

四级·真题卷第3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 study in China. Please recommend a university to him. You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words.

Part II

Listening Comprehension

(25 minutes)

Section A

本部分与 2019年12月第1套 共用，[点此查看](#)

Section B

本部分与 2019年12月第1套 共用，[点此查看](#)

Section C

本部分与 2019年12月第1套 共用，[点此查看](#)

Part III

Reading Comprehension

(40 minutes)

Section A

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

Millions of people travel by plane every single day. If you're planning on being one of them soon, you might not be looking forward to the 26 feeling air travel often leaves you with.

Besides the airport crowds and stress, travelling at a high altitude has real effects on the body. Although the pressure of the cabin is 27 to prevent altitude sickness, you could still 28 sleepiness or a headache. The lower oxygen pressure found in an aircraft cabin is 29 to that at 6,000-8,000 feet of altitude. A drop in oxygen pressure can cause headaches in certain 30. To help prevent headaches, drink plenty of water, and avoid alcohol and coffee.

Airplane food might not really be as tasteless as you 31 thought. The air you breathe in a plane dries out your mouth and nose, which can affect your sense of taste. Perception of sweet and salty foods dropped by almost 30 percent in a simulation of air travel. However, you can make your taste buds active again by drinking water. A dry mouth may 32 taste sensitivity, but taste is restored by drinking fluids.

Although in-flight infections 33 in dry environments like airplanes, your risk of getting sick from an airplane is actually low because of the air 34 used. Unless you're sitting next to someone who is

coughing or sneezing, you shouldn't worry too much about getting sick. However, bacteria have been shown to live on cabin surfaces, so wash your hands 35 .

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| A) adjusted | I) particular |
| B) channels | J) primarily |
| C) equivalent | K) reduce |
| D) experience | L) renovated |
| E) filters | M) smooth |
| F) frequently | N) thrive |
| G) individuals | O) unpleasant |
| H) originally | |

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**.

A South Korean city designed for the future takes on a life of its own

- A) Getting around a city is one thing—and then there's the matter of getting from one city to another. One vision of the perfect city of the future is a place that offers easy access to air travel. In 2011, a University of North Carolina business professor named John Kasarda published a book called *Aerotropolis: The Way We'll Live Next*. Kasarda says future cities should be built intentionally around or near airports. The idea, as he has put it, is to offer businesses "rapid, long-distance connectivity on a massive scale."
- B) "The 18th century really was a waterborne(水运的) century, the 19th century a rail century, the 20th century a highway, car, truck century—and the 21st century will increasingly be an aviation century, as the globe becomes increasingly connected by air," Kasarda says. Songdo, a city built from scratch in South Korea, is one of Kasarda's prime examples. It has existed for just a few years. "From the outset, it was designed on the basis of connectivity and competitiveness," says Kasarda. "The government built the bridge directly from the airport to the Songdo International Business District. And the surface infrastructure was built at the same time as the new airport."
- C) Songdo is a stone's throw from South Korea's Incheon Airport, its main international hub(枢纽). But it takes a lot more than a nearby airport to be a city of the future. Just building a place as an "international business district" doesn't mean it will become one. Park Yeon Soo conceived(构想) this city of the future back in 1986. He considers Songdo his baby. Park sees himself as a visionary. Thirty years after he imagined the city, Park's baby is close to 70 percent built, with 36,000 people living in the business district and 90,000 residents in greater Songdo. It's about an hour outside Seoul, built on former tidal flats along the Yellow Sea. There's a Coast Guard building and a tall trade tower, as well as a park, golf course and university.
- D) Chances are you've actually seen this place. Songdo appears in the most famous music video ever to come out of South Korea. "Gangnam Style" refers to the fashionable Gangnam district in Seoul. But some of the video was filmed in Songdo. "I don't know if you remember, there was a scene in a subway station. That was not Gangnam. That was actually Songdo," says Jung Won Son, a professor of urban development at London's Bartlett School of Planning. "Part of the reason to shoot there is that it's new and nice."

- E) The city was supposed to be a hub for global companies, with employees from all over the world. But that's not how it has turned out. Songdo's reputation is as a futuristic ghost town. But the reality is more complicated. A bridge with big, light-blue loops leads into the business district. In the center of the main road, there's a long line of flags of the world. On the corner, there's a Starbucks and a 7-Eleven—all of the international brands that you see all over the world nowadays.
- F) The city is not empty. There are mothers pushing baby carriages, old women with walkers—even in the middle of the day, when it's 90 degrees out. Byun Young-Jin chairs the Songdo real estate association and started selling property here when the first phase of the city opened in 2005. He says demand has boomed in the past couple of years. Most of his clients are Korean. In fact, the developer says, 99 percent of the homes here are sold to Koreans. Young families move here because the schools are great. And that's the problem: Songdo has become a popular Korean city more popular as a residential area than a business one. It's not yet the futuristic international business hub that planners imagined. "It's a great place to live. And it's becoming a great place to work," says Scott Summers, vice president of Gale International, the developer of the city. The floor-to-ceiling windows of his company's offices overlook Songdo Central Park, with a canal full of small boats and people fishing. Shimmering(闪烁的) glass towers line the canal's edge.
- G) "What's happened is that our focus on creating that quality of life first has enabled the residents to live here," Summers says. But there needs to be strong economic incentives for companies to locate here. The city is still unfinished, and it feels a bit like a theme park. It doesn't feel all that futuristic. There's a high-tech underground trash disposal system. Buildings are environmentally friendly. Everybody's television set is connected to a system that streams personalized language or exercise classes.
- H) But this is not Star Trek. And to some of the residents, Songdo feels hollow. "I'm, like, in prison for weekdays. That's what we call it in the workplace," says a woman in her 20s. She doesn't want to use her name for fear of being fired from her job. She goes back to Seoul every weekend. "I say I'm prison-breaking on Friday nights." But she has to make the prison break in her own car. There's no high-speed train connecting Songdo to Seoul, just over 20 miles away.
- I) Park Yeon Soo, the man who first imagined Songdo, feels frustrated, too. He says he built South Korea a luxury vehicle, "like Mercedes or BMW. It's a good car now. But we're waiting for a good driver to accelerate." But there are lots of other good cars out there, too. The world is dotted with futuristic, high-tech cities trying to attract the biggest international companies.
- J) Songdo's backers contend that it's still early, and business space is filling up—about 70 percent of finished offices are now occupied. Brent Ryan, who teaches urban design at MIT, says Songdo proves a universal principle. "There have been a lot of utopian(乌托邦的) cities in history. And the reason we don't know about a lot of them is that they have vanished entirely." In other words, when it comes to cities—or anything else—it is hard to predict the future.
36. Songdo's popularity lies more in its quality of life than its business attraction.
37. The man who conceived Songdo feels disappointed because it has fallen short of his expectations.
38. A scene in a popular South Korean music video was shot in Songdo.
39. Songdo still lacks the financial stimulus for businesses to set up shop there.
40. Airplanes will increasingly become the chief means of transportation, according to a professor.

41. Songdo has ended up different from the city it was supposed to be.
42. Some of the people who work in Songdo complain about boredom in the workplace.
43. A business professor says that a future city should have easy access to international transportation.
44. According to an urban design professor, it is difficult for city designers to foresee what will happen in the future.
45. Park Yeon Soo, who envisioned Songdo, feels a parental connection with the city.

Section C

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

Passage One

Questions 46 to 50 are based on the following passage.

The fifth largest city in the US passed a significant soda tax proposal that will levy(征税) 1.5 cents per liquid ounce on distributors.

Philadelphia's new measure was approved by a 13 to 4 city council vote. It sets a new bar for similar initiatives across the country. It is proof that taxes on sugary drinks can win substantial support outside super-liberal areas. Until now, the only city to successfully pass and implement a soda tax was Berkeley, California, in 2014.

The tax will apply to regular and diet sodas, as well as other drinks with added sugar, such as Gatorade and iced teas. It's expected to raise \$410 million over the next five years, most of which will go toward funding a universal prekindergarten program for the city.

While the city council vote was met with applause inside the council room, opponents to the measure, including soda lobbyists, made sharp criticisms and a promise to challenge the tax in court.

"The tax passed today unfairly singles out beverages—including low- and no-calorie choices," said Lauren Kane, spokeswoman for the American Beverage Association. "But most importantly, it is against the law. So we will side with the majority of the people of Philadelphia who oppose this tax and take legal action to stop it."

An industry-backed anti-tax campaign has spent at least \$4 million on advertisements. The ads criticized the measure, characterizing it as a "grocery tax."

Public health groups applauded the approved tax as a step toward fixing certain lasting health issues that plague Americans. "The move to recapture a small part of the profits from an industry that pushes a product that contributes to diabetes, obesity and heart disease in poorer communities in order to reinvest in those communities will sure be inspirational to many other places," said Jim Krieger, executive director of Healthy Food America. "Indeed, we are already hearing from some of them. It's not 'just Berkeley' anymore."

Similar measures in California's Albany, Oakland, San Francisco and Colorado's Boulder are becoming hot-button issues. Health advocacy groups have hinted that even more might be coming.

46. What does the passage say about the newly-approved soda tax in Philadelphia?
- A) It will change the lifestyle of many consumers.
 - B) It may encourage other US cities to follow suit.
 - C) It will cut soda consumption among low-income communities.
 - D) It may influence the marketing strategies of the soda business.
47. What will the opponents probably do to respond to the soda tax proposal?
- A) Bargain with the city council.
 - B) Refuse to pay additional tax.
 - C) Take legal action against it.
 - D) Try to win public support.
48. What did the industry-backed anti-tax campaign do about the soda tax proposal?
- A) It tried to arouse hostile feelings among consumers.
 - B) It tried to win grocers' support against the measure.
 - C) It kept sending letters of protest to the media.
 - D) It criticized the measure through advertising.
49. What did public health groups think the soda tax would do?
- A) Alert people to the risk of sugar induced diseases.
 - B) Help people to fix certain long-time health issues.
 - C) Add to the fund for their research on diseases.
 - D) Benefit low-income people across the country.
50. What do we learn about similar measures concerning the soda tax in some other cities?
- A) They are becoming rather sensitive issues.
 - B) They are spreading panic in the soda industry.
 - C) They are reducing the incidence of sugar-induced diseases.
 - D) They are taking away a lot of profit from the soda industry.

Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

Popping food into the microwave for a couple of minutes may seem utterly harmless, but Europe's stock of these quick-cooking ovens emits as much carbon as nearly 7 million cars, a new study has found. And the problem is growing. With costs falling and kitchen appliances becoming "status" items, owners are throwing away microwaves after an average of eight years. This is pushing sales of new microwaves which are expected to reach 135 million annually in the EU by the end of the decade.

A study by the University of Manchester calculated the emissions of CO₂—the main greenhouse gas responsible for climate change—at every stage of microwaves, from manufacture to waste disposal. "It is electricity consumption by microwaves that has the biggest impact on the environment," say the authors. The authors also calculate that the emissions from using 19 microwaves over a year are the same as those from using a car. According to the same study, efforts to reduce consumption should focus on improving consumer

awareness and behaviour. For example, consumers could use appliances in a more efficient way by adjusting the time of cooking to the type of food.

However, David Reay, professor of carbon management, argues that, although microwaves use a great deal of energy, their emissions are minor compared to those from cars. In the UK alone, there are around 30 million cars. These cars emit more than all the microwaves in the EU. Backing this up, recent data show that passenger cars in the UK emitted 69 million tons of CO₂ in 2015. This is 10 times the amount this new microwave oven study estimates for annual emissions for all the microwave ovens in the EU. Further, the energy used by microwaves is lower than any other form of cooking. Among common kitchen appliances used for cooking, microwaves are the most energy efficient, followed by a stove and finally a standard oven. Thus, rising microwave sales could be seen as a positive thing.

51. What is the finding of the new study?

- A) Quick-cooking microwave ovens have become more popular.
- B) The frequent use of microwaves may do harm to our health.
- C) CO₂ emissions constitute a major threat to the environment.
- D) The use of microwaves emits more CO₂ than people think.

52. Why are the sales of microwaves expected to rise?

- A) They are becoming more affordable.
- B) They have a shorter life cycle than other appliances.
- C) They are getting much easier to operate.
- D) They take less time to cook than other appliances.

53. What recommendation does the study by the University of Manchester make?

- A) Cooking food of different varieties.
- B) Improving microwave users' habits.
- C) Eating less to cut energy consumption.
- D) Using microwave ovens less frequently.

54. What does Professor David Reay try to argue?

- A) There are far more emissions from cars than from microwaves.
- B) People should be persuaded into using passenger cars less often.
- C) The UK produces less CO₂ than many other countries in the EU.
- D) More data are needed to show whether microwaves are harmful.

55. What does Professor David Reay think of the use of microwaves?

- A) It will become less popular in the coming decades.
- B) It makes everyday cooking much more convenient.
- C) It plays a positive role in environmental protection.
- D) It consumes more power than conventional cooking.

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**.

中国汉族人的全名由姓和名组成。中文姓名的特点是,姓总是在前,名跟在其后。千百年来,父姓一直世代相传。然而,如今,孩子跟母亲姓并不罕见。一般来说名有一个或两个汉字,通常承载父母对孩子的愿望。从孩子的名字可以推断出父母希望孩子成为什么样的人,或者期望他们过什么样的生活。父母非常重视给孩子取名,因为名字往往会伴随孩子一生。

2019年12月·第3套英语四级写作·题目、范文与解析

PROMPT & MODEL ESSAY • 写作题和范文

写作题和范文

本页写作题面、参考范文与逐段解析由懒笔记基于2019年12月·第3套 英语四级写作原卷整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：完整写作要求（Directions，含主题、文体、词数与署名约束）连续排印。写作是生产性任务、无 ABCD 标准答案——题面即整道题；卷面下方直接给出满足全部硬约束的参考范文、整篇中译与逐段拆解。

真题卷第3套(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 study in China. Please recommend a university to him. You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words.*

【参考范文·149 词】 写作无唯一标准答案，以下为达标示范

Dear Peter, I was thrilled to hear that you are planning to study in China, and I am more than happy to recommend a university to you. In my opinion, Zhejiang University in Hangzhou would be an ideal choice.

I recommend it for several concrete reasons. First, it enjoys a strong academic reputation and is especially renowned for computer science and engineering, which happen to match your major. Second, its professors are both knowledgeable and approachable, and the campus is equipped with modern laboratories and a huge library. What impresses me most, however, is the campus life: Hangzhou is a beautiful city with the famous West Lake nearby, so you can relax after a busy week of study.

I am sure you will enjoy studying there. If you need any further information, please feel free to contact me. Looking forward to seeing you in China soon! Yours, Li Ming

【参考译文】

亲爱的彼得：听说你打算来中国留学，我非常激动，也十分乐意为你推荐一所大学。在我看来，位于杭州的浙江大学会是一个理想的选择。

我推荐它有几个具体的理由。第一，它享有很高的学术声誉，尤其在计算机科学与工程方面颇负盛名，正好与你的专业相符。第二，那里的老师既有学识又平易近人，校园里配有现代化的实验室和一座巨大的图书馆。不过，最打动我的还是校园生活：杭州是一座美丽的城市，著名的西湖就在附近，因此忙碌一周之后你可以好好放松。

我相信你会喜欢在那里学习。如果你需要更多信息，请尽管联系我。期待很快在中国见到你！此致 李明

【第1段】称呼+开头亮出推荐对象。用了'开头点明写信缘由'句架：I was thrilled to hear that you are planning to study in China 一句交代缘由，紧接 In my opinion, Zhejiang University in Hangzhou would be an ideal choice 当场亮出这一所大学，落实 outline 第一段'称呼+开头点题'的功能，避免了泛谈。

【第2段】三层理由各落到具体。用 First / Second / What impresses me most, however 把理由切成学术、师资设施、校园生活三层：renowned for computer science and engineering 扣住朋友专业、equipped with modern laboratories and a huge library 给出可感细节、the famous West Lake nearby 落到生活体验，兑现了'理由分层、每层落到具体'。

【第3段】客套收尾并规范落款。I am sure you will enjoy... 表信心、please feel free to contact me 开放邀约、Looking forward to seeing you in China soon 收尾，最后 Yours, / Li Ming 按考场规范署化名，补全书信要素、达成第三段功能。

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

给外国朋友推荐一所大学并说理由

任务动词与对象藏在两句里：一是 write a letter to a foreign friend who wants to study in China，定了收信人是想来华留学的外国朋友；二是 Please recommend a university to him，把核心动作钉死为'推荐一所大学'。所以本篇不是介绍中国教育，而是：向这位朋友推荐一所具体的中国大学，并讲清为什么推荐它。

读者 • 语域

写给外国朋友的友好书信

收信人是 a foreign friend who wants to study in China，是朋友、不是官方机构，所以语域走'亲切而不失礼貌'的私人书信：开头用 Dear + 名字（如 Dear Peter），全篇可用第一人称交流口吻，结尾用 Looking forward.../Best wishes 这类客套，右下方落款按考场规范署化名 Li Ming，不署真名。

中心立意

锁定一所大学作为全篇推荐核心

全篇只做一件事——把某一所具体的中国大学（范文选浙江大学）推荐给这位朋友，并让理由站得住。任务的单一指向 recommend a university 用的是单数 a university，因此必须只推一所、集中火力，绝不能‘北大也好、清华也棒’铺开一堆导致重点分散。

要展开的要点

1. 开头：告知乐意推荐并点出这一所

回应 a foreign friend who wants to study in China，写明得知对方想来华留学、很乐意推荐，并当场亮出推荐的那所大学，让全篇有明确落点。

2. 理由一：学术声誉与王牌专业

落实 recommend a university to him 中的‘为什么’第一层：这所大学名气如何、哪个专业强，最好能扣住朋友的兴趣或专业方向，让推荐有针对性。

3. 理由二：师资与硬件设施

第二层理由：老师水平与亲和力、图书馆与实验室等学习条件，说明来这里读书‘学得好、条件好’。

4. 理由三：校园与城市生活

第三层理由：校园环境和所在城市的生活体验，让推荐可感、有吸引力，不只是干巴巴的‘学校好’。

5. 结尾：欢迎祝愿并落款

表达期待朋友来华、欢迎进一步联系，收尾客套，右下方署化名 Li Ming，补全书信要素。

STRUCTURE • 谋篇与逐段

怎么分段、每段写什么、能套哪些句架

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

第1段 称呼+开头点题

顶格 Dear + 名字，随即写明得知对方 study in China 的打算、乐意推荐，并当场点出推荐的那所大学。

第 2 段 主体：分层给推荐理由

全篇重心，围绕 recommend a university to him 的'为什么'，用 First/Second/What impresses me most 分层展开学术、师资设施、校园生活三方面理由。

第 3 段 结尾客套 + 落款

表达欢迎与祝愿、邀对方进一步联系，最后署化名 Li Ming，补全书信收尾要素。

第 1 段 得知朋友来华留学、乐意推荐浙大

写明得知对方 study in China 的计划、很高兴为其 recommend a university，并点出推荐的是位于杭州的浙江大学，作为全篇核心。

开头点明写信缘由 · I was thrilled to hear that you are planning to ____, and I am more than happy to ____.

亮出推荐对象 · In my opinion, ____ would be an ideal choice for you.

第 2 段 从学术、师资设施、校园生活三层给理由

第一层学术：浙大声誉高、计算机与工程等专业强，正好对上朋友的方向；第二层条件：老师专业又好接近、有现代实验室和大图书馆；第三层生活：杭州风景优美、西湖就在附近，学习之余能放松。三层共同回答 recommend a university to him 的'为什么'。

分点列举理由 · I recommend it for several concrete reasons. First, _____. Second, _____.

突出最打动人的一点 · What impresses me most, however, is ____, so you can _____.

第 3 段 表达信心与欢迎、署名 Li Ming

表达相信朋友会喜欢在那里学习、欢迎进一步联系、期待在中国见面，回扣其 study in China 的心愿，最后署化名 Li Ming。

邀约与祝愿收尾 · I am sure you will enjoy _____. If you need any further information, please feel free to contact me.

客套结尾 + 落款 · Looking forward to ____! Yours, Li Ming

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

只推一所且理由具体

本题必须命中 Please recommend a university to him 的双要求——推荐一所具体大学（不是罗列多所），且理由具体可感（学术/师资/生活至少落实两三条）。最易失分处是只夸不给理由、或推荐多所导致重点分散。

结构连贯

书信要素齐、理由分层清

本题结构要点是书信格式块完整 + 主体理由用 First/Second/What impresses me most 分层。最易失分处是写着写着丢了称呼或落款、把信写成一整段议论文。

语言准确

推荐句式与搭配地道

本题多用 I would recommend.../What impresses me most is... 等推荐句式，注意 recommend 后接名词或 doing、be renowned for 的固定搭配。最易失分处是 teacher level is very high 这类中式直译。

字数格式

落在词数区间且格式规范

本题硬性区间为 at least 120 words but no more than 180 words，须落在其中；格式上称呼、分段、落款化名 Li Ming 都要齐。最易失分处是理由展开不足字数不够、或注水重复导致超限。

典型低分写法 · 反面示例与改法

只堆形容词不给理由

反面示例：This university is very good, very famous and very beautiful, so I recommend it to you. (全是空泛赞美、无一条实据)。修正：I recommend this university because it is renowned for engineering and has well-equipped laboratories. (把'好'落实成具体专业与设施)。

推荐多所导致重点分散

反面示例：Peking University is great, Tsinghua is also good, and Fudan is nice too, so you can choose one. (三所并列、无重点，违反 recommend a university 的单一指向)。修正：Among many fine universities, I would recommend Zhejiang University in particular. (点明只重点推荐一所)。

写成议论文漏称呼落款

反面示例：开头直接 Studying in China is a good idea. There are many good universities... (没有 Dear Peter, 结尾也没有 Yours, Li Ming, 成了议论文)。修正：以 Dear Peter, 开头、以 Yours, / Li Ming 结尾，中间再放理由。

中式英语逐字直译

反面示例：The university's teacher level is very high and the traffic is very convenient. (teacher level 属逐字直译)。修正：The university has an excellent faculty and is easy to get to. (换成地道搭配)。

英语四级 2019年12月·第3套 · 全卷构成

Part I 写作

本题

Part II 听力

[与2019年12月第1套共用 · 题目解析 →](#)

Part III Section A 完形填空（选词填空）

[题目解析 →](#)

Part III Section B 长篇阅读（信息匹配）

[题目解析 →](#)

Part III Section C (1) 阅读理解（四选一）

[题目解析 →](#)

Part III Section C (2) 阅读理解（四选一）

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Part IV 汉译英（段落翻译）

[题目解析 →](#)

2019年12月·第3套 英语四级完形填空（选词填空）·26-35 题答案与解析

BLANKS & ANALYSIS • 选词填空题和解析

选词填空题和解析 · 26-35 题

本页 26-35 题的正确答案词与逐空解析由懒笔记按2019年12月·第3套 英语四级完形填空（选词填空）原卷词库逐空核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：Directions、4 段带空短文（每段之后紧随中文翻译）与 15 词共享词库连续排印；卷面下方逐空紧跟解析——该空词性、原文定位句、正确词与锁定依据，以及同词性被淘汰竞争词的逐个归因。

真题卷第3套(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.

Millions of people travel by plane every single day. If you're planning on being one of them soon, you might not be looking forward to the 26 feeling air travel often leaves you with.

每天有数百万人乘坐飞机旅行。如果你计划很快成为其中一员,你可能不会期待航空旅行常常给你留下的不愉快感觉。

Besides the airport crowds and stress, travelling at a high altitude has real effects on the body. Although the pressure of the cabin is 27 to prevent altitude sickness, you could still 28 sleepiness or a headache. The lower oxygen pressure found in an aircraft cabin is 29 to that at 6,000-8,000 feet of altitude. A drop in oxygen pressure can cause headaches in certain 30. To help prevent headaches, drink plenty of water, and avoid alcohol and coffee.

除了机场的拥挤和压力,在高海拔旅行对身体有实际影响。尽管机舱压力经过调节以防止高原反应,你仍可能经历困倦或头痛。飞机机舱中较低的氧气压力相当于海拔6000至8000英尺的氧气压力。氧气压力下降可能导致某些人头痛。为帮助预防头痛,请多喝水,避免饮酒和咖啡。

Airplane food might not really be as tasteless as you 31 thought. The air you breathe in a plane dries out your mouth and nose, which can affect your sense of taste. Perception of sweet and salty foods dropped by almost 30 percent in a simulation of air travel. However, you can make your taste buds active again by drinking water. A dry mouth may 32 taste sensitivity, but taste is restored by drinking fluids.

飞机餐可能真的不像你原先想的那样无味。你在飞机上呼吸的空气会使你的口鼻变干,这会影响你的味觉。在模拟航空旅行中,对甜味和咸味食物的感知下降了近30%。然而,你可以通过喝水让味蕾重新活跃起来。口干可能会降低味觉敏感度,但通过摄入液体可以恢复味觉。

Although in-flight infections 33 in dry environments like airplanes, your risk of getting sick from an airplane is actually low because of the air 34 used. Unless you're sitting next to someone who is coughing or sneezing, you shouldn't worry too much about getting sick. However, bacteria have been shown to live on cabin surfaces, so wash your hands 35 .

尽管飞行中的感染在像飞机这样的干燥环境中容易滋生,但由于使用了空气过滤器,你从飞机上生病的风险实际上很低。除非你坐在咳嗽或打喷嚏的人旁边,否则你不必过分担心生病。然而,细菌已被证明会在机舱表面存活,所以请经常洗手。

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| A) adjusted | I) particular |
| B) channels | J) primarily |
| C) equivalent | K) reduce |
| D) experience | L) renovated |
| E) filters | M) smooth |
| F) frequently | N) thrive |
| G) individuals | O) unpleasant |
| H) originally | |

26. the (26) feeling air travel often leaves you with

【答案】 **O) unpleasant** (形容词)

【词性槽】 定冠词 the 后修饰名词 feeling 的形容词

【依据】 全文基调即“乘机不舒服”

下一段立刻说 Besides the airport crowds and stress 和高空对身体的影响, 整篇文章都在罗列“坐飞机的种种小麻烦”, 所以这里 the feeling 一定是消极色彩, unpleasant 表“令人不快的”与全文情感色彩完全一致。

【竞争词】 I) particular “特别的”没有评价色彩, 与下文不接

particular 表“特定的、特殊的”, 是中性词, 不带“好/坏”的评价; 可这一段开头明显在埋一个“负面”的判断(下段就开始铺陈生理不适), 中性词撑不起这种铺垫。

M) smooth “顺畅的”与全文负面铺陈正话反说

smooth 表“顺畅的、平滑的”, 是积极色彩。可下文铺陈的都是“拥挤、高山反应、口干、细菌”等负面体验, 填 smooth 会与全文情绪完全相反。

【易错】 最具迷惑性的错误词是 M) —— “smooth flight” 反向陷阱。考生看到 the feeling air travel ... 容易联想到“平稳的飞行体验”, 从而误填 smooth。防坑思路: 先扫下一段——下段直接说 Besides the airport crowds and stress, 全文基调负面, 感受类形容词必须选负面色彩, 因此锁定 unpleasant。

27. the pressure of the cabin is __(27)__ to prevent altitude sickness

【答案】 **A) adjusted** (动词)

【词性槽】 be + 过去分词, 构成被动语态

【依据】 “机舱气压被调节” 才能 “防高山反应”

the pressure of the cabin is __(27)__ to prevent altitude sickness 表 “气压被 (人为) 设定以预防高山反应”, adjusted 表 “调节”, 是航空常识里 “气压人为调控” 的标准说法。

【竞争词】 L) renovated “翻新” 用于房屋设施、不用于气压

renovated 表 “翻修、装修”, 宾语通常是建筑物或房间, pressure is renovated 在搭配上根本不成立。

【易错】 最具迷惑性的错误词是 L) —— “被翻新” 的过去分词陷阱。renovated 与 adjusted 词性都对, 又都是 -ed 结尾, 考生若只看词性容易混选。防坑思路: renovated 的逻辑宾语只能是建筑/设施类, 而本题主语是 “pressure (压力)”, 无法 “被翻新”, 搭配立刻不成立。

28. you could still __(28)__ sleepiness or a headache

【答案】 **D) experience** (动词)

【词性槽】 情态动词 could 后接动词原形

【依据】 “经历/感受到困倦或头痛” 与上下文吻合

you could still __(28)__ sleepiness or a headache 描述的是乘客可能 “感受到” 的身体反应, experience 表 “经历、体验”, 与 sleepiness/headache 这类身体感受的搭配非常自然。

29. The lower oxygen pressure found in an aircraft cabin is __(29)__ to that at 6,000-8,000 feet of altitude

【答案】 **C) equivalent** (形容词)

【词性槽】 be 系动词后作表语

【依据】 **equivalent to = 等同于, 正好匹配句型**

is __(29)__ to that at 6,000-8,000 feet of altitude 在做 “机舱气压 = 6000-8000 英尺高度的气压” 的对等描述, equivalent 与 to 构成固定搭配 “equivalent to (相当于)”, 意思与结构都精准对齐。

【竞争词】 I) particular particular 不接 to 表对等

particular 表 “特别的、特定的”, 没有 “particular to sth = 等同于 sth” 的对等义, 与本句要表达的 “相当于” 不对路。

M) smooth smooth 不与 to 构成 “等同” 搭配

smooth 表 “平滑的”, 与 to 不构成 “等同于” 这一义项的固定搭配, 且与上文 “气压数值对等” 的话题完全无关。

30. A drop in oxygen pressure can cause headaches in certain __(30)___

【答案】 **G) individuals** (名词)

【词性槽】 形容词 certain 后接的复数可数名词

【依据】 “在某些人身上” 才贴合头痛话题

can cause headaches in certain __(30)___ 说的是“在某些(人)身上引发头痛”，individuals 表“个人、个体”，与“causes headaches in certain individuals”是医学/科普类文章的常用搭配。

【竞争词】 B) channels “通道/频道”与头痛对象不符

channels 指“通道、频道”，没有“人”这一义项，cause headaches in certain channels 在语义上无法承载“某些人会头痛”的意思。

31. Airplane food might not really be as tasteless as you __(31)___ thought

【答案】 **H) originally** (副词)

【词性槽】 助动词 had 与主动词 thought 之间的修饰位

【依据】 “原本以为”才与“might not really be as tasteless”形成转折

Airplane food might not really be as tasteless as you __(31)___ thought 的逻辑是“飞机餐其实未必像你原本以为的那么没味”——originally 正好表达“起初/原本”，与主句的“might not really”构成“原以为 vs 实际未必”的转折。

【竞争词】 J) primarily “主要地”不构成“过去想法”的对照

primarily 表“主要地”，描述程度而非时间，放进“you primarily thought”既不自然，也无法与下文“未必如你所想”形成“原以为 vs 实际”的对比。

32. A dry mouth may __(32)___ taste sensitivity

【答案】 **K) reduce** (动词)

【词性槽】 情态动词 may 后接动词原形

【依据】 “口干降低味觉敏感度”才接上下文

A dry mouth may __(32)___ taste sensitivity, but taste is restored by drinking fluids 用 but 转折——后半句“味觉靠喝水恢复”，说明前半句应是“口干降低味觉敏感度”。reduce 表“降低”，与“restored by drinking fluids (喝水可恢复)”形成自然的“降—复”对照。

【竞争词】 N) thrive thrive 是不及物动词，无法直接带宾语

thrive 表“兴盛、繁荣”，是不及物动词，不能直接带宾语 taste sensitivity；且语义上“口干使味觉兴盛”与下文“喝水恢复味觉”的转折完全相反。

33. Although in-flight infections __(33)__ in dry environments like airplanes

【答案】 **N) thrive** (动词)

【词性槽】 主语 infections 后缺少谓语动词

【依据】 “干燥环境中细菌兴盛” 才能与 although 转折成立

Although in-flight infections __(33)__ in dry environments like airplanes, your risk of getting sick from an airplane is actually low 用 although 转折——从句应说一个“看似坏”的事实，主句给出“但实际风险低”的转折。thrive 表“繁荣、兴盛”，与“干燥环境中传染源旺盛”的意象贴合，恰好构成“繁荣 vs 风险低”的对照。

34. your risk of getting sick from an airplane is actually low because of the air __(34)__ used

【答案】 **E) filters** (名词)

【词性槽】 名词 air 后做被动定语修饰的复数名词

【依据】 “空气过滤器” 才解释 “生病风险低”

your risk of getting sick from an airplane is actually low because of the air __(34)__ used 给出“风险低”的原因，filters 与 air 构成 air filters (空气过滤器)，恰恰是飞机降低传染风险的常见解释。

【竞争词】 **B) channels** “通道” 不解释 “风险低”

air channels 字面是“空气通道”，单纯的通道并不天然削减细菌，与 your risk of getting sick from an airplane is actually low 的因果不对路。

35. wash your hands __(35)__

【答案】 **F) frequently** (副词)

【词性槽】 祈使句句末修饰动词 wash

【依据】 建议 “经常洗手” 才呼应抗菌

上文说 bacteria have been shown to live on cabin surfaces, 所以给出的对策应是“经常地”洗手——frequently 在语义上正好把“细菌长期存在”与“反复洗手”接起来。

【竞争词】 **H) originally** “最初” 与建议语气不搭

originally 表“起初、原本”，多用于追溯起源（如“最初是……”），放进“wash your hands originally” 既不构成有效建议也与上下文“抗菌”无关。

J) primarily “主要地” 不修饰洗手频率

primarily 表“主要地”，常用来说明“以……为主”。这里要表达的不是“以洗手为主要手段”，而是“要勤洗手”，频率义对不上。

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) **adjusted** 动词 形容词

调整 (过的)；过去式/过去分词，亦可作形容词

用于第 27 空

B) **channels** 名词 动词

通道；频道 (复数名词)；引导 (动词第三人称单数)

干扰词 · 未选用

C) **equivalent** 形容词 名词

相等的；等同的；相当物

用于第 29 空

D) **experience** 动词 名词

经历、体验 (动词)；经验、经历 (名词)

用于第 28 空

E) **filters** 名词 动词

过滤器、滤网 (复数名词)；过滤 (动词第三人称单数)

用于第 34 空

F) **frequently** 副词

经常地、频繁地

用于第 35 空

G) **individuals** 名词

个人、个体 (复数名词)

用于第 30 空

H) **originally** 副词

起初、最初

用于第 31 空

I) **particular** 形容词

特别的；特定的

干扰词 · 未选用

J) **primarily** 副词

主要地

干扰词 · 未选用

K) **reduce** 动词

减少、降低

用于第 32 空

L) **renovated** 动词 形容词

翻新 (过去式/过去分词)；翻新过的

干扰词 · 未选用

M) **smooth** 形容词 动词

平滑的；使平滑

干扰词 · 未选用

N) **thrive** 动词

兴盛、繁荣、茁壮生长

用于第 33 空

0) **unpleasant** 形容词

令人不快的、不舒服的

用于第 26 空

全文主旨

飞机旅行对身体的几种小影响及应对

全文围绕坐飞机时身体的几类反应展开：高空带来不适、低氧引发头痛、口腔干燥影响味觉、机舱细菌与生病风险，并给出喝水、勤洗手等小建议。开篇即定调——you might not be looking forward to the __(26)__ feeling air travel often leaves you with 暗示乘机会留下某种不太舒服的感受，后面各段分别拆解这种“不舒服”。

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。

B) **channels** 形似 air channels 干扰 34 题

channels 既是名词又是单复数动词，能套进 30、34 两个名词空。尤其在 because of the air __(34)__ used 处，air channels 字面像“空气通道”，但通道本身不杀菌，承载不起“风险低”的因果——识破点在于“是否能解释主句的因果”。

I) **particular** 中性形容词干扰 26 题

particular 作形容词放进 the __(26)__ feeling 看似通顺，但它是中性词，与全文负面铺陈对不上。识破点：感受类形容词先判褒贬，再选词。

J) **primarily** 副词位干扰 31、35 题

primarily 作副词位置百搭，可塞进 31 (you primarily thought) 或 35 (wash your hands primarily) 看起来都成立，但语义上要么没有“时间义”撑反转、要么把“勤洗手”误读成“主要靠洗手”，与上下文都不对路。识破点：副词不只是词性对，还得让句意自治。

L) **renovated** 形似 adjusted 的过去分词干扰 27 题

renovated 与 adjusted 都是过去分词，词性一致，在 the pressure of the cabin is __(27)__ 这种被动结构里很容易被误选。识破点：renovated 的宾语必须是建筑/房间，pressure is renovated 在搭配层就被否决。

M) **smooth** 误导成“平稳的飞行体验”干扰 26 题

smooth 看似可填 the __(26)__ feeling，因为人们听过“smooth flight (平稳飞行)”这种说法，但本句要的是负面感受，smooth 是褒义词，与全文整体批评式铺陈相反。识破点：先看全段情绪，再选色彩匹配的词。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

3 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。

Besides the airport crowds and stress, travelling at a high altitude has real effects on the body.

第2段，第1句

动名词短语作主语的句子在考试中较为常见，句首介词短语作状语的结构也是典型句式，但因为过于简单、缺少从句和复杂修饰，代表性中等

Although in-flight infections thrive in dry environments like airplanes, your risk of getting sick from an airplane is actually low because of the air filters used.

第4段，第1句

"Although" 引导的让步状语从句 + 主句，是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，主句中 "because of" 引导原因状语也很常见，句子结构具有较强的代表性和复用价值。

Unless you're sitting next to someone who is coughing or sneezing, you shouldn't worry too much about getting sick.

第4段，第2句

该句具有中等偏上的结构复杂度和时态难度,嵌套关系清晰但不过分复杂,成分种类丰富且包含多个训练点。句式典型,能够覆盖条件状语从句、定语从句、进行时态、情态动词等多个重要知识点,适合作为综合训练材料优先使用

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 18 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。

pressure B1

n. 心理压力

本篇3次 · 真题 63 句

effect A2

n. 影响

本篇1次 · 真题 156 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

million A2

num. 一百万

本篇1次 · 真题 119 句

reduce B1

v. 减少，降低（数量、大小、程度等）

本篇1次 · 真题 118 句

affect B1

v. 影响

本篇1次 · 真题 113 句

risk A2

n. 风险

本篇1次 · 真题 108 句

stress B1

n. 压力

本篇1次 · 真题 102 句

individual B2

adj. 单独的

本篇1次 · 真题 79 句

lower A2

adj. 较低的;下方的

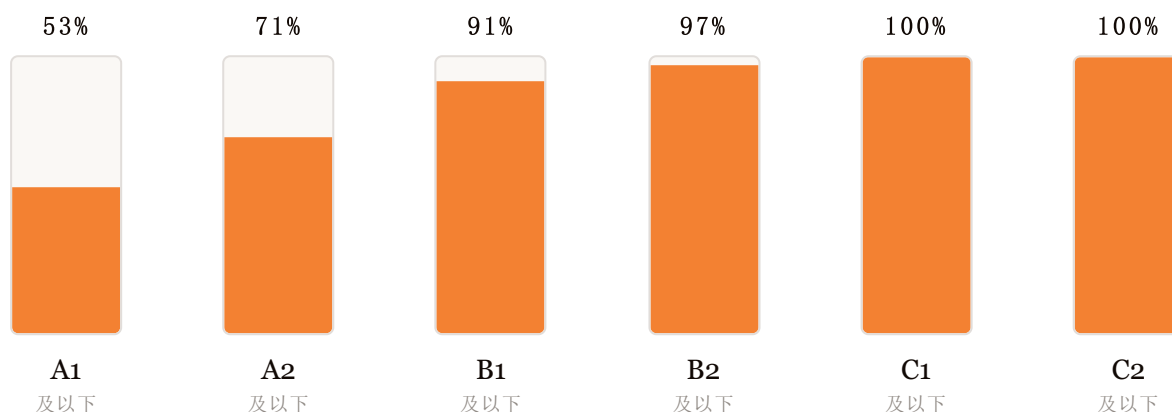
本篇1次 · 真题 25 句

<u>bacterium</u> B2 n. 细菌 本篇1次 · 真题 24 句	<u>crowd</u> A2 n. 人群 本篇1次 · 真题 22 句
<u>frequently</u> B1 adv. 频繁地 本篇1次 · 真题 21 句	<u>perception</u> C1 n. 看法 本篇1次 · 真题 19 句
<u>adjust</u> B2 v. 调整 本篇1次 · 真题 18 句	<u>aircraft</u> B1 n. 飞行器 本篇1次 · 真题 17 句
<u>infection</u> B2 n. 传染 本篇1次 · 真题 13 句	<u>thrive</u> B2 v. 茁壮成长 本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 117 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

带空短文去重后共 **117** 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 117 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

117

B2 以上难词

3%

B1 及以下覆盖

91%



英语四级 2019年12月·第3套 · 全卷构成

Part I	写作	题目解析 →
Part II	听力	与2019年12月第1套共用 · 题目解析 →
Part III Section A	完形填空（选词填空）	本题
Part III Section B	长篇阅读（信息匹配）	题目解析 →
Part III Section C (1)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Part III Section C (2)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Part IV	汉译英（段落翻译）	题目解析 →

2019年12月·第3套 英语四级长篇阅读（信息匹配） 第1篇·36-45 题答案与解析

STATEMENTS & ANALYSIS • 信息匹配题和解析

信息匹配题和解析·36-45 题

本页 36-45 题的段落匹配答案与逐句解析由懒笔记基于2019年12月·第3套 英语四级长篇阅读（信息匹配）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 10 段字母标号长文（逐段附中文翻译）；之后 10 句陈述逐句排列，每句英文陈述后紧接本句解析——陈述句中译、信息所在段落、锚点强弱、定位句中英对照、陈述句与原文的同义改写对照与易混相邻段辨析。

真题卷第3套(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**.

A South Korean city designed for the future takes on a life of its own

A) Getting around a city is one thing—and then there's the matter of getting from one city to another. One vision of the perfect city of the future is a place that offers easy access to air travel. In 2011, a University of North Carolina business professor named John Kasarda published a book called *Aerotropolis: The Way We'll Live Next*. Kasarda says future cities should be built intentionally around or near airports. The idea, as he has put it, is to offer businesses "rapid, long-distance connectivity on a massive scale."

在城市内出行是一回事——而从一个城市到另一个城市则是另一回事。对未来完美城市的一种设想是一个能够便捷通达航空旅行的地方。2011年，北卡罗来纳大学的一位名叫John Kasarda的商学教授出版了一本名为《航空大都市：我们未来的生活方式》的书。Kasarda认为未来的城市应该有意识地围绕机场或在机场附近建设。正如他所说，这一理念是为企业"提供大规模的快速远程连通性"。

B) "The 18th century really was a waterborne(水运的) century, the 19th century a rail century, the 20th century a highway, car, truck century—and the 21st century will increasingly be an aviation century, as the globe becomes increasingly connected by air," Kasarda says. Songdo, a city built from scratch in South Korea, is one of Kasarda's prime examples. It has existed for just a few years. "From the outset, it was designed on the basis of connectivity and competitiveness," says Kasarda. "The government built the bridge directly from the airport to the Songdo International Business District. And the surface infrastructure was built at the same time as the new airport."

"18世纪确实是水运的世纪，19世纪是铁路的世纪，20世纪是公路、汽车、卡车的世纪——而21世纪将日益成为航空的世纪，因为全球通过航空联系得越来越紧密，"Kasarda说。韩国从零开始建设的城

市松岛是Kasarda的主要范例之一。它只存在了几年时间。"从一开始，它就是基于连通性和竞争力而设计的，"Kasarda说。"政府直接修建了从机场到松岛国际商务区的桥梁。地面基础设施与新机场同时建设。"

- C) Songdo is a stone's throw from South Korea's Incheon Airport, its main international hub(枢纽). But it takes a lot more than a nearby airport to be a city of the future. Just building a place as an "international business district" doesn't mean it will become one. Park Yeon Soo conceived(构想) this city of the future back in 1986. He considers Songdo his baby. Park sees himself as a visionary. Thirty years after he imagined the city, Park's baby is close to 70 percent built, with 36,000 people living in the business district and 90,000 residents in greater Songdo. It's about an hour outside Seoul, built on former tidal flats along the Yellow Sea. There's a Coast Guard building and a tall trade tower, as well as a park, golf course and university.

松岛距离韩国的仁川机场仅一箭之遥，该机场是韩国主要的国际枢纽。但成为未来之城需要的远不止附近有一个机场。仅仅把一个地方建成"国际商务区"并不意味着它就会成为一个国际商务区。Park Yeon Soo早在1986年就构想了这座未来之城。他把松岛视为自己的孩子。Park认为自己是一位有远见的人。在他构想这座城市30年后，Park的孩子已接近完成70%，有36,000人居住在商务区，大松岛地区有90,000名居民。它位于首尔外约一小时车程处，建在黄海沿岸曾经的潮滩上。这里有一座海岸警卫队大楼和一座高耸的贸易大厦，还有公园、高尔夫球场和大学。

- D) Chances are you've actually seen this place. Songdo appears in the most famous music video ever to come out of South Korea. "Gangnam Style" refers to the fashionable Gangnam district in Seoul. But some of the video was filmed in Songdo. "I don't know if you remember, there was a scene in a subway station. That was not Gangnam. That was actually Songdo," says Jung Won Son, a professor of urban development at London's Bartlett School of Planning. "Part of the reason to shoot there is that it's new and nice."

你很可能实际上见过这个地方。松岛出现在韩国有史以来最著名的音乐视频中。《江南Style》指的是首尔时尚的江南区。但部分视频是在松岛拍摄的。"我不知道你是否记得，有一个在地铁站的场景。那不是江南。那实际上是松岛，"伦敦巴特莱特规划学院的城市发展教授Jung Won Son说。"在那里拍摄的部分原因是它既新又漂亮。"

- E) The city was supposed to be a hub for global companies, with employees from all over the world. But that's not how it has turned out. Songdo's reputation is as a futuristic ghost town. But the reality is more complicated. A bridge with big, light-blue loops leads into the business district. In the center of the main road, there's a long line of flags of the world. On the corner, there's a Starbucks and a 7-Eleven—all of the international brands that you see all over the world nowadays.

这座城市本应成为全球公司的枢纽，拥有来自世界各地的员工。但事情并非如此发展。松岛的名声是一座未来主义的鬼城。但现实更为复杂。一座带有巨大浅蓝色环形结构的桥梁通向商务区。在主干道中央，有一长排世界各国的国旗。在拐角处，有一家星巴克和一家7-Eleven——所有这些如今你在世界各地都能看到的国际品牌。

- F) The city is not empty. There are mothers pushing baby carriages, old women with walkers—even in the middle of the day, when it's 90 degrees out. Byun Young-Jin chairs the Songdo real estate association and started selling property here when the first phase of the city opened in 2005. He says demand has boomed in the past couple of years. Most of his clients are Korean. In fact, the developer says, 99 percent of the homes here are sold to Koreans. Young families move here because

the schools are great. And that's the problem: Songdo has become a popular Korean city more popular as a residential area than a business one. It's not yet the futuristic international business hub that planners imagined. "It's a great place to live. And it's becoming a great place to work," says Scott Summers, vice president of Gale International, the developer of the city. The floor-to-ceiling windows of his company's offices overlook Songdo Central Park, with a canal full of small boats and people fishing. Shimmering(闪烁的) glass towers line the canal's edge.

这座城市并不空荡。有推着婴儿车的母亲，有用助行器的老年妇女——即使在气温达到90度的正午时分。Byun Young-Jin担任松岛房地产协会主席，并在2005年该市第一期开放时就开始在这里销售房产。他说过去几年需求激增。他的大部分客户都是韩国人。事实上，开发商表示，这里99%的住宅都卖给了韩国人。年轻家庭搬到这里是因为学校很好。而这正是问题所在：松岛已成为一个受欢迎的韩国城市，作为居住区比作为商务区更受欢迎。它还不是规划者想象的那种未来主义国际商务枢纽。"这是一个居住的好地方。它正在成为一个工作的好地方，"该市开发商Gale International的副总裁Scott Summers说。他公司办公室的落地窗俯瞰着松岛中央公园，那里有一条运河，河上满是小船和钓鱼的人。闪烁的玻璃塔楼沿着运河边缘排列。

- G) "What's happened is that our focus on creating that quality of life first has enabled the residents to live here," Summers says. But there needs to be strong economic incentives for companies to locate here. The city is still unfinished, and it feels a bit like a theme park. It doesn't feel all that futuristic. There's a high-tech underground trash disposal system. Buildings are environmentally friendly. Everybody's television set is connected to a system that streams personalized language or exercise classes.

"所发生的事情是，我们首先专注于创造那种生活质量，这使得居民能够在这里生活，"Summers说。但需要有强有力的经济激励措施来吸引公司在这里落户。这座城市仍未完工，感觉有点像一个主题公园。它并不那么有未来感。这里有一个高科技的地下垃圾处理系统。建筑物是环保的。每个人的电视机都连接到一个播放个性化语言或健身课程的系统。

- H) But this is not Star Trek. And to some of the residents, Songdo feels hollow. "I'm, like, in prison for weekdays. That's what we call it in the workplace," says a woman in her 20s. She doesn't want to use her name for fear of being fired from her job. She goes back to Seoul every weekend. "I say I'm prison-breaking on Friday nights." But she has to make the prison break in her own car. There's no high-speed train connecting Songdo to Seoul, just over 20 miles away.

但这不是《星际迷航》。对一些居民来说，松岛感觉空洞。"我在工作日就像在坐牢一样。我们在工作场所就是这么叫它的，"一位20多岁的女士说。她不想透露姓名，担心会因此被解雇。她每个周末都会回首尔。"我说我在周五晚上越狱。"但她必须开自己的车越狱。没有高速列车连接松岛和仅20多英里外的首尔。

- I) Park Yeon Soo, the man who first imagined Songdo, feels frustrated, too. He says he built South Korea a luxury vehicle, "like Mercedes or BMW. It's a good car now. But we're waiting for a good driver to accelerate." But there are lots of other good cars out there, too. The world is dotted with futuristic, high-tech cities trying to attract the biggest international companies.

最初构想松岛的Park Yeon Soo也感到沮丧。他说他为韩国建造了一辆豪华车，"就像奔驰或宝马。现在是一辆好车。但我们在等待一位好司机来加速。"但外面还有很多其他好车。世界各地遍布着试图吸引最大国际公司的未来主义高科技城市。

J) Songdo's backers contend that it's still early, and business space is filling up—about 70 percent of finished offices are now occupied. Brent Ryan, who teaches urban design at MIT, says Songdo proves a universal principle. "There have been a lot of utopian(乌托邦的) cities in history. And the reason we don't know about a lot of them is that they have vanished entirely." In other words, when it comes to cities—or anything else—it is hard to predict the future.

松岛的支持者认为现在还为时尚早，商业空间正在填满——目前约70%的已建成办公室已被占用。在MIT教授城市设计的Brent Ryan说，松岛证明了一个普遍原则。“历史上有很多乌托邦城市。我们不知道其中很多城市的原因是它们已经完全消失了。”换句话说，当涉及到城市——或任何其他事物——时，很难预测未来。

陈述句与逐句解析

36. Songdo's popularity lies more in its quality of life than its business attraction.

松岛的受欢迎程度更多在于其生活质量而非其商业吸引力。

【答案】 F 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 宜居超过商业吸引力的对比表述

【定位】 Songdo has become a popular Korean city more popular as a residential area than a business one.

Songdo 已经成了一座受欢迎的韩国城市，但更多是作为住宅区受欢迎，而不是作为商务区。

【改写】 popularity lies more in its quality of life ↔ **more popular as a residential area**
quality of life 上位于 residential area
than its business attraction ↔ **than a business one**
business attraction 上位于 a business one(=business area)

【辨邻】 G 段 our focus on creating that quality of life first has enabled the residents to live here 出现了 quality of life，初学者一眼就想选 G；但 G 只是说「先做宜居 → 居民能住进来」，并没有把它与「商业吸引力」放在 more...than... 比较里——而陈述句的核心正是这个对比。

our focus on creating that quality of life first has enabled the residents to live here

37. The man who conceived Songdo feels disappointed because it has fallen short of his expectations.

构想松岛的那个人感到失望，因为它没有达到他的期望。

【答案】 I 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 构想者 Park Yeon Soo + 失望

【定位】 Park Yeon Soo, the man who first imagined Songdo, feels frustrated, too.

最早构想 Songdo 的 Park Yeon Soo 同样感到沮丧。

【改写】 The man who conceived Songdo ↔ **Park Yeon Soo, the man who first imagined Songdo**
conceive 与 imagine 同义替换

feels disappointed because it has fallen short of his expectations ↔ **feels frustrated, too**
frustrated ↔ disappointed 同情绪族

【辨邻】 **C** C 段同样出现 Park Yeon Soo conceived(构想) this city of the future back in 1986, 但本段是介绍他的「构想者」身份、视 Songdo 为 his baby, 并未表达失望情绪; 陈述句关键词 disappointed、fallen short of his expectations 在 C 段毫无对应, 所以 C 不是源头。

Park Yeon Soo conceived(构想) this city of the future back in 1986

38. A scene in a popular South Korean music video was shot in Songdo.

一部流行的韩国音乐视频中的一个场景是在松岛拍摄的。

【答案】 **D** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 popular South Korean music video

【定位】 Songdo appears in the most famous music video ever to come out of South Korea. Gangnam Style refers to the fashionable Gangnam district in Seoul. But some of the video was filmed in Songdo.

Songdo 出现在韩国有史以来最有名的音乐录影带里。Gangnam Style 指的是首尔时尚的江南区, 但这段录影带的一部分其实是在 Songdo 拍摄的。

【改写】 A scene ↔ **there was a scene**

scene 原样复现

in a popular South Korean music video ↔ **Gangnam Style**

上位词 ↔ 具体作品名

was shot in Songdo ↔ **some of the video was filmed in Songdo**

shot ↔ filmed 同义替换

39. Songdo still lacks the financial stimulus for businesses to set up shop there.

松岛仍然缺乏吸引企业在那里开设店铺的财政刺激。

【答案】 **G** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 financial stimulus for businesses

【定位】 But there needs to be strong economic incentives for companies to locate here.

但是必须有强力的经济激励, 才能让公司选择把总部搬到这里。

【改写】 lacks the financial stimulus ↔ **there needs to be strong economic incentives**

financial ↔ economic、stimulus ↔ incentives; 缺 = needs

for businesses to set up shop there ↔ **for companies to locate here**

businesses ↔ companies; set up shop ↔ locate

【辨邻】 F 段 more popular as a residential area than a business one 描述了 Songdo 在商务侧的弱势，看起来很像「商业搞不起来」；但 F 段没出现 financial stimulus、economic incentives 这一类原因解释，所以 F 只是商业冷清的现象描述，不是陈述句的源头。

Songdo has become a popular Korean city more popular as a residential area than a business one

40. Airplanes will increasingly become the chief means of transportation, according to a professor.

根据一位教授的说法,飞机将日益成为主要的交通工具。

【答案】 B 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 Airplanes 成为主要交通方式 + 教授

【定位】 The 18th century really was a waterborne century, the 19th century a rail century, the 20th century a highway, car, truck century—and the 21st century will increasingly be an aviation century, as the globe becomes increasingly connected by air, Kasarda says.

「18 世纪真正是水运的世纪, 19 世纪是铁路的世纪, 20 世纪是公路、汽车与卡车的世纪——而 21 世纪将日益成为航空的世纪, 因为整个地球将通过空运越来越紧密地连接起来」, Kasarda 说道。

【改写】 Airplanes ↔ aviation

Airplanes ↔ aviation 上下位替换

will increasingly become the chief means of transportation ↔

the 21st century will increasingly be an aviation century

an aviation century 等于以航空为主流的世纪

according to a professor ↔ Kasarda says

Kasarda 在 A 段被点名为商学院教授

【辨邻】 A 段同样出现 Kasarda, 且大谈未来城市与机场, 但具体口号是 rapid, long-distance connectivity on a massive scale, 并未出现「飞机将成为主要交通方式」或「航空世纪」的判断; 陈述句问的是「航空是主要交通方式」这一具体观点, A 段没说过这话。

future cities should be built intentionally around or near airports

41. Songdo has ended up different from the city it was supposed to be.

松岛最终变成了与它本应成为的城市不同的样子。

【答案】 E 段 (弱锚点)

【锚点】 结果与本应不同

【定位】 The city was supposed to be a hub for global companies, with employees from all over the world. But that's not how it has turned out.

这座城市本应成为全球公司的枢纽, 员工来自世界各地。但事实并非如此。

【改写】 Songdo has ended up different from the city it was supposed to be ↔

The city was supposed to be a hub for global companies, with employees from all over the world. But that's not how it has turned out

预期—结果对立结构原样复现

【辨邻】 **F** F 段确实说 Songdo 变成住宅区而不是商务区——和陈述句方向一致，但 F 是 E 段总评结论的「具体例证」，自己没有用 supposed to be、but...not 的对立结构。陈述句问的是「总评」，应选作总评的 E 段。

Songdo has become a popular Korean city more popular as a residential area than a business one

42. Some of the people who work in Songdo complain about boredom in the workplace.

一些在松岛工作的人抱怨工作场所的无聊。

【答案】 **H** 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 在 Songdo 工作的人抱怨乏味

【定位】 I'm, like, in prison for weekdays. That's what we call it in the workplace, says a woman in her 20s.

「我感觉工作日就像在坐牢。我们在单位里就是这么叫的」，一位 20 多岁的女士说道。

【改写】 people who work in Songdo ↔ **That's what we call it in the workplace**

people who work ↔ in the workplace

complain about boredom ↔ **Songdo feels hollow**

boredom ↔ feels hollow + in prison 比喻

43. A business professor says that a future city should have easy access to international transportation.

一位商学教授说，未来的城市应该便于接入国际交通。

【答案】 **A** 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 商学院教授 + 城市要便于国际交通

【定位】 Kasarda says future cities should be built intentionally around or near airports. The idea, as he has put it, is to offer businesses rapid, long-distance connectivity on a massive scale.

Kasarda 说，未来的城市应当有意识地围绕机场或在机场附近建造。用他自己的话说，这一构想是为了给企业提供「大规模的、远距离的快速连通」。

【改写】 A business professor ↔

a University of North Carolina business professor named John Kasarda

身份原样复现

a future city should have easy access to international transportation ↔

future cities should be built intentionally around or near airports

easy access ↔ built around or near; international transportation ↔ airports

easy access to international transportation ↔

rapid, long-distance connectivity on a massive scale

rapid/long-distance ↔ easy access/international

【辨邻】 B B 段确实出现 Kasarda + 交通话题，但具体观点是 the 21st century will increasingly be an aviation century——讲世纪交通史，未直接讲「未来城市该如何选址以便利交通」；陈述句强调 city should have easy access to international transportation，与 A 段的「未来城市建在机场旁」是更紧的对应。

the 21st century will increasingly be an aviation century, as the globe becomes increasingly connected by air

44. According to an urban design professor, it is difficult for city designers to foresee what will happen in the future.

根据一位城市设计教授的说法,城市设计师很难预见未来将会发生什么。

【答案】 J 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 城市设计教授 + 未来难以预见

【定位】 Brent Ryan, who teaches urban design at MIT, says Songdo proves a universal principle.

There have been a lot of utopian cities in history. And the reason we don't know about a lot of them is that they have vanished entirely. In other words, when it comes to cities—or anything else—it is hard to predict the future.

在麻省理工教授城市设计的 Brent Ryan 说，Songdo 印证了一条普遍道理。「历史上有过很多乌托邦城市，我们之所以不知道其中很多，是因为它们已经彻底消失了」。换句话说，对城市——以及对任何事——预测未来都是很难的。

【改写】 an urban design professor ↔ Brent Ryan, who teaches urban design at MIT

身份原样复现

it is difficult for city designers to foresee what will happen in the future ↔

it is hard to predict the future

difficult ↔ hard; foresee ↔ predict

45. Park Yeon Soo, who envisioned Songdo, feels a parental connection with the city.

构想松岛的Park Yeon Soo感到与这座城市有一种亲子般的联系。

【答案】 C 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 Park Yeon Soo + 父母般的连接

【定位】 Park Yeon Soo conceived this city of the future back in 1986. He considers Songdo his baby.
Park Yeon Soo 早在 1986 年就构想了这座未来之城。他把 Songdo 视作自己的孩子。

【改写】 Park Yeon Soo, who envisioned Songdo ↔

Park Yeon Soo conceived(构想) this city of the future back in 1986

envisioned ↔ conceived

feels a parental connection with the city ↔ He considers Songdo his baby

parental connection ↔ his baby 家庭比喻

【辨邻】 I I 段同样出现 Park Yeon Soo, 但本段讲的是 Park Yeon Soo, the man who first imagined Songdo, feels frustrated, too 与 Mercedes、BMW 的豪车比喻——是构想者对当下现状的失望，并非「父母般的情感连接」；陈述句问的是 parental connection, 这一情感落在 C 段的 his baby 上。

like Mercedes or BMW. It's a good car now. But we're waiting for a good driver to accelerate

PARAGRAPH MAP • 段落主旨图

10 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 引出未来之城与航空的关系：北卡商学院教授 John Kasarda 在 2011 年出书 Aerotropolis，主张未来城市应围绕机场建造，给企业提供大规模、远距离的快速连通。

信息指纹 Kasarda 与 Aerotropolis 一书

B Kasarda 把人类交通按世纪排序：18 世纪水运、19 世纪铁路、20 世纪公路汽车、21 世纪航空；并以 Songdo 为例，强调它从一开始就按「连通+竞争力」设计，机场到商务区的桥与地面基础设施同步建成。

信息指纹 世纪交通史四连排 + aviation century

C 介绍 Songdo 的地理与构想者：紧邻仁川机场，由 Park Yeon Soo 在 1986 年构想；三十年后已建成 70%，商务区 36000 人、大 Songdo 90000 人，建在黄海潮间带上；他视 Songdo 为「自己的孩子」。

信息指纹 Park Yeon Soo 在 1986 年构想、视 Songdo 为 his baby

D Songdo 在韩国名曲 Gangnam Style 的 MV 里出过镜：地铁站那一幕其实拍摄于 Songdo，不是 Gangnam；伦敦 Bartlett 规划学院教授 Jung Won Son 解释之所以来这里拍，是因为它「新而漂亮」。

信息指纹 Gangnam Style MV 取景

E Songdo 原本要做全球公司的国际枢纽，但事与愿违，被冠以「未来鬼城」之名；现实其实更复杂——桥、万国旗、星巴克、7-Eleven 一应俱全，但和最初设想相去甚远。

信息指纹 国际枢纽变 futuristic ghost town、与设想不同

F Songdo 并不空荡：母亲推婴儿车、老人辅助行器；99% 的住宅卖给韩国人，年轻家庭因学校好搬来；问题在于它变成了「受欢迎的住宅区」而不是规划者设想的「国际商务枢纽」——开发商 Scott Summers 也承认这是个适合住、正在变得适合工作的地方。

信息指纹 宜居 > 商务、99% 房子卖给韩国人

G Summers 承认：先把宜居做出来，居民才肯来住；但要让公司来，还得有「强力的经济激励」。城市仍未完工，像主题公园；高科技元素有——地下垃圾处理、节能建筑、电视联网定制课程。

信息指纹 缺乏经济激励 + 地下垃圾系统等高科技设施

H 对部分居民来说 Songdo 显得空洞：一位 20 多岁的女白领说工作日像在「坐牢」，周末「越狱」回首尔；而且只能自己开车，没有连接首尔的高速列车，尽管两地仅 20 多英里。

信息指纹 工作日像坐牢、周五 prison break

I 构想者 Park Yeon Soo 同样感到沮丧：他把 Songdo 比作 Mercedes、BMW 这样的豪车，「车造好了，就等好司机踩油门」；但世界上同类未来城已遍地开花。

信息指纹 Park Yeon Soo 失望 + 豪车待好司机的比喻

J 支持者认为还为时尚早，已建成办公空间约 70% 已被占用；MIT 城市设计教授 Brent Ryan 用历史上消失的乌托邦城市说明：城市（或任何事）的未来都难以预测。

信息指纹 MIT 教授 Brent Ryan + 未来难以预测

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

22 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。

A South Korean city designed for the future takes on a life of its own

标题

简单句主谓宾结构配合后置定语修饰主语，是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式；后置定语的运用（尤其是过去分词短语）是常考点，掌握此类结构可迁移到大量类似长句的分析中

Songdo, a city built from scratch in South Korea, is one of Kasarda's prime examples.

B段，第2句

本句覆盖主语、谓语、表语、同位语、定语等多种核心成分，同位语的插入位置和过去分词作后置定语都是典型易错点。适合练习如何识别被插入成分分隔的主干，以及区分谓语动词与非谓语动词（过去分词作定语）。

"From the outset, it was designed on the basis of connectivity and competitiveness," says Kasarda.

B段，第4句

直接引语结构和被动语态均为四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。引号作宾语从句的形式在学术引用和新闻报道中极为常见，掌握后可大量迁移。

But it takes a lot more than a nearby airport to be a city of the future.

C段，第2句

"it takes ... to do" 句型在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现，是表达"做某事需要某种条件"的典型结构。掌握这一句型后，学生可以迁移到大量类似句子的理解和写作中，实用价值高。

Just building a place as an "international business district" doesn't mean it will become one.

C段，第3句

本句 "动名词短语作主语 + 否定谓语 + 宾语从句" 的结构在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见，尤其是 "doing...doesn't mean..." 这种表达逻辑关系的句式经常出现在议论文中。掌握这种结构后，学生可以迁移到类似的句子分析中，实用性较强。

Park sees himself as a visionary.

C段，第6句

"see... as..." 是四六级和考研阅读中常见的表达方式，但简单句本身在真题中占比不高，典型性中等。

Thirty years after he imagined the city, Park's baby is close to 70 percent built, with 36,000 people living in the business district and 90,000 residents in greater Songdo.

C段，第7句

时间状语从句置于句首修饰主句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，with 复合结构作伴随或方式状语也是常考点。这类句子在真题中反复出现，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

Chances are you've actually seen this place.

D段，第1句

本句涵盖主系表结构、表语从句、主谓宾结构、状语等多种成分，且表语从句的引导词 that 被省略，是一个值得练习的省略现象。可以帮助学生理解从句作表语的用法以及口语中的省略习惯。

Songdo appears in the most famous music video ever to come out of South Korea.

D段，第2句

本句涵盖主语、谓语、地点状语，以及状语内部的后置定语（不定式短语）。对基础学习者而言，后置定语的识别有一定练习价值，但整体成分种类不够丰富（无宾语、补语、从句等），易错点较少，训练收益中等。

"Part of the reason to shoot there is that it's new and nice."

D段，第6句

"主语 + is + that从句" 的表语从句结构在四六级和考研阅读中经常出现,是典型的名词性从句考点,掌握后可迁移到类似的主系表加从句句型。

But that's not how it has turned out.

E段，第2句

主系表结构搭配表语从句是四六级和考研中常见的句式，"how" 引导的表语从句在阅读和写作中频繁出现。现在完成时的使用也是考试重点。本句结构具有较高的典型性，掌握后可迁移到类似句型的分析。

In the center of the main road, there's a long line of flags of the world.

E段，第6句

there be 存在句是四六级和考研阅读中常见的表达方式,用于描述场景或引入话题,具有一定代表性。但本句结构过于简单,实际考试中 there be 句型往往会与定语从句、状语从句等复杂修饰结合,本句仅为最基础形态,典型性中等。

In fact, the developer says, 99 percent of the homes here are sold to Koreans.

F段，第6句

引述动词 + 宾语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频结构，且本句展示了 that 省略和被动语态在从句中的常见用法，具有较强的代表性和迁移价值。

"What's happened is that our focus on creating that quality of life first has enabled the residents to live here," Summers says.

G段，第1句

覆盖主谓宾、主系表、宾语补足语、主语从句、宾语从句、表语从句等多种成分和从句类型；表语从句内部有完整的"主语（含后置定语）+ 谓语 + 宾语 + 宾补"结构；What既作连接词又作主语，是易错点；整体成分丰富、层次清晰，训练价值高。

She doesn't want to use her name for fear of being fired from her job.

H段，第4句

主谓宾加目的状语的简单句结构在真题中高频出现，for fear of引导原因或目的、动词want接不定式作宾语、介词后接动名词等都是常考搭配，句式代表性强、迁移价值高。

"There have been a lot of utopian(乌托邦的) cities in history. And the reason we don't know about a lot of them is that they have vanished entirely."

J段，第3句

覆盖主谓宾、主系表、there be 句型、定语从句、表语从句、时间状语、程度状语等多种成分，且有定语从句省略关系代词、表语从句与定语从句区分等易错点，作为划分成分的练习句有较好价值。

In other words, when it comes to cities—or anything else—it is hard to predict the future.

J段，第4句

前置状语从句加主句判断、再配合形式主语不定式，这类结构在考试阅读里非常常见。掌握后可以迁移到大量 "it is + 形容词 + to do" 和话题引入式句子。

The man who conceived Songdo feels disappointed because it has fallen short of his expectations.

第37题题干

这句话结构有层次但不过分绕，既能训练主干提取，也能训练从句和时态切换，难度与代表性比较平衡，适合作为结构与时态的重点练习材料。

Songdo still lacks the financial stimulus for businesses to set up shop there.

第39题 题干

"主语 + 及物动词 + 宾语 + 后置定语" 是常见基础句式, 但本句过于简单, 缺少考试中常见的从句或复杂修饰结构, 代表性一般。

Songdo has ended up different from the city it was supposed to be.

第41题 题干

句子涵盖主谓表结构、系动词、定语从句(含关系代词省略)、被动语态、不定式等多种成分和结构, 且「different from」后接定语从句修饰的名词这一搭配具有典型的易错点, 适合作为成分划分的综合练习材料。

A business professor says that a future city should have easy access to international transportation.

第43题 题干

"主句 + that 引导的宾语从句" 是四六级和考研阅读中非常常见的句式, 尤其是引述观点、陈述事实时频繁出现。从句中使用情态动词 "should" 表建议也是典型用法。这种结构具有较高的代表性和可迁移性, 掌握后可应用于大量类似句子。

Park Yeon Soo, who envisioned Songdo, feels a parental connection with the city.

第45题 题干

非限制性定语从句插在主语和谓语之间是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式, 且关系词在从句中作主语也是典型用法。该结构在新闻报道、人物介绍等体裁中极为常见, 掌握后可广泛迁移。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 70 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。

professor B1

n. 教授 (大学教师的最高职称)

本篇5次 · 真题 105 句

district B1

n. 地区

本篇5次 · 真题 38 句

design B1

n. 设计

本篇4次 · 真题 132 句

resident B2

n. 居民

本篇3次 · 真题 61 句

increasingly B2

adv. 越来越;日益;不断增加地

本篇3次 · 真题 53 句

urban B2

adj. 城市的, 都市的

本篇3次 · 真题 19 句

system A2

n. 系统

本篇2次 · 真题 162 句

actually A2

adv. 实际上, 事实上 (用于纠正或补充信息)

本篇2次 · 真题 148 句

quality A2

n. 质量

本篇2次 · 真题 100 句

according B1

prep. 根据

本篇2次 · 真题 88 句

access B1

n. 进入

本篇2次 · 真题 83 句

workplace B1

n. 工作场所

本篇2次 · 真题 48 句

transportation B1

n. 交通运输 (系统)

本篇2次 · 真题 18 句

scene A2

n. 场景

本篇2次 · 真题 15 句

shoot A2

v. 射击

本篇2次 · 真题 13 句

employee A2

n. 雇员, 员工

本篇1次 · 真题 194 句

lack B1

v. 缺少

本篇1次·真题 115 句

focus B1

n. 重点

本篇1次·真题 107 句

financial B2

adj. 财政的

本篇1次·真题 101 句

global B2

adj. 全球的

本篇1次·真题 81 句

economic B2

adj. 经济的

本篇1次·真题 62 句

connection B1

n. 联系

本篇1次·真题 61 句

enable B1

v. 使能够

本篇1次·真题 58 句

demand B1

v. 坚决要求

本篇1次·真题 50 句

publish B1

v. 出版, 发行 (书籍、杂志等)

本篇1次·真题 50 句

exist A2

v. 存在;实际上有

本篇1次·真题 46 句

attract B1

v. 吸引 (注意力、兴趣)

本篇1次·真题 41 句

vehicle B1

n. 交通工具

本篇1次·真题 40 句

reality B1

n. 现实

本篇1次·真题 38 句

boredom B2

n. 无聊

本篇1次·真题 37 句

expectation B2

n. 期待;预期

本篇1次·真题 34 句

style A2

n. 方式

本篇1次·真题 31 句

means A2

n. 方法

本篇1次·真题 30 句

chief B1

n. 首领

本篇1次·真题 29 句

association B2

n. 协会

本篇1次·真题 28 句

vision B2

n. 视力

本篇1次·真题 28 句

brand B1

n. 品牌, 商标

本篇1次·真题 27 句

principle B2

n. 原则, 准则

本篇1次·真题 26 句

central B1

adj. 主要的

本篇1次·真题 24 句

designer B1

n. 设计师

本篇1次·真题 24 句

former B1

adj. 以前的, 从前的

本篇1次·真题 24 句

highway B1

n. 公路

本篇1次·真题 23 句

massive B2

adj. 巨大的, 大量的

本篇1次·真题 23 句

directly B1

adv. 直接地

本篇1次·真题 22 句

entirely B1

adv. 完全地

本篇1次·真题 22 句

luxury B2

n. 奢侈品

本篇1次·真题 22 句

basis B2

n. 基础, 根据

本篇1次·真题 21 句

parental B2

adj. 父母的

本篇1次·真题 21 句

complicated

B2

adj. 复杂的

本篇1次·真题 20 句

locate

B1

v. 找到;找出...的位置

本篇1次·真题 20 句

scale

B1

n. 规模

本篇1次·真题 20 句

complain

A2

v. 抱怨

本篇1次·真题 19 句

property

B1

n. 财产

本篇1次·真题 19 句

popularity

B2

n. 受欢迎

本篇1次·真题 18 句

trash

A2

n. 垃圾

本篇1次·真题 18 句

nowadays

B1

adv. 现在

本篇1次·真题 17 句

attraction

B1

n. 吸引力

本篇1次·真题 15 句

theme

B1

n. 主题

本篇1次·真题 14 句

client

B1

n. 客户

本篇1次·真题 13 句

estate

B2

n. 地产

本篇1次·真题 13 句

planning

B1

n. 规划

本篇1次·真题 13 句

reputation

B2

n. 名声

本篇1次·真题 13 句

boom

B1

n. 繁荣

本篇1次·真题 12 句

incentive

B2

n. 激励

本篇1次·真题 12 句

infrastructure

C1

n. 基础设施

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

overlook

B2

v. 忽略, 没注意到

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

environmentally

B2

adv. 从环境角度

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

phase

B2

n. 阶段

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

universal

B2

adj. 普遍的

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

subway

A2

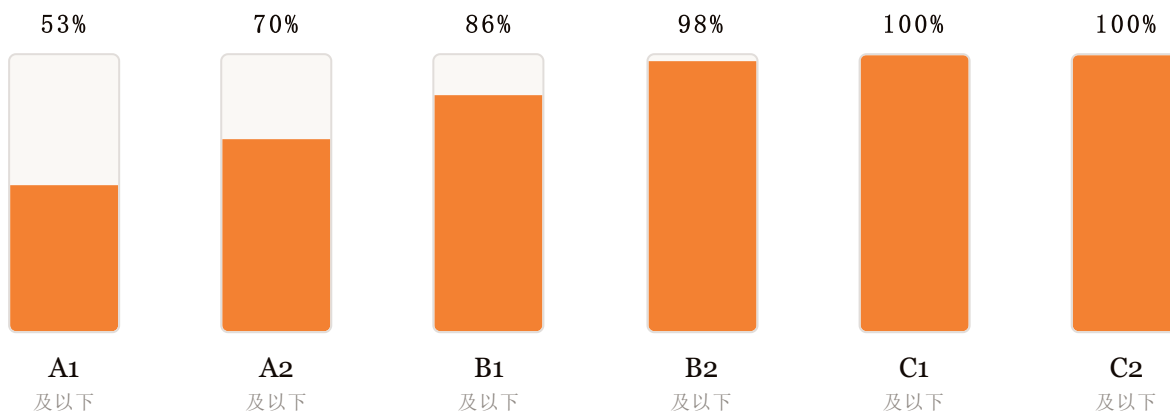
n. 地铁

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 341 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **341** 个单词, 按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比 (CDF), 最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上 (C1/C2) 为高阶词, 本篇共 7 个 · 约 2%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率 (CDF) · 数据为全文去重词 341 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

341

B2 以上难词

2%

B1 及以下覆盖

86%

英语四级 2019年12月·第3套 · 全卷构成

Part I	写作	题目解析 →
Part II	听力	与2019年12月第1套共用 · 题目解析 →
Part III Section A	完形填空（选词填空）	题目解析 →
Part III Section B	长篇阅读（信息匹配）	本题
Part III Section C (1)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Part III Section C (2)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Part IV	汉译英（段落翻译）	题目解析 →

2019年12月·第3套 英语四级阅读理解（四选一） 第1篇·46-50 题答案与解析

QUESTIONS & ANALYSIS • 阅读理解题和解析

阅读理解题和解析·46-50 题

本页 46-50 题的答案与逐题解析由懒笔记基于2019年12月·第3套 英语四级阅读理解（四选一）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 8 段原文（段首标 P1-P8 段号、逐段附中文翻译）；之后 5 道题逐题排列，每题英文题干与选项后紧接本题解析——题干与选项中译、答案、题型判定、题干拆句、定位句中英对照与逐选项对错归因。

真题卷第3套(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 The fifth largest city in the US passed a significant soda tax proposal that will levy(征税) 1.5 cents per liquid ounce on distributors.

美国第五大城市通过了一项重要的汽水税提案，该提案将对分销商征收每液量盎司1.5美分的税。

P2 Philadelphia's new measure was approved by a 13 to 4 city council vote. It sets a new bar for similar initiatives across the country. It is proof that taxes on sugary drinks can win substantial support outside super-liberal areas. Until now, the only city to successfully pass and implement a soda tax was Berkeley, California, in 2014.

费城的新措施以13票对4票获得市议会批准。它为全国类似举措树立了新标杆。这证明含糖饮料税可以在超自由派地区以外赢得实质性支持。到目前为止，唯一成功通过并实施汽水税的城市是加利福尼亚州伯克利，时间是2014年。

P3 The tax will apply to regular and diet sodas, as well as other drinks with added sugar, such as Gatorade and iced teas. It's expected to raise \$410 million over the next five years, most of which will go toward funding a universal prekindergarten program for the city.

该税将适用于普通汽水和无糖汽水，以及其他添加糖的饮料，如Gatorade和冰茶。预计未来五年将筹集4.1亿美元，其中大部分将用于资助该市的全民学前教育项目。

P4 While the city council vote was met with applause inside the council room, opponents to the

measure, including soda lobbyists, made sharp criticisms and a promise to challenge the tax in court.

虽然市议会的投票在议会大厅内赢得掌声,但该措施的反对者,包括汽水游说者,提出了尖锐批评,并承诺在法庭上挑战这项税收。

P5 "The tax passed today unfairly singles out beverages—including low- and no-calorie choices," said Lauren Kane, spokeswoman for the American Beverage Association. "But most importantly, it is against the law. So we will side with the majority of the people of Philadelphia who oppose this tax and take legal action to stop it."

美国饮料协会女发言人Lauren Kane说:"今天通过的税收不公平地把饮料单独挑出来——包括低热量和无热量的选择。但最重要的是,它违反了法律。因此我们将站在反对这项税收的费城大多数民众一边,采取法律行动来阻止它。"

P6 An industry-backed anti-tax campaign has spent at least \$4 million on advertisements. The ads criticized the measure, characterizing it as a "grocery tax."

一个由行业支持的反税运动已在广告上花费了至少400万美元。这些广告批评该措施,将其定性为"食品杂货税"。

P7 Public health groups applauded the approved tax as a step toward fixing certain lasting health issues that plague Americans. "The move to recapture a small part of the profits from an industry that pushes a product that contributes to diabetes, obesity and heart disease in poorer communities in order to reinvest in those communities will sure be inspirational to many other places," said Jim Krieger, executive director of Healthy Food America. "Indeed, we are already hearing from some of them. It's not 'just Berkeley' anymore."

公共卫生组织对获批的税收表示赞赏,认为这是朝着解决困扰美国人的某些长期健康问题迈出的一步。

Healthy Food America执行董事Jim Krieger说:"从一个在贫困社区推销导致糖尿病、肥胖和心脏病的产品的行业那里收回一小部分利润,以便对这些社区进行再投资,这一举措肯定会激励许多其他地方。事实上,我们已经听到了其中一些地方的声音。这不再'只是伯克利'了。"

P8 Similar measures in California's Albany, Oakland, San Francisco and Colorado's Boulder are becoming hot-button issues. Health advocacy groups have hinted that even more might be coming.

加利福尼亚州奥尔巴尼、奥克兰、旧金山和科罗拉多州博尔德的类似措施正在成为热点问题。健康倡导组织已暗示可能会有更多措施出台。

题目与逐题解析

46. What does the passage say about the newly-approved soda tax in Philadelphia?

- A) It will change the lifestyle of many consumers.
- B) It may encourage other US cities to follow suit.
- C) It will cut soda consumption among low-income communities.
- D) It may influence the marketing strategies of the soda business.

关于费城新近通过的汽水税,文章说了什么?

- A) 它将改变许多消费者的生活方式。
- B) 它可能鼓励美国其他城市效仿。
- C) 它将减少低收入社区的汽水消费。
- D) 它可能影响汽水行业的营销策略。

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 What does the passage say about the newly-approved soda tax in Philadelphia? 直接问文章关于这个税的具体陈述，没有 infer/imply/main idea 等推断主旨信号词。

【拆句】 题干主干 What does the passage say about the newly-approved soda tax in Philadelphia? 是常规疑问句，newly-approved 作 soda tax 的前置定语，in Philadelphia 作后置地点修饰，结构平铺直叙、无陷阱。

【定位】 It sets a new bar for similar initiatives across the country. It is proof that taxes on sugary drinks can win substantial support outside super-liberal areas.

它为全国类似的倡议树立了新标杆。这证明对含糖饮料征税能够在超级自由派地区之外赢得相当大的支持。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

原文未提及该税会改变消费者的生活方式——文中只谈“征税对象、资金用途、支持/反对态度、其他城市跟进”，没有任何关于消费者生活方式变化的陈述。

B) ✓ 正确

It sets a new bar for similar initiatives across the country. ↔

It may encourage other US cities to follow suit.

across the country ↔ other US cities

预判的“为全国树立标杆”与 encourage other US cities to follow suit 在语义上——对应，因此锁定字母 B。

C) 以偏概全

原文只在第 7 段提到该税“contributes to diabetes, obesity and heart disease in poorer communities”层面的健康议题，但从未说该税会“削减低收入社区的汽水消费量”——cut soda consumption among low-income communities 把第 7 段的“健康议题/社区受益”偷换成了具体的“消费量下降”，是把局部联想当成事实陈述。

D) 无中生有

原文谈的是该税案对“立法/政策”的示范效应（similar initiatives across the country），不是对“汽水行业的市场营销策略”的影响——marketing strategies of the soda business 在原文没有任何对应。

47. What will the opponents probably do to respond to the soda tax proposal?

- A) Bargain with the city council.
- B) Refuse to pay additional tax.
- C) Take legal action against it.
- D) Try to win public support.

反对者可能会采取什么行动来回应汽水税提案？

A) 与市议会讨价还价。 B) 拒绝缴纳额外税款。 C) 对它采取法律行动。 D) 设法赢得公众支持。

【答案】 C （细节题）

【判型】 What will the opponents probably do to respond to the soda tax proposal? 询问的是反对者将采取的具体行动，属可在文中直接找到的事实细节。

【拆句】 What will the opponents probably do to respond to the soda tax proposal? 主干是 what will opponents do, probably 是程度副词（弱化语气，不影响选项判断），to respond to the soda tax proposal 是不定式作目的状语；无陷阱。

【定位】 While the city council vote was met with applause inside the council room, opponents to the measure, including soda lobbyists, made sharp criticisms and a promise to challenge the tax in court.

尽管市议会的投票在议事厅内赢得了掌声，反对该法案的人（包括汽水说客）却作出尖锐批评，并承诺将在法庭上挑战这一税收。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

原文从未提及反对者会与市议会“讨价还价”——P4 表明反对者的态度是“尖锐批评”而非“协商”，市议会投票已 13:4 结束，谈判这条路在文中根本没有出现。

B) 偷换概念

Refuse to pay additional tax. 把“在法庭挑战税案”偷换成“拒绝缴税”——前者是合法的司法救济、针对的是税案合法性；后者是抗税行为、针对的是缴纳义务。两者动作主体（消费者/经销商）、性质（合法/违法）均不同。

C) ✓ 正确

a promise to challenge the tax in court ↔ Take legal action against it.

we will... take legal action to stop it ↔ Take legal action against it.

预判的“上法庭挑战”与 Take legal action against it. 在两处都直接对应，锁定字母 C。

D) 张冠李戴

Try to win public support.（争取公众支持）原文中并非反对者要“去做”的事，而是发言人在第 5 段所声称的“反对者已经站在多数费城民众一边”（we will side with the majority of the people of Philadelphia who oppose this tax）——这是“已经拥有”的状态陈述，不是题干问的“将要采取的行动”。

48. What did the industry-backed anti-tax campaign do about the soda tax proposal?

A) It tried to arouse hostile feelings among consumers.

B) It tried to win grocers' support against the measure.

C) It kept sending letters of protest to the media.

D) It criticized the measure through advertising.

由行业支持的反税运动针对汽水税提案做了什么？

A) 它试图在消费者中激起敌对情绪。 B) 它试图争取食品杂货商支持反对该措施。

C) 它不断向媒体发送抗议信。 D) 它通过广告批评该措施。

【答案】 D （细节题）

【判型】 What did the industry-backed anti-tax campaign do about the soda tax proposal? 询问 campaign 的具体动作，是事实细节。

【拆句】 What did the industry-backed anti-tax campaign do about the soda tax proposal?
主干 what did campaign do, industry-backed anti-tax 是双重前置定语修饰 campaign; 句式直白。

【定位】 An industry-backed anti-tax campaign has spent at least \$4 million on advertisements. The ads criticized the measure, characterizing it as a “grocery tax.”

一项由行业资助的反税运动已经花费了至少 400 万美元投放广告。这些广告批评了该法案，将其定性为一种“杂货税”。

【选项】 A) **过度推断**

原文广告内容是“把该税定性为杂货税”以表达批评 (characterizing it as a “grocery tax.”)，但从未说运动的目的是“在消费者中激起敌意 (hostile feelings)”——这是干扰项把“批评政策”上推到“煽动情绪”的过度演绎。

B) **偷换概念**

win grocers' support (赢得杂货商支持) 借用了原文 grocery tax 中的 grocery 一词制造迷惑，但 grocery 在原文里只是被用作“杂货税”这个污名化标签的修饰语，与“杂货商 (grocers) 这个群体”无关——选项把一个修饰词偷换成了一个被原文从未提及的人群。

C) **无中生有**

原文从未提及反税运动向媒体发抗议信——P6 整段只谈广告这一种手段，没有任何 “letters of protest” “media” 等表述。

D) **✓ 正确**

The ads criticized the measure ↔ **It criticized the measure through advertising.**

criticized the measure ↔ **criticized the measure**

预判的“通过广告批评税案”与 It criticized the measure through advertising. 在动作和手段上——对应，锁定字母 D。

49. What did public health groups think the soda tax would do?

A) Alert people to the risk of sugar induced diseases.

B) Help people to fix certain long-time health issues.

C) Add to the fund for their research on diseases.

D) Benefit low-income people across the country.

公共卫生组织认为汽水税会产生什么作用？

A) 提醒人们注意糖导致疾病的风险。 B) 帮助人们解决某些长期健康问题。

C) 增加它们疾病研究的资金。 D) 使全国低收入人群受益。

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 What did public health groups think the soda tax would do? 询问该群体的观点，但该观点必然在文中以引语或转述句直接给出，仍走定位路径。

【拆句】 What did public health groups think the soda tax would do? 是宾语从句 the soda tax would do 嵌套在 think 之后，疑问词 what 由宾语从句中提取——拆开就是“public health groups think (the soda tax would do what)”。

【定位】 Public health groups applauded the approved tax as a step toward fixing certain lasting health issues that plague Americans.

公共卫生组织对获批的这项税收表示赞赏，认为它是修复长期困扰美国人的某些健康问题的一步。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

原文从未提及公共卫生组织认为该税能“alert people / 唤醒公众对糖致疾病的风险意识”——P7 只谈“修复问题”，没有任何“提醒”“警示”层面的表述。

B) ✓ 正确

a step toward fixing certain lasting health issues that plague Americans ↔

Help people to fix certain long-time health issues.

fixing certain lasting health issues ↔ **fix certain long-time health issues**

预判的“修复长期健康问题”与 Help people to fix certain long-time health issues. 完全对应，锁定字母 B。

C) 偷换概念

原文 funding a universal prekindergarten program 与 reinvest in those communities 提到税款用途，但这些用途与“研究疾病的基金”（fund for their research on diseases）毫无关系——C 把“学前教育/社区再投资”偷换成了“疾病研究基金”。

D) 以偏概全

原文 in poorer communities 提到该税案再投资于较贫困社区，但卫生组织对该税“会做什么”的整体判断是“修复长期健康问题”，而不是“惠及全国低收入人群”——D 把局部受益群体偷偷扩大为“全国低收入人群”。

50. What do we learn about similar measures concerning the soda tax in some other cities?

- A) They are becoming rather sensitive issues.
- B) They are spreading panic in the soda industry.
- C) They are reducing the incidence of sugar-induced diseases.
- D) They are taking away a lot of profit from the soda industry.

关于其他一些城市有关汽水税的类似措施,我们了解到什么?

- A) 它们正在成为相当敏感的议题。 B) 它们正在汽水行业引发恐慌。
- C) 它们正在降低糖导致疾病的发生率。 D) 它们正在从汽水行业夺走大量利润。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 What do we learn about similar measures concerning the soda tax in some other cities? 问从文中可获得的具体事实信息，原文有直接表述即可锁定。

【拆句】 What do we learn about similar measures concerning the soda tax in some other cities? 主干 what do we learn about measures, concerning the soda tax 是现在分词作后置定语修饰 measures (= about) , in some other cities 是地点状语; 切开后语义清晰。

【定位】 Similar measures in California's Albany, Oakland, San Francisco and Colorado's Boulder are becoming hot-button issues.

在加州的奥尔巴尼、奥克兰、旧金山以及科罗拉多的博尔德等地, 类似的法案正在成为热点议题。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

hot-button issues ↔ **rather sensitive issues**

are becoming hot-button issues ↔ **are becoming rather sensitive issues**

预判的“成为热议/敏感话题”与 They are becoming rather sensitive issues. 一一对应, 锁定字母 A。

B) 无中生有

原文末段只描述“类似法案在多个城市推进、成为热议话题”, 从未说这些法案在汽水行业中“散播恐慌 (spreading panic) ”——spreading panic in the soda industry 这一情绪化描述在原文找不到任何对应。

C) 过度推断

原文从未给出任何“减少糖致疾病发病率”的数据或表述——这是把“卫生组织对该税的期望” (fixing certain lasting health issues) 误推为“其他城市的类似法案已经在降低发病率”的既成事实; 既越过了主语 (其他城市 ≠ 费城) , 又越过了时态 (期望 ≠ 已发生) 。

D) 过度推断

原文 recapture a small part of the profits 提的是“从产业拿回一小部分利润”, taking away a lot of profit from the soda industry 把“a small part”夸大成“a lot”——程度词被加码, 且原文这是费城税案的描述、不是 Q50 所问的其他城市的法案。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

3 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。

"The tax passed today unfairly singles out beverages—including low- and no-calorie choices," said Lauren Kane, spokeswoman for the American Beverage Association.

第5段，第1句

直接引语的倒装结构在新闻报道和文献中极为常见，是四六级和考研阅读的高频句式。宾语从句主语带后置定语也是典型结构。掌握本句的拆解方法可以直接迁移到大量类似的引述句和新闻句中。

"The move to recapture a small part of the profits from an industry that pushes a product that contributes to diabetes, obesity and heart disease in poorer communities in order to reinvest in those communities will sure be inspirational to many other places," said Jim Krieger, executive director of Healthy Food America.

第7段，第2句

本句主干识别难度高、嵌套层次深、成分类型丰富、结构典型性强，仅时态难度较低。它能够同时训练学生应对倒装、长主语分隔、嵌套定语从句、多重修饰成分等多种真题常见难点，综合训练价值极高。强烈推荐优先作为句子结构与时态的训练材料

"Indeed, we are already hearing from some of them. It's not 'just Berkeley' anymore."

第7段，第3句

覆盖了主谓宾基本成分、时间状语、来源状语、系表结构,成分种类较全面;第一句中 "hear from" 的不及物用法和介词短语作状语值得练习,但整体无特别易错点。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 67 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。

tax

A2

n. 税

本篇15次 · 真题 49 句

soda

B1

n. 苏打水

本篇13次 · 真题 25 句

measure B1

v. 测量

本篇7次 · 真题 68 句

issue B1

n. 问题

本篇4次 · 真题 83 句

council B1

n. 委员会

本篇4次 · 真题 27 句

support A2

v. 支持

本篇3次 · 真题 118 句

community B1

n. 社区

本篇3次 · 真题 81 句

proposal B2

n. 提议

本篇3次 · 真题 13 句

million A2

num. 一百万

本篇2次 · 真题 119 句

consumer B1

n. 消费者

本篇2次 · 真题 84 句

fund B2

n. 资金

本篇2次 · 真题 40 句

campaign B2

n. 运动

本篇2次 · 真题 29 句

legal B1

adj. 法律的

本篇2次 · 真题 23 句

vote B1

n. 投票

本篇2次 · 真题 21 句

profit B1

n. 利润, 盈利

本篇2次 · 真题 20 句

criticize B2

v. 批评

本篇2次 · 真题 13 句

approve B1

v. 批准, 认可 (正式同意)

本篇2次 · 真题 12 句

opponent B2

n. 对手

本篇2次 · 真题 11 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇1次 · 真题 466 句

benefit B1

n. 好处

本篇1次 · 真题 169 句

product A2

n. 产品

本篇1次 · 真题 128 句

reduce B1

v. 减少, 降低 (数量、大小、程度等)

本篇1次 · 真题 118 句

diet A2

n. 日常饮食

本篇1次 · 真题 113 句

risk A2

n. 风险

本篇1次 · 真题 108 句

least A2

det. 最少的

本篇1次 · 真题 84 句

challenge B1

n. 挑战

本篇1次 · 真题 80 句

contribute B1

v. 捐献

本篇1次 · 真题 74 句

apply A2

v. 申请

本篇1次 · 真题 58 句

obesity B2

n. 肥胖 (症)

本篇1次 · 真题 57 句

medium B1

adj. 中等的

本篇1次 · 真题 55 句

strategy B2

n. 策略

本篇1次 · 真题 53 句

per B1

prep. 每

本篇1次 · 真题 49 句

consumption B2

n. 消费

本篇1次 · 真题 44 句

majority B2

n. 大多数, 大部分

本篇1次 · 真题 40 句

regular B1

adj. 经常的

本篇1次·真题 38 句

significant B2

adj. 重要的

本篇1次·真题 36 句

respond B1

v. 回答, 答复

本篇1次·真题 35 句

executive B2

n. 主管;经理;管理人员

本篇1次·真题 30 句

lifestyle B1

n. 生活方式

本篇1次·真题 29 句

association B2

n. 协会

本篇1次·真题 28 句

diabetes B2

n. 糖尿病

本篇1次·真题 26 句

indeed B1

adv. 确实, 的确 (强调肯定)

本篇1次·真题 25 句

additional B1

adj. 额外的

本篇1次·真题 22 句

criticism B2

n. 批评

本篇1次·真题 22 句

grocery B1

n. 食品杂货

本篇1次·真题 19 句

initiative B2

n. 主动性

本篇1次·真题 19 句

bar A2

n. 酒吧

本篇1次·真题 18 句

alert B2

adj. 警觉的

本篇1次·真题 17 句

suit A2

n. 套装

本篇1次·真题 17 句

court A2

n. 法院

本篇1次·真题 16 句

marketing B1

n. 营销

本篇1次·真题 16 句

sensitive B2

adj. 敏感的

本篇1次·真题 15 句

implement B2

v. 实施

本篇1次·真题 14 句

oppose B2

v. 反对

本篇1次·真题 13 句

beverage B2

n. 饮料

本篇1次·真题 11 句

concerning B2

prep. 关于

本篇1次·真题 10 句

induce C1

v. 诱导

本篇1次·真题 10 句

panic B1

n. 恐慌

本篇1次·真题 10 句

sharp A2

adj. 锋利的, 尖锐的

本篇1次·真题 10 句

successfully B1

adv. 成功地

本篇1次·真题 10 句

universal B2

adj. 普遍的

本篇1次·真题 10 句

advertising B1

n. 广告业

本篇1次·真题 9 句

arouse C1

v. 激起, 引起 (情感、反应)

本篇1次·真题 9 句

sugary B2

adj. 含糖的

本篇1次·真题 9 句

anymore A2

adv. (不) 再

本篇1次·真题 8 句

characterize C1

v. 是...的特征

本篇1次·真题 8 句

liquid

B1

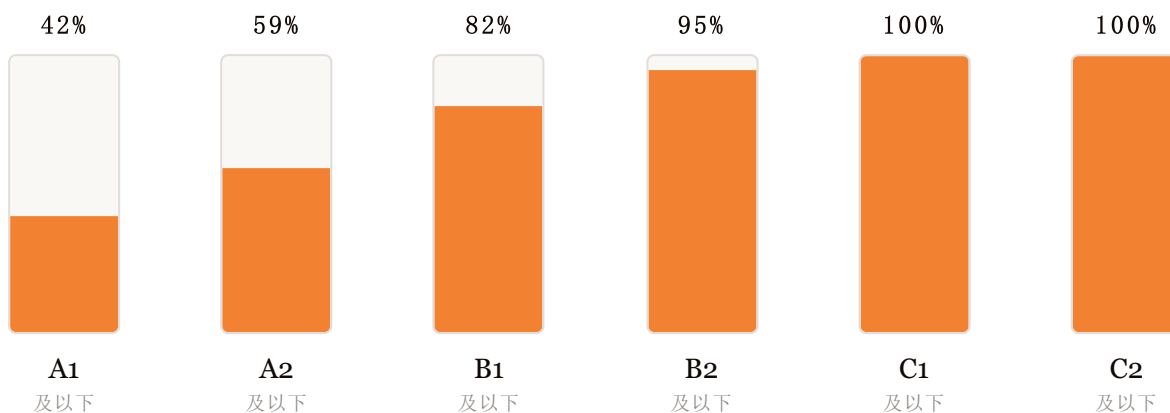
n. 液体

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 202 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **202** 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 11 个 · 约 5%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率（CDF）· 数据为全文去重词 202 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

202

B2 以上难词

5%

B1 及以下覆盖

82%

英语四级 2019年12月·第3套 · 全卷构成

Part I	写作	题目解析 →
Part II	听力	与2019年12月第1套共用 · 题目解析 →
Part III Section A	完形填空（选词填空）	题目解析 →
Part III Section B	长篇阅读（信息匹配）	题目解析 →
Part III Section C (1)	阅读理解（四选一）	本题
Part III Section C (2)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Part IV	汉译英（段落翻译）	题目解析 →

2019年12月·第3套 英语四级阅读理解（四选一）第2篇·51-55 题答案与解析

QUESTIONS & ANALYSIS • 阅读理解题和解析

阅读理解题和解析 · 51-55 题

本页 51-55 题的答案与逐题解析由懒笔记基于2019年12月·第3套 英语四级阅读理解（四选一）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 3 段原文（段首标 P1-P3 段号、逐段附中文翻译）；之后 5 道题逐题排列，每题英文题干与选项后紧接本题解析——题干与选项中译、答案、题型判定、题干拆句、定位句中英对照与逐选项对错归因。

真题卷第3套(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 Popping food into the microwave for a couple of minutes may seem utterly harmless, but Europe's stock of these quick-cooking ovens emits as much carbon as nearly 7 million cars, a new study has found. And the problem is growing. With costs falling and kitchen appliances becoming "status" items, owners are throwing away microwaves after an average of eight years. This is pushing sales of new microwaves which are expected to reach 135 million annually in the EU by the end of the decade. 将食物放入微波炉加热几分钟似乎完全无害,但一项新研究发现,欧洲现有的这些快速烹饪炉具排放的碳量相当于近700万辆汽车。而且这个问题还在加剧。随着成本下降和厨房电器成为"身份"物品,所有者平均在八年后就会扔掉微波炉。这推动了新微波炉的销售,预计到本世纪末欧盟每年将达到1.35亿台。

P2 A study by the University of Manchester calculated the emissions of CO₂—the main greenhouse gas responsible for climate change—at every stage of microwaves, from manufacture to waste disposal. "It is electricity consumption by microwaves that has the biggest impact on the environment," say the authors. The authors also calculate that the emissions from using 19 microwaves over a year are the same as those from using a car. According to the same study, efforts to reduce consumption should focus on improving consumer awareness and behaviour. For example, consumers could use appliances in a more efficient way by adjusting the time of cooking to the type of food.

曼彻斯特大学的一项研究计算了微波炉从制造到废物处理各个阶段二氧化碳(导致气候变化的主要温室气体)的排放量。研究作者表示:"微波炉的用电量对环境的影响最大。"作者还计算出,一年中使用19台微波炉产

生的排放量与使用一辆汽车相同。根据同一研究,减少消耗的努力应该集中在提高消费者的意识和行为上。例如,消费者可以通过根据食物类型调整烹饪时间来更高效地使用电器。

P3 However, David Reay, professor of carbon management, argues that, although microwaves use a great deal of energy, their emissions are minor compared to those from cars. In the UK alone, there are around 30 million cars. These cars emit more than all the microwaves in the EU. Backing this up, recent data show that passenger cars in the UK emitted 69 million tons of CO₂ in 2015. This is 10 times the amount this new microwave oven study estimates for annual emissions for all the microwave ovens in the EU. Further, the energy used by microwaves is lower than any other form of cooking. Among common kitchen appliances used for cooking, microwaves are the most energy efficient, followed by a stove and finally a standard oven. Thus, rising microwave sales could be seen as a positive thing.

然而,碳管理教授David Reay认为,尽管微波炉使用大量能源,但与汽车相比,它们的排放量微不足道。仅在英国就有约3000万辆汽车。这些汽车的排放量超过欧盟所有微波炉的排放量。支持这一观点的是,最近的数据显示,2015年英国乘用车排放了6900万吨二氧化碳。这是这项新微波炉研究估计的欧盟所有微波炉年排放量的10倍。此外,微波炉使用的能源低于任何其他烹饪形式。在用于烹饪的常见厨房电器中,微波炉的能效最高,其次是炉灶,最后是标准烤箱。因此,微波炉销量上升可以被视为一件积极的事情。

题目与逐题解析

51. What is the finding of the new study?

- A) Quick-cooking microwave ovens have become more popular.
- B) The frequent use of microwaves may do harm to our health.
- C) CO₂ emissions constitute a major threat to the environment.
- D) The use of microwaves emits more CO₂ than people think.

这项新研究的发现是什么?

- A) 快速烹饪的微波炉已变得更受欢迎。 B) 频繁使用微波炉可能对我们的健康有害。
- C) 二氧化碳排放对环境构成重大威胁。 D) 使用微波炉排放的二氧化碳比人们想象的要多。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 What is the finding of the new study? 问的是研究本身的客观结论, 没有 infer / suggest / imply / mainly about 等推断或主旨信号词, 要去原文找对应陈述句。

【拆句】 Q51 是 What is X of Y 的标准疑问句, 主干是 the finding of the new study, 结构平铺直叙、无陷阱。

【定位】 Popping food into the microwave for a couple of minutes may seem utterly harmless, but Europe's stock of these quick-cooking ovens emits as much carbon as nearly 7 million cars, a new study has found.

把食物丢进微波炉加热两三分钟看起来似乎完全无害, 但一项新研究发现, 欧洲全部微波炉的碳排放量相当于近七百万辆汽车的排放量。

【选项】 A) 答非所问

Quick-cooking microwave ovens have become more popular. 是第二句 This is pushing sales of new microwaves 的内容，属于由发现引出的后果，并非“新研究的发现”本身。

B) 无中生有

The frequent use of microwaves may do harm to our health. 把话题引到“健康”，全文谈的是 CO2 排放与环境，未涉及健康危害。

C) 以偏概全

CO2 emissions constitute a major threat to the environment. 是 CO2 与气候的共识，但研究的具体发现不是“CO2 危害环境”，而是“微波炉排放被低估”。

D) ✓ 正确

may seem utterly harmless, but Europe's stock of these quick-cooking ovens emits as much carbon as nearly 7 million cars

↔ **The use of microwaves emits more CO2 than people think.**

预判中的“超出认知”恰由 more CO2 than people think 直接对应，且“微波炉排放”主语也一致，是定位句的标准同义替换。

52. Why are the sales of microwaves expected to rise?

- A) They are becoming more affordable.
- B) They have a shorter life cycle than other appliances.
- C) They are getting much easier to operate.
- D) They take less time to cook than other appliances.

为什么微波炉的销量预计会上升？

- A) 它们正变得更加实惠。 B) 它们的使用寿命比其他电器更短。 C) 它们的操作变得更加容易。
- D) 它们烹饪所需时间比其他电器更少。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 Why are the sales of microwaves expected to rise? 用 Why 直问原因，要求找原文中明摆着的因果链，不需要推断。

【拆句】 Q52 是 Why are S expected to V 的被动疑问句，主干是 sales are expected to rise, expected to rise 是被动表将来趋势，理解时还原为“销量预计上涨”即可。

【定位】 With costs falling and kitchen appliances becoming "status" items, owners are throwing away microwaves after an average of eight years. This is pushing sales of new microwaves which are expected to reach 135 million annually in the EU by the end of the decade.

随着价格下降、厨房电器又成为“身份”象征，机主平均每八年就把微波炉扔掉。这推动了新微波炉的销量，预计到本十年末年销量将在欧盟达到 1.35 亿台。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

With costs falling ↔ **They are becoming more affordable.**

预判已锁定“价格下降→更易购买”，选项 becoming more affordable 就是这条预判的最自然措辞。

B) 无中生有

They have a shorter life cycle than other appliances. 中的“比其他电器寿命短”在原文中没有对照；原文只说 an average of eight years 后就丢掉，未将微波炉与别的电器寿命做比较。

C) 无中生有

They are getting much easier to operate. 谈“操作越来越简单”，原文完全没有涉及微波炉操作难度的变化。

D) 答非所问

They take less time to cook than other appliances. 说微波炉比其他电器更快——原文确实暗示微波炉快 (for a couple of minutes)，但全文从未把“做饭更快”作为销量上升的原因解释。

53. What recommendation does the study by the University of Manchester make?

- A) Cooking food of different varieties.
- B) Improving microwave users' habits.
- C) Eating less to cut energy consumption.
- D) Using microwave ovens less frequently.

Manchester 大学的研究提出了什么建议？

- A) 烹饪不同种类的食物。 B) 改善微波炉使用者的习惯。 C) 少吃以减少能源消耗。
D) 减少使用微波炉的频率。

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 What recommendation does the study by the University of Manchester make? 直接索取研究给出的建议这一客观信息，不涉及推断。

【拆句】 Q53 是 What N does S make 的疑问句，主干是 the study makes a recommendation, by the University of Manchester 是后置介词短语修饰 study，提示是哪家研究——后置定语在四级考生眼里容易和后面动词混在一起，先把它和 study 焊死。

【定位】 According to the same study, efforts to reduce consumption should focus on improving consumer awareness and behaviour.

根据同一项研究，减少能耗的努力应聚焦于提升消费者的意识与行为。

【选项】 A) 偷换概念

Cooking food of different varieties. 是原文 adjusting the time of cooking to the type of food 的扭曲——原文建议根据食物类型调整烹饪时间，而不是建议“做各种各样的食物”。

B) ✓ 正确

improving consumer awareness and behaviour ↔ Improving microwave users' habits.

Improving microwave users' habits. 与定位句 improving consumer awareness and behaviour 几乎逐词对位，是预判的标准落点。

C) 无中生有

Eating less to cut energy consumption. 把“减能耗”嫁接到“少吃”，原文未把“少吃”列为减能耗手段。

D) 过度推断

Using microwave ovens less frequently. 让大家“少用”，但原文建议改善 awareness and behaviour，没有要求降低使用频率。

54. What does Professor David Reay try to argue?

- A) There are far more emissions from cars than from microwaves.
- B) People should be persuaded into using passenger cars less often.
- C) The UK produces less CO₂ than many other countries in the EU.
- D) More data are needed to show whether microwaves are harmful.

David Reay教授试图论证什么？

- A) 汽车的排放量远远超过微波炉。 B) 应该说服人们减少使用私家车的频率。
- C) 英国的二氧化碳排放量少于欧盟许多其他国家。 D) 需要更多数据来显示微波炉是否有害。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 What does Professor David Reay try to argue? 直问某教授要论证什么，文中有该教授明确表态句，无需读者自己推断。

【拆句】 Q54 是 What does S try to V 的疑问句，主干是 Professor David Reay tries to argue, try to 不是字面“尝试失败”，而是“想要论证、试图说明”的意思，等同于 argue。

【定位】 However, David Reay, professor of carbon management, argues that, although microwaves use a great deal of energy, their emissions are minor compared to those from cars.

然而，碳管理学教授戴维·里伊提出，尽管微波炉耗电很多，但与汽车的排放相比，它们的排放是次要的。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

their emissions are minor compared to those from cars ↔

There are far more emissions from cars than from microwaves.

These cars emit more than all the microwaves in the EU ↔

far more emissions from cars than from microwaves

选项把 Reay 的论点从汽车一侧重新表达为“汽车排放远多于微波炉”，正是预判内容；其余三个选项均偏离这一论点。

B) 过度推断

People should be persuaded into using passenger cars less often. 加入“劝大家少开车”的政策建议，Reay 文中只是用汽车做参照，未呼吁少用汽车。

C) 张冠李戴

The UK produces less CO₂ than many other countries in the EU. 把比较换成“英国 vs 其他欧盟国家”，但原文比较的是“汽车 vs 微波炉”，不是国与国。

D) 与原文相反

More data are needed to show whether microwaves are harmful. 把 Reay 包装成“还需更多数据”的中立派，原文他立场鲜明，已经在用数据下结论，不是说数据不足。

55. What does Professor David Reay think of the use of microwaves?

- A) It will become less popular in the coming decades.
- B) It makes everyday cooking much more convenient.
- C) It plays a positive role in environmental protection.
- D) It consumes more power than conventional cooking.

David Reay教授如何看待微波炉的使用？

- A) 在未来几十年它将变得不那么流行。
- B) 它使日常烹饪更加便利。
- C) 它在环境保护中发挥积极作用。
- D) 它比传统烹饪消耗更多电力。

【答案】 C (态度题)

【判型】 What does Professor David Reay think of the use of microwaves? 用 think of 索取评价立场，需要把 Reay 所在区间的评价性用词聚合起来得出极性。

【拆句】 Q55 是 What does S think of O 的疑问句，主干是 Reay thinks of the use of microwaves, think of = 评价、看待，不是字面“想起”；这点是四级常错点。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

It will become less popular in the coming decades. 预测使用变少，原文恰相反：sales of new microwaves which are expected to reach 135 million annually, 且 Reay 视销量上升为正面事。

B) 答非所问

It makes everyday cooking much more convenient. 把焦点切到“日常做饭更方便”，但 Reay 的论述全部围绕能耗与排放，没有评价便利性。

C) ✓ 正确

rising microwave sales could be seen as a positive thing ↔

It plays a positive role in environmental protection.

Among common kitchen appliances used for cooking, microwaves are the most energy efficient

↔ **plays a positive role in environmental protection**

评价主线为正向 + 评价对象为 the use of microwaves, 与 It plays a positive role in environmental protection. 的极性与对象都对得上。

D) 与原文相反

It consumes more power than conventional cooking. 说微波炉比传统烹饪更耗电，与原文 microwaves are the most energy efficient 与 the energy used by microwaves is lower than any other form of cooking 直接相反。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

5 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。

With costs falling and kitchen appliances becoming "status" items, owners are throwing away microwaves after an average of eight years.

第1段，第3句

本句包含主语、谓语（短语动词）、宾语、时间状语，以及较少见的独立主格结构作状语。独立主格是考试中的难点，能帮助学习者练习识别非谓语动词作状语的情况，以及区分独立主格与从句的区别。虽然没有从句，但成分种类较丰富，具有一定训练价值。

A study by the University of Manchester calculated the emissions of CO₂—the main greenhouse gas responsible for climate change—at every stage of microwaves, from manufacture to waste disposal.

第2段，第1句

简单句配合插入性同位语和多个介词短语修饰成分,是学术类阅读文本的典型句式;破折号插入同位语的用法在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见

"It is electricity consumption by microwaves that has the biggest impact on the environment," say the authors.

第2段，第2句

本句涵盖倒装结构、引语作宾语、强调句 It is...that、后置定语 by microwaves 和 on the environment 等多种成分形式,且强调句是高频易错点(容易与定语从句或主系表结构混淆)。通过本句可练习识别强调句的去框架还原法、倒装主谓的还原、介词短语作定语的归属判断,训练价值较高

The authors also calculate that the emissions from using 19 microwaves over a year are the same as those from using a car.

第2段，第3句

主句 + that 宾语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频结构, 宾语从句内的主系表 + 比较结构 (the same as) 也是常见句式, 具有较高的典型性和复用价值。

Among common kitchen appliances used for cooking, microwaves are the most energy efficient, followed by a stove and finally a standard oven.

第3段，第7句

本句涵盖主语、系动词谓语、表语、两处状语(句首介词短语、句末分词短语)以及定语(used for cooking 修饰 appliances), 成分种类较为丰富。句末分词短语 followed by 易被误判为被动语态谓语, 具有一定辨析价值。但句子整体结构简单, 缺少从句和复杂搭配, 训练收益中等。

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。

microwave

B1

n. 微波炉

本篇22次 · 真题 25 句

less

A1

det. 较少的

本篇6次 · 真题 224 句

emission

B2

n. 排放物

本篇6次 · 真题 17 句

oven

A2

n. 烤箱

本篇6次 · 真题 9 句

cooking

A1

n. 烹饪

本篇5次 · 真题 59 句

million

A2

num. 一百万

本篇4次 · 真题 119 句

emit

B2

v. 发出, 排放 (光、热、气体等)

本篇4次 · 真题 10 句

professor

B1

n. 教授 (大学教师的最高职称)

本篇3次 · 真题 105 句

consumption

B2

n. 消费

本篇3次 · 真题 44 句

author

A2

n. 作者

本篇2次 · 真题 244 句

decade

B1

n. 十年

本篇2次 · 真题 99 句

consumer

B1

n. 消费者

本篇2次 · 真题 84 句

positive

B1

adj. 积极的

本篇2次 · 真题 62 句

argue

B1

v. 争论

本篇2次 · 真题 58 句

carbon

B2

n. 碳 (化学元素)

本篇2次 · 真题 20 句

efficient

B2

adj. 效率高的

本篇2次 · 真题 15 句

calculate B1

v. 计算

本篇2次 · 真题 11 句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本篇1次 · 真题 174 句

reduce B1

v. 减少, 降低 (数量、大小、程度等)

本篇1次 · 真题 118 句

focus B1

n. 重点

本篇1次 · 真题 107 句

finding B2

n. 调查结果

本篇1次 · 真题 99 句

impact B2

n. 影响

本篇1次 · 真题 98 句

type A2

n. 类型

本篇1次 · 真题 97 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

data B1

n. 数据

本篇1次 · 真题 73 句

major B1

adj. 主要的

本篇1次 · 真题 73 句

climate B1

n. 气候

本篇1次 · 真题 60 句

power A2

n. 权力

本篇1次 · 真题 59 句

consume B2

v. 消耗, 耗费 (燃料、能源、时间等)

本篇1次 · 真题 52 句

variety B1

n. 多样化

本篇1次 · 真题 47 句

harm B1

n. 伤害

本篇1次 · 真题 44 句

further B1

adv. 更远地

本篇1次·真题41句

management B1

n. 管理

本篇1次·真题41句

item A2

n. 项目

本篇1次·真题39句

status B2

n. 地位

本篇1次·真题39句

user A2

n. 使用者

本篇1次·真题37句

finally A2

adv. 终于, 最终

本篇1次·真题36句

environmental B1

adj. 环境的

本篇1次·真题34句

protection B1

n. 保护

本篇1次·真题32句

harmful B1

adj. 有害的

本篇1次·真题31句

recommendation B2

n. 推荐

本篇1次·真题30句

stage A2

n. 阶段

本篇1次·真题30句

gas A2

n. 气体

本篇1次·真题28句

threat B1

n. 威胁

本篇1次·真题28句

estimate B2

v. 估计

本篇1次·真题27句

thus B2

adv. 因此, 所以

本篇1次·真题26句

responsible B1

adj. 负责的

本篇1次·真题25句

awareness

B2

n. 意识

本篇1次 · 真题 23 句

cycle

B1

n. 循环

本篇1次 · 真题 23 句

affordable

B1

adj. 买得起的

本篇1次 · 真题 21 句

frequently

B1

adv. 频繁地

本篇1次 · 真题 21 句

annual

B1

adj. 每年的, 年度的

本篇1次 · 真题 19 句

minor

B2

adj. 较小的

本篇1次 · 真题 19 句

adjust

B2

v. 调整

本篇1次 · 真题 18 句

conventional

B2

adj. 传统的

本篇1次 · 真题 18 句

datum

C1

n. 数据 (单数形式, 复数为 data)

本篇1次 · 真题 18 句

frequent

B1

adj. 频繁的

本篇1次 · 真题 16 句

operate

B1

v. 运转

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

persuade

B1

v. 说服

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

stock

B1

n. 库存

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

coming

A1

n. 到来

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

convenient

B1

adj. 方便的

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

constitute

C1

v. 构成, 组成

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

greenhouse

B1

n. 温室

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

manufacture

B2

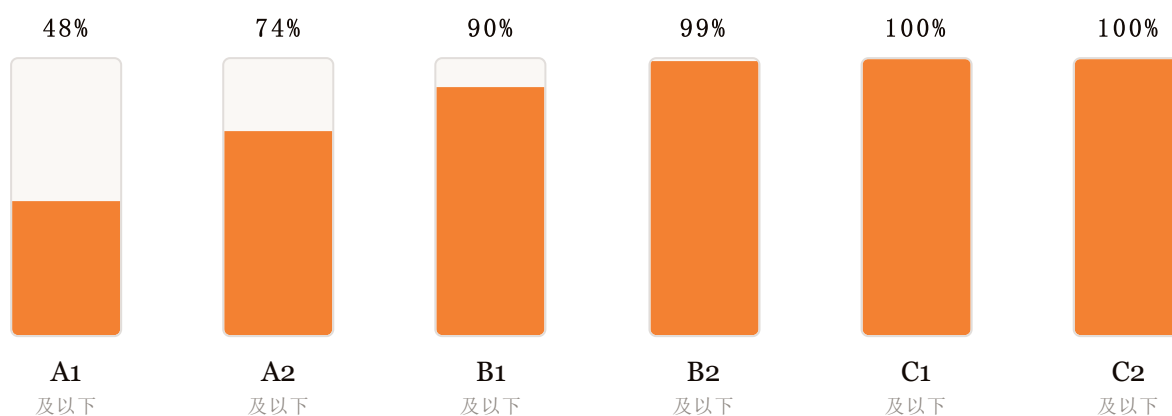
v. (大规模) 制造, 生产

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 179 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **179** 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 2 个 · 约 1%。



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 179 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

179

B2 以上难词

1%

B1 及以下覆盖

90%

英语四级 2019年12月·第3套 · 全卷构成

Part I	写作	题目解析 →
Part II	听力	与2019年12月第1套共用 · 题目解析 →
Part III Section A	完形填空（选词填空）	题目解析 →
Part III Section B	长篇阅读（信息匹配）	题目解析 →
Part III Section C (1)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Part III Section C (2)	阅读理解（四选一）	本题
Part IV	汉译英（段落翻译）	题目解析 →

2019年12月·第3套英语四级汉译英（段落翻译）·介绍中国汉族姓名文化的客观说明文 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3套 英语四级汉译英（段落翻译）原卷题干译审整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：Directions 与一整段中文原文连续排印——整段连排、无段落标记无题号，把它切成一句句翻译单元本身就是解题动作。卷面之后先给整篇参考英译定稿，再按自切句序逐句拆分：定英文主干、降级修饰成分、逐项落实语法点、句内定稿英译，答案直显。

真题卷第3套(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**.

中国汉族人的全名由姓和名组成。中文姓名的特点是,姓总是在前,名跟在其后。千百年来,父姓一直世代相传。然而,如今,孩子跟母亲姓并不罕见。一般来说名有一个或两个汉字,通常承载父母对孩子的愿望。从孩子的名字可以推断出父母希望孩子成为什么样的人,或者期望他们过什么样的生活。父母非常重视给孩子取名,因为名字往往会伴随孩子一生。

参考译文

整篇参考英译是复盘资产，考卷上只印中文原文——四六级 Part IV 翻译按整篇「表达通顺连贯、用词准确、语法正确」四档评分。

The full name of a Han Chinese consists of a family name and a given name. In a Chinese name, the family name always comes before the given name. For thousands of years, the father's family name has been passed down from generation to generation. However, nowadays, it is not uncommon for children to take their mother's family name. Generally speaking, a given name consists of one or two Chinese characters and usually carries the parents' wishes for their child. From a child's given name, one can infer what kind of person the parents want their child to become, or what kind of life they expect their child to live. Parents attach great importance to naming their children, because a name often accompanies them throughout their lives.

【衔接】第3句开头补时间状语 For thousands of years 与第2句承接

第2句结尾说完「姓在前、名在后」的恒常事实，第3句切换到「千百年来父姓世代相传」的历史延续，用 For thousands of years 置于句首做时间切换信号，让读者明确视角从「普遍规则」转到「历史传统」。对应中文 千百年来，父姓一直世代相传。的「千百年来」必须显化为句首时间状语。

第3、4句之间用 However 显化转折

第3句讲「父姓一直世代相传」是传统延续；第4句中文已用「然而，如今」显式转折——必须对应译为 However, nowadays，把「传统 vs 当下」的逻辑张力显化。漏掉 However 直接拉低连贯分。对应原文 然而，如今，孩子跟母亲姓并不罕见。。

第5、6句之间用主语承接 (a given name → a child's given name)

第5句主语是 a given name；第6句开头 From a child's given name 重复 given name 一词，但加上 a child's 限定让信息焦点从「名字本身」自然过渡到「从名字反推父母心愿」，避免用代词 it 引起指代模糊。这种「重复关键词+加修饰语」的衔接比代词更稳。

第7句用 because 显化因果，回应整段主题

第7句中文已显式用「因为」标出因果——英文用 because 对应显化，使全段在结尾用一个因果从句收束：「父母重视取名」是结论、「名字伴随一生」是根本原因，与全段「姓名文化意义」的主题闭环。

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】介绍中国汉族姓名文化的客观说明文

全段在客观介绍汉族姓名的构成、姓在前名在后的特点、父姓世代相传的传统及如今的变化、名字承载父母愿望等文化现象，是典型的中国文化介绍类说明文。开篇 中国汉族人的全名由姓和名组成。就奠定了「陈述客观事实」的语体，全篇围绕「名」这一文化现象做事实性介绍，无叙事、无议论。

【时态】一般现在时

全篇是对汉族姓名这一文化现象的客观陈述与一般性介绍，描述的是普遍存在、长期有效的事实与习惯，故以一般现在时为主时态基调。如 中文姓名的特点是，姓总是在前，名跟在其后。中「总是」「跟在其后」明显是恒常事实；唯独 千百年来，父姓一直世代相传。涉及「从过去延续到现在」的状态，需在此句偏离基调改用现在完成时 (has been passed down) 。

【译法】汉族人

拟定统一译法：Han Chinese（约定俗成的英文译名，「汉」用 Han 音译、「族」并入 Chinese）。全篇仅 中国汉族人的全名由姓和名组成。 处出现一次，但属典型文化负载词，必须用规范译名，不可写成 Han nationality 之类生硬表达。

姓

拟定统一译法：family name（也可用 surname；选 family name 因更口语、与下文「父姓/母姓」的「姓」统一）。全篇 姓总是在前、父姓一直世代相传、孩子跟母亲姓 多处出现，所有「姓」一律译作 family name，不再混用 surname / last name。

名

拟定统一译法：given name（约定俗成，与 family name 对应；不用 first name 以免歧义）。姓总是在前，名跟在其后、一般来说名有一个或两个汉字、从孩子的名字、给孩子取名 等处的「名/名字」均统一译作 given name。

汉字

拟定统一译法：Chinese character(s)（约定俗成）。名有一个或两个汉字 处出现，按上下文用复数 Chinese characters 涵盖「一个或两个」的情形。

1. 中国汉族人的全名由姓和名组成。

【主干】 主语「全名」+谓语 consists of+宾语「姓和名」（主语策略：原句主语）

中文已有明确主语 中国汉族人的全名，直接提为英文主语 The full name of a Han Chinese；核心动词「由...组成」用 consist of（主动态、不可用被动 be consisted of）；宾语就是「姓和名」两个并列名词 the family name and the given name。

【降级】「中国汉族人的」降级为 of 介词短语后置修饰 full name

中文「中国汉族人的全名」是定语+中心词结构。英文里「of+名词」作后置定语比生硬地前置 a Chinese Han people's full name 更自然，故重构为 The full name of a Han Chinese。整句仅一个主干动词，无多动词需降级处理。

【语法】时态

回指全篇基调，用一般现在时 consists of，陈述客观事实。

搭配（动词的及物性）

consist 是不及物动词，永远主动+of，绝不可写成 be consisted of；同义可换成 be made up of / be composed of（这两个可用被动）。

冠词与单复数

泛指任意一个汉族人的全名，用 a Han Chinese 单数 + 定冠词 the full name; the family name and the given name 各加 the，因这两个概念在汉族姓名体系内是特指。

【译文】 The full name of a Han Chinese consists of a family name and a given name.

2. 中文姓名的特点是,姓总是在前,名跟在其后。

【主干】 主语「中文姓名」+谓语 place...before/come before (主语策略: 原句主语)

中文表面主语是「特点」, 但「姓总是在前, 名跟在其后」才是真正要传递的信息。可以选择直译型 A feature of a Chinese name is that the family name comes before the given name; 更地道的做法是抛掉「特点是」这个空壳, 直接以「姓」作主语: In a Chinese name, the family name always comes before the given name. 本句采用后者, 主语 the family name, 谓语 comes before, 宾语 the given name。

【降级】 两个并列分句合并成一个 before 主从结构

中文「姓总是在前, 名跟在其后」其实在说同一件事的两面。英文不必平铺成 the family name is always in front, and the given name follows, 可压缩成 the family name always comes before the given name 一句搞定——一个 before 就同时表达了「姓在前+名在后」。

【语法】 时态

回指基调用一般现在时 comes, 因这是恒常事实。

主谓一致

主语 the family name 是第三人称单数, 谓语用 comes 加 s, 不要漏。

冠词

「姓」和「名」是该体系内的特指概念, 各加定冠词 the。

副词位置

「总是」译 always, 放在实义动词 comes 前: always comes before, 符合英语副词在实义动词前的常规位置。

【译文】 In a Chinese name, the family name always comes before the given name.

3. 千百年来,父姓一直世代相传。

【主干】 主语「父姓」+被动谓语 has been passed down (主语策略: 转被动)

中文动作「世代相传」的承受者是 父姓, 且「传」的施事方(父辈/家族)是泛指、不必出现, 英文最自然的写法是被动: The father's family name has been passed down. 主语提为 the father's family name, 谓语用现在完成时被动 has been passed down。

【降级】 「千百年来」作时间状语前置, 「世代」并入副词 from generation to generation

中文「千百年来」是时间状语, 置于句首 For thousands of years; 「世代相传」中的「世代」信息用 from generation to generation 这一固定短语承载, 挂在谓语后作方式状语。一个主谓被动 has been passed down 把动作锁死, 时间状语+方式状语前后包裹, 结构清晰。

【语法】时态

偏离全篇一般现在时基调：本句「千百年来一直...」是从过去延续到现在的动作/状态，必须用现在完成时 has been passed down。这是全篇唯一明确需要偏离基调的句子。

语态

施事泛指、无需出现，用被动 be passed down；不可写成 The father's family name passes down, pass down 作及物动词时主语应是传的人。

搭配

pass down 表「传下去/传承」，是地道搭配；from generation to generation 是固定短语，无冠词、不加复数，不能写成 from generations to generations。

主谓一致

主语 the father's family name 是单数，助动词用 has，不是 have。

【译文】 For thousands of years, the father's family name has been passed down from generation to generation.

4. 然而,如今, 孩子跟母亲姓并不罕见。

【主干】 It is not uncommon for sb. to do sth. 句型 (主语策略：形式主语it)

中文「孩子跟母亲姓并不罕见」的真主语是「孩子跟母亲姓」这件事——一个动作性主语，英文最地道的处理是用形式主语 it 引导：It is not uncommon for children to take their mother's family name. it 作形式主语，for children to take their mother's family name 是真正的主语（不定式短语）。

【降级】 转折词「然而」→However；「如今」→nowadays 作时间状语

句首 However 显化与上句「父姓一直世代相传」的转折关系；nowadays 作时间状语，可放句首（与 However 用逗号隔开）或主句中。「跟...姓」译为固定表达 take sb.'s family name，比直译 follow the mother's surname 更地道。整句 However, nowadays, it is not uncommon for children to take their mother's family name.

【语法】时态

回指基调用一般现在时 is，描述如今的普遍现象。

句型

It is + adj. + for sb. + to do sth. 是固定句型，for sb. 不可换成 of sb. (of sb. 用于评价人本身的品质，如 kind / nice)。

单复数与所有格

children 用复数泛指；their mother's family name 用 their + 单数 mother's，表「各自跟各自的母亲姓」，符合英文对应一致。

双重否定

「并不罕见」是双重否定 not uncommon，比直接说 common 更地道、保留了原文的委婉语气；不要简化成 is common 而丢了「并不」的分寸感。

【译文】 However, nowadays, it is not uncommon for children to take their mother's family name.

5. 一般来说名有一个或两个汉字，通常承载父母对孩子的愿望。

【主干】 主语「名」+并列谓语 consists of ... and carries ... (主语策略：原句主语)

本句两个分句共享同一主语「名」。第一分句主干：a given name + consists of + one or two Chinese characters; 第二分句主干：carries + the parents' wishes/expectations for their child。两个谓语用 and 并列连接，共用主语 a given name，避免重复。

【降级】 「一般来说」「通常」两个程度状语合并/各归其位

中文有两个程度状语「一般来说」和「通常」，意思接近、易堆砌。英文可把「一般来说」用 Generally speaking 放句首作整句的修饰，把「通常」用 usually 放第二个谓语 carries 前作具体修饰，分工明确不重复；也可只保留一个，根据语义本句选保留两个、各归其位。

【语法】 时态

回指基调用一般现在时 consists、carries，描述普遍规律。

主谓一致

主语 a given name 第三人称单数，两个谓语都要加 s：consists、carries。carry 变 carries 时是辅音字母+y 变 ies，不要写成 carrys。

可数与单复数

Chinese characters 用复数涵盖「一个或两个」的两种情况；one or two 后面接复数名词，是英文固定用法（虽然 one 单数+two 复数有些不对称，但英语里 one or two + 复数 是约定表达）。

搭配

「承载...愿望」用 carry / convey / embody the wishes (of/for...) 均可；本句选 carry the parents' wishes for their child，介词用 for (对孩子的愿望)。

【译文】 Generally speaking, a given name consists of one or two Chinese characters and usually carries the parents' wishes for their child.

6. 从孩子的名字可以推断出父母希望孩子成为什么样的人，或者期望他们过什么样的生活。

【主干】 主语「什么样的人/什么样的生活」做宾语从句+谓语 can be inferred (主语策略：转被动)

中文「从...可以推断出...」施事是泛指的「人们」，最自然的英文处理是被动：From a child's given name, one can infer ... 或更被动化 ... can be inferred from a child's given name。本句采用主动 we/one can infer 也可，但为更客观介绍语体，选 From a child's given name, one can infer ... 把视角中性化。主干：one can infer + 两个并列宾语从句。

【降级】 两个宾语从句用 what 引导并列

「父母希望孩子成为什么样的人」译为宾语从句 what kind of person the parents want their child to become；「期望他们过什么样的生活」译为并列宾语从句 what kind of life they expect their child to live。两个从句用 or 连接，对应中文「或者」。前置状语 From a child's given name 锁定「从...」。

【语法】时态

回指基调一般现在时；情态动词 can 表「可能/能够」；宾语从句内 want / expect 也用一般现在时，描述普遍情况。

搭配

want sb. to do sth. / expect sb. to do sth., 固定带 to 不定式，不可写成 want sb. doing。

代词指代

宾语从句里的「孩子」前文已是 a child，从句内改用 their child (the parents' child)，与主句保持指代清晰；「他们」指 the child，避免与 the parents 混淆，可直接用 their child 重述，比代词 he/she 更清楚。

宾语从句语序

what 引导的宾语从句要用陈述语序：what kind of person the parents want..., 不可写成疑问语序 what kind of person do the parents want。

【译文】 From a child's given name, one can infer what kind of person the parents want their child to become, or what kind of life they expect their child to live.

7. 父母非常重视给孩子取名，因为名字往往会伴随孩子一生。

【主干】主句「父母重视取名」+because 引导原因从句（主语策略：原句主语）

主句主语 parents，谓语 attach great importance to / take ... seriously，宾语 naming their children。原因从句用 because 引导：because a name often stays/accompanies them throughout their lives，主语 a name，谓语 will accompany / often accompanies。

【降级】「非常重视」用固定搭配 attach great importance to + 动名词

「非常重视做某事」是高频中翻英表达，固定搭配 attach great importance to doing sth. (to 是介词，后接动名词)。「给孩子取名」译为 naming their children (动名词作宾语)。原因从句用 because + a name + often accompanies + a child throughout his/her life，或更自然 throughout their lives。

【语法】时态

回指基调一般现在时 attach、accompanies，描述普遍现象。

主谓一致

主句主语 parents 复数→attach 不加 s；从句主语 a name 单数→accompanies 加 s（或 will accompany 不变）。

搭配

attach importance to 的 to 是介词，后必须接名词或动名词 naming，不能接 to name（动词原形）。这是主体考生最常翻车的一处。

代词与单复数

「孩子」前后保持一致：主句用 their children 复数，原因从句也用 children + throughout their lives 保持复数对应；不要主句复数、从句忽然单数 his/her life，造成指代漂移。

【译文】 Parents attach great importance to naming their children, because a name often accompanies them throughout their lives.

英语四级 2019年12月·第3套 · 全卷构成

Part I	写作	题目解析 →
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Part III Section C (1)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Part III Section C (2)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Part IV	汉译英（段落翻译）	本题