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四级·真题卷第1套·2019年12月

Part I Writing (30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a letter to a foreign friend who wants to teach English in China. Please recommend a city to him. 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) Many facilities were destroyed by a wandering cow.
B) A wandering cow knocked down one of its fences.
C) Some tourists were injured by a wandering cow.
D) A wandering cow was captured by the police.
2. A) It was shot to death by a police officer.
B) It found its way back to the park's zoo.
C) It became a great attraction for tourists.
D) It was sent to the animal control department.

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

3. A) It is the largest of its kind.
B) It is going to be expanded.
C) It is displaying more fossil specimens.
D) It is starting an online exhibition.
4. A) A collection of bird fossils from Australia.
B) Photographs of certain rare fossil exhibits.
C) Some ancient wall paintings from Australia.
D) Pictures by winners of a wildlife photo contest

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

5. A) Pick up trash.
B) Amuse visitors.
C) Deliver messages.
D) Play with children.
6. A) They are especially intelligent.
B) They are children's favorite.
C) They are quite easy to tame.
D) They are clean and pretty.
7. A) Children may be harmed by the rooks.
B) Children may be tempted to drop litter.
C) Children may contract bird diseases.
D) Children may overfeed the rooks.

Section B

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

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

8. A) It will be produced at Harvard University.
B) It will be hosted by famous professors.
C) It will cover different areas of science.
D) It will focus on recent scientific discoveries.
9. A) It will be more futuristic.
B) It will be more systematic.
C) It will be more entertaining.
D) It will be easier to understand.
10. A) People interested in science.
B) Youngsters eager to explore.
C) Children in their early teens.
D) Students majoring science.
11. A) Offer professional advice.
B) Provide financial support.
C) Help promote it on the Internet.
D) Make episodes for its first season.

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

12. A) Unsure.
B) Helpless.
C) Concerned.
D) Dissatisfied.
13. A) He is too concerned with being perfect.
B) He loses heart when faced with setbacks.
C) He is too ambitious in achieving goals.
D) He takes on projects beyond his ability.
14. A) Embarrassed.
B) Unconcerned.
C) Miserable.
D) Resentful.
15. A) Try to be optimistic whatever happens.
B) Compare his present with his past only.
C) Always learn from others' achievements.
D) Treat others the way he would be treated.

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) They have a stronger sense of social responsibility.
B) They are more likely to succeed in the humanities.
C) They are more likely to become engineers.
D) They have greater potential to be leaders.
17. A) Praise girls who like to speak up frequently.
B) Encourage girls to solve problems on their own.
C) Insist that boys and girls work together more.
D) Respond more positively to boys comments.
18. A) Offer personalized teaching materials.
B) Provide a variety of optional courses.
C) Place great emphasis on test scores.
D) Pay extra attention to top students.

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

19. A) It often rains cats and dogs.
B) It seldom rains in summer time.
C) It does not rain as much as people think.
D) It is one of the most rainy cities in the US.
20. A) They drive most of the time.
B) The rain is usually very light.
C) They have got used to the rain.
D) The rain comes mostly at night.
21. A) It has a lot of places for entertainment.
B) It has never seen thunder and lightning.
C) It has fewer cloudy days than any other coastal city.
D) It has mild weather both in summer and in winter.

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

22. A) It occurs when people are doing a repetitive activity.
B) It results from exerting one's muscles continuously.
C) It happens when people engage in an uncommon activity.
D) It comes from straining one's muscles in an unusual way.
23. A) Blood flow and body heat increase in the affected area.
B) Body movements in the affected area become difficult.
C) They begin to make repairs immediately.
D) They gradually become fragmented.
24. A) About one week.
B) About two days.
C) About ten days.
D) About four weeks.
25. A) Apply muscle creams.
B) Drink plenty of water.
C) Have a hot shower.
D) Take pain-killers.

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.

When traveling overseas, do you buy water in plastic bottles or take your chances with tap water? Imagine you are wandering about on a Thai island or 26 the ruins of Angkor. It's hot so you grab a bottle of water from a local vendor. It's the safe thing to do, right? The bottle is 27 , and the label says "pure water". But maybe what's inside is not so 28 . Would you still be drinking it if you knew that more than 90 percent of all bottled water sold around the world 29 microplastics?

That's the conclusion of a recently 30 study, which analysed 259 bottles from 11 brands sold in nine countries, 31 an average of 325 plastic particles per liter of water. These microplastics included a 32 commonly known as PET and widely used in the manufacture of clothing and food and 33 containers. The study was conducted at the State University of New York on behalf of Orb Media, a journalism organisation. About a million bottles are bought every minute, not only by thirsty tourists but also by many of the 2.1 billion worldwide who live with unsafe drinking water.

Confronted with this 34 , several bottled-water manufacturers including Nestle and Coca-Cola undertook their own studies using the same methodology. These studies showed that their water did contain microplastics, but far less than the Orb study suggested. Regardless, the World Health Organisation has launched a review into the 35 health risks of drinking water from plastic bottles.

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| A) adequate | I) natural |
| B) admiring | J) potential |
| C) contains | K) released |
| D) defending | L) revealing |
| E) evidence | M) sealed |
| F) instant | N) solves |
| G) liquid | O) substance |
| H) modified | |

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**.

The quiet heroism of mail delivery

- A) On Wednesday, a polar wind brought bitter cold to the Midwest. Overnight, Chicago reached a low of 21 degrees Fahrenheit below zero, making it slightly colder than Antarctica(南极洲), Alaska, and the North Pole. Wind chills were 64 degrees below zero in Park Rapids, Minnesota and 45 degrees below zero in Buffalo, North Dakota, according to the National Weather Service. Schools, restaurants, and businesses closed, and more than 1,000 flights were canceled.
- B) Even the United States Postal Service (USPS) suspended mail delivery. "Due to this arctic outbreak and concerns for the safety of USPS employees," USPS announced Wednesday morning, "the Postal Service is

suspending delivery Jan. 30 in some 3-digit ZIP Code locations." Twelve regions were listed as unsafe on Wednesday; on Thursday, eight remained.

- C) As global surface temperatures increase, so does the likelihood of extreme weather. In 2018 alone, wildfires, volcanic eruptions, hurricanes, mudslides, and other natural disasters cost at least \$49 billion in the United States. As my colleague Vann Newkirk reported, Puerto Rico is still confronting economic and structural destruction and resource scarcity from 2017's Hurricane Maria. Natural disasters can wreck a community's infrastructure, disrupting systems for months or years. Some services, however, remind us that life will eventually return, in some form, to normal.
- D) Days after the deadly 2017 wildfires in Santa Rosa, California, a drone(无人机) caught footage(连续镜头) of a USPS worker, Trevor Smith, driving through burned homes in that familiar white van, collecting mail in an affected area. The video is striking: The operation is familiar, but the scene looks like the end of the world. According to Rae Ann Haight, the program manager for the national-preparedness office at USPS, Smith was fulfilling a request made by some of the home owners to pick up any mail that was left untouched. For Smith, this was just another day on the job. "I followed my route like I normally do," Smith told a reporter. "As I came across a box that was up but with no house, I checked, and there was mail—outgoing mail—in it. And so we picked those up and carried on."
- E) USPS has sophisticated emergency plans for natural disasters. Across the country, 285 emergency management teams are devoted to crisis control. These teams are trained annually using a framework known as the three Ps: people, property, product. After mail service stops due to weather, the agency's top priority is ensuring that employees are safe. Then it evaluates the health of infrastructure, such as the roads that mail carriers drive on. Finally, it decides when and how to re-open operations. If the destruction is extreme, mail addressed to the area will get sent elsewhere. In response to Hurricane Katrina in 2005, USPS redirected incoming New Orleans mail to existing mail facilities in Houston. Mail that was already processed in New Orleans facilities was moved to an upper floor so it would be protected from water damage.
- F) As soon as it's safe enough to be outside, couriers(邮递员) start distributing accumulated mail on the still-accessible routes. USPS urges those without standing addresses to file change-of-address forms with their new location. After Hurricane Katrina hit in 2005, mail facilities were set up in dozens of locations across the country in the two weeks that USPS was unable to provide street delivery.
- G) Every day, USPS processes, on average, 493.4 million pieces of mail—anything from postcards to Social Security checks to medicine. Spokespeople from both USPS and UPS told me all mail is important. But some mail can be extremely sensitive and timely. According to data released in January 2017, 56 percent of bills are paid online, which means that just under half of payments still rely on delivery services to be completed.
- H) It can be hard to identify which parcels are carrying crucial items such as Social Security checks, but USPS and UPS try their best to prioritize sensitive material. They will coordinate with the Social Security Administration to make sure that Social Security checks reach the right people in a timely fashion. After Hurricane Florence and Hurricane Michael last fall, USPS worked with state and local election boards to make sure that absentee ballots were available and received on time.
- I) Mail companies are logistics(物流) companies, which puts them in a special position to help when disaster strikes. In a 2011 USPS case study, the agency emphasized its massive infrastructure as a "unique federal asset" to be called upon in a disaster or terrorist attack. "I think we're unique as a federal agency," USPS

official Mike Swigart told me, "because we're in literally every community in this country...We're obligated to deliver to that point on a daily basis."

J) Private courier companies, which have more dollars to spend, use their expertise in logistics to help revitalize damaged areas after a disaster. For more than a decade, FedEx has supported the American Red Cross in its effort to get emergency supplies to areas affected by disasters, both domestically and internationally. In 2012, the company distributed more than 1,200 MedPacks to Medical Reserve Corps groups in California. They also donated space for 3.1 million pounds of charitable shipping globally. Last October, the company pledged \$1 million in cash and transportation support for Hurricanes Florence and Michael. UPS's charitable arm, the UPS Foundation, uses the company's logistics to help disaster-struck areas rebuild. "We realize that as a company with people, trucks, warehouses, we needed to play a larger role," said Eduardo Martinez, the president of the UPS Foundation. The company employs its trucks and planes to deliver food, medicine, and water. The day before I spoke to Martinez in November, he had been touring the damage from Hurricane Michael in Florida with the American Red Cross. "We have an obligation to make sure our communities are thriving," he said.

K) Rebuilding can take a long time, and even then, impressions of the disaster may still remain. Returning to a normal life can be difficult, but some small routines—mail delivery being one of them—may help residents remember that their communities are still their communities. "When they see that carrier back out on the street," Swigart said, "that's the first sign to them that life is starting to return to normal."

36. The United States Postal Service has a system to ensure its employees' safety.

37. One official says USPS is unique in that it has more direct reach to communities compared with other federal agencies.

38. Natural disasters can have a long-lasting impact on community life.

39. Mail delivery service is still responsible for the completion of almost half of payments.

40. The sight of a mailman on the street is a reassuring sign of life becoming normal again.

41. After Hurricane Katrina interrupted routine delivery, temporary mail service points were set up.

42. Postal service in some regions in the U.S. was suspended due to extreme cold weather.

43. Private postal companies also support disaster relief efforts by distributing urgent supplies.

44. A dedicated USPS employee was on the job carrying out duties in spite of extreme conditions.

45. Postal services work hard to identify items that require priority treatment.

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.

Professor Ashok Goel of Georgia Tech developed an artificially intelligent teaching assistant to help handle the enormous number of student questions in the online class, Knowledge-Based Artificial Intelligence. This online course is a core requirement of Georgia Tech's online Master of Science in Computer Science program. Professor Goel already had eight teaching assistants, but that wasn't enough to deal with the overwhelming number of daily questions from students.

Many students drop out of online courses because of the lack of teaching support. When students feel isolated or confused and reach out with questions that go unanswered, their motivation to continue begins to fade. Professor Goel decided to do something to remedy this situation and his solution was to create a virtual assistant named Jill Watson, which is based on the IBM Watson platform.

Goel and his team developed several versions of Jill Watson before releasing her to the online forums. At first, the virtual assistant wasn't too great. But Goel and his team sourced the online discussion forum to find all 40,000 questions that had ever been asked since the class was launched. Then they began to feed Jill with the questions and answers. After some adjustments, and sufficient time, Jill was able to answer the students' questions correctly 97% of the time. The virtual assistant became so advanced and realistic that the students didn't know she was a computer. The students, who were studying artificial intelligence, were interacting with the virtual assistant and couldn't tell it apart from a real human being. Goel didn't inform them about Jill's true identity until April 26. The students were actually very positive about the experience.

The goal of Professor Goel's virtual assistant next year is to take over answering 40% of all the questions posed by students on the online forum. The name Jill Watson will, of course, change to something else next semester. Professor Goel has a much rosier outlook on the future of artificial intelligence than, say, Elon Musk, Stephen Hawking, Bill Gates or Steve Wozniak.

46. What do we learn about Knowledge-Based Artificial Intelligence?

- A) It is a robot that can answer students' questions.
- B) It is a course designed for students to learn online.
- C) It is a high-tech device that revolutionizes teaching.
- D) It is a computer program that aids student learning.

47. What problem did Professor Goel meet with?

- A) His students were unsatisfied with the assistants.
- B) His course was too difficult for the students.
- C) Students' questions were too many to handle.
- D) Too many students dropped out of his course.

48. What do we learn about Jill Watson?

- A) She turned out to be a great success.
- B) She got along pretty well with students.
- C) She was unwelcome to students at first.
- D) She was released online as an experiment.

49. How did the students feel about Jill Watson?
- A) They thought she was a bit too artificial.
 - B) They found her not as capable as expected.
 - C) They could not but admire her knowledge.
 - D) They could not tell her from a real person.
50. What does Professor Goel plan to do next with Jill Watson?
- A) Launch different versions of her online.
 - B) Feed her with new questions and answers.
 - C) Assign her to answer more of students' questions.
 - D) Encourage students to interact with her more freely.

Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

Thinking small, being engaging, and having a sense of humor don't hurt. Those are a few of the traits of successful science crowdfunding efforts that emerge from a recent study that examined nearly 400 campaigns. But having a large network and some promotional skills may be more crucial.

Crowdfunding, raising money for a project through online appeals, has taken off in recent years for everything from making movies to producing water-saving gadgets. Scientists have tried to tap Internet donors, too, with mixed success. Some raised more than twice their goals, but others have fallen short of reaching even modest targets.

To determine what separates science crowdfunding triumphs from failures, a team led by science communications scholar Mike Schafer of the University of Zurich examined the content of the webpages for 371 recent campaigns.

Four traits stood out for those that achieved their goals, the researchers report in *Public Understanding of Science*. For one, they use a crowdfunding platform that specializes in raising money for science, and not just any kind of project. Although sites like Kickstarter take all comers, platforms such as Experiment.com and Petridish.org only present scientific projects. For another, they present the project with a funny video because good visuals and a sense of humor improved success. Most of them engage with potential donors, since projects that answered questions from interested donors fared better. And they target a small amount of money. The projects included in the study raised \$4000 on average, with 30% receiving less than \$1000. The more money a project sought, the lower the chance it reached its goal, the researchers found.

Other factors may also significantly influence a project's success, most notably, the size of a scientist's personal and professional networks, and how much a researcher promotes a project on their own. Those two factors are by far more critical than the content on the page. Crowdfunding can be part of researchers' efforts to reach the public, and people give because "they feel a connection to the person" who is doing the fundraising—not necessarily to the science.

51. What do we learn about the scientists trying to raise money online for their projects?

- A) They did not raise much due to modest targets.
- B) They made use of mixed fundraising strategies.
- C) Not all of them achieved their anticipated goals.
- D) Most of them put movies online for the purpose.

52. What is the purpose of Mike Schafer's research of recent crowdfunding campaigns?

- A) To create attractive content for science websites.
- B) To identify reasons for their different outcomes.
- C) To help scientists to launch innovative projects.
- D) To separate science projects from general ones.

53. What trait contributes to the success of a crowdfunding campaign?

- A) The potential benefit to future generations.
- B) Its interaction with prospective donors.
- C) Its originality in addressing financial issues.
- D) The value of the proposed project.

54. What did the researchers think of the financial targets of crowdfunding projects?

- A) They should be small to be successful.
- B) They should be based on actual needs.
- C) They should be assessed with great care.
- D) They should be ambitious to gain notice.

55. What motivates people to donate in a crowdfunding campaign?

- A) The ease of access to the content of the webpage.
- B) Their desire to contribute to the cause of science.
- C) The significance and influence of the project itself.
- D) Their feeling of connection to the scientists themselves.

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**.

中国家庭十分重视孩子的教育。许多父母认为应该努力工作，确保孩子受到良好教育。他们不仅非常情愿为孩子的教育投资而且花很多时间督促他们学习。多数家长希望孩子能上名牌大学。由于改革开放，越来越多的家长能送孩子到国外学习或参与国际交流项目，以拓宽其视野。通过这些努力，他们期望孩子健康成长，为国家的发展和繁荣作出贡献。

2019年12月·第1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12月·第1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1套(2019-12) • 四级

Part I

Directions: *For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a letter to a foreign friend who wants to teach English in China. Please recommend a city to him. You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words.*

【参考范文 • 139 词】 写作无唯一标准答案，以下为达标示范

Dear Mike, I was so glad to hear that you're planning to teach English in China. If you asked me to pick just one city, I'd recommend Chengdu without hesitation, and here's why.

First, Chengdu has a huge demand for English teachers. Many local families and language schools are eager to hire native speakers, so you'll find job offers easily and enjoy a good salary. Second, the city is wonderfully livable. It is famous for its relaxed pace, delicious hotpot and low cost of living, which makes daily life comfortable and stress-free. Besides, its rich culture, from pandas to ancient teahouses, gives you endless things to explore after class.

I'm sure Chengdu will make your teaching experience both rewarding and enjoyable. If you decide to come, just let me know and I'll show you around! Best wishes, Li Hua

【参考译文】

亲爱的迈克：听说你打算来中国教英语，我真是太高兴了。如果只让我挑一座城市，我会毫不犹豫地推荐成都，原因如下。

首先，成都对英语教师的需求很大。许多本地家庭和语言机构都很想聘请母语者，所以你能轻松找到工作机会，收入也不错。其次，这座城市非常宜居。它以悠闲的节奏、美味的火锅和低廉的生活成本著称，让日常生活舒适又没有压力。此外，从熊猫到古老的茶馆，它丰富的文化让你课后有无穷可探索的去处。

我相信成都会让你的教学经历既有收获又愉快。要是你决定来，尽管告诉我，我带你四处逛逛！祝好，
李华

【第1段】缘由后紧接推荐。用 I was so glad to hear that you're planning to teach English in China 点明写信缘由、呼应情境，紧接 I'd recommend Chengdu without hesitation, and here's why 直接完成推荐并预告理由，落实第一段『先缘由后推荐』的方法。

【第2段】三条理由分点扣题。First / Second / Besides 分领教学需求、宜居生活、文化氛围三条；Chengdu has a huge demand for English teachers, so you'll find job offers easily 正是『理由接好处』句架，条条收到对方来教英语与生活的实际好处上。

【第3段】祝愿邀约补格式。I'm sure Chengdu will make your teaching experience both rewarding and enjoyable 送出总祝愿，If you decide to come, just let me know 发出朋友式邀约，末尾 Best wishes 与 Li Hua 补齐书信落款。

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

写信推荐一座城

任务动词是 write a letter to a foreign friend，落点动作是 recommend a city to him——即写一封信，向一位外国朋友推荐一座中国城市。背景是这位朋友想 teach English in China，所以推荐必须扣住『适合教英语』这个情境，不是泛泛推荐旅游城市。

读者 • 语域

写给朋友的私信

读者是 a foreign friend who wants to teach English in China，你的身份是他的朋友。这决定了语域是亲切、口语化的私人书信，而不是正式公文体——开头用 Dear + 名字，多用第二人称 you 拉近距离，结尾用 Best wishes 这类朋友间的问候语，切忌 I am writing to inform you 这种冷冰冰的官腔。

中心立意

锁定成都且扣教英语

先聚焦一座具体城市——本篇选成都（Chengdu）。中心一句话：成都是最适合这位外国朋友来 teach English in China 的城市。注意要 recommend a city to him 一座、不是罗列好几座，全篇理由都服务于这一个推荐。

要展开的要点

1. 英语教学需求大

成都对英语外教需求旺盛，本地家庭和语言机构都乐于聘请母语者，来了容易找到教学岗位、待遇不错——这条直接回应朋友『来教英语』的核心诉求。

2. 生活便利又宜居

成都节奏悠闲、美食丰富、生活成本低，日常起居舒适省心，让他能安心工作、生活无压力。

3. 文化氛围丰富

从熊猫到古老的茶馆，成都文化底蕴深厚，课余有大量可探索的去处，让教学之外的生活也充实有趣。

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 称呼 + 目的 + 推荐

以 Dear + 名字称呼，一句点明写信缘由（得知他想 teach English in China），随即直接推荐成都并预告下文说理由。

第 2 段 分点展开理由

主体段，用 First / Second / Besides 分点展开 2-3 条推荐理由，条条扣『适合教英语』。

第 3 段 祝愿 + 邀约 + 署名

收束全文，表达欢迎与祝愿、发出邀约，末尾写结尾问候语（Best wishes）与署名。

第 1 段 得知计划并荐成都

写：很高兴听说你打算来中国教英语；如果只让我推荐一座城，我会毫不犹豫地选成都，下面说说为什么。既呼应 teach English in China，又完成 recommend a city to him。

开门见山说缘由 · I was so glad to hear that you're planning to ____.

毫不犹豫给推荐 · If you asked me to pick just one ____, I'd recommend ____ without hesitation, and here's why.

第 2 段 需求 + 宜居 + 文化

三条：一、英语外教需求大，容易找到岗位、待遇好；二、节奏悠闲、美食多、生活成本低，住得舒服；三、从熊猫到茶馆文化丰富，课余有得逛。每条都收到对他『来教英语 + 在这生活』的实际好处上。

分点连接词 · First, _____. Second, _____. Besides, _____.

理由接好处 · _____ has a huge demand for _____, so you'll _____.

第 3 段 祝愿邀约并落款

写：相信成都会让你的教学经历既有收获又愉快；决定来就告诉我，我带你四处逛逛。末尾 Best wishes 加署名 Li Hua，补齐书信框架。

总收束送祝愿 · I'm sure _____ will make your _____ both rewarding and enjoyable.

邀约式收尾 · If you decide to come, just let me know and I'll _____.

REVIEW · 自检避坑

本题在四个评分维度怎样算达标、容易在哪丢分

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

内容切题**两点都要扣到**

既要 recommend a city to him——聚焦一座具体城市，又要让理由扣住他想 teach English in China；只夸城市美却不接『教英语』就算内容脱靶。

结构连贯**框架连词要齐**

本题最易丢称呼、结尾问候语与署名，写成一整段说明文；理由之间也常缺连接词。三段分明、First/Second/Besides 领起，才算连贯。

语言准确**推荐句式忌官腔**

本题宜用 I'd recommend.../You'll find... 等亲切句式；避免 I am writing to inform you 这类正式官腔与中式直译，语气要像写给朋友。

字数格式**落区间且格式全**

字数须落在 at least 120 words but no more than 180 words 的区间内，既不能不足下限、也不能超上限；同时称呼、分段、结尾问候语与署名一样不能少。

典型低分写法 · 反面示例与改法

只夸美不扣教英语

反面：Beijing is a great city with a long history and delicious food. (只夸城市，与教英语无关) 改成：Beijing has a strong demand for English teachers, so you will easily find teaching jobs there. 把理由接回『教英语』的情境。

写成无头说明文

反面：直接 There are many good cities in China for teaching English. 开头、结尾也没有落款，整篇像说明文。改成：开头写 Dear Mike,, 结尾补 Best wishes, / Li Hua, 让它回到书信框架。

语气过于正式生硬

反面：I am writing to inform you of my recommendation regarding a suitable city. (公文腔) 改成：I'm writing to recommend a city where you can teach English. 更亲切自然。

罗列多城不展开

反面：You can go to Beijing, Shanghai, Guangzhou or Xi'an; they are all good. (一口气列四座，全无展开) 改成：I'd recommend Chengdu, and here's why. 锁定一座后再分点说理由。

英语四级 2019年12月·第1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12月·第1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12月·第1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1套(2019-12) • 四级

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

Part II

Listening Comprehension

(25 minutes)

Section A

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

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

¹ New York City police captured a cow on the loose in Prospect Park on Tuesday after the animal became an attraction for tourists while walking along the streets and enjoying the park facilities. The confused creature and camera-holding humans stared at each other through a fence for several minutes. At other times the cow wandered around the 526-acre park and the artificial grass field normally used for human sporting events. Officers used soccer goals to fence the animal in. However, the cow then moved through one of the nets, knocking down a police officer in the process. Police eventually trapped the cow between two vehicles parked on either side of a baseball field's bench area. An officer then shot an arrow to put it to sleep. Then officers waited for the drug to take effect. After it fell asleep, they loaded the cow into a horse trailer. It was not clear where the cow came from or how it got lost. Police turned it over to the animal control department after they caught it.

纽约市警方周二在展望公园抓获了一头走失的奶牛，此前这头动物在街道上行走并使用公园设施时成了游客们的观赏对象。这头困惑的动物和手持相机的人们隔着栅栏互相凝视了几分钟。其他时候，这头牛在这座占地526英亩的公园和通常用于人类体育活动的人工草地上四处游荡。警察使用足球球门将这头动物围住。然而，这头牛随后穿过了其中一张球网，在此过程中撞倒了一名警察。警方最终将这头牛困在棒球场长

椅区两侧停放的两辆车之间。随后一名警察射出一支箭让它入睡。然后警察们等待药物生效。在它睡着后，他们将这头牛装上了一辆运马拖车。目前尚不清楚这头牛来自哪里或如何走失的。警方在抓获它后将其移交给了动物管理部门。

1. A) Many facilities were destroyed by a wandering cow.
B) A wandering cow knocked down one of its fences.
C) Some tourists were injured by a wandering cow.
D) A wandering cow was captured by the police.

【题目】 What happened in New York's Prospect Park on Tuesday?

【翻译】 星期二在纽约展望公园发生了什么？

- A) 许多设施被一头游荡的奶牛破坏了。 B) 一头游荡的奶牛撞倒了其中一道围栏。
C) 一些游客被一头游荡的奶牛弄伤了。 D) 一头游荡的奶牛被警方捕获了。

【答案】 D (细节题) A wandering cow was captured by the police.

【定位】 New York City police captured a cow on the loose in Prospect Park on Tuesday after the animal became an attraction for tourists while walking along the streets and enjoying the park facilities.

纽约市警方周二在展望公园 (Prospect Park) 捕获了一头走失的牛，此前这头牛在街上游荡、在公园设施间穿行，成了游客眼中的一大看点。

【信号】 新闻首句即主事件。答案信号是“新闻首句”：四级短篇新闻的核心事件几乎总在开头第一句交代。本篇开门见山 New York City police captured a cow on the loose in Prospect Park on Tuesday，主语+谓语+宾语就是事件主干，听到这句就该锁定第 1 题。

【替换】 New York City police captured a cow on the loose ↔

A wandering cow was captured by the police

主被动转换+同义改写

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

录音只说牛 enjoying the park facilities (在公园设施间穿行、享用设施), A 盗用了 facilities 这个原词, 却把"穿行其间"夸大成 Many facilities were destroyed (许多设施被毁坏)。原文从未说设施被破坏, 属听到 facilities 就误选的陷阱。

借用原文: enjoying the park facilities

B) 张冠李戴

录音说牛 knocking down a police officer in the process (过程中撞倒了一名警察), B 盗用了 knocking down 这个原词, 却把被撞的对象偷换成 one of its fences (一处围栏)。撞倒的是"人"不是"围栏", 属张冠李戴式的对象偷换。

借用原文: knocking down a police officer in the process

C) 未提及

录音说牛 became an attraction for tourists (成了游客的看点), C 盗用了 tourists 这个原词, 却凭空编出 tourists were injured (游客受伤)。原文通篇没提任何人受伤, 属听到 tourists 就联想到"出事受伤"的无中生有。

借用原文: became an attraction for tourists

-
2. A) It was shot to death by a police officer.
B) It found its way back to the park's zoo.
C) It became a great attraction for tourists.
D) It was sent to the animal control department.

【题目】 What do we learn about the cow from the end of the news report?

【翻译】 从新闻报道的结尾我们了解到这头奶牛的什么情况?

- A) 它被一名警察开枪打死了。 B) 它自己找到了回公园动物园的路。
C) 它成了游客的一大景点。 D) 它被送到了动物管理部门。

【答案】 D (细节题) It was sent to the animal control department.

【定位】 Police turned it over to the animal control department after they caught it.

警方抓住这头牛后, 把它移交给了动物管制部门。

【信号】 全文最后一句即结局。 答案信号是"录音最后一句": 题干既然问 from the end, 落点就在收尾句 Police turned it over to the animal control department。这是全篇对牛最终去向的交代, 正是结局题该抓的那一句。

【替换】 Police turned it over to the animal control department ↔

It was sent to the animal control department

短语同义+主被动转换

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

录音说警察 shot an arrow to put it to sleep (射了一支箭把牛麻醉睡着), A 盗用了 shot 这个原词, 却把"射麻醉箭让它睡着"曲解成 shot to death (射杀致死)。牛是被麻醉运走、并非被打死, 属听到 shot 就联想到"打死"的陷阱, 也与原文事实相反。

借用原文: shot an arrow to put it to sleep

B) 未提及

录音说牛被麻醉后 they loaded the cow into a horse trailer (被装进马拖车运走), 且 It was not clear where the cow came from (连牛从哪来都不清楚), 根本没有"自己找回动物园"一说。B 的 found its way back to the park's zoo 属原文未提及、且与"被人装走"相反的编造。

借用原文: they loaded the cow into a horse trailer

C) 答非所问

录音确实说牛 became an attraction for tourists (成了游客的看点), C 几乎原句照搬, 极具迷惑性。但题干问的是 from the end of the news report (结尾), "成景点"出现在报道开头、是事件起因/过程, 不是结尾交代的结局, 属答非所问。

借用原文: became an attraction for tourists

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

1 Starting April 28th of this year, the National Museum of Natural History will begin renovating its fossil hall. The fossil hall, which displays some of the world's oldest and largest fossil specimens, receives more than 2 million visitors each year. It's one of the museum's most famous attractions. As a result, the museum plans to expand the hall as well as add to its ancient birds collection. Bird lovers, both young and old, have already responded with excitement at the news. The museum's social media account has been flooded with messages of support. In the meantime, the current collection will be closed. However, visitors will be compensated during the closure. The Museum's special exhibition area will now be free of charge. This week the resident exhibition is a display of ancient wall paintings on loan from Australia. They celebrate the cultural heritage of the country and will be available to view until Sunday. Next week the exhibition will be taken over by the Wildlife Photographer of the Year Competition. The winner of this year's competition will be awarded a preview of the new fossil hall as well as a cash prize.

从今年4月28日开始,国家自然历史博物馆将开始翻修其化石展厅。化石展厅展出世界上一些最古老和最大的化石标本,每年接待超过200万游客。它是博物馆最著名的景点之一。因此,博物馆计划扩建展厅并增加其古代鸟类藏品。无论年轻还是年长的鸟类爱好者都已对这一消息作出了兴奋的反应。博物馆的社交媒体账户充斥着支持的留言。与此同时,目前的藏品展览将关闭。然而,游客将在闭馆期间获得补偿。博物馆的特别展览区现在将免费开放。本周的常驻展览是一场从澳大利亚借展的古代壁画展示。它们颂扬该国的文化遗产,展览将持续到周日。下周展览将由年度野生动物摄影师大赛接替。今年比赛的获胜者将获得新化石展厅的预览机会以及现金奖励。

3. A) It is the largest of its kind.
B) It is going to be expanded.
C) It is displaying more fossil specimens.
D) It is starting an online exhibition.

【题目】 What does the news report say about the fossil hall of the National Museum of Natural History?

【翻译】 新闻报道中关于国家自然历史博物馆化石展厅说了什么？

- A) 它是同类展厅中最大的。 B) 它将要扩建。 C) 它正在展出更多化石标本。
D) 它正在启动一个在线展览。

【答案】 B (细节题) It is going to be expanded.

【定位】 As a result, the museum plans to expand the hall as well as add to its ancient birds collection.
因此，博物馆计划扩建这个展厅，并扩充它的古代鸟类藏品。

【信号】 计划动作句。答案落在表示馆方安排的 the museum plans to expand the hall, plans to 这种交代下一步打算的措辞就是信号：新闻里介绍某机构要做什么时，这种 plan to\will 句往往就是考点所在。

【替换】 the museum plans to expand the hall ↔ It is going to be expanded.

主动变被动同义改写

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

录音确实念了 some of the world's oldest and largest fossil specimens, 含 largest, A 项 It is the largest of its kind. 就盗这个 largest 来骗你；但原文说的是展厅里的化石标本是最古老最大的，不是说这个展厅本身是同类中最大的，主语被偷换了。

借用原文：some of the world's oldest and largest fossil specimens

C) 原词陷阱

C 项 It is displaying more fossil specimens. 盗用了原文反复出现的 fossil specimens, 让你觉得耳熟就想选；但原文说馆方是要扩建展厅、扩充古代鸟类藏品，并没有说正在展出更多的化石标本，displaying more 是录音没有的说法。

借用原文：displays some of the world's oldest and largest fossil specimens

D) 未提及

D 项 It is starting an online exhibition. 里的 online (线上) 录音里根本没出现；原文讲的是免费开放特别展区、实体展览轮换，没有任何线上办展的内容，属于无中生有。

-
4. A) A collection of bird fossils from Australia.
B) Photographs of certain rare fossil exhibits.
C) Some ancient wall paintings from Australia.
D) Pictures by winners of a wildlife photo contest

【题目】 What is on display this week in the museum's resident exhibition hall?

【翻译】本周博物馆常设展厅展出的是什么？

- A) 一批来自澳大利亚的鸟类化石收藏。 B) 某些罕见化石展品的照片。
C) 一些来自澳大利亚的古代壁画。 D) 野生动物摄影比赛获奖者的照片。

【答案】C (细节题) Some ancient wall paintings from Australia.

【定位】This week the resident exhibition is a display of ancient wall paintings on loan from Australia.

本周，常驻展览展出的是从澳大利亚借展的古代壁画。

【信号】时间标志句。答案句以时间词 This week 起头，直接对应题干的 this week，这种以时间状语开头的句子就是信号：题目问哪一周，就锁定原文里念到那一周的那一句。

【替换】a display of ancient wall paintings on loan from Australia ↔
Some ancient wall paintings from Australia.

概括等值的同义改写

【排除】A) 张冠李戴

A 项 A collection of bird fossils from Australia. 把原文里 from Australia 这个地名和 birds collection 强行拼在一起；可原文里鸟类藏品是 add to its ancient birds collection (馆方要扩充的藏品)，from Australia 修饰的是壁画不是鸟类化石，是把对的地名安到错的东西上。

借用原文：add to its ancient birds collection

B) 原词陷阱

B 项 Photographs of certain rare fossil exhibits. 盗用原文反复出现的 fossil 来制造耳熟感；但录音从没说本周展的是化石的照片，本周展的是壁画，Photographs of...fossil 是录音没有的拼凑。

借用原文：displays some of the world's oldest and largest fossil specimens

D) 与原文相反

D 项 Pictures by winners of a wildlife photo contest 对应原文的 Next week the exhibition will be taken over by the Wildlife Photographer of the Year Competition，但那是下一周的安排；题目问的是 this week，把 next week 的内容拿来当 this week 的答案，是时间被偷换。

借用原文：Next week the exhibition will be taken over by the Wildlife Photographer of the Year Competition

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

1 Six birds have just been trained to pick up rubbish at a French historical theme park. According to the park's manager, Mr. Villiers, the goal is not just to clear up the park. He says visitors are already good at keeping things clean. Instead, he wants to show that nature itself can teach us to take care of the environment. He says that rooks, the chosen birds, are considered to be particularly intelligent. In the right circumstances, they even like to communicate with humans and establish a relationship through

play. The birds will be encouraged to clean the park through the use of a small box that delivers a small amount of bird food each time the rook deposits a cigarette end or a small piece of rubbish. So far, visitors to the theme park have been excited to see the birds in action. However, some parents are concerned that it encourages their children to drop litter so they can watch the birds pick it up. Villiers is not concerned about this criticism. He maintains most of the feedback he has received has been overwhelmingly positive. He hopes now to train more birds.

六只鸟刚刚在法国一个历史主题公园接受了捡拾垃圾的训练。据公园经理Villiers先生说，目标不仅仅是清理公园。他说游客已经很善于保持清洁。相反，他想展示大自然本身可以教我们爱护环境。他说，被选中的鸟类秃鼻乌鸦被认为特别聪明。在适当的情况下，它们甚至喜欢与人类交流并通过游戏建立关系。这些鸟将通过使用一个小盒子被鼓励清理公园，每当秃鼻乌鸦放入一个烟头或一小块垃圾时，小盒子就会提供少量鸟食。到目前为止，主题公园的游客对看到这些鸟的行动感到兴奋。然而，一些家长担心这会鼓励他们的孩子乱扔垃圾，以便观看鸟类捡拾垃圾。Villiers对这种批评并不担心。他坚持认为他收到的大部分反馈都是非常积极的。他现在希望训练更多的鸟。

5. A) Pick up trash.
B) Amuse visitors.
C) Deliver messages.
D) Play with children.

【题目】 What have six birds been trained to do at a French historical theme park?

【翻译】 在法国一个历史主题公园里,六只鸟被训练做什么?

A) 捡拾垃圾。 B) 娱乐游客。 C) 传递消息。 D) 与儿童玩耍。

【答案】 A (细节题) Pick up trash.

【定位】 Six birds have just been trained to pick up rubbish at a French historical theme park.

六只鸟刚刚在法国一座历史主题公园里被训练去捡拾垃圾。

【信号】 首句点题 + trained to 结构。答案就藏在录音第一句：信号是与题干同款的 trained to pick up rubbish 结构，"trained to" 后面紧跟的动作 pick up rubbish 就是答案；新闻第一句往往直接交代核心事实，开头就要竖起耳朵。

【替换】 pick up rubbish ↔ Pick up trash.

rubbish=trash 同义替换

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

录音确有 visitors are already good at keeping things clean 提到 visitors, B 项 Amuse visitors. 就盗用 visitors 这个原词诱你 "听到就选", 但原文说的是游客本就爱干净, 从未说鸟去逗乐游客, 答非所问。

借用原文: visitors are already good at keeping things clean

C) 未提及

Deliver messages. 在录音里毫无对应——原文只说捡垃圾、与人 communicate (交流), 从没提送信送消息, 属凭 "鸟会送信" 的旧印象臆造, 直接排除。

D) 张冠李戴

录音里 play 和 children 确实都出现过——establish a relationship through play 有 play, 下文 children 也念到, D 项 Play with children. 就把这两个原词拼成一个录音没说过的动作。原文说的是鸟通过 play 与 humans 建立关系, 并非 "和孩子玩", 张冠李戴。

借用原文: establish a relationship through play

6. A) They are especially intelligent.

B) They are children's favorite.

C) They are quite easy to tame.

D) They are clean and pretty.

【题目】 Why were rooks chosen by the park manager?

【翻译】 公园管理者为什么选择白嘴鸦?

A) 它们特别聪明。 B) 它们是孩子们的最爱。 C) 它们相当容易驯服。

D) 它们干净又漂亮。

【答案】 A (细节题) They are especially intelligent.

【定位】 He says that rooks, the chosen birds, are considered to be particularly intelligent.

他说, 被选中的这种鸟——白嘴鸦——被认为格外聪明。

【信号】 the chosen birds + 定性形容词。 信号是 the chosen birds (被选中的鸟) 这一回指, 正对题干的 chosen; 紧跟其后的定性词 particularly intelligent 就是被选原因。听到对某对象下 "considered to be + 形容词" 的判断, 那个形容词往往就是答案。

【替换】 particularly intelligent ↔ They are especially intelligent.

particularly=especially 程度词替换

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

录音后文确有 children 出现（家长担忧那段），B 项 They are children's favorite. 就借 children 这个原词诱选，但原文从未说这种鸟是 "孩子的最爱"，更没把它当作被选理由，答非所问。

借用原文：some parents are concerned that it encourages their children to drop litter

C) 未提及

They are quite easy to tame. 听着最像挑鸟的理由，但录音通篇没说这种鸟 "易驯服"——只说它聪明、爱与人交流。这是凭 "挑动物当然挑好驯的" 常识脑补，原文无据，排除。

D) 原词陷阱

录音里 clean 确实出现过——visitors are already good at keeping things clean, D 项 They are clean and pretty. 就盗用 clean 来骗 "听到就选"。但原文的 clean 是说游客爱保持整洁，与鸟 "干净漂亮" 无关，且 pretty 全篇未提，属偷换 + 拼凑。

借用原文：visitors are already good at keeping things clean

7. A) Children may be harmed by the rooks.

B) Children may be tempted to drop litter.

C) Children may contract bird diseases.

D) Children may overfeed the rooks.

【题目】 What is the concern of some parents?

【翻译】 一些家长担心什么？

A) 孩子们可能会被白嘴鸦伤害。 B) 孩子们可能会受诱惑乱扔垃圾。

C) 孩子们可能会感染鸟类疾病。 D) 孩子们可能会过度喂食白嘴鸦。

【答案】 B （细节题） Children may be tempted to drop litter.

【定位】 However, some parents are concerned that it encourages their children to drop litter so they can watch the birds pick it up.

然而，一些家长担心这会怂恿自家孩子乱扔垃圾，好让他们看鸟去把垃圾捡起来。

【信号】 转折 However + concerned that. 双重信号：先是转折词 However——它之前都是正面叙述，转折之后才出现负面顾虑；紧接 concerned that 直接点出担心，that 后那句即顾虑内容。听力里 "However + 担心词" 一出现，答案句基本就锁定了。

【替换】 it encourages their children to drop litter ↔ **Children may be tempted to drop litter.**

encourage→be tempted 主被动+同义

【排除】A) 原词陷阱

录音多次提到这种鸟 (rooks) , A 项 Children may be harmed by the rooks. 就盗用 rooks 这个原词, 再配上最吓人的 harmed 来诱选。但原文家长的担心是孩子乱扔垃圾, 从未说鸟会伤害孩子, 与原文相反方向的臆造, 排除。

借用原文: rooks, the chosen birds, are considered to be particularly intelligent

C) 未提及

Children may contract bird diseases. 听起来很像 "接触鸟该担心" 的常识, 但录音里 disease/染病只字未提, 纯属脑补, 排除。

D) 张冠李戴

录音里确有喂食情节——delivers a small amount of bird food, D 项 Children may overfeed the rooks. 就借 food/喂这个原词诱选。但喂食的是那个机关盒子奖励鸟、与孩子无关, 更非家长担忧, 张冠李戴。

借用原文: delivers a small amount of bird food

Section B

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

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

1 W: The name of the TV show we wish to produce is Science Nation.

W: 我们想制作的电视节目名称是《科学国度》。

2 M: Please tell us more. What would Science Nation be about?

M: 请告诉我们更多信息。《科学国度》会讲什么内容?

3 W: It will be about science, all sorts of science. Each episode will focus on a different area of science, and tell us what we know, how we know it, and what we still don't know. The show will have one host only, and this will be Professor Susan Paul from Harvard University. She is a great public speaker.

W: 它会讲科学, 各种各样的科学。每一集都会聚焦不同的科学领域, 告诉我们已经知道什么、是怎么知道的、还有什么是我们仍然不知道的。节目只有一位主持人, 就是哈佛大学的Susan Paul教授。她是位出色的演讲者。

4 M: So, just be clear. Will the show's format be like that of a documentary?

M: 那么, 明确一下。节目的形式会像纪录片那样吗?

5 W: Kind of. It will be like a documentary in the sense that it will be non-fiction and fact-based. However, our idea is for it to be also fun and entertaining, something which traditional documentaries aren't so much. Please keep in mind this will be a new TV show like nothing ever done before.

W: 有点像。它会像纪录片那样是非虚构的、基于事实的。不过, 我们的想法是让它也有趣、有娱乐性, 这是传统纪录片不太具备的。请记住这将是一个全新的电视节目, 是前所未有的。

6 M: Okay, so it will be both educational and entertaining, and your audience will be anyone interested in science, right?

M: 好的, 所以它既有教育性又有娱乐性, 你们的目标观众是所有对科学感兴趣的人, 对吧?

7 W: That's correct. Yes.

W: 没错。是的。

8 M: Right, thank you. So I think we're more or less clear what the show will be like. Could you please tell us now what exactly you want from us?

M: 好, 谢谢。我想我们对节目会是什么样基本清楚了。现在能请你告诉我们你们具体需要我们做什么吗?

9 W: Yes, of course. Basically what we need from you is financial support. In order to go ahead with this idea, we need two million dollars. This would cover the cost of making all 12 shows in the first season for the first year. If the show is a success, we can then look at making a second season for the following year.

W: 好的, 当然。基本上我们需要你们提供资金支持。为了推进这个想法, 我们需要两百万美元。这将用于制作第一季第一年全部12集节目的成本。如果节目成功, 我们就可以考虑在第二年制作第二季。

8. A) It will be produced at Harvard University.

B) It will be hosted by famous professors.

C) It will cover different areas of science.

D) It will focus on recent scientific discoveries.

【题目】 What do we learn about the TV show Science Nation?

【翻译】 关于电视节目《科学国度》我们了解到什么?

- A) 它将在哈佛大学制作。 B) 它将由著名教授主持。 C) 它将涵盖不同的科学领域。
D) 它将聚焦于最新的科学发现。

【答案】 C (细节题) It will cover different areas of science.

【定位】 It will be about science, all sorts of science. Each episode will focus on a different area of science, and tell us what we know, how we know it, and what we still don't know.

它将关于科学, 各种各样的科学。每一集会聚焦科学的一个不同领域, 告诉我们已经知道什么、是怎么知道的、以及还有什么是我们仍不知道的。

【信号】 正面陈述节目内容的应答句。男方问 What would Science Nation be about, 女方的应答正面交代节目内容; 对话里被问者的直接应答就是答案信号, 紧接着的 Each episode will focus on a different area of science 就是承载答案的那句。

【替换】 Each episode will focus on a different area of science ↔ It will cover different areas of science
focus on a different=cover different areas

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

录音里 Harvard University 确实出现，但说的是主持人 Professor Susan Paul from Harvard University——即主持人来自哈佛，不是节目“在哈佛制作”。选项 produced at Harvard University 偷换成“制作地点”，是听到 Harvard 就想选的原词陷阱。

借用原文：Professor Susan Paul from Harvard University

B) 与原文相反

录音说 The show will have one host only，只有一位主持人 Susan Paul 教授。选项 hosted by famous professors 盗用了“教授”这个原词，却把“一位”夸成“多位名教授主持”，与原文数量相反。

借用原文：The show will have one host only

D) 未提及

录音说节目讲 what we know, how we know it, and what we still don't know，是知识的全貌，并没有限定为“最近的科学发现”。选项 focus on recent scientific discoveries 里的 recent 是录音未提的限定，属于自行加码。

-
9. A) It will be more futuristic.
B) It will be more systematic.
C) It will be more entertaining.
D) It will be easier to understand.

【题目】 In what way will the TV show Science Nation differ from traditional documentaries?

【翻译】 电视节目《科学国度》将在哪些方面不同于传统纪录片？

- A) 它将更具未来感。 B) 它将更加系统化。 C) 它将更具娱乐性。
D) 它将更容易理解。

【答案】 C (细节题) It will be more entertaining.

【定位】 It will be like a documentary in the sense that it will be non-fiction and fact-based. However, our idea is for it to be also fun and entertaining, something which traditional documentaries aren't so much.

从它是非虚构、基于事实这点看，它像一部纪录片。然而，我们的想法是让它同时也有趣、有娱乐性，而这正是传统纪录片不太具备的。

【信号】 转折 However 后才是真意。前半 It will be like a documentary 说相同点，是干扰；转折词 However 之后 fun and entertaining, something which traditional documentaries aren't so much 才点出与传统纪录片的不同，转折后才是答案落点。

【替换】 fun and entertaining, something which traditional documentaries aren't so much ↔
It will be more entertaining
entertaining 同词 + 比较义还原

【排除】 A) 未提及

录音通篇没说节目更"未来感/前卫", 选项 more futuristic 的特点无任何原文依据, 属凭"科技节目大概很前卫"的常识硬猜。

B) 未提及

录音只说节目 non-fiction、fact-based、fun、entertaining, 从没说它更"系统/有条理"。选项 more systematic 是录音未提的特点, 凑数干扰。

D) 过度推断

节目讲科学、要 fact-based, 容易让人联想"更好懂", 但录音点出的与纪录片不同之处是 entertaining, 而非 easier to understand。该项是顺着"科普应该更易懂"的推断答非所问。

10. A) People interested in science.

B) Youngsters eager to explore.

C) Children in their early teens.

D) Students majoring science.

【题目】 Who will be the intended audience of the TV show Science Nation?

【翻译】 电视节目《科学国度》的目标受众是谁?

A) 对科学感兴趣的人。 B) 渴望探索的年轻人。 C) 十几岁出头的儿童。

D) 主修理科的学生。

【答案】 A (细节题) People interested in science.

【定位】 Okay, so it will be both educational and entertaining, and your audience will be anyone interested in science, right?

好的, 所以它将既有教育性又有娱乐性, 你们的观众将是任何对科学感兴趣的人, 对吗?

【信号】 被确认的应答句。 男方复述 your audience will be anyone interested in science, right 求确认, 女方在 That's correct. Yes 给了肯定; 男方复述 + 女方确认这一组就是答案信号, 受众信息被双方共同坐实。

【替换】 anyone interested in science ↔ People interested in science

anyone=people 范围等值

【排除】 B) 偷换概念

录音说受众是 anyone interested in science (任何对科学感兴趣的人), 没限定年龄。选项 Youngsters eager to explore 擅自缩成"渴望探索的年轻人", 把宽范围偷换成窄人群。

借用原文: anyone interested in science

C) 未提及

录音从没提年龄, 更没说是 Children in their early teens (十几岁初段的孩子)。这是把"科普节目大概给孩子看"的常识硬塞进受众, 原文未提且范围被收得最窄。

D) 原词陷阱

选项 Students majoring science 借用了反复出现的 science 一词, 却把受众缩成"科学专业的学生", 而录音说的是 anyone interested in science, 是听到 science 就想选的原词陷阱兼范围收窄。

借用原文: anyone interested in science

11. A) Offer professional advice.

B) Provide financial support.

C) Help promote it on the Internet.

D) Make episodes for its first season.

【题目】 What does the woman want the man to do for the TV show?

【翻译】 女士希望男士为这档电视节目做什么?

A) 提供专业建议。 B) 提供资金支持。 C) 帮助在互联网上推广它。

D) 为其第一季制作节目。

【答案】 B (细节题) Provide financial support.

【定位】 Basically what we need from you is financial support. In order to go ahead with this idea, we need two million dollars.

基本上, 我们需要你们提供的是资金支持。为了推进这个想法, 我们需要两百万美元。

【信号】 提出需求的应答句。 男方先问 what exactly you want from us, 女方应答 what we need from you is financial support; 被问者用 what we need from you is 这种明确提需求的句式直接点题, 就是答案信号。

【替换】 what we need from you is financial support ↔ **Provide financial support**

need from you=provide 同义换说法

we need two million dollars ↔ **Provide financial support**

two million dollars 即财力支持

【排除】 A) 未提及

女方明说需要的是 financial support (资金), 而非专业意见。选项 Offer professional advice 录音从未提及, 凭"找专家提案大概要建议"的常识硬填。

C) 未提及

录音通篇没说让男方"在网上推广"。选项 Help promote it on the Internet 是个看似具体、实则录音未提的动作, 属凭空添加。

D) 张冠李戴

录音 making all 12 shows in the first season 里的"制作第一季"是女方这边要用那笔钱去做的事, 不是要男方做的。选项 Make episodes for its first season 盗用 first season、make shows 等原词, 把出钱方与做事方的角色搞反了。

借用原文: making all 12 shows in the first season

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

1 W: What's up with you? You don't look very happy.

W: 你怎么了?看起来不太高兴。

2 M: I feel like I'm a failure. I can't seem to do anything very well.

M: 我觉得自己是个失败者。我好像什么事都做不好。

3 W: I wouldn't say that. You do very well in a lot of things. That presentation you gave last week was excellent.

W: 我可不这么认为。你很多事情都做得很好。你上周的那个报告就非常出色。

4 M: Yes, but I have this urge to strive for perfection. I really want to push harder and progress further.

M: 是的,但我有这种追求完美的冲动。我真的想更努力,取得更大的进步。

5 W: Well, that's very admirable. But be careful. Over-concern with being perfect can damage our confidence if we never achieve it.

W: 嗯,这很值得钦佩。但要小心。如果我们永远无法达到完美,过分关注完美可能会损害我们的信心。

6 M: Yes, I know. I feel awful whenever I make a mistake in whatever I'm trying to do.

M: 是的,我知道。每当我在尝试做的事情上犯错时,我就感觉很糟糕。

7 W: Well, think about it. You can't make progress without making mistakes and learning from them. Thomas Edison, the famous inventor, once said, "I've not failed. I've just found 10,000 ways that won't work."

W: 那么,想想看。不犯错误并从中学习,你就无法进步。著名发明家Thomas Edison曾经说过:"我没有失败。我只是找到了一万种行不通的方法。"

8 M: You may well be right. I guess I should recognize my mistakes and learn the lesson they teach me and move forward.

M: 你说得很对。我想我应该认识到自己的错误,吸取它们给我的教训,然后继续前进。

9 W: Also, remember a successful ending is not the only thing worthy of a celebration. You need to recognize each step of progress you take towards achieving your goals, and no matter how tiny it is, it's still good news.

W: 还有,记住成功的结局并不是唯一值得庆祝的事情。你需要认可自己朝着目标前进的每一步进展,无论它多么微小,都仍然是好消息。

10 M: I always feel down when I see others accomplishing things, and I feel miserable about my own achievements. I'm always trying to be as good as others. But I never seem to get there.

M: 每当看到别人取得成就时,我总是感到沮丧,对自己的成就感到痛苦。我总是试图和别人一样优秀。但我似乎永远达不到。

11 W: Listen, if you always compare yourself with others, you'll never feel good enough. You're the only person you should be comparing yourself with. When you compare your current status with the starting point, you'll find you've made progress, right? That's good enough.

W: 听着,如果你总是拿自己和别人比较,你永远不会觉得自己足够好。你应该比较的唯一对象就是你自己。当你把现在的状态和起点比较时,你会发现自己取得了进步,对吧?这就足够了。

12 M: That's great advice. Thank you. I'm feeling better already.

M: 这是很好的建议。谢谢你。我已经感觉好多了。

12. A) Unsure.

B) Helpless.

C) Concerned.

D) Dissatisfied.

【题目】 How does the man feel about himself?

【翻译】 这位男士对自己感觉如何?

A) 不确定。 B) 无助。 C) 担忧。 D) 不满意。

【答案】 D (态度观点题) Dissatisfied.

【定位】 M: I feel like I'm a failure. I can't seem to do anything very well.

男: 我觉得自己是个失败者。我好像什么都做不好。

【信号】 被问者直接自评。女方先问 You don't look very happy., 男方紧接着的应答 I feel like I'm a failure. 就是答案句——态度题的落点在“被问的人自己说出来的感受”, I feel 后面那句即是。

【替换】 I feel like I'm a failure. I can't seem to do anything very well. ↔ Dissatisfied.

自评失败即对己不满

【排除】 A) 未提及

Unsure. 是"拿不定主意", 但男方说的是 I can't seem to do anything very well., 态度很明确就是觉得自己差, 不是犹豫不决, 方向不符。

B) 偷换概念

Helpless."无助"听起来很贴近沮丧, 容易误选, 但男方说的是 I feel like I'm a failure., 重点在"对自己不满"而非"束手无策、求救无门", 语义偏了一档。

C) 原词陷阱

Concerned. 极具迷惑性, 因为女方后面确实说了 Over-concern with being perfect can damage our confidence, concern 这个词在录音里真的出现过。但那是女方分析男方"过度在意完美"时用的词, 不是男方此刻"对自己的感受", 属于听到原词就想选的原词陷阱。

借用原文: Over-concern with being perfect can damage our confidence

13. A) He is too concerned with being perfect.

B) He loses heart when faced with setbacks.

C) He is too ambitious in achieving goals.

D) He takes on projects beyond his ability.

【题目】 What does the woman think is the man's problem?

【翻译】 这位女士认为这位男士的问题是什么?

A) 他过于关注做到完美。 B) 他在面对挫折时会灰心丧气。

C) 他在实现目标方面过于雄心勃勃。 D) 他承担超出自己能力的项目。

【答案】 A (细节题) He is too concerned with being perfect.

【定位】 W: But be careful. Over-concern with being perfect can damage our confidence if we never achieve it.

女: 但要当心。过度执着于完美, 如果永远达不到, 会损害我们的自信。

【信号】 转折 But 后是真意。 女方先说 that's very admirable 表面肯定, 紧接 But be careful. 一转, 转折之后 Over-concern with being perfect can damage our confidence 才是她真正点出的问题所在——转折词后才是落点。

【替换】 Over-concern with being perfect ↔ **He is too concerned with being perfect.**

Over- 等于 too...

【排除】 B) 答非所问

He loses heart when faced with setbacks."遇挫就灰心"听上去符合男方的沮丧状态, 但题目问的是"女方认为他的 problem", 女方点的是"过度求完美", 并未把他的问题归为"遇挫灰心", 张冠李戴到了男方的表现上。

C) 偷换概念

He is too ambitious in achieving goals."太有野心"看似与男方 I really want to push harder and progress further 的上进劲对得上, 但女方诊断的是"过度求完美", 不是"野心太大", 二者并非一回事。

借用原文: I really want to push harder and progress further

D) 未提及

He takes on projects beyond his ability."接下超出能力的项目", 录音里既没提 project, 也没说他能力不及, 完全是凭"失败者"的印象臆造的, 无中生有。

14. A) Embarrassed.

B) Unconcerned.

C) Miserable.

D) Resentful.

【题目】 How does the man feel when he sees others accomplishing things?

【翻译】 当这位男士看到别人取得成就时感觉如何?

A) 尴尬。 B) 不在意。 C) 痛苦。 D) 怨恨。

【答案】 C (态度观点题) Miserable.

【定位】 M: I always feel down when I see others accomplishing things, and I feel miserable about my own achievements.

男: 每当看到别人取得成就, 我总是情绪低落, 并为自己的成绩感到痛苦。

【信号】 情境词与心情词同句。 男方 when I see others accomplishing things 这一 when 情境后紧跟 I feel miserable about my own achievements, 情境与心情出现在同一句, 正是答案句——被问者自述、且情境心情同框。

【替换】 I feel miserable about my own achievements ↔ **Miserable.**

原句心情词直接对应

【排除】 A) 偷换概念

Embarrassed."尴尬", 但男方在 I feel miserable about my own achievements 里讲的是内心痛苦、自惭, 不是社交场合的难为情, 情绪类型不对。

B) 与原文相反

Unconcerned."不在乎"与男方 I feel miserable"很痛苦"恰好相反。男方明明非常在意自己不如人, 选"不在乎"是把极性弄反了。

借用原文: I feel miserable about my own achievements

D) 偷换概念

Resentful."愤恨"指向对别人的怨恨, 但男方 I feel miserable about my own achievements 痛苦的对象是"自己的成绩", 是冲自己来的失落, 不是怨别人, 方向不符。

-
15. A) Try to be optimistic whatever happens.
B) Compare his present with his past only.
C) Always learn from others' achievements.
D) Treat others the way he would be treated.

【题目】 What does the woman suggest the man do?

【翻译】 这位女士建议这位男士做什么?

- A) 无论发生什么都努力保持乐观。 B) 只将他的现在与他的过去进行比较。
C) 始终从他人的成就中学习。 D) 以他希望被对待的方式对待他人。

【答案】 B (细节题) Compare his present with his past only.

【定位】 W: You're the only person you should be comparing yourself with. When you compare your current status with the starting point, you'll find you've made progress.

女: 你唯一该比较的对象就是你自己。当你拿现在的状态和起点相比, 你会发现自己已经进步了。

【信号】 建议句 should/When you. 女方 You're the only person you should be comparing yourself with. 用 should 给出核心建议, 紧接 When you compare your current status with the starting point 落到具体做法——这正是 suggest 题要抓的建议落点。

【替换】 compare your current status with the starting point ↔ **Compare his present with his past only.**
现在比起点等于今比昔

【排除】 A) 过度推断

Try to be optimistic whatever happens."无论如何保持乐观"是个泛泛的好心态，听着没错，但女方的建议落在"只跟自己的过去比"这个具体做法上，并没有说"凡事都要乐观"，过度拔高成了空泛的口号。

C) 原词陷阱

Always learn from others' achievements."向他人成就学习"极具迷惑性，因为录音里反复出现 compare、others 这些词，if you always compare yourself with others 还带了 always。但女方的意思恰恰是"别老跟别人比"，选项却说"学别人"，把原意反着用了，是借原词设的陷阱。

借用原文：if you always compare yourself with others, you'll never feel good enough

D) 未提及

Treat others the way he would be treated."以待己之道待人"讲的是为人处世怎么对待别人，整段对话谈的都是"如何看待自己、如何比较"，根本没提怎样对待他人，无中生有。

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 Single-sex education can have enormous benefits for female students. Numerous studies have shown that women who attend single-sex schools tend to have stronger self-confidence, better study habits and more ambitious career goals than women who attend coeducational schools. Girls who graduate from single-sex schools are three times more likely to become engineers than those who attend coeducational schools. The reason is that all-girls schools encourage women to enter fields traditionally dominated by men, such as science, technology and engineering. In coeducational schools, girls are often expected to succeed only in humanities or the arts. Research has also shown that in coeducational settings, teachers are more likely to praise and give in-depth responses to a boy's comments in class. In contrast, they might only respond to a girl's comments with a nod. They are also more likely to encourage boys to work through problems on their own, while they tend to step in and help girls who struggle with a problem. In an all-girls setting, girls are more likely to speak up frequently and make significant contributions to class than in a coeducational setting. Girls studying in a single-sex setting also earn higher scores on their College Board and Advanced Placement exams than girls who study in coeducational settings. All-girls schools tend to be smaller than coeducational schools, which means teachers will be able to tailor the materials to girl students' personal learning styles and interest.

单性别教育对女学生可以产生巨大益处。大量研究表明，就读单性别学校的女性往往比就读男女同校的女性拥有更强的自信心、更好的学习习惯和更具雄心的职业目标。单性别学校毕业的女生成为工程师的可能性是就读男女同校女生的三倍。原因在于女子学校鼓励女性进入传统上由男性主导的领域，如科学、技术

和工程。在男女同校中，女生往往被期望只在人文学科或艺术领域取得成功。研究还表明，在男女同校的环境中，教师更倾向于表扬男生在课堂上的评论并给予深入回应。相比之下，他们可能只是点头回应女生的评论。他们也更倾向于鼓励男生独立解决问题，而往往会介入帮助遇到困难的女生。在全女生环境中，女生比在男女同校环境中更有可能频繁发言并对课堂做出重要贡献。在单性别环境中学习的女生在 College Board 和 Advanced Placement 考试中的得分也高于在男女同校环境中学习的女生。女子学校往往比男女同校规模更小，这意味着教师能够根据女学生的个人学习风格和兴趣定制教学材料。

16. A) They have a stronger sense of social responsibility.

B) They are more likely to succeed in the humanities.

C) They are more likely to become engineers.

D) They have greater potential to be leaders.

【题目】 What advantage does the speaker say girls from single-sex schools have over those from coeducational schools?

【翻译】 演讲者认为单性别学校的女生比男女同校的女生有什么优势？

A) 她们有更强的社会责任感。 B) 她们更有可能在人文学科方面取得成功。

C) 她们更有可能成为工程师。 D) 她们有更大的潜力成为领导者。

【答案】 C (细节题) They are more likely to become engineers.

【定位】 Girls who graduate from single-sex schools are three times more likely to become engineers than those who attend coeducational schools.

从单性别学校毕业的女生，成为工程师的可能性是上男女合校女生的三倍。

【信号】 比较级 **more likely than** 标出优势句。这句用了 three times more likely to become engineers than those who attend coeducational schools——'比.....更可能'的比较结构，正面把女校女生与合校女生作对比并点出强在哪，正是题干 over those 要的优势句信号。

【替换】 three times more likely to become engineers ↔ **more likely to become engineers**

去掉倍数后概括等值

【排除】 A) 未提及

录音通篇没说女校女生有更强的社会责任感 (social responsibility), They have a stronger sense of social responsibility. 是凭'女校=更优秀'的印象自行添加的, 属无中生有。

B) 原词陷阱

录音确实念到 humanities, 但原句是 In coeducational schools, girls are often expected to succeed only in humanities or the arts——说的是'合校'女生被局限在人文, 而非女校女生擅长人文。They are more likely to succeed in the humanities. 盗用 humanities 这个原词、却把主角和方向都弄反了。

借用原文: In coeducational schools, girls are often expected to succeed only in humanities or the arts

D) 过度推断

录音只提到女校女生有 stronger self-confidence, better study habits and more ambitious career goals, 并没有说她们更可能成为领导者 (leaders)。They have greater potential to be leaders. 是从'自信/有抱负'过度引申出来的, 属过度推断。

借用原文: stronger self-confidence, better study habits and more ambitious career goals

-
17. A) Praise girls who like to speak up frequently.
B) Encourage girls to solve problems on their own.
C) Insist that boys and girls work together more.
D) Respond more positively to boys comments.

【题目】 What do teachers tend to do in coeducational settings?

【翻译】 在男女同校的环境中,教师往往会做什么?

- A) 表扬喜欢频繁发言的女生。 B) 鼓励女生自己解决问题。
C) 坚持让男生和女生更多地一起合作。 D) 对男生的评论给予更积极的回应。

【答案】 D (细节题) Respond more positively to boys comments.

【定位】 Research has also shown that in coeducational settings, teachers are more likely to praise and give in-depth responses to a boy's comments in class. In contrast, they might only respond to a girl's comments with a nod.

研究还表明, 在男女合校里, 老师更可能对男生在课堂上的发言给予表扬和深入的回应; 相比之下, 对女生的发言可能只是点头带过。

【信号】 场景词 coeducational + 对比 In contrast 标出落点。 这句以题干要的场景词 in coeducational settings 开头, 紧接着用 In contrast 把'对男生深入回应'与'对女生只点头'摆成对照, 对比结构正是答案句的强信号, 落点在对男生更积极那半句。

【替换】 more likely to praise and give in-depth responses to a boy's comments ↔

Respond more positively to boys comments.

praise+in-depth responses 概括为 more positively

【排除】 A) 张冠李戴

录音确有 girls are more likely to speak up frequently, 但那是描述'女校'里女生的表现, 并非合校老师的做法, 更不是老师去'表扬爱发言的女生'。Praise girls who like to speak up frequently. 盗用 speak up frequently 原词、又把女校现象安到合校老师头上。

借用原文: girls are more likely to speak up frequently

B) 与原文相反

录音说合校老师 more likely to encourage boys to work through problems on their own——鼓励'男生'自己解决, 对女生反而 step in 帮忙。Encourage girls to solve problems on their own. 盗用 solve problems on their own 原词, 却把'男生'换成了'女生', 与原文相反。

借用原文: encourage boys to work through problems on their own

C) 未提及

录音没有任何老师'坚持让男女生多合作'的内容, Insist that boys and girls work together more. 是凭'合校=男女在一起'的常识自行编出的, 属未提及。

18. A) Offer personalized teaching materials.

B) Provide a variety of optional courses.

C) Place great emphasis on test scores.

D) Pay extra attention to top students.

【题目】 What are teachers more likely to do in an all-girls school?

【翻译】 在女子学校中,教师更有可能做什么?

- A) 提供个性化的教学材料。 B) 提供多种选修课程。 C) 非常重视考试成绩。
D) 对优等生给予额外关注。

【答案】 A (细节题) Offer personalized teaching materials.

【定位】 All-girls schools tend to be smaller than coeducational schools, which means teachers will be able to tailor the materials to girl students' personal learning styles and interest.

女校往往比男女合校规模更小, 这意味着老师能够根据女生个人的学习风格和兴趣来量身定制教学材料。

【信号】 场景词 All-girls + 末句收束标出落点。 录音末句以题干要的场景词 All-girls schools 开头, 用 which means 引出结论——老师能 tailor the materials 给女生, 既是场景对位、又是篇章收尾的结论句, 正是本题答案句。

【替换】 tailor the materials to girl students' personal learning styles and interest ↔

Offer personalized teaching materials.

tailor...to personal = personalized

【排除】 B) 未提及

录音说的是定制教学材料，从没提供'多样可选课程' (optional courses) , Provide a variety of optional courses. 把'个性化材料'偷换成了'选修课程'，原文无此说法，属未提及。

C) 原词陷阱

录音确实说到女校女生 earn higher scores on their College Board and Advanced Placement exams，但那是说女生'考分更高'这一结果，并非女校老师'极度看重分数'。Place great emphasis on test scores. 盗用 scores 原词、却把'分数高'歪曲成'强调分数'，方向不符。

借用原文：earn higher scores on their College Board and Advanced Placement exams

D) 未提及

录音说老师按每个女生的个人风格定制材料，恰恰是面向全体、因人而异，并没有'额外关照尖子生' (top students) 之意。Pay extra attention to top students. 与录音的个性化精神相悖，属未提及/与原文相反。

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

1 Today I found out that Seattle doesn't really get that much rain compared with most US cities. In fact, Seattle ranks 44th among major US cities in average annual rainfall. Cities that get more rainfall than Seattle include Houston, Memphis, Nashville, and pretty much every major city on the eastern coast, such as New York, Boston and Miami. So why does everyone think of Seattle as a rainy city? The primary root of this misconception lies in that Seattle has a relatively large number of days per year with rainfall compared with New York and Boston, which get an average of about 16% more rain per year than Seattle, but also average between them about 36 fewer days a year of rainfall. So it rains a lot less in Seattle, and the rain is spread out over more days than those cities. This is why few locals in Seattle carry an umbrella generally. When it does rain, it tends to be a very light rain. That isn't troublesome. It almost never really rains as most people think. On top of that, it never really storms in Seattle, either. Seattle gets an average of a mere seven days a year with thunder. So in short, if you like sunny but not too hot summers, mild winters but with lots of cloudy days, Seattle's the place to be. Anyway, if you visit Seattle, don't bring an umbrella. People will look at you, thinking you're funny.

今天我发现，与美国大多数城市相比，Seattle 的降雨量实际上并不多。事实上，Seattle 在美国主要城市年平均降雨量排名中位列第44位。降雨量超过 Seattle 的城市包括 Houston、Memphis、Nashville，以及东海岸几乎所有主要城市，如 New York、Boston 和 Miami。那么为什么每个人都认为 Seattle 是一个多雨的城市呢？这种误解的主要根源在于，与 New York 和 Boston 相比，Seattle 每年降雨天数相对较多。New York 和 Boston 的年平均降雨量比 Seattle 多约16%，但它们的年平均降雨天数比 Seattle 少约36天。因此 Seattle 的降雨量要少得多，而且降雨分布在更多天数里。这就是为什么 Seattle 当地人通常很少带伞的原因。当下雨时，往往是非常小的雨，并不麻烦。几乎从来不会像大多数人想象的那样真正下大雨。除此之外，Seattle 也从来不会真正出现暴风雨。Seattle 每年平均仅有七天会打雷。简而言之，如果你喜欢阳光充足但不太热的夏天、温和的冬天但有很多阴天，Seattle 就是理想之地。无论如何，如果你访问 Seattle，不要带伞，人们会看着你，觉得你很可笑。

19. A) It often rains cats and dogs.
B) It seldom rains in summer time.
C) It does not rain as much as people think.
D) It is one of the most rainy cities in the US.

【题目】 What does the speaker find out about Seattle?

【翻译】 说话者发现了关于西雅图的什么情况？

- A) 经常下倾盆大雨。 B) 夏季很少下雨。 C) 降雨量没有人们想象的那么多。
D) 它是美国降雨最多的城市之一。

【答案】 C (细节题) It does not rain as much as people think.

【定位】 Today I found out that Seattle doesn't really get that much rain compared with most US cities.

今天我发现，和大多数美国城市比起来，西雅图其实并没有下那么多雨。

【信号】 开头found out即点题。独白第一句就用 Today I found out that 抛出核心发现，found out 与题干 find out 直接呼应，这种开门见山的点题句就是细节题的答案落点。

【替换】 doesn't really get that much rain compared with most US cities ↔

It does not rain as much as people think.

否定加程度的同义改写

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

It often rains cats and dogs. 借了录音满篇的 rain 制造熟悉感，但 rains cats and dogs 是『下倾盆大雨』，与原文 doesn't really get that much rain 正好相反，听到 rain 就选会中招。

借用原文：doesn't really get that much rain compared with most US cities

B) 未提及

It seldom rains in summer time. 把雨量少限定到 summer time (夏季)，但原文说的是全年总雨量少、且把雨分散到更多天，从未单说『夏天很少下雨』，属无中生有的限定。

D) 与原文相反

It is one of the most rainy cities in the US. 正是录音要破除的那个误解

(misconception)，与开头 doesn't really get that much rain 直接对立，是把转折前的『大众印象』当成结论选了反向。

借用原文：why does everyone think of Seattle as a rainy city? The primary root of this misconception

-
20. A) They drive most of the time.
B) The rain is usually very light.
C) They have got used to the rain.
D) The rain comes mostly at night.

【题目】 Why do local people in Seattle seldom carry an umbrella?

【翻译】为什么西雅图当地人很少带伞？

- A) 他们大部分时间都开车。 B) 雨通常很小。 C) 他们已经习惯了下雨。
D) 雨主要在夜间降临。

【答案】B (细节题) The rain is usually very light.

【定位】This is why few locals in Seattle carry an umbrella generally. When it does rain, it tends to be a very light rain.

这就是为什么西雅图当地人一般很少带伞。下雨时，雨势往往非常小。

【信号】This is why后接原因。This is why few locals in Seattle carry an umbrella 用 This is why 标出『带伞少』这一现象，紧接的 it tends to be a very light rain 就是真正原因句，定位靠这个因果信号而非逐词扫描。

【替换】it tends to be a very light rain ↔ The rain is usually very light.

几乎原句的轻微改写

【排除】A) 未提及

They drive most of the time. 听上去像个合理理由（开车就不用伞），但原文通篇没提当地人开车出行，属凭常识补出来的无中生有。

C) 过度推断

They have got used to the rain. 借了录音的 rain 制造熟悉感，且『习惯了』听起来顺理成章，但原文给的原因是雨小（very light），从没说当地人是因为『习惯』才不带伞，属顺着惯性想多了的过度推断。

借用原文：When it does rain, it tends to be a very light rain

D) 未提及

The rain comes mostly at night. 自造了一个『雨多在夜里下』的时间细节，原文只说雨小、雨分散在更多天，从未说雨集中在夜间，属无中生有。

21. A) It has a lot of places for entertainment.

B) It has never seen thunder and lightning.

C) It has fewer cloudy days than any other coastal city.

D) It has mild weather both in summer and in winter.

【题目】Why does the speaker say Seattle is a good place to be?

【翻译】为什么说话者说西雅图是个好地方？

- A) 它有很多娱乐场所。 B) 它从未出现过雷电。 C) 它的阴天比任何其他沿海城市都少。
D) 它夏季和冬季的天气都很温和。

【答案】D (细节题) It has mild weather both in summer and in winter.

【定位】 So in short, if you like sunny but not too hot summers, mild winters but with lots of cloudy days, Seattle's the place to be.

所以总而言之，如果你喜欢阳光充足但不太热的夏天、温和但多云的冬天，那西雅图就是你该去的地方。

【信号】 in short引出总结。 So in short 是结尾的收束信号，其后列出 sunny but not too hot summers 与 mild winters，正是说话人给出的『好地方』理由，定位靠这个总结信号。

【替换】 sunny but not too hot summers, mild winters ↔

It has mild weather both in summer and in winter.

分述夏冬概括为全年温和

【排除】 A) 未提及

It has a lot of places for entertainment. 说有很多娱乐场所，但全篇只讲天气，从没提娱乐设施，属无中生有。

B) 原词陷阱

It has never seen thunder and lightning. 借了原文的 thunder 制造熟悉感，但原文说 Seattle gets an average of a mere seven days a year with thunder——是『很少打雷』而非 never（从不）；选项把程度推到绝对，属夸大失实。

借用原文：Seattle gets an average of a mere seven days a year with thunder

C) 原词陷阱

It has fewer cloudy days than any other coastal city. 借了原文 cloudy 一词，但原文说 mild winters but with lots of cloudy days——是『多云天很多』，选项却说『比任何沿海城市云都少』，方向相反，且 than any other coastal city 这个比较原文根本没有，属与原文相反 + 无中生有。

借用原文：mild winters but with lots of cloudy days

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

1 After a tough workout or a day full of physical activity, it's common to find your muscles aching. But where do these pains come from? According to a German professor, the soreness comes from straining your muscles in an uncommon way, for example, jumping on a bicycle for a ride, because you haven't ridden in a long time. Soreness occurs since your leg muscles aren't used to that movement. When muscles perform an activity they aren't regularly exposed to, the tiny fibres that are inside them are being torn apart. As muscle soreness develops, the body has to work to repair the muscle tears. But this doesn't happen immediately. First, the body must realise the muscles are damaged. When the body realises the muscles are hurt, the response is to increase blood flow to the area and increase body heat. Damaged cells are then cleaned up and the body sends cells specially designed to break down the large muscle fibre fragments. Healing can take place after this. It takes about a day until these cells make it to your aching muscles. That's why there is most often a delay associated with muscle soreness. Repair of damaged cells takes about two days, and afterwards the soreness disappears. Unfortunately, there is little

that can be done to relieve muscle soreness. Pain-relieving creams don't work, but a hot shower or warm bath can provide some relief.

在剧烈运动或一整天的体力活动之后，肌肉酸痛是很常见的。但这些疼痛从何而来？根据一位德国教授的说法，酸痛来自以不常见的方式拉伤肌肉，例如，骑上自行车去兜风，因为你已经很长时间没有骑车了。之所以会酸痛，是因为你的腿部肌肉不习惯那种运动。当肌肉进行它们不经常接触的活动时，其内部的微小纤维就会被撕裂。随着肌肉酸痛的发展，身体必须努力修复肌肉撕裂。但这不会立即发生。首先，身体必须意识到肌肉受损了。当身体意识到肌肉受伤时，反应是增加该区域的血流量并提高体温。然后受损细胞被清理掉，身体派出专门设计用来分解大块肌肉纤维碎片的细胞。之后才能进行愈合。这些细胞到达你酸痛的肌肉大约需要一天时间。这就是为什么肌肉酸痛通常会有延迟。受损细胞的修复大约需要两天时间，之后酸痛就会消失。不幸的是，几乎没有什么办法可以缓解肌肉酸痛。止痛膏不起作用，但热水淋浴或温水浴可以提供一些缓解。

22. A) It occurs when people are doing a repetitive activity.
B) It results from exerting one's muscles continuously.
C) It happens when people engage in an uncommon activity.
D) It comes from straining one's muscles in an unusual way.

【题目】 What does the German professor say about muscle soreness?

【翻译】 这位德国教授关于肌肉酸痛说了什么？

- A) 它发生在人们进行重复性活动时。 B) 它源于持续用力使用肌肉。
C) 它发生在人们从事不常见的活动时。 D) 它来自以不寻常的方式拉伤肌肉。

【答案】 D (细节题) It comes from straining one's muscles in an unusual way.

【定位】 According to a German professor, the soreness comes from straining your muscles in an uncommon way, for example, jumping on a bicycle for a ride, because you haven't ridden in a long time.

据一位德国教授所说,这种酸痛来自以一种不寻常的方式拉伸你的肌肉,比如说,因为你很久没骑车了,却跳上自行车去骑一程。

【信号】 人物标志词 **According to a German professor** 引出结论。答案句由 According to a German professor, the soreness comes from straining your muscles in an uncommon way 引出——题干问的正是 German professor 说什么,录音里这个人物标志词一出现,其后那句 the soreness comes from... 就是承载答案的结论句。

【替换】 the soreness comes from straining your muscles in an uncommon way ↔

It comes from straining one's muscles in an unusual way.

uncommon 与 unusual 同义替换

【排除】 A) 与原文相反

It occurs when people are doing a repetitive activity. 说酸痛发生在做"重复性"活动时,而录音明说成因是 in an uncommon way(不寻常方式),repetitive(反复)与 uncommon(不寻常)正好相反,方向错了。

B) 原词陷阱

It results from exerting one's muscles continuously. 借用了录音反复出现的 muscles 来制造"听到就想选"的熟悉感,但它把成因说成"持续不断地用力",录音讲的是"以不寻常方式用力",并没有说"持续",答非所问。

借用原文: straining your muscles in an uncommon way

C) 偷换概念

It happens when people engage in an uncommon activity. 盗用了录音里的 uncommon 一词显得很像,但录音说的是"以不寻常的方式(way)用力",落点在"方式",不是"从事一项不寻常的活动(activity)",把"不寻常的方式"偷换成"不寻常的活动",概念被悄悄换了。

借用原文: straining your muscles in an uncommon way

23. A) Blood flow and body heat increase in the affected area.

B) Body movements in the affected area become difficult.

C) They begin to make repairs immediately.

D) They gradually become fragmented.

【题目】 What happens when muscles are damaged according to the passage?

【翻译】 根据文章,肌肉受损时会发生什么?

A) 受影响区域的血流量和体温升高。 B) 受影响区域的身体活动变得困难。

C) 它们立即开始进行修复。 D) 它们逐渐变得破碎。

【答案】 A (细节题) Blood flow and body heat increase in the affected area.

【定位】 When the body realises the muscles are hurt, the response is to increase blood flow to the area and increase body heat.

当身体意识到肌肉受伤了,其反应就是增加流向该部位的血流量并提升体热。

【信号】 条件句 When the body realises the muscles are hurt 后给出 the response。 答案句以 When the body realises the muscles are hurt, the response is to increase blood flow to the area and increase body heat 出现:题干问的条件(肌肉受损)在 When... 从句里复现,紧跟的 the response is... 就是"发生了什么"的直接回答,是定位信号。

【替换】 increase blood flow to the area and increase body heat ↔

Blood flow and body heat increase in the affected area.

主动 increase 转被动 increase,语序调整

【排除】 B) 未提及

Body movements in the affected area become difficult. 听起来像酸痛的常识(酸了就难动),但录音讲受损后的反应只说了增加血流和体热,从未提到"活动变得困难",属凭常识脑补、原文没说。

C) 与原文相反

They begin to make repairs immediately. 借用了录音的 repair(修复)一词,但录音明说 But this doesn't happen immediately(修复并不会立刻发生),还说细胞要一天才到位;选项却称"立刻开始修复",与原文恰恰相反——正是预读时标记的绝对词 immediately 被写反的陷阱。

借用原文: But this doesn't happen immediately

D) 张冠李戴

They gradually become fragmented. 取自录音里 break down the large muscle fibre fragments 的 fragment 一词,但录音说的是身体派细胞去"分解"已碎的大肌纤维碎片,主语是身体的修复动作,不是"肌肉受损后逐渐自行碎裂";把后面修复阶段的内容,安到了"受损时发生什么"这个问题上。

借用原文: break down the large muscle fibre fragments

24. A) About one week.

B) About two days.

C) About ten days.

D) About four weeks.

【题目】 How long does it take for damaged cells to heal?

【翻译】 受损细胞需要多长时间才能愈合?

A) 大约一周。 B) 大约两天。 C) 大约十天。 D) 大约四周。

【答案】 B (细节题) About two days.

【定位】 Repair of damaged cells takes about two days, and afterwards the soreness disappears.

受损细胞的修复大约需要两天,之后酸痛就会消失。

【信号】 Repair of damaged cells takes about two days 直接给修复时长。答案句 Repair of damaged cells takes about two days 把题干问的 damaged cells/heal(对应 repair)与时长 two days 直接绑在一起,数字题里这种"事项+takes about+时间"的句子就是答案句。

【替换】 Repair of damaged cells takes about two days ↔ About two days.

时长数字原值保留

【排除】 A) 未提及

About one week. 录音里根本没出现"一周"这个时间,纯属凑数的干扰数值,没有任何原文支撑。

C) 未提及

About ten days. 同样是录音从未念到的时间,与 about a day、two days 都对不上,是无中生有的干扰项。

D) 未提及

About four weeks. 也是录音里没有的时长,与修复约两天、细胞到位约一天毫不相干,属凑数干扰。

25. A) Apply muscle creams.

B) Drink plenty of water.

C) Have a hot shower.

D) Take pain-killers.

【题目】 What does the speaker suggest one do to relieve muscle soreness?

【翻译】 说话者建议做什么来缓解肌肉酸痛?

A) 涂抹肌肉乳膏。 B) 大量喝水。 C) 洗个热水澡。 D) 服用止痛药。

【答案】 C (细节题) Have a hot shower.

【定位】 Pain-relieving creams don't work, but a hot shower or warm bath can provide some relief.

止痛膏没有用,但是洗个热水澡或泡个温水浴能带来一些缓解。

【信号】 转折 but 之后的 can provide some relief 才是有效办法。 答案句 Pain-relieving creams don't work, but a hot shower or warm bath can provide some relief 含转折 but:but 之前 don't work 是被否定的办法(干扰),but 之后 can provide some relief 带出的 hot shower 才是真正被推荐的,转折后才是落点。

【替换】 a hot shower or warm bath can provide some relief ↔ **Have a hot shower.**

原文办法转写为祈使动作

【排除】A) 原词陷阱

Apply muscle creams. 借用了录音念到的 creams 制造熟悉感,但录音明说 Pain-relieving creams don't work(止痛膏没用),这恰是 but 之前被否定的办法,听到 cream 就选正中陷阱。

借用原文: Pain-relieving creams don't work

B) 未提及

Drink plenty of water. 是缓解不适的常识办法,但录音谈缓解时只否定了药膏、肯定了热水澡/温水浴,从未提到"多喝水",属凭常识脑补、原文没说。

D) 偷换概念

Take pain-killers. 是常识里最想当然选的缓解办法,录音确实出现了相关的 Pain-relieving creams(止痛膏),却只说膏没用,从没说吃止痛药;选项把"止痛"概念顺势改成"吃药",录音并未推荐。

借用原文: Pain-relieving creams don't work

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

34 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。

New York City police captured a cow on the loose in Prospect Park on Tuesday after the animal became an attraction for tourists while walking along the streets and enjoying the park facilities.

第1段, 第1句

时间状语从句嵌套是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式,尤其是"after"和"while"的组合用法以及"while"引导的省略结构在新闻报道类文本中频繁出现,掌握后可应用于大量类似句子的分析。

As a result, the museum plans to expand the hall as well as add to its ancient birds collection.

第1段, 第4句

"主语 + 谓语 + 不定式宾语"是常见句式,"as well as"并列也是高频结构,具有一定代表性,但简单句在真题中占比有限

Next week the exhibition will be taken over by the Wildlife Photographer of the Year Competition.

第1段，第12句

被动语态在四六级和考研阅读中高频出现，尤其是 "will be done" 表示将来被动的结构。动词短语 "take over" 的被动形式 "be taken over" 也是常见搭配。简单句框架下的被动结构具有较强的代表性，掌握后可迁移至大量类似句型。

Six birds have just been trained to pick up rubbish at a French historical theme park.

第1段，第1句

"主语 + 现在完成时被动语态谓语 + 不定式目的状语" 是四六级和考研阅读中常见的句式。被动语态和完成时都是高频考点，不定式作目的状语也是典型用法，学习后可在大量真题句中复用。

He says visitors are already good at keeping things clean.

第1段，第3句

"及物动词 + 省略 that 的宾语从句" 和 "be good at doing" 都是四六级、考研阅读中的高频结构，学习后可迁移到大量相似句式，具有较高的典型性。

However, some parents are concerned that it encourages their children to drop litter so they can watch the birds pick it up.

第1段，第9句

本句覆盖主语、系表谓语、宾语从句、宾语补足语、目的状语从句等多种成分，且包含 "encourage sb to do sth" 和 "watch sb do sth" 两个常见句型，以及情态动词结构，成分丰富，适合作为划分句子成分的综合练习材料。

M: Okay, so it will be both educational and entertaining, and your audience will be anyone interested in science, right?

第6段，第1句

并列复合句是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式，两个主句通过 and 连接是最基础的并列结构之一。主系表结构和过去分词作后置定语也是高频考点。该句的典型之处在于展示了并列连词在不同层级的使用（词语并列与分句并列），以及系动词后接不同类型表语的搭配。但句子整体结构较为简单，没有涉及更复杂的从句嵌套或倒装等高阶句式，因此典型性处于中等偏上水平。

You do very well in a lot of things.

第3段，第2句

涵盖主语、谓语、两个状语（方式状语和范围状语），成分种类有一定覆盖，但结构过于简单，缺少宾语、定语、从句等复杂成分，训练价值有限。

I feel awful whenever I make a mistake in whatever I'm trying to do.

第6段，第2句

句子覆盖主谓表、主谓宾、时间状语从句、宾语从句、介词短语作状语等多种成分，且 "whatever" 的双重身份（既是引导词又是从句内宾语）是典型易错点，训练价值较高

You can't make progress without making mistakes and learning from them.

第7段，第2句

“主句 + 介词短语作状语 + 非谓语并列”是很常见、很值得迁移的句型。掌握这种读法后，处理许多考试里的简洁议论句都会更顺。

Thomas Edison, the famous inventor, once said, "I've not failed. I've just found 10,000 ways that won't work."

第7段，第3句

引述名人名言的结构在考试阅读中非常常见，主句加宾语从句的组合是标准句式，同位语补充说明人物身份也是典型用法。定语从句修饰宾语内部的名词在真题中也频繁出现。掌握这种结构后可以迁移到大量类似的引述、转述句型。

W: Also, remember a successful ending is not the only thing worthy of a celebration.

第9段，第1句

祈使句 + 宾语从句（且省略 that）是口语和应用文中的常见句式，在四六级听力、考研翻译中经常出现。主系表结构配合后置定语也是高频考点。掌握这种结构后，学习者可以迁移到大量类似句子（如 remember that success is not everything, keep in mind that effort matters 等），实用性强。

You need to recognize each step of progress you take towards achieving your goals, and no matter how tiny it is, it's still good news.

第9段，第2句

并列句 + 定语从句 + 状语从句的组合是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。定语从句省略关系代词、让步状语从句的 no matter how 结构均为常考点，掌握后可大量迁移到其他真题句。句式代表性较强。

I'm always trying to be as good as others.

第10段，第2句

现在进行时加不定式宾语是四六级与考研阅读中的常见句式，频度副词的插入位置也是常考点；虽为简单句，但其“主语 + be动词 + 频度副词 + 现在分词 + 不定式宾语”的组合在真题中反复出现，结构代表性较强。

W: Listen, if you always compare yourself with others, you'll never feel good enough.

第11段，第1句

“如果.....就会.....”是非常典型、可大量迁移的英语句式。“if you ..., you'll ...”这一框架在考试和日常表达里都很常见。

You're the only person you should be comparing yourself with.

第11段，第2句

“名词后接限定性修饰结构”是非常常见的阅读句式，考试里经常出现。掌握这种“先看主干、再把名词后的整段挂回去”的方法，迁移性很强。

When you compare your current status with the starting point, you'll find you've made progress, right?

第11段，第3句

时间状语从句 + 主句 + 宾语从句的组合是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式；时间状语从句用一般现在时表将来、感官动词后接省略that的宾语从句都是常考语法点；掌握后可迁移到大量类似结构

He is too concerned with being perfect.

第13题, A

“主语+系动词+表语”是高频基础句型, “too + 形容词”以及形容词后接介词短语也都很常见。掌握这种句法后, 迁移到大量类似句子都很有用。

He loses heart when faced with setbacks.

第13题, B

主句加时间状语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。从句内的省略结构 (when + 过去分词) 更是常见考点, 在真题中反复出现。掌握这个句式后可以迁移到大量类似结构, 如 “when asked”, “if needed” 等, 典型性较强。

He takes on projects beyond his ability.

第13题, D

主谓宾加后置定语简单句结构在考试中常见, 且短语动词和介词短语定语都是高频考点。但因句式过于基础、无复杂变化, 典型性处于中等水平。

Try to be optimistic whatever happens.

第15题, A

祈使句配合让步状语从句的结构在四六级和考研真题中较为常见, 尤其是 “whatever” 引导的让步从句属于高频考点。掌握本句后, 学习者可以迁移到类似的 “no matter what” 或其他让步结构的理解和使用上, 具有一定典型性和复用价值。

Girls who graduate from single-sex schools are three times more likely to become engineers than those who attend coeducational schools.

第1段, 第3句

本句展现了四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式: 主句 + 定语从句修饰主语 + 比较结构 + 嵌套定语从句, 这种多层修饰加对比的复合结构在学术类和说明类文章中极为常见, 掌握后可迁移到大量统计对比、调查结果类长句的理解

The reason is that all-girls schools encourage women to enter fields traditionally dominated by men, such as science, technology and engineering.

第1段，第4句

"The reason is that..." 是四六级和考研英语阅读中极为常见的表达原因的句式。表语从句的运用、"encourage sb to do sth" 结构、过去分词作后置定语，都是考试高频考点。这个句型在说明文和议论文中反复出现，学会后可大量迁移。

In contrast, they might only respond to a girl's comments with a nod.

第1段，第7句

简单句结构在考试中常见，情态动词 "might" 的使用、"respond to" 固定搭配、介词短语作状语等都是典型的基础句式；句首对比状语 "In contrast" 也是常见的逻辑连接方式，具有一定的代表性和迁移价值。

In fact, Seattle ranks 44th among major US cities in average annual rainfall.

第1段，第2句

涵盖主语、谓语、宾语补语和状语四种成分，其中 "44th" 作宾语补语（或主语补语）的用法对基础学习者有一定练习价值，介词短语 "among..." 的范围状语识别也有练习意义，但整体成分种类常规，无特别易错点或高级结构。

On top of that, it never really storms in Seattle, either.

第1段，第11句

本句包含主语、谓语、频度状语、程度状语、地点状语、句首承接状语和句尾呼应状语共七种成分，成分种类较丰富，适合练习状语的识别与分类，但缺少宾语、定语、从句等其他重要成分，训练覆盖面有限。

So in short, if you like sunny but not too hot summers, mild winters but with lots of cloudy days, Seattle's the place to be.

第1段，第13句

条件状语从句 + 主系表结构是四六级和考研英语阅读中的高频句式，从句插入主句中间的位置也很常见，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子，具有较强的代表性

Anyway, if you visit Seattle, don't bring an umbrella.

第1段，第14句

条件状语从句 + 祈使句主句的组合在日常英语和考试中较为常见，体现了 "if 条件 + 建议/命令" 的典型句式；结构简单但实用性强，适合作为入门级条件从句练习。

It has mild weather both in summer and in winter.

第21题，D

本句涵盖主语、谓语、宾语、时间状语四种基础成分，且时间状语由 "both...and..." 并列连接，可练习识别并列结构与状语位置，但整体成分种类较少、无坑点，训练收益有限。

Soreness occurs since your leg muscles aren't used to that movement.

第1段，第4句

主句加原因状语从句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见，"since" 引导原因从句是高频考点，且 "be used to" 是常考固定搭配，具有较高的典型性和复用价值。

First, the body must realise the muscles are damaged.

第1段，第8句

情态动词加及物动词引出宾语从句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见，且从句引导词省略也是真题高频现象，具有一定代表性和迁移价值。

Damaged cells are then cleaned up and the body sends cells specially designed to break down the large muscle fibre fragments.

第1段，第10句

这种 "主句1 + and + 主句2" 的并列结构在科学描述类文章中极度常见，且包含了被动语态和后置定语这两个高频语法点。

It takes about a day until these cells make it to your aching muscles.

第1段，第12句

"It takes + 时间 + (for sb) + to do / until" 句型在四六级和考研阅读中较常见，是典型的时间花费表达结构，掌握后可迁移到类似句式。具备一定代表性。

That's why there is most often a delay associated with muscle soreness.

第1段，第13句

"That's why + 表语从句" 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，用于解释原因。"there be" 存在句和后置定语也是常考结构。句式典型，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子的理解中。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本卷出现的 183 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。

muscle

A2

n. 肌肉

本卷17次 · 真题 34 句

coeducational

C1

adj. 男女同校的

本卷9次 · 真题 9 句

fossil

B2

n. 化石

本卷8次 · 真题 24 句

soreness

B2

n. 疼痛

本卷8次 · 真题 8 句

likely

A2

adj. 很可能的

本卷7次 · 真题 224 句

setting

B1

n. 环境

本卷6次 · 真题 18 句

tend

B1

v. 倾向于，往往会

本卷5次 · 真题 137 句

nation

B1

n. 国家

本卷5次 · 真题 51 句

cell

B1

n. 细胞

本卷5次 · 真题 23 句

would

A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要，会

本卷4次 · 真题 466 句

professor B1

n. 教授（大学教师的最高职称）

本卷4次·真题 105 句

average A2

adj. 平均的

本卷4次·真题 89 句

display B1

v. 展示

本卷4次·真题 38 句

damage B1

n. 损害

本卷3次·真题 55 句

attend A2

v. 出席，参加（会议、活动等）

本卷3次·真题 43 句

respond B1

v. 回答，答复

本卷3次·真题 35 句

concerned B1

adj. 担心的

本卷3次·真题 23 句

collection B1

n. 收集物

本卷3次·真题 21 句

comment B1

n. 评论

本卷3次·真题 21 句

attraction B1

n. 吸引力

本卷3次·真题 15 句

theme B1

n. 主题

本卷3次·真题 14 句

damaged B1

adj. 受损的

本卷3次·真题 9 句

entertaining B1

adj. 有趣的

本卷3次·真题 9 句

less A1

det. 较少的

本卷2次·真题 224 句

accord C1

n. （国家、团体间的）协议

本卷2次·真题 174 句

local A2

adj. 当地的

本卷2次·真题 150 句

million A2

num. 一百万

本卷2次·真题 119 句

support A2

v. 支持

本卷2次·真题 118 句

focus B1

n. 重点

本卷2次·真题 107 句

traditional B1

adj. 传统的

本卷2次·真题 79 句

major B1

adj. 主要的

本卷2次·真题 73 句

material B1

n. 材料

本卷2次·真题 69 句

department A2

n. 部门

本卷2次·真题 66 句

current B1

adj. 现在的

本卷2次·真题 64 句

resident B2

n. 居民

本卷2次·真题 61 句

per B1

prep. 每

本卷2次·真题 49 句

response B1

n. 回答

本卷2次·真题 47 句

facility B2

n. 设施

本卷2次·真题 43 句

interested A1

adj. 感兴趣的

本卷2次·真题 40 句

occur B1

v. 发生, 出现

本卷2次·真题 36 句

expand B2

v. 扩大;扩展;增长

本卷2次·真题 34 句

recognize B1

v. 认出

本卷2次·真题 34 句

achievement

B1

n. 成就

本卷2次·真题 33 句

movement

B1

n. 移动

本卷2次·真题 28 句

audience

A2

n. 观众

本卷2次·真题 26 句

capture

B1

v. 捕获

本卷2次·真题 26 句

frequently

B1

adv. 频繁地

本卷2次·真题 21 句

ambitious

B2

adj. 有雄心的

本卷2次·真题 20 句

intelligent

B1

adj. 聪明的

本卷2次·真题 18 句

host

B1

n. 主人

本卷2次·真题 17 句

prospect

B2

n. 可能性

本卷2次·真题 16 句

wildlife

B1

n. 野生动植物

本卷2次·真题 16 句

accomplish

B2

v. 完成, 实现 (任务、目标)

本卷2次·真题 14 句

fibre

B2

n. 纤维

本卷2次·真题 13 句

shoot

A2

v. 射击

本卷2次·真题 13 句

flow

B1

v. 流动

本卷2次·真题 12 句

relieve

B2

v. 减轻、缓解 (疼痛、焦虑等不适)

本卷2次·真题 11 句

strain

B2

n. 压力

本卷2次·真题 11 句

historical B2

adj. 历史的

本卷2次·真题 9 句

tear A2

v. 撕裂,撕破

本卷2次·真题 9 句

episode B2

n. (电视剧、广播剧等的) 一集

本卷2次·真题 8 句

humanity B2

n. 人类 (总称)

本卷2次·真题 8 句

benefit B1

n. 好处

本卷1次·真题 169 句

effect A2

n. 影响

本卷1次·真题 156 句

online A2

adj. 在线的

本卷1次·真题 145 句

design B1

n. 设计

本卷1次·真题 132 句

learning A1

n. 学习

本卷1次·真题 120 句

career B1

n. 职业

本卷1次·真题 119 句

affect B1

v. 影响

本卷1次·真题 113 句

relationship B1

n. 关系

本卷1次·真题 109 句

process B1

n. 过程

本卷1次·真题 108 句

financial B2

adj. 财政的

本卷1次·真题 101 句

physical B1

adj. 身体的

本卷1次·真题 98 句

project A2

n. 项目

本卷1次·真题 90 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

view A2

n. 观点, 看法

本卷1次·真题 85 句

concern B1

v. 涉及

本卷1次·真题 79 句

event A2

n. 事件

本卷1次·真题 66 句

potential B2

adj. 潜在的

本卷1次·真题 63 句

positive B1

adj. 积极的

本卷1次·真题 62 句

account A2

n. 账户

本卷1次·真题 61 句

solve A2

v. 解决 (问题、困难)

本卷1次·真题 58 句

engage B2

v. 参与;从事

本卷1次·真题 57 句

internet A2

n. 互联网

本卷1次·真题 55 句

medium B1

adj. 中等的

本卷1次·真题 55 句

responsibility B1

n. 责任

本卷1次·真题 55 句

struggle B1

v. 奋斗

本卷1次·真题 54 句

generally B1

adv. 通常, 一般地

本卷1次·真题 53 句

perform B1

v. 执行

本卷1次·真题 52 句

available A2

adj. 可获得的

本卷1次·真题 48 句

extra A2

adj. 额外的

本卷1次·真题 48 句

promote B2

v. 促进

本卷1次·真题 47 句

scientific B1

adj. 科学的

本卷1次·真题 47 句

variety B1

n. 多样化

本卷1次·真题 47 句

associate B2

v. 联系

本卷1次·真题 45 句

educational B1

adj. 教育的

本卷1次·真题 45 句

harm B1

n. 伤害

本卷1次·真题 44 句

maintain B1

v. 维持

本卷1次·真题 44 句

charge B1

v. 收费

本卷1次·真题 42 句

teen A2

n. 青少年

本卷1次·真题 42 句

deliver B1

v. 递送, 运送 (货物、信件等)

本卷1次·真题 41 句

failure B1

n. 失败

本卷1次·真题 41 句

further B1

adv. 更远地

本卷1次·真题 41 句

explore B1

v. 探索

本卷1次·真题 40 句

vehicle B1

n. 交通工具

本卷1次·真题 40 句

particularly B2

adv. 尤其, 特别 (强调某事物)

本卷1次·真题 39 句

status B2

n. 地位

本卷1次·真题 39 句

teaching A2

n. 教学工作; 教书

本卷1次·真题 38 句

cash A2

n. 现金

本卷1次·真题 37 句

female A2

adj. 女性的

本卷1次·真题 37 句

exactly B1

adv. 精确地

本卷1次·真题 36 句

significant B2

adj. 重要的

本卷1次·真题 36 句

mostly B1

adv. 主要地

本卷1次·真题 35 句

graduate B1

n. 毕业生

本卷1次·真题 34 句

engineering B1

n. 工程学

本卷1次·真题 33 句

rare B1

adj. 稀有的

本卷1次·真题 33 句

ahead A2

adv. 在前面

本卷1次·真题 32 句

style A2

n. 方式

本卷1次·真题 31 句

cultural B1

adj. 文化的

本卷1次·真题 30 句

delay B1

n. 延迟

本卷1次·真题 30 句

differ B1

v. 不同, 有区别

本卷1次·真题 30 句

unusual B1

adj. 不寻常的

本卷1次·真题 30 句

eventually B1

adv. 最终

本卷1次·真题 29 句

artificial B2

adj. 人造的

本卷1次·真题 28 句

earn A2

v. 赚得, 挣得 (金钱)

本卷1次·真题 28 句

regularly A2

adv. 经常地

本卷1次·真题 27 句

establish B2

v. 建立, 创立 (组织、机构、关系等)

本卷1次·真题 25 句

pain A2

n. 疼痛

本卷1次·真题 25 句

relatively B2

adv. 相对地

本卷1次·真题 24 句

trap B1

n. 陷阱

本卷1次·真题 24 句

confidence B1

n. 信心

本卷1次·真题 23 句

contrast B2

n. 对比

本卷1次·真题 22 句

criticism B2

n. 批评

本卷1次·真题 22 句

gradually B1

adv. 逐渐地, 逐步地

本卷1次·真题 22 句

disappear A2

v. 消失; 不见

本卷1次·真题 21 句

enormous B1

adj. 巨大的

本卷1次·真题 21 句

award B1

n. 奖

本卷1次·真题 20 句

contribution

B2

n. 贡献

本卷1次·真题 20 句

expose

B2

v. 使暴露

本卷1次·真题 20 句

tough

B1

adj. 困难的

本卷1次·真题 20 句

unfortunately

B1

adv. 不幸地

本卷1次·真题 20 句

annual

B1

adj. 每年的, 年度的

本卷1次·真题 19 句

apart

B1

adv. 分开地

本卷1次·真题 19 句

emphasis

B2

n. 强调

本卷1次·真题 19 句

feedback

B1

n. 反馈

本卷1次·真题 19 句

advanced

B2

adj. 先进的

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

okay

A2

adj. 可以的

本卷1次·真题 18 句

strive

B2

v. 努力, 奋斗, 力求

本卷1次·真题 17 句

circumstance

B2

n. 情况

本卷1次·真题 16 句

following

B1

adj. 接下来的

本卷1次·真题 16 句

loan

B1

n. 贷款

本卷1次·真题 16 句

wander

B1

v. 漫步

本卷1次·真题 16 句

eager B1

adj. 热切的

本卷1次·真题 15 句

intend B1

v. 打算, 计划

本卷1次·真题 15 句

setback B2

n. 挫折

本卷1次·真题 15 句

contract B2

n. 合同

本卷1次·真题 14 句

creature B1

n. 生物

本卷1次·真题 14 句

load B1

n. 负载

本卷1次·真题 14 句

rank B2

n. 等级

本卷1次·真题 14 句

urge B2

v. 敦促

本卷1次·真题 14 句

optimistic B2

adj. 乐观的;抱乐观态度的

本卷1次·真题 13 句

root A2

n. 根

本卷1次·真题 13 句

celebration B1

n. 庆祝活动

本卷1次·真题 12 句

flood B1

n. 洪水

本卷1次·真题 12 句

heritage B2

n. 遗产

本卷1次·真题 12 句

lightning A2

n. 闪电

本卷1次·真题 11 句

contest B1

n. 比赛

本卷1次·真题 10 句

entertainment B1

n. 娱乐活动

本卷1次·真题 10 句

injure B1

v. 使受伤

本卷1次·真题 10 句

mere B2

adj. 仅仅的

本卷1次·真题 10 句

normally A2

adv. 通常

本卷1次·真题 10 句

perfection B2

n. 完美

本卷1次·真题 10 句

relief B1

n. 宽慰

本卷1次·真题 10 句

systematic C1

adj. 系统的

本卷1次·真题 10 句

cigarette A2

n. 香烟, 纸烟

本卷1次·真题 9 句

exhibit B2

v. 展览

本卷1次·真题 9 句

net A2

n. 网

本卷1次·真题 9 句

traditionally B2

adv. 传统上;按照传统

本卷1次·真题 9 句

closure B2

n. 关闭

本卷1次·真题 8 句

compensate C1

v. 补偿;赔偿

本卷1次·真题 8 句

renovate B2

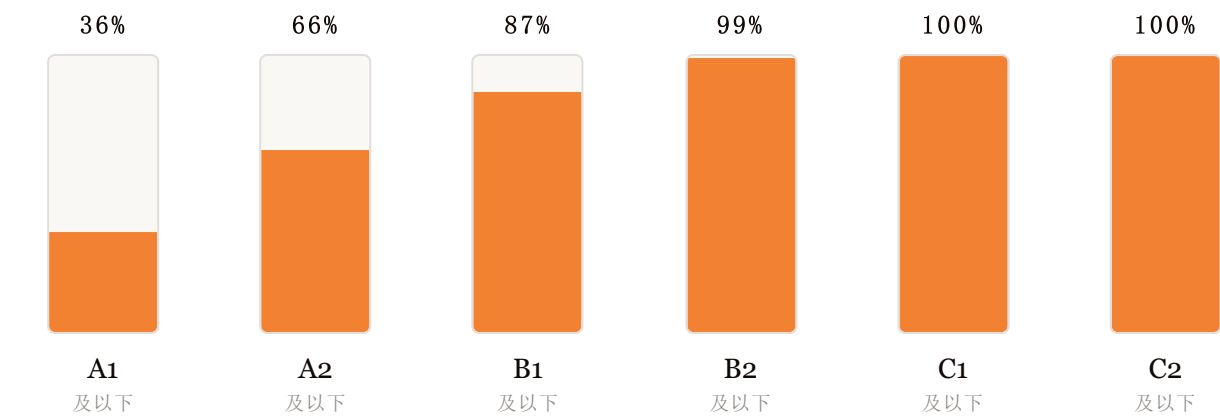
v. 翻新

本卷1次·真题 8 句

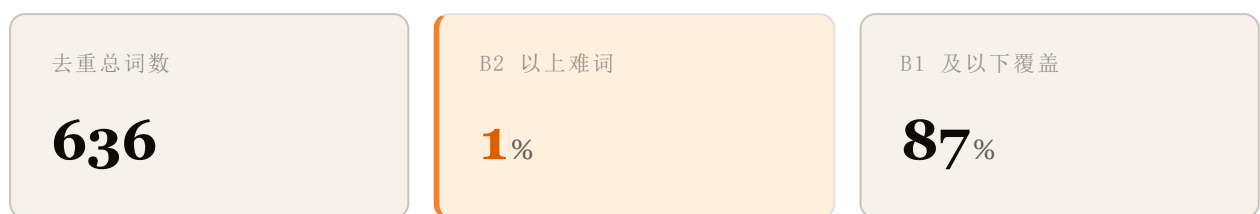
VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

全卷录音原文 636 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全卷录音原文去重后共 636 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 8 个·约 1%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率 (CDF) · 数据为全卷录音原文去重词 636 个 · 末柱为 100%



英语四级 2019年12月·第1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 →
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2019年12月·第1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12月·第1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1套(2019-12) · 四级

Part III Section A

Directions: In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter. Please mark the corresponding letter for each item on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.

When traveling overseas, do you buy water in plastic bottles or take your chances with tap water? Imagine you are wandering about on a Thai island or 26 the ruins of Angkor. It's hot so you grab a bottle of water from a local vendor. It's the safe thing to do, right? The bottle is 27, and the label says "pure water". But maybe what's inside is not so 28. Would you still be drinking it if you knew that more than 90 percent of all bottled water sold around the world 29 microplastics? 在海外旅行时，你是购买塑料瓶装水还是冒险喝自来水？想象一下，你正在泰国的一个岛屿上闲逛，或者欣赏吴哥窟的遗迹。天气很热，于是你从当地小贩那里拿了一瓶水。这是安全的做法，对吧？瓶子是密封的，标签上写着“纯净水”。但也许里面的东西并不那么天然。如果你知道全球销售的瓶装水中超过90%都含有微塑料，你还会喝吗？

That's the conclusion of a recently 30 study, which analysed 259 bottles from 11 brands sold in nine countries, 31 an average of 325 plastic particles per liter of water. These microplastics included a 32 commonly known as PET and widely used in the manufacture of clothing and food and 33 containers. The study was conducted at the State University of New York on behalf of Orb Media, a journalism organisation. About a million bottles are bought every minute, not only by thirsty tourists but also by many of the 2.1 billion worldwide who live with unsafe drinking water.

这是最近发布的一项研究得出的结论，该研究分析了来自9个国家11个品牌的259瓶水，显示每升水平均含有325个塑料颗粒。这些微塑料包括一种通常称为PET的物质，广泛用于服装以及食品和液体容器的制造。该研究由纽约州立大学代表新闻机构Orb Media进行。每分钟约有一百万瓶水被购买，不仅是口渴的游客，还有全球21亿生活在不安全饮用水环境中的人。

Confronted with this 34 , several bottled-water manufacturers including Nestle and Coca-Cola undertook their own studies using the same methodology. These studies showed that their water did contain microplastics, but far less than the Orb study suggested. Regardless, the World Health Organisation has launched a review into the 35 health risks of drinking water from plastic bottles. 面对这一证据，包括雀巢和可口可乐在内的几家瓶装水制造商使用相同的方法进行了自己的研究。这些研究表明，他们的水确实含有微塑料，但远低于Orb研究所显示的水平。尽管如此，世界卫生组织已经启动了对饮用塑料瓶装水潜在健康风险的审查。

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| A) adequate | I) natural |
| B) admiring | J) potential |
| C) contains | K) released |
| D) defending | L) revealing |
| E) evidence | M) sealed |
| F) instant | N) solves |
| G) liquid | O) substance |
| H) modified | |

26. Imagine you are wandering about on a Thai island or (26) the ruins of Angkor

【答案】 **B) admiring** (动词)

【词性槽】 or 连接 wandering 并列的现在分词

【依据】 游客欣赏古迹

整段语境是"出国旅游" (When traveling overseas) , 并列动作"在泰国小岛闲逛/欣赏吴哥窟遗址"都是游客典型行为; admire the ruins 是地道搭配——"欣赏古迹"。

【竞争词】 D) defending 动作主体不对

defending the ruins of Angkor 意为"保卫吴哥窟遗址", 主语是游客, 作为旅游场景毫无逻辑——游客不会去"防守"古迹。

27. The bottle is __(27)__, and the label says "pure water"

【答案】 **M) sealed** (形容词)

【词性槽】 be 动词后作表语

【依据】 瓶子被密封看着安全

上文It's the safe thing to do, right?在讨论"看着安全", 瓶子"密封"正是消费者判断安全的直观依据; 与下一句But maybe what's inside is not so __(28)__构成"外表密封——里面未必干净"的反差。

【竞争词】 A) adequate 搭配不通

adequate 是"足够的", 要么"足够的瓶子"要么"瓶子是足够的", 都不构成有意义的描述, 且与下文"密封但内含杂质"的反差无关。

F) instant 义不对物

instant 是"即时的", 常修饰咖啡、面、消息这类"即时见效"的事物, 描述瓶子语义不通。

I) natural 应留给下一空

natural 描述"瓶子"不自然, 且按后文反差"看着 pure 实则不 pure", natural 更贴合 28 题"水本身"的语义。

28. But maybe what's inside is not so __(28)___

【答案】 **I) natural** (形容词)

【词性槽】 so 后作表语形容词

【依据】 和 pure 同语义场

上一句标签号称 pure water, 本句用 But 反转: 里面的东西也许并不那么"天然/纯净"。natural 与 pure 在矿泉水语境里几乎是同义词, 最能撑起这个反差。

【竞争词】 A) adequate 与 pure 不在同一语义场

adequate 是"足够的", 与 pure water 形成的不是反差而是话题跳脱, 无法承接 But 转折。

F) instant 义不对路

instant 描述饮料常指"速溶", 与"纯净/天然"不是同一维度, 逻辑上无法对应 pure water。

29. if you knew that more than 90 percent of all bottled water sold around the world
__(29)__ microplastics

【答案】 **C) contains** (动词)

【词性槽】 宾语从句缺谓语动词

【依据】 瓶装水含微塑料

全文主旨就是研究发现瓶装水里有微塑料 (an average of 325 plastic particles per liter of water), 所以宾语从句要表达的是"瓶装水含有微塑料", contains 与 microplastics 构成最自然的动宾搭配。

【竞争词】 N) solves 语义反向、逻辑不通

solves 是"解决", "瓶装水解决微塑料"与下文their water did contain microplastics揭示的事实正好相反, 逻辑上完全说不通。

30. That's the conclusion of a recently __(30)__ study

【答案】 **K) released** (形容词)

【词性槽】 副词后修饰名词 study

【依据】 a recently released study 固定搭配

"近期发布的研究"是英语新闻语篇的高频说法, recently released 是固定的副+过去分词组合; 下文The study was conducted at the State University of New York也呼应这是一份新近问世的研究。

【竞争词】 H) modified 语义不贴

modified 是"修改过的", "近期修改过的研究"在新闻语篇里几乎不会出现, 与下文交代研究在某大学开展的事实也无关。

L) revealing 本空已锁定, 且 revealing 另有专属位

revealing 作形容词意为"揭露性的", 搭配 study 虽通, 但本句强调的是"刚发布"而非"具揭露性"; 而且 revealing 更适合下一空 31 那种"分词作伴随状语"的环境。

【易错】 最具迷惑性的错误词是 H) —— modified 形态对但搭配不对。30 题语法上 modified、released、revealing 都能塞进"recently __ study"的槽, 主体考生若只看词性极易选 modified; 防坑做法是默背 recently released/published 是新闻语篇的固定块, 且本文下文紧接交代研究在何处开展, 本就是"新近发布"的语境。

31. a recently __(30)__ study, which analysed 259 bottles from 11 brands sold in nine countries, __(31)__ an average of 325 plastic particles per liter of water

【答案】 **L) revealing** (动词)

【词性槽】 逗号后伴随状语的现在分词

【依据】 研究揭示出数据

本空后跟的是结果数据 an average of 325 plastic particles per liter of water, 与 reveal (揭示/披露研究结果) 天作之合: 研究分析之后, "揭示出"具体数字, 逻辑顺。

【竞争词】 B) admiring 感情色彩冲突

admiring 含"赞赏"的褒义, 研究披露污染数据是中性甚至偏负面的, 用 admiring 与全文对微塑料的担忧基调相悖。

32. These microplastics included a __(32)__ commonly known as PET

【答案】 **O) substance** (名词)

【词性槽】 冠词 a 后接名词

【依据】 PET 是一种化学物质

PET (聚对苯二甲酸乙二醇酯) 正是一种化学物质, 称之为 a substance commonly known as PET 与下文 widely used in the manufacture of clothing and food and __(33)__ containers 描述的用途也吻合。

33. widely used in the manufacture of clothing and food and __(33)__ containers

【答案】 **G) liquid** (名词)

【词性槽】 and 并列的同位名词, 且作 containers 的修饰语

【依据】 食品和液体容器并列

PET 这种塑料正是大量用于制造食品容器和液体 (饮料/水) 容器; food and liquid containers 与全文谈论的"瓶装水"高度呼应, plastic bottles 本身就是 liquid containers 的代表。

【竞争词】 O) substance 搭配不成立

substance 指"物质", substance containers (物质容器) 不是英语里的常见说法, 也与 food containers 不形成有意义的并列分类。

34. Confronted with this __ (34) __, several bottled-water manufacturers...undertook their own studies

【答案】 E) evidence (名词)

【词性槽】 指示代词 this 后接名词

【依据】 回指研究证据

上一段引用的研究结论 (an average of 325 plastic particles per liter of water) 正是"证据"; 厂商"面对这一证据"才会启动自己的研究, 逻辑链顺畅。

【竞争词】 O) substance 指代对象错位

substance 指"物质", 回指的应是"微塑料"这种东西, 而非厂商"面对"的研究结论; this substance 与 manufacturers undertook studies 的逻辑搭不起来。

35. the World Health Organisation has launched a review into the __ (35) __ health risks of drinking water from plastic bottles

【答案】 J) potential (形容词)

【词性槽】 the 与名词之间的定语位置

【依据】 尚待研究的潜在风险

世卫组织是"启动审查" (has launched a review), 即结论还没下, 此时谈的只能是"潜在的"健康风险; potential health risks 是英语里几乎固定的搭配。

【竞争词】 A) adequate 搭配荒谬

adequate 是"足够的", "足够的健康风险"在汉语和英语里都说不通, 与启动审查的语境也不搭。

F) instant 时间维度不符

instant 强调"瞬时的", 但喝瓶装水带来的健康影响是长期累积的(微塑料), 而不是"瞬间发生的风险", 且 instant health risks 不是常见搭配。

【易错】 最具迷惑性的错误词是 F) —— instant 像但与 review 语境冲突。the __ health risks 这个槽里 adequate/instant/potential 都是形容词, 四级考生若没抓住"世卫刚启动审查 → 结论未定 → 用 potential"的逻辑, 很可能挑 instant; 防坑做法是记住 review/risk 这类词的高频搭配伙伴是 potential。

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) **adequate** 形容词

足够的; 充足的

干扰词 · 未选用

B) **admiring** 动词 形容词

欣赏 (admire 的现在分词/动名词); 赞赏的

用于第 26 空

C) **contains** 动词

包含; 含有 (contain 的第三人称单数)

用于第 29 空

D) **defending** 动词 形容词

防御; 为.....辩护 (现在分词/动名词)

干扰词 · 未选用

E) **evidence** 名词

证据

用于第 34 空

F) **instant** 形容词 名词

即时的; 瞬间

干扰词 · 未选用

G) **liquid** 名词 形容词

液体; 液态的

用于第 33 空

H) **modified** 动词 形容词

修改、改良过的 (modify 的过去式/分词)

干扰词 · 未选用

I) **natural** 形容词

天然的; 自然的

用于第 28 空

J) **potential** 形容词 名词

潜在的; 潜力

用于第 35 空

K) **released** 动词 形容词

发布; 释放 (release 的过去式/分词)

用于第 30 空

L) **revealing** 动词 形容词

揭示 (reveal 的现在分词/动名词); 揭露性的

用于第 31 空

M) **sealed** 动词 形容词

密封的; 封住的 (seal 的过去式/分词)

用于第 27 空

N) **solves** 动词

解决 (solve 的第三人称单数)

干扰词 · 未选用

O) **substance** 名词

物质

用于第 32 空

全文主旨

瓶装水普遍含微塑料的研究

全文围绕一项研究展开：more than 90 percent of all bottled water sold around the world __ (29) __ microplastics，并由此引出厂商回应与世卫组织对潜在健康风险的审查（the World Health Organisation has launched a review into the __ (35) __ health risks of drinking water from plastic bottles）。

DISTRACTORS · 干扰词复盘

这 5 个词始终没被任何空选用

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

A) **adequate** 想抢 28 题的形容词空

adequate 是常见形容词，很容易被以为是 28 题 "not so ___" 的答案，但 "不那么足够" 与上句 pure water 构不成对照——四级考生若没抓住 But 转折的同义反差信号就容易上当。一句话识破：not so + adequate 不与 pure 同义场。

D) **defending** 想抢 26 题的 -ing 空

defending 是 -ing 形态，和 wandering 形态一致，看似与 26 题完美匹配，但 "游客防守吴哥窟" 违背旅游情境——这就是干扰项常用的 "形态对、情境错" 套路。一句话识破：动作主体（游客）不该做的事。

F) **instant** 想抢 35 题的形容词空

instant 是形容词，看似能填到 35 题 the ___ health risks 里，但 "瞬时风险" 与世卫 "启动审查" 语境不符。一句话识破：与 review/risks 搭配，常用 potential 而非 instant。

H) **modified** 想抢 30 题的过去分词空

modified 是过去分词形态，与 30 题 "recently ___ study" 的语法槽完全匹配，容易诱发四级考生把它选上。但 a recently modified study 不是英语高频搭配；recently released 才是新闻语篇的固定块。一句话识破：词性对、搭配错。

N) **solves** 想抢 29 题的谓语空

solves 是第三人称单数动词，形态与 contains 完全相同，纯靠词性筛选无法淘汰它，必须靠全文主旨 "瓶装水含微塑料" 才能识破。一句话识破：与下文 their water did contain microplastics 矛盾。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

4 句真题句逐层精讲

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

Would you still be drinking it if you knew that more than 90 percent of all bottled water sold around the world contains microplastics?

第1段，第7句

虚拟条件句是四六级和考研常考句式，"if + 过去时, 主句 would do" 结构高度典型，宾语从句嵌套也常见，掌握后可复用到大量真题。

That's the conclusion of a recently released study, which analysed 259 bottles from 11 brands sold in nine countries, revealing an average of 325 plastic particles per liter of water.

第2段，第1句

主句 + 非限制性定语从句的组合是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，具有较强的代表性。定语从句内部的后置定语和伴随状语也是真题中常见的修饰手法。掌握本句的分析方法后，学生可以迁移到大量类似结构的句子中。

The study was conducted at the State University of New York on behalf of Orb Media, a journalism organisation.

第2段，第3句

被动语态的简单句在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见,尤其是学术类文本中描述研究、实验等场景,本句的"主语 + be动词 + 过去分词 + 地点状语 + 补充状语"结构具有较强的典型性和迁移价值。

About a million bottles are bought every minute, not only by thirsty tourists but also by many of the 2.1 billion worldwide who live with unsafe drinking water.

第2段，第4句

被动语态 + "by" 引出施动者 + 定语从句修饰名词,是四六级/考研阅读中的高频句式。"not only ... but also" 并列结构也是常考点。句式实用性强,掌握后可迁移到大量真题句。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 37 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。

contain B1

v. 包含, 含有

本篇2次·真题 50 句

organisation B1

n. 组织机构

本篇2次·真题 20 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇1次·真题 466 句

less A1

det. 较少的

本篇1次·真题 224 句

local A2

adj. 当地的

本篇1次·真题 150 句

million A2

num. 一百万

本篇1次·真题 119 句

risk A2

n. 风险

本篇1次·真题 108 句

average A2

adj. 平均的

本篇1次·真题 89 句

potential B2

adj. 潜在的

本篇1次·真题 63 句

evidence B1

n. 证据

本篇1次·真题 52 句

per B1

prep. 每

本篇1次·真题 49 句

recently A2

adv. 最近

本篇1次·真题 48 句

conduct B2

v. 组织并实施

本篇1次·真题 45 句

media B1

n. 大众传播媒介 (报刊、电视、广播、互联...

本篇1次·真题 45 句

reveal B2

v. 揭示

本篇1次·真题 43 句

billion B1

num. 十亿 (1,000,000,000)

本篇1次·真题 41 句

launch B1

v. 推出

本篇1次·真题 39 句

manufacturer B2

n. 制造商

本篇1次·真题 34 句

release B1

v. 释放

本篇1次·真题 31 句

brand B1

n. 品牌, 商标

本篇1次·真题 27 句

container B1

n. 容器

本篇1次·真题 24 句

worldwide B1

adj. 全世界的

本篇1次·真题 21 句

bottled A2

adj. 瓶装的

本篇1次·真题 17 句

clothing A2

n. 衣服

本篇1次·真题 17 句

regardless B2

adv. 不管

本篇1次·真题 17 句

wander B1

v. 漫步

本篇1次·真题 16 句

label B1

n. 标签

本篇1次·真题 14 句

tap B1

v. 轻敲、轻拍

本篇1次·真题 14 句

overseas B1

adv. 在海外

本篇1次·真题 13 句

commonly B1

adv. 通常, 常常

本篇1次·真题 12 句

undertake B2

v. 承担

本篇1次·真题 11 句

ruin B2

v. 毁坏

本篇1次·真题 9 句

widely B1

adv. 广泛地

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

grab B1

v. 抓住

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

liquid B1

n. 液体

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

manufacture B2

v. (大规模) 制造, 生产

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

substance B2

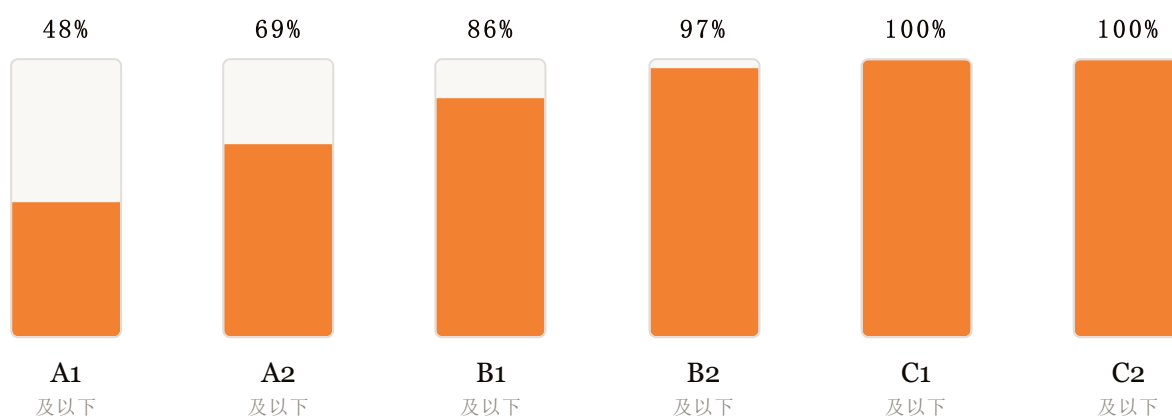
n. 物质

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 111 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

带空短文去重后共 111 个单词, 按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比 (CDF), 最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上 (C1/C2) 为高阶词, 本篇共 3 个 · 约 3%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率 (CDF) · 数据为全文去重词 111 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

111

B2 以上难词

3%

B1 及以下覆盖

86%

英语四级 2019年12月·第1套 · 全卷构成

Part I	写作	题目解析 →
Part II	听力	题目解析 →
Part III Section A	完形填空（选词填空）	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12月·第1套 英语四级长篇阅读（信息匹配） 第1篇·36-45 题答案与解析

STATEMENTS & ANALYSIS • 信息匹配题和解析

信息匹配题和解析·36-45 题

本页 36-45 题的段落匹配答案与逐句解析由懒笔记基于2019年12月·第1套 英语四级长篇阅读（信息匹配）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 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1套(2019-12)·四级

Part III Section B

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

The quiet heroism of mail delivery

A) On Wednesday, a polar wind brought bitter cold to the Midwest. Overnight, Chicago reached a low of 21 degrees Fahrenheit below zero, making it slightly colder than Antarctica(南极洲), Alaska, and the North Pole. Wind chills were 64 degrees below zero in Park Rapids, Minnesota and 45 degrees below zero in Buffalo, North Dakota, according to the National Weather Service. Schools, restaurants, and businesses closed, and more than 1,000 flights were canceled.

周三,一股极地寒风给中西部带来了严寒。芝加哥夜间气温降至华氏零下21度,略低于南极洲、阿拉斯加和北极的气温。据国家气象局称,明尼苏达州帕克拉皮兹的风寒指数为华氏零下64度,北达科他州布法罗为华氏零下45度。学校、餐馆和企业关闭,超过1000架次航班被取消。

B) Even the United States Postal Service (USPS) suspended mail delivery. "Due to this arctic outbreak and concerns for the safety of USPS employees," USPS announced Wednesday morning, "the Postal Service is suspending delivery Jan. 30 in some 3-digit ZIP Code locations." Twelve regions were listed as unsafe on Wednesday; on Thursday, eight remained.

甚至美国邮政总局也暂停了邮件投递。美国邮政总局周三上午宣布:"由于这次北极寒流爆发以及对美国邮政总局员工安全的担忧,邮政总局将在1月30日暂停部分3位数邮政编码地区的投递服务。"周三有12个地区被列为不安全区域;周四仍有8个地区保持这一状态。

C) As global surface temperatures increase, so does the likelihood of extreme weather. In 2018 alone, wildfires, volcanic eruptions, hurricanes, mudslides, and other natural disasters cost at least \$49 billion in the United States. As my colleague Vann Newkirk reported, Puerto Rico is still confronting economic and structural destruction and resource scarcity from 2017's Hurricane Maria. Natural

disasters can wreck a community's infrastructure, disrupting systems for months or years. Some services, however, remind us that life will eventually return, in some form, to normal.

随着全球地表温度升高,极端天气发生的可能性也在增加。仅在2018年,野火、火山爆发、飓风、泥石流和其他自然灾害在美国就造成了至少490亿美元的损失。正如我的同事Vann Newkirk所报道的,波多黎各仍在应对2017年飓风Maria造成的经济和结构性破坏以及资源短缺。自然灾害可以摧毁一个社区的基础设施,使各种系统中断数月或数年。然而,一些服务提醒我们,生活最终会以某种形式恢复正常。

- D) Days after the deadly 2017 wildfires in Santa Rosa, California, a drone(无人机) caught footage(连续镜头) of a USPS worker, Trevor Smith, driving through burned homes in that familiar white van, collecting mail in an affected area. The video is striking: The operation is familiar, but the scene looks like the end of the world. According to Rae Ann Haight, the program manager for the national-preparedness office at USPS, Smith was fulfilling a request made by some of the home owners to pick up any mail that was left untouched. For Smith, this was just another day on the job. "I followed my route like I normally do," Smith told a reporter. "As I came across a box that was up but with no house, I checked, and there was mail—outgoing mail—in it. And so we picked those up and carried on."

在2017年加利福尼亚州圣罗莎致命野火发生几天后,一架无人机拍摄到美国邮政总局工作人员Trevor Smith驾驶着那辆标志性的白色货车穿过被烧毁的房屋,在受灾区域收集邮件。这段视频令人震撼:操作是熟悉的,但场景看起来像是世界末日。据美国邮政总局国家应急办公室项目经理Rae Ann Haight称,Smith是在履行一些房主提出的请求,收取任何未被触及的邮件。对Smith来说,这只是工作中的又一天。"我像往常一样沿着我的路线走,"Smith告诉记者。"当我遇到一个信箱还在但房子已经不在的情况时,我检查了一下,里面有邮件——外发邮件。所以我们把那些邮件收起来继续前进。"

- E) USPS has sophisticated emergency plans for natural disasters. Across the country, 285 emergency management teams are devoted to crisis control. These teams are trained annually using a framework known as the three Ps: people, property, product. After mail service stops due to weather, the agency's top priority is ensuring that employees are safe. Then it evaluates the health of infrastructure, such as the roads that mail carriers drive on. Finally, it decides when and how to re-open operations. If the destruction is extreme, mail addressed to the area will get sent elsewhere. In response to Hurricane Katrina in 2005, USPS redirected incoming New Orleans mail to existing mail facilities in Houston. Mail that was already processed in New Orleans facilities was moved to an upper floor so it would be protected from water damage.

美国邮政总局针对自然灾害制定了完善的应急预案。全国有285个应急管理团队专门负责危机控制。这些团队每年使用一个被称为"三个P"的框架进行培训:人员、财产、产品。在邮件服务因天气原因停止后,该机构的首要任务是确保员工安全。然后评估基础设施的状况,比如邮递员行驶的道路。最后,决定何时以及如何重新开放业务。如果破坏极其严重,寄往该地区的邮件将被转送到其他地方。为应对2005年的卡特里娜飓风,美国邮政总局将寄往新奥尔良的邮件转送到休斯顿现有的邮件设施。已在新奥尔良设施处理的邮件被转移到较高楼层,以免受水损。

- F) As soon as it's safe enough to be outside, couriers(邮递员) start distributing accumulated mail on the still-accessible routes. USPS urges those without standing addresses to file change-of-address forms with their new location. After Hurricane Katrina hit in 2005, mail facilities were set up in dozens of locations across the country in the two weeks that USPS was unable to provide street delivery.

一旦外出足够安全,邮递员就开始在仍可通行的路线上投递积压的邮件。美国邮政总局敦促那些没有固定地址的人提交地址变更表并填写新地址。2005年卡特里娜飓风袭击后,在美国邮政总局无法提供街道

投递的两周内,全国各地设立了数十个邮件设施。

- G) Every day, USPS processes, on average, 493.4 million pieces of mail—anything from postcards to Social Security checks to medicine. Spokespeople from both USPS and UPS told me all mail is important. But some mail can be extremely sensitive and timely. According to data released in January 2017, 56 percent of bills are paid online, which means that just under half of payments still rely on delivery services to be completed.

美国邮政总局平均每天处理4.934亿件邮件——从明信片到社会保障支票再到药品,无所不包。美国邮政总局和UPS的发言人都告诉我,所有邮件都很重要。但有些邮件可能极其敏感且具有时效性。根据2017年1月发布的数据,56%的账单是在线支付的,这意味着不到一半的付款仍然依赖投递服务来完成。

- H) It can be hard to identify which parcels are carrying crucial items such as Social Security checks, but USPS and UPS try their best to prioritize sensitive material. They will coordinate with the Social Security Administration to make sure that Social Security checks reach the right people in a timely fashion. After Hurricane Florence and Hurricane Michael last fall, USPS worked with state and local election boards to make sure that absentee ballots were available and received on time.

很难识别哪些包裹载有社会保障支票等关键物品,但美国邮政总局和UPS会尽最大努力优先处理敏感材料。他们会与社会保障管理局协调,确保社会保障支票及时送达正确的收件人。去年秋天佛罗伦萨飓风和迈克尔飓风过后,美国邮政总局与州和地方选举委员会合作,确保缺席选票及时送达并收到。

- I) Mail companies are logistics(物流) companies, which puts them in a special position to help when disaster strikes. In a 2011 USPS case study, the agency emphasized its massive infrastructure as a "unique federal asset" to be called upon in a disaster or terrorist attack. "I think we're unique as a federal agency," USPS official Mike Swigart told me, "because we're in literally every community in this country...We're obligated to deliver to that point on a daily basis."

邮政公司是物流公司,这使它们在灾害发生时处于特殊的帮助位置。在2011年美国邮政总局的一项案例研究中,该机构强调其庞大的基础设施是在灾害或恐怖袭击中可以调用的"独特的联邦资产"。"我认为作为一个联邦机构,我们是独一无二的,"美国邮政总局官员Mike Swigart告诉我,"因为我们实际上遍布这个国家的每一个社区.....我们有义务每天向那个地点投递。"

- J) Private courier companies, which have more dollars to spend, use their expertise in logistics to help revitalize damaged areas after a disaster. For more than a decade, FedEx has supported the American Red Cross in its effort to get emergency supplies to areas affected by disasters, both domestically and internationally. In 2012, the company distributed more than 1,200 MedPacks to Medical Reserve Corps groups in California. They also donated space for 3.1 million pounds of charitable shipping globally. Last October, the company pledged \$1 million in cash and transportation support for Hurricanes Florence and Michael. UPS's charitable arm, the UPS Foundation, uses the company's logistics to help disaster-struck areas rebuild. "We realize that as a company with people, trucks, warehouses, we needed to play a larger role," said Eduardo Martinez, the president of the UPS Foundation. The company employs its trucks and planes to deliver food, medicine, and water. The day before I spoke to Martinez in November, he had been touring the damage from Hurricane Michael in Florida with the American Red Cross. "We have an obligation to make sure our communities are thriving," he said.

拥有更多资金的私营快递公司利用其物流专业知识帮助灾区在灾后重建。十多年来,FedEx一直支持美国红十字会将应急物资运送到国内外受灾地区。2012年,该公司向加利福尼亚州的医疗预备队组织分发了1200多个医疗包。他们还在全球范围内捐赠了310万磅慈善运输空间。去年10月,该公司承诺为佛罗

伦萨飓风和迈克尔飓风提供100万美元现金和运输支持。UPS的慈善机构UPS基金会利用该公司的物流帮助受灾地区重建。"我们意识到,作为一家拥有人员、卡车、仓库的公司,我们需要发挥更大的作用,"UPS基金会主席Eduardo Martinez说。该公司利用其卡车和飞机运送食品、药品和水。11月我与Martinez交谈的前一天,他刚与美国红十字会一起视察了佛罗里达州迈克尔飓风造成的破坏。"我们有义务确保我们的社区繁荣发展,"他说。

- K) Rebuilding can take a long time, and even then, impressions of the disaster may still remain. Returning to a normal life can be difficult, but some small routines—mail delivery being one of them—may help residents remember that their communities are still their communities. "When they see that carrier back out on the street," Swigart said, "that's the first sign to them that life is starting to return to normal."

重建可能需要很长时间,即使到那时,灾难的印象可能仍然存在。恢复正常生活可能很困难,但一些小的日常事务——邮件投递就是其中之一——可能帮助居民记起他们的社区仍然是他们的社区。"当他们看到邮递员重新出现在街上时,"Swigart说,"这是向他们发出的第一个信号,表明生活正在开始恢复正常。

陈述句与逐句解析

36. The United States Postal Service has a system to ensure its employees' safety.

美国邮政总局有一套确保员工安全的系统。

【答案】 E 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 确保员工安全的系统

【定位】 These teams are trained annually using a framework known as the three Ps: people, property, product. After mail service stops due to weather, the agency's top priority is ensuring that employees are safe.

这些团队每年按一套叫"三 P"——人员、财产、产品——的框架进行训练。一旦因天气原因邮件服务停止,邮政机构的首要任务就是确保员工的安全。

【改写】 has a system ↔

are trained annually using a framework known as the three Ps: people, property, product
抽象 system 换成具体方案名 three Ps framework

to ensure its employees' safety ↔ the agency's top priority is ensuring that employees are safe
名词化与形容词化互换

【辨邻】 B concerns for the safety of USPS employees 确实提到员工安全,但 B 段只是用它做暂停投递的理由,没有讲到任何"制度、应急管理团队、年度训练"——它只对应了"安全"这一点,没对应"系统"。

Due to this arctic outbreak and concerns for the safety of USPS employees, the Postal Service is suspending delivery

37. One official says USPS is unique in that it has more direct reach to communities compared with other federal agencies.

一位官员表示，USPS的独特之处在于与其他联邦机构相比，它与社区有更直接的联系。

【答案】 I 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 一位官员说 USPS 触达社区独特

【定位】 I think we're unique as a federal agency, because we're in literally every community in this country... We're obligated to deliver to that point on a daily basis.

我认为我们作为一个联邦机构是独特的，因为我们实实在在地进到了这个国家的每一个社区.....我们有义务每天投递到那里。

【改写】 One official says ↔ USPS official Mike Swigart told me

"一位官员说" = 有具体官员发言的引导句

USPS is unique in that it has more direct reach to communities compared with other federal agencies

↔

we're unique as a federal agency, because we're in literally every community in this country

"作为联邦机构独特" + "进到每个社区" = 题干的"对社区更直接触达"

【辨邻】 E 285 emergency management teams are devoted to crisis control 确实显得 USPS 体系庞大，但全段没有任何"unique"或"compared with other federal agencies"的表述，缺少题干那三锚里的两锚。

285 emergency management teams are devoted to crisis control

38. Natural disasters can have a long-lasting impact on community life.

自然灾害可能对社区生活产生长期影响。

【答案】 C 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 自然灾害的长期影响

【定位】 Natural disasters can wreck a community's infrastructure, disrupting systems for months or years.

自然灾害可能毁掉一个社区的基础设施，使各种系统瘫痪几个月甚至几年。

【改写】 long-lasting impact on community life ↔

wreck a community's infrastructure, disrupting systems for months or years

"长期影响社区生活" ≈ "几个月到几年地破坏社区基础设施"

【辨邻】 K Rebuilding can take a long time, and even then, impressions of the disaster may still remain 谈的是"重建过程慢"与"心理印象"，没有讲"灾害"如何"破坏基础设施"，主谓与题干不一致。

Rebuilding can take a long time, and even then, impressions of the disaster may still remain

39. Mail delivery service is still responsible for the completion of almost half of payments.

邮件递送服务仍然负责完成近一半的支付。

【答案】 **G** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 邮政承担近一半付款的完成

【定位】 According to data released in January 2017, 56 percent of bills are paid online, which means that just under half of payments still rely on delivery services to be completed.

据 2017 年 1 月发布的数据, 56% 的账单是在线支付的, 这意味着仍有将近一半的支付要靠投递服务来完成。

【改写】 almost half of payments ↔ **just under half of payments**

"将近一半" = "略低于一半"

Mail delivery service is still responsible for the completion ↔

still rely on delivery services to be completed

"完成靠投递服务" = "投递服务负责完成"

40. The sight of a mailman on the street is a reassuring sign of life becoming normal again.

街上邮递员的身影是生活恢复正常的令人安心的标志。

【答案】 **K** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 看到邮递员是生活回归正常的信号

【定位】 When they see that carrier back out on the street, that's the first sign to them that life is starting to return to normal.

当他们看到那个邮递员重新走上街头, 对他们来说, 那就是生活开始恢复正常的第一个信号。

【改写】 The sight of a mailman on the street ↔ **When they see that carrier back out on the street**

名词化与从句化互换

a reassuring sign of life becoming normal again ↔

the first sign to them that life is starting to return to normal

"令人安心的信号" = "生活恢复正常的第一个信号"

【辨邻】 **D** I followed my route like I normally do 是邮递员的自述工作, 没有任何"对居民来说意味着恢复正常"的表述, 少了"信号—感受"这一关键含义。

driving through burned homes in that familiar white van, collecting mail in an affected area

41. After Hurricane Katrina interrupted routine delivery, temporary mail service points were set up.

卡特里娜飓风中断常规递送后, 临时邮件服务点被设立起来。

【答案】 **F** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 卡特里娜后设临时投递点

【定位】 After Hurricane Katrina hit in 2005, mail facilities were set up in dozens of locations across the country in the two weeks that USPS was unable to provide street delivery.

2005 年卡特里娜飓风袭击之后，在 USPS 无法提供上门投递的两周里，全国数十个地点设立了邮件投递设施。

【改写】 After Hurricane Katrina interrupted routine delivery ↔

in the two weeks that USPS was unable to provide street delivery

"卡特里娜中断常规投递" = "USPS 两周无法上门投递"

temporary mail service points were set up ↔

mail facilities were set up in dozens of locations across the country

"临时投递点被设立" = "全国数十个地点设立了邮件设施"

【辨邻】 E USPS redirected incoming New Orleans mail to existing mail facilities in Houston 用的是 redirected...to existing facilities——"重定向到已有的设施"，跟"new"的临时投递点是不同的动作。

In response to Hurricane Katrina in 2005, USPS redirected incoming New Orleans mail to existing mail facilities in Houston

42. Postal service in some regions in the U.S. was suspended due to extreme cold weather.

美国部分地区的邮政服务因极端寒冷天气而暂停。

【答案】 B 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 因极寒美国部分地区邮政暂停

【定位】 Due to this arctic outbreak and concerns for the safety of USPS employees, the Postal Service is suspending delivery Jan. 30 in some 3-digit ZIP Code locations.

由于这次极地寒潮的来袭以及对 USPS 员工安全的担忧，邮政服务将于 1 月 30 日在部分三位数邮编区暂停投递。

【改写】 Postal service in some regions in the U.S. was suspended ↔

the Postal Service is suspending delivery Jan. 30 in some 3-digit ZIP Code locations

"部分地区暂停投递"原样复现

due to extreme cold weather ↔ **Due to this arctic outbreak**

"极寒天气" = "极地寒潮"

【辨邻】 A Schools, restaurants, and businesses closed, and more than 1,000 flights were canceled 讲的是"学校、商家、航班"因极寒停摆，没有提到邮政——题干主语 postal service 在 A 段完全缺席。

Schools, restaurants, and businesses closed, and more than 1,000 flights were canceled

43. Private postal companies also support disaster relief efforts by distributing urgent supplies.

私营邮政公司也通过分发紧急物资支持救灾工作。

【答案】 J 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 私营邮政也参与运送救灾物资

【定位】 Private courier companies, which have more dollars to spend, use their expertise in logistics to help revitalize damaged areas after a disaster.

私营快递公司有更多的资金可用, 它们利用自己在物流方面的专长, 帮助灾后受损地区重建活力。

【改写】 Private postal companies ↔ Private courier companies

"私营邮政" = "私营快递"

support disaster relief efforts by distributing urgent supplies ↔

The company employs its trucks and planes to deliver food, medicine, and water

"派送急用物资支援救灾" = "用卡车、飞机送食物、医药、水"

【辨邻】 H USPS and UPS try their best to prioritize sensitive material 是公共与私营的混合表述, 且重心在"识别+优先"敏感件, 不是"私营公司派送救灾物资"——主语和动作都偏离。

USPS and UPS try their best to prioritize sensitive material

44. A dedicated USPS employee was on the job carrying out duties in spite of extreme conditions.

一名尽职的USPS员工在极端条件下仍在岗位上履行职责。

【答案】 D 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 一位敬业员工在极端条件下照常上岗

【定位】 Days after the deadly 2017 wildfires in Santa Rosa, California, a drone caught footage of a USPS worker, Trevor Smith, driving through burned homes in that familiar white van, collecting mail in an affected area.

2017 年加州 Santa Rosa 致命的山火过后几天, 一架无人机拍到一位 USPS 员工——Trevor Smith——开着那辆熟悉的白色货车穿过被烧毁的房屋, 在受灾区域收件。

【改写】 A dedicated USPS employee was on the job carrying out duties ↔

I followed my route like I normally do

"敬业的员工照常履职" = "我像往常一样跑我的路线"

in spite of extreme conditions ↔

driving through burned homes in that familiar white van, collecting mail in an affected area

"不顾极端环境" = "开车穿过烧毁的房屋去收件"

【辨邻】 B the Postal Service is suspending delivery 描述的是"暂停", 跟题干的 carrying out duties"照常履职"是相反方向的动作, 连主语"具体员工"也不在 B 段。

concerns for the safety of USPS employees, the Postal Service is suspending delivery

45. Postal services work hard to identify items that require priority treatment.

邮政服务努力识别需要优先处理的邮件。

【答案】 H 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 邮政努力识别需优先处理的邮件

【定位】 It can be hard to identify which parcels are carrying crucial items such as Social Security checks, but USPS and UPS try their best to prioritize sensitive material.

要识别出哪些包裹装有像社保支票这样的关键物品并不容易, 但 USPS 和 UPS 会尽最大努力优先处理这些敏感邮件。

【改写】 Postal services work hard to identify items that require priority treatment ↔

It can be hard to identify which parcels are carrying crucial items such as Social Security checks, but USPS and UPS try their best to prioritize sensitive material

"努力识别需要优先处理的物品" = "虽然难识别但尽力优先处理敏感件"

【辨邻】 G some mail can be extremely sensitive and timely 只是描述"邮件分类", 没有动作 identify, 也没有 prioritize——和题干两锚不同时命中。

Spokespeople from both USPS and UPS told me all mail is important. But some mail can be extremely sensitive and timely

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 用一组极端低温数据与停摆现象开篇——一股极地寒风把中部地区冻成比南极、阿拉斯加、北极还冷, Schools, restaurants, and businesses closed、超过一千架航班取消, 为后文邮政停摆铺背景。

信息指纹 极端低温数据与航班停飞

B 连美国邮政都暂停了部分地区的投递: the Postal Service is suspending delivery Jan. 30 in some 3-digit ZIP Code locations, 周三十二个区域被列为不安全, 周四剩八个。

信息指纹 邮政因极寒暂停投递的官方声明

C 把视角从这次寒潮拉宽到"自然灾害"整体: As global surface temperatures increase, so does the likelihood of extreme weather, 2018 年灾害损失至少四百九十亿美元, 并强调 Natural disasters can wreck a community's infrastructure, disrupting systems for months or years, 灾害会长期影响社区。

信息指纹 灾害的长期破坏与四百九十亿美元损失

D 讲一位邮递员 Trevor Smith 的具体故事: 2017 年加州 Santa Rosa 大火之后, 他开着熟悉的白色货车穿过被烧毁的房屋区收件, I followed my route like I normally do, 把这件事当成又一个普通工作日。

信息指纹 邮递员 Trevor Smith 在火灾区按常规收件

E 介绍 USPS 的应急体系: 全国 285 支应急管理团队, 按"三 P"框架训练, 且 the agency's top priority is ensuring that employees are safe, 并以 2005 年卡特里娜飓风时把新奥尔良邮件改投休斯敦为例。

信息指纹 三 P 框架与员工安全优先

F 讲灾后一旦户外安全就尽快恢复投递, 并以 2005 年卡特里娜飓风后无法上门投递的两周里, mail facilities were set up in dozens of locations across the country 为例, 说明临时投递点的设立。

信息指纹 卡特里娜飓风后两周内设立的几十个临时投递点

G 用数据说明邮件量与重要性: USPS 日均处理 4.934 亿件邮件, 其中 56 percent of bills are paid online, which means that just under half of payments still rely on delivery services to be completed, 所以邮政仍承担将近一半账单支付的完成。

信息指纹 56% 在线支付 vs. 将近一半仍靠邮寄完成

H 讲邮政如何优先处理敏感邮件: 虽然难辨认, 但会与社保署协调按时送社保支票, 灾后还与州、地方选举委员会合作确保 absentee ballots were available and received on time。

信息指纹 识别并优先派送社保支票与缺席选票

I 邮政作为物流公司在灾时地位特殊：USPS 官员 Mike Swigart 说 I think we're unique as a federal agency, because we're in literally every community in this country, 强调它是少数能进到每一个社区的联邦机构。

信息指纹 USPS 进到每一个社区的独特联邦定位

J 私营快递 (FedEx、UPS) 也参与救灾：FedEx 十多年来支援美国红十字会运送应急物资，UPS Foundation 用公司的卡车与飞机运送 food, medicine, and water, 并赴佛罗里达迈克尔飓风灾区考察。

信息指纹 FedEx、UPS 用物流网络运送救灾物资

K 收尾升华：重建很慢，但邮件投递这种小日常能让人感到生活在恢复正常——When they see that carrier back out on the street, that's the first sign to them that life is starting to return to normal.

信息指纹 看到邮递员上街是生活恢复正常的第一个信号

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。

As global surface temperatures increase, so does the likelihood of extreme weather.

C段，第1句

句子涵盖倒装结构中的主谓识别、状语从句的整体作用、助动词代替实义动词等多个训练点。倒装结构是易错点，“so does”的呼应用法也值得练习。成分种类虽不算特别丰富，但倒装这一特殊结构提升了训练价值。

Some services, however, remind us that life will eventually return, in some form, to normal.

C段，第5句

主句 + 宾语从句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见，remind sb that 句型也是高频搭配，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子，典型性较高。

According to Rae Ann Haight, the program manager for the national-preparedness office at USPS, Smith was fulfilling a request made by some of the home owners to pick up any mail that was left untouched.

D段，第3句

本句展现了真题中常见的复杂句式特征：句首状语加同位语插入、宾语带多层后置修饰、嵌套定语从句限定名词。这种结构在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现，学习者掌握后可迁移到大量类似长难句的分析中，典型性很强。

"As I came across a box that was up but with no house, I checked, and there was mail—outgoing mail—in it. And so we picked those up and carried on."

D段，第6句

本句的“状语从句 + 并列主句”结构在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见，状语从句内嵌定语从句也是典型的修饰层级。存在句“there was”和动词短语的使用都是高频考点。并列主句通过“and”连接构成叙事链条，符合真题中记叙或说明性段落的句式习惯。掌握本句的分析方法可以迁移到大量类似结构的句子。

Across the country, 285 emergency management teams are devoted to crisis control.

E段，第2句

被动语态 + 状语前置是常见句式，在考试阅读中经常出现，具有一定代表性。但整体结构过于简单，缺少从句或复杂修饰，作为典型练习句略显单薄，迁移价值中等。

After mail service stops due to weather, the agency's top priority is ensuring that employees are safe.

E段，第4句

时间状语从句 + 主句 + 宾语从句的组合是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式。动名词作表语、that 引导宾语从句、after 引导时间状语从句均为高频考点，掌握后可直接迁移到大量真题句型。

After Hurricane Katrina hit in 2005, mail facilities were set up in dozens of locations across the country in the two weeks that USPS was unable to provide street delivery.

F段，第3句

句首状语从句加主句加定语从句的组合，以及被动语态在叙述事件中的使用，都是四六级和考研真题中的高频句式。定语从句修饰时间名词的结构也是典型考点。掌握本句的分析方法可以复用到大量类似真题句。

The day before I spoke to Martinez in November, he had been touring the damage from Hurricane Michael in Florida with the American Red Cross.

J段，第9句

句子展示了典型的“时间状语 + 主句主干”结构，且时间状语中嵌入定语从句来限定时间点，这种句式在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见。过去完成进行时与一般过去时的配合使用，也是真题中常考的时态搭配。掌握这种结构后，学习者能够迁移到大量类似的复杂句分析中。

Rebuilding can take a long time, and even then, impressions of the disaster may still remain.

K段，第1句

并列句 + 情态动词结构是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式，第二句的“even then”引出的语义递进也是典型考点，具有一定代表性，但整体复杂度不高，无强调句、倒装等高频难点结构。

Returning to a normal life can be difficult, but some small routines—mail delivery being one of them—may help residents remember that their communities are still their communities.

K段，第2句

本句覆盖动名词短语作主语、情态动词谓语、主系表结构、插入性同位语（独立主格）、宾语补足语、宾语从句等多种成分，且破折号插入结构和“help sb do sth”结构均为易错点，适合作为成分划分的综合练习句。

After Hurricane Katrina interrupted routine delivery, temporary mail service points were set up.

第41题 题干

时间状语从句置于句首修饰主句，这是四六级和考研阅读中非常常见的句式。被动语态在描述客观事实或措施时也是高频结构。整体句式具有较强的代表性和迁移价值，掌握后可应用于大量类似句型的理解。

A dedicated USPS employee was on the job carrying out duties in spite of extreme conditions.

第44题 题干

涵盖主语、系动词谓语、表语、伴随状语四种成分，其中伴随状语由现在分词短语充当，可练习区分非谓语动词与谓语动词，但成分种类相对单一，无定语从句、宾语补足语等更丰富的结构。

HIGH-FREQUENCY · 真题高频词

本篇出现的 114 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。

disaster B1

n. 灾难

本篇10次 · 真题 23 句

hurricane B2

n. 飓风

本篇9次 · 真题 10 句

delivery B1

n. 递送

本篇8次 · 真题 23 句

community B1

n. 社区

本篇7次 · 真题 81 句

employee A2

n. 雇员，员工

本篇4次 · 真题 194 句

extreme B2

adj. 极度的

本篇4次 · 真题 39 句

agency B2

n. 代理机构

本篇4次·真题29句

postal B1

adj. 邮政的

本篇4次·真题12句

million A2

num. 一百万

本篇3次·真题119句

support A2

v. 支持

本篇3次·真题118句

due B1

adj. 预期的

本篇3次·真题62句

united B1

adj. 联合的

本篇3次·真题60句

facility B2

n. 设施

本篇3次·真题43句

states A1

n. 国家

本篇3次·真题43句

unique B2

adj. 独特的

本篇3次·真题35句

federal B2

adj. 联邦(制)的

本篇3次·真题24句

location B1

n. 地点, 位置

本篇3次·真题22句

emergency B1

n. 紧急情况, 突发事件

本篇3次·真题17句

infrastructure C1

n. 基础设施

本篇3次·真题12句

distribute B2

v. 分发

本篇3次·真题10句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本篇2次·真题174句

system A2

n. 系统

本篇2次·真题162句

affect B1

v. 影响

本篇2次 · 真题 113 句

process B1

n. 过程

本篇2次 · 真题 108 句

sign A1

n. 标志

本篇2次 · 真题 78 句

damage B1

n. 损害

本篇2次 · 真题 55 句

ensure B2

v. 确保

本篇2次 · 真题 54 句

identify B1

v. 识别

本篇2次 · 真题 54 句

official B1

adj. 官方的

本篇2次 · 真题 47 句

region B1

n. 地区

本篇2次 · 真题 45 句

deliver B1

v. 递送, 运送 (货物、信件等)

本篇2次 · 真题 41 句

item A2

n. 项目

本篇2次 · 真题 39 句

familiar B1

adj. 熟悉的

本篇2次 · 真题 28 句

payment B1

n. 支付

本篇2次 · 真题 28 句

foundation B2

n. 基础; 根基

本篇2次 · 真题 23 句

priority B2

n. 优先事项

本篇2次 · 真题 23 句

routine B1

n. 常规

本篇2次 · 真题 23 句

sensitive B2

adj. 敏感的

本篇2次 · 真题 15 句

route B1

n. 路线

本篇2次 · 真题 13 句

timely B2

adj. 及时的

本篇2次 · 真题 10 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇1次 · 真题 466 句

local A2

adj. 当地的

本篇1次 · 真题 150 句

online A2

adj. 在线的

本篇1次 · 真题 145 句

product A2

n. 产品

本篇1次 · 真题 128 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

average A2

adj. 平均的

本篇1次 · 真题 89 句

case A2

n. 情况

本篇1次 · 真题 89 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

global B2

adj. 全球的

本篇1次 · 真题 81 句

concern B1

v. 涉及

本篇1次 · 真题 79 句

material B1

n. 材料

本篇1次 · 真题 69 句

economic B2

adj. 经济的

本篇1次 · 真题 62 句

security B1

n. 安全

本篇1次·真题 62 句

resident B2

n. 居民

本篇1次·真题 61 句

attack A2

v. 攻击

本篇1次·真题 55 句

resource B1

n. 资源

本篇1次·真题 54 句

realize B1

v. 意识到, 认识到

本篇1次·真题 50 句

available A2

adj. 可获得的

本篇1次·真题 48 句

colleague B1

n. 同事

本篇1次·真题 48 句

response B1

n. 回答

本篇1次·真题 47 句

fashion B1

n. 时尚;流行款式

本篇1次·真题 45 句

billion B1

num. 十亿 (1,000,000,000)

本篇1次·真题 41 句

management B1

n. 管理

本篇1次·真题 41 句

code B1

n. 代码

本篇1次·真题 39 句

cash A2

n. 现金

本篇1次·真题 37 句

finally A2

adv. 终于, 最终

本篇1次·真题 36 句

flight A2

n. 航班

本篇1次·真题 36 句

rely B1

v. 依赖;依靠

本篇1次·真题 36 句

extremely B1

adv. 极其

本篇1次·真题 34 句

crisis B2

n. 危机

本篇1次·真题 32 句

release B1

v. 释放

本篇1次·真题 31 句

eventually B1

adv. 最终

本篇1次·真题 29 句

unable A2

adj. 不能的

本篇1次·真题 27 句

request B1

n. 请求

本篇1次·真题 26 句

responsible B1

adj. 负责的

本篇1次·真题 25 句

announce B1

v. 宣布

本篇1次·真题 24 句

massive B2

adj. 巨大的, 大量的

本篇1次·真题 23 句

crucial B2

adj. 至关重要的

本篇1次·真题 22 句

basis B2

n. 基础;根据

本篇1次·真题 21 句

slightly B1

adv. 稍微, 略微, 轻微地

本篇1次·真题 21 句

reserve B1

v. 预订

本篇1次·真题 20 句

property B1

n. 财产

本篇1次·真题 19 句

datum C1

n. 数据 (单数形式, 复数为 data)

本篇1次·真题 18 句

remind A2

v. 提醒

本篇1次·真题 18 句

transportation B1

n. 交通运输 (系统)

本篇1次 · 真题 18 句

elsewhere B1

adv. 在别处

本篇1次 · 真题 16 句

emphasize B2

v. 强调

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

scene A2

n. 场景

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

donate B2

v. 捐赠, 捐献 (金钱、物品等)

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

urge B2

v. 敦促

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

urgent B2

adj. 紧急的, 急迫的

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

employ B1

v. 雇用

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

prioritize B2

v. 优先处理

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

thrive B2

v. 茁壮成长

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

accumulate B2

v. 积累

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

impression B1

n. 印象

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

spokesperson B2

n. 发言人

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

strike B1

v. 打击

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

administration B2

n. 管理

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

deadly B2

adj. 致命的

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

devote B2

v. 把...奉献给

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

existing B1

adj. 现有的

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

fulfill B2

v. 履行、执行 (承诺、义务、职责等)

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

normally A2

adv. 通常

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

relief B1

n. 宽慰

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

sophisticated C1

adj. 复杂精密的

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

asset B2

n. 资产

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

damaged B1

adj. 受损的

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

evaluate B2

v. 评估

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

file A2

n. 文件

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

temporary B1

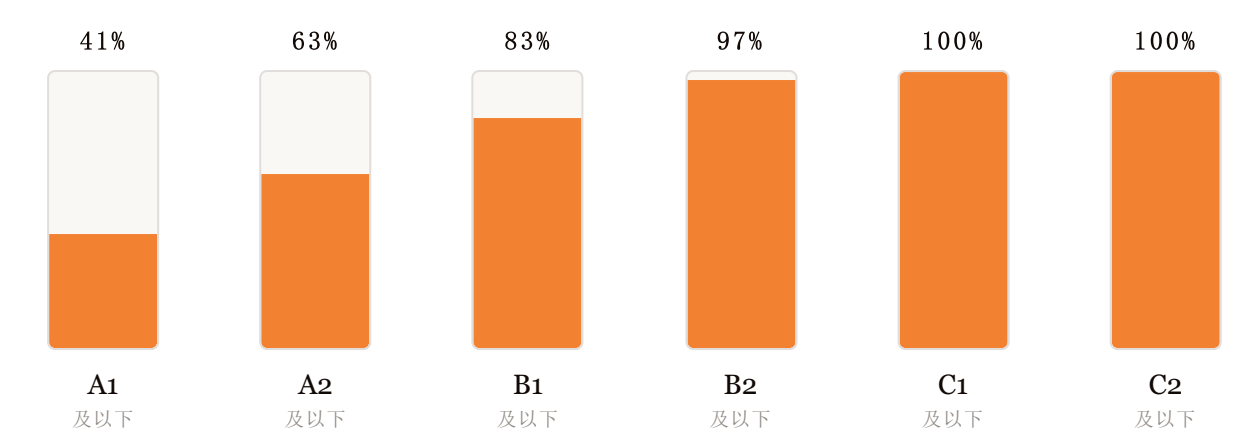
adj. 暂时的

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

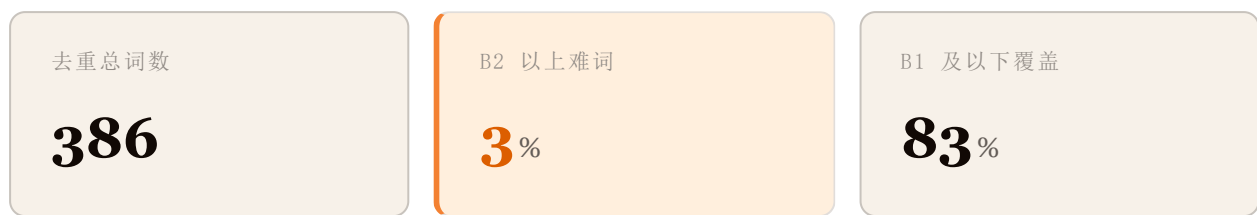
VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 386 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 386 个单词, 按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比 (CDF), 最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上 (C1/C2) 为高阶词, 本篇共 13 个 · 约 3%。



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 386 个 · 末柱为 100%



英语四级 2019年12月·第1套 · 全卷构成

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

2019年12月·第1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12月·第1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 4 段原文（段首标 P1-P4 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1套(2019-12) • 四级

Part III Section C (1)

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

Passage One

Questions 46 to 50 are based on the following passage.

P1 Professor Ashok Goel of Georgia Tech developed an artificially intelligent teaching assistant to help handle the enormous number of student questions in the online class, Knowledge-Based Artificial Intelligence. This online course is a core requirement of Georgia Tech's online Master of Science in Computer Science program. Professor Goel already had eight teaching assistants, but that wasn't enough to deal with the overwhelming number of daily questions from students.

Georgia Tech的Ashok Goel教授开发了一个人工智能教学助手，以帮助处理在线课程“基于知识的人工智能”中学生提出的大量问题。这门在线课程是Georgia Tech计算机科学在线硕士项目的核心必修课。Goel教授已经有八名助教，但这还不足以应对学生每天提出的大量问题。

P2 Many students drop out of online courses because of the lack of teaching support. When students feel isolated or confused and reach out with questions that go unanswered, their motivation to continue begins to fade. Professor Goel decided to do something to remedy this situation and his solution was to create a virtual assistant named Jill Watson, which is based on the IBM Watson platform.

许多学生因缺乏教学支持而退出在线课程。当学生感到孤立或困惑，并提出问题却得不到回答时，他们继续学习的动力就会开始减退。Goel教授决定采取措施改善这种状况，他的解决方案是创建一个名为Jill Watson的虚拟助手，该助手基于IBM Watson平台。

P3 Goel and his team developed several versions of Jill Watson before releasing her to the online forums. At first, the virtual assistant wasn't too great. But Goel and his team sourced the online discussion forum to find all 40,000 questions that had ever been asked since the class was launched.

Then they began to feed Jill with the questions and answers. After some adjustments, and sufficient time, Jill was able to answer the students' questions correctly 97% of the time. The virtual assistant became so advanced and realistic that the students didn't know she was a computer. The students, who were studying artificial intelligence, were interacting with the virtual assistant and couldn't tell it apart from a real human being. Goel didn't inform them about Jill's true identity until April 26. The students were actually very positive about the experience.

Goel和他的团队在将Jill Watson发布到在线论坛之前，开发了她的多个版本。起初，这个虚拟助手表现并不太好。但Goel和他的团队搜集了在线讨论论坛，找到了自该课程开设以来被问过的全部40000个问题。然后他们开始向Jill输入这些问题和答案。经过一些调整和充足的时间后，Jill能够以97%的准确率正确回答学生的问题。这个虚拟助手变得如此先进和逼真，以至于学生们不知道她是一台计算机。这些正在学习人工智能的学生与虚拟助手互动，却无法将她与真人区分开来。Goel直到4月26日才告知他们Jill的真实身份。学生们对这次经历实际上持非常积极的态度。

P4 The goal of Professor Goel's virtual assistant next year is to take over answering 40% of all the questions posed by students on the online forum. The name Jill Watson will, of course, change to something else next semester. Professor Goel has a much rosier outlook on the future of artificial intelligence than, say, Elon Musk, Stephen Hawking, Bill Gates or Steve Wozniak.

Goel教授的虚拟助手明年的目标是接管在线论坛上学生提出的所有问题中40%的回答工作。当然，Jill Watson这个名字下学期会改成别的名。相比Elon Musk、Stephen Hawking、Bill Gates或Steve Wozniak等人，Goel教授对人工智能的未来持更加乐观的看法。

题目与逐题解析

46. What do we learn about Knowledge-Based Artificial Intelligence?

- A) It is a robot that can answer students' questions.
- B) It is a course designed for students to learn online.
- C) It is a high-tech device that revolutionizes teaching.
- D) It is a computer program that aids student learning.

我们对基于知识的人工智能了解到什么？

- A) 它是一个能够回答学生问题的机器人。
- B) 它是一门为学生设计的在线学习课程。
- C) 它是一种使教学发生革命性变化的高科技设备。
- D) 它是一个辅助学生学习的计算机程序。

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 What do we learn about Knowledge-Based Artificial Intelligence? 问的是这个对象本身是什么，不含 infer/imply 等推断信号，属于对原文客观信息的复述。

【拆句】 题干 What do we learn about Knowledge-Based Artificial Intelligence? 是一般疑问句的特殊疑问形式，主干 we learn，介词 about 引出宾语；无从句、无否定，结构平铺直叙，无陷阱。

【定位】 Professor Ashok Goel of Georgia Tech developed an artificially intelligent teaching assistant to help handle the enormous number of student questions in the online class, Knowledge-Based Artificial Intelligence. This online course is a core requirement of Georgia Tech's online Master of Science in Computer Science program.

佐治亚理工的 Ashok Goel 教授开发了一个人工智能助教，用以应对 Knowledge-Based Artificial Intelligence 这门在线课程里数量庞大的学生提问。这门在线课程是该校在线计算机科学硕士项目的一门核心必修课。

【选项】 A) 偷换概念

It is a robot that can answer students' questions. 把 Knowledge-Based Artificial Intelligence 当成了答疑机器人；可机器人其实是教授「为这门课」开发的助教 artificially intelligent teaching assistant，主体张冠李戴。

B) ✓ 正确

the online class, Knowledge-Based Artificial Intelligence ↔

a course designed for students to learn online

This online course is a core requirement of Georgia Tech's online Master of Science in Computer Science program.

↔ **a course designed for students to learn online**

预判得到「在线学习的课程」，a course designed for students to learn online 把 the online class 与 students 学的对象拼在一起，是定位句的同义压缩。

C) 无中生有

It is a high-tech device that revolutionizes teaching. 把课程拔高成「彻底革新教学的高科技设备」，原文从未把课程描述成 device，更没有 revolutionize 的程度判断。

D) 偷换概念

It is a computer program that aids student learning. 又把 Knowledge-Based Artificial Intelligence 当成辅助学习的电脑程序；原文中那个 program 实际上是 online Master of Science in Computer Science program（硕士项目），名同实异。

47. What problem did Professor Goel meet with?

- A) His students were unsatisfied with the assistants.
- B) His course was too difficult for the students.
- C) Students' questions were too many to handle.
- D) Too many students dropped out of his course.

Goel教授遇到了什么问题？

- A) 他的学生对助教不满意。
- B) 他的课程对学生来说太难了。
- C) 学生的问题太多而无法处理。
- D) 太多学生从他的课程中退出了。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 What problem did Professor Goel meet with? 问的是一个具体的、可在原文找到对应表述的客观事实，不涉及推断。

【拆句】 题干 What problem did Professor Goel meet with? 是帮助动词 did 的一般过去时特殊疑问句，meet with 是固定搭配，意为「遭遇、碰到」，不是「会见」；结构无从句，无陷阱。

【定位】 Professor Goel already had eight teaching assistants, but that wasn't enough to deal with the overwhelming number of daily questions from students.

Goel 教授已经有 8 名助教，但仍无法应付每天来自学生的、数量庞大到压倒性的问题。

【选项】 A) **无中生有**

His students were unsatisfied with the assistants. 说学生对助教不满，但原文只说助教「数量不够」that wasn't enough，没说学生对助教质量有意见。

B) **无中生有**

His course was too difficult for the students. 称课程对学生太难；可原文谈的是「问题多」而非「课程难」，整段没有任何 difficult/hard 字眼描述课程难度。

C) **✓ 正确**

the overwhelming number of daily questions from students ↔

Students' questions were too many to handle.

that wasn't enough to deal with ↔ **too many to handle**

预判「学生提问太多忙不过来」，Students' questions were too many to handle. 一字对一字落到这一矛盾上，无添加也无遗漏。

D) **张冠李戴**

Too many students dropped out of his course. 说很多学生退课；可第二段 Many students drop out of online courses 讲的是「网课普遍现象」而非 Goel 课程的实情，且更是 Goel 「想要避免」的后果，不是他眼前遭遇的 problem。

48. What do we learn about Jill Watson?

- A) She turned out to be a great success.
- B) She got along pretty well with students.
- C) She was unwelcome to students at first.
- D) She was released online as an experiment.

我们对 Jill Watson 了解到什么？

- A) 她最终取得了巨大成功。 B) 她与学生相处得很好。 C) 她起初不受学生欢迎。
- D) 她作为一项实验被发布到网上。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 What do we learn about Jill Watson? 问的是关于这位虚拟助教的客观事实，可在原文找到直接对应的评价句，不需推断。

【拆句】 题干 What do we learn about Jill Watson? 与第 46 题同构，主干 we learn，介词 about 接对象；无从句、无否定，结构清晰。

【定位】 After some adjustments, and sufficient time, Jill was able to answer the students' questions correctly 97% of the time. The virtual assistant became so advanced and realistic that the students didn't know she was a computer.

经过若干调整与足够的时间，Jill 能在 97% 的情况下正确回答学生的问题；这位虚拟助教变得如此先进、逼真，以至于学生都不知道她其实是电脑。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

Jill was able to answer the students' questions correctly 97% of the time ↔

She turned out to be a great success.

so advanced and realistic that the students didn't know she was a computer ↔ **a great success**

预判「成果非常突出」，She turned out to be a great success. 用 turn out to be 表「最终证明是……」，把 97% 与 so...that 两条证据收束为一句总评，完全对得上。

B) 无中生有

She got along pretty well with students. 表述的是人际相处融洽；原文只说学生分辨不出她是电脑，没说她和学生相处融洽。

C) 与原文相反

She was unwelcome to students at first. 说她「最初不受欢迎」；可原文第三段说 The students were actually very positive about the experience.——学生反应是正面的，没有「不受欢迎」这一阶段。

D) 偷换概念

She was released online as an experiment. 称她是被作为实验放到网上；原文只说 before releasing her to the online forums，没有称之为 experiment，且她已是反复迭代后投入实用的虚拟助教，「实验」定性偏离原文。

49. How did the students feel about Jill Watson?

- A) They thought she was a bit too artificial.
- B) They found her not as capable as expected.
- C) They could not but admire her knowledge.
- D) They could not tell her from a real person.

学生对 Jill Watson 有什么感受？

- A) 他们认为她有点过于不自然。
- B) 他们发现她不如预期的那么能干。
- C) 他们不得不钦佩她的知识。
- D) 他们无法将她与真人区分开来。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 How did the students feel about Jill Watson? 问的是原文已陈述的事实性感受，不是要考生综合全文推断态度。

【拆句】 题干 How did the students feel about Jill Watson? 中 feel about 是固定搭配，意为「对……有何感受/看法」，about 不可丢；过去时点明问的是文中已发生的具体反应。

【定位】 The students, who were studying artificial intelligence, were interacting with the virtual assistant and couldn't tell it apart from a real human being.

这些（正在学习人工智能的）学生在与虚拟助教互动时，竟然分辨不出她和真人之间有什么不同。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

They thought she was a bit too artificial. 称学生嫌她「太人工」；可原文说的恰恰相反——学生分不出她是电脑，说明她不「显得人工」。

B) 与原文相反

They found her not as capable as expected. 称学生觉得她「没预期那么能干」；可原文给出 97% of the time 的正确率，且学生 very positive about the experience，没有「不及预期」的表述。

C) 过度推断

They could not but admire her knowledge. 说学生不得不钦佩她的知识；可原文学生「分辨不出真假」是认知层的描述，没有上升到「钦佩」的情感层。

D) ✓ 正确

couldn't tell it apart from a real human being ↔ They could not tell her from a real person.
the students didn't know she was a computer ↔ could not tell her from a real person
预判「学生分不出真人假人」，They could not tell her from a real person. 与原文 couldn't tell it apart from a real human being 是教科书级同义替换，锁定为正确。

50. What does Professor Goel plan to do next with Jill Watson?

- A) Launch different versions of her online.
- B) Feed her with new questions and answers.
- C) Assign her to answer more of students' questions.
- D) Encourage students to interact with her more freely.

Goel教授接下来计划用Jill Watson做什么？

- A) 在网上发布她的不同版本。
- B) 向她输入新的问题和答案。
- C) 让她回答更多学生的问题。
- D) 鼓励学生更自由地与她互动。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 What does Professor Goel plan to do next with Jill Watson? 直接问下一步打算做什么，原文应有明确计划句对应。

【拆句】 题干 What does Professor Goel plan to do next with Jill Watson? 是一般现在时疑问句，plan to do 后接动词原形；with Jill Watson 是介词短语修饰整个计划；无陷阱。

【定位】 The goal of Professor Goel's virtual assistant next year is to take over answering 40% of all the questions posed by students on the online forum.

Goel 教授的虚拟助教下一年的目标，是接管在线论坛上学生提问中 40% 的回答工作。

【选项】 A) 张冠李戴

Launch different versions of her online. 把「上线不同版本」当成下一步计划；可原文 Goel and his team developed several versions of Jill Watson before releasing her to the online forums 描述的是「过去」的开发过程，不是下一步打算。

B) 张冠李戴

Feed her with new questions and answers. 称下一步要喂她新的题与答案；可原文 they began to feed Jill with the questions and answers 是描述训练阶段已经做过的事，不是「下一步」。

C) ✓ 正确

to take over answering 40% of all the questions posed by students on the online forum ↔

Assign her to answer more of students' questions.

40% of all the questions ↔ **more of students' questions**

预判「让她回答更多问题」，Assign her to answer more of students' questions. 把目标句的 take over 与 40% 改写成 assign her to answer 与 more，完全对位。

D) 无中生有

Encourage students to interact with her more freely. 提到「鼓励学生更自由地与她互动」，可原文目标句完全围绕「她答更多比例的问题」，没有任何鼓励学生互动的表述。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

16 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。

Professor Goel already had eight teaching assistants, but that wasn't enough to deal with the overwhelming number of daily questions from students.

第1段，第3句

并列转折句是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式，“but”连接两个主句并形成对比的结构具有较高的复用性；第二个主句中“that”指代前文内容也是典型用法，学生掌握后可迁移到类似语境。

Many students drop out of online courses because of the lack of teaching support.

第2段，第1句

主谓宾加原因状语的结构在四六级和考研阅读中出现频率较高，“because of + 名词短语”表原因是常见模式，短语动词也是常考点，具有一定代表性和复用价值。

Professor Goel decided to do something to remedy this situation and his solution was to create a virtual assistant named Jill Watson, which is based on the IBM Watson platform.

第2段，第3句

并列句 + 非限制性定语从句的组合在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见，句式具有较高代表性，掌握后可迁移到大量类似长句的理解中。

Then they began to feed Jill with the questions and answers.

第3段，第4句

涵盖主语、谓语、宾语、时间状语、方式状语五种成分，其中 "began to feed" 的谓语识别和 "with the questions and answers" 的方式状语判定有一定练习价值，但整体成分种类较常规，缺少定语从句、宾语补足语等复杂成分。

The virtual assistant became so advanced and realistic that the students didn't know she was a computer.

第3段，第6句

so...that引导结果状语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，且本句还展示了宾语从句的嵌套用法。这种因果逻辑加上从句嵌套的组合在真题中反复出现，掌握后可大量迁移到类似长难句的理解中。

The students, who were studying artificial intelligence, were interacting with the virtual assistant and couldn't tell it apart from a real human being.

第3段，第7句

本句结构高度典型：非限制性定语从句插入主语之后、主句包含并列谓语、宾语补足语的使用，都是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式。特别是用逗号隔开的非限制性定语从句修饰主语，以及 "couldn't tell...apart from" 这种固定搭配，具有很强的迁移价值，学生掌握后可在大量真题中识别类似结构。

Goel didn't inform them about Jill's true identity until April 26.

第3段，第8句

主谓宾加状语的简单句结构在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见；"not... until" 结构（虽然这里没有倒装或强调句式，只是直接否定 + until）是典型的时间表达方式；但句子整体较为基础，缺少从句或复杂修饰，代表性中等。

The goal of Professor Goel's virtual assistant next year is to take over answering 40% of all the questions posed by students on the online forum.

第4段，第1句

主系表结构、不定式短语作表语、过去分词后置定语修饰名词，这些都是四六级和考研真题中频繁出现的句式。句子结构典型、贴近真题风格，掌握后可应用于大量同类句型的理解和分析。

It is a robot that can answer students' questions.

第46题，A

主系表结构配限制性定语从句是四六级和考研真题中的高频句式；that 引导定语从句且在从句中作主语是典型用法，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子；整体结构清晰、无特殊变体，代表性强

It is a high-tech device that revolutionizes teaching.

第46题，C

主系表结构加限制性定语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式，关系代词 that 在从句中作主语也是高频考点。掌握后可迁移到大量同类句子，具有较高的代表性。

It is a computer program that aids student learning.

第46题，D

主系表结构 + 限制性定语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式,尤其是 that 引导定语从句修饰表语名词的结构在说明文和科技类文章中极为常见,掌握后可直接迁移到大量真题句型。

Students' questions were too many to handle.

第47题，C

"too...to..." 结构（太.....以至于不能.....）是四六级和考研阅读、翻译中的高频句型，主系表结构也是基础句型之一。本句作为该句型的简洁典型示例，学习后可直接迁移到大量类似句子，具有较强的代表性和实用性。

She turned out to be a great success.

第48题，A

"turn out to be" 是常见的短语动词结构,在考试阅读中经常出现,具有一定代表性,但整句结构过于简单,不如复杂句式那样具有广泛的迁移价值。

They found her not as capable as expected.

第49题, B

本句覆盖主语、谓语、宾语、宾语补足语四个核心成分, 尤其宾语补足语采用形容词短语且内嵌比较结构和省略 ("as expected" 省略了主语和系动词), 是训练宾补识别和比较结构理解的优质例句。成分丰富且含实用易错点。

They could not but admire her knowledge.

第49题, C

本句虽为简单句, 但包含主语、谓语 (含情态动词与固定搭配)、宾语三大核心成分, 且谓语结构 "could not but admire" 涉及情态动词、否定词、固定搭配与动词原形的组合, 可训练学生识别情态动词结构和理解固定搭配在谓语中的作用。对巩固基本句型 and 情态动词用法有一定价值。

They could not tell her from a real person.

第49题, D

情态动词否定句式 (could not + 动词原形) 以及 "tell A from B" 固定搭配是考试中常见句型, 具有一定典型性和复用价值; 但简单句结构本身在真题中占比较低, 学习迁移空间中等。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 45 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。

online A2

adj. 在线的

本篇10次 · 真题 145 句

assistant A2

n. 助手

本篇8次 · 真题 30 句

professor B1

n. 教授 (大学教师的最高职称)

本篇7次 · 真题 105 句

artificial B2

adj. 人造的

本篇5次 · 真题 28 句

virtual B2

adj. 虚拟的 (计算机生成的)

本篇5次 · 真题 11 句

intelligence B2

n. 智力

本篇4次 · 真题 48 句

teaching A2

n. 教学工作; 教书

本篇4次 · 真题 38 句

launch B1

v. 推出

本篇2次 · 真题 39 句

interact B2

v. 相互作用

本篇2次 · 真题 35 句

release B1

v. 释放

本篇2次 · 真题 31 句

handle A2

v. 处理

本篇2次 · 真题 28 句

tech B1

n. 技术

本篇2次 · 真题 14 句

version B1

n. 版本

本篇2次 · 真题 10 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

design B1

n. 设计

本篇1次 · 真题 132 句

learning A1

n. 学习

本篇1次 · 真题 120 句

support A2

v. 支持

本篇1次 · 真题 118 句

lack B1

v. 缺少

本篇1次 · 真题 115 句

base A2

n. 基础

本篇1次 · 真题 95 句

positive B1

adj. 积极的

本篇1次 · 真题 62 句

device B1

n. 设备

本篇1次·真题 60 句

source B1

n. 来源

本篇1次·真题 50 句

solution B1

n. 解决办法

本篇1次·真题 38 句

being B1

n. 存在

本篇1次·真题 29 句

aid B1

n. 帮助

本篇1次·真题 26 句

platform B1

n. 平台

本篇1次·真题 24 句

enormous B1

adj. 巨大的

本篇1次·真题 21 句

assign B1

v. 分配 (任务、工作)

本篇1次·真题 20 句

capable B1

adj. 有能力的

本篇1次·真题 20 句

pose B2

v. 摆姿势 (供拍照或绘画)

本篇1次·真题 20 句

apart B1

adv. 分开地

本篇1次·真题 19 句

motivation B2

n. 动力

本篇1次·真题 19 句

advanced B2

adj. 先进的

本篇1次·真题 18 句

identity B2

n. 身份

本篇1次·真题 18 句

intelligent B1

adj. 聪明的

本篇1次·真题 18 句

requirement B2

n. 要求

本篇1次·真题 18 句

sufficient B2

adj. 足够的

本篇1次·真题 15 句

freely B1

adv. 自由地

本篇1次·真题 12 句

semester B1

n. 学期 (尤指大学的半学年)

本篇1次·真题 12 句

inform B1

v. 告知, 通知 (正式地告诉某人某事)

本篇1次·真题 10 句

fade B1

v. 逐渐消失

本篇1次·真题 9 句

overwhelming B2

adj. 压倒性的

本篇1次·真题 9 句

realistic B2

adj. 现实的

本篇1次·真题 9 句

adjustment B2

n. 调整

本篇1次·真题 8 句

remedy B2

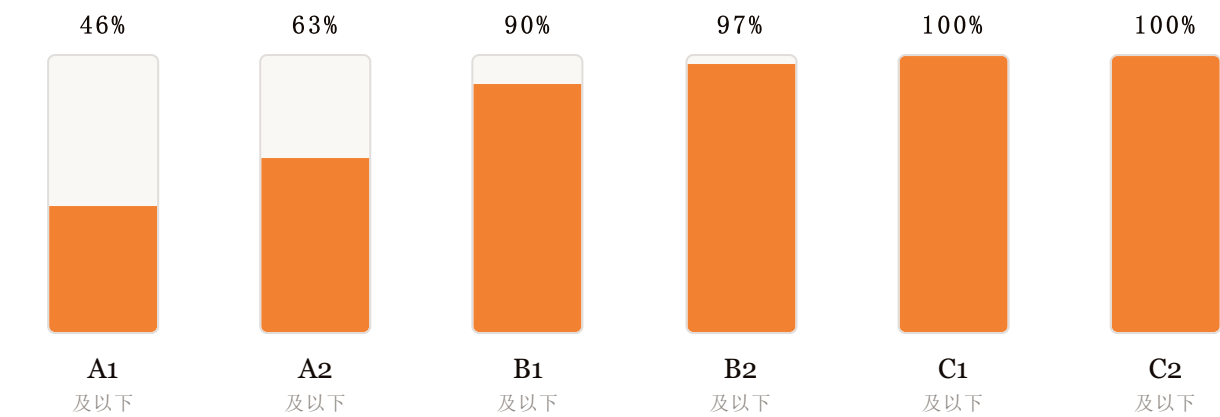
n. 治疗方法

本篇1次·真题 8 句

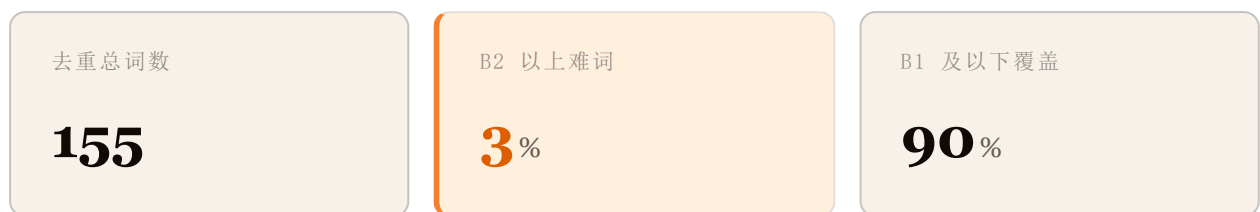
VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

全文 155 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **155** 个单词, 按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比 (CDF), 最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上 (C1/C2) 为高阶词, 本篇共 4 个·约 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 155 个 · 末柱为 100%



英语四级 2019年12月·第1套 · 全卷构成

Part I	写作	题目解析 →
Part II	听力	题目解析 →
Part III Section A	完形填空（选词填空）	题目解析 →
Part III Section B	长篇阅读（信息匹配）	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12月·第1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12月·第1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1套(2019-12) · 四级

Part III Section C (2)

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

Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

P1 Thinking small, being engaging, and having a sense of humor don't hurt. Those are a few of the traits of successful science crowdfunding efforts that emerge from a recent study that examined nearly 400 campaigns. But having a large network and some promotional skills may be more crucial.

思维细致、具有吸引力以及拥有幽默感都有帮助。这些是最近一项研究中显现出的成功科学众筹活动的几个特征,该研究考察了近400个众筹项目。但拥有庞大的人际网络和一定的宣传技巧可能更为关键。

P2 Crowdfunding, raising money for a project through online appeals, has taken off in recent years for everything from making movies to producing water-saving gadgets. Scientists have tried to tap Internet donors, too, with mixed success. Some raised more than twice their goals, but others have fallen short of reaching even modest targets.

众筹,即通过网络呼吁为项目筹集资金,近年来在从制作电影到生产节水装置等各个领域蓬勃发展。科学家们也尝试吸引互联网捐赠者,但成效不一。一些项目筹集到的资金超过其目标的两倍以上,但另一些项目甚至未能达到适度的目标。

P3 To determine what separates science crowdfunding triumphs from failures, a team led by science communications scholar Mike Schafer of the University of Zurich examined the content of the webpages for 371 recent campaigns.

为了确定是什么将科学众筹的成功与失败区分开来,由苏黎世大学科学传播学者Mike Schafer领导的团队考察了371个近期众筹项目网页的内容。

P4 Four traits stood out for those that achieved their goals, the researchers report in Public Understanding of Science. For one, they use a crowdfunding platform that specializes in raising money for science, and not just any kind of project. Although sites like Kickstarter take all comers, platforms such as Experiment.com and Petridish.org only present scientific projects. For another, they present the project with a funny video because good visuals and a sense of humor improved success. Most of them engage with potential donors, since projects that answered questions from interested donors fared better. And they target a small amount of money. The projects included in the study raised \$4000 on average, with 30% receiving less than \$1000. The more money a project sought, the lower the chance it reached its goal, the researchers found.

研究人员在《公众理解科学》上报告称,实现目标的项目有四个突出特征。首先,它们使用专门为科学筹款的众筹平台,而不是任何类型项目的平台。尽管像Kickstarter这样的网站接受所有来者,但像Experiment.com和Petridish.org这样的平台只展示科学项目。其次,它们用有趣的视频展示项目,因为良好的视觉效果和幽默感提高了成功率。大多数项目与潜在捐赠者互动,因为回答感兴趣捐赠者问题的项目表现更好。而且它们设定较小的筹款金额。研究中的项目平均筹集4000美元,其中30%获得的金额不到1000美元。研究人员发现,项目寻求的资金越多,达到目标的可能性就越低。

P5 Other factors may also significantly influence a project's success, most notably, the size of a scientist's personal and professional networks, and how much a researcher promotes a project on their own. Those two factors are by far more critical than the content on the page. Crowdfunding can be part of researchers' efforts to reach the public, and people give because "they feel a connection to the person" who is doing the fundraising—not necessarily to the science.

其他因素也可能显著影响项目的成功,最值得注意的是科学家个人和专业人际网络的规模,以及研究人员自己推广项目的程度。这两个因素远比网页内容更为关键。众筹可以成为研究人员接触公众努力的一部分,人们之所以捐款是因为"他们感到与进行筹款的人有联系"——而不一定是与科学有联系。

题目与逐题解析

51. What do we learn about the scientists trying to raise money online for their projects?

- A) They did not raise much due to modest targets.
- B) They made use of mixed fundraising strategies.
- C) Not all of them achieved their anticipated goals.
- D) Most of them put movies online for the purpose.

关于试图在网上为其项目筹集资金的科学家们,我们了解到什么?

- A) 由于目标适中,他们没有筹集到太多资金。 B) 他们使用了混合筹款策略。
- C) 并非所有人都实现了预期目标。 D) 他们中的大多数为此目的在网上发布了视频。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 题干What do we learn about the scientists trying to raise money online for their projects?是对既成事实的客观陈述询问, 没有infer/suggest/imply一类的推断信号词。

【拆句】 Q51主干是What do we learn about the scientists, 后接trying to raise money online for their projects是现在分词短语作scientists的后置定语, 整体语序平铺、无陷阱, 明确询问"关于这群科学家我们了解到什么"。

【定位】 Scientists have tried to tap Internet donors, too, with mixed success. Some raised more than twice their goals, but others have fallen short of reaching even modest targets.

科学家们也尝试过吸引网上捐赠者，但成败参半。有些项目筹得的钱超过目标的两倍，但另一些连不高的目标都没达到。

【选项】 A) 强加因果

did not raise much due to modest targets说"因目标小所以筹得少"，但原文fallen short of reaching even modest targets是"连小目标都没达到"，不是"因小而少筹"。

B) 偷换概念

made use of mixed fundraising strategies是"使用了混合的筹资策略"，原文with mixed success是"成败参半"，把表结果的mixed偷换成表手段的mixed。

C) ✓ 正确

with mixed success ↔ Not all of them achieved their anticipated goals

fallen short of reaching even modest targets ↔ anticipated goals

预判要求选"并非全部达成"含义的选项，Not all of them achieved their anticipated goals字面正好对应"成败参半"的核心——"不是所有人都达成"，逻辑等值。

D) 张冠李戴

Most of them put movies online for the purpose说"大多数科学家把电影放网上筹资"，原文from making movies to producing water-saving gadgets只是用"拍电影"举例众筹的应用范围，并非科学家用电影筹资。

52. What is the purpose of Mike Schafer's research of recent crowdfunding campaigns?

- A) To create attractive content for science websites.
- B) To identify reasons for their different outcomes.
- C) To help scientists to launch innovative projects.
- D) To separate science projects from general ones.

Mike Schafer对近期众筹活动的研究目的是什么？

- A) 为科学网站创建有吸引力的内容。
- B) 找出它们产生不同结果的原因。
- C) 帮助科学家启动创新项目。
- D) 将科学项目与一般项目区分开来。

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 题干What is the purpose of Mike Schafer's research问的是研究的具体目的，是事实层面的细节询问。

【拆句】 Q52为What引导的特殊疑问句，of Mike Schafer's research of recent crowdfunding campaigns是两个of短语层层修饰purpose，结构平铺、无陷阱。

【定位】 To determine what separates science crowdfunding triumphs from failures, a team led by science communications scholar Mike Schafer of the University of Zurich examined the content of the webpages for 371 recent campaigns.

为弄清科学众筹的成功与失败之间究竟有何分别，一支由苏黎世大学科学传播学者Mike Schafer领衔的团队考察了371个近期众筹活动的网页内容。

【选项】 A) 偷换概念

create attractive content for science websites"为科学网站创作吸引人内容", 原文研究只是"分析"网页内容 (examined the content of the webpages), 并非"创作"。

B) ✓ 正确

what separates science crowdfunding triumphs from failures ↔

identify reasons for their different outcomes

To determine ↔ **To identify**

预判要求选"识别不同结果的原因"含义的选项, identify reasons for their different outcomes精准落在该语义上。

C) 无中生有

help scientists to launch innovative projects"帮助科学家启动创新项目", 原文研究只为"找出成败分野", 从未提到帮启动项目, 也未提innovative。

D) 偷换概念

separate science projects from general ones"把科学项目与一般项目分开", 原文 separates science crowdfunding triumphs from failures要分的是"成功与失败", 而非"科学与非科学"。

53. What trait contributes to the success of a crowdfunding campaign?

- A) The potential benefit to future generations.
- B) Its interaction with prospective donors.
- C) Its originality in addressing financial issues.
- D) The value of the proposed project.

什么特质有助于众筹活动的成功?

- A) 对后代的潜在益处。
- B) 与潜在捐赠者的互动。
- C) 在解决财务问题方面的独创性。
- D) 拟议项目的价值。

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 What trait contributes to the success问的是众多成功特征中"哪一个", 是从原文罗列的几项里挑出选项命中的那一项。

【拆句】 Q53主干是What trait contributes to the success, 后接of a crowdfunding campaign做success的后置定语, contributes to意为"促成/有助于", 是简单陈述, 无陷阱。

【定位】 Most of them engage with potential donors, since projects that answered questions from interested donors fared better.

大多数成功项目都会与潜在捐赠者互动, 因为那些会回答有兴趣捐赠者提问的项目表现更佳。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

potential benefit to future generations"对未来世代的潜在收益"在原文四条特征中完全不存在，全段无任何关于"代际" "未来"的论述。

B) ✓ 正确

engage with potential donors ↔ **Its interaction with prospective donors**

answered questions from interested donors ↔ **interaction**

预判要求选"与捐赠者互动"的选项，Its interaction with prospective donors从动词到形容词都精准对应原文措辞，无悬念。

C) 无中生有

originality in addressing financial issues"解决财务问题的原创性"，原文未提及众筹项目的"原创性"，也未谈"解决财务问题"，与四特征均不对位。

D) 无中生有

value of the proposed project"所提议项目的价值"，原文四特征聚焦操作层面（平台、视频、互动、金额），未谈项目本身的价值。

54. What did the researchers think of the financial targets of crowdfunding projects?

- A) They should be small to be successful.
- B) They should be based on actual needs.
- C) They should be assessed with great care.
- D) They should be ambitious to gain notice.

研究人员如何看待众筹项目的筹资目标？

- A) 它们应该较小才能成功。 B) 它们应该基于实际需求。 C) 它们应该经过仔细评估。
- D) 它们应该有雄心才能引起注意。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 What did the researchers think of the financial targets问研究者对筹资目标的直接看法，原文对此有明示陈述，属细节题。

【拆句】 Q54主干是What did the researchers think of the financial targets of crowdfunding projects?, think of是固定搭配，意为"如何看待"，结构简洁、无陷阱。

【定位】 And they target a small amount of money. The projects included in the study raised \$4000 on average, with 30% receiving less than \$1000. The more money a project sought, the lower the chance it reached its goal, the researchers found.

另外，成功项目设定的目标金额都不大。研究里的项目平均筹得4000美元，有30%的项目筹得不到1000美元。研究者发现：项目要的钱越多，达成目标的概率越低。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

they target a small amount of money ↔ **They should be small to be successful**

The more money a project sought, the lower the chance it reached its goal ↔

small to be successful

预判要求选"金额要小才易成功", They should be small to be successful精准对应该判断, 且与原文正反两句双重支持。

B) 无中生有

based on actual needs"基于实际需要"在原文未提, 研究者只说"金额要小", 未谈"按需设定"。

C) 无中生有

assessed with great care"应被仔细评估"在原文未提, 研究只给出"小"这一明确指标, 未要求"谨慎评估"。

D) 与原文相反

ambitious to gain notice"目标应宏大以引起关注"与原文The more money\.\.\. the lower the chance恰好相反——金额越大达成率越低。

55. What motivates people to donate in a crowdfunding campaign?

- A) The ease of access to the content of the webpage.
- B) Their desire to contribute to the cause of science.
- C) The significance and influence of the project itself.
- D) Their feeling of connection to the scientists themselves.

什么促使人们在众筹活动中捐款?

- A) 访问网页内容的便利性。
- B) 他们为科学事业做贡献的愿望。
- C) 项目本身的重要性和影响力。
- D) 他们与科学家本人的联系感。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 What motivates people to donate in a crowdfunding campaign?询问的动机原因, 文未有直接明示, 属细节题而非推断题。

【拆句】 Q55主干是What motivates people to donate, in a crowdfunding campaign是地点状语, motivate sb\ to do意为"促使某人做某事", 结构简洁、无陷阱。

【定位】 Crowdfunding can be part of researchers' efforts to reach the public, and people give because "they feel a connection to the person" who is doing the fundraising—not necessarily to the science.

众筹可以是研究者接触公众的一种方式; 人们之所以会捐款, 是因为他们"对正在筹款的那个人产生了一种连接感", 并不一定是对科学本身。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

ease of access to the content of the webpage"网页内容的易访问性", 原文Those two factors are by far more critical than the content on the page反而说"网络与宣传力比页面内容更关键", 而非"易访问"才动人。

B) 与原文相反

desire to contribute to the cause of science"对科学事业的奉献愿望", 原文用破折号明示not necessarily to the science——动机偏偏不一定是对科学。

C) 偷换概念

significance and influence of the project itself"项目本身的重要性与影响"在原文未作为动机提及; 原文动机指向"人"而非"项目"。

D) ✓ 正确

they feel a connection to the person ↔

Their feeling of connection to the scientists themselves

not necessarily to the science ↔ **to the scientists themselves**

预判要求选"对筹款人本人的连结感", Their feeling of connection to the scientists themselves从核心词feeling/connection到强调词themselves都精准命中。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

7 句真题句逐层精讲

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

Crowdfunding, raising money for a project through online appeals, has taken off in recent years for everything from making movies to producing water-saving gadgets.

第2段, 第1句

本句成分较为丰富: 包含主语、谓语、同位语(现在分词短语)、时间状语、目的状语, 可用于训练学生识别插入性同位语与谓语的分隔、区分非谓语动词(raising)与真正谓语的差异、以及状语的定位; 同位语的插入位置和现在分词的非谓语用法是值得练习的点, 但整体不涉及从句或复杂嵌套, 训练价值中等偏上

Some raised more than twice their goals, but others have fallen short of reaching even modest targets.

第2段，第3句

并列转折句（but 连接）是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，且本句用一般过去时与现在完成时的对比体现时态差异，具有一定代表性。但整体结构较简单，未涉及复杂从句或特殊句式，典型性中等。

Although sites like Kickstarter take all comers, platforms such as Experiment.com and Petridish.org only present scientific projects.

第4段，第3句

"Although" 引导的让步状语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频结构,用于表达对比和转折逻辑。主句采用 "such as" 举例说明也是学术文本的典型写法。这种"让步从句对比主句"的句式在真题中反复出现,掌握后可直接迁移到大量类似句子,典型性较高。

The more money a project sought, the lower the chance it reached its goal, the researchers found.

第4段，第8句

"the + 比较级 ..., the + 比较级 ..." 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，研究报告类文本常用此结构表达变量间关系。宾语从句前置、定语从句省略关系代词、系动词省略，都是真题中反复出现的典型现象。掌握本句的分析方法可直接迁移到大量同类句子。

Other factors may also significantly influence a project's success, most notably, the size of a scientist's personal and professional networks, and how much a researcher promotes a project on their own.

第5段，第1句

本句包含主语、谓语、宾语、状语和同位语等多种成分，尤其是同位语结构较长且内部有并列，适合练习如何识别和划分同位语。此外，情态动词作为谓语的一部分也值得练习。

They made use of mixed fundraising strategies.

第51题，B

简单句在真题中虽然常见,但本句的 "make use of" 固定搭配和名词短语结构具有一定代表性,掌握后可迁移到类似的 "make sense of"、"take advantage of" 等句式,有一定典型性。

Not all of them achieved their anticipated goals.

第51题, C

基本的主谓宾简单句在各类考试中都会出现, 但本句的特点 (部分否定 "Not all" 作主语) 虽有一定代表性, 却并非高频核心句式。掌握后可迁移到类似的否定结构, 但应用范围相对有限。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 66 个英语四级真题高频词

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

project A2

n. 项目

本篇15次 · 真题 90 句

crowdfunding C1

n. 众筹

本篇9次 · 真题 9 句

researcher B2

n. 研究人员

本篇5次 · 真题 239 句

campaign B2

n. 运动

本篇5次 · 真题 29 句

content B1

n. 内容

本篇4次 · 真题 25 句

target B1

n. 目标, 靶子

本篇4次 · 真题 24 句

online A2

adj. 在线的

本篇3次 · 真题 145 句

trait B2

n. 特征

本篇3次 · 真题 22 句

financial B2

adj. 财政的

本篇2次 · 真题 101 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

potential B2

adj. 潜在的

本篇2次 · 真题 63 句

connection B1

n. 联系

本篇2次 · 真题 61 句

network B1

n. 网络

本篇2次 · 真题 30 句

platform B1

n. 平台

本篇2次 · 真题 24 句

mixed A2

adj. 混合的

本篇2次 · 真题 12 句

modest B2

adj. 谦虚的, 谦逊的

本篇2次 · 真题 12 句

less A1

det. 较少的

本篇1次 · 真题 224 句

benefit B1

n. 好处

本篇1次 · 真题 169 句

better A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本篇1次 · 真题 139 句

base A2

n. 基础

本篇1次 · 真题 95 句

average A2

adj. 平均的

本篇1次 · 真题 89 句

amount A2

n. 数量

本篇1次 · 真题 87 句

access B1

n. 进入

本篇1次 · 真题 83 句

issue B1

n. 问题

本篇1次 · 真题 83 句

professional B1

adj. 专业的

本篇1次 · 真题 67 句

gain B1

v. 获得;赢得

本篇1次·真题 64 句

due B1

adj. 预期的

本篇1次·真题 62 句

engage B2

v. 参与;从事

本篇1次·真题 57 句

seek B1

v. 寻找

本篇1次·真题 56 句

internet A2

n. 互联网

本篇1次·真题 55 句

identify B1

v. 识别

本篇1次·真题 54 句

strategy B2

n. 策略

本篇1次·真题 53 句

desire B2

n. 愿望

本篇1次·真题 52 句

determine B2

v. 决定

本篇1次·真题 51 句

promote B2

v. 促进

本篇1次·真题 47 句

scientific B1

adj. 科学的

本篇1次·真题 47 句

generation B2

n. 一代人

本篇1次·真题 44 句

failure B1

n. 失败

本篇1次·真题 41 句

interaction B2

n. 相互作用

本篇1次·真题 40 句

interested A1

adj. 感兴趣的

本篇1次·真题 40 句

launch B1

v. 推出

本篇1次·真题 39 句

site

A2

n. 地点

本篇1次·真题 37 句

motivate

B2

v. 激励

本篇1次·真题 33 句

appeal

B2

v. 呼吁

本篇1次·真题 31 句

outcome

B2

n. 结果

本篇1次·真题 31 句

critical

B2

adj. 批评的

本篇1次·真题 30 句

understanding

B1

n. 理解;领悟

本篇1次·真题 28 句

necessarily

B2

adv. 必然地

本篇1次·真题 27 句

innovative

B2

adj. 创新的

本篇1次·真题 26 句

crucial

B2

adj. 至关重要的

本篇1次·真题 22 句

ambitious

B2

adj. 有雄心的

本篇1次·真题 20 句

propose

B1

v. 提议

本篇1次·真题 20 句

actual

B1

adj. 真实的

本篇1次·真题 18 句

ease

B1

n. 容易

本篇1次·真题 18 句

emerge

B2

v. 出现;浮现

本篇1次·真题 18 句

attractive

B1

adj. 有吸引力的

本篇1次·真题 15 句

significantly

B2

adv. 显著地

本篇1次·真题 15 句

assess B2

v. 评估

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

donate B2

v. 捐赠, 捐献 (金钱、物品等)

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

tap B1

v. 轻敲、轻拍

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

scholar B2

n. 学者

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

fare B1

n. 车费

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

visual B2

adj. 视觉的

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

anticipate B2

v. 预料, 预期 (某事将发生)

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

prospective C1

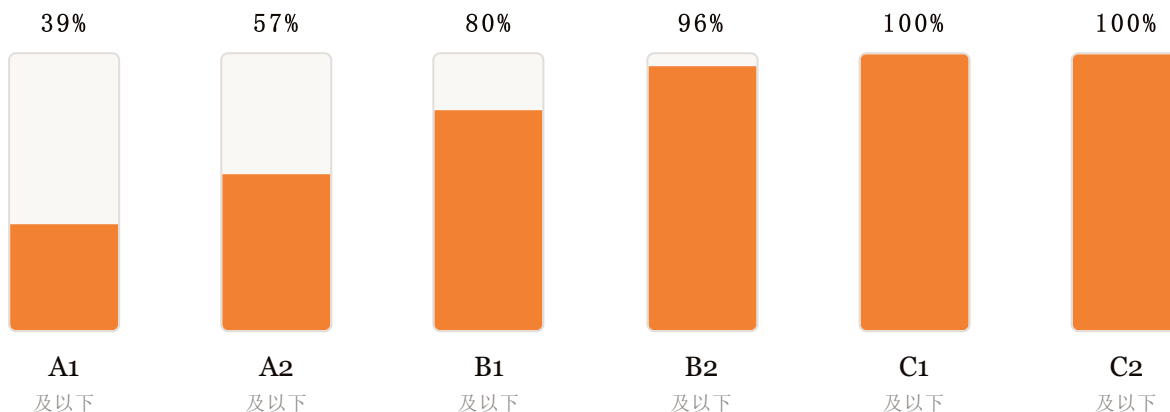
adj. 预期的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 189 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **189** 个单词, 按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比 (CDF), 最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上 (C1/C2) 为高阶词, 本篇共 7 个 · 约 4%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率 (CDF) · 数据为全文去重词 189 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

189

B2 以上难词

4%

B1 及以下覆盖

80%



英语四级 2019年12月·第1套 · 全卷构成

Part I	写作	题目解析 →
Part II	听力	题目解析 →
Part III Section A	完形填空（选词填空）	题目解析 →
Part III Section B	长篇阅读（信息匹配）	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12月·第1套英语四级汉译英（段落翻译）·中国家庭教育观介绍 参考译文与解析

PASSAGE & TRANSLATION • 题和解析

汉译英真题、参考译文与逐句解析

本页整篇参考英译与逐句解析由懒笔记基于2019年12月·第1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1套(2019-12) • 四级

Part IV

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

中国家庭十分重视孩子的教育。许多父母认为应该努力工作，确保孩子受到良好教育。他们不仅非常情愿为孩子的教育投资而且花很多时间督促他们学习。多数家长希望孩子能上名牌大学。由于改革开放，越来越多的家长能送孩子到国外学习或参与国际交流项目，以拓宽其视野。通过这些努力，他们期望孩子健康成长，为国家的发展和繁荣作出贡献。

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。

Chinese families attach great importance to the education of their children. Many parents believe that they should work hard to ensure their children receive a good education. They are not only willing to invest in their children's education but also spend much time urging them to study. Most parents hope that their children can be admitted to prestigious universities. Thanks to the reform and opening-up, more and more parents are able to send their children to study abroad or take part in international exchange programs to broaden their horizons. Through these efforts, they expect their children to grow up healthily and make contributions to the development and prosperity of the country.

【衔接】句1→句2：泛话题到具体行为的自然过渡

句1 中国家庭十分重视孩子的教育。是总论，句2 许多父母认为应该努力工作，确保孩子受到良好教育。是举例展开。两句主语 Chinese families 与 Many parents 自然衔接，逻辑是从总到分；无需补关联词，但可在句2 句首加 For example 或 In particular 让分论关系更显（本定稿保持简洁，未加）。

句2→句3：用 They 承接 Many parents 避免重复

句3 他们不仅非常情愿为孩子的教育投资 的「他们」承指句2 Many parents；英文用 They 代词承接，避免重复 parents 这个名词，让两句之间过渡平滑。

句3→句4：递进关系靠语义自然过渡

句4 多数家长希望孩子能上名牌大学。是上面投入与督促行为的进一步动机——所以希望上名牌大学。英文用 Most parents 重新点出主语，呼应 Many parents 的范围切换（多数 vs 许多），无需关联词。

句4→句5：补 Thanks to 把改革开放显化为外因

句5 由于改革开放，越来越多的家长能送孩子到国外学习 引入新的外部条件，英文用 Thanks to the reform and opening-up 把「由于改革开放」放句首，与前面国内层面的教育投入形成「国内重视→国际拓展」的递进过渡。

句5→句6：用 Through these efforts 回指上文收束全篇

句6 通过这些努力 中的「这些」回指前面 1-5 句所有的努力，英文用 Through these efforts 把整篇收口，让最后一句成为对全篇的总结，整段读起来形成「现象→行为→拓展→期望」的完整闭环。

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】中国家庭教育观介绍

本段是对中国社会一种普遍现象的客观介绍，开篇 中国家庭十分重视孩子的教育。即点明话题，全篇围绕家长对子女教育的态度、投入与期望展开，属于社会文化介绍类语体，用词偏中性书面、不带强烈感情色彩。

【时态】一般现在时

全篇陈述的是中国家庭当下普遍存在的做法与态度，如 中国家庭十分重视孩子的教育。和 许多父母认为应该努力工作，都是对客观事实与普遍现状的概述，不是讲过去某段历史，所以默认用一般现在时；仅 由于改革开放 引出的「越来越多」之趋势，也可保留一般现在时以呈现现状趋势。

【译法】改革开放

这是中国政策类专有概念，四级阅卷接受的标准译法是 the reform and opening-up（也常见 the reform and opening up，无连字符）；本篇统一采用 the reform and opening-up，全篇只用这一种译法。对应原文 由于改革开放。

名牌大学

属中文常见说法的固定意译，四级公认对译为 prestigious universities 或 top universities；本篇统一采用 prestigious universities，避免与 famous brand 等字面直译混用。对应原文 多数家长希望孩子能上名牌大学。

国际交流项目

属固定搭配的意译，统一译作 international exchange programs（program 用美式拼写，全篇一致）。对应原文 参与国际交流项目。

1. 中国家庭十分重视孩子的教育。

【主干】 主语 Chinese families + 谓语 attach great importance to + 宾语 the education of their children（主语策略：原句主语）

中文已有明确主语 中国家庭，直接译作 Chinese families；核心动词是 十分重视，用 attach great importance to 这一四级高频高分搭配比 pay attention to 更精准；宾语 孩子的教育 译作 the education of their children。

【降级】 简单句无需降级

本句主谓宾齐全、无并列动词、无多余修饰成分，按 SVO 直接产出即可，不需要降级。

【语法】 时态

回指全篇基调，用一般现在时 attach。

主谓一致

主语 Chinese families 是复数，谓语动词用原形 attach，不加 -s。

搭配

attach great importance to 是固定搭配，importance 前用 great（不是 much/big）；to 是介词，后接名词性成分 the education of their children。

【译文】 Chinese families attach great importance to the education of their children.

2. 许多父母认为应该努力工作，确保孩子受到良好教育。

【主干】 主语 Many parents + 谓语 believe + 宾语从句 they should work hard（主语策略：原句主语）

中文主语 许多父母 明确，译作 Many parents；核心动词 认为 译作 believe，后接 that 宾语从句；从句主干是 they should work hard，承担「认为」的内容。

【降级】 把 确保孩子受到良好教育 降级成 to 不定式作目的状语

中文有两个动作 努力工作和 确保孩子受到良好教育，逻辑是「工作」是为了「确保」，不是并列。若照中文用 and 平铺成 work hard and ensure，会丢掉目的关系；改用 to ensure their children receive a good education 作目的状语挂到 work hard 后，逻辑就显出来了。

【语法】时态

回指全篇基调，用一般现在时 believe；从句内 should + 动词原形 work，是情态搭配，不受时态影响。

主谓一致

主语 Many parents 是复数，谓语 believe 用原形；从句主语 they 也指代 parents，仍用复数。

搭配

ensure 后直接接 that 从句或名词，写作 ensure their children receive... (receive 用原形，可理解为 ensure 后从句省略 that 并以一般现在时呈现)；a good education 中 education 在此特指「良好的教育」具体类型，加不定冠词 a。

【译文】 Many parents believe that they should work hard to ensure their children receive a good education.

3. 他们不仅非常情愿为孩子的教育投资而且花很多时间督促他们学习。

【主干】 主语 They + 并列谓语 are willing to invest... and spend... urging... (主语策略：原句主语)

中文主语 他们 明确，沿用 They；本句是 不仅非常情愿为孩子的教育投资而且花很多时间督促他们学习 中「不仅...而且...」引导的两个并列谓语动作：非常情愿为孩子的教育投资 与 花很多时间督促他们学习，所以英文主干是 They are not only willing to... but also spend...

【降级】 把 督促他们学习 降级成 urging 现在分词作伴随状语

花很多时间督促他们学习 里「花时间」和「督促」实际是同一动作的两面——花时间的的方式就是督促。英文用 spend much time urging them to study 这个固定句式 spend time doing sth，把「督促」降级成 doing 形式，比平铺成 spend time and urge 自然得多。

【语法】时态

回指全篇基调，用一般现在时 are、spend。

并列结构平衡

not only... but also... 后面所接的两部分语法成分必须对称：not only 后接 willing to invest (系表 + 不定式)，but also 后接 spend... urging... (动词短语)，两边都是谓语层级，结构对称。

搭配

invest in sth 表示「在某事上投资」，介词用 in；spend time doing sth 是固定句式，不能写成 spend time to do；urge sb to do sth 表示「督促某人做某事」，宾语后接 to do。

【译文】 They are not only willing to invest in their children's education but also spend much time urging them to study.

4. 多数家长希望孩子能上名牌大学。

【主干】 主语 Most parents + 谓语 hope + 宾语从句 their children can... (主语策略：原句主语)

中文主语 多数家长 明确，译作 Most parents；核心动词 希望 用 hope；孩子能上名牌大学 是希望的内容，用 that 宾语从句承担。

【降级】简单句无需降级

本句只有主句 + 宾语从句，从句内主谓宾齐全（their children can be admitted to prestigious universities），无需进一步降级。

【语法】时态

回指全篇基调，主句 hope 用一般现在时；从句因表「未来能否实现」，用 can be admitted to 或 will be admitted to。

语态

中文 上名牌大学 主语是孩子，英文 admit sb to university 中「录取」动作的承受者是孩子，所以用被动 be admitted to 比主动 enter 更精准；也可用主动 attend prestigious universities，二者皆可。

单复数

prestigious universities 用复数，因为「名牌大学」在中文里是泛指一类学校，英文用复数泛指更自然，不加 the。

【译文】Most parents hope that their children can be admitted to prestigious universities.

5. 由于改革开放，越来越多的家长能送孩子到国外学习或参与国际交流项目，以拓宽其视野。

【主干】主语 more and more parents + 谓语 are able to send... or take part in...（主语策略：原句主语）

中文主语 越来越多的家长 明确，译作 more and more parents；核心动作是 能送孩子到国外学习与 参与国际交流项目 两个并列动作，英文主干即 more and more parents are able to send... or take part in...；由于改革开放 是原因状语，用 Thanks to / Owing to 放句首；以拓宽其视野 是目的状语。

【降级】原因/目的两层状语降级

由于改革开放 是原因状语，用介词短语 Thanks to the reform and opening-up 放句首，不要用 because of 后接长名词短语再硬连主句；以拓宽其视野 是目的状语，用 to broaden their horizons 作目的状语放句末——不要照中文用 and broaden 平铺，那会丢掉目的逻辑；中间两个动作 送孩子到国外学习 与 参与国际交流项目 用 or 并列。

【语法】时态

回指全篇基调，用一般现在时 are able to send 表示当前的能力与现象。

搭配

send sb to do sth 表示「送某人去做某事」；take part in / participate in 表示「参与」，介词不可省；broaden one's horizons 是「开阔视野」的固定搭配，horizon 用复数 horizons。

单复数与所有格

孩子 在此泛指各家的孩子，用 their children 复数；其视野 中「其」指代孩子，用 their horizons，注意 horizons 用复数（开阔视野固定用复数）。

专名统一

改革开放统一用 the reform and opening-up（回指 glossary 定的版本，全篇不改写）。

【译文】 Thanks to the reform and opening-up, more and more parents are able to send their children to study abroad or take part in international exchange programs to broaden their horizons.

6. 通过这些努力，他们期望孩子健康成长，为国家的发展和繁荣作出贡献。

【主干】 主语 they + 谓语 expect + 复合宾语 their children to grow up healthily and contribute to... (主语策略：原句主语)

中文主语 他们 明确，沿用 they；核心动词 期望 用 expect；孩子健康成长，为国家的发展和繁荣作出贡献 是期望的内容——孩子是动作的发出者，所以用 expect sb to do sth 的复合宾语结构最简洁；通过这些努力 是方式状语，用 Through these efforts 放句首。

【降级】 把 健康成长 与 作出贡献 并列降级为复合宾语的两个 to do

孩子的两个动作 健康成长 与 作出贡献 逻辑并列，都做「被期望」的内容。英文用 to grow up healthily and (to) make contributions to...，第二个 to 可省。前置状语 通过这些努力 用 Through these efforts 放句首，与主干隔开。

【语法】 时态

回指全篇基调，用一般现在时 expect。

搭配

grow up 是固定动词短语「成长」，副词用 healthily 修饰；make contributions to sth 表示「为某事作贡献」，contribution 可用复数 contributions，to 后接名词；the development and prosperity of the country 表示「国家的发展和繁荣」，of 短语后置。

单复数与冠词

their children 用复数；the country 特指中国（前文语境已定），加定冠词 the；development、prosperity 在此为抽象名词不可数，不加冠词。

【译文】 Through these efforts, they expect their children to grow up healthily and make contributions to the development and prosperity of the country.

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