse or partner in their own home, while 35% were living in the home of their parent(s). Young women, however, are still more likely to be living with a spouse or romantic partner (35%) than they are to be living with their parent(s) (29%).

- F) In 2014, more young women (16%) than young men (13%) were heading up a household without a spouse or partner. This is mainly because women are more likely than men to be single parents living with their children. For their part, young men (25%) are more likely than young women (19%) to be living in the home of another family member, a non-relative or in some type of group quarters.
- G) A variety of factors contribute to the long-run increase in the share of young adults living with their parents. The first is the postponement of, if not retreat from, marriage. The average age of first marriage has risen steadily for decades. In addition, a growing share of young adults may be avoiding marriage altogether. A previous Pew Research Center analysis projected that as many as one-in-four of today's young adults may never marry. While cohabitation(同居) has been on the rise, the overall share of young adults either married or living with an unmarried partner has substantially fallen since 1990.
- H) In addition, trends in both employment status and wages have likely contributed to the growing share of young adults who are living in the home of their parent(s), and this is especially true of young men. Employed young men are much less likely to live at home than young men without a job, and employment among young men has fallen significantly in recent decades. The share of young men with jobs peaked around 1960 at 84%. In 2014, only 71% of 18- to 34-year-old men were employed. Similarly with earnings, young men's wages (after adjusting for inflation) have been on a downward trajectory(轨迹) since 1970 and fell significantly from 2000 to 2010. As wages have fallen, the share of young men living in the home of their parent(s) has risen.
- I) Economic factors seem to explain less of why young adult women are increasingly likely to live at home. Generally, young women have had growing success in the paid labor market since 1960 and hence might increasingly be expected to be able to afford to live independently of their parents. For women, delayed marriage—which is related, in part, to labor market outcomes for men—may explain more of the increase in their living in the family home.
- J) The Great Recession (and modest recovery) has also been associated with an increase in young adults living at home. Initially in the wake of the recession, college enrollments expanded, boosting the ranks of young adults living at home. And given the weak job opportunities facing young adults, living at home was part of the private safety net helping young adults to weather the economic storm.
- K) Beyond gender, young adults living arrangements differ considerably by education—which is tied to financial means. For young adults without a bachelor's degree, as of 2008 living at home with their parents was more prevalent than living with a romantic partner. By 2014, 36% of 18- to 34-year-olds who had not completed a bachelor's degree were living with their parent(s) while 27% were living with a spouse or partner. Among college graduates, in 2014 46% were married or living with a partner, and only 19% were living with their parent(s). Young adults with a college degree have fared much better in the labor market than their less-educated counterparts, which has in turn made it easier to establish their own households.
36. Unemployed young men are more likely to live with their parents than the employed.
37. In 2014, the percentage of men aged 18 to 34 living with their parents was greater than that of their female counterparts.
38. The percentage of young people who are married or live with a partner has greatly decreased in the past three decades or so.
39. Around the mid-20th century, only 20 percent of 18- to 34-year-olds lived in their parents' home.

40. Young adults with a college degree found it easier to live independently of their parents.
41. Young men are less likely to end up as single parents than young women.
42. More young adult women live with their parents than before due to delayed marriage.
43. The percentage of young men who live with their parents has grown due to their decreased pay in recent decades.
44. The rise in the number of college students made more young adults live with their parents.
45. One reason for young adults to live with their parents is that they get married late or stay single all their lives.

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.

According to the majority of Americans, women are every bit as capable of being good political leaders as men. The same can be said of their ability to dominate the corporate boardroom. And according to a new Pew Research Center survey on women and leadership, most Americans find women indistinguishable from men on key leadership traits such as intelligence and capacity for innovation, with many saying they're stronger than men in terms of being passionate and organized leaders.

So why, then, are women in short supply at the top of government and business in the United States? According to the public, at least, it's not that they lack toughness, management talent or proper skill sets.

It's also not all about work-life balance. Although economic research and previous survey findings have shown that career interruptions related to motherhood may make it harder for women to advance in their careers and compete for top executive jobs, relatively few adults in the recent survey point to this as a key barrier for women seeking leadership roles. Only about one-in-five say women's family responsibilities are a major reason why there aren't more females in top leadership positions in business and politics.

Instead, topping the list of reasons, about four-in-ten Americans point to a double standard for women seeking to climb to the highest levels of either politics or business, where they have to do more than their male counterparts to prove themselves. Similar shares say the electorate(选民) and corporate America are just not ready to put more women in top leadership positions.

As a result, the public is divided about whether the imbalance in corporate America will change in the foreseeable future, even though women have made major advances in the workplace. While 53% believe men will continue to hold more top executive positions in business in the future, 44% say it's only a matter of time before as many women are in top executive positions as men. Americans are less doubtful when it comes to politics: 73% expect to see a female president in their lifetime.

46. What do most Americans think of women leaders according to a new Pew Research Center survey?
- A) They have to do more to distinguish themselves.
 - B) They have to strive harder to win their positions.
 - C) They are stronger than men in terms of willpower.
 - D) They are just as intelligent and innovative as men.
47. What do we learn from previous survey findings about women seeking leadership roles?
- A) They have unconquerable difficulties on their way to success.
 - B) They are lacking in confidence when competing with men.
 - C) Their failures may have something to do with family duties.
 - D) Relatively few are hindered in their career advancement.
48. What is the primary factor keeping women from taking top leadership positions according to the recent survey?
- A) Personality traits.
 - B) Family responsibilities.
 - C) Gender bias.
 - D) Lack of vacancies.
49. What does the passage say about corporate America in the near future?
- A) More and more women will sit in the boardroom.
 - B) Gender imbalance in leadership is likely to change.
 - C) The public is undecided about whether women will make good leaders.
 - D) People have opposing opinions as to whether it will have more women leaders.
50. What do most Americans expect to see soon on America's political stage?
- A) A woman in the highest position of government.
 - B) More and more women actively engaged in politics.
 - C) A majority of women voting for a female president.
 - D) As many women in top government positions as men.

Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

People have grown taller over the last century, with South Korean women shooting up by more than 20cm on average, and Iranian men gaining 16.5cm. A global study looked at the average height of 18-year-olds in 200 countries between 1914 and 2014.

The results reveal that while Swedes were the tallest people in the world in 1914, Dutch men have risen from 12th place to claim top spot with an average height of 182.5cm. Latvian women, meanwhile, rose from 28th place in 1914 to become the tallest in the world a century later, with an average height of 169.8cm.

James Bentham, a co-author of the research from Imperial College, London, says the global trend is likely to be due primarily to improvements in nutrition and healthcare. "An individual's genetics has a big influence on their height, but once you average over whole populations, genetics plays a less key role," he added.

A little extra height brings a number of advantages, says Elio Riboli of Imperial College. "Being taller is associated with longer life expectancy," he said. "This is largely due to a lower risk of dying of cardiovascular(心血管的) disease among taller people."

But while height has increased around the world, the trend in many countries of north and sub-Saharan Africa causes concern, says Riboli. While height increased in Uganda and Niger during the early 20th century, the trend has reversed in recent years, with height decreasing among 18-year-olds.

"One reason for these decreases in height is the economic situation in the 1980s," said Alexander Moradi of the University of Sussex. The nutritional and health crises that followed the policy of structural adjustment, he says, led to many children and teenagers failing to reach their full potential in terms of height.

Bentham believes the global trend of increasing height has important implications. "How tall we are now is strongly influenced by the environment we grew up in," he said. "If we give children the best possible start in life now, they will be healthier and more productive for decades to come."

51. What does the global study tell us about people's height in the last hundred years?

- A) There is a remarkable difference across continents.
- B) There has been a marked increase in most countries.
- C) The increase in people's height has been quickening.
- D) The increase in women's height is bigger than in men's.

52. What does James Bentham say about genetics in the increase of people's height?

- A) It counts less than generally thought.
- B) It outweighs nutrition and healthcare.
- C) It impacts more on an individual than on a population.
- D) It plays a more significant role in females than in males.

53. What does Elio Riboli say about taller people?

- A) They tend to live longer.
- B) They enjoy an easier life.
- C) They generally risk fewer fatal diseases.
- D) They have greater expectations in life.

54. What do we learn about 18-year-olds in Uganda and Niger?

- A) They grow up slower than their peers in other countries.
- B) They are actually shorter than their earlier generations.
- C) They find it hard to bring their potential into full play.
- D) They have experienced many changes of government.

55. What does James Bentham suggest we do?

- A) Watch closely the global trend in children's development.
- B) Make sure that our children grow up to their full height.
- C) Try every means possible to improve our environment.
- D) Ensure our children grow up in an ideal environment.

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**.*

舞狮作为中国传统民间表演已有2000多年历史。在狮子舞中，两位表演者同披一件狮子服，一个舞动头部，另一个舞动身体和尾巴。他们熟练配合，模仿狮子的各种动作。狮子是兽中之王，象征幸福和好运，所以人们通常在春节和其他节日期间表演狮子舞。狮子舞也可能出现在其他重要场合，如商店开业和结婚典礼，往往吸引许多人观赏。

2019年6月·第2套英语四级写作·题目、范文与解析

PROMPT & MODEL ESSAY • 写作题和范文

写作题和范文

本页写作题面、参考范文与逐段解析由懒笔记基于2019年6月·第2套 英语四级写作原卷整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：完整写作要求（Directions，含主题、文体、词数与署名约束）连续排印。写作是生产性任务、无 ABCD 标准答案——题面即整道题；卷面下方直接给出满足全部硬约束的参考范文、整篇中译与逐段拆解。

真题卷第2套(2019-06) • 四级

Part I

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a news report to *your campus newspaper* on a visit to a Hope elementary school organized by your Student Union. You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words.

【参考范文·130词】 写作无唯一标准答案，以下为达标示范

On March 15, over thirty student volunteers from our Student Union visited Sunshine Hope Elementary School to bring books and warmth to the children there.

The visit began at nine in the morning. Volunteers first donated more than five hundred storybooks and stationery, then helped teach an English class where the children eagerly recited new words. In the afternoon, they toured the campus, played games on the playground, and shared their own study stories. "The big brothers and sisters make learning fun," said one excited pupil.

The event was widely praised by both teachers and students. It not only offered the children books and companionship but also inspired our volunteers to value education and kindness. The Student Union plans to make such visits a regular tradition in the coming semesters.

【参考译文】

3月15日，我校学生会三十余名学生志愿者走进阳光希望小学，为那里的孩子们送去书籍与温暖。

参观于上午九点开始。志愿者们先捐赠了五百多册故事书和文具，随后协助上了一节英语课，孩子们踊跃地朗读新单词。下午，他们参观了校园，在操场上做游戏，并分享了自己的学习故事。一名兴奋的小学生说：“这些大哥哥大姐姐让学习变得有趣。”

此次活动受到师生的广泛好评。它不仅为孩子们带去了书籍和陪伴，也让志愿者们更加懂得教育与善意的可贵。学生会计划在今后的学期里把这类参观办成一项固定的传统。

【第1段】一句导语抓全貌。开篇 On March 15, over thirty student volunteers... visited... to bring books and warmth 一句压满何时/何人/何事/目的，落实了『导语一句压核心』，塔尖前置。

【第2段】时间线 + 引语铺细节。began at nine → first → then → In the afternoon 按时间串起捐赠、支教、参观、游戏；末尾 "...make learning fun," said one excited pupil 用引语增真实，兑现『细节按时间线串』。

【第3段】反响加双层意义收尾。was widely praised 定性反响，not only... but also... 铺出对孩子与对志愿者两层意义，plans to make such visits a regular tradition 展望后续，落实『结尾升到意义』。

ANALYSIS • 审题与立意

这道题到底要写什么、立意是什么

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

核心任务

写校报新闻报道

任务被 write a news report to your campus newspaper 一句钉死：写一篇『新闻报道』，不是记叙文、不是日记；报道的主题是 a visit to a Hope elementary school organized by your Student Union，即学生会组织的一次希望小学参观活动。抓住 news report 这个体裁词，后面所有决定都由它推出。

读者 • 语域

第三人称客观语体

读者是 your campus newspaper 的全校师生，身份是校报记者/供稿人。这决定语体：用第三人称客观陈述（the Student Union、volunteers、the children），不用『我』抒情；语气中性、报道事实，不写成个人感想。四级写作里文体判错是硬伤，务必让语气服从 news report。

中心立意

客观报道参观全过程

本篇交际目的：向校报读者客观报道 a visit to a Hope elementary school organized by your Student Union 的完整经过与影响，一句话概括就是『学生会某日组织志愿者到希望小学开展参观与帮扶活动，反响良好』。这不是论点，是报道要传达的核心事实。

要展开的要点

1. 导语交代核心事实

用一句话交代何时、何人、做了何事：某日学生会志愿者到希望小学参观，把最重要的信息前置（倒金字塔的塔尖）。

2. 主体铺开活动细节

补充时间地点、参与人数、具体环节——捐赠图书文具、支教互动、参观校园、做游戏，并穿插一句小学生的引语让报道真实可感。

3. 结尾点反响与意义

收在活动的反响与意义上：受到师生好评，既帮助孩子也触动了志愿者，并点出后续计划，给报道一个有余味的结尾。

STRUCTURE • 谋篇与逐段

怎么分段、每段写什么、能套哪些句架

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

第 1 段 导语段

一句话抛出核心事实：何时、何人、组织了何事，即学生会志愿者赴希望小学参观。

第 2 段 主体段

按时间顺序补齐细节：捐赠、支教互动、参观校园与做游戏，配一句现场引语。

第 3 段 结尾段

点出活动反响与意义，并交代学生会后续打算，收束全文。

第 1 段 某日志愿者赴希望小学

落点：写清 a visit to a Hope elementary school organized by your Student Union 的核心——具体日期、约三十名学生会志愿者、前往希望小学、带去图书与关爱。一句话把 who/when/what 交代完。

新闻导语句架 · On __ (日期), over __ (人数) __ (人物) from __ (组织) visited __ (地点) to __ (目的). —— 时间前置、主体在前的标准 lead 骨架。

点明主办方句架 · __ (活动), organized by __ (主办单位), __. —— 用 organized by 补出主办方，呼应报道要素。

第 2 段 捐赠支教参观互动

落点：具体环节——捐出五百余册图书与文具、支教一节英语课、参观校园、在操场做游戏，并引一句小学生的话增强现场感。让读者看见画面而非口号。

时间过渡句架 · The visit began at __. First, __; then, __; in the afternoon, __. —— 用 first/then/in the afternoon 把环节按时间串起来。

现场引语句架 · " __ (一句感受), " said __ (发言人). —— 插入直接引语，是新闻增真实感的通用手法。

第 3 段 获好评并将成常态

落点：活动受师生好评；既给孩子带去图书与陪伴，也让志愿者更懂教育与善意的可贵；学生会计划把这类参观办成常态。用具体的『意义』替代空洞的赞美。

评价收束句架 · The event was widely praised by __ (人群). —— 用一句外部评价把活动定性、收束主体。

双层意义 + 展望句架 · It not only __ but also __. The __ plans to __ in the future. —— not only...but also 铺两层意义，再用 plans to 展望后续。

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

要素齐 + 不跑题

达标要点：紧扣 a visit to a Hope elementary school organized by your Student Union，时间、人物、事件、意义齐全。最易失分：写成参观感想、丢掉新闻体。

结构连贯

导语与主体分层

达标要点：导语单独成段、主体按时间递进、结尾收意义。最易失分：导语与主体混在一起、通篇平铺无过渡。

语言准确

过去时 + 第三人称

达标要点：visited/donated/toured 等过去式贯穿，第三人称客观。最易失分：时态跳来跳去、逐字直译出中式表达。

字数格式

卡死词数区间

达标要点：满足 write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words，三段完整。最易失分：不足下限或超上限、报道没写完整。

典型低分写法 • 反面示例与改法

写成个人日记

反面："I was so excited to visit the school. I felt very happy and I will never forget this day." 满屏『我』和感受，成了日记。改为客观报道："The volunteers visited the school and organized a series of activities for the children."

空喊有意义

反面："The visit was very meaningful and everyone was very happy." 只有情绪没有事实。改为带细节："Volunteers donated more than five hundred books and taught an English class, which the children clearly enjoyed."

要素残缺

反面: "Some students went to a school and did some activities." 无时间、无人数、无具体事件, 像没写完。改为要素齐全: "On March 15, over thirty volunteers visited a Hope elementary school and donated books to the pupils."

英语四级 2019年6月·第2套 · 全卷构成

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

2019年6月·第2套 英语四级听力真题原文与答案解析

PAPER & KEY · 听力题和解析

听力题和解析

本卷全部 25 题的标准答案与完整录音文字稿由懒笔记基于2019年6月·第2套 英语四级听力原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面层级：Part/Section 标题与各节 Directions 照原卷排印——真实听力考卷只印选项，题干由录音念出。其下按录音篇目逐篇排印：每篇先给完整录音文字稿（逐段中译），再逐题给出卷面题目与该题解析（题目、翻译、答案、定位、信号、替换与排除）。

真题卷第2套(2019-06) · 四级

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

Part II

Listening Comprehension

(25 minutes)

Section A

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

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

¹ France is facing potentially more than \$1 billion in lost revenue this year due to huge declines in tourism. Safety concerns have been one of the biggest reasons why the country has lost over half a billion in revenue already in the first six months of 2016. The terror attacks in Paris last November were called Europe's worst in the past decade. Besides violence, workers' strikes and heavy floods are said to have also been why international tourists have stayed away. So far in the Paris region, there's been a 46% decline in Japanese visitors, 35% fewer Russians and 27% fewer Italians. American travelers seem the least affected. Their numbers have only dropped by roughly 5%. According to the French government, the country is the No. 1 tourist destination in the world, and tourism is extremely important to the French economy. The sector represents roughly 9% of its GDP. The head of Paris' tourism board said, "It's time to realize that the tourism sector is going through an industrial disaster."

法国今年可能面临超过10亿美元的旅游收入损失，原因是游客数量大幅下降。安全担忧是该国在2016年前六个月已损失超过5亿美元收入的最大原因之一。去年11月巴黎发生的恐怖袭击被称为欧洲过去十年来最严重的恐袭。除了暴力事件，工人罢工和严重洪灾也被认为是国际游客减少的原因。到目前为止，巴黎地区的日本游客减少了46%，俄罗斯游客减少了35%，意大利游客减少了27%。美国游客似乎受影响最

小，人数仅下降了约5%。根据法国政府的数据，法国是世界第一大旅游目的地，旅游业对法国经济极为重要。该行业约占其GDP的9%。巴黎旅游局负责人表示：'是时候认识到旅游业正在经历一场工业灾难。'

1. A) Heavy floods.
B) Safety concerns.
C) Bad economy.
D) Workers' strikes.

【题目】 What accounts most for the huge declines in tourism in France?

【翻译】 法国旅游业大幅下滑最主要的原因是什么？

A) 严重洪灾。 B) 安全担忧。 C) 经济不景气。 D) 工人罢工。

【答案】 B (细节题) Safety concerns.

【定位】 Safety concerns have been one of the biggest reasons why the country has lost over half a billion in revenue already in the first six months of 2016.

安全担忧一直是该国在 2016 年前六个月就已损失超过五亿（美元）收入的最大原因之一。

【信号】 最高级 **biggest** 锁定。这句靠最高级信号成为答案句：one of the biggest reasons 里的 biggest 把 safety concerns 抬成了头号原因。录音后面虽也提到 workers' strikes and heavy floods，但只是 also 补充，没有被抬到最高，所以最主要原因落在带 biggest 的这句上。

【替换】 Safety concerns have been one of the biggest reasons ↔ **Safety concerns.**

原词加最高级直对

【排除】 A) **原词陷阱**

Heavy floods. 盗用了录音原词 heavy floods，但原文是用 Besides violence, workers' strikes and heavy floods are said to have also been why 把它作为 also 补充的次要原因，而题干问的是 most 最主要原因。听到这个原词就选，正中陷阱。

借用原文：workers' strikes and heavy floods are said to have also been why international tourists have stayed away

C) **原词陷阱**

Bad economy. 借用了录音里反复出现的 economy 一词，但原文 tourism is extremely important to the French economy 说的是旅游业对经济很重要、是旅游下滑会伤经济，而不是经济差导致旅游下滑。它把因果方向反了，又靠 economy 这个原词制造熟悉感。

借用原文：tourism is extremely important to the French economy

D) **原词陷阱**

Workers' strikes. 同样照搬录音原词 workers' strikes，但和 A 一样出现在 are said to have also been why 这个 also 补充里，属次要原因，不是被 biggest 抬最高的那个，因而不是 most 所问。

借用原文：Besides violence, workers' strikes and heavy floods are said to have also been why international tourists have stayed away

2. A) It is competitive with its numerous tourist destinations.
B) It provides many job opportunities for French people.
C) It is the biggest concern of the French government.
D) It plays an important role in the nation's economy.

【题目】 What do we learn from the report about tourism in France?

【翻译】 从报告中我们对法国旅游业了解到什么？

- A) 凭借众多旅游目的地，它具有竞争力。 B) 它为法国人提供了许多就业机会。
C) 它是法国政府最关注的问题。 D) 它在国家经济中发挥着重要作用。

【答案】 D (细节题) It plays an important role in the nation's economy.

【定位】 According to the French government, the country is the No. 1 tourist destination in the world, and tourism is extremely important to the French economy.

据法国政府称，该国是世界第一旅游目的地，旅游业对法国经济极为重要。

【信号】 强调语气定调。这句靠强调语气的信号成为答案句：tourism is extremely important to the French economy 中的 extremely important 是录音对旅游业的正面定调；下一句 The sector represents roughly 9% of its GDP 又用占 GDP 约 9% 这个数据为这一定调补了硬证据，两句合起来明确给旅游业的经济地位定了性。

【替换】 tourism is extremely important to the French economy ↔

It plays an important role in the nation's economy.

极重要换成重要角色

【排除】 A) 未提及

It is competitive with its numerous tourist destinations. 借用了录音 the No. 1 tourist destination in the world 里的 tourist destination 一词，但原文说的是法国本身是世界第一旅游目的地，根本没说它要和众多旅游目的地竞争。competitive、与众多目的地竞争都是录音没提到的，属凭原词臆造。

借用原文：the country is the No. 1 tourist destination in the world

B) 未提及

It provides many job opportunities for French people. 听上去合理，但录音通篇只谈旅游业对经济、对 GDP 的重要，没有一句提到 job opportunities 或为法国人提供就业。它没有盗用原词，纯粹是符合常识的合理联想，原文并未涉及。

C) 原词陷阱

It is the biggest concern of the French government. 盗用了录音 one of the biggest reasons 里的 biggest，把它嫁接到旅游业头上，说旅游业是法国政府最大的担忧。但原文 biggest 修饰的是下滑原因，政府只是说旅游业 extremely important，从未说它是政府最大担忧，偷换了 biggest 所指的对象。

借用原文：Safety concerns have been one of the biggest reasons

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

1 A small plane with two sick US workers arrived safely in Chile late Wednesday after leaving Antarctica in a daring rescue mission from a remote South Pole research station. After making a stop for a few hours at a British station on the edge of Antarctica, the two workers were flown to the southernmost Chilean city of Punta Arenas. In a chaotic two days of flying, the rescue team flew 3,000 miles round-trip from the British station Rothera to pick up the workers at the US Amundsen-Scott station at the South Pole. "The two patients aboard will be transported to a medical facility that can provide a level of care that is not available at Amundsen-Scott," says a spokesperson. Normally planes don't go to the polar post from February to October because of the dangers of flying in the pitch-dark and cold. "Antarctica creates a hostile environment," says the operations director for the British Antarctic Survey. "If you're not careful, it'll come round and bite you."

周三晚间，一架载有两名生病的美国工作人员的小型飞机在离开南极洲的一次大胆救援任务后安全抵达智利，该救援任务从一个偏远的南极研究站出发。在南极洲边缘的一个英国站点停留数小时后，这两名工作人员被送往智利最南端城市蓬塔阿雷纳斯。在两天混乱的飞行中，救援队从英国Rothera站往返飞行3000英里，前往南极点的美国Amundsen-Scott站接回这两名工作人员。一位发言人表示："机上的两名患者将被送往能够提供Amundsen-Scott站无法提供的医疗护理水平的医疗机构。"通常情况下，由于在漆黑和寒冷环境中飞行的危险，飞机不会在2月至10月期间前往这个极地站点。英国南极调查局的运营主管表示："南极洲创造了一个充满敌意的环境。如果你不小心，它会反过来咬你一口。"

3. A) To carry out a scientific survey.
B) To establish a new research station.
C) To rescue two sick American workers.
D) To deliver urgent medical supplies.

【题目】 What was the small plane's mission to Antarctica?

【翻译】 小型飞机前往南极洲的任务是什么？

- A) 执行一项科学考察。 B) 建立一个新的研究站。 C) 营救两名生病的美国工作人员。
D) 运送紧急医疗物资。

【答案】 C (细节题) To rescue two sick American workers.

【定位】 A small plane with two sick US workers arrived safely in Chile late Wednesday after leaving Antarctica in a daring rescue mission from a remote South Pole research station.

一架载着两名生病的美国工作人员的小飞机，于周三深夜从南极一个偏远的南极点科考站执行一次大胆的救援任务后，安全抵达智利。

【信号】 mission 原词点名任务。这句里 a daring rescue mission (一次大胆的救援任务) 直接对应题干问的 mission，是答案信号——录音里出现和题干同根的关键词 mission，并把它和 rescue (救援)、two sick US workers (两名生病的美国工作人员) 绑在一起，这句就是承载答案的那一句。

【替换】rescue mission ↔ To rescue

名词任务转成不定式目的

two sick US workers ↔ two sick American workers

US 与 American 同义替换

【排除】A) 原词陷阱

选项 To carry out a scientific survey. 里的 survey 在录音结尾确实念到了——the British Antarctic Survey (英国南极调查局)，但那是机构名，不是这趟飞行的任务。听到 survey 就选 A，正是掉进原词陷阱。

借用原文：the British Antarctic Survey

B) 偷换概念

选项 To establish a new research station. 里的 research station 录音多次出现——a remote South Pole research station，但录音说的是飞机从'这个已有的站出发去救人，根本没有'建立新站'(establish) 的意思。选项盗用 research station 这个原词，把'从站出发'偷换成'建新站'。

借用原文：a remote South Pole research station

D) 原词陷阱

选项 To deliver urgent medical supplies. 里 medical 在录音里出现过——a medical facility (医疗机构)，但录音说的是把病人'送去'医疗机构，不是'运送医疗物资'(deliver medical supplies)。任务是救人、运的是人不是物资，这是盗用 medical 制造的原词陷阱。

借用原文：a medical facility

4. A) The darkness and cold.

B) The heavy snow and fog.

C) The biting winds.

D) The ice all around.

【题目】What makes flying to Antarctica dangerous from February to October?

【翻译】是什么使得二月到十月飞往南极洲变得危险？

A) 黑暗和寒冷。 B) 大雪和雾。 C) 刺骨的风。 D) 周围的冰。

【答案】A (细节题) The darkness and cold.

【定位】Normally planes don't go to the polar post from February to October because of the dangers of flying in the pitch-dark and cold.

通常情况下，二月到十月飞机不去极地站点，因为在漆黑和严寒中飞行很危险。

【信号】因果 because of 后接真原因。答案信号是因果连接词 because of——它后面才是'危险'的真正原因。录音先说 February to October 不飞，紧跟 because of the dangers of flying in the pitch-dark and cold，因果词后的 pitch-dark and cold (漆黑与严寒) 就是答案。听因果题，重点永远在 because/because of 之后。

【替换】 the pitch-dark and cold ↔ **The darkness and cold.**

pitch-dark 即 darkness 同义替换

【排除】 B) **未提及**

选项 The heavy snow and fog. (大雪和雾) 听起来很符合'南极很恶劣'的常识, 但录音讲致险原因时只说了 pitch-dark and cold (漆黑与严寒), 自始至终没提 snow (雪) 或 fog (雾)。这是靠常识脑补、原文未提及的典型陷阱。

C) **原词陷阱**

选项 The biting winds. (刺骨寒风) 里 biting 和录音结尾 bite you 是同一个词根 bite。录音那句 it'll come round and bite you 是比喻'南极环境会反咬你一口', 并不是说'有刺骨的风', 更不是 February to October 致险的原因。听到 bite 就联想到 biting winds 而选 C, 正中陷阱。

借用原文: it'll come round and bite you

D) **未提及**

选项 The ice all around. (四周都是冰) 同样是'南极=冰天雪地'的常识联想, 但录音讲致险原因只说漆黑与严寒, 全文没有 ice (冰) 这个词, 更没把冰和危险挂钩。这是常识脑补、原文未提及。

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

1 A pilot from Virginia removed his son's loose tooth using a helicopter. Rick Rahim, from Virginia, flies helicopters for a living, and when his seven-year-old son's tooth became loose, he did not waste time by tying it to a door handle. Instead, Mr. Rahim tied one end of a string around his son's tooth and the other end to his full-sized commercial helicopter. The father of four posted a video clip of his playful venture on Facebook, advising parents to do fun and creative stuff with their kids. The video shows him launching the helicopter into the air and flying just far enough to successfully remove the loose tooth. At the end of the video, Mr. Rahim assures watchers that the circumstances were safe, and that he has 13 years of helicopter flying experience behind him. "You've got to do everything safe in life, and that's what I did today," he said. Mr. Rahim later said that although some parents have used remote control helicopters to pull teeth before, he might be the first to use a full-sized aircraft, as he can't find evidence that it has been done before.

弗吉尼亚州的一名飞行员用直升机拔掉了儿子的松动牙齿。来自弗吉尼亚州的Rick Rahim以驾驶直升机为生, 当他七岁儿子的牙齿松动时, 他没有浪费时间把牙齿系在门把手上。相反, Rahim先生将一根绳子的一端系在儿子的牙齿上, 另一端系在他的全尺寸商用直升机上。这位四个孩子的父亲在Facebook上发布了一段他这次有趣尝试的视频片段, 建议家长们和孩子做一些有趣而有创意的东西。视频显示他启动直升机升空, 飞行的距离刚好足以成功拔掉松动的牙齿。在视频结尾, Rahim先生向观众保证当时的情况是安全的, 他拥有13年的直升机飞行经验。他说: "生活中做每件事都必须安全, 这就是我今天所做的。" Rahim先生后来表示, 尽管之前有些家长使用过遥控直升机拔牙, 但他可能是第一个使用全尺寸飞机的人, 因为他找不到之前有人这样做过的证据。

5. A) By tying it to a door handle.
B) By shaking it back and forth.
C) With a remote control craft.
D) With a full-sized helicopter.

【题目】 How did Rick Rahim remove his son's loose tooth?

【翻译】 Rick Rahim 是如何拔掉他儿子的松动牙齿的?

A) 把它系在门把手上。 B) 前后摇晃它。 C) 用遥控飞行器。 D) 用全尺寸直升机。

【答案】 D (细节题) With a full-sized helicopter.

【定位】 Instead, Mr. Rahim tied one end of a string around his son's tooth and the other end to his full-sized commercial helicopter.

相反, Rahim 先生把一根绳子的一端系在儿子的牙上, 另一端系在他那架全尺寸商用直升机上。

【信号】 转折 Instead 后是真做法。 答案句由 Instead 领起。前一句先说他"没有"用系门把手 he did not waste time by tying it to a door handle 的老办法, Instead 一转, 后面才是他真正的做法——把绳子另一端系到 full-sized commercial helicopter 上。听力里"否定 + Instead/But"之后的内容才是落点。

【替换】 full-sized commercial helicopter ↔ **a full-sized helicopter**

去掉 commercial 的同形保留

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

By tying it to a door handle. 直接盗用了录音里 tying it to a door handle 的原词, 但这句前面有 he did not waste time by tying it to a door handle——是他"没有"采用的老办法, 听到"门把手"就选正好中圈套。

借用原文: he did not waste time by tying it to a door handle

B) 未提及

By shaking it back and forth. (来回摇晃) 是生活里另一种拔牙土法, 听着合理, 但录音通篇没有任何"摇晃"的表述, 属于凭常识脑补的方法。

C) 张冠李戴

With a remote control craft. 与录音结尾 some parents have used remote control helicopters to pull teeth before 的"remote control"撞词, 但那是"别的父母"以前用遥控机干的事, 不是 Rahim 这次的做法, 混淆了"谁用、用的是真机还是遥控机"。

借用原文: some parents have used remote control helicopters to pull teeth before

-
6. A) He has lots of fans on Facebook.
B) He has rich experience in flying.
C) He often suffers from toothaches.
D) He has learned to pull teeth from a video.

【题目】 What does the news report say about Rick Rahim?

【翻译】新闻报道关于 Rick Rahim 说了什么？

- A) 他在 Facebook 上有很多粉丝。 B) 他有丰富的飞行经验。
C) 他经常遭受牙痛的困扰。 D) 他从视频中学会了拔牙。

【答案】 **B** (细节题) He has rich experience in flying.

【定位】 At the end of the video, Mr. Rahim assures watchers that the circumstances were safe, and that he has 13 years of helicopter flying experience behind him.

在视频结尾, Rahim 先生向观众保证当时情况是安全的, 而且他已有 13 年的直升机飞行经验。

【信号】 **具体年数佐证经验**。答案信号是一个被点明的具体数字 13 years of helicopter flying experience。新闻里凡给出确切年数/数据, 往往就是某道细节题的命中点; 这里"13 年飞行经验"正是对"飞行经验丰富"的实证。

【替换】 13 years of helicopter flying experience ↔ **rich experience in flying**

具体年数概括为丰富

【排除】 A) **原词陷阱**

He has lots of fans on Facebook. 借用了录音里 posted a video clip of his playful venture on Facebook 的"Facebook", 但原文只说他在 Facebook 上"发了视频", 从没说他"粉丝众多", 是拿真实平台名脑补出的结论。

借用原文: posted a video clip of his playful venture on Facebook

C) **张冠李戴**

He often suffers from toothaches. 蹭了全篇"tooth/牙"的话题词, 但录音里松动的是 his seven-year-old son's tooth——儿子的牙, 不是他常牙疼, 把对象从儿子张冠李戴到了他本人。

借用原文: his seven-year-old son's tooth

D) **与原文相反**

He has learned to pull teeth from a video. 把录音里的"video"原词拿来, 却倒置了关系: 原文是他自己 posted a video clip (发布视频), 并非"从视频里学拔牙", 方向正好反了。

借用原文: posted a video clip of his playful venture on Facebook

-
7. A) Spend more time together.
B) Tell them adventure stories.
C) Do something fun and creative.
D) Play with them in a safe place.

【题目】 **What did Rick Rahim advise parents to do with their kids?**

【翻译】 Rick Rahim 建议家长们和孩子做什么？

- A) 花更多时间在一起。 B) 给他们讲冒险故事。 C) 做一些有趣且有创意的事情。
D) 在安全的地方和他们玩耍。

【答案】 C (细节题) Do something fun and creative.

【定位】 The father of four posted a video clip of his playful venture on Facebook, advising parents to do fun and creative stuff with their kids.

这位四个孩子的父亲在 Facebook 上发布了这段顽皮冒险的视频，建议父母和孩子一起做有趣又有创意的事。

【信号】 建议词 **advising** 直引。答案信号就是建议动词 advising parents to do——题干问 advise，录音用 advising 直接呼应，紧跟其后的 fun and creative stuff with their kids 就是他建议的内容，几乎是题干与原文逐词对应。

【替换】 do fun and creative stuff with their kids ↔ **Do something fun and creative.**
stuff 换成 something

【排除】 A) **未提及**

Spend more time together. (多花时间相处) 听起来是很正常的育儿建议，但录音里他建议的是“做有趣有创意的事”，从没说“多陪伴/多花时间”，是凭常识替他补的话。

B) **偷换概念**

Tell them adventure stories. 蹭了录音里 playful venture (顽皮冒险) 的“冒险”色彩，但原文 venture 指他“拔牙这桩冒险行为”，不是让父母“给孩子讲冒险故事”，把“做冒险事”偷换成了“讲冒险故事”。

借用原文：posted a video clip of his playful venture on Facebook

D) **张冠李戴**

Play with them in a safe place. 借用了录音反复强调的“safe”——但 the circumstances were safe 是他在说“自己当时做得安全”，不是建议父母“在安全的地方陪孩子玩”，把“他自述安全”嫁接成了“对父母的建议”。

借用原文：Mr. Rahim assures watchers that the circumstances were safe

Section B

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

Questions 8 to 11 are based on the news report you have just heard.

1 W: Hi, Emma's speaking. Who's this?

W: 你好,我是Emma。请问你是哪位?

2 M: Hi, Emma. I'm Paul from Hennes Delivery Service. Here is a package for you. Are you at home to collect it?

M: 你好,Emma。我是Hennes快递服务的Paul。这里有你的一个包裹。你在家能收一下吗?

3 W: Oh, sorry, Paul. I'm out at the moment. Can you put it in my mailbox?

W: 哦,不好意思,Paul。我现在不在家。你能把它放在我的信箱里吗?

4 M: I'm afraid I can't do that. Sorry. The package is too big and it needs a signature to confirm you have received it, so I would need to deliver it at a time when you are in.

M: 恐怕不行。抱歉。包裹太大了,而且需要签名确认你收到了,所以我得在你在家的時候送过去。

5 W: Okay, well, I'm out all day today, but I should be in tomorrow morning before I go out for lunch. And then I'll be at home again later in the afternoon. Will either of those times be convenient for you?

W: 好的,嗯,我今天一整天都不在家,但明天上午我出去吃午饭之前应该在家。然后下午晚些时候我会再回家。这两个时间你方便吗?

6 M: They're not, unfortunately, I'm sorry. I won't be in the area tomorrow as I have some other deliveries to make on the other side of town. I could come the day after if that suits you.

M: 不巧,都不方便。抱歉。我明天不会去那个区域,因为我要在城市另一边送其他快递。如果你方便的话,我可以后天来。

7 W: Okay. Yes, that should be fine. I have a friend coming around in the afternoon, but I'll be at home. So the day after tomorrow will be great. Do I need to pay for the package?

W: 好的。行,那应该没问题。我有个朋友下午会过来,但我会在家。所以后天就很好。我需要付包裹的钱吗?

8 M: No, you don't. It says here that you paid for it when you ordered it online.

M: 不用,不需要。这里显示你在网上订购的时候已经付过了。

9 W: Oh, yes, I did. I got mixed up.

W: 哦,对,我付过了。我搞混了。

10 M: So you just need to sign the form to say you've received it.

M: 所以你只需要在表格上签个字,证明你收到了。

11 W: Okay, great. See you the day after tomorrow then.

W: 好的,太好了。那后天见。

12 M: Yes, see you then.

M: 好,到时候见。

8. A) To confirm an urgent appointment.

C) To ask the woman to sign a document.

B) To collect a package from the woman.

D) To arrange the delivery of a package.

【题目】 Why is the man making the phone call?

【翻译】 男士为什么打这个电话?

A) 确认一个紧急预约。 B) 从女士那里取一个包裹。 C) 请女士在一份文件上签字。

D) 安排一个包裹的投递。

【答案】 D (目的题) To arrange the delivery of a package.

【定位】 Hi, Emma. I'm Paul from Hennes Delivery Service. Here is a package for you. Are you at home to collect it?

你好, Emma。我是 Hennes 快递公司的 Paul。这里有一个你的包裹。你在家可以收件吗?

【信号】 开场自报来意。 男方一开口就 I'm Paul from Hennes Delivery Service. Here is a package for you., 先报公司身份、再说"有你一个包裹"——这种"自报家门 + 直陈事由"的开场白就是目的题的答案信号, 紧接着的 Are you at home to collect it? 更点明是来约送件的。

【替换】 Here is a package for you. Are you at home to collect it? ↔ **To arrange the delivery of a package**
送件具体化为安排配送

【排除】 B) 与原文相反

To collect a package from the woman. 把方向搞反了: 录音里 collect 的是女方收件 (Are you at home to collect it? 指她来收), 不是男方从女方处取件。盗用了原文的 collect 和 package, 却把"谁收谁的件"颠倒了。

借用原文: Are you at home to collect it?

C) 原词陷阱

To ask the woman to sign a document. 盗用了后文 it needs a signature 和 sign the form 里的"签字", 但签字只是收件时的一个环节, 不是"打这通电话"的目的。听到 sign 就选, 正中原词陷阱。

借用原文: it needs a signature to confirm you have received it

A) 未提及

To confirm an urgent appointment. 里的"紧急约会"录音通篇没提, 全程只在谈送货时间, 没有任何"urgent/appointment"。属于凭空编造的干扰。

9. A) She is doing shopping.

C) She is not at home.

B) She is visiting a friend.

D) She is not feeling well.

【题目】 Why can't the woman meet the man today?

【翻译】 女士今天为什么不能见男士?

A) 她在购物。 B) 她在看望朋友。 C) 她不在家。 D) 她身体不舒服。

【答案】 C (细节题) She is not at home.

【定位】 Oh, sorry, Paul. I'm out at the moment.

哦, 抱歉, Paul, 我现在不在家 (出门在外)。

【信号】 被问者直接应答。 男方问 Are you at home to collect it?, 女方紧接着 I'm out at the moment 作答——这句"被问者对问题的直接回应"就是答案信号, 她为何今天见不了, 全在这句。

【替换】 I'm out at the moment ↔ She is not at home

出门在外 = 不在家

【排除】 A) 过度推断

She is doing shopping. 听着能解释"出门", 但录音只说 I'm out at the moment, 从没说她在购物。是给"出门"硬安一个具体去向的编造项。

B) 张冠李戴

She is visiting a friend. 盗用了后文 I have a friend coming around in the afternoon, 但那是"后天下午有朋友来她家", 既不是今天、也不是她去访友。把后天的朋友安到"今天为什么不行"上, 是张冠李戴。

借用原文: I have a friend coming around in the afternoon

D) 未提及

She is not feeling well. 录音通篇没提她生病或不舒服, 她说的只是"出门在外"。属凭空添加的状态。

10. A) He will be off duty the whole day.

C) He will have to have his car repaired.

B) He will be working somewhere else.

D) He will be too busy to spare any time.

【题目】 Why is the man unable to see the woman tomorrow?

【翻译】 男士明天为什么不能见女士?

A) 他全天休息。 B) 他将在别处工作。 C) 他必须去修车。 D) 他太忙了抽不出时间。

【答案】 B (细节题) He will be working somewhere else.

【定位】 I won't be in the area tomorrow as I have some other deliveries to make on the other side of town.

我明天不在这片区域, 因为我要去城另一头送别的件。

【信号】 因果 as 引出原因。女方提了明天上午的时间后, 男方答 I won't be in the area tomorrow as I have some other deliveries to make——这里的 as 是因果信号词, as 后面那句"去城另一头送别的件"才是他明天来不了的真正原因, 正是答案落点。

【替换】 I have some other deliveries to make on the other side of town ↔

He will be working somewhere else

去别处送件 = 在别处工作

【排除】 A) 与原文相反

He will be off duty the whole day. 说他"整天休息", 恰恰反了——录音里他明天满是有其他要送的包裹, 是忙着干活、不是休假。极性正好相反。

借用原文: I have some other deliveries to make

C) 未提及

He will have to have his car repaired. 录音从没提修车, 他不来的原因是"去别处送件"。属无中生有。

D) 偷换概念

He will be too busy to spare any time. 和正确项意思贴得近, 但他给的理由是"人在城另一头" (地点不在), 不是"忙到抽不出空"。录音强调的是 I won't be in the area (不在本区), 重点在"地点"而非"太忙", 选它就把具体原因换成了笼统的"忙"。

借用原文: I won't be in the area tomorrow

11. A) Sign her name.

C) Pay a small fee.

B) Confirm online.

D) Show up in person.

【题目】 What should the woman do to receive her purchase?

【翻译】 女士应该做什么才能收到她购买的东西?

A) 签她的名字。 B) 在线确认。 C) 支付一小笔费用。 D) 亲自到场。

【答案】 A (细节题) Sign her name.

【定位】 So you just need to sign the form to say you've received it.

所以你只需要在表格上签个字, 确认你已经收到了。

【信号】 结尾 you just need to 给要求。 对话临收尾时男方说 you just need to sign the form —— "you just need to" (你只需要) 是典型的"交代要求"信号, 正面回答了"领件该做什么", 是本题答案句。

【替换】 sign the form to say you've received it ↔ Sign her name

签表格 = 签名

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

Confirm online. 蹭了录音里 you paid for it when you ordered it online 的 online, 但那是说她"网上下单付过钱", 不是领件要"线上确认"。盗用 online 一词答非所问。

借用原文: you paid for it when you ordered it online

C) 原词陷阱

Pay a small fee. 盗用了 Do I need to pay for the package? 的 pay, 但男方明确回 No, you don't.——不用付了。听到 pay 就选, 正中原词陷阱。

借用原文: Do I need to pay for the package?

D) 过度推断

Show up in person. 看似合理(她确实要在家收件), 但原文强调的要求是 sign the form"签字", 男方从没说"必须本人到场"这一动作。属把"在家收件"过度引申成"本人到场"的推断。

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

1 M: Hi, Emily, I hear you are leaving for Italy soon. Do you plan to have a going-away party before you disappear? It'd be really nice for us to hang out together before you go.

M: 嗨,Emily,我听说你很快要去意大利了。你打算在走之前办个告别派对吗?在你离开之前我们一起聚聚真的会很不错。

2 W: I'm not sure. I'm leaving in just two more days, and I'm going to miss all my friends here and especially this place. Why don't you come over? I'm feeling rather sad, actually. I'm currently sitting alone at a table outside the Black Cat Cafe, listening to the rain and watching people passing by.

W: 我不太确定。我还有两天就要走了,我会想念这里所有的朋友,尤其是这个地方。你要不要过来?其实我现在感觉挺难过的。我现在正一个人坐在Black Cat Cafe外面的桌子旁,听着雨声,看着路过的行人。

3 M: I'm sorry. I can't just now. I need to get this assignment finished by Monday, and I'm way behind. Anyhow, cheer up. You're not leaving for good, and you'll absolutely love Italy.

M: 不好意思,我现在去不了。我得在周一之前完成这个作业,而且我进度落后很多了。不管怎样,振作起来。你又不是一去不回了,而且你一定会爱上意大利的。

4 W: Yeah, you're right. But I just feel like I'm not quite ready to go. And studying in a foreign country seems a bit overwhelming.

W: 是啊,你说得对。但我就是觉得自己还没完全准备好要走。而且在国外学习感觉有点让人不知所措。

5 M: Just think of your life in Milan. In the mornings, you can go down to a small local cafe, soaking up the sun's rays and drinking coffee. I envy you. You can buy lots of gorgeous Italian clothes.

M: 想想你在米兰的生活吧。早上你可以去当地的小咖啡馆,沐浴着阳光喝咖啡。我真羡慕你。你可以买很多漂亮的意大利衣服。

6 W: That does sound nice. And of course I can keep in touch with everyone through Facebook. Maybe you can all come visit me.

W: 听起来确实不错。当然我可以通过Facebook和大家保持联系。也许你们都可以来看我。

7 M: Of course we will. When is your flight?

M: 我们当然会去的。你的航班是什么时候?

8 W: On Saturday, after lunch, at 1:45.

W: 星期六,午饭后,1点45分。

9 M: Okay, I'll try and come to the airport on Saturday to see you off, I'll give you a call that morning no matter what.

M: 好的,我会尽量星期六去机场给你送行,不管怎样那天早上我都会给你打电话的。

12. A) Vacation in Italy.

C) Throw a farewell party.

B) Study abroad.

D) Go to a fashion show in Milan.

【题目】 What is the woman going to do?

【翻译】 这位女士打算做什么?

A) 在意大利度假。 B) 出国留学。 C) 举办欢送会。 D) 去米兰参加时装秀。

【答案】 B (细节题) Study abroad.

【定位】 And studying in a foreign country seems a bit overwhelming.

而且在国外学习这件事,感觉有点让人吃不消。

【信号】 她自述「在国外学习」点出正事。答案落点是女生自己说出去做的正事: studying in a foreign country (在国外学习)。再结合开头男生说的 you are leaving for Italy soon, 可确认她去意大利是为「出国留学」。听这种题的信号,就是当事人亲口讲自己要去做的主线行为。

【替换】 studying in a foreign country ↔ **Study abroad.**

in a foreign country = abroad

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

录音确实多次出现 Italy (如 leaving for Italy soon), Vacation in Italy. 就用这个真听到的地名来骗你,但她去意大利是 study, 不是 vacation (度假)。听到 Italy 就选 A, 正中「听到原词就选」的圈套。

借用原文: you are leaving for Italy soon

C) 张冠李戴

Throw a farewell party. 来自男生开头的提问 Do you plan to have a going-away party, 但女生回答 I'm not sure., 并没有定下要办。把男生提议的事当成女生的打算, 是张冠李戴。

借用原文: Do you plan to have a going-away party before you disappear?

D) 原词陷阱

Go to a fashion show in Milan. 借用了录音里的 Milan 和买衣服话题来唬人——原文只提到 Just think of your life in Milan 和 You can buy lots of gorgeous Italian clothes, 但从没说她要去看 fashion show。用真地名拼一个没发生的活动, 是典型诱饵。

借用原文: You can buy lots of gorgeous Italian clothes.

13. A) Quite sleepy. C) Rather depressed.
B) Very excited. D) Nearly exhausted.

【题目】 How does the woman feel at the moment?

【翻译】 这位女士此刻感觉如何?

A) 相当困倦。 B) 非常兴奋。 C) 相当沮丧。 D) 几乎筋疲力尽。

【答案】 C (态度观点题) Rather depressed.

【定位】 I'm feeling rather sad, actually.

其实, 我现在感觉挺难过的。

【信号】 I'm feeling... 直陈情绪。答案信号是女生用 I'm feeling rather sad 直接说出自己的心情——I'm feeling 是当事人主动报告情绪的标志句, sad 就是答案落点。这类题就盯这种「我感觉.....」的自述句。

【替换】 I'm feeling rather sad ↔ Rather depressed.

sad 约等于 depressed, rather 同保留

【排除】 A) 未提及

Quite sleepy. (很困) 原文从未提及, 女生说的是心情 sad 而非身体犯困。它属于情绪题里塞进来的身体状态干扰, 听清「难过」就不会误选。

B) 与原文相反

Very excited. (很兴奋) 与女生 I'm feeling rather sad 的情绪正好相反。男生后面虽鼓励她 you'll absolutely love Italy, 但那是男生的话、且说的是将来, 不是她此刻 at the moment 的感受。把正负情绪听反就会落入此项。

借用原文: you'll absolutely love Italy

D) 未提及

Nearly exhausted. (快累垮了) 原文没有依据, 女生表达的是情绪低落而非体力耗尽。它和 A 一样用身体状态混淆情绪, 听准 sad 即可排除。

14. A) He has to attend a party. C) He has to make a presentation.
B) He has to meet a friend. D) He has to finish an assignment.

【题目】 Why can't the man meet the woman now?

【翻译】 为什么这位男士现在不能见这位女士?

A) 他必须参加一个聚会。 B) 他必须见一位朋友。 C) 他必须做一个报告。
D) 他必须完成一项作业。

【答案】 D (细节题) He has to finish an assignment.

【定位】 I'm sorry. I can't just now. I need to get this assignment finished by Monday, and I'm way behind.

抱歉, 我现在没法过去。我得在周一前把这份作业做完, 而且我已经严重落后了。

【信号】 I can't... 加 I need to... 给出理由。答案信号是男生先说 I can't just now (现在去不了)，紧接着用 I need to get this assignment finished 给出原因。「我去不了 + 因为我得.....」这个结构里，need to 后面那件事就是真正理由。

【替换】 I need to get this assignment finished ↔ He has to finish an assignment.
need to = has to, get...finished = finish

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

He has to attend a party. 盗用了开头出现的 going-away party (Do you plan to have a going-away party)，但那是男生提议给女生办的，不是他自己要去参加的、更不是他不能赴约的原因。听到 party 就选，正中原词陷阱。

借用原文：Do you plan to have a going-away party

B) 原词陷阱

He has to meet a friend. 原文没有男生「要去见朋友」的内容；女生倒是说 I'm going to miss all my friends here, friend 一词被借来诱选，但和男生不能赴约的原因无关。

借用原文：I'm going to miss all my friends here

C) 偷换概念

He has to make a presentation. 是和 He has to finish an assignment. 高度相似的学业任务诱饵，但男生明说的是 assignment (作业)，从没提 presentation (做展示)。两个学业选项里只有作业有原文支撑。

借用原文：I need to get this assignment finished

-
15. A) Say goodbye to the woman at the airport. C) Drive the woman to the airport.
B) Meet the woman at the Black Cat Cafe. D) Have lunch with the woman.

【题目】 What will the man possibly do on Saturday?

【翻译】 这位男士星期六可能会做什么？

- A) 在机场向这位女士道别。 B) 在Black Cat Cafe与这位女士见面。
C) 开车送这位女士去机场。 D) 与这位女士共进午餐。

【答案】 A (细节题) Say goodbye to the woman at the airport.

【定位】 Okay, I'll try and come to the airport on Saturday to see you off, I'll give you a call that morning no matter what.

好的，我周六会尽量去机场给你送行，不管怎样那天早上我都会给你打个电话。

【信号】 他承诺「周六去机场送行」。答案信号是男生针对 When is your flight? 后女生给出的周六航班，回应 I'll try and come to the airport on Saturday to see you off—I'll + on Saturday 是他对周六的明确承诺，see you off (送行) 就是落点。

【替换】 come to the airport on Saturday to see you off ↔ Say goodbye to the woman at the airport.
see sb off = say goodbye at the airport

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

Meet the woman at the Black Cat Cafe. 盗用了女生此刻所在的 Black Cat Cafe (sitting alone at a table outside the Black Cat Cafe) , 但那是她现在独自坐着的地方, 男生还回了 I can't just now 去不了, 更没说周六去那里碰面。听到这个具体店名就选, 正中原词陷阱。

借用原文: sitting alone at a table outside the Black Cat Cafe

C) 过度推断

Drive the woman to the airport. 借用了 come to the airport 的 airport, 但男生只说 come to the airport to see her off (去机场送行) , 并没有说 drive (开车送她去) 。把「去机场送行」擅自升级成「开车送她到机场」, 多出了原文没有的动作。

借用原文: come to the airport on Saturday to see you off

D) 原词陷阱

Have lunch with the woman. 盗用了女生说航班时间时提到的 after lunch (On Saturday, after lunch, at 1:45.) , 但 after lunch 只是说飞机在午饭后 1:45 起飞, 男生从没说要和她共进午餐。听到 lunch 就选, 正中原词陷阱。

借用原文: On Saturday, after lunch, at 1:45.

Section C

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

Questions 16 to 18 are based on the passage you have just heard.

¹ Mount Etna is one of the most active volcanoes on Earth. The mountain has been in a state of near continuous eruption for half a million years. Exploring the Etna geographical area reveals a history written in fire. Before the eruptions, it was covered by forests of pine trees. Located in southern Italy, Etna is the highest active volcano in Europe. However, its height often changes when volcanic material accumulates during eruptions and subsequently collapses. Few volcanoes in the world have an eruption history so thoroughly documented by historical records — Etna's eruption history dates back as far as 1500 BC. Some 200 eruptions have been recorded down through the centuries, but compared with other volcanoes, most of its eruptions have so far been fairly light in terms of death and destruction. Only about 100 deaths have been attributed to the volcano. The mountain hasn't been entirely harmless, however; in 1928 it destroyed the town of Mascali. Over the centuries, Etna's lower slopes have been shaped by human hands to take advantage of rich soils for growing grapes, apples and nuts. Local people have also carved out over 200 caves in the soft rock and used them for everything from sacred burial places to food storage. Large mammals once wandered the volcano's slopes, but today foxes, wild

cats, rabbits and mice are more common. Some of those small mammals help to sustain such big birds as golden eagles.

Etna火山是地球上最活跃的火山之一。这座山在近五十万年的时间里几乎处于持续喷发状态。探索Etna地理区域揭示了一段用火书写的历史。在火山喷发之前,这里被松树林覆盖。Etna位于意大利南部,是欧洲最高的活火山。然而,当火山物质在喷发期间堆积并随后坍塌时,它的高度经常发生变化。世界上很少有火山的喷发历史像Etna这样被历史记录如此详尽地记载——Etna的喷发历史可以追溯到公元前1500年。几个世纪以来已经记录了大约200次喷发,但与其他火山相比,就死亡和破坏而言,它的大多数喷发迄今为止都相当轻微。只有大约100人死亡归因于这座火山。然而,这座山并非完全无害;1928年它摧毁了Mascali镇。几个世纪以来,Etna的低坡已被人类之手塑造,以利用肥沃的土壤种植葡萄、苹果和坚果。当地人还在松软的岩石中开凿了200多个洞穴,并将它们用于从神圣的墓地到食物储存等各种用途。大型哺乳动物曾经在火山的山坡上游荡,但今天狐狸、野猫、兔子和老鼠更为常见。其中一些小型哺乳动物有助于维持金雕等大型鸟类的生存。

16. A) It has kept growing over the centuries.
B) Its top is hidden in clouds of volcanic smoke.
C) Its height changes with each volcanic eruption.
D) It has a recorded history of 1500 years.

【题目】 What does the speaker say about Mount Etna?

【翻译】 说话者关于埃特纳火山说了什么?

- A) 它在几个世纪以来一直在增长。 B) 它的顶部隐藏在火山烟雾云中。
C) 它的高度随每次火山喷发而变化。 D) 它有1500年的有记录历史。

【答案】 C (细节题) Its height changes with each volcanic eruption.

【定位】 However, its height often changes when volcanic material accumulates during eruptions and subsequently collapses.

然而,当火山物质在喷发期间堆积、随后又坍塌时,它的高度常常发生变化。

【信号】 转折 **However** 后才是真意。这句以 However 起头,前一句刚说它是欧洲最高的活火山,听感上像要夸它高、易诱向 A 长高;但 However, its height often changes 一转,真正的考点信息在转折之后——高度是随喷发而变化,不是一路长高。听到 however 要立刻把答案押到它后面那句。

【替换】 its height often changes when volcanic material accumulates during eruptions ↔

Its height changes with each volcanic eruption

同义改写: 喷发时堆积坍塌 = 随喷发而变

【排除】 A) 与原文相反

原文确有 Some 200 eruptions have been recorded down through the centuries, A 借走 over the centuries 凑成一直长高；但原文讲的是几百年里记录了约 200 次喷发，从没说山在长高，相反明说高度会变化，A 与原文方向相反。

借用原文：Some 200 eruptions have been recorded down through the centuries

B) 原词陷阱

原文反复出现 volcanic / volcano, B 顺手拿 volcanic smoke 编出山顶藏在火山烟中；可原文通篇没说山顶被烟雾遮住，这是借原词无中生有。

借用原文：Mount Etna is one of the most active volcanoes on Earth

D) 原词陷阱

原文确实念到 1500: Etna's eruption history dates back as far as 1500 BC, 意为喷发史可追溯到公元前 1500 年；D 把它偷换成 a recorded history of 1500 years, 即有 1500 年的记录史。1500 BC (公元前 1500 年这个时间点) 与 1500 years (长达 1500 年的时段) 完全不是一回事。

借用原文：Etna's eruption history dates back as far as 1500 BC

-
17. A) They are now a tourist destination.
B) They attract a lot of migrating birds.
C) They provide shelter for the farmers.
D) They make good fields for farming.

【题目】 What do we learn about the lower slopes of Mount Etna?

【翻译】 关于埃特纳火山的低坡我们了解到什么？

- A) 它们现在是一个旅游目的地。 B) 它们吸引了很多迁徙的鸟类。
C) 它们为农民提供庇护所。 D) 它们有良好的耕作田地。

【答案】 D (细节题) They make good fields for farming.

【定位】 Over the centuries, Etna's lower slopes have been shaped by human hands to take advantage of rich soils for growing grapes, apples and nuts.

几百年来，埃特纳火山较低的山坡被人力改造，以利用肥沃的土壤种植葡萄、苹果和坚果。

【信号】 题干锚词 lower slopes 原样出现处。 原文出现题干同款锚词 Etna's lower slopes, 紧跟着说它被人力改造来 take advantage of rich soils for growing grapes, apples and nuts (利用肥土种葡萄、苹果、坚果)。锚词原样出现的这一句就是答案句，种各种作物即耕作。

【替换】 rich soils for growing grapes, apples and nuts ↔ **They make good fields for farming**
种作物 = 适合耕作的农田

【排除】 A) 未提及

听众容易凭着名火山的常识想当然认为它是旅游地 a tourist destination, 但原文讲较低山坡时只字未提旅游, 说的是种作物。这是用常识代替原文的典型走偏。

B) 张冠李戴

原文后面确实讲到鸟(金雕等大鸟), B 借这个 birds 编出山坡招来候鸟 attract a lot of migrating birds; 但讲鸟是另一处内容, 且原文从未说鸟是迁徙的、也没说山坡招鸟, B 把别处的鸟话题硬安到山坡用途上。

借用原文: Some of those small mammals help to sustain such big birds as golden eagles

C) 偷换概念

原文出现 shaped by human hands 与肥土, C 顺势编出山坡给农民提供遮蔽 provide shelter for the farmers, 还跟 D 共用 farm 词根; 但原文说的是人改造山坡来种地, 不是山坡给农民挡风遮雨, shelter 一义原文从无。

借用原文: Over the centuries, Etna's lower slopes have been shaped by human hands

-
18. A) They nest on the volcano's slopes.
B) They feed on certain small mammals.
C) They compete with each other for food.
D) They match large mammals in strength.

【题目】 What does the speaker say about big birds like golden eagles at Mount Etna?

【翻译】 说话者关于埃特纳火山的大型鸟类如金雕说了什么?

- A) 它们在火山的山坡上筑巢。 B) 它们以某些小型哺乳动物为食。
C) 它们相互竞争食物。 D) 它们在力量上与大型哺乳动物相当。

【答案】 B (细节题) They feed on certain small mammals.

【定位】 Large mammals once wandered the volcano's slopes, but today foxes, wild cats, rabbits and mice are more common. Some of those small mammals help to sustain such big birds as golden eagles.

大型哺乳动物曾在火山坡上游荡, 但如今狐狸、野猫、兔子和老鼠更为常见。正是这些小型哺乳动物帮助养活了金雕这样的大鸟。

【信号】 题干锚词 golden eagles 收尾句。 原文末句出现题干同款 big birds as golden eagles, 且前半先用转折 but today foxes, wild cats, rabbits and mice are more common 把大动物撤下、换上小动物, 再说 Some of those small mammals help to sustain 这些大鸟。锚词加转折双信号, 落点就是小哺乳动物养活大鸟。

【替换】 Some of those small mammals help to sustain such big birds as golden eagles ↔

They feed on certain small mammals

小动物养活大鸟 = 大鸟以小动物为食

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

原文多次出现 slopes (如 Large mammals once wandered the volcano's slopes) , A 借它编出大鸟在山坡筑巢 nest on the volcano's slopes; 但原文讲山坡时说的是哺乳动物出没, 从没说大鸟在那筑巢, nest 一事属无中生有。

借用原文: Large mammals once wandered the volcano's slopes

C) 未提及

原文谈到小动物 help to sustain 大鸟, 隐含食物关系, C 顺势编出大鸟彼此争食 compete with each other for food; 但原文只字未提鸟之间竞争, 这是借食物话题脑补出来的情节。

借用原文: Some of those small mammals help to sustain such big birds as golden eagles

D) 原词陷阱

原文确有 Large mammals once wandered the volcano's slopes, D 照搬 large mammals 编出大鸟与大动物比力气 match large mammals in strength; 可原文讲大鸟时配的是 small mammals (小哺乳动物, 被它们吃) , 而非 large mammals, 更没说比力气。把 small 换成 large, 正中预读警惕的大小对立陷阱。

借用原文: Large mammals once wandered the volcano's slopes

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

1 My name is Brendan Leonard and I'm an author, magazine writer, filmmaker and public speaker. I'm self-employed, which means I work for myself and I do what I love. We have a popular saying in America which goes, "Do what you love and you'll never work a day in your life." But I'm here to tell you that instead of focusing on doing what we love, I think we should focus on loving what we do. In my line of work, you hear a lot about talent, which is an idea we've mostly invented to give ourselves an excuse to be lazy. Here's why: If you see someone doing something really well, you would say it's because they're talented. You think they're somehow special. You discount the tremendous amount of work they've done to get to where they are. Research has shown that talent is nothing without hard work. I choose to believe in hard work, but not so much in talent. There are no special people, just people who put in enough hard work until something special happens. I can promise you one thing: whatever you choose to do for a career, if you work hard at it, eventually, special things will happen. They may not happen as quickly as you'd like them to, and they may turn out to be completely different from the special things you imagined at the beginning, but they will happen.

我叫Brendan Leonard, 是一名作家、杂志撰稿人、电影制作人和公众演讲者。我自主创业, 这意味着我为自己工作, 做我热爱的事情。在美国我们有句流行的谚语: "做你热爱的事, 你这辈子一天都不会觉得是在工作。"但我在这里要告诉你们的是, 与其专注于做我们热爱的事, 我认为我们应该专注于热爱我们所做的事。在我这个行业, 你会听到很多关于天赋的说法, 而天赋这个概念大多是我们发明出来给自己找偷懒借口的。原因如下: 如果你看到某人把某件事做得非常好, 你会说那是因为他们有天赋。你认为他们在某种程度上很特别。你忽视了他们为达到现在的位置所付出的巨大努力。研究表明, 没有努力工作, 天赋什么都不是。我选择相信努力工作, 而不太相信天赋。世上没有特别的人, 只有付出足够努力工作直到特别的事情发生的人。我可以向你保证一件事: 无论你选择做什么职业, 如果你努力工作, 最终特别的事

情会发生。它们可能不会像你希望的那样快发生，它们可能会变成与你最初想象的完全不同的特别事情，但它们会发生。

19. A) He is self-employed.
B) He is a career advisor.
C) He studies talent.
D) He owns a magazine.

【题目】 What do we learn about the speaker?

【翻译】 关于说话者我们了解到什么？

A) 他是自雇人士。 B) 他是职业顾问。 C) 他研究天赋。 D) 他拥有一本杂志。

【答案】 A (细节题) He is self-employed.

【定位】 My name is Brendan Leonard and I'm an author, magazine writer, filmmaker and public speaker. I'm self-employed, which means I work for myself and I do what I love.

我叫布兰登·伦纳德，是一名作家、杂志撰稿人、电影制作人和公共演讲者。我是自由职业者，也就是说我为自己工作，做我热爱的事。

【信号】 开头自报家门 I'm...。说话人一开声就用 My name is Brendan Leonard and I'm an author 自报家门，紧接着 I'm self-employed 直接亮明身份——篇章独白里"I'm..."的自我介绍句就是身份题的答案信号。

【替换】 I'm self-employed ↔ He is self-employed.

几乎原话，仅人称由 I 换成 He

【排除】 B) 未提及

录音列了 author、magazine writer、filmmaker、public speaker 一串身份，但全程没有 career advisor (职业顾问) 这个职业，B 是凭空安上去的。

C) 原词陷阱

录音后半确实大谈 you hear a lot about talent，但说话人是"谈论/评价才能"，并非"研究才能 (studies talent)"，C 借 talent 这个反复出现的原词把"谈到"偷换成"以研究才能为业"，答非所问。

借用原文：you hear a lot about talent

D) 原词陷阱

录音说他是 magazine writer (给杂志写稿的人)，D 用 magazine 这个原词把身份偷换成 owns a magazine (拥有一本杂志/当老板)——写稿和拥有完全两码事，是典型听到原词就中招。

借用原文：magazine writer

20. A) Doing what they like best.
B) Loving the work they do.
C) Making no excuses for failures.
D) Following their natural instinct.

【题目】 What is the speaker's advice to his audience?

【翻译】 说话者给听众的建议是什么？

- A) 做他们最喜欢的事。 B) 热爱他们所做的工作。 C) 不为失败找借口。
D) 遵循他们的天性本能。

【答案】 B (细节题) Loving the work they do.

【定位】 But I'm here to tell you that instead of focusing on doing what we love, I think we should focus on loving what we do.

但我要告诉你们的是：与其专注于“做我们热爱的事”，我认为我们更应该专注于“热爱我们正在做的事”。

【信号】 转折 But + 主张 I think we should。答案信号有两层：先是转折 But I'm here to tell you——转折后才是说话人真正要立的观点；再是主张句 I think we should focus on loving what we do, I think we should 直接给出建议。转折后的主张句正是建议题的落点。

【替换】 loving what we do ↔ Loving the work they do.

同义改写, what we do = the work they do

【排除】 A) 与原文相反

A Doing what they like best. 对应的是说话人 instead of focusing on doing what we love 里“做你热爱的事”——这恰是他用 instead of 否定、拿来反衬的旧说法，不是他的建议。听到 do what you love 就选 A，正好掉进转折前的坑。

借用原文：instead of focusing on doing what we love

C) 原词陷阱

录音说 talent is an idea we've mostly invented to give ourselves an excuse to be lazy (才能是给自己偷懒找的借口)，C Making no excuses for failures. 盗用 excuse 这个原词，却把意思改成“别为失败找借口”——原文谈的是“才能这个借口”，根本没让你别为失败找借口，答非所问。

借用原文：an excuse to be lazy

D) 未提及

D Following their natural instinct. (跟着天生本能走) 在录音里没有任何对应——说话人通篇强调努力，从没建议人“凭本能”，这是凭空造出的建议。

21. A) It does not come to anything without hard work.
B) It may prove to be quite different from hard work.
C) It is a natural gift only some special people can possess.
D) It does not come to you until something special happens.

【题目】 What does the speaker say about talent?

【翻译】 说话者关于天赋说了什么？

- A) 没有努力工作就不会有任何成就。 B) 它可能被证明与努力工作截然不同。
C) 它是只有某些特殊的人才能拥有的天赋。
D) 直到特殊的事情发生它才会降临到你身上。

【答案】 A (态度观点题) It does not come to anything without hard work.

【定位】 Research has shown that talent is nothing without hard work. I choose to believe in hard work, but not so much in talent.

研究表明，离开努力，才能什么都不是。我选择相信努力，而不太相信才能。

【信号】 论断句 talent is nothing without.... 答案信号是说话人直接给 talent 下的论断 talent is nothing without hard work，紧接 I choose to believe in hard work 再次表态——这种 "X is nothing without Y" 的强论断句就是观点题的落点。

【替换】 talent is nothing without hard work ↔ It does not come to anything without hard work.

同义改写，is nothing = does not come to anything

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

B It may prove to be quite different from hard work. 借 hard work 这个原词，说 "才能可能和努力很不一样"——但原文是说才能离了努力就不行 (二者绑定)，从没说才能 "不同于" 努力。这是把句末 "different from" 安到 talent 头上的偷换。

借用原文：talent is nothing without hard work

C) 与原文相反

C It is a natural gift only some special people can possess. (才能是少数特殊人才有的天赋) 正是说话人反驳的观点——他说 There are no special people (根本没有什么特殊的人)，明确否定 "天生论"，C 取了被否定的一侧。

借用原文：There are no special people

D) 张冠李戴

D It does not come to you until something special happens. 蹭了结尾 until something special happens 的说法，但原文那句讲的是 "努力到一定程度特别的事才会发生"，主语是 "特别的事/成果"，不是 "才能"；D 把它硬安到 talent 上，张冠李戴。

借用原文：until something special happens

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

1 A question we often ask others and are also frequently asked by others is "What do you normally do after school or work?" Some commonplace answers are, "Well, I go to the gym." "Um, I just go home and watch TV." "I meet my friends for dinner." or "I just go to bed because it's so late and I'm tired." Unlike any of these typical responses, I'm proud to say that I love to dance salsa after a long and tiring day of work. Salsa is a kind of dancing that evolved in the mid-1970s in New York. My dancing life began not because I wanted to do it, but because my mother was sick and tired of seeing me running around after school doing nothing. So she enrolled me into a ballet course when I was six. I fell in love with it instantly and continued with ballet dancing for about 10 years. Then I left my native country of New Zealand to start my career as an English teacher, which eventually brought my dancing life to a halt. It wasn't until I rediscovered salsa in a lovely studio while working in Asia that I renewed my passion for dancing. Since then I have been trying to attend dancing classes twice a week after work. It's a great way for me to relieve stress and pressure, and dance my way towards feeling energetic and happy again.

我们经常问别人、也经常被别人问的一个问题是'放学或下班后你通常做什么?'一些常见的回答是:'嗯,我去健身房。' '嗯,我就回家看电视。' '我和朋友一起吃晚饭。' 或者'我就去睡觉,因为太晚了,我很累。' 与这些典型回答不同,我自豪地说,在漫长疲惫的一天工作后,我喜欢跳萨尔萨舞。萨尔萨舞是一种在20世纪70年代中期在纽约演变而来的舞蹈。我的舞蹈生涯开始并非因为我想跳舞,而是因为我母亲厌倦了看到我放学后无所事事地到处乱跑。所以她在我六岁时给我报了芭蕾舞课程。我立刻爱上了它,并继续跳了大约10年芭蕾舞。然后我离开了我的祖国新西兰,开始了我的英语教师职业生涯,这最终使我的舞蹈生涯停止了。直到我在亚洲工作时在一个可爱的舞蹈室重新发现萨尔萨舞,我才重新燃起了对舞蹈的热情。从那时起,我一直努力在下班后每周参加两次舞蹈课。对我来说,这是缓解压力的好方法,通过跳舞让我重新感到精力充沛和快乐。

22. A) It is a bit difficult to learn.
B) It was popular in New Zealand.
C) It is a traditional type of ballet.
D) It evolved in the mid-1970s.

【题目】 What does the speaker say about the dance salsa?

【翻译】 说话者对萨尔萨舞说了什么?

- A) 学起来有点困难。 B) 它在新西兰很流行。 C) 它是一种传统的芭蕾舞类型。
D) 它在20世纪70年代中期发展起来。

【答案】 D (细节题) It evolved in the mid-1970s.

【定位】 Salsa is a kind of dancing that evolved in the mid-1970s in New York.

萨尔萨舞是一种兴起于二十世纪七十年代中期、发源于纽约的舞蹈。

【信号】 话题词 **salsa** 紧跟的定义句。讲述者刚说完自己爱跳 salsa, 紧接着用 Salsa is a kind of dancing that evolved in the mid-1970s in New York. 给出定义, "是一种....."的下定义句正是承载"关于 salsa"答案的信号句。

【替换】 evolved in the mid-1970s in New York ↔ It evolved in the mid-1970s.

选项原句照搬原文核心词

【排除】 A)

It is a bit difficult to learn. 说 salsa 学起来有点难, 但原文从头到尾没评价它难不难学, 属凭常识想当然的添加。

B) 原词陷阱

It was popular in New Zealand. 借了原文真出现过的 New Zealand 来骗"听到地名就选", 但原文 my native country of New Zealand 说的是讲述者的祖国, 与 salsa 在哪流行无关, salsa 的关联地名其实是 New York。

借用原文: my native country of New Zealand

C)

It is a traditional type of ballet. 利用原文反复出现的 ballet 设套, 但原文里 salsa 与 ballet 是讲述者先后学的两种不同舞, salsa 并非 ballet 的一种, 是把两个概念硬捏到一起。

借用原文: she enrolled me into a ballet course

23. A) She wanted her to be a ballet dancer.

B) She used to be a ballet dancer herself.

C) She hated to see her idling about.

D) She was too busy to look after her.

【题目】 Why did the speaker's mother enroll her in a ballet course?

【翻译】 说话者的母亲为什么给她报名参加芭蕾舞课程?

A) 她想让她成为一名芭蕾舞演员。 B) 她自己曾经是一名芭蕾舞演员。

C) 她不想看到她无所事事。 D) 她太忙了没时间照看她。

【答案】 C (细节题) She hated to see her idling about.

【定位】 My dancing life began not because I wanted to do it, but because my mother was sick and tired of seeing me running around after school doing nothing. So she enrolled me into a ballet course when I was six.

我的舞蹈生涯开始, 并不是因为我自己想跳, 而是因为我母亲实在受不了看我放学后到处乱跑、无所事事。于是她在我六岁时把我送进了一个芭蕾班。

【信号】 因果信号 because...So 引出真原因。答案句用 because my mother was sick and tired of seeing me running around after school doing nothing 直接给出原因, 再用 So she enrolled me into a ballet course 收束因果, because 后、So 前正是原因落点。

【替换】 my mother was sick and tired of seeing me running around after school doing nothing ↔

She hated to see her idling about.

sick and tired→hated、doing nothing→idling 同义替换

【排除】 A)

She wanted her to be a ballet dancer. 借原文真出现的 ballet 来诱选，但原文只说母亲受不了她闲着才报班，从未说母亲想把她培养成舞者，这是从"报班"硬推出的目的，推过头了。

借用原文：she enrolled me into a ballet course

B) 未提及

She used to be a ballet dancer herself. 说母亲自己曾是芭蕾舞者，原文只字未提母亲会不会跳舞，纯属凭"母亲安排学舞"想象出来的背景。

D)

She was too busy to look after her. 把原因说成母亲太忙、没空照看，但原文恰恰是母亲"看到"她无所事事才管她，正说明母亲在留意她、并非顾不上，方向相反。

借用原文：seeing me running around after school doing nothing

24. A) After she started teaching English.

B) Before she left for New Zealand.

C) When she moved to New York city.

D) Once she began to live on her own.

【题目】 When did the speaker's dancing life come to a halt?

【翻译】 说话者的舞蹈生涯是什么时候停止的?

A) 在她开始教英语之后。 B) 在她去新西兰之前。 C) 当她搬到纽约市的时候。

D) 一旦她开始独立生活。

【答案】 A (细节题) After she started teaching English.

【定位】 Then I left my native country of New Zealand to start my career as an English teacher, which eventually brought my dancing life to a halt.

后来我离开祖国新西兰，去开始我的英语教师生涯，而这最终使我的舞蹈生涯戛然而止。

【信号】 题干同词 come to a halt 对应原文 brought...to a halt。 题干问 come to a halt (中断)，原文 which eventually brought my dancing life to a halt 正是同一短语，由 which 指代前面"去当英语老师"这件事，时间点即在"开始教英语"之时。

【替换】 start my career as an English teacher, which eventually brought my dancing life to a halt ↔

After she started teaching English.

start career as English teacher→started teaching English 同义概括

【排除】 B)

Before she left for New Zealand. 借原文出现的 New Zealand 设套，且把时序弄反：原文是"离开新西兰"去教书，并非"去新西兰"，中断是在离开之后、不是去之前。

借用原文：I left my native country of New Zealand

C)

When she moved to New York city. 借原文出现的 New York 设套，但原文 New York 是 salsa 的发源地，讲述者本人并没有说自己"搬到纽约"，此事根本没发生。

借用原文：evolved in the mid-1970s in New York

D)

Once she began to live on her own. 说她开始独立生活时中断，但原文从未提到"独立生活"这个节点，是凭常识替她编的时间点。

-
25. A) It has renewed her passion for life.
B) It has made her happy and energetic.
C) It has helped her make new friends.
D) It has enabled her to start a new career.

【题目】 In what way has salsa dancing benefited the speaker?

【翻译】 萨尔萨舞在哪方面使说话者受益？

- A) 它重新点燃了她对生活的热情。 B) 它使她快乐而充满活力。
C) 它帮助她结交了新朋友。 D) 它使她能够开启新的职业生涯。

【答案】 B (细节题) It has made her happy and energetic.

【定位】 It's a great way for me to relieve stress and pressure, and dance my way towards feeling energetic and happy again.

这是我释放压力的好方法，让我重新跳回那种充满活力、心情愉快的状态。

【信号】 篇章结尾的自我总结句。 全篇收束处用 It's a great way for me to relieve stress and pressure, and dance my way towards feeling energetic and happy again. 总结跳舞带给自己的好处，正是益处题的答案落点。

【替换】 feeling energetic and happy again ↔ **It has made her happy and energetic.**

feeling energetic and happy→made her happy and energetic 同义对应

【排除】A) 原词陷阱

It has renewed her passion for life. 借了原文 renewed my passion for dancing 里真出现的 renewed、passion，但原文恢复的是"对跳舞的热情"，选项偷换成"对生活的热情"，对象被悄悄改大了。

借用原文：I renewed my passion for dancing

C)

It has helped her make new friends. 说跳舞帮她交到新朋友，但原文谈的好处是释放压力、恢复活力与快乐，从没提过交朋友，是凭常识添加的好处。

D) 原词陷阱

It has enabled her to start a new career. 借原文出现过的 career 设套，但原文 start my career as an English teacher 里的 career 指的是英语教师事业、且那正是中断她跳舞的事，salsa 并没让她开启新事业。

借用原文：start my career as an English teacher

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

24 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。

Safety concerns have been one of the biggest reasons why the country has lost over half a billion in revenue already in the first six months of 2016.

第1段，第2句

主系表结构配合关系副词引导的定语从句（尤其是 "why" 引导修饰抽象名词 reason），是四六级和考研阅读中的典型句式；现在完成时的使用也符合真题常见时态分布；掌握后可迁移到大量包含原因说明、结果陈述的复合句。

The head of Paris' tourism board said, "It's time to realize that the tourism sector is going through an industrial disaster."

第1段，第10句

直接引语作宾语、形式主语加不定式、"that"引导宾语从句，这些都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。特别是新闻报道常用的"某人说+引语"结构，以及"It's time to..."句型，都是典型且实用的常考结构。

A small plane with two sick US workers arrived safely in Chile late Wednesday after leaving Antarctica in a daring rescue mission from a remote South Pole research station.

第1段，第1句

主句 + after 引导的时间状语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频结构，且本句展示了介词短语作定语修饰主语、以及从句中动名词省略主语的典型用法。学习此句可迁移到大量类似句式

In a chaotic two days of flying, the rescue team flew 3,000 miles round-trip from the British station Rothera to pick up the workers at the US Amundsen-Scott station at the South Pole.

第1段，第3句

简单句配多个状语修饰谓语，是四六级和考研阅读中常见的句式。地点状语、目的状语的组合以及不定式作目的状语的用法都是高频考点，学习后可迁移到大量类似句子。

Instead, Mr. Rahim tied one end of a string around his son's tooth and the other end to his full-sized commercial helicopter.

第1段，第3句

本句覆盖了主语、谓语、并列宾语、地点/方式状语等多种成分，且并列宾语各带不同介词短语（around、to），适合练习区分宾语和状语、识别并列结构，有一定训练价值。

Mr. Rahim later said that although some parents have used remote control helicopters to pull teeth before, he might be the first to use a full-sized aircraft, as he can't find evidence that it has been done before.

第1段，第8句

这句在结构和时态两方面都覆盖了高频又容易混淆的知识点，难度偏上但仍具有明显规律。对于需要系统训练长句拆解与谓语识别的人，这是一句很值得优先练的材料。

The package is too big and it needs a signature to confirm you have received it, so I would need to deliver it at a time when you are in.

第4段，第3句

句式具有较高典型性。并列句 + 嵌套从句的组合是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句型，尤其 so 引导的因果并列、不定式作宾语和目的状语、限制性定语从句等都是高频结构，掌握后可大量复用。

He will be too busy to spare any time.

第10题，D

"too...to..." 结构在考试中经常出现，是常考的表示 "太.....以至于不能....." 的句式。虽然本句整体简单，但这个结构具有较高的复用性和实用性。

I need to get this assignment finished by Monday, and I'm way behind.

第3段，第3句

并列主句加不定式宾语是较常见的口语和书面语句式，在考试阅读中时有出现。但该句偏向日常对话风格 ("way behind" 口语化)，在正式考试真题中不如书面并列结构或含从句的长句典型。

W: That does sound nice.

第6段，第1句

主系表结构在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见，助动词强调用法也偶有出现。但本句过于简短且结构单一，缺乏修饰成分和复杂层级，作为真题句式的代表性一般，学习迁移价值中等偏下。

M: Okay, I'll try and come to the airport on Saturday to see you off, I'll give you a call that morning no matter what.

第9段，第1句

本句涵盖了主语、谓语、双宾语、直接宾语、间接宾语、时间状语、地点状语、目的状语和让步状语等多种成分，成分种类较为丰富，双宾语结构和不定式作目的状语是值得练习的常见考点，但整体结构过于简单，缺少易错的复杂修饰或嵌套关系。

However, its height often changes when volcanic material accumulates during eruptions and subsequently collapses.

第1段，第6句

主句 + when 引导的时间状语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。从句内部包含并列谓语和多个状语，这种复杂度在真题中也很常见。掌握此类结构后可大量迁移到类似句子的分析中。

The mountain hasn't been entirely harmless, however; in 1928 it destroyed the town of Mascali.

第1段，第10句

“先概括评价，再补一个过去事实作证明”的写法很常见；分号连接并列完整分句也是常见书面结构。前半现在完成时、后半一般过去时的搭配也很有代表性。

But I'm here to tell you that instead of focusing on doing what we love, I think we should focus on loving what we do.

第1段，第4句

本句包含多个四六级和考研常考结构: tell sb that 宾语从句、I think 插入语、instead of 对比状语、focus on doing 固定搭配、what 引导的名词性从句。这些结构在议论文和演讲类真题中频繁出现,掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子,典型性很高。

In my line of work, you hear a lot about talent, which is an idea we've mostly invented to give ourselves an excuse to be lazy.

第1段，第5句

本句的结构非常典型：主句 + 非限制性定语从句 + 嵌套的限制性定语从句，是四六级和考研阅读中常见的句式；非限制性定语从句补充说明先行词、限制性定语从句进一步限定名词的用法，以及省略关系代词的定语从句，都是高频考点。掌握本句的结构分析方法，可以直接迁移到大量真题句中，代表性很强。

There are no special people, just people who put in enough hard work until something special happens.

第1段，第11句

There be 句型、限制性定语从句修饰名词、时间状语从句作定语从句内部状语,这三种结构在四六级和考研真题中都是高频考点。句子展示了从句的典型嵌套方式,同时 just 引出同位结构也是常见的语义补充手法,整体句式具有很强的代表性和可迁移性

I can promise you one thing: whatever you choose to do for a career, if you work hard at it, eventually, special things will happen.

第1段，第12句

本句包含多个高频考点：双宾语结构、让步状语从句（“whatever”引导）、条件状语从句、冒号引出解释性内容、状语从句修饰主句的组合。这些都是四六级和考研真题中反复出现的典型句式，掌握后可大量复用到其他长难句分析中。

They may not happen as quickly as you'd like them to, and they may turn out to be completely different from the special things you imagined at the beginning, but they will happen.

第1段，第13句

本句结构高度典型：并列复合句配合内嵌从句是四六级和考研阅读的高频句式；情态动词表推测、系表结构 turn out to be、定语从句省略关系代词、比较状语从句、承前省略等都是真题中反复出现的考点。掌握本句的分析方法后，可直接迁移到大量同类句子。三个主句的并列加转折逻辑也是议论文和说明文的常见组织方式。

It does not come to anything without hard work.

第21题，A

涉及主语、谓语、结果状语（"to anything"）和条件状语（"without hard work"）四种成分，覆盖基本句型和常见状语类型，对初学者有一定的成分划分练习价值，但缺少宾语、定语、从句等更丰富的成分类型。

It may prove to be quite different from hard work.

第21题，B

情态动词加系动词加不定式的结构在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见，属于表达推测或可能性的典型句式。掌握后可迁移到类似的 may turn out to be、could prove to be 等表达，具有一定代表性。

It does not come to you until something special happens.

第21题，D

本句为典型的 '主句 + 时间状语从句' 结构，"until" 引导的时间状语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，掌握后可复用于理解大量类似句子。主句使用否定形式 "does not come"，搭配 "until" 表达 '直到……才' 的逻辑，也是常考用法。结构简单但实用性强，具有较好的代表性。

Then I left my native country of New Zealand to start my career as an English teacher, which eventually brought my dancing life to a halt.

第1段，第9句

非限制性定语从句补充说明主句内容，是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式；"which" 指代整个主句、从句对主句结果进行解释的用法具有较高复用性；目的状语和宾补结构也是典型考点，掌握后可广泛迁移。

It wasn't until I rediscovered salsa in a lovely studio while working in Asia that I renewed my passion for dancing.

第1段，第10句

本句覆盖的成分类型丰富且包含多个易错点：强调句的形式主语、被分隔的真正主谓宾、嵌套的时间状语从句、地点状语、省略结构的识别与还原。学习者可以通过这个句子练习如何识别强调句、如何区分形式主语与真正主语、如何处理状语从句嵌套、如何还原省略成分，训练价值很高

She was too busy to look after her.

第23题，D

"too...to..." 结构在四六级和考研阅读中常见，属于典型的结果状语表达方式，掌握后可迁移到同类句型

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本卷出现的 148 个英语四级真题高频词

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

dancing A1

n. 跳舞

本卷8次·真题 19 句

helicopter B1

n. 直升机

本卷7次·真题 17 句

tourism B1

n. 旅游业

本卷6次·真题 16 句

flying A2

n. 飞行

本卷5次·真题 8 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要，会

本卷4次·真题 466 句

career B1

n. 职业

本卷4次·真题 119 句

talent B1

n. 天赋

本卷4次·真题 39 句

mammal B1

n. 哺乳动物

本卷4次·真题 9 句

decline B2

v. 下降

本卷3次·真题 73 句

remove A2

v. 移开

本卷3次·真题 46 句

remote B1

adj. 遥远的

本卷3次·真题 30 句

delivery B1

n. 递送

本卷3次·真题 23 句

rescue B1

v. 营救, 救援

本卷3次·真题 23 句

destination B1

n. 目的地

本卷3次·真题 14 句

cafe A2

n. 咖啡馆

本卷3次·真题 9 句

local A2

adj. 当地的

本卷2次·真题 150 句

focus B1

n. 重点

本卷2次·真题 107 句

concern B1

v. 涉及

本卷2次·真题 79 句

sign A1

n. 标志

本卷2次·真题 78 句

later A1

adv. 以后, later

本卷2次·真题 70 句

economy B1

n. 经济

本卷2次·真题 58 句

creative B1

adj. 有创造力的

本卷2次·真题 55 句

attend B1

v. 出席, 参加 (会议、活动等)

本卷2次·真题 43 句

billion B1

num. 十亿 (1,000,000,000)

本卷2次·真题 41 句

deliver B1

v. 递送, 运送 (货物、信件等)

本卷2次·真题 41 句

mission B1

n. 任务

本卷2次·真题 33 句

assignment B1

n. (学校的) 作业、任务

本卷2次·真题 29 句

eventually B1

adv. 最终

本卷2次·真题 29 句

handle A2

v. 处理

本卷2次·真题 28 句

confirm B1

v. 证实

本卷2次·真题 23 句

document B1

n. 文件

本卷2次·真题 20 句

roughly B1

adv. 大约, 大概

本卷2次·真题 19 句

dancer A2

n. 舞者

本卷2次·真题 18 句

okay A2

adj. 可以的

本卷2次·真题 18 句

evolve B2

v. 逐渐发展; 进化

本卷2次·真题 17 句

passion B2

n. 强烈的情感

本卷2次·真题 16 句

sector B2

n. (经济或商业的) 部门, 行业

本卷2次·真题 15 句

urgent B2

adj. 紧急的, 急迫的

本卷2次·真题 14 句

revenue B2

n. (公司、组织的) 收入, 收益

本卷2次·真题 12 句

halt B2

v. 停止

本卷2次·真题 10 句

normally A2

adv. 通常

本卷2次·真题 10 句

enroll B2

v. 注册

本卷2次·真题 8 句

author A2

n. 作者

本卷1次·真题 244 句

benefit B1

n. 好处

本卷1次·真题 169 句

actually A2

adv. 实际上, 事实上 (用于纠正或补充信息)

本卷1次·真题 148 句

online A2

adj. 在线的

本卷1次·真题 145 句

million A2

num. 一百万

本卷1次·真题 119 句

stress B1

n. 压力

本卷1次·真题 102 句

decade B1

n. 十年

本卷1次·真题 99 句

type A2

n. 类型

本卷1次·真题 97 句

opportunity B1

n. 机会

本卷1次·真题 89 句

according B1

prep. 根据

本卷1次·真题 88 句

amount A2

n. 数量

本卷1次·真题 87 句

least A2

det. 最少的

本卷1次·真题 84 句

traditional B1

adj. 传统的

本卷1次·真题 79 句

material B1

n. 材料

本卷1次·真题 69 句

suffer B1

v. 遭受 (痛苦、疾病、损失等)

本卷1次·真题 64 句

pressure B1

n. 心理压力

本卷1次·真题 63 句

due B1

adj. 预期的

本卷1次·真题 62 句

account A2

n. 账户

本卷1次·真题 61 句

enable B1

v. 使能够

本卷1次·真题 58 句

attack A2

v. 攻击

本卷1次·真题 55 句

evidence B1

n. 证据

本卷1次·真题 52 句

nation B1

n. 国家

本卷1次·真题 51 句

realize B1

v. 意识到, 认识到

本卷1次·真题 50 句

available A2

adj. 可获得的

本卷1次·真题 48 句

response B1

n. 回答

本卷1次·真题 47 句

scientific B1

adj. 科学的

本卷1次·真题 47 句

fashion B1

n. 时尚;流行款式

本卷1次·真题 45 句

region B1

n. 地区

本卷1次·真题 45 句

facility B2

n. 设施

本卷1次·真题 43 句

reveal B2

v. 揭示

本卷1次·真题 43 句

wild A2

adj. 野生的

本卷1次·真题 42 句

attract B1

v. 吸引 (注意力、兴趣)

本卷1次·真题 41 句

failure B1

n. 失败

本卷1次·真题 41 句

explore B1

v. 探索

本卷1次·真题 40 句

launch B1

v. 推出

本卷1次·真题 39 句

purchase B1

v. 购买

本卷1次·真题 39 句

quickly A2

adv. 快速地

本卷1次·真题 38 句

flight A2

n. 航班

本卷1次·真题 36 句

mostly B1

adv. 主要地

本卷1次·真题 35 句

completely B1

adv. 完全地

本卷1次·真题 34 句

extremely B1

adv. 极其

本卷1次·真题 34 句

oh A1

intj. 哦 (表示惊讶、理解或反应)

本卷1次·真题 31 句

represent B1

v. 代表

本卷1次·真题 28 句

unable A2

adj. 不能的

本卷1次·真题 27 句

audience A2

n. 观众

本卷1次·真题 26 句

competitive B2

adj. 竞争的

本卷1次·真题 26 句

beginning A1

n. 开始

本卷1次·真题 25 句

craft B1

n. 手艺

本卷1次·真题 25 句

establish B2

v. 建立, 创立 (组织、机构、关系等)

本卷1次·真题 25 句

instinct B2

n. 本能

本卷1次·真题 25 句

lower A2

adj. 较低的;下方的

本卷1次·真题 25 句

commercial B2

adj. 商业的

本卷1次·真题 23 句

currently B1

adv. 目前, 当前

本卷1次·真题 23 句

disaster B1

n. 灾难

本卷1次·真题 23 句

collapse B2

v. 倒塌, 坍塌

本卷1次·真题 22 句

entirely B1

adv. 完全地

本卷1次·真题 22 句

native B1

adj. 本国的

本卷1次·真题 22 句

stuff A2

n. 东西

本卷1次·真题 22 句

disappear A2

v. 消失;不见

本卷1次·真题 21 句

discount B1

n. 折扣;减价

本卷1次·真题 21 句

frequently B1

adv. 频繁地

本卷1次·真题 21 句

fee B1

n. 费用

本卷1次·真题 20 句

locate B1

v. 找到;找出...的位置

本卷1次·真题 20 句

strength B1

n. 力量

本卷1次·真题 20 句

transport B1

v. 运输, 运送

本卷1次·真题 20 句

unfortunately B1

adv. 不幸地

本卷1次·真题 20 句

compete B1

v. 竞争

本卷1次·真题 18 句

numerous B2

adj. 众多的, 许多的

本卷1次·真题 18 句

studio B1

n. 工作室

本卷1次·真题 18 句

aircraft B1

n. 飞行器

本卷1次·真题 17 句

suit A2

n. 套装

本卷1次·真题 17 句

venture B2

n. 冒险事业

本卷1次·真题 17 句

circumstance B2

n. 情况

本卷1次·真题 16 句

wander B1

v. 漫步

本卷1次·真题 16 句

attribute B2

n. 属性

本卷1次·真题 15 句

possibly B1

adv. 可能, 也许

本卷1次·真题 15 句

typical B1

adj. 典型的

本卷1次·真题 15 句

unlike B1

prep. 不像

本卷1次·真题 15 句

farming A2

n. 农业;耕作

本卷1次·真题 14 句

traveler A2

n. 旅行者

本卷1次·真题 13 句

absolutely B1

adv. 完全地

本卷1次·真题 12 句

accumulate B2

v. 积累

本卷1次·真题 12 句

bite A2

v. 咬

本卷1次·真题 12 句

flood B1

n. 洪水

本卷1次·真题 12 句

mixed A2

adj. 混合的

本卷1次·真题 12 句

spokesperson B2

n. 发言人

本卷1次·真题 12 句

strike B1

v. 打击

本卷1次·真题 12 句

relieve B2

v. 减轻、缓解 (疼痛、焦虑等不适)

本卷1次·真题 11 句

shelter B1

n. 遮蔽处

本卷1次·真题 11 句

convenient B1

adj. 方便的

本卷1次·真题 10 句

fairly B1

adv. 相当

本卷1次·真题 10 句

industrial B2

adj. 工业的

本卷1次·真题 10 句

saying B1

n. 谚语

本卷1次·真题 10 句

successfully B1

adv. 成功地

本卷1次·真题 10 句

sustain B2

v. 维持

本卷1次·真题 10 句

adventure B1

n. 冒险经历

本卷1次·真题 9 句

arrange B1

v. 安排, 筹备 (活动、会议等)

本卷1次·真题 9 句

historical B2

adj. 历史的

本卷1次·真题 9 句

overwhelming B2

adj. 压倒性的

本卷1次·真题 9 句

string A2

n. 线, 细绳

本卷1次·真题 9 句

violence B2

n. 暴力行为

本卷1次·真题 9 句

advisor B2

n. 顾问

本卷1次·真题 8 句

continuous B2

adj. 连续不断的

本卷1次·真题 8 句

potentially B2

adv. 可能地

本卷1次·真题 8 句

safely A2

adv. 安全地

本卷1次·真题 8 句

tremendous B2

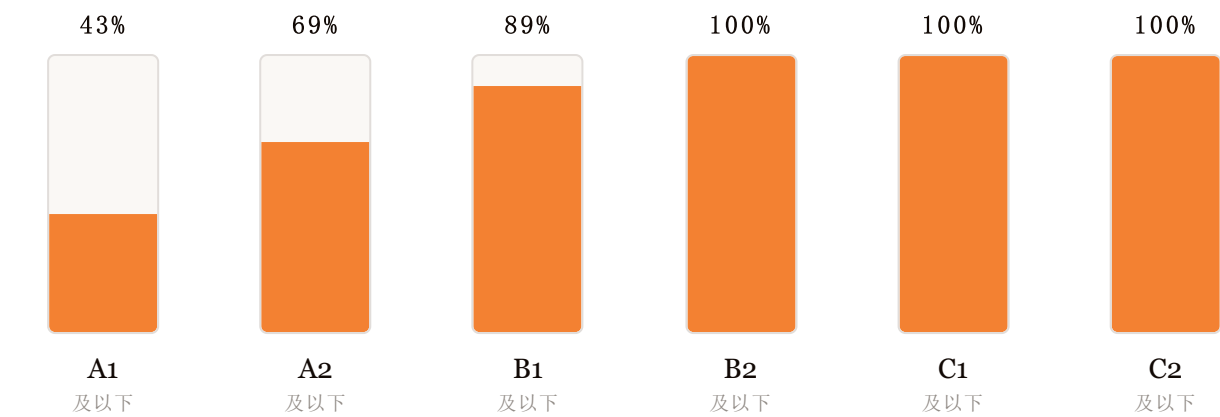
adj. 巨大的

本卷1次·真题 8 句

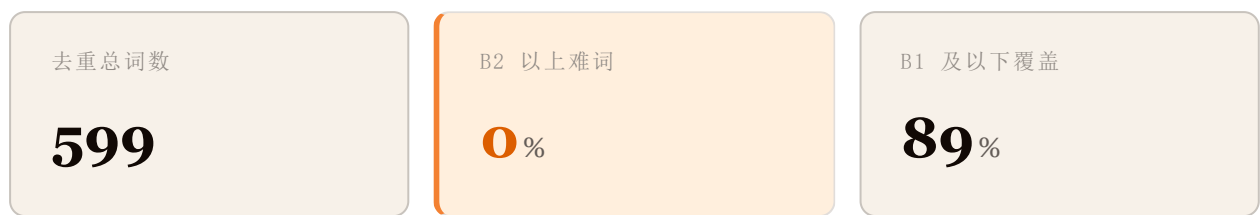
VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

全卷录音原文 599 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全卷录音原文去重后共 599 个单词, 按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比 (CDF), 最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上 (C1/C2) 为高阶词, 本卷共 2 个·约 0%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率 (CDF) · 数据为全卷录音原文去重词 599 个 · 末柱为 100%



英语四级 2019年6月·第2套 · 全卷构成

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

2019年6月·第2套 英语四级完形填空（选词填空）·26-35 题答案与解析

BLANKS & ANALYSIS · 选词填空题和解析

选词填空题和解析 · 26-35 题

本页 26-35 题的正确答案词与逐空解析由懒笔记按2019年6月·第2套 英语四级完形填空（选词填空）原卷词库逐空核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：Directions、3 段带空短文（每段之后紧随中文翻译）与 15 词共享词库连续排印；卷面下方逐空紧跟解析——该空词性、原文定位句、正确词与锁定依据，以及同词性被淘汰竞争词的逐个归因。

真题卷第2套(2019-06) · 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.

Just because they can't sing opera or ride a bicycle doesn't mean that animals don't have culture. There's no better example of this than killer whales. As one of the most 26 predators(食肉动物), killer whales may not fit the 27 of a cultured creature. However, these beasts of the sea do display a vast range of highly 28 behaviors that appear to be driving their genetic development.

仅仅因为动物不会唱歌剧或骑自行车,并不意味着它们没有文化。虎鲸就是最好的例子。作为最残暴的食肉动物之一,虎鲸可能不符合有文化生物的形象。然而,这些海洋猛兽确实展现出大量高度精细的行为,这些行为似乎正在驱动它们的基因发展。

The word "culture" comes from the Latin "colere," which 29 means "to cultivate." In other words, it refers to anything that is 30 or learnt, rather than instinctive or natural. Among human populations, culture not only affects the way we live, but also writes itself into our genes, affecting who we are. For instance, having spent many generations hunting the fat marine mammals of the Arctic, the Eskimos of Greenland have developed certain genetic 31 that help them digest and utilize this fat-rich diet, thereby allowing them to 32 in their cold climate.

"文化"一词来自拉丁语"colere",字面意思是"培养"。换句话说,它指的是任何后天获得或习得的东西,而不是本能的或天生的。在人类群体中,文化不仅影响我们的生活方式,还将自身写入我们的基因,影响我们是谁。例如,经过许多代对北极肥厚海洋哺乳动物的狩猎,格陵兰岛的爱斯基摩人已经发展出某些基因适应性,帮助他们消化和利用这种富含脂肪的饮食,从而使他们能够在寒冷的气候中茁壮成长。

Like humans, killer whales have colonized a range of different 33 across the globe, occupying every ocean basin on the planet, with an empire that 34 from pole to pole. As such, different populations of killer whales have had to learn different hunting techniques in order to gain the

upper hand over their local prey(猎物). This, in turn, has a major effect on their diet, leading scientists to 35 that the ability to learn population-specific hunting methods could be driving the animals' genetic development.

与人类一样,虎鲸已经在全球范围内的不同栖息地定居,占据了地球上的每一个海洋盆地,其领地从一极延伸到另一极。因此,不同的虎鲸种群不得不学习不同的狩猎技术,以获得对当地猎物的优势。这反过来对它们的饮食产生重大影响,促使科学家推测,学习特定种群狩猎方法的能力可能正在驱动这些动物的基因发展。

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------|
| A) acquired | I) image |
| B) adaptations | J) literally |
| C) brutal | K) refined |
| D) deliberately | L) revolves |
| E) expressed | M) speculate |
| F) extends | N) structure |
| G) habitats | O) thrive |
| H) humble | |

26. As one of the most __ (26) __ predators

【答案】 **C) brutal** 形容词

【词性槽】 the most __ + 名词 predators

【依据】 “最凶残的食肉动物”最贴 killer whales 的常识形象

As one of the most __ (26) __ predators(食肉动物), killer whales may not fit the __ (27) __ of a cultured creature 中, 本句要刻意拉出虎鲸“看似凶残、跟文化不沾边”的反差。brutal“凶残的”最贴 killer whales 作为顶级 predator 的本色, 也与后句“not fit the image of a cultured creature”的让步形成最强反差。

【竞争词】 H) humble “谦逊/卑微”与“顶级捕食者”自相矛盾

humble 意为“谦逊的、卑微的、不起眼的”, 用来修饰最顶级的食肉动物在语义和逻辑上都矛盾, 也无法与下文“not fit the image of a cultured creature”的反差对齐。

K) refined “精致/有教养的”与捕食者本色相反

refined 强调“有教养、精炼”, 是 cultured 这一类形象的近义词; 若 predators 是“最有教养的”, 下文“可能不符合有文化的生物形象”就讲不通了——反差点会消失。

27. killer whales may not fit the __(27)__ of a cultured creature

【答案】 **I) image** (名词)

【词性槽】 动词 fit 的宾语 + 不定冠词 the

【依据】 “符合.....的形象”是固定搭配 **fit the image of**

fit the image of sb./sth. 指“符合某物的（典型）形象”。上下文 killer whales may not fit the __(27)__ of a cultured creature 说的正是“虎鲸看上去不符合‘有文化的生物’这一**形象**”，与后文“However, these beasts of the sea do display ...”形成让步—转折，逻辑严丝合缝。

【竞争词】 **B) adaptations** 复数 + 语义不搭

adaptations 是复数名词，与 the ___ of 后接单数中心词的框架不合；fit the adaptations of 也不是合法搭配。

N) structure “结构”不是被 fit 的对象

fit the structure of a cultured creature 字面是“符合某种生物的结构”，谈的是身体构造，与“有文化的”这一文化判断风马牛不相及。

28. these beasts of the sea do display a vast range of highly __(28)__ behaviors that appear to be driving their genetic development

【答案】 **K) refined** (形容词)

【词性槽】 副词 highly + ___ + 名词 behaviors

【依据】 “高度精炼的行为”与“显示其有文化”的主旨吻合

本句 these beasts of the sea do display a vast range of highly __(28)__ behaviors that appear to be driving their genetic development 是 However 转折后的论据：要说明虎鲸“其实有文化”，就要给出“高度精炼/打磨过的”行为；highly refined behaviors 也常用于描述文化层面的精细化行为模式。

【竞争词】 **H) humble** “谦逊/不起眼”跟“呈现广泛精细行为”相反

humble 意为“谦逊的、不起眼的”，与上下文“display a vast range of ... behaviors”所要强调的丰富、精细完全反向，且 highly humble 也很别扭。

【易错】 最具迷惑性的错误词是 **H)** —— highly humble 看着像“极其谦逊的”，其实色彩与转折论据相反。do display a vast range of highly __(28)__ behaviors 是 However 转折后的论据，要证明虎鲸“其实有文化”，humble 的“卑微/不起眼”会拆台；防坑：转折后空里的形容词必须服务“立论方向”，否则就是错。

29. the Latin "colere," which __(29)__ means "to cultivate."

【答案】 **J) literally** (副词)

【词性槽】 主语 which + ___ + 谓语 means

【依据】 讲“词的字面意思”用 **literally**

本句 The word "culture" comes from the Latin "colere," which __(29)__ means "to cultivate." 在解释“culture”一词的拉丁词源——讲一个词“字面意思是”要用 **literally** means。这是典型的“字面释义”表达。

【竞争词】 D) **deliberately** “故意地意指”逻辑荒谬

deliberately 意为“故意地、蓄意地”，用来修饰 means 会变成“故意地表示”——一个词的词源不会“故意”表示什么，语义不通。

30. it refers to anything that is __(30)__ or learnt, rather than instinctive or natural

【答案】 **A) acquired** (形容词)

【词性槽】 be is + ___ or learnt 并列形容词/分词

【依据】 与 **instinctive/natural** 反义即 **acquired**(后天习得的)

it refers to anything that is __(30)__ or learnt, rather than instinctive or natural: rather than 引出反义，空与 learnt 同义、与 instinctive/natural 反义——“后天习得的”最贴的就是 **acquired**，是“先天/本能”的标准反义词。

【竞争词】 E) **expressed** “被表达”与 **learnt** 不构成同义并列

expressed 多指“被表达/被表述”，与 learnt (习得) 不属于同一语义集合，也无法与 instinctive/natural 形成清晰反义，逻辑断链。

31. the Eskimos of Greenland have developed certain genetic __(31)__ that help them digest and utilize this fat-rich diet

【答案】 **B) adaptations** (名词)

【词性槽】 形容词 certain genetic 后 + that 定语从句前

【依据】 “基因 + 适应性变化”是生物学固定表达

genetic adaptations 是“基因层面的适应（性变化）”，与下文 help them digest and utilize this fat-rich diet (帮助消化富脂饮食) 正契合——后天饮食驱动了基因层面的适应，呼应全文主旨“习得 → 基因”。

32. thereby allowing them to __(32)__ in their cold climate

【答案】 **O) thrive** (动词)

【词性槽】 情态短语 allow them to ___ 后要原形动词

【依据】 “在寒冷气候中茁壮生存”是主旨原话翻版

上下文 help them digest and utilize this fat-rich diet, thereby allowing them to __(32)__ in their cold climate——“高脂饮食 → 让他们在寒冷气候中……”，最贴的就是 thrive (茁壮生存、兴旺)；这与开篇“culture 让生物在环境里站稳”一脉相承。

【竞争词】 F) extends 形态错 + 词义不通

extends 是第三人称单数，不能直接接在 to 后；即便忽略形态，“extend in cold climate”也不是“在寒冷气候中生存”的意思。

L) revolves 形态错 + 与 in cold climate 不搭

revolves 同样是第三人称单数，且 revolve 通常要 around，与“在寒冷气候中生存”这一语义不沾边。

M) speculate “推测”逻辑反向

speculate 指“推测”，跟“饮食帮助他们消化 → 让他们‘推测’”根本接不上语义因果链。

33. killer whales have colonized a range of different __(33)__ across the globe

【答案】 **G) habitats** (名词)

【词性槽】 形容词 different 后 + across 介词短语前，必填名词复数

【依据】 “占据全球各大洋”锁定“栖息地”

下半句 occupying every ocean basin on the planet 是对空处的同位解释——“占据每一个大洋盆地”就是在说虎鲸所栖居的“栖息地/生境”。habitats 与下文 occupying every ocean basin 严丝合缝。

【竞争词】 B) adaptations “适应性特征”不能被 colonize

adaptations 指生物的适应性特征，是动物身上的东西，不是动物“占据”(colonized) 的对象，更不和“across the globe / 大洋盆地”这类地理范畴搭配。

I) image “形象”不可被占据、与下文不沾边

image 指形象/印象，是抽象概念，不能用 colonized 去“占据”，也无法被 every ocean basin 同位解释。

N) structure “结构”与“分布于全球”逻辑不通

structure 多指构造/体系，跟“across the globe”“ocean basin”这种地理分布语义不搭，且 colonize a structure 也不构成常见搭配。

34. with an empire that __(34)__ from pole to pole

【答案】 **F) extends** (动词)

【词性槽】 with 复合结构里 that 从句缺谓语，主语 empire 第三人称单数

【依据】 “从两极延伸到两极”是 **extend from ... to ...** 的标准用法

extend from A to B 意为“从 A 延伸/扩展到 B”。with an empire that __(34)__ from pole to pole 说虎鲸的“帝国”从一极延伸到另一极，与上句 occupying every ocean basin on the planet 的范围互相印证。

【竞争词】 L) revolves **revolve** 要 **around**，不与 **from ... to ...** 搭配

revolve 常见搭配是 revolve around (围绕.....旋转/为中心)，from pole to pole 是“线性延伸”，跟“旋转”逻辑相反。

【易错】 最具迷惑性的错误词是 L) —— revolves 与 extends 都是单数动词，但 from ... to ... 只配 extend。with an empire that __(34)__ from pole to pole 中 empire 单数缩到 F/L 两个候选，词义“延伸/旋转”都看似能接 pole；防坑就一句——把候选动词和后面的介词 from ... to ... 组成短语过一遍，revolve around 才地道，extend from ... to ... 才贴。

35. leading scientists to __(35)__ that the ability to learn population-specific hunting methods could be driving the animals' genetic development

【答案】 **M) speculate** (动词)

【词性槽】 lead sb. to __ 中 to 后接动词原形

【依据】 “推测”最配 **could be driving** 的弱断言语气

宾语从句 that the ability to learn population-specific hunting methods could be driving the animals' genetic development 用 could be，本身就是“可能正在驱动”的不确定语气；前面用 speculate (推测、猜想) 正好对应——“让科学家们‘推测’.....”。

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) **acquired** (动词) (形容词)

动词过去式/过去分词：获得、习得；作形容词：后天习得的、非天生的

用于第 30 空

B) **adaptations** (名词)

名词复数：适应 (性变化)、(生物学) 适应性特征

用于第 31 空

C) **brutal** 形容词

残忍的、凶残的、野蛮的

用于第 26 空

D) **deliberately** 副词

故意地、蓄意地；从容不迫地

干扰词 · 未选用

E) **expressed** 动词 形容词

动词过去式/过去分词：表达、（基因）表达；
作形容词：明确表达出的

干扰词 · 未选用

F) **extends** 动词

动词第三人称单数：延伸、扩展、伸展（到某范围）

用于第 34 空

G) **habitats** 名词

名词复数：（动植物的）栖息地、生境

用于第 33 空

H) **humble** 形容词 动词

谦逊的；卑微的、不起眼的；（动词）使谦卑

干扰词 · 未选用

I) **image** 名词

形象、印象；图像

用于第 27 空

J) **literally** 副词

字面地、字面意义上；确确实实地

用于第 29 空

K) **refined** 形容词 动词

精致的、有教养的；提炼过的；（动词过去式）精炼、改良

用于第 28 空

L) **revolves** 动词

动词第三人称单数：旋转；围绕、以.....为中心（常与 around 连用）

干扰词 · 未选用

M) **speculate** 动词

推测、猜测；投机

用于第 35 空

N) **structure** 名词 动词

结构、构造；（动词）构建

干扰词 · 未选用

O) **thrive** 动词

茁壮成长、兴旺、繁荣

用于第 32 空

全文主旨

虎鲸有文化，其习得性行为正驱动遗传演化

全文用虎鲸这个反直觉的例子说明：动物也有“文化”——后天习得而非本能的东西，会反过来塑造基因。开篇即定调 Just because they can't sing opera or ride a bicycle doesn't mean that

animals don't have culture. There's no better example of this than killer whales.; 末段顺势点出 the ability to learn population-specific hunting methods could be driving the animals' genetic development, 把“习得 → 基因”的主线收紧。

DISTRACTORS · 干扰词复盘

这 5 个词始终没被任何空选用

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

D) **deliberately** 29 空的同位副词陷阱

副词只有 D/J 两个，29 空 the Latin "colere," which __(29)__ means "to cultivate." 一旦只看“副词修饰 means”就会觉得 deliberately 也行；但“故意地表示”不符合“词源字面释义”的语境，要靠句子的功能（解释/释义）才能识破。

E) **expressed** 30 空的并列分词陷阱

30 空 is __(30)__ or learnt 形态上 expressed 是过去分词作形容词没毛病；陷阱在于它与 learnt 不构成同义、与 instinctive/natural 不构成反义——一句话识破：rather than 两侧必反义。

H) **humble** 26/28 空形容词色彩陷阱

形容词只有 C/H/K 三个，humble 看起来能修饰 predators 或 behaviors；但 As one of the most __(26)__ predators 与 highly __(28)__ behaviors 都要求与“cultured/精细化”形成反差或同向，humble“卑微/不起眼”都会拆毁本段反差。

L) **revolves** 34 空第三人称单数动词陷阱

34 空 with an empire that __(34)__ from pole to pole 主语 empire 是单数，第三人称单数候选只有 F/L；revolves 看似搭进去也通顺，但它常配 around，搭 from ... to ... 不地道，被介词搭配识破。

N) **structure** 27/33 空“结构”名词陷阱

structure 既能放进 the __(27)__ of a cultured creature（看着像“.....的结构”），又能放进 a range of different __(33)__（“不同结构”看着也成立）；但前者要的是“形象”而非“身体结构”，后者要的是“栖息地”而非抽象“结构”，靠下文同位 occupying every ocean basin 一锁就破。

8 句真题句逐层精讲

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

Just because they can't sing opera or ride a bicycle doesn't mean that animals don't have culture.

第1段，第1句

本句包含从句作主语、宾语从句、并列谓语等多种成分结构，且出现了状语从句充当主语这一容易混淆的用法。这些成分组合覆盖了主谓宾结构、从句嵌套、并列结构等多个考点，是很好的成分划分练习材料

However, these beasts of the sea do display a vast range of highly refined behaviors that appear to be driving their genetic development.

第1段，第4句

主句 + 限制性定语从句是四六级和考研真题中的常见结构，定语从句修饰宾语中的名词也是典型用法。句首转折副词 However 衔接上下文，也是学术写作常见手法。这种结构的掌握对阅读理解和写作都有较高的迁移价值。

In other words, it refers to anything that is acquired or learnt, rather than instinctive or natural.

第2段，第2句

句子呈现“主句 + 限制性定语从句修饰宾语”的经典结构，是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的句式。定语从句中的被动语态、并列谓语以及“rather than”对比结构均为常见语法现象，学习者掌握后可迁移至大量类似长难句。

Among human populations, culture not only affects the way we live, but also writes itself into our genes, affecting who we are.

第2段，第3句

“not only ... but also” 并列谓语、定语从句修饰宾语、分词短语作状语、宾语从句嵌套，均为四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，具有很强的代表性和可迁移性。

For instance, having spent many generations hunting the fat marine mammals of the Arctic, the Eskimos of Greenland have developed certain genetic adaptations that help them digest and utilize this fat-rich diet, thereby allowing them to thrive in their cold climate.

第2段，第4句

本句结构在四六级和考研阅读中极为典型：主句前带原因或时间状语（分词短语），主句核心结构中嵌套限制性定语从句修饰宾语，主句后带结果或伴随状语。这种“状语 + 主句 + 定语从句 + 状语”的多层修饰模式是学术类和新闻类文本的常见句式，掌握后可以复用到大量类似长难句的分析中，实用价值高。

Like humans, killer whales have colonized a range of different habitats across the globe, occupying every ocean basin on the planet, with an empire that extends from pole to pole.

第3段，第1句

简单句主干加多个后置修饰成分(分词短语、介词短语、定语从句)的结构在四六级和考研阅读中高频出现,是典型的长难句基础句式;类比状语开头、伴随状语和结果状语并列的写法也是真题常见模式,掌握后可迁移到大量同类句子。

As such, different populations of killer whales have had to learn different hunting techniques in order to gain the upper hand over their local prey(猎物).

第3段，第2句

主谓宾加目的状语的结构在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见，“in order to”引导目的状语是高频考点。现在完成时表示“过去行为对现在的影响”也是常考时态用法。句式简洁但典型，学习者掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

This, in turn, has a major effect on their diet, leading scientists to speculate that the ability to learn population-specific hunting methods could be driving the animals' genetic development.

第3段，第3句

本句成分丰富，涵盖主语、谓语、宾语、状语（介词短语状语和现在分词短语结果状语）、宾语从句、宾语从句内的长主语（含不定式定语）。特别是现在分词短语作结果状语的用法，以及宾语从句嵌套在状语内部的结构，都是值得练习的常见考点

本篇出现的 32 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。

genetic B2

adj. 遗传的

本篇3 次 · 真题 32 句

affect B1

v. 影响

本篇2 次 · 真题 113 句

diet A2

n. 日常饮食

本篇2 次 · 真题 113 句

range B1

n. 范围

本篇2 次 · 真题 41 句

hunting B1

n. 打猎

本篇2 次 · 真题 11 句

effect A2

n. 影响

本篇1 次 · 真题 156 句

local A2

adj. 当地的

本篇1 次 · 真题 150 句

better A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本篇1 次 · 真题 139 句

behavior B1

n. 行为

本篇1 次 · 真题 92 句

major B1

adj. 主要的

本篇1 次 · 真题 73 句

gain B1

v. 获得, 赢得

本篇1 次 · 真题 64 句

climate B1

n. 气候

本篇1 次 · 真题 60 句

image A2

n. 形象, 印象

本篇1 次 · 真题 52 句

generation B2

n. 一代人

本篇1 次 · 真题 44 句

display B1

v. 展示

本篇1次 · 真题 38 句

instance B2

n. 例子

本篇1次 · 真题 33 句

cultivate B2

v. 培养, 发展 (技能、态度、关系等)

本篇1次 · 真题 31 句

highly B1

adv. 非常

本篇1次 · 真题 28 句

gene B2

n. 基因

本篇1次 · 真题 27 句

acquire B2

v. 获得

本篇1次 · 真题 24 句

habitat B2

n. (动植物的) 栖息地, 生长环境

本篇1次 · 真题 21 句

extend B1

v. 延伸; 延长

本篇1次 · 真题 20 句

vast B2

adj. 巨大的

本篇1次 · 真题 20 句

opera B1

n. 歌剧

本篇1次 · 真题 18 句

technique B1

n. 技术

本篇1次 · 真题 18 句

creature B1

n. 生物

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

hunt B1

v. 搜寻

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

thrive B2

v. 茁壮成长

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

marine B2

adj. 海洋的

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

upper A2

adj. 上面的, 上层的

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

mammal

B1

n. 哺乳动物

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

occupy

B2

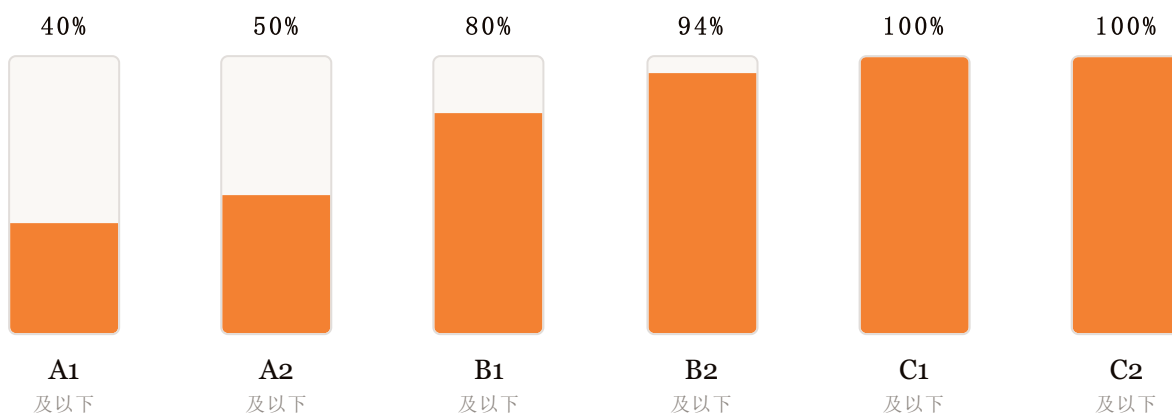
v. 占据, 占用 (空间、时间)

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

全文 115 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

带空短文去重后共 **115** 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 6%。



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 115 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

115

B2 以上难词

6%

B1 及以下覆盖

80%

英语四级 2019年6月·第2套 · 全卷构成

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

2019年6月·第2套 英语四级长篇阅读（信息匹配） 第1篇·36-45 题 答案与解析

STATEMENTS & ANALYSIS • 信息匹配题和解析

信息匹配题和解析·36-45 题

本页 36-45 题的段落匹配答案与逐句解析由懒笔记基于2019年6月·第2套 英语四级长篇阅读（信息匹配）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 11 段字母标号长文（逐段附中文翻译）；之后 10 句陈述逐句排列，每句英文陈述后紧接本句解析——陈述句中译、信息所在段落、锚点强弱、定位句中英对照、陈述句与原文的同义改写对照与易混相邻段辨析。

真题卷第2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**.

Living with parents edges out other living arrangements for 18- to 34-year-olds

A) Broad demographic(人口的) shifts in marital status, educational attainment and employment have transformed the way young adults in the U.S. are living, and a new Pew Research Center analysis highlights the implications of these changes for the most basic element of their lives—where they call home. In 2014, for the first time in more than 130 years, adults aged 18 to 34 were slightly more likely to be living in their parents' home than they were to be living with a spouse or partner in their own household.

婚姻状况、受教育程度和就业方面的广泛人口变化改变了美国年轻人的生活方式，Pew研究中心的一项新分析强调了这些变化对他们生活最基本要素——居住地——的影响。2014年，18至34岁的成年人与父母同住的可能性首次在130多年来略高于与配偶或伴侣住在自己家中的可能性。

B) This turn of events is fueled primarily by the dramatic drop in the share of young Americans who are choosing to settle down romantically before age 35. Dating back to 1880, the most common living arrangement among young adults has been living with a romantic partner, whether a spouse or a significant other. This type of arrangement peaked around 1960, when 62% of the nation's 18- to 34-year-olds were living with a spouse or partner in their own household, and only one-in-five were living with their parents.

这一转变主要是由35岁以前选择稳定恋爱关系的美国年轻人比例大幅下降所推动的。追溯到1880年，年轻人最常见的居住安排一直是与恋爱伴侣同住，无论是配偶还是重要的另一半。这种居住安排在1960年左右达到顶峰，当时62%的18至34岁美国人与配偶或伴侣住在自己家中，只有五分之一与父母同住。

- C) By 2014, 31.6% of young adults were living with a spouse or partner in their own household, below the share living in the home of their parent(s) (32.1%). Some 14% of young adults lived alone, were a single parent or lived with one or more roommates. The remaining 22% lived in the home of another family member (such as a grandparent, in-law or sibling(兄弟姐妹)), a non-relative, or in group quarters like college dormitories.

到2014年,31.6%的年轻人有配偶或伴侣住在自己家中,低于住在父母家中的比例(32.1%)。约14%的年轻人独居、为单亲家长或与一个或多个室友同住。其余22%住在其他家庭成员(如祖父母、姻亲或兄弟姐妹)、非亲属家中,或住在大学宿舍等集体住所。

- D) It's worth noting that the overall share of young adults living with their parents was not at a record high in 2014. This arrangement peaked around 1940, when about 35% of the nation's 18- to 34-year-olds lived with mom and/or dad (compared with 32% in 2014). What has changed, instead, is the relative share adopting different ways of living in early adulthood, with the decline of romantic coupling pushing living at home to the top of a much less uniform list of living arrangements.

值得注意的是,2014年与父母同住的年轻人总体比例并未达到历史最高。这种居住安排在1940年左右达到顶峰,当时约35%的18至34岁美国人与父母同住(相比之下2014年为32%)。相反,改变的是采用不同生活方式的相对比例,恋爱关系的减少使与父母同住在更加不统一的居住安排列表中位居首位。

- E) Among young adults, living arrangements differ significantly by gender. For men aged 18 to 34, living at home with mom and/or dad has been the dominant living arrangement since 2009. In 2014, 28% of young men were living with a spouse or partner in their own home, while 35% were living in the home of their parent(s). Young women, however, are still more likely to be living with a spouse or romantic partner (35%) than they are to be living with their parent(s) (29%).

在年轻人中,居住安排因性别而存在显著差异。对于18至34岁的男性来说,自2009年以来与父母同住一直是主要的居住安排。2014年,28%的年轻男性有配偶或伴侣住在自己家中,而35%住在父母家中。然而,年轻女性仍然更有可能与配偶或恋爱伴侣同住(35%),而非与父母同住(29%)。

- F) In 2014, more young women (16%) than young men (13%) were heading up a household without a spouse or partner. This is mainly because women are more likely than men to be single parents living with their children. For their part, young men (25%) are more likely than young women (19%) to be living in the home of another family member, a non-relative or in some type of group quarters.

2014年,更多年轻女性(16%)比年轻男性(13%)在没有配偶或伴侣的情况下持家。这主要是因为女性比男性更有可能成为与子女同住的单亲家长。就年轻男性而言,他们(25%)比年轻女性(19%)更有可能住在其他家庭成员、非亲属家中或某种集体住所。

- G) A variety of factors contribute to the long-run increase in the share of young adults living with their parents. The first is the postponement of, if not retreat from, marriage. The average age of first marriage has risen steadily for decades. In addition, a growing share of young adults may be avoiding marriage altogether. A previous Pew Research Center analysis projected that as many as one-in-four of today's young adults may never marry. While cohabitation(同居) has been on the rise, the overall share of young adults either married or living with an unmarried partner has substantially fallen since 1990.

多种因素导致与父母同住的年轻人比例长期增加。首先是婚姻的推迟,甚至是对婚姻的回避。初婚平均年龄几十年来稳步上升。此外,越来越多的年轻人可能完全避免结婚。Pew研究中心之前的一项分析预

测,当年轻入中可能有多达四分之一永远不会结婚。虽然同居现象有所增加,但自1990年以来,已婚或与未婚伴侣同居的年轻人总体比例大幅下降。

- H) In addition, trends in both employment status and wages have likely contributed to the growing share of young adults who are living in the home of their parent(s), and this is especially true of young men. Employed young men are much less likely to live at home than young men without a job, and employment among young men has fallen significantly in recent decades. The share of young men with jobs peaked around 1960 at 84%. In 2014, only 71% of 18- to 34-year-old men were employed. Similarly with earnings, young men's wages (after adjusting for inflation) have been on a downward trajectory(轨迹) since 1970 and fell significantly from 2000 to 2010. As wages have fallen, the share of young men living in the home of their parent(s) has risen.

此外,就业状况和工资的趋势可能也促成了住在父母家中的年轻人比例的增长,这对年轻男性尤其如此。有工作的年轻男性比没有工作的年轻男性住在家里的可能性要小得多,而近几十年来年轻男性的就业率大幅下降。有工作的年轻男性比例在1960年左右达到84%的峰值。2014年,只有71%的18至34岁男性有工作。同样,年轻男性的工资(经通货膨胀调整后)自1970年以来一直呈下降轨迹,并在2000年至2010年期间大幅下降。随着工资下降,住在父母家中的年轻男性比例上升。

- I) Economic factors seem to explain less of why young adult women are increasingly likely to live at home. Generally, young women have had growing success in the paid labor market since 1960 and hence might increasingly be expected to be able to afford to live independently of their parents. For women, delayed marriage—which is related, in part, to labor market outcomes for men—may explain more of the increase in their living in the family home.

经济因素似乎较少能解释为什么年轻女性越来越可能住在家里。总体而言,自1960年以来,年轻女性在有偿劳动力市场上取得了越来越大的成功,因此可能越来越有能力独立于父母生活。对女性来说,婚姻推迟——这在一定程度上与男性的劳动力市场结果有关——可能更多地解释了她们住在父母家中比例的增加。

- J) The Great Recession (and modest recovery) has also been associated with an increase in young adults living at home. Initially in the wake of the recession, college enrollments expanded, boosting the ranks of young adults living at home. And given the weak job opportunities facing young adults, living at home was part of the private safety net helping young adults to weather the economic storm. 大衰退(以及温和的复苏)也与住在家里的年轻人增加有关。最初在经济衰退之后,大学入学人数扩大,增加了住在家里的年轻人数量。鉴于年轻人面临的就业机会薄弱,住在家里是帮助年轻人度过经济风暴的私人安全网的一部分。

- K) Beyond gender, young adults living arrangements differ considerably by education—which is tied to financial means. For young adults without a bachelor's degree, as of 2008 living at home with their parents was more prevalent than living with a romantic partner. By 2014, 36% of 18- to 34-year-olds who had not completed a bachelor's degree were living with their parent(s) while 27% were living with a spouse or partner. Among college graduates, in 2014 46% were married or living with a partner, and only 19% were living with their parent(s). Young adults with a college degree have fared much better in the labor market than their less-educated counterparts, which has in turn made it easier to establish their own households.

除了性别之外,年轻人的居住安排因受教育程度而存在相当大的差异——这与经济能力相关。对于没有学士学位的年轻人来说,截至2008年,与父母住在家里比与恋爱伴侣同住更为普遍。到2014年,未完成学

士学位的18至34岁年轻人中有36%与父母同住,而27%与配偶或伴侣同住。在大学毕业生中,2014年有46%已婚或与伴侣同住,只有19%与父母同住。拥有大学学位的年轻人在劳动力市场上的表现远好于受教育程度较低的同龄人,这反过来使他们更容易建立自己的家庭。

陈述句与逐句解析

36. Unemployed young men are more likely to live with their parents than the employed.

失业的年轻男性比有工作的年轻男性更有可能与父母同住。

【答案】 **H** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 失业男青年 vs 已就业

【定位】 Employed young men are much less likely to live at home than young men without a job, and employment among young men has fallen significantly in recent decades.

已就业的男青年远不如没有工作的男青年容易住在父母家里, 而且近几十年来男青年的就业率已经显著下降。

【改写】 Unemployed young men ↔ **young men without a job**

前缀 un- 与短语 without a job 同义

the employed ↔ **Employed young men**

the + 形容词指代该类人 = 形容词修饰名词

are more likely to live with their parents than ↔ **are much less likely to live at home than**

比较方向反转 + live with parents = live at home

【辨邻】 **K** Young adults with a college degree have fared much better in the labor market than their less-educated counterparts 谈的是大学生 vs 非大学生的劳动力市场差异, 并未给出"失业男青年比就业男青年更可能住父母家"这一对立陈述。

Young adults with a college degree have fared much better in the labor market than their less-educated counterparts, which has in turn made it easier to establish their own households

37. In 2014, the percentage of men aged 18 to 34 living with their parents was greater than that of their female counterparts.

2014年,18至34岁与父母同住的男性比例大于同年龄段女性的比例。

【答案】 **E** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 2014 男青年住父母家比例 > 女青年

【定位】 In 2014, 28% of young men were living with a spouse or partner in their own home, while 35% were living in the home of their parent(s). Young women, however, are still more likely to be living with a spouse or romantic partner (35%) than they are to be living with their parent(s) (29%).

2014 年, 28% 的男青年与配偶或伴侣在自己的家里同住, 而 35% 住在父母家里。然而女青年仍然更可能与配偶或浪漫伴侣同住 (35%), 而非与父母同住 (29%)。

【改写】 the percentage of men aged 18 to 34 living with their parents ↔

35% were living in the home of their parent(s)

数字 35% 直接对应"男青年住父母家的比例"

that of their female counterparts ↔ **they are to be living with their parent(s) (29%)**

female counterparts = 女青年

was greater than ↔ **35% were living in the home of their parent(s)**

数字大小关系隐含在 35 > 29

【辨邻】 **C** 31.6% of young adults were living with a spouse or partner in their own household, below the share living in the home of their parent(s) (32.1%) 给的是全部年轻人的总占比，并没有把男青年和女青年的"住父母家比例"分别列出，不能用来支持"男 > 女"。

By 2014, 31.6% of young adults were living with a spouse or partner in their own household, below the share living in the home of their parent(s) (32.1%)

38. The percentage of young people who are married or live with a partner has greatly decreased in the past three decades or so.

在过去三十年左右的时间里,已婚或与伴侣同居的年轻人比例大幅下降。

【答案】 **G** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 近三十年婚姻/同居比例大降

【定位】 While cohabitation(同居) has been on the rise, the overall share of young adults either married or living with an unmarried partner has substantially fallen since 1990.

虽然同居率一直在上升，但自 1990 年以来，处于婚姻状态或与未婚伴侣同居的年轻人的总体比例已大幅下降。

【改写】 The percentage of young people who are married or live with a partner ↔

the overall share of young adults either married or living with an unmarried partner

percentage ↔ overall share + 并列结构完全平行

has greatly decreased ↔ **has substantially fallen**

副词 + 动词同义替换

in the past three decades or so ↔ **since 1990**

相对时间换算为绝对时间

【辨邻】 **B** This type of arrangement peaked around 1960, when 62% of the nation's 18- to 34-year-olds were living with a spouse or partner in their own household 描述的是"曾在 1960 年达到高点"，并未给出"自 1990 年起大幅下降"这一近三十年趋势。

This type of arrangement peaked around 1960, when 62% of the nation's 18- to 34-year-olds were living with a spouse or partner in their own household, and only one-in-five were living with their parents

39. Around the mid-20th century, only 20 percent of 18- to 34-year-olds lived in their parents' home.

在20世纪中叶前后,只有20%的18至34岁年轻人住在父母家中。

【答案】 **B** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 20 世纪中叶 + 20% 住父母家

【定位】 This type of arrangement peaked around 1960, when 62% of the nation's 18- to 34-year-olds were living with a spouse or partner in their own household, and only one-in-five were living with their parents.

这种居住安排在 1960 年前后达到顶点, 当时全国 62% 的 18-34 岁年轻人与配偶或伴侣在自己的家里同住, 只有五分之一住在父母家里。

【改写】 Around the mid-20th century ↔ **peaked around 1960**

20 世纪中叶 ≈ 1960 年前后

only 20 percent of 18- to 34-year-olds ↔ **only one-in-five**

分数 one-in-five = 百分比 20%

lived in their parents' home ↔ **were living with their parents**

live in parents' home ≡ live with parents

【辨邻】 **D** peaked around 1940, when about 35% of the nation's 18- to 34-year-olds lived with mom and/or dad 给的是 1940 年的 35%, 无论时间还是数字都与题干不匹配; 它讲的是"住父母家比例"的峰值, 与"五分之一"是反向的 (峰值 vs 低值)。

This arrangement peaked around 1940, when about 35% of the nation's 18- to 34-year-olds lived with mom and/or dad (compared with 32% in 2014)

40. Young adults with a college degree found it easier to live independently of their parents.

拥有大学学位的年轻成年人发现独立于父母生活更容易。

【答案】 **K** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 大学学历 + 独立居住

【定位】 Young adults with a college degree have fared much better in the labor market than their less-educated counterparts, which has in turn made it easier to establish their own households.

拥有大学学位的年轻人在劳动力市场上的境遇远好于学历较低者, 这反过来让他们更容易建立自己的家庭。

【改写】 Young adults with a college degree ↔ **Young adults with a college degree**

原样复现

found it easier to live independently of their parents ↔

has in turn made it easier to establish their own households

establish their own households ≡ live independently of their parents

【辨邻】 **H** Employed young men are much less likely to live at home than young men without a job 谈的是是否就业，而非是否有大学学位；题干特别强调 a college degree，与本段无对应。

Employed young men are much less likely to live at home than young men without a job, and employment among young men has fallen significantly in recent decades

41. Young men are less likely to end up as single parents than young women.

年轻男性成为单身父母的可能性低于年轻女性。

【答案】 **F** 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 男青年单亲少于女青年

【定位】 This is mainly because women are more likely than men to be single parents living with their children.

这主要是因为女性比男性更可能是与子女同住的单亲家长。

【改写】 Young men are less likely to end up as single parents ↔

women are more likely than men to be single parents

主语互换 + more/less 反转 = 同义

than young women ↔ **than men**

镜像句的另一比较项

【辨邻】 **E** Young women, however, are still more likely to be living with a spouse or romantic partner (35%) than they are to be living with their parent(s) (29%) 给的是“与谁同住”维度的男女对比，没有任何关于“单亲家长”概率的男女对比。

Young women, however, are still more likely to be living with a spouse or romantic partner (35%) than they are to be living with their parent(s) (29%)

42. More young adult women live with their parents than before due to delayed marriage.

由于推迟结婚，更多年轻成年女性与父母同住。

【答案】 **I** 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 女青年 + 延迟结婚 + 住父母家

【定位】 For women, delayed marriage—which is related, in part, to labor market outcomes for men—may explain more of the increase in their living in the family home.

对女性而言，推迟结婚——这部分与男性的劳动力市场表现相关——可能在更大程度上解释了她们更多地与家人同住这一增长。

【改写】 More young adult women live with their parents than before ↔

young adult women are increasingly likely to live at home

increasingly likely = 比以前更多

due to delayed marriage ↔

delayed marriage ... may explain more of the increase in their living in the family home

explain more of the increase ≡ 是其增长的（主要）原因

【辨邻】 **G** The first is the postponement of, if not retreat from, marriage 谈的是所有年轻人婚姻推迟，没有像 I 那样单独说“对女性而言，延迟结婚解释了更多”。

The first is the postponement of, if not retreat from, marriage. The average age of first marriage has risen steadily for decades

43. The percentage of young men who live with their parents has grown due to their decreased pay in recent decades.

与父母同住的年轻男性比例增长是由于他们近几十年来收入下降。

【答案】 **H** 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 男青年 + 工资下降 + 住父母家上升

【定位】 Similarly with earnings, young men's wages (after adjusting for inflation) have been on a downward trajectory(轨迹) since 1970 and fell significantly from 2000 to 2010. As wages have fallen, the share of young men living in the home of their parent(s) has risen.

在收入方面也是如此，男青年的工资（经通胀调整后）自 1970 年以来一直处于下行轨迹，并在 2000 年到 2010 年间显著下跌。随着工资下降，住在父母家里的男青年比例随之上升。

【改写】 The percentage of young men who live with their parents has grown ↔

the share of young men living in the home of their parent(s) has risen

percentage ↔ share + grown ↔ risen

due to their decreased pay ↔ **As wages have fallen**

due to ↔ As + decreased pay ↔ wages have fallen

in recent decades ↔ **since 1970**

since 1970 涵盖近几十年

【辨邻】 **K** Young adults with a college degree have fared much better in the labor market than their less-educated counterparts, which has in turn made it easier to establish their own households 谈的是大学生 vs 非大学生的对比，没有把“男青年工资下降”与“住父母家比例上升”挂钩。

Young adults with a college degree have fared much better in the labor market than their less-educated counterparts, which has in turn made it easier to establish their own households

44. The rise in the number of college students made more young adults live with their parents.

大学生数量的增加使更多年轻成年人与父母同住。

【答案】 J 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 大学生人数上升 → 住父母家

【定位】 Initially in the wake of the recession, college enrollments expanded, boosting the ranks of young adults living at home.

起初在经济衰退之后, 大学入学人数有所扩大, 这壮大了住在父母家的年轻人队伍。

【改写】 The rise in the number of college students ↔ college enrollments expanded

enrollments expanded ≡ 大学生人数上升

made more young adults live with their parents ↔

boosting the ranks of young adults living at home

boost the ranks ≡ 使队伍壮大 ≡ 使人数变多

【辨邻】 K in 2014 46% were married or living with a partner, and only 19% were living with their parent(s) 给的是"大学毕业生独立比例高、住父母家比例低", 与题干所要的"住父母家更多"方向相反, 不能作答。

Among college graduates, in 2014 46% were married or living with a partner, and only 19% were living with their parent(s)

45. One reason for young adults to live with their parents is that they get married late or stay single all their lives.

年轻成年人与父母同住的一个原因是他们晚婚或终身单身。

【答案】 G 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 晚婚 + 终身不婚

【定位】 The first is the postponement of, if not retreat from, marriage. The average age of first marriage has risen steadily for decades. In addition, a growing share of young adults may be avoiding marriage altogether. A previous Pew Research Center analysis projected that as many as one-in-four of today's young adults may never marry.

第一个原因是结婚被推迟, 乃至从结婚中退却。初婚平均年龄已持续上升数十年。此外, 越来越多的年轻人可能彻底避开结婚。皮尤研究中心此前的一项分析预测, 多达四分之一的当代年轻人可能终身不婚。

【改写】 One reason for young adults to live with their parents ↔

A variety of factors contribute to the long-run increase in the share of young adults living with their parents. The first is the postponement of, if not retreat from, marriage

factors contribute to ≡ reason for + The first is X 把 X 标为一个具体原因

they get married late ↔ The average age of first marriage has risen steadily for decades

初婚年龄上升 = 结婚晚

or stay single all their lives ↔ as many as one-in-four of today's young adults may never marry

never marry ≡ stay single all their lives

【辨邻】 I For women, delayed marriage—which is related, in part, to labor market outcomes for men—may explain more of the increase in their living in the family home 没有提"never marry / 终身不婚", 且语境限定为女性, 与题干"young adults"整体口径以及"or stay single all their lives"的并列结构不匹配。

For women, delayed marriage—which is related, in part, to labor market outcomes for men—may explain more of the increase in their living in the family home

PARAGRAPH MAP • 段落主旨图

11 个段落各讲了什么

逐段一句主旨 + 该段最具区分度的「信息指纹」, 是逐句回扫定位的工作台。

A 总起: 婚姻、教育、就业方面的人口结构变化, 重塑了美国年轻人的居住方式; 2014 年是 130 多年来 18-34 岁年轻人首次更可能住在父母家而非与配偶/伴侣一起。

信息指纹 130 年与 2014 拐点

B 解释拐点成因之一: 年轻人成家比例骤降; 并给出 1960 年的历史峰值——62% 与配偶/伴侣同住, 仅五分之一住父母家。

信息指纹 1960 年峰值 62% 与五分之一

C 给出 2014 年各类居住方式的细分占比: 与配偶/伴侣同住 31.6%, 与父母同住 32.1%, 独居/单亲/合租 14%, 其余 22%。

信息指纹 2014 年细分占比清单

D 澄清：2014 年住父母家的整体比例并非历史最高；1940 年才是峰值（约 35%）；真正变的是各种居住方式的相对占比，不再“一种独大”。

信息指纹 1940 年峰值 35%

E 按性别看 2014 年差异：男青年住父母家 35%、与配偶/伴侣同住 28%；女青年仍更可能与配偶/伴侣同住（35%）而非住父母家（29%）。

信息指纹 2014 性别对照 28/35/35/29

F 继续按性别拆：女青年更可能作单亲带孩子撑起一个家；男青年更可能寄居在其他亲属/非亲属家或群体宿舍中。

信息指纹 单亲多为女、寄居多为男

G 原因之一：婚姻被推迟甚至放弃。初婚平均年龄持续上升，可能多达四分之一终身不婚；自 1990 年起，年轻人中处于婚姻或同居关系者的总体占比显著下降。

信息指纹 1990 起婚姻/同居占比下降 + 四分之一终身不婚

H 原因之二：男青年的就业与工资双双下滑。就业的男青年远不易住父母家；男青年就业率从 1960 年 84% 降到 2014 年 71%；男青年实际工资自 1970 年起呈下行轨迹。

信息指纹 男青年就业 84%→71% 与工资下行

I 女青年住父母家增多更难用经济因素解释；推迟结婚（部分与男性劳动力市场表现相关）才更能解释女青年留在父母家增加的现象。

信息指纹 女青年 + 延迟结婚解释

J 原因之三：大衰退及温和复苏推动了住父母家。衰退之后大学入学扩大，使住父母家的年轻人数增多；就业机会差，住父母家成为他们度过经济风暴的“私人安全网”。

信息指纹 大衰退后大学扩招 + 私人安全网

K 按教育程度看差异：无本科学历者 2008 年起住父母家已多于与伴侣同住；2014 年无本科学历者 36% 住父母家、27% 与伴侣同住；大学毕业生 46% 婚姻/同居、仅 19% 住父母家——学历高更能撑起自己的家。

信息指纹 学历分层 + 大学毕业生独立

9 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。

This type of arrangement peaked around 1960, when 62% of the nation's 18- to 34-year-olds were living with a spouse or partner in their own household, and only one-in-five were living with their parents.

B段，第3句

主句+时间状语从句的结构在四六级和考研真题中极为常见,且本句从句内包含并列分句,进一步增强了代表性。句中涉及的百分比表达、年龄段描述、居住安排话题也是社科类文章的典型素材。掌握本句的切分方法和成分识别技巧可直接迁移到大量同类长难句,典型性很高。

What has changed, instead, is the relative share adopting different ways of living in early adulthood, with the decline of romantic coupling pushing living at home to the top of a much less uniform list of living arrangements.

D段，第3句

本句涵盖主语从句、系动词、表语、后置定语、伴随状语等多种成分,且表语部分结构复杂,包含现在分词短语作定语和 with 复合结构,非常适合训练学生识别和划分不同类型的句子成分。

This is mainly because women are more likely than men to be single parents living with their children.

F段，第2句

"This is because..." 结构在说明文、议论文中高频出现，是典型的因果说明句式。从句内的 "be likely to do" 和比较结构 "more...than..." 也是考试常见表达，句式代表性强，掌握后可迁移到大量类似语境。

In addition, a growing share of young adults may be avoiding marriage altogether.

G段，第4句

本句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中非常典型：简单句配合情态动词表推测，主语为抽象名词短语加介词短语后置定语（a growing share of...），谓语使用情态动词加进行时表达趋势或正在发生的变化。这种句式常见于社会现象、趋势分析类文章，掌握后可以迁移到大量类似句子的理解和写作中。

A previous Pew Research Center analysis projected that as many as one-in-four of today's young adults may never marry.

G段，第5句

主句加 that 引导的宾语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的常见结构，从句主语带多层修饰、谓语用情态动词表达推测也是典型考点，掌握后可大量迁移到类似句型。

In addition, trends in both employment status and wages have likely contributed to the growing share of young adults who are living in the home of their parent(s), and this is especially true of young men.

H段，第1句

并列主句 + 定语从句修饰宾语成分是四六级和考研阅读中的高频结构；现在完成时表达过去对现在的影响、定语从句限定先行词范围，均为常考句式；掌握后可应用于大量同类长句的拆解，迁移性强。

Similarly with earnings, young men's wages (after adjusting for inflation) have been on a downward trajectory(轨迹) since 1970 and fell significantly from 2000 to 2010.

H段，第5句

简单句加并列谓语的结构在四六级和考研真题中非常常见，句中两个时间状语分别搭配不同时态（"since 1970" 搭配现在完成时，"from 2000 to 2010" 搭配一般过去时）是典型的时态区分考点，学习迁移价值高。

Generally, young women have had growing success in the paid labor market since 1960 and hence might increasingly be expected to be able to afford to live independently of their parents.

I段, 第2句

本句涵盖主语、并列谓语、宾语、地点状语、时间状语、程度状语、方式状语、原因状语、宾语补语等多种成分,且并列谓语、被动语态的宾语补语(不定式)、多个状语的同时出现都是常见易错点。学生可通过本句练习识别并列结构、区分谓语与非谓语动词、划分多重状语,收益较高。

Young adults with a college degree have fared much better in the labor market than their less-educated counterparts, which has in turn made it easier to establish their own households.

K段, 第5句

比较结构加非限制性定语从句的组合在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现,形式宾语 it 结构也是常考句型,整句结构具有高度代表性,掌握后可迁移到大量类似真题句式

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 82 个英语四级真题高频词

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

partner B1

n. 伴侣

本篇12次·真题 44 句

likely A2

adj. 很可能的

本篇9次·真题 224 句

spouse B2

n. 配偶

本篇8次·真题 18 句

arrangement B1

n. 安排

本篇8次·真题 11 句

household B1

n. 家庭

本篇5次·真题 33 句

less A1

det. 较少的

本篇4次·真题 224 句

decade B1

n. 十年

本篇4次·真题 99 句

romantic B1

adj. 浪漫的

本篇4次·真题 19 句

labor B1

n. 劳动

本篇3次·真题 35 句

employment B1

n. 工作

本篇3次·真题 16 句

wage B1

n. 工资

本篇3次·真题 16 句

percentage B1

n. 百分比, 百分率

本篇3次·真题 15 句

significantly B2

adv. 显著地

本篇3次·真题 15 句

peak B1

n. 山峰

本篇3次·真题 10 句

type A2

n. 类型

本篇2次·真题 97 句

factor B1

n. 因素

本篇2次·真题 77 句

contribute B1

v. 捐献

本篇2次·真题 74 句

gender B1

n. 性别 (社会文化意义上的)

本篇2次·真题 71 句

due B1

adj. 预期的

本篇2次·真题 62 句

economic B2

adj. 经济的

本篇2次·真题 62 句

increasingly B2

adv. 越来越;日益;不断增加地

本篇2次·真题 53 句

nation B1

n. 国家

本篇2次·真题 51 句

overall B1

adj. 总体的

本篇2次·真题 39 句

status B2

n. 地位

本篇2次·真题 39 句

differ B1

v. 不同，有区别

本篇2次·真题 30 句

growing A2

adj. 增长的

本篇2次·真题 29 句

decrease B1

v. 减少，降低

本篇2次·真题 28 句

addition A2

n. 增加

本篇2次·真题 25 句

analysis B2

n. 分析

本篇2次·真题 24 句

recession C1

n. 经济衰退

本篇2次·真题 18 句

counterpart C1

n. 对应的人或物

本篇2次·真题 17 句

married A1

adj. 已婚的

本篇2次·真题 16 句

mom A1

n. 妈妈

本篇2次·真题 16 句

employ B1

v. 雇用

本篇2次·真题 13 句

independently B2

adv. 独立地

本篇2次·真题 12 句

financial B2

adj. 财政的

本篇1次·真题 101 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

opportunity B1

n. 机会

本篇1次·真题 89 句

decline B2

v. 下降

本篇1次·真题 73 句

event A2

n. 事件

本篇1次·真题 66 句

generally B1

adv. 通常, 一般地

本篇1次·真题 53 句

shift B1

v. 移动

本篇1次·真题 49 句

variety B1

n. 多样化

本篇1次·真题 47 句

boost B2

v. 提高

本篇1次·真题 46 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

mainly B1

adv. 主要地

本篇1次·真题 45 句

trend B1

n. 趋势

本篇1次·真题 44 句

adopt B1

v. 采纳

本篇1次·真题 41 句

female A2

adj. 女性的

本篇1次·真题 37 句

previous B1

adj. 先前的

本篇1次·真题 37 句

significant B2

adj. 重要的

本篇1次·真题 36 句

expand B2

v. 扩大;扩展;增长

本篇1次·真题 34 句

graduate B1

n. 毕业生

本篇1次·真题 34 句

outcome B2

n. 结果

本篇1次·真题 31 句

means A2

n. 方法

本篇1次·真题 30 句

fuel B1

n. 燃料

本篇1次·真题 28 句

related B1

adj. 相关的

本篇1次·真题 28 句

establish B2

v. 建立, 创立 (组织、机构、关系等)

本篇1次·真题 25 句

relative B1

n. 亲戚, 亲属

本篇1次·真题 23 句

slightly B1

adv. 稍微, 略微, 轻微地

本篇1次·真题 21 句

greatly B1

adv. 非常

本篇1次·真题 20 句

adjust B2

v. 调整

本篇1次·真题 18 句

implication C1

n. 可能的影响或结果

本篇1次·真题 18 句

transform B2

v. 使彻底改变;使转变

本篇1次·真题 18 句

settle B1

v. 解决 (争端、问题)

本篇1次·真题 17 句

rank B2

n. 等级

本篇1次·真题 14 句

unemployed B1

adj. 失业的

本篇1次·真题 14 句

adulthood B2

n. 成年期

本篇1次·真题 13 句

broad B1

adj. 宽阔的

本篇1次·真题 13 句

primarily B2

adv. 主要地

本篇1次·真题 13 句

uniform B1

n. 制服

本篇1次·真题 13 句

considerably B2

adv. 相当大地

本篇1次·真题 12 句

dramatic B2

adj. 巨大的

本篇1次·真题 12 句

highlight B2

n. 最精彩的部分

本篇1次·真题 12 句

modest B2

adj. 谦虚的, 谦逊的

本篇1次·真题 12 句

element B1

n. 要素

本篇1次·真题 10 句

fare B1

n. 车费

本篇1次·真题 9 句

net A2

n. 网

本篇1次·真题 9 句

recovery B2

n. 恢复

本篇1次·真题 9 句

similarly B2

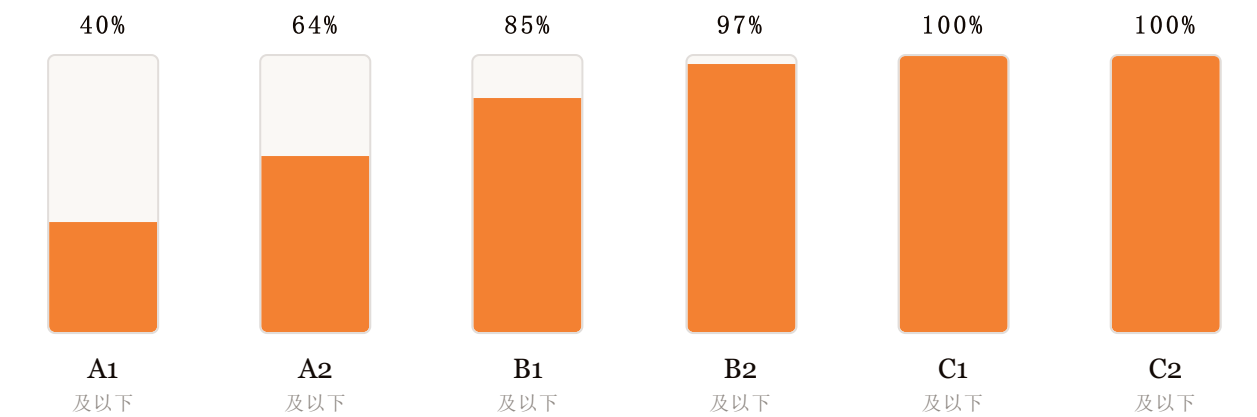
adv. 相似地

本篇1次·真题 8 句

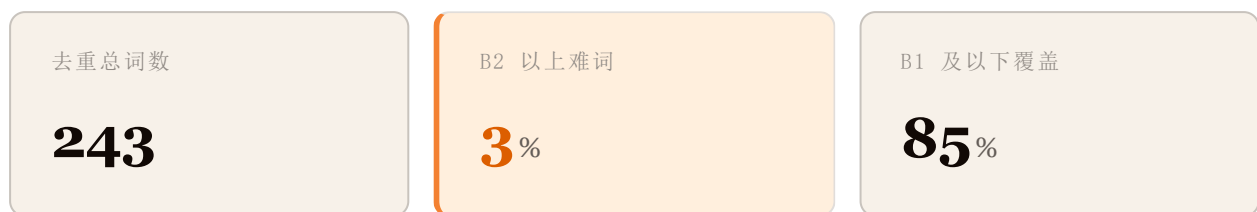
VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

全文 243 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 243 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 8 个·约 3%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率 (CDF) · 数据为全文去重词 243 个 · 末柱为 100%



英语四级 2019年6月·第2套 · 全卷构成

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

2019年6月·第2套 英语四级阅读理解（四选一） 第1篇·46-50 题答案与解析

QUESTIONS & ANALYSIS · 阅读理解题和解析

阅读理解题和解析·46-50 题

本页 46-50 题的答案与逐题解析由懒笔记基于2019年6月·第2套 英语四级阅读理解（四选一）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 5 段原文（段首标 P1-P5 段号、逐段附中文翻译）；之后 5 道题逐题排列，每题英文题干与选项后紧接本题解析——题干与选项中译、答案、题型判定、题干拆句、定位句中英对照与逐选项对错归因。

真题卷第2套(2019-06) · 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 According to the majority of Americans, women are every bit as capable of being good political leaders as men. The same can be said of their ability to dominate the corporate boardroom. And according to a new Pew Research Center survey on women and leadership, most Americans find women indistinguishable from men on key leadership traits such as intelligence and capacity for innovation, with many saying they're stronger than men in terms of being passionate and organized leaders.

根据大多数美国人的看法,女性在成为优秀政治领导者方面与男性同样有能力。关于她们主导公司董事会的能力也可以这样说。根据Pew Research Center一项关于女性与领导力的新调查,大多数美国人认为女性在智力和创新能力等关键领导特质上与男性没有区别,许多人表示女性在作为充满热情和有组织能力的领导者方面比男性更强。

P2 So why, then, are women in short supply at the top of government and business in the United States? According to the public, at least, it's not that they lack toughness, management talent or proper skill sets.

那么,为什么在美国政府和商界高层女性供应不足呢?至少根据公众看法,这并非因为她们缺乏韧性、管理才能或适当的技能。

P3 It's also not all about work-life balance. Although economic research and previous survey findings have shown that career interruptions related to motherhood may make it harder for women to advance in their careers and compete for top executive jobs, relatively few adults in the recent survey point to this as a key barrier for women seeking leadership roles. Only about one-in-five say women's

family responsibilities are a major reason why there aren't more females in top leadership positions in business and politics.

这也并非完全关乎工作与生活的平衡。尽管经济研究和以往的调查结果表明,与母亲身份相关的职业中断可能使女性更难在职业生涯中晋升并竞争高层管理职位,但在最近的调查中,相对较少的成年人将此视为女性寻求领导角色的关键障碍。只有大约五分之一的人认为女性的家庭责任是商界和政界缺乏更多女性高层领导职位的主要原因。

P4 Instead, topping the list of reasons, about four-in-ten Americans point to a double standard for women seeking to climb to the highest levels of either politics or business, where they have to do more than their male counterparts to prove themselves. Similar shares say the electorate(选民) and corporate America are just not ready to put more women in top leadership positions.

相反,在原因列表中居首的是,大约十分之四的美国人指出,对于寻求攀登政界或商界最高层级的女性存在双重标准,她们必须比男性同行做得更多才能证明自己。类似比例的人表示选民和美国企业界还没有准备好让更多女性担任高层领导职位。

P5 As a result, the public is divided about whether the imbalance in corporate America will change in the foreseeable future, even though women have made major advances in the workplace. While 53% believe men will continue to hold more top executive positions in business in the future, 44% say it's only a matter of time before as many women are in top executive positions as men. Americans are less doubtful when it comes to politics: 73% expect to see a female president in their lifetime.

因此,尽管女性在职场已取得重大进步,公众对于美国企业界的不平衡状况在可预见的未来是否会改变存在分歧。虽然53%的人认为男性将继续在商界占据更多高层管理职位,但44%的人表示女性担任与男性同样多的高层管理职位只是时间问题。美国人在政治方面的怀疑较少:73%的人预期在有生之年会看到一位女性总统。

题目与逐题解析

46. What do most Americans think of women leaders according to a new Pew Research Center survey?

- A) They have to do more to distinguish themselves.
- B) They have to strive harder to win their positions.
- C) They are stronger than men in terms of willpower.
- D) They are just as intelligent and innovative as men.

根据皮尤研究中心的一项新调查,大多数美国人如何看待女性领导者?

- A) 她们必须做更多事情来使自己脱颖而出。 B) 她们必须更加努力奋斗才能赢得自己的位置。
- C) 她们在意志力方面比男性更强。 D) 她们与男性一样聪明且富有创新精神。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 What do most Americans think of women leaders 问的是某一具体调查中大多数人的具体看法,不含 infer/imply/mainly about 等暗号,属于客观信息检索。

【拆句】 Q46 主干是 What do most Americans think of women leaders, 是常规的「think of + 宾语」结构;句末 according to a new Pew Research Center survey 是介词短语作状语,限定信息来源。无倒装、无双重否定,结构平铺直叙,无陷阱。

【定位】 And according to a new Pew Research Center survey on women and leadership, most Americans find women indistinguishable from men on key leadership traits such as intelligence and capacity for innovation, with many saying they're stronger than men in terms of being passionate and organized leaders.

根据皮尤研究中心一项关于女性与领导力的新调查，大多数美国人认为女性在智力、创新能力等关键领导特质上与男性没有区别，许多人甚至认为女性在「富有热情」「条理清晰」上比男性更强。

【选项】 A) 答非所问

They have to do more to distinguish themselves 把第 46 题答成了第 48 题的话——「比男性付出更多以证明自己」是 P4 的内容，本题问的是大多数人对女性「是否胜任」的看法，不是她们要付出多少。

B) 答非所问

They have to strive harder to win their positions 同样答的是「为什么女性高层少」(P4 的内容)，而非本题的「美国人怎么看女性的领导力」。

C) 以偏概全

They are stronger than men in terms of willpower 把原文 passionate and organized (热情、有条理) 偷换成 willpower (意志力)，且把「许多人觉得更强」当成「大多数人觉得更强」，主体范围被放大。

D) ✓ 正确

most Americans find women indistinguishable from men on key leadership traits such as intelligence and capacity for innovation

↔ They are just as intelligent and innovative as men

They are just as intelligent and innovative as men 与定位句的同义度最高，正是预判的客观转述，锁定为正确项。

47. What do we learn from previous survey findings about women seeking leadership roles?

- A) They have unconquerable difficulties on their way to success.
- B) They are lacking in confidence when competing with men.
- C) Their failures may have something to do with family duties.
- D) Relatively few are hindered in their career advancement.

关于女性寻求领导职位,我们从以前的调查结果中了解到什么?

- A) 她们在通往成功的道路上有无法克服的困难。 B) 她们在与男性竞争时缺乏自信。
- C) 她们的失败可能与家庭责任有关。 D) 相对较少的人在职业晋升中受到阻碍。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 What do we learn from previous survey findings 问的是某项已有研究的客观结论，可直接在原文检索，无需推断。

【拆句】 Q47 主干是 What do we learn from previous survey findings; 句末 about women seeking leadership roles 是介词短语作后置定语，修饰 findings 的话题。结构常规，无陷阱。

【定位】 Although economic research and previous survey findings have shown that career interruptions related to motherhood may make it harder for women to advance in their careers and compete for top executive jobs, relatively few adults in the recent survey point to this as a key barrier for women seeking leadership roles.

尽管经济学研究与以往的调查发现表明，与生育相关的职业中断可能让女性更难升职、更难争夺高管职位，但本次最新调查中只有少数受访者把这一点视为女性进入领导岗位的主要障碍。

【选项】 A) **过度推断**

They have unconquerable difficulties on their way to success 把原文的「may make it harder」（可能更难）夸大成了「unconquerable difficulties」（不可克服的困难）——程度被推过头，原文从未说「不可克服」。

B) **无中生有**

They are lacking in confidence when competing with men 把原因归到「缺乏自信」，但全文从未提过「自信」二字——这是从空中变出一个新原因，原文完全无据。

C) **✓ 正确**

career interruptions related to motherhood may make it harder for women to advance in their careers and compete for top executive jobs

↔ **Their failures may have something to do with family duties**

Their failures may have something to do with family duties 把 motherhood 上位为 family duties，又用 may 接住原文的不确定语气，是定位句最稳的同义替换。

D) **与原文相反**

Relatively few are hindered in their career advancement 与 make it harder for women to advance in their careers 直接矛盾——原文说「让女性更难升职」，本选项把它反过来说成「相对很少人在升职上受阻」。

48. What is the primary factor keeping women from taking top leadership positions according to the recent survey?

- A) Personality traits.
- B) Family responsibilities.
- C) Gender bias.
- D) Lack of vacancies.

根据最近的调查,阻止女性担任最高领导职位的主要因素是什么?

- A) 人格特质。 B) 家庭责任。 C) 性别偏见。 D) 缺乏空缺职位。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 What is the primary factor 问的是一项具体调查里排第一的因素，是可在原文直接检索的客观信息。

【拆句】 Q48 主干是 What is the primary factor; keeping women from taking top leadership positions 是 factor 的后置定语（现在分词短语，相当于 that keeps...），keep sb. from doing 意为「阻止某人做某事」。考生若不熟 keep...from 这一搭配，可能误读成「让女性留下来做某事」，需特别留意。

【定位】 Instead, topping the list of reasons, about four-in-ten Americans point to a double standard for women seeking to climb to the highest levels of either politics or business, where they have to do more than their male counterparts to prove themselves.

相反，约四成美国人把「双重标准」列为头号原因——女性想攀上政商最高层，得比男同行付出更多去证明自己。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

Personality traits（人格特质）已被 it's not that they lack toughness, management talent or proper skill sets 明确否定——大众不认为女性少了「特质」。

B) 以偏概全

Family responsibilities 确实是文中提到的因素，但 Only about one-in-five say women's family responsibilities are a major reason——仅约五分之一把它当主因，远低于第 48 题问的 primary（首因）的四成。

C) ✓ 正确

a double standard for women seeking to climb to the highest levels of either politics or business, where they have to do more than their male counterparts to prove themselves

↔ Gender bias

Gender bias（性别偏见）正是「双重标准 + 选民未准备好 + 企业界未准备好」三处性别相关描述的共同上位概念，是定位句最贴切的浓缩。

D) 无中生有

Lack of vacancies（缺乏空缺职位）全文未提；问题不是「没有岗位」，而是「女性进不去」，根本不是岗位数量的事。

49. What does the passage say about corporate America in the near future?

- A) More and more women will sit in the boardroom.
- B) Gender imbalance in leadership is likely to change.
- C) The public is undecided about whether women will make good leaders.
- D) People have opposing opinions as to whether it will have more women leaders.

文章对美国企业界在不久的将来有何评述？

- A) 将有越来越多的女性进入董事会。 B) 领导层的性别失衡状况可能会改变。
- C) 公众对女性是否会成为优秀领导者尚未决定。
- D) 人们对美国企业界是否会有更多女性领导者持相反意见。

【答案】 D（细节题）

【判型】 What does the passage say about corporate America in the near future 问的是「文章对未来怎么说」，原文有明文表述即直接采用，不是主旨题。

【拆句】 Q49 是 What does the passage say about + 名词短语 + 介词短语 的结构。corporate America 此处不是「美国公司化」而是「美国企业界」这一惯用集合名词，考生若按字面拆，会读成「公司化的美国」而失焦。

【定位】 As a result, the public is divided about whether the imbalance in corporate America will change in the foreseeable future, even though women have made major advances in the workplace.

结果是，尽管女性在职场已大步前进，但公众对「美国企业界的失衡是否会在可预见的未来发生改变」意见分裂。

【选项】 A) 以偏概全

More and more women will sit in the boardroom 只代表了 44% 那一派的想法，而 53% 那一派认为男性将继续主导高层；本选项把分裂中的少数派当成全体共识，且与多数派意见相反。

B) 与原文相反

Gender imbalance in leadership is likely to change 把原文的「公众分裂、未定」改写为「很可能改变」——这是把 divided（分裂）偷偷换成 is likely to（有可能），程度被推过头且立场被改变。

C) 偷换概念

The public is undecided about whether women will make good leaders 把分歧的对象从「未来会不会变」偷换成「女性能不能胜任领导」——而后者在 P1 已有明确答案：大众普遍认为女性同样胜任，并无分歧。

D) ✓ 正确

the public is divided about whether the imbalance in corporate America will change in the foreseeable future

↔ People have opposing opinions as to whether it will have more women leaders

the imbalance in corporate America will change ↔ it will have more women leaders

D 把被动 divided 改成主动 have opposing opinions、把抽象 imbalance change 具象为 more women leaders，措辞不同但语义完全等值，是定位句的高保真同义替换。

50. What do most Americans expect to see soon on America's political stage?

- A) A woman in the highest position of government.
- B) More and more women actively engaged in politics.
- C) A majority of women voting for a female president.
- D) As many women in top government positions as men.

大多数美国人期望在美国政治舞台上很快看到什么？

- A) 一位女性担任政府最高职位。 B) 越来越多的女性积极参与政治。
- C) 大多数女性投票支持女性总统。 D) 政府高层职位中女性与男性数量相当。

【答案】 **A** (细节题)

【判型】 What do most Americans expect to see soon 问的是大多数人对政治舞台的具体预期，原文有明文，是细节题。

【拆句】 Q50 主干是 What do most Americans expect to see soon on America's political stage. expect to see 是「期望看到」，soon 是时间副词，on America's political stage 是介词短语作地点状语。结构平直，无陷阱。

【定位】 Americans are less doubtful when it comes to politics: 73% expect to see a female president in their lifetime.

在政治问题上美国人就没那么犹豫了：73% 的人期望有生之年看到一位女总统。

【选项】 **A) ✓ 正确**

73% expect to see a female president in their lifetime ↔

A woman in the highest position of government

A 把 female president 改写为「政府最高职位的女性」，是定位句最贴切的同义替换；其他选项要么扩大范围、要么转移主体。

B) 以偏概全的反向操作

More and more women actively engaged in politics 把「期望出现一位女总统」扩大为「越来越多女性积极参与政治」——原文未提参政广度，只提了「最高位上的一位」。

C) 偷换概念

A majority of women voting for a female president 把「73% 美国人期望看到女总统」偷换成「大多数女性给女总统投票」——主体被偷换（美国人 → 女性）、动作被偷换（期望看到 → 投票），完全不是原文意思。

D) 答非所问

As many women in top government positions as men 借用了 as many women ... as men 的句式制造熟悉感，但该句式原本属于「商界 44% 派的想法」（只是时间问题之前商界男女高层将持平），与政治舞台无关；且本选项谈「平分天下」，而原文政治舞台只谈「一位女总统」。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

10 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。

And according to a new Pew Research Center survey on women and leadership, most Americans find women indistinguishable from men on key leadership traits such as intelligence and capacity for innovation, with many saying they're stronger than men in terms of being passionate and organized leaders.

第1段，第3句

主句包含主谓宾宾补结构 ("find women indistinguishable")，宾补由形容词加介词短语构成，覆盖较丰富；含有状语 ("according to..." 和 "with...") 修饰全句；伴随状语中嵌套宾语从句，从句为主系表结构含比较级；涉及形容词宾补、介词短语、伴随状语、宾语从句、比较结构等多种成分类型，且 "with" 结构和宾补识别是常见易错点，训练价值较高。

Although economic research and previous survey findings have shown that career interruptions related to motherhood may make it harder for women to advance in their careers and compete for top executive jobs, relatively few adults in the recent survey point to this as a key barrier for women seeking leadership roles.

第3段，第2句

本句的结构在四六级和考研真题中极为常见。让步状语从句前置(Although...)、嵌套宾语从句(that...)、"make it + 形容词 + for sb to do sth" 句型、并列结构(and 连接两个动词)都是高频考点。句子长度和复杂度也与真题接近,学习者掌握本句的分析方法后,可以直接迁移到大量类似真题句中,复用价值极高。

Only about one-in-five say women's family responsibilities are a major reason why there aren't more females in top leadership positions in business and politics.

第3段，第3句

本句结构高度典型:主句 + 宾语从句 + 嵌套定语从句的组合在四六级和考研阅读中极为常见,尤其是宾语从句省略 that、定语从句修饰抽象名词这两个特征,是考试高频句式,掌握后可大量迁移。

Instead, topping the list of reasons, about four-in-ten Americans point to a double standard for women seeking to climb to the highest levels of either politics or business, where they have to do more than their male counterparts to prove themselves.

第4段，第1句

本句结构高度典型：主句 + 限制性定语从句的组合是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式，定语从句修饰抽象名词（levels）并通过关系副词 "where" 连接是高频考点。主句中分词短语作状语、现在分词作后置定语修饰名词（"women seeking to climb"）、比较结构（"more than"）、不定式作目的状语等都是考试中反复出现的典型结构，掌握本句后可迁移至大量同类句式。

As a result, the public is divided about whether the imbalance in corporate America will change in the foreseeable future, even though women have made major advances in the workplace.

第5段，第1句

句子结构为"主句 + 嵌套宾语从句 + 让步状语从句"，是四六级和考研阅读中常见的复合句模式；whether 引导的宾语从句和 even though 引导的让步从句都是高频考点句式，学习后可广泛迁移

While 53% believe men will continue to hold more top executive positions in business in the future, 44% say it's only a matter of time before as many women are in top executive positions as men.

第5段，第2句

句子覆盖了主句、让步状语从句、宾语从句、时间状语从句等多种成分,且涉及形式主语、比较结构、状语从句中现在时代将来时等典型考点,成分丰富且包含多个易错点,练习价值较高

They are stronger than men in terms of willpower.

第46题，C

比较级 "形容词 + than" 结构是四六级和考研阅读写作的高频句式，且承前省略是比较结构的常见现象，本句作为该句式的标准范例，具有较强的代表性和迁移价值

They are lacking in confidence when competing with men.

第47题，B

"主句 + when 引导的时间状语从句" 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，从句中省略主语和助动词也是常见现象，掌握后可大量复用，具有较强的典型性。

More and more women will sit in the boardroom.

第49题, A

"主语 + will + 动词 + 地点状语" 是表达将来趋势的常见句式, 在四六级阅读和写作中经常出现, 尤其在讨论社会变化、未来预测类话题时; 但本句过于简单, 缺少从句或复杂修饰, 与真题中常见的长难句相比代表性一般

More and more women actively engaged in politics.

第50题, B

虽为简单句, 但覆盖了主语、谓语、方式状语和范围状语四种基本成分, 且副词"actively"插在主谓之间是一个值得练习的位置变化。同时"engage in"这一不及物动词短语搭配也有一定训练意义。但成分种类较单一, 缺少宾语、定语、从句等更丰富的结构。

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。

leadership B2

n. 领导地位; 领导权

本篇8次 · 真题 18 句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本篇4次 · 真题 174 句

corporate B2

adj. 公司的

本篇4次 · 真题 18 句

career B1

n. 职业

本篇3次 · 真题 119 句

seek B1

v. 寻找

本篇3次 · 真题 56 句

female A2

adj. 女性的

本篇3次 · 真题 37 句

executive B2

n. 主管/经理/管理人员

本篇3次·真题30句

lack B1

v. 缺少

本篇2次·真题115句

finding B2

n. 调查结果

本篇2次·真题99句

major B1

adj. 主要的

本篇2次·真题73句

majority B2

n. 大多数, 大部分

本篇2次·真题40句

previous B1

adj. 先前的

本篇2次·真题37句

advance B1

v. 前进

本篇2次·真题31句

relatively B2

adv. 相对地

本篇2次·真题24句

political B1

adj. 政治的

本篇2次·真题22句

compete B1

v. 竞争

本篇2次·真题18句

less A1

det. 较少的

本篇1次·真题224句

likely A2

adj. 很可能的

本篇1次·真题224句

according B1

prep. 根据

本篇1次·真题88句

least A2

det. 最少的

本篇1次·真题84句

factor B1

n. 因素

本篇1次·真题77句

gender B1

n. 性别 (社会文化意义上的)

本篇1次·真题71句

economic B2

adj. 经济的

本篇1次·真题 62 句

united B1

adj. 联合的

本篇1次·真题 60 句

engage B2

v. 参与;从事

本篇1次·真题 57 句

balance B1

n. 平衡

本篇1次·真题 55 句

responsibility B1

n. 责任

本篇1次·真题 55 句

male A2

adj. 男性的

本篇1次·真题 54 句

innovation B2

n. 创新;革新(指行为或过程)

本篇1次·真题 50 句

intelligence B2

n. 智力

本篇1次·真题 48 句

workplace B1

n. 工作场所

本篇1次·真题 48 句

states A1

n. 国家

本篇1次·真题 43 句

failure B1

n. 失败

本篇1次·真题 41 句

management B1

n. 管理

本篇1次·真题 41 句

talent B1

n. 天赋

本篇1次·真题 39 句

stage A2

n. 阶段

本篇1次·真题 30 句

opinion A2

n. 观点

本篇1次·真题 29 句

related B1

adj. 相关的

本篇1次·真题 28 句

innovative B2

adj. 创新的

本篇1次·真题 26 句

confidence B1

n. 信心

本篇1次·真题 23 句

trait B2

n. 特征

本篇1次·真题 22 句

vote B1

n. 投票

本篇1次·真题 21 句

capable B1

adj. 有能力的

本篇1次·真题 20 句

hinder B2

v. 阻碍, 妨碍

本篇1次·真题 19 句

capacity B2

n. 容量

本篇1次·真题 18 句

intelligent B1

adj. 聪明的

本篇1次·真题 18 句

counterpart C1

n. 对应的人或物

本篇1次·真题 17 句

strive B2

v. 努力, 奋斗, 力求

本篇1次·真题 17 句

distinguish B2

v. 区分

本篇1次·真题 15 句

actively B1

adv. 积极主动地

本篇1次·真题 13 句

lifetime B1

n. 一生, 终生

本篇1次·真题 13 句

oppose B2

v. 反对

本篇1次·真题 13 句

passionate B2

adj. 热情的

本篇1次·真题 9 句

advancement B2

n. 进步

本篇1次·真题 8 句

barrier

B2

n. 障碍物

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

willpower

B2

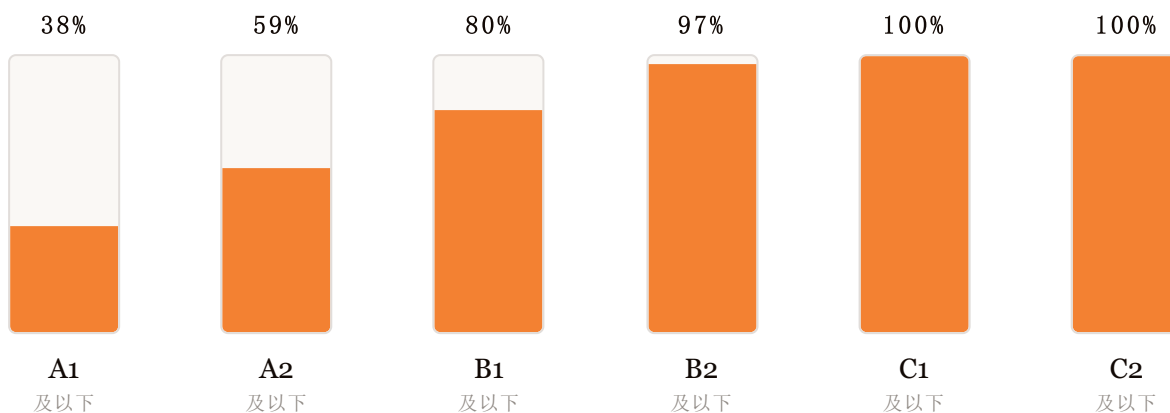
n. 意志力

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 172 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **172** 个单词，按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比（CDF），最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上（C1/C2）为高阶词，本篇共 6 个 · 约 3%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率（CDF）· 数据为全文去重词 172 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

172

B2 以上难词

3%

B1 及以下覆盖

80%

英语四级 2019年6月·第2套 · 全卷构成

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

2019年6月·第2套 英语四级阅读理解（四选一） 第2篇·51-55 题答案与解析

QUESTIONS & ANALYSIS · 阅读理解题和解析

阅读理解题和解析 · 51-55 题

本页 51-55 题的答案与逐题解析由懒笔记基于2019年6月·第2套 英语四级阅读理解（四选一）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 7 段原文（段首标 P1-P7 段号、逐段附中文翻译）；之后 5 道题逐题排列，每题英文题干与选项后紧接本题解析——题干与选项中译、答案、题型判定、题干拆句、定位句中英对照与逐选项对错归因。

真题卷第2套(2019-06) · 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 People have grown taller over the last century, with South Korean women shooting up by more than 20cm on average, and Iranian men gaining 16.5cm. A global study looked at the average height of 18-year-olds in 200 countries between 1914 and 2014.

在过去一个世纪里，人们的身高有所增长，韩国女性平均身高增长了20多厘米，伊朗男性增长了16.5厘米。一项全球研究调查了1914年至2014年间200个国家18岁人群的平均身高。

P2 The results reveal that while Swedes were the tallest people in the world in 1914, Dutch men have risen from 12th place to claim top spot with an average height of 182.5cm. Latvian women, meanwhile, rose from 28th place in 1914 to become the tallest in the world a century later, with an average height of 169.8cm.

研究结果显示，虽然瑞典人在1914年是世界上最高的人群，但荷兰男性已从第12位上升到首位，平均身高为182.5厘米。与此同时，拉脱维亚女性从1914年的第28位上升为一个世纪后世界上最高的人群，平均身高为169.8厘米。

P3 James Bentham, a co-author of the research from Imperial College, London, says the global trend is likely to be due primarily to improvements in nutrition and healthcare. "An individual's genetics

has a big influence on their height, but once you average over whole populations, genetics plays a less key role," he added.

该研究的合著者、伦敦帝国理工学院的James Bentham表示,这一全球趋势可能主要归因于营养和医疗保健的改善。他补充说:"个体的基因对其身高有很大影响,但当你对整个人群进行平均时,基因所起的作用就没那么关键了。"

P4 A little extra height brings a number of advantages, says Elio Riboli of Imperial College. "Being taller is associated with longer life expectancy," he said. "This is largely due to a lower risk of dying of cardiovascular(心血管的) disease among taller people."

帝国理工学院的Elio Riboli说,额外增加一点身高会带来许多好处。他说:"身高较高与预期寿命较长相关。这在很大程度上是由于身材较高的人死于心血管疾病的风险较低。"

P5 But while height has increased around the world, the trend in many countries of north and sub-Saharan Africa causes concern, says Riboli. While height increased in Uganda and Niger during the early 20th century, the trend has reversed in recent years, with height decreasing among 18-year-olds.

但Riboli表示,虽然世界各地的身高都有所增加,但许多北非和撒哈拉以南非洲国家的趋势却令人担忧。虽然乌干达和尼日尔的身高在20世纪初有所增长,但近年来这一趋势已经逆转,18岁人群的身高正在下降。

P6 "One reason for these decreases in height is the economic situation in the 1980s," said Alexander Moradi of the University of Sussex. The nutritional and health crises that followed the policy of structural adjustment, he says, led to many children and teenagers failing to reach their full potential in terms of height.

Sussex大学的Alexander Moradi说:"这些身高下降的原因之一是20世纪80年代的经济状况。"他说,结构调整政策之后出现的营养和健康危机导致许多儿童和青少年未能在身高方面充分发挥其潜力。

P7 Bentham believes the global trend of increasing height has important implications. "How tall we are now is strongly influenced by the environment we grew up in," he said. "If we give children the best possible start in life now, they will be healthier and more productive for decades to come."

Bentham认为身高增长的全球趋势具有重要意义。他说:"我们现在的身高很大程度上受到我们成长环境的影响。如果我们现在给孩子们提供最好的人生起点,他们在未来几十年里将更健康、更有生产力。"

题目与逐题解析

51. What does the global study tell us about people's height in the last hundred years?

- A) There is a remarkable difference across continents.
- B) There has been a marked increase in most countries.
- C) The increase in people's height has been quickening.
- D) The increase in women's height is bigger than in men's.

这项全球研究告诉我们关于过去一百年中人们身高的什么信息?

- A) 各大洲之间存在显著差异。
- B) 大多数国家的身高都有明显增长。
- C) 人们身高的增长一直在加快。
- D) 女性身高的增长幅度大于男性。

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 题干 What does the global study tell us about people's height in the last hundred years? 问的是研究本身的客观结论，没有 infer/suggest/imply 等推断词，也不问主旨态度，属于对原文事实的复述比对。

【拆句】 句子主干是 "the global study tell us [what]"，间接宾语 about people's height in the last hundred years 限定追问范围；整句平铺直叙，无陷阱。

【定位】 People have grown taller over the last century, with South Korean women shooting up by more than 20cm on average, and Iranian men gaining 16.5cm.

过去一个世纪以来，人们普遍长高了，韩国女性平均长高超过 20 厘米，伊朗男性长高 16.5 厘米。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

首段只列举国家级数据，并未在大洲之间做对比；选项 remarkable difference across continents 把"大洲间差异"拔高为研究结论，文章不支持。

B) ✓ 正确

People have grown taller over the last century ↔

There has been a marked increase in most countries

There has been a marked increase in most countries 与预判"百年来普遍长高"在范围 and 方向上一致，无加戏、无偏移。

C) 过度推断

文章只说百年间总体增长，没有提到"增长在加速"；has been quickening 是对趋势速度的二阶判断，文中并无依据。

D) 以偏概全

首段虽举了韩国女性 20cm、伊朗男性 16.5cm 两个例子，但只是各国举例，并非男女整体增幅的对比；bigger than in men's 是以偏概全。

52. What does James Bentham say about genetics in the increase of people's height?

A) It counts less than generally thought.

B) It outweighs nutrition and healthcare.

C) It impacts more on an individual than on a population.

D) It plays a more significant role in females than in males.

James Bentham 对于遗传因素在人们身高增长中的作用有何看法？

A) 其作用小于人们普遍认为的程度。 B) 其作用超过营养和医疗保健。

C) 其对个体的影响大于对群体的影响。 D) 其在女性中的作用比在男性中更显著。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 题干 What does James Bentham say about genetics in the increase of people's height? 是"某人 say about 某事"的标准转述提问，走对人名引号句的逐字比对。

【拆句】 主干是 "James Bentham say what about genetics"; 介词短语 in the increase of people's height 是对 genetics 的范围限定, 提示只关心"身高增长这一议题下"的遗传角色。

【定位】 An individual's genetics has a big influence on their height, but once you average over whole populations, genetics plays a less key role.

个体的遗传基因对身高影响很大, 但一旦在整个人群层面做平均, 遗传所起的关键作用就变小了。

【选项】 A) **无中生有**

原文比较的是"遗传对个体 vs 对群体", 不是"遗传 vs 人们的普遍认知"; counts less than generally thought 引入"通常人们怎么想"这个文中没有的对照系。

B) **与原文相反**

Bentham 说全球趋势主要由营养与医疗驱动, 但并未声称遗传"压倒"营养与医疗; outweighs 把两者的并列因果关系扭成正面对决。

C) **✓ 正确**

An individual's genetics has a big influence on their height, but once you average over whole populations, genetics plays a less key role

↔ **It impacts more on an individual than on a population**

It impacts more on an individual than on a population 同时锁住"个体大"与"群体小"两端, 与预判完全吻合。

D) **无中生有**

Bentham 全程未把遗传作用按性别拆分, 原文也无任何 females/males 的字样; more significant role in females than in males 凭空增加性别维度。

53. What does Elio Riboli say about taller people?

- A) They tend to live longer.
- B) They enjoy an easier life.
- C) They generally risk fewer fatal diseases.
- D) They have greater expectations in life.

Elio Riboli 对较高的人有何看法?

- A) 他们往往更长寿。
- B) 他们享有更轻松的生活。
- C) 他们通常患致命疾病的风险较低。
- D) 他们对生活有更高的期望。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 题干 What does Elio Riboli say about taller people? 是又一个"某人 say about 某事"句式, 仍走人名引号句的客观转述比对。

【拆句】 主干 "Elio Riboli say what about taller people"; taller 是 tall 的比较级, 提示原文很可能用 "taller" "being taller" 等比较结构来描述同一对象。

【定位】 Being taller is associated with longer life expectancy. This is largely due to a lower risk of dying of cardiovascular(心血管的) disease among taller people.

身高更高与更长的预期寿命相关。这主要是因为高个子人群死于心血管疾病的风险更低。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

Being taller is associated with longer life expectancy ↔ **They tend to live longer**

They tend to live longer 与预判"更高者更长寿"完全等价, 是定位句结论端的最简同义替换。

B) 无中生有

原文只说寿命更长、心血管风险更低, 没有任何"日子更轻松/更顺"的语义; enjoy an easier life 是无中生有的生活评价。

C) 偷换概念

原文只说心血管疾病死亡风险低, 没说"更少种类的致命疾病"; fewer fatal diseases 把"一种疾病的风险降低"偷换成"多种致命病减少"。

D) 偷换概念

原文谈的是 "life expectancy" (预期寿命, 客观统计量), 不是"对生活的期待"; greater expectations in life 利用 expectation 这个多义词制造错觉。

54. What do we learn about 18-year-olds in Uganda and Niger?

- A) They grow up slower than their peers in other countries.
- B) They are actually shorter than their earlier generations.
- C) They find it hard to bring their potential into full play.
- D) They have experienced many changes of government.

关于乌干达和尼日尔的18岁青年,我们了解到什么?

- A) 他们的成长速度比其他国家的同龄人慢。 B) 他们实际上比他们的前几代人更矮。
- C) 他们发现很难充分发挥自己的潜力。 D) 他们经历了许多次政府更迭。

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 题干 What do we learn about 18-year-olds in Uganda and Niger? 用 "learn about" 而非 infer/suggest, 依然是对原文事实的复述比对。

【拆句】 主干 "we learn what about 18-year-olds"; 地点状语 in Uganda and Niger 限定人群范围; 句中无比较级、无否定, 结构清楚。

【定位】 While height increased in Uganda and Niger during the early 20th century, the trend has reversed in recent years, with height decreasing among 18-year-olds.

尽管 20 世纪初乌干达和尼日尔的身高在上升, 但近年来这一趋势已经逆转, 18 岁青年的身高正在下降。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

原文只说本国趋势反转，未与"其他国家同龄人"做生长速度对比；grow up slower than their peers in other countries 引入文中没有的跨国比较。

B) ✓ 正确

the trend has reversed in recent years, with height decreasing among 18-year-olds ↔

They are actually shorter than their earlier generations

They are actually shorter than their earlier generations 抓住了"反转"的核心结果——比早期更矮，与预判一致。

C) 答非所问

原文第六段 led to many children and teenagers failing to reach their full potential in terms of height 谈的是成因机制，不是题干"我们了解到"的主结论；把成因端伪装成结论端就成了答非所问。

D) 偷换概念

P6 提到的是"structural adjustment"（结构调整政策）这一经济政策概念，并未说政府频繁更换；many changes of government 把"政策调整"偷换成"政权更替"。

55. What does James Bentham suggest we do?

- A) Watch closely the global trend in children's development.
- B) Make sure that our children grow up to their full height.
- C) Try every means possible to improve our environment.
- D) Ensure our children grow up in an ideal environment.

James Bentham 建议我们做什么？

- A) 密切关注儿童发展的全球趋势。
- B) 确保我们的孩子长到其最大身高。
- C) 尽一切可能的手段改善我们的环境。
- D) 确保我们的孩子在理想的环境中成长。

【答案】 D （细节题）

【判型】 题干 What does James Bentham suggest we do? 虽含 suggest，但语境是"专家建议"而非"作者暗示"，依然要回到 Bentham 自己的话里做客观转述比对，不做主观推断。

【拆句】 主干 "James Bentham suggest [we do what]"; suggest 后是省略 that 的宾语从句，从句省略了情态动词 should，要求把建议内容客观读出。

【定位】 If we give children the best possible start in life now, they will be healthier and more productive for decades to come.

如果我们现在就让孩子拥有最好的人生起点，他们今后几十年都将更健康、更高效。

【选项】 A) 偷换概念

原文最后建议的是"行动"——给孩子最好的起点，而不是"观察"全球趋势；Watch closely the global trend 把行动建议偷换成观察建议。

B) 张冠李戴

Bentham 谈的是"健康与高效"等综合发展，并未把目标设定为"让孩子长到极限身高"；grow up to their full height 把第六段 reach their full potential in terms of height 的措辞挪到建议端，但那是讲非洲反例的成因，不是 Bentham 给的建议。

C) 过度推断

Bentham 的建议指向"孩子的成长环境"，而非"想尽一切办法改善我们的环境"这种笼统呼吁；every means possible to improve our environment 把范围从"孩子的成长环境"放大到"我们大家的环境"，并升级为"用尽一切手段"。

D) ✓ 正确

If we give children the best possible start in life now, they will be healthier and more productive for decades to come

↔ Ensure our children grow up in an ideal environment

Ensure our children grow up in an ideal environment 与预判"给孩子最好的成长起点/环境"完全等价，是 Bentham 建议的标准转述。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

12 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。

People have grown taller over the last century, with South Korean women shooting up by more than 20cm on average, and Iranian men gaining 16.5cm.

第1段，第1句

本句覆盖主语、谓语、主语补语、时间状语、方式状语（独立主格）五种成分，结构相对丰富。特别是 with 引导的独立主格结构和 grow 后接形容词作补语这两个点，是学生易混淆的典型结构，训练价值较高

Latvian women, meanwhile, rose from 28th place in 1914 to become the tallest in the world a century later, with an average height of 169.8cm.

第2段，第2句

本句虽为简单句，但包含主语、谓语、插入语状语、起点状语、目的/结果状语、伴随状语等多种成分，成分种类较丰富。尤其 "to become" 的不定式状语和 "with" 引导的伴随状语是学生容易混淆的点，适合作为划分状语类型的练习句。

James Bentham, a co-author of the research from Imperial College, London, says the global trend is likely to be due primarily to improvements in nutrition and healthcare.

第3段，第1句

"主语（含同位语）+ 谓语 + 宾语从句" 是四六级和考研阅读中非常常见的引述句型，特别是在科研报道、观点陈述类文本中频繁出现，掌握后可大量复用。同位语的插入也是常考的干扰点。

"An individual's genetics has a big influence on their height, but once you average over whole populations, genetics plays a less key role," he added.

第3段，第2句

并列转折句 + 状语从句的组合是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，直接引语配 he added 也是新闻和学术文本的常见引述结构，学习后可大量复用。

"Being taller is associated with longer life expectancy," he said.

第4段，第2句

引述结构在英语阅读和考试中非常常见，宾语从句的识别也是必考点。动名词作主语加被动语态的组合在学术文本和新闻报道中频繁出现，本句作为这类结构的典型代表，学习后可迁移到大量类似句子。

While height increased in Uganda and Niger during the early 20th century, the trend has reversed in recent years, with height decreasing among 18-year-olds.

第5段，第2句

"While 引导的状语从句 + 主句" 是四六级和考研阅读中的典型句式，用于对比过去与现在的情况。现在完成时搭配一般过去时形成时间对比，也是真题中的常见组合。独立主格结构虽稍高阶，但在长难句分析中频繁出现，整体具有较高的代表性。

The nutritional and health crises that followed the policy of structural adjustment, he says, led to many children and teenagers failing to reach their full potential in terms of height.

第6段，第2句

这句结构上有代表性，难度不至于过高，又集中包含长主语、后置修饰和插入语这几个高频训练点。时态本身较基础，适合作为结构分析的优先练习材料。

There is a remarkable difference across continents.

第51题，A

存在句 There is 结构在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见，用于引出话题或陈述客观存在的现象，具有一定代表性。但本句结构过于简单，实际考试中往往会在存在句后叠加更复杂的修饰成分或从句，因此典型性中等偏上。

It counts less than generally thought.

第52题，A

比较结构是四六级和考研常考句式，尤其是带省略的比较分句在真题中频繁出现，本句结构简洁典型，掌握后可直接迁移到大量类似句子。

It plays a more significant role in females than in males.

第52题，D

"more ... than" 比较结构和承前省略在四六级、考研真题中频繁出现，是典型的常考句式。掌握本句的分析方法后，可直接迁移到其他比较结构的句子中，实用性强。

They tend to live longer.

第53题，A

"主语 + 谓语 + 不定式宾语" 是常见句式，在真题中出现频率较高，具有一定代表性，但过于简单，缺乏复杂真题句的特征（如从句、修饰语堆叠等）。

They find it hard to bring their potential into full play.

第54题，C

"find it + 形容词 + to do" 是四六级和考研常考的典型句式，考生需熟练掌握形式宾语后置结构；本句直接体现该句式的标准用法，学习迁移性强，出现频率高。

本篇出现的 53 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。

average A2

adj. 平均的

本篇5次 · 真题 89 句

global B2

adj. 全球的

本篇5次 · 真题 81 句

trend B1

n. 趋势

本篇5次 · 真题 44 句

less A1

det. 较少的

本篇2次 · 真题 224 句

risk A2

n. 风险

本篇2次 · 真题 108 句

individual B2

adj. 单独的

本篇2次 · 真题 79 句

potential B2

adj. 潜在的

本篇2次 · 真题 63 句

due B1

adj. 预期的

本篇2次 · 真题 62 句

generally B1

adv. 通常，一般地

本篇2次 · 真题 53 句

decrease B1

v. 减少，降低

本篇2次 · 真题 28 句

nutrition B2

n. 营养

本篇2次 · 真题 21 句

likely A2

adj. 很可能的

本篇1次 · 真题 224 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

tend B1

v. 倾向于，往往会

本篇1次 · 真题 137 句

decade B1

n. 十年

本篇1次·真题 99 句

impact B2

n. 影响

本篇1次·真题 98 句

concern B1

v. 涉及

本篇1次·真题 79 句

later A1

adv. 以后, later

本篇1次·真题 70 句

gain B1

v. 获得;赢得

本篇1次·真题 64 句

economic B2

adj. 经济的

本篇1次·真题 62 句

policy B1

n. 政策

本篇1次·真题 61 句

claim B1

v. 声称

本篇1次·真题 56 句

ensure B2

v. 确保

本篇1次·真题 54 句

male A2

adj. 男性的

本篇1次·真题 54 句

extra A2

adj. 额外的

本篇1次·真题 48 句

associate B2

v. 联系

本篇1次·真题 45 句

generation B2

n. 一代人

本篇1次·真题 44 句

reveal B2

v. 揭示

本篇1次·真题 43 句

spot A2

n. 地点

本篇1次·真题 42 句

female A2

adj. 女性的

本篇1次·真题 37 句

significant

B2

adj. 重要的

本篇1次·真题 36 句

expectation

B2

n. 期待,预期

本篇1次·真题 34 句

crisis

B2

n. 危机

本篇1次·真题 32 句

productive

B2

adj. 富有成效的

本篇1次·真题 32 句

means

A2

n. 方法

本篇1次·真题 30 句

improvement

B1

n. 改进

本篇1次·真题 29 句

lower

A2

adj. 较低的;下方的

本篇1次·真题 25 句

largely

B2

adv. 主要地

本篇1次·真题 24 句

reverse

B2

v. 颠倒

本篇1次·真题 24 句

closely

B1

adv. 紧密地

本篇1次·真题 21 句

ideal

B2

adj. 理想的

本篇1次·真题 20 句

peer

B2

n. 同龄人

本篇1次·真题 20 句

meanwhile

B1

adv. 与此同时

本篇1次·真题 19 句

implication

C1

n. 可能的影响或结果

本篇1次·真题 18 句

primarily

B2

adv. 主要地

本篇1次·真题 13 句

shoot

A2

v. 射击

本篇1次·真题 13 句

slowly A1

adv. 缓慢地

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

continent A2

n. 大陆

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

remarkable B2

adj. 非凡的

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

strongly B1

adv. 强烈地

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

nutritional B2

adj. 营养的

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

expectancy C1

n. 预期寿命

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

adjustment B2

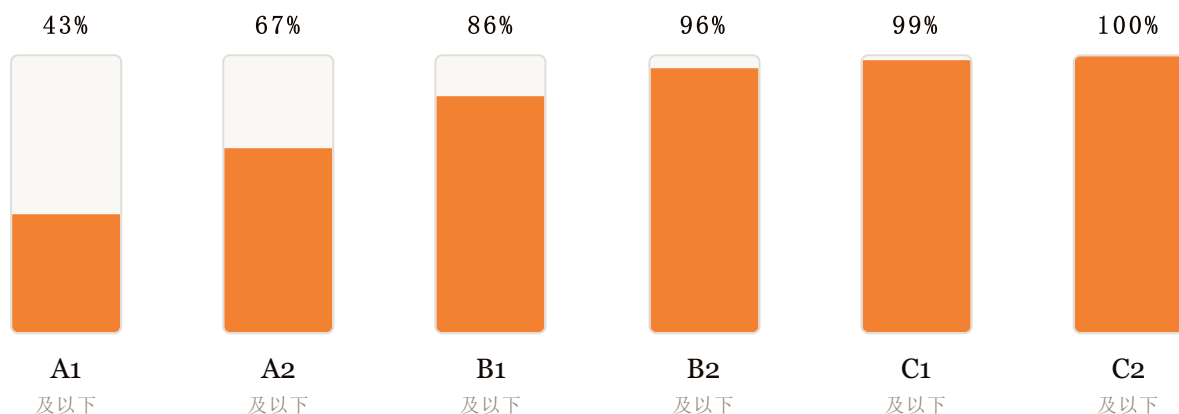
n. 调整

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 166 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **166** 个单词，按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比（CDF），最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上（C1/C2）为高阶词，本篇共 6 个 · 约 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 166 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

166

B2 以上难词

4%

B1 及以下覆盖

86%



英语四级 2019年6月·第2套 · 全卷构成

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

2019年6月·第2套英语四级汉译英（段落翻译）·中国传统文化介绍· 客观陈述 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2019年6月·第2套 英语四级汉译英（段落翻译）原卷题干译审整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：Directions 与一整段中文原文连续排印——整段连排、无段落标记无题号，把它切成一句句翻译单元本身就是解题动作。卷面之后先给整篇参考英译定稿，再按自切句序逐句拆分：定英文主干、降级修饰成分、逐项落实语法点、句内定稿英译，答案直显。

真题卷第2套(2019-06) · 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**.

舞狮作为中国传统民间表演已有2000多年历史。在狮子舞中，两位表演者同披一件狮子服，一个舞动头部，另一个舞动身体和尾巴。他们熟练配合，模仿狮子的各种动作。狮子是兽中之王，象征幸福和好运，所以人们通常在春节和其他节日期间表演狮子舞。狮子舞也可能出现在其他重要场合，如商店开业和结婚典礼，往往吸引许多人观赏。

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。

The lion dance, as a traditional Chinese folk performance, has a history of more than 2,000 years. In the lion dance, two performers share one lion costume, with one moving the head and the other moving the body and the tail. They cooperate skillfully and imitate the various movements of a lion. The lion is the king of beasts, symbolizing happiness and good luck, so people usually perform the lion dance during the Spring Festival and other festivals. The lion dance may also appear on other important occasions, such as store openings and wedding ceremonies, often attracting many people to watch.

【衔接】第3句用 They 承接第2句的 two performers

第2句末尾说到 two performers (两位表演者)，第3句中文「他们熟练配合」里的「他们」就是这两位。英文用代词 They 直接承接，不要重复写 The two performers，这样两句自然串成一气，避免名词反复。涉及原文 两位表演者同披一件狮子服，一个舞动头部，另一个舞动身体和尾巴与 他们熟练配合，模仿狮子的各种动作。

第4句用 so 显化前后因果逻辑

第4句中文「狮子是兽中之王，象征幸福和好运，所以人们通常在春节和其他节日期间表演狮子舞」里，「所以」明显标出因果关系，英文用 so 显式连接前因后果——The lion is ... , symbolizing ... , so people usually perform ... 。中文里的「所以」一旦出现，英文绝对不能省，否则读者看不出两件事之间的逻辑。可参 狮子是兽中之王，象征幸福和好运，所以人们通常在春节和其他节日期间表演狮子舞。

第5句开头加 also / In addition 显化「补充」关系

第4句已经讲了「春节和其他节日期间表演」，第5句中文「狮子舞也可能出现在其他重要场合」用「也」字承接，相当于「除前述节日外，还有别的场合」。英文里用 may also appear 里的 also 已经做了承接（也可在句首加 In addition,），让读者一眼看出「这是对前一句场合的补充」。涉及 狮子舞也可能出现在其他重要场合，如商店开业和结婚典礼，往往吸引许多人观赏。

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】中国传统文化介绍·客观陈述

全段是在介绍中国民间表演「舞狮」的历史、表演方式、文化象征与表演场合，属于典型的「中国文化介绍」类客观陈述文，没有明显时间线索把它推到过去，讲的是「舞狮这件事一直以来就是这样」。开篇就把它定调成「有2000多年历史」的传统表演——舞狮作为中国传统民间表演已有2000多年历史，整段语体客观、平实、说明性强。

【时态】一般现在时

全段讲的是一个延续至今、现在仍这么做的民间表演及其惯常做法、象征意义、表演场合，不是某次具体过去事件，所以主时态用一般现在时；只有「已有2000多年历史」这一处表示「从过去延续到现在」的状态，用现在完成时 has a history of more than 2,000 years 来体现「延续」，其余全篇默认一般现在时。可参 狮子是兽中之王，象征幸福和好运，所以人们通常在春节和其他节日期间表演狮子舞——典型的「现在的事实/惯常做法」语气。

【译法】舞狮 / 狮子舞

全篇统一译作 lion dance (专有的中国民俗表演名, 约定俗成译法, 首字母不大写)。原文「舞狮」与「狮子舞」是同一所指的两种叫法——舞狮作为中国传统民间表演已有2000多年历史与所以人们通常在春节和其他节日期间表演狮子舞, 英文里不要一会儿写 lion dance、一会儿写 dancing lion, 全篇锁定 the lion dance。

春节

全篇统一译作 the Spring Festival (约定俗成的中国春节译法, 首字母大写、加定冠词 the)。原文「春节」是中国文化负载词——所以人们通常在春节和其他节日期间表演狮子舞, 不要译成 Chinese New Year 与 Spring Festival 混用, 本篇统一选 the Spring Festival。

兽中之王

「兽中之王」是文化负载表达, 统一译作 the king of beasts (约定俗成的英文对应说法)——狮子是兽中之王, 象征幸福和好运。不要硬译成 the king in animals 之类的中式搭配, 全篇用同一种译法。

1. 舞狮作为中国传统民间表演已有2000多年历史。

【主干】「舞狮」作主语, 「有.....历史」作谓语宾语 (主语策略: 原句主语)

中文已经把「舞狮」放在句首作主语, 可直接顺用——舞狮作为中国传统民间表演已有2000多年历史。英文主干立成: The lion dance (主语) + has (谓语) + a history of more than 2,000 years (宾语)。「作为中国传统民间表演」是对主语的补充说明, 先不进主干, 下一步降级安放。

【降级】「作为.....表演」降级为 as 介词短语

「作为中国传统民间表演」不是这句的核心动作, 而是对「舞狮」身份的说明, 降级处理为 as 引导的介词短语 as a traditional Chinese folk performance, 紧跟在主语 The lion dance 之后作同位/伴随说明; 这样主干「The lion dance has a history of more than 2,000 years」干净利落, 不会被一堆修饰挤垮。

【语法】时态

「已有2000多年历史」表示「从过去延续到现在」的状态, 最贴切的是现在完成时 has had a history of more than 2,000 years, 但用一般现在时 has a history of more than 2,000 years 同样自然、也是参考译文的常见选择; 本篇取一般现在时 has, 与全篇基调一致。

冠词

「舞狮」作为一类特定的民间表演, 前面加定冠词 The, 写成 The lion dance; 「a history of more than 2,000 years」里 history 前用不定冠词 a, 是「一段.....的历史」固定搭配。

数字与单复数

「2000多年」译作 more than 2,000 years, year 用复数; 英文里千位用逗号写作 2,000, 注意不要漏写复数 s。

【译文】The lion dance, as a traditional Chinese folk performance, has a history of more than 2,000 years.

2. 在狮子舞中，两位表演者同披一件狮子服，一个舞动头部，另一个舞动身体和尾巴。

【主干】「两位表演者」作主语，「同披一件狮子服」作主干谓宾（主语策略：原句主语）

中文这一长句有三个动作：「同披」「舞动头部」「舞动身体和尾巴」。先定最核心的那个动作作英文谓语——「同披一件狮子服」，主语顺用「两位表演者」（two performers）。立成主干：Two performers（主语）+ share（谓语）+ one lion costume（宾语）。后两个「一个……另一个……」是对这两位表演者分工的细分说明，降级到下一步。可参 两位表演者同披一件狮子服，一个舞动头部，另一个舞动身体和尾巴。

【降级】「一个……另一个……」降级为 with 引导的伴随结构

「一个舞动头部，另一个舞动身体和尾巴」是对「两位表演者」分工的细分说明，不再单独作主谓句，而是用 with one + 现在分词 ... and the other + 现在分词 ... 的伴随结构挂在主干后：with one moving the head and the other moving the body and the tail。开头的「在狮子舞中」是话题状语，前置成 In the lion dance。整句结构是「时间/话题状语 + 主语 + 谓语 + 宾语 + with 伴随结构」，避免照中文「主 + 谓 + 宾，一个……，另一个……」三个小句平铺。

【语法】时态

讲的是舞狮表演的惯常做法、并非过去某次具体事件，回指全篇基调用一般现在时——share、moving 都体现为现在/伴随状态。

数词与单复数

「两位表演者」明确数量是 2，译作 two performers（复数），与谓语 share 的复数主语一致；「一件狮子服」用 one lion costume 强调「同披一件」，比 a lion costume 更突出「只有一件、两人共穿」的关键信息。

冠词

「头部」「身体」「尾巴」都是这件狮子服上特指的部位，前面加定冠词 the：the head、the body、the tail。漏掉 the 是主体考生高频失分点。

【译文】In the lion dance, two performers share one lion costume, with one moving the head and the other moving the body and the tail.

3. 他们熟练配合，模仿狮子的各种动作。

【主干】「他们」作主语，「配合」与「模仿」二动词只挑一个作主干谓语（主语策略：原句主语）

中文这句两个动作：「熟练配合」「模仿狮子的各种动作」。其实「熟练配合」是「模仿」的方式，「模仿」才是真正传达信息的核心动作。主语「他们」（指代上句的「两位表演者」）顺用为 They。主干立成：They（主语）+ cooperate（谓语，作为主干动词之一，与 imitate 并列）……或更地道的写法：把「熟练配合」处理成方式状语 in skillful coordination 或 skillfully，让主干只剩 They imitate ...。本篇采用并列双谓语 They cooperate skillfully and imitate ...，结构清楚、贴近原文节奏。可参 他们熟练配合，模仿狮子的各种动作。

【降级】「熟练」降级为副词作状语

「熟练配合」里的「熟练」是修饰「配合」的方式词，降级为副词 skillfully 紧贴动词 cooperate；两个动作 cooperate 和 imitate 之间用 and 连接、共享主语 They，写成 They cooperate skillfully and imitate the various movements of a lion。这样主从清晰，不写成 They have a skilled cooperation and they imitate ... 这种啰嗦的两句并列。

【语法】时态

回指全篇基调用一般现在时——cooperate、imitate 都用动词原形（主语 They 是复数）。

主谓一致

主语 They 是复数，谓语动词用原形 cooperate / imitate，不加 s。

单复数

「各种动作」译作 the various movements（复数），与「各种」对应；「狮子」此处泛指狮子这种动物的动作特征，用 a lion 单数泛指即可。

【译文】They cooperate skillfully and imitate the various movements of a lion.

4. 狮子是兽中之王，象征幸福和好运，所以人们通常在春节和其他节日期间表演狮子舞。

【主干】前后两个分句各立主干，因果用 so/therefore 连接（主语策略：原句主语）

这是一句因果复合句：前因「狮子是兽中之王，象征幸福和好运」，后果「人们通常在春节和其他节日期间表演狮子舞」。前因的主语「狮子」（The lion）直接顺用；后果的主语「人们」

（people）也顺用。两条主干分别立成：The lion is the king of beasts, symbolizing happiness and good luck（前因）+ so people usually perform the lion dance during the Spring Festival and other festivals（后果）。可参 狮子是兽中之王，象征幸福和好运，所以人们通常在春节和其他节日期间表演狮子舞。

【降级】「象征幸福和好运」降级为现在分词作状语

前因里「狮子是兽中之王」与「象征幸福和好运」是同一主语的两个并列陈述，但「象征……」实质上是对「兽中之王」这一身份的进一步说明。降级处理为现在分词短语 symbolizing happiness and good luck 作伴随/补充状语，挂在前句后：The lion is the king of beasts, symbolizing happiness and good luck. 这样避免照中文写成 The lion is the king of beasts and symbolizes happiness and good luck 的并列流水句。后果句「在春节和其他节日期间」译为时间状语 during the Spring Festival and other festivals。

【语法】时态

讲狮子的象征意义和人们的惯常做法，全部用一般现在时——is、symbolizing（分词）、perform 均体现「现在/通常」语气，与全篇基调一致。

冠词与大小写

「狮子」此处泛指狮子这一物种、作类指主语，用 The lion 类指（也可用 Lions 复数类指）；「春节」是约定俗成的专有名词 the Spring Festival，首字母大写、加定冠词 the（与 globalPlan.glossary 全篇一致）；「兽中之王」固定译法 the king of beasts，king 前 the 不可漏。

介词搭配

「在……期间」用 during（指节日这种「一段时期」），不要用 in 或 at。固定搭配：during the Spring Festival / during the holidays。

单复数

「其他节日」用复数 other festivals（「其他」必跟可数名词复数）；「幸福和好运」happiness 和 good luck 都是不可数名词，不加 s、不加冠词。

【译文】 The lion is the king of beasts, symbolizing happiness and good luck, so people usually perform the lion dance during the Spring Festival and other festivals.

5. 狮子舞也可能出现在其他重要场合，如商店开业和结婚典礼，往往吸引许多人观赏。

【主干】 「狮子舞」作主语，「可能出现」作主干谓语（主语策略：原句主语）

中文这句两个动作：「出现」「吸引」。主语「狮子舞」（the lion dance）顺用，主干谓语取「可能出现」——may also appear。立成：The lion dance（主语）+ may also appear（谓语）+ on other important occasions（状语）。后面「如商店开业和结婚典礼」是对 occasions 的举例说明，「往往吸引许多人观赏」是后续动作/结果，两者降级处理。可参 狮子舞也可能出现在其他重要场合，如商店开业和结婚典礼，往往吸引许多人观赏。

【降级】 「如……」用 such as 举例，「往往吸引……」用现在分词作结果状语

「如商店开业和结婚典礼」是 occasions 的举例，紧跟在 occasions 后面用 such as 引出：such as store openings and wedding ceremonies。「往往吸引许多人观赏」是「出现」之后引发的结果/伴随，降级为现在分词短语 often attracting large crowds of spectators / often attracting many people to watch 作结果状语，挂在主句后。整句结构是「主语 + 谓语 + 状语 + such as 举例 + 现在分词结果状语」，主从分明，比照中文「A，如 B，C」三段平铺好得多。

【语法】 时态与情态

回指全篇基调用一般现在时；「可能」用情态动词 may（也可用 can），表达可能性；「往往」用副词 often 表达高频率，不要漏。

介词搭配

「出现在……场合」固定搭配是 appear on / at occasions（occasion 前常用 on，如 on important occasions, on this occasion），不要写 appear in occasions。

单复数

「其他重要场合」是复数 other important occasions；「商店开业」「结婚典礼」举的是多个，都用复数 store openings、wedding ceremonies；「许多人」是复数 many people / large crowds of spectators。

冠词

「狮子舞」回指上文同一所指，用 the lion dance（首次出现已用过 the，本篇全文都用 the lion dance，与 glossary 全篇一致）。

【译文】 The lion dance may also appear on other important occasions, such as store openings and wedding ceremonies, often attracting many people to watch.

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