

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** 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** 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 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

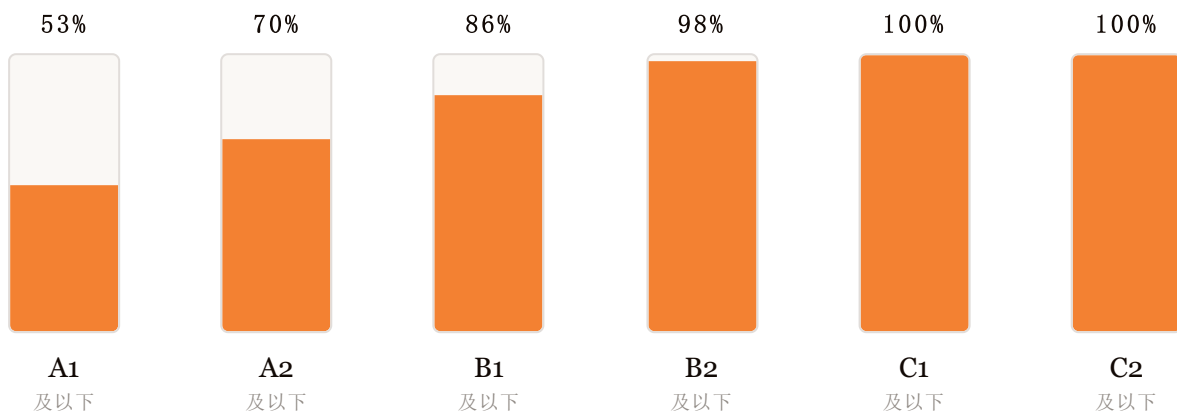
n. 地铁

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 →