

2020年7月·第1套 英语四级阅读理解（四选一）第2篇·51-55 题答案与解析

QUESTIONS & ANALYSIS • 阅读理解和解析

阅读理解和解析 · 51-55 题

本页 51-55 题的答案与逐题解析由懒笔记基于2020年7月·第1套 英语四级阅读理解（四选一）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 5 段原文（段首标 P1-P5 段号、逐段附中文翻译）；之后 5 道题逐题排列，每题英文题干与选项后紧接本题解析——题干与选项中译、答案、题型判定、题干拆句、定位句中英对照与逐选项对错归因。

真题卷第1套(2020-07) • 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 It's late in the evening: time to close the book and turn off the computer. You're done for the day. What you may not realize, however, is that the learning process actually continues—in your dreams. 夜深了：该合上书本、关掉电脑了。你这一天的工作结束了。然而，你可能没有意识到的是，学习过程实际上还在继续——在你的梦中。

P2 It might sound like science fiction, but researchers are increasingly focusing on the relationship between the knowledge and skills our brains absorb during the day and the fragmented, often bizarre imaginings they generate at night. Scientists have found that dreaming about a task we've learned is associated with improved performance in that activity (suggesting that there's some truth to the popular notion that we're "getting" a foreign language once we begin dreaming in it). What's more, researchers are coming to recognize that dreaming is an essential part of understanding, organizing and retaining what we learn.

这听起来可能像科幻小说，但研究人员越来越关注我们的大脑在白天吸收的知识和技能与它们在夜间产生的支离破碎、往往bizarre的想象之间的关系。科学家发现，梦见我们学过的任务与该活动表现的改善有关（这表明，一旦我们开始用外语做梦，我们就“掌握”了这门外语这一流行观念有一定道理）。此外，研究人员开始认识到，做梦是理解、组织和保留我们所学内容的重要组成部分。

P3 While we sleep, research indicates, the brain replays the patterns of activity it experienced during waking hours, allowing us to enter what one psychologist calls a neural(神经的) virtual reality. A vivid example of such replay can be seen in a video researchers made recently about sleep disorders.

They taught a series of dance moves to a group of patients with conditions like sleepwalking, in which the sleeper engages in the kind of physical movement that does not normally occur during sleep. They then videotaped the subjects as they slept. Lying in bed, eyes closed, one female patient on the tape performs the dance moves she learned earlier.

研究表明，当我们睡觉时，大脑会重放它在清醒时经历的活动模式，使我们进入一位心理学家所说的神经虚拟现实。这种重放的生动例子可以在研究人员最近制作的一段关于睡眠障碍的视频中看到。他们向一组患有梦游等疾病的患者教授了一系列舞蹈动作，在这种疾病中，睡眠者会做出通常在睡眠期间不会发生的身体运动。然后他们录制了受试者睡觉时的视频。录像中，一名女性患者躺在床上，闭着眼睛，表演着她之前学过的舞蹈动作。

P4 This shows that while our bodies are at rest, our brains are drawing what's important from the information and events we've recently encountered, then integrating that data into the vast store of what we already know. In a 2010 study, researchers at Harvard Medical School reported that college students who dreamed about a computer maze(迷宫) task they had learned showed a 10-fold improvement in their ability to find their way through the maze compared with participants who did not dream about the task. 这表明，当我们的身体处于休息状态时，我们的大脑正在从我们最近遇到的信息和事件中提取重要内容，然后将这些数据整合到我们已经知道的庞大知识库中。在2010年的一项研究中，哈佛医学院的研究人员报告称，梦见他们学过的电脑迷宫任务的大学生，在找到穿过迷宫的路径的能力上，比没有梦见该任务的参与者提高了10倍。

P5 Robert Stickgold, one of the Harvard researchers, suggests that studying right before bedtime or taking a nap following a study session in the afternoon might increase the odds of dreaming about the material. Think about that as your head hits the pillow tonight.

哈佛研究人员之一Robert Stickgold建议，在睡前学习或在下午学习后小睡一会儿可能会增加梦见学习材料的几率。今晚当你的头碰到枕头时，想想这一点。

题目与逐题解析

51. What is scientists' finding about dreaming?

- A) It involves disconnected weird images.
- B) It resembles fragments of science fiction.
- C) Dreaming about a learned task betters its performance.
- D) Dreaming about things being learned disturbs one's sleep.

科学家关于做梦有什么发现？

- A) 它涉及不连贯的怪异图像。
- B) 它类似于科幻小说的片段。
- C) 梦到已学习的任务能提高其表现。
- D) 梦到正在学习的事物会干扰睡眠。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 题干What is scientists' finding about dreaming是“what is ...finding”句式，问一个具体事实，不含 infer/imply 等推断信号，也不问 mainly about/title，属常规细节题。

【拆句】 What is scientists' finding about dreaming? 主干是 What is scientists' finding, about dreaming 是介词短语作 finding 的后置定语，限定“关于做梦的发现”。句子结构简单，无陷阱。

【定位】 Scientists have found that dreaming about a task we've learned is associated with improved performance in that activity

科学家发现，梦见我们学过的某项任务与该任务表现的提升相关联。

【选项】 A) 答非所问

It involves disconnected weird images只是the fragmented, often bizarre imaginings they generate at night的转述，是“梦的现象”而非“科学家的发现”，与题干所问的 finding 不在同一语义层。

B) 偷换概念

It resembles fragments of science fiction借It might sound like science fiction这句比喻造干扰；原文只是说“听起来像科幻小说”，并不是科学家的发现内容。

C) ✓ 正确

dreaming about a task we've learned ↔ **Dreaming about a learned task**

is associated with improved performance in that activity ↔ **better its performance**

预判要点“梦到所学任务→表现提升”，Dreaming about a learned task better its performance恰好覆盖“梦到所学任务”和“表现提升”两个语义成分，与定位句完全对位。

D) 无中生有

原文只谈梦对学习的“正向作用”，从未提及Dreaming about things being learned disturbs one's sleep中所说的“扰乱睡眠”这一层；属凭空增加结论。

52. What happens when one enters a dream state?

- A) The body continues to act as if the sleeper were awake.
- B) The neural activity of the brain will become intensified.
- C) The brain behaves as if it were playing a virtual reality video game.
- D) The brain once again experiences the learning activities of the day.

当一个人进入梦境状态时会发生什么？

- A) 身体继续表现得好像睡眠者处于清醒状态。
- B) 大脑的神经活动会变得更加活跃。
- C) 大脑表现得好像在玩虚拟现实电子游戏。
- D) 大脑再次体验白天的学习活动。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 题干What happens when one enters a dream state问“进入梦境时发生什么”，是对客观事实的提问，不含推断信号。

【拆句】 What happens when one enters a dream state? 主句 What happens 是主语从句疑问形式，when 引导时间状语从句修饰 happens，one 是泛指代词。结构平铺直叙，无陷阱。

【定位】 While we sleep, research indicates, the brain replays the patterns of activity it experienced during waking hours, allowing us to enter what one psychologist calls a neural(神经的) virtual reality.

研究表明，当我们睡觉时，大脑会重演它在清醒时所经历的活动模式，从而让我们进入某心理学家所称的“神经虚拟现实”。

【选项】 A) 以偏概全

The body continues to act as if the sleeper were awake只描述了patients with conditions like sleepwalking, in which the sleeper engages in the kind of physical movement that does not normally occur during sleep这一梦游异常情况；原文明示这并非常态。

B) 无中生有

The neural activity of the brain will become intensified借neural(神经的) virtual reality中的 neural 一词造形似干扰；原文只说大脑重演活动，从未说神经活动“变得更强烈”。

C) 过度推断

The brain behaves as if it were playing a virtual reality video game把原文比喻 what one psychologist calls a neural(神经的) virtual reality扩写为“在玩虚拟现实电子游戏”，添加了 game 这一无中生有的设定。

D) ✓ 正确

the brain replays ↔ The brain once again experiences
the patterns of activity it experienced during waking hours ↔

the learning activities of the day

预判核心“大脑再次经历白天的活动”，The brain once again experiences the learning activities of the day在“再次”“经历”“白天活动”三处均精确等值。

53. What does the brain do while we are sleeping?

- A) It systematizes all the data collected during the day.
- B) It substitutes old information with new data.
- C) It processes and absorbs newly acquired data.
- D) It classifies information and places it in different files.

我们睡觉时大脑在做什么？

- A) 它系统化白天收集的所有数据。
- B) 它用新数据替换旧信息。
- C) 它处理和吸收新获得的数据。
- D) 它对信息进行分类并将其放入不同的文件中。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 题干What does the brain do while we are sleeping是 what does X do 句式，问大脑在做什么这一客观行为。

【拆句】 What does the brain do while we are sleeping? 主句 What does the brain do 是疑问句，while we are sleeping 是时间状语从句，sleeping 是现在分词。无陷阱。

【定位】 This shows that while our bodies are at rest, our brains are drawing what's important from the information and events we've recently encountered, then integrating that data into the vast store of what we already know.

这表明，当我们的身体休息时，大脑在从最近接触到的信息和事件中提取重要内容，然后把这些数据整合进我们已有的庞大知识库中。

【选项】 A) 以偏概全

It systematizes all the data collected during the day把原文what's important（重要的部分）擅自扩大为 all the data（全部数据），与原文“筛选重要”相矛盾。

B) 与原文相反

It substitutes old information with new data说“用新数据替代旧信息”，与定位句 integrating that data into the vast store of what we already know恰好相反——原文是把新数据“整合进”已有知识，并非“替换掉”已有知识。

C) ✓ 正确

drawing what's important from the information and events we've recently encountered ↔

It processes and absorbs newly acquired data

the information and events we've recently encountered ↔ **newly acquired data**

预判核心“提取+整合新信息”，It processes and absorbs newly acquired data两个谓语动词精确对应定位句的两个动名词，是最贴合的同义替换。

D) 无中生有

It classifies information and places it in different files中的 classifies（分类）+ places...in different files（放入不同文件）在原文中找不到对应；原文只说“提取重要+整合进已有知识库”，没有“分门别类放进不同档案”这一层动作。

54. What does Robert Stickgold suggest about enhancing learning?

- A) Having a little sleep after studying in the day.
- B) Staying up late before going to bed.
- C) Having a dream about anything.
- D) Thinking about the odds of dreaming about the material.

Robert Stickgold 对增强学习有什么建议？

- A) 白天学习后小睡一会儿。
- B) 睡前熬夜到很晚。
- C) 做任何事情的梦。
- D) 思考梦到这些材料的可能性。

【答案】 A（细节题）

【判型】 题干What does Robert Stickgold suggest about enhancing learning问某人具体建议什么，是事实型问题。

【拆句】 What does Robert Stickgold suggest about enhancing learning? 主干 What does Robert Stickgold suggest, about enhancing learning 介词短语作 suggest 的状语，限定话题范围。enhancing 是动名词。无陷阱。

【定位】 Robert Stickgold, one of the Harvard researchers, suggests that studying right before bedtime or taking a nap following a study session in the afternoon might increase the odds of dreaming about the material.

哈佛研究人员之一的 Robert Stickgold 建议：临睡前学习，或者在下午学习之后小睡一会儿，可能会增加梦到所学内容的几率。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

taking a nap following a study session in the afternoon ↔

Having a little sleep after studying in the day

Stickgold 的建议含两条，其中“下午学完后小睡”一条与Having a little sleep after studying in the day逐词对位；选项不必复述全部建议，只要属于建议之一即正确。

B) 偷换概念

Staying up late before going to bed（睡前熬夜）与原文studying right before bedtime（临睡前学习）方向完全不同——原文建议的是睡前“学习”，不是“熬夜”。

C) 以偏概全

Having a dream about anything说“做关于任何事的梦”，而原文dreaming about the material强调“梦到所学的材料”——选项把对象 the material 扩大成 anything，与原意不符。

D) 张冠李戴

Thinking about the odds of dreaming about the material借用原文最后一句Think about that as your head hits the pillow tonight并改造为“去想梦到材料的几率”，但原文这句是给读者的提醒，不是 Stickgold 的“增强学习”建议；同时把 odds 这一名词强行说成 Stickgold 建议的“做法”。

55. What can be inferred about dreaming from the passage?

- A) We may enhance our learning through dreaming.
- B) Dreaming improves your language ability.
- C) All sleepwalkers perform dance moves when they are sleeping.
- D) Taking a nap after learning can help you find the way through the maze.

从文章中可以推断出关于做梦的什么信息？

- A) 我们可以通过做梦来增强学习。 B) 做梦能提高你的语言能力。
- C) 所有梦游者在睡觉时都会做出舞蹈动作。 D) 学习后小睡可以帮助你找到穿过迷宫的路。

【答案】 A （推断题）

【判型】 题干What can be inferred about dreaming from the passage中inferred 显式宣告本题问“从全文可推出”，不是问字面陈述。

【拆句】 What can be inferred about dreaming from the passage? 主干是 What can be inferred, be inferred 是被动语态（情态动词 can+be+过去分词），about dreaming 与 from the passage 都是介词短语作状语，分别限定推断对象和推断依据来源。被动结构提示考生关注“可被推出来的内容”，而非原文字面说法。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

dreaming is an essential part of understanding, organizing and retaining what we learn ↔

We may enhance our learning through dreaming

college students who dreamed about a computer maze(迷宫) task they had learned showed a 10-fold improvement in their ability to find their way through the maze compared with participants who did not dream about the task

↔ **We may enhance our learning through dreaming**

全文研究结论、机制、实验、建议四层证据全部指向“做梦有助于学习”，We may enhance our learning through dreaming恰好是这条主线的一步合理外推，且情态动词 may 留出合理余地，最稳。

B) 以偏概全

Dreaming improves your language ability只对应原文括号里举的语言例证we're "getting" a foreign language once we begin dreaming in it，不能覆盖迷宫实验、Stickgold 建议等其他区间；且原文用 popular notion（流行观念）描述此说法，并非作者断言。

C) 以偏概全

All sleepwalkers perform dance moves when they are sleeping把原文one female patient on the tape performs the dance moves she learned earlier中“某位女患者”扩大为“所有梦游者”，把单一例证拔到全称命题。

D) 强加因果

Taking a nap after learning can help you find the way through the maze强行把第四段哈佛迷宫实验与第五段 Stickgold 的小睡建议拼成因果关系——原文中两者只是分别论证“做梦助学”这一更大主线，并未明示“学完小睡就能走出迷宫”。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

16 句真题句逐层精讲

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

You're done for the day.

第1段，第2句

系表结构 be + 过去分词作表语在口语和书面语中都很常见，for + 时间范围的状态也是典型用法。虽然简单，但这类结构在真题中经常以更复杂的形式出现，掌握基础形式有一定迁移价值。

What you may not realize, however, is that the learning process actually continues—in your dreams.

第1段，第3句

本句涵盖主语从句、表语从句、系动词、情态动词、状语等多种成分，主语从句中“What”既是引导词又充当宾语，表语从句中包含程度状语和地点状语，成分丰富且具有典型易错点，非常适合成分划分训练。

It might sound like science fiction, but researchers are increasingly focusing on the relationship between the knowledge and skills our brains absorb during the day and the fragmented, often bizarre imaginings they generate at night.

第2段，第1句

并列转折结构（“but”连接两个主句）、“focus on”固定搭配、“between ... and ...”并列、省略关系代词的定语从句，均为四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。尤其是省略关系代词的定语从句，在真题中大量出现，掌握后迁移性强。结构典型性很高。

Scientists have found that dreaming about a task we've learned is associated with improved performance in that activity (suggesting that there's some truth to the popular notion that we're "getting" a foreign language once we begin dreaming in it).

第2段，第2句

这句在结构层级和时态分布上都具有较高训练价值，难度也足以暴露常见弱点，但又不是过于偏门的特例。若目标是提升长句拆解与时态判断能力，它非常值得优先精练。

What's more, researchers are coming to recognize that dreaming is an essential part of understanding, organizing and retaining what we learn.

第2段，第3句

宾语从句嵌套、“that”和“what”引导的名词性从句、动名词作介词宾语、并列结构，都是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的句式；掌握本句的分析方法可直接迁移到大量真题句子，代表性很强。

While we sleep, research indicates, the brain replays the patterns of activity it experienced during waking hours, allowing us to enter what one psychologist calls a neural(神经的) virtual reality.

第3段，第1句

这种“主句 + 宾语从句 + 定语从句 + 现在分词伴随状语”的复合结构在学术英语和四六级、考研英语阅读中极其常见，具有极高的重现率和可迁移学习价值。

They taught a series of dance moves to a group of patients with conditions like sleepwalking, in which the sleeper engages in the kind of physical movement that does not normally occur during sleep.

第3段，第3句

本句覆盖双宾语结构、介词短语后置定语、非限制性定语从句、限制性定语从句嵌套、关系代词在从句中充当主语等多种成分类型,且定语从句嵌套层次分明,适合训练学生识别从句归属、区分限定与非限定修饰、定位先行词等核心技能

Lying in bed, eyes closed, one female patient on the tape performs the dance moves she learned earlier.

第3段，第5句

本句涵盖了主谓宾基本结构、定语从句（含关系代词省略）、分词短语作状语、独立主格结构作状语等多种成分类型，且定语从句的关系代词省略是常见易错点；句首两个状语短语的识别也能帮助学生区分非谓语修饰成分与主句核心成分，训练价值较高。

This shows that while our bodies are at rest, our brains are drawing what's important from the information and events we've recently encountered, then integrating that data into the vast store of what we already know.

第4段，第1句

本句结构训练价值高、代表性强，时态也有一定层次，适合作为中高频精析材料。虽然不属于最极端复杂句，但正因为难度适中又覆盖面广，值得优先练习。

In a 2010 study, researchers at Harvard Medical School reported that college students who dreamed about a computer maze(迷宫) task they had learned showed a 10-fold improvement in their ability to find their way through the maze compared with participants who did not dream about the task.

第4段，第2句

覆盖了主谓宾、时间状语、宾语从句、多层定语从句、过去完成时等多种成分和结构;尤其定语从句嵌套和关系代词省略(they had learned省略which/that)是易错点,且宾语从句内部主语被长定语从句分隔,适合训练成分划分和从句识别能力,训练价值高

Robert Stickgold, one of the Harvard researchers, suggests that studying right before bedtime or taking a nap following a study session in the afternoon might increase the odds of dreaming about the material.

第5段，第1句

及物动词后接 that 宾语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，宾语从句内部用并列主语配合情态动词也是常见结构；同位语的使用、动名词作主语、介词短语和分词短语作修饰成分，都是真题中经常出现的典型结构，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

What is scientists' finding about dreaming?

第51题 题干

特殊疑问句是四六级和考研阅读理解及翻译中的常见句式，尤其是以疑问词开头的主系表倒装结构（What is ...）在题目和文章中频繁出现。本句结构简洁典型，掌握后可直接迁移到大量类似问句的理解和分析中，具有较高的代表性。

Dreaming about a learned task betters its performance.

第51题，C

本句成分划分训练价值中等偏上：主语为动名词短语，涵盖动名词作主语这一常考点；谓语为不常见的实义动词"betters"，需识别动词形式；宾语为名词短语，结构简单。主语部分包含介词短语"about a learned task"作状语、过去分词"learned"作定语，提供了一定的修饰成分练习机会。但整体成分种类不算丰富，缺少补语、同位语、复杂状语从句等进阶结构。

The body continues to act as if the sleeper were awake.

第52题, A

本句涵盖主谓结构、不定式作谓语的一部分、主系表结构、状语从句等多种成分类型,且虚拟语气的识别("were"而非"was")是一个重要的易错点。适合用于训练学生识别系动词、虚拟语气和状语从句的能力。

The brain behaves as if it were playing a virtual reality video game.

第52题, C

"as if" 引导虚拟语气的方式状语从句是四六级和考研中的常考句式,在阅读理解和写作中频繁出现。掌握这一结构可以迁移到大量类似句子,如 "as though"、"as if" 的其他虚拟场景,具有很高的复用价值。

Taking a nap after learning can help you find the way through the maze.

第55题, D

本句涵盖了多种成分类型:动名词短语作主语、情态动词加动词原形作谓语、代词作宾语、省略to的不定式短语作宾语补足语、介词短语作状语。这些成分都是考试常考点,尤其是动名词作主语和 "help + 宾语 + 动词原形" 结构,容易出错。作为成分划分练习句,覆盖面较广,训练价值较高。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 54 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。

researcher B2

n. 研究人员

本篇5次·真题 239 句

data B1

n. 数据

本篇4次·真题 73 句

dreaming A2

v. 做梦

本篇4次·真题 10 句

learning A1

n. 学习

本篇3次·真题 120 句

process B1

n. 过程

本篇2次·真题 108 句

material B1

n. 材料

本篇2次·真题 69 句

performance B1

n. 表演

本篇2次·真题 66 句

perform B1

v. 执行

本篇2次·真题 52 句

recently A2

adv. 最近

本篇2次·真题 48 句

reality B1

n. 现实

本篇2次·真题 38 句

enhance B2

v. 提高

本篇2次·真题 37 句

nap B1

n. 小睡, 打盹

本篇2次·真题 18 句

absorb B2

v. 吸收 (液体、气体等)

本篇2次·真题 16 句

odd B1

adj. 奇怪的

本篇2次·真题 14 句

virtual B2

adj. 虚拟的 (计算机生成的)

本篇2次·真题 11 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

better A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本篇1次·真题 139 句

participant B2

n. 参与者

本篇1次·真题 117 句

relationship B1

n. 关系

本篇1次·真题 109 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

physical B1

adj. 身体的

本篇1次 · 真题 98 句

event A2

n. 事件

本篇1次 · 真题 66 句

involve B1

v. 包含

本篇1次 · 真题 65 句

engage B2

v. 参与;从事

本篇1次 · 真题 57 句

increasingly B2

adv. 越来越;日益;不断增加地

本篇1次 · 真题 53 句

image A2

n. 形象, 印象

本篇1次 · 真题 52 句

realize B1

v. 意识到, 认识到

本篇1次 · 真题 50 句

female A2

adj. 女性的

本篇1次 · 真题 37 句

pattern B1

n. 模式

本篇1次 · 真题 37 句

occur B1

v. 发生, 出现

本篇1次 · 真题 36 句

indicate B2

v. 表明

本篇1次 · 真题 35 句

recognize B1

v. 认出

本篇1次 · 真题 34 句

series B1

n. 系列

本篇1次 · 真题 31 句

essential B1

adj. 必不可少的

本篇1次 · 真题 30 句

psychologist B2

n. 心理学家

本篇1次 · 真题 30 句

improvement B1

n. 改进

本篇1次·真题 29 句

movement B1

n. 移动

本篇1次·真题 28 句

understanding B1

n. 理解;领悟

本篇1次·真题 28 句

acquire B2

v. 获得

本篇1次·真题 24 句

behave B1

v. 表现, 举止

本篇1次·真题 21 句

vast B2

adj. 巨大的

本篇1次·真题 20 句

generate B2

v. 产生, 引起 (结果、反应等)

本篇1次·真题 19 句

encounter B2

v. 遇到

本篇1次·真题 14 句

newly B1

adv. 最近

本篇1次·真题 14 句

session B1

n. 会议;会期

本篇1次·真题 13 句

disorder B2

n. 疾病

本篇1次·真题 12 句

normally A2

adv. 通常

本篇1次·真题 10 句

classify B2

v. 将...分类;把...归类

本篇1次·真题 9 句

file A2

n. 文件

本篇1次·真题 9 句

integrate C1

v. 使融入

本篇1次·真题 9 句

resemble B1

v. 像

本篇1次·真题 9 句

improved

A2

adj. 改进的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

substitute

B2

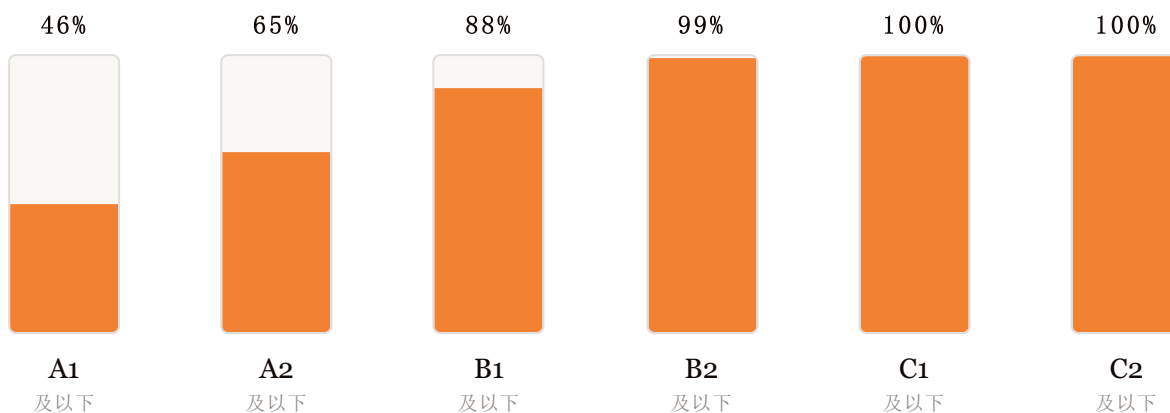
n. 替代品

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 206 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **206** 个单词，按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比（CDF），最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上（C1/C2）为高阶词，本篇共 3 个 · 约 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 206 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

206

B2 以上难词

1%

B1 及以下覆盖

88%

英语四级 2020年7月·第1套 · 全卷构成

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