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四级·真题卷第1套·2020年12月

Part I

Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write on the topic *Changes in the Way of Education*. You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words.

Part II

Listening Comprehension

(25 minutes)

Section A

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

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

1. A) Many people have been attacked by Devil Firefish.
B) The Mediterranean is a natural habitat of Devil Firefish.
C) Invasive species are driving away certain native species.
D) A deadly fish has been spotted in the Mediterranean waters.
2. A) It could badly pollute the surrounding waters.
B) It could pose a threat to other marine species.
C) It could disrupt the food chains there.
D) It could add to greenhouse emissions.

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

3. A) Cars will not be allowed to enter the city.
B) Pedestrians will have free access to the city.
C) About half of its city center will be closed to cars.
D) Buses will be the only vehicles allowed on its streets.
4. A) The unbearable traffic noise.
B) The worsening global warming.
C) The ever-growing cost of petrol.
D) The rising air pollution in Paris.

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

5. A) His house was burnt down in a fire.
B) Many of his possessions were stolen.
C) His good luck charm sank into the sea.
D) His fishing boat got wrecked on a rock.
6. A) Change his fishing locations.
B) Find a job in a travel agency.
C) Sell the pearl he had kept for years.
D) Spend a few nights on a small island.
7. A) His pearl could be displayed in a museum.
B) His monstrous pearl was extremely valuable.
C) The largest pearl in the world weighs 14 pounds.
D) A New York museum has the world's biggest pearl.

Section B

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

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

8. A) It boasts a fairly long history.
B) It has over 50 business partners.
C) It has 75 offices around the world.
D) It produces construction materials.
9. A) It was started by his father.
B) It has about 50 employees.
C) It is over 100 years old.
D) It is a family business.
10. A) Outdated product design.
B) Loss of competitive edge.
C) Shortage of raw material supply.
D) Legal disputes in many countries.
11. A) Introducing innovative marketing strategies.
B) Seeking new ways to increase its exports.
C) Providing training for its staff members.
D) Conducting a financial analysis for it.

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

12. A) She is a real expert at house decorations.
B) She is really impressed by the man's house.
C) She is well informed about the design business.
D) She is attracted by the color of the sitting room.
13. A) From a construction businessman.
B) From his younger brother Greg.
C) From home design magazines.
D) From a professional interior designer.
14. A) The cost was affordable.
B) The style was fashionable.
C) The effort was worthwhile.
D) The effect was unexpected.
15. A) She'd like him to talk with Jonathan about a new project.
B) She'd like to show him around her newly-renovated house.
C) She wants to discuss the house decoration budget with him.
D) She wants him to share his renovation experience with her.

Section C

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

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

16. A) Paying hospital bills for emergency cases.
B) Doing research on ear, nose and throat diseases.
C) Removing objects from patients' noses and ears.
D) Providing routine care for small children.
17. A) Children aged one to four are often more curious than older children.
B) Five- to nine-year-olds are the most likely to put things in their ears.
C) Many children like to put foreign objects in their mouths.
D) Many children like to smell things they find or play with.
18. A) They want to attract attention.
B) They tend to act out of impulse.
C) They are unaware of the potential risks.
D) They are curious about these body parts.

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

19. A) It gave her a used bicycle.
B) It paid for her English lessons.
C) It delivered her daily necessities.
D) It provided her with physical therapy.
20. A) Expanding bike-riding lessons.
B) Providing free public transport.
C) Offering walking tours to visitors.
D) Asking local people for donations.
21. A) It is a sports club.
B) It is a language school.
C) It is a counseling center.
D) It is a charity organization.

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

22. A) How animals deal with lack of gravity.
B) How mice interact in a new environment.
C) How low gravity affects the human body.
D) How mice imitate human behavior in space.
23. A) They found the space in the cage too small to stay in.
B) They found it difficult to figure out where they were.
C) They were not used to the low-gravity environment.
D) They were not sensitive to the changed environment.
24. A) They continued to behave as they did in the beginning.
B) They already felt at home in the new environment.
C) They had found a lot more activities to engage in.
D) They tried everything possible to escape from the cage.
25. A) They changed their routines in space.
B) They began to eat less after some time.
C) They behaved as if they were on Earth.
D) They repeated their activities every day.

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.

Trust is fundamental to life. If you can't trust anything, life becomes intolerable. You can't have relationships without trust, let alone good ones.

In the workplace, too, trust is 26 . An organization without trust will be full of fear and 27 . If you work for a boss who doesn't trust their employees to do things right, you'll have a 28 time. They'll be checking up on you all the time, correcting "mistakes" and 29 reminding you to do this or that. Colleagues who don't trust one another will need to spend more time 30 their backs than doing any useful work.

Organizations are always trying to cut costs. Think of all the additional tasks caused by lack of trust. Audit(审计) departments only exist because of it. Companies keep large volumes of 31 because they don't trust their suppliers, their contractors or their customers. Probably more than half of all administrative work is only there because of an ever-existing sense that "you can't trust anyone these days." If even a small part of such valueless work could be 32 , the savings would run into millions of dollars.

All this is extra work we 33 onto ourselves because we don't trust people—the checking, following through, doing things ourselves because we don't believe others will do them 34 —or at all. If we took all that away, how much extra time would we suddenly find in our life? How much of our work 35 would disappear?

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| A) constantly | I) properly |
| B) credible | J) records |
| C) essential | K) removed |
| D) exploring | L) stacks |
| E) gather | M) suspicion |
| F) load | N) tracked |
| G) miserable | O) watching |
| H) pressure | |

Section B

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

The Place Where the Poor Once Thrived

A) This is the land of opportunity. If that weren't already implied by the landscape—rolling green hills, palm trees, sun-kissed flowers—then it's evident in the many stories of people who grew up poor in these sleepy neighborhoods and rose to enormous success. People like Tri Tran, who fled Vietnam on a boat in 1986, showed up in San Jose with nothing, made it to MIT, and then founded the food-delivery start-up Munchery, which is valued at \$300 million.

- B) Indeed, data suggests that this is one of the best places to grow up poor in America. A child born in the early 1980s into a low-income family in San Jose had a 12.9 percent chance of becoming a high earner as an adult, according to a landmark study released in 2014 by the economist Raj Chetty and his colleagues from Harvard and Berkeley. That number—12.9 percent—may not seem remarkable, but it was: Kids in San Jose whose families fell in the bottom quintile(五分位数) of income nationally had the best shot in the country at reaching the top quintile.
- C) By contrast, just 4.4 percent of poor kids in Charlotte moved up to the top; in Detroit the figure was 5.5 percent. San Jose had social mobility comparable to Denmark's and Canada's and higher than other progressive cities such as Boston and Minneapolis.
- D) The reasons kids in San Jose performed so well might seem obvious. Some of the world's most innovative companies are located here, providing opportunities such as the one seized by a 12-year-old Mountain View resident named Steve Jobs when he called William Hewlett to ask for spare parts and subsequently received a summer job. This is a city of immigrants—38 percent of the city's population today is foreign-born—and immigrants and their children have historically experienced significant upward mobility in America. The city has long had a large foreign-born population (26.5 percent in 1990), leading to broader diversity, which, the Harvard and Berkeley economists say, is a good predictor of mobility.
- E) Indeed, the streets of San Jose seem, in some ways, to embody the best of America. It's possible to drive in a matter of minutes from sleek(光亮的) office towers near the airport where people pitch ideas to investors, to single-family homes with orange trees in their yards, or to a Vietnamese mall. The libraries here offer programs in 17 languages, and there are areas filled with small businesses owned by Vietnamese immigrants, Mexican immigrants, Korean immigrants, and Filipino immigrants, to name a few.
- F) But researchers aren't sure exactly why poor kids in San Jose did so well. The city has a low prevalence of children growing up in single-parent families, and a low level of concentrated poverty, both factors that usually mean a city allows for good intergenerational mobility. But San Jose also performs poorly on some of the measures correlated with good mobility. It is one of the most unequal places out of the 741 that the researchers measured, and it has high degrees of racial and economic segregation(隔离). Its schools underperform based on how much money there is in the area, said Ben Scuderi, a predoctoral fellow at the Equality of Opportunity Project at Harvard, which uses big data to study how to improve economic opportunities for low-income children. "There's a lot going on here which we don't totally understand," he said. "It's interesting, because it kind of defies our expectations."
- G) The Chetty data shows that neighborhoods and places mattered for children born in the San Jose area of the 1980s. Whether the city still allows for upward mobility of poor kids today, though, is up for debate. Some of the indicators such as income inequality, measured by the Equality of Opportunity Project for the year 2000, have only worsened in the past 16 years.
- H) Some San Jose residents say that as inequality has grown in recent years, upward mobility has become much more difficult to achieve. As Silicon Valley has become home to more successful companies, the flood of people to the area has caused housing prices to skyrocket. By most measures, San Jose is no longer a place where low-income, or even middle-income families, can afford to live. Rents in San Jose grew 42.6 percent between 2006 and 2014, which was the largest increase in the country during that time period. The city has a growing homelessness problem, which it tried to address by shutting down "The Jungle," one of the largest homeless encampments(临时住地) in the nation, in 2014. Inequality is extreme. The Human Development Index—a measure of life expectancy, education and per capita(人均的) income—gives East San Jose a score of 4.85 out of 10, while nearby Cupertino, where Apple's headquarters sits, receives a 9.26. San Jose used to

have a happy mix of factors—cheap housing, closeness to a rapidly developing industry, tightly-knit immigrant communities—that together opened up the possibility of prosperity for even its poorest residents. But in recent years, housing prices have skyrocketed, the region's rich and poor have segregated, and middle-class jobs have disappeared. Given this, the future for the region's poor doesn't look nearly as bright as it once did.

- I) Leaders in San Jose are determined to make sure that the city regains its status as a place where even poor kids can access the resources to succeed. With Silicon Valley in its backyard, it certainly has the chance to do so. "I think there is a broad consciousness in the Valley that we can do better than to leave thousands of our neighbors behind through a period of extraordinary success," San Jose Mayor Sam Liccardo said.
- J) But in today's America—a land of rising inequality, increasing segregation, and stagnating(不增长的) middle-class wages—can the San Jose region really once again become a place of opportunity?
- K) The idea that those at the bottom can rise to the top is central to America's ideas about itself. That such mobility has become more difficult in San Jose raises questions about the endurance of that foundational belief. After all, if the one-time land of opportunity can't be fixed, what does that say for the rest of America?
36. According to some people living in San Jose, it has become much harder for the poor to get ahead due to the increased inequality.
37. In American history, immigrants used to have a good chance to move upward in society.
38. If the problems of San Jose can't be solved, one of America's fundamental beliefs about itself can be shaken.
39. San Jose was among the best cities in America for poor kids to move up the social ladder.
40. Whether poor kids in San Jose today still have the chance to move upward is questionable.
41. San Jose's officials are resolved to give poor kids access to the resources necessary for success in life.
42. San Jose appears to manifest some of the best features of America.
43. As far as social mobility is concerned, San Jose beat many other progressive cities in America.
44. Due to some changes like increases in housing prices in San Jose, the prospects for its poor people have dimmed.
45. Researchers do not have a clear idea why poor children in San Jose achieved such great success several decades ago.

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.

Three children in every classroom have a diagnosable mental health condition. Half of these are behavioural disorders, while one third are emotional disorders such as stress, anxiety and depression, which often become

outwardly apparent through self-harm. There was an astonishing 52 percent jump in hospital admissions for children and young people who had harmed themselves between 2009 and 2015.

Schools and teachers have consistently reported the scale of the problem since 2009. Last year, over half of teachers reported that more of their pupils experience mental health problems than in the past. But teachers also consistently report how ill-equipped they feel to meet pupils' mental health needs, and often cite a lack of training, expertise and support from the National Health Service(英国国家医疗服务体系).

Part of the reason for the increased pressure on schools is that there are now fewer 'early intervention(干预)' and low-level mental health services based in the community. Cuts to local authority budgets since 2010 have resulted in a significant decline of these services, despite strong evidence of their effectiveness in preventing crises further down the line.

The only way to break the pressures on both mental health services and schools is to reinvest in early intervention services inside schools.

There are strong arguments for why schools are best placed to provide mental health services. Schools see young people more than any other service, which gives them a unique ability to get to hard-to-reach children and young people and build meaningful relationships with them over time. Recent studies have shown that children and young people largely prefer to see a counsellor in school rather than in an outside environment. Young people have reported that for low-level conditions such as stress and anxiety, a clinical setting can sometimes be daunting(令人却步的).

There are already examples of innovative schools which combine mental health and wellbeing provision with a strong academic curriculum. This will, though, require a huge cultural shift. Politicians, policymakers, commissioners and school leaders must be brave enough to make the leap towards reimagining schools as providers of health as well as education services.

46. What are teachers complaining about?

- A) There are too many students requiring special attention.
- B) They are under too much stress counselling needy students.
- C) Schools are inadequately equipped to implement any intervention.
- D) They lack the necessary resources to address pupils' mental problems.

47. What do we learn from the passage about community health services in Britain?

- A) They have deteriorated due to budget cuts.
- B) They facilitate local residents' everyday lives.
- C) They prove ineffective in helping mental patients.
- D) They cover preventative care for the local resident.

48. Where does the author suggest mental health services be placed?

- A) At home.
- B) At school.
- C) In hospitals.
- D) In communities.

49. What do we learn from the recent studies?
- A) Students prefer to rely on peers to relieve stress and anxiety.
 - B) Young people are keen on building meaningful relationships.
 - C) Students are more comfortable seeking counselling in school.
 - D) Young people benefit from various kinds of outdoor activities.

50. What does the author mean by a cultural shift (Line 2, Para. 6)?
- A) Simplification of schools' academic curriculums.
 - B) Parents' involvement in schools' policy-making.
 - C) A change in teachers' attitudes to mental health.
 - D) A change in the conception of what schools are.

Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

Picture this: You're at a movie theater food stand loading up on snacks. You have a choice of a small, medium or large soda. The small is \$3.50 and the large is \$5.50. It's a tough decision: The small size may not last you through the whole movie, but \$5.50 for some sugary drink seems ridiculous. But there's a third option, a medium soda for \$5.25. Medium may be the perfect amount of soda for you, but the large is only a quarter more. If you're like most people, you end up buying the large (and taking a bathroom break midshow).

If you're wondering who would buy the medium soda, the answer is almost no one. In fact, there's a good chance the marketing department purposely priced the medium soda as a decoy(诱饵), making you more likely to buy the large soda rather than the small.

I have written about this peculiarity in human nature before with my friend Dan Ariely, who studied this phenomenon extensively after noticing pricing for subscriptions(订阅) to The Economist. The digital subscription was \$59, the print subscription was \$125, and the print plus digital subscription was also \$125. No one in their right mind would buy the print subscription when you could get digital as well for the same price, so why was it even an option? Ariely ran an experiment and found that when only the two "real" choices were offered, more people chose the less-expensive digital subscription. But the addition of the bad option made people much more likely to choose the more expensive print plus digital option.

Brain scientists call this effect "asymmetric dominance" and it means that people gravitate toward the choice nearest a clearly inferior option. Marketing professors call it the decoy effect, which is certainly easier to remember. Lucky for consumers, almost no one in the business community understands it.

The decoy effect works because of the way our brains assign value when making choices. Value is almost never absolute; rather, we decide an object's value relative to our other choices. If more options are introduced, the value equation changes.

51. Why does the author ask us to imagine buying food in the movie theater?
- A) To illustrate people's peculiar shopping behavior.
 - B) To illustrate the increasing variety of snacks there.
 - C) To show how hard it can be to choose a drink there.
 - D) To show how popular snacks are among movie fans.

52. Why is the medium soda priced the way it is?
- A) To attract more customers to buy it.
 - B) To show the price matches the amount.
 - C) To ensure customers drink the right amount of soda.
 - D) To make customers believe they are getting a bargain.
53. What do we learn from Dan Ariely's experiment?
- A) Lower-priced goods attract more customers.
 - B) The Economist's promotional strategy works.
 - C) The Economist's print edition turns out to sell the best.
 - D) More readers choose the digital over the print edition.
54. For what purpose is "the bad option" (Line 7, Para. 3) added?
- A) To cater to the peculiar needs of some customers.
 - B) To help customers to make more rational choices.
 - C) To trap customers into buying the more pricey item.
 - D) To provide customers with a greater variety of goods.
55. How do we assess the value of a commodity, according to the passage?
- A) By considering its usefulness.
 - B) By comparing it with other choices.
 - C) By taking its quality into account.
 - D) By examining its value equation.

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**.

生活在中国不同地区的人们饮食多种多样。北方人主要吃面食，南方人大多吃米饭。在沿海地区，海鲜和淡水水产品人们在饮食中占有相当大的比例，而在其他地区人们的饮食中，肉类和奶制品更为常见。四川、湖南等省份的居民普遍爱吃辛辣食物，而江苏和浙江人更喜欢甜食。然而，因为烹饪方式各异，同类食物的味道可能会有所不同。

2020年12月·第1套英语四级写作·题目、范文与解析

PROMPT & MODEL ESSAY • 写作题和范文

写作题和范文

本页写作题面、参考范文与逐段解析由懒笔记基于2020年12月·第1套 英语四级写作原卷整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：完整写作要求（Directions，含主题、文体、词数与署名约束）连续排印。写作是生产性任务、无 ABCD 标准答案——题面即整道题；卷面下方直接给出满足全部硬约束的参考范文、整篇中译与逐段拆解。

真题卷第1套(2020-12) • 四级

Part I

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write on the topic *Changes in the Way of Education*. You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words.

【参考范文 • 170 词】 写作无唯一标准答案，以下为达标示范

Education is undergoing a profound transformation. Not long ago, learning meant sitting in a fixed classroom and listening to a teacher; today it is being reshaped by technology into something far more flexible and personal. In my view, these changes make education more open and effective than ever before.

The clearest sign of this shift is the rise of online and blended learning. During and after the pandemic, millions of students turned to video lectures and learning apps, so that a lesson could be paused, replayed and studied at one's own pace. Meanwhile, artificial intelligence now recommends exercises based on each learner's weak points, transforming a one-size-fits-all lecture into tailored guidance. These tools break the old limits of time and place and let knowledge reach anyone with a phone.

Admittedly, no screen can fully replace a caring teacher. Yet the direction is clear: education is moving from rigid instruction toward flexible, learner-centred study. If we embrace these tools wisely, learning will become both wider in reach and deeper in quality.

【参考译文】

教育正在经历一场深刻的变革。不久之前，学习还意味着坐在固定的教室里听老师讲课；如今，它正被技术重塑得远比从前更灵活、更个性化。在我看来，这些变化让教育比以往任何时候都更加开放、更有成效。

这一转变最明显的标志，是在线学习和混合式学习的兴起。疫情期间及之后，数以百万计的学生转向视频课程和学习应用，一节课因而可以暂停、回放，并按照自己的节奏学习。与此同时，人工智能如今能依据每个学习者的薄弱环节推荐练习，把千篇一律的大课变成量身定制的辅导。这些工具打破了时间和地点的旧有限制，让知识能够抵达任何一个拥有手机的人。

诚然，屏幕无法完全取代一位有温度的老师。但方向是清晰的：教育正从僵化的灌输走向灵活的、以学习者为中心的学习。只要我们明智地善用这些工具，学习就会既覆盖更广，又更有深度。

【第 1 段】今昔对比开篇并表态。本段落实了首段功能：用 Not long ago, learning meant... today it is being reshaped 的今昔对比切入变化，再以 In my view, these changes make education more open and effective 亮明正向态度，紧扣 Changes in the Way of Education 又为全文定调。

【第 2 段】主题句领两例并小结。本段落实了主体论证：主题句 The clearest sign of this shift is the rise of online and blended learning 领起，例一讲视频课与 App，Meanwhile 过渡到例二 AI 个性化，末句 These tools break the old limits 小结回扣中心，做到有例有评、层次清楚。

【第 3 段】让步转折收束展望。本段落实了尾段功能：Admittedly, no screen can fully replace a caring teacher 先让步，Yet the direction is clear 转折重申立场，末句 If we embrace these tools wisely 给出展望，呼应首段态度、闭环收尾。

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

论述教育方式的变化

任务被主题词钉死：题目要你 write on the topic Changes in the Way of Education。核心不是『education（教育）』这个大词，而是限定词 Changes in the Way——要写的是教育『方式』正在发生的『变化』（如线上学习、AI 辅助、混合式教学），并对这些变化亮明你的看法。只要写成『教育很重要』就已偏离任务。

读者 • 语域

面向阅卷人的正式书面语

本题是就 the topic Changes in the Way of Education 写的议论短文，没有具体收信人，也不需要称呼与落款。读者就是阅卷老师，语域用正式书面语即可：不用缩写口语（don't、gonna）、不写第二人称说教，通篇保持客观、有条理的论说腔调。

中心立意

教育方式变得更灵活高效

中心论点一句话钉死：围绕 Changes in the Way of Education，主张教育正从『固定课堂、老师讲学生听』转向『技术驱动、灵活个性化』，而我对这一变化持肯定态度。这一句既扣住『方式的变化』，又亮出了评价，避免沦为流水账。

要展开的要点

1. 变化的表现：线上与混合学习

第一个可展开的要点是变化最直观的表现——在线学习和混合式学习兴起，视频课、学习 App 让课程可暂停、回放、按自己节奏学。这条对应 Changes in the Way of Education 里『方式』的具体落点，能用一两句现象加例子撑起半段。

2. 变化的推手与影响：AI 个性化

第二个要点是背后的推手与效果——人工智能根据每个人的薄弱点推荐练习，把统一大课变成因人而异的辅导，打破了时间地点的限制。这是对『变化为什么好』的评价支撑，防止只罗列现象不作评价。

3. 让步与展望

第三个要点承认屏幕无法完全取代老师，但总方向是从僵化灌输走向以学习者为中心，只要善用工具，学习会更广也更深。这条负责收束全文、给出态度，避免结尾空喊口号。

STRUCTURE • 谋篇与逐段

怎么分段、每段写什么、能套哪些句架

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

第 1 段 点出变化+表明态度

首段承担开篇：用一两句指出 Changes in the Way of Education 正在发生（今昔对比最快切入），并在段末表明你对这一变化的正向态度，为全文定调。

第 2 段 例证展开变化的表现与原因

主体段承担论证：用在线/混合学习、AI 个性化两个具体例子，展开变化的表现和它为什么带来好处，是全文最实、篇幅最长的一段。

第 3 段 让步+总结展望

尾段承担收束：先让步承认技术的局限，再重申总方向并给出展望，呼应首段态度，让全文闭环。

第 1 段 从固定课堂转向灵活学习

本段落点：指出过去学习是坐在固定教室听老师讲，如今被技术重塑得更灵活、更个性化，紧扣 Changes in the Way of Education；段末表明态度——这些变化让教育比以往更开放、更有效。

今昔对比句架 · Not long ago, ____ meant ____; today it is being reshaped into _____. (横线处填『过去的教育方式』与『如今的新形态』)

段末表明态度 · In my view, these changes make ____ more ____ than ever before. (填主题词与你给出的正面评价)

第 2 段 线上学习与AI个性化两例

本段落点：例一是疫情后在线与混合学习兴起，视频课和 App 让课程可暂停、回放、按自己节奏学；例二是 AI 依据每个学习者的薄弱点推荐练习，把统一大课变成个性化辅导；小结这些工具打破时间地点限制，让知识触手可及。这正是 Changes in the Way of Education 的具体表现与原因。

主题句提出表现 · The clearest sign of this shift is the rise of _____. (填最能代表变化的现象)

举例过渡到第二点 · Meanwhile, ____ now ____, transforming ____ into _____. (用 Meanwhile 引出第二个例子并说明它改变了什么)

小结回扣中心 · These tools break the old limits of ____ and let _____. (填被打破的限制与带来的好处)

第3段 承认局限但方向向好

本段落点：让步承认屏幕无法完全取代有温度的老师；转折重申教育正从僵化灌输走向以学习者为中心；展望只要明智地善用工具，学习会更广也更深。呼应首段对 Changes in the Way of Education 的肯定态度。

让步承认局限 · Admittedly, no ____ can fully replace _____. (填技术手段与它替代不了的东西)

转折重申立场 · Yet the direction is clear: ____ is moving from ____ toward _____. (填主题词与『从旧到新』的方向)

展望性收尾 · If we ____ wisely, ____ will become both ____ and _____. (填该做的事与两点积极前景)

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

扣住变化而非泛谈教育

本题达标要点是每段都咬住 Changes in the Way of Education 的『变化』与『方式』；最易失分处是写着写着滑向『教育很重要』，务必让线上、AI、混合式等具体变化贯穿全文。

结构连贯

三段分明且逻辑递进

本题达标要点是三段功能分明——表态、论证、收束，且用主题句加过渡词衔接；最易失分处是把观点、例子、结论挤成一整段，逻辑层次不清。

语言准确

变化类表达用准

本题达标要点是把描述变化的表达用准，如 transform、shift from...to...、make learning more flexible；最易失分处是逐字直译的中式英语，如把『使学习更灵活』写成 let study more flexible。

字数格式

卡在硬性区间且三段成文

本题硬约束是 at least 120 words but no more than 180 words，且须是分段的议论短文；最易失分处是靠重复凑到下限或堆例子冲破上限。

典型低分写法 • 反面示例与改法

写成教育很重要

反面示例：『Education is very important. It can change our life and help us find a good job. We should study hard every day.』——通篇在讲教育的重要性，完全没碰『方式的变化』，属严重跑题。改成：『Education is changing fast: online courses and AI now let us learn anywhere, anytime.』把落点拉回到方式的变化上。

万能开头堆砌

反面示例：『With the rapid development of society and economy, more and more changes have taken place in every aspect of our life.』——空洞、不扣题、纯凑字。改成：『Not long ago, learning meant sitting in a fixed classroom; today it is being reshaped by technology.』用今昔对比直接切入变化。

只罗列不评价

反面示例：『Now we have online classes. We also have learning apps. There is AI too.』——三个现象干列、没有观点也没有支撑，沦为流水账。改成：『Online classes let a lesson be paused and replayed, so students learn at their own pace.』现象后立刻补上它的价值。

同义句反复凑数

反面示例：『Education is changing. The way of education is different now. Education is not the same as before.』——三句同义反复，只为凑够 120 词。改成保留一句，另补新信息：『Education is changing, and artificial intelligence even tailors exercises to each learner's weak points.』

英语四级 2020年12月·第1套 · 全卷构成

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

2020年12月·第1套 英语四级听力真题原文与答案解析

PAPER & KEY • 听力题和解析

听力题和解析

本卷全部 25 题的标准答案与完整录音文字稿由懒笔记基于2020年12月·第1套 英语四级听力原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面层级：Part/Section 标题与各节 Directions 照原卷排印——真实听力考卷只印选项，题干由录音念出。其下按录音篇目逐篇排印：每篇先给完整录音文字稿（逐段中译），再逐题给出卷面题目与该题解析（题目、翻译、答案、定位、信号、替换与排除）。

真题卷第1套(2020-12) • 四级

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

Part II

Listening Comprehension

(25 minutes)

Section A

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

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

¹ A poisonous fish which has a sting strong enough to kill a human is invading the Mediterranean, warn scientists. The International Union for Conservation of Nature has raised concerns after the poisonous fish was spotted in the waters around Turkey, Cyprus, and the eastern Mediterranean. Native to the South Pacific and Indian Ocean, the potentially deadly fish has poisonous hooks and a painful sting capable of killing people. Although fatalities are rare, the stings can cause extreme pain and stop people breathing. The fish, often known as Devil Firefish, is a highly invasive species, and environmentalists fear its arrival could endanger other types of marine life. After being spotted in the Mediterranean, a marine scientist says, "The fish is spreading, and that's a cause for concern."

科学家警告称，一种毒刺强度足以致人死亡的有毒鱼类正在入侵地中海。国际自然保护联盟在土耳其、塞浦路斯和地中海东部水域发现这种有毒鱼类后表达了担忧。这种鱼原产于南太平洋和印度洋，具有潜在致命性，长有毒钩，其painful刺伤能够致人死亡。虽然死亡案例罕见，但被刺伤可导致剧烈疼痛并使人呼吸停止。这种鱼通常被称为Devil Firefish，是一种高度入侵性物种，环保人士担心其到来可能危及其他海洋生物。一位海洋科学家在地中海发现该鱼后表示：'这种鱼正在扩散，这是一个令人担忧的原因。'

1. A) Many people have been attacked by Devil Firefish.
B) The Mediterranean is a natural habitat of Devil Firefish.
C) Invasive species are driving away certain native species.
D) A deadly fish has been spotted in the Mediterranean waters.

【题目】 What is reported in the news?

【翻译】 新闻报道了什么?

- A) 许多人遭到魔鬼火鱼的攻击。 B) 地中海是魔鬼火鱼的天然栖息地。
C) 入侵物种正在驱逐某些本地物种。 D) 地中海水域发现了一种致命鱼类。

【答案】 D (主旨题) A deadly fish has been spotted in the Mediterranean waters.

【定位】 A poisonous fish which has a sting strong enough to kill a human is invading the Mediterranean, warn scientists.

科学家警告说, 一种毒刺强到足以杀死人类的毒鱼正在入侵地中海。

【信号】 新闻首句即导语。答案就在录音第一句 A poisonous fish which has a sting strong enough to kill a human is invading the Mediterranean。新闻的开头第一句是"导语", 按惯例把"什么东西、在哪、发生了什么"一次性压缩说完, 主旨题的答案几乎必在这里, 不必等后文。

【替换】 A poisonous fish which has a sting strong enough to kill a human ↔ A deadly fish

毒到能致命 = deadly

is invading the Mediterranean ↔ has been spotted in the Mediterranean waters

正在入侵 = 已被发现于该海域

【排除】A) 未提及

录音只说毒刺"强到足以杀人"、且明说 fatalities are rare (致死案例罕见)，并没说"很多人已被攻击"。选项 Many people have been attacked 盗用了录音里 kill a human、sting 的危险氛围，把"有杀人的潜力"偷换成"很多人已遭攻击"，是无中生有的夸大。

借用原文：Although fatalities are rare, the stings can cause extreme pain and stop people breathing

B) 与原文相反

录音明说这鱼 Native to the South Pacific and Indian Ocean (原产南太平洋和印度洋)，是"入侵"地中海，恰恰说明地中海不是它的天然栖息地。选项 The Mediterranean is a natural habitat 盗用了 the Mediterranean 这个高频地名，却把"入侵地"歪曲成"原产地"，与原文相反。

借用原文：Native to the South Pacific and Indian Ocean, the potentially deadly fish has poisonous hooks

C) 过度推断

录音只说环保人士"担心"这鱼"could endanger"其他海洋生物(还没发生)，选项 Invasive species are driving away certain native species 用现在时把"可能危及"说成"正在赶走本地物种"这一既成事实，且 Invasive species 用复数泛指多种入侵物种，与本则只报道一种鱼的范围不符。它盗用了 invasive 这个原词。

借用原文：environmentalists fear its arrival could endanger other types of marine life

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2. A) It could badly pollute the surrounding waters.
B) It could pose a threat to other marine species.
C) It could disrupt the food chains there.
D) It could add to greenhouse emissions.

【题目】 What is the environmentalist concerned about the spread of Devil Firefish in the Mediterranean?

【翻译】 环保主义者对魔鬼火鱼在地中海扩散有何担忧？

- A) 它可能严重污染周围水域。 B) 它可能对其他海洋物种构成威胁。
C) 它可能破坏那里的食物链。 D) 它可能增加温室气体排放。

【答案】 B (细节题) It could pose a threat to other marine species.

【定位】 The fish, often known as Devil Firefish, is a highly invasive species, and environmentalists fear its arrival could endanger other types of marine life.

这种鱼通常被称为"魔鬼蓑鲉"，是一种高度入侵性的物种，环保人士担心它的到来可能危及其他类型的海洋生物。

【信号】 fear + 题干同源词触发定位。答案句里 environmentalists fear 的 fear (担心) 与题干的 concerned (担心) 是同一意思，这个"担忧"信号词一响，紧跟其后的 could endanger other types of marine life 就是担忧的具体内容——担忧类细节题，答案永远在"担心"这个词后面那个对象上。

【替换】 could endanger other types of marine life ↔ pose a threat to other marine species

危及 = 构成威胁

other types of marine life ↔ other marine species

海洋生物 = 海洋物种

【排除】 A) 未提及

录音通篇只说这鱼"有毒、毒刺能伤人、会危及其他海洋生物", 从没提它会"污染水体"。选项 badly pollute the surrounding waters 是考生听到"poisonous (有毒)"后顺着常识联想出的"有毒→污染水", 但原文根本没这句话。

C) 过度推断

disrupt the food chains (扰乱食物链) 听上去比"威胁生物"更像专业的环保表述, 很能唬人; 但录音对担忧的描述只到 endanger other types of marine life 为止, 没有展开到"食物链"这一层。它是"听起来更高级、更该说"造成的诱惑, 并非原文内容。

D) 未提及

add to greenhouse emissions (增加温室气体排放) 和"毒鱼威胁海洋生物"这个话题毫不相干, 录音从头到尾没提温室气体或气候, 是明显的凑数干扰项。

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

1 Almost half the center of Paris will be accessible only by foot or bicycle this Sunday to mark World Car-Free Day. This is in response to rising air pollution that made Paris the most polluted city in the world for a brief time. Mayor Anne Hidalgo promoted the first World Car-Free Day last year. Hidalgo also has supported a "Paris Breathes" day. On the first Sunday of every month, Paris clears traffic from eight lanes of the main road. About 400 miles of streets will be closed to cars. It is expected to bring significant reduction in pollution levels. Last year's car-free day showed a 40 percent drop in pollution levels in some parts of the city, according to an independent air pollution monitor, reports The Guardian—and sound levels dropped by 50 percent in the city's center.

本周日, 巴黎市中心近一半的区域将仅允许步行或骑自行车通行, 以纪念世界无车日。这是对日益严重的空气污染的回应, 空气污染曾一度使巴黎成为世界上污染最严重的城市。市长Anne Hidalgo在去年推动了首个世界无车日。Hidalgo还支持"巴黎呼吸"日。每月的第一个周日, 巴黎会清空主干道八条车道的交通。约400英里的街道将禁止汽车通行。预计这将显著降低污染水平。据《卫报》报道, 根据一家独立空气污染监测机构的数据, 去年的无车日使该市部分地区的污染水平下降了40%, 市中心的噪音水平下降了50%。

3. A) Cars will not be allowed to enter the city.
B) Pedestrians will have free access to the city.
C) About half of its city center will be closed to cars.
D) Buses will be the only vehicles allowed on its streets.

【题目】 What will happen on World Car-Free Day in Paris?

【翻译】 巴黎的世界无车日将会发生什么？

- A) 汽车将不被允许进入该城市。 B) 行人将可以免费进入该城市。
- C) 该城市约一半的市中心将对汽车关闭。
- D) 公共汽车将是其街道上唯一允许通行的车辆。

【答案】 C (细节题) About half of its city center will be closed to cars.

【定位】 Almost half the center of Paris will be accessible only by foot or bicycle this Sunday to mark World Car-Free Day.

本周日，巴黎市中心将近一半的区域只能靠步行或骑自行车进入，以此纪念"世界无车日"。

【信号】 新闻首句直接点出当天安排。新闻往往开门见山，第一句 Almost half the center of Paris will be accessible only by foot or bicycle this Sunday 就交代了无车日当天的核心安排——"市中心近一半只能步行或骑车进入"。这正是"那天会怎样"的答案句，信号就是它处在新闻开头、与题干"What will happen"直接对应。

【替换】 Almost half the center of Paris will be accessible only by foot or bicycle ↔

About half of its city center will be closed to cars.

正面"只能步行骑车" = 反面"对汽车关闭"

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

A 说 Cars will not be allowed to enter the city., 盗用了录音里的 "Paris" 和"汽车不能进"的意思，但把范围从"近一半市中心" (Almost half the center of Paris) 偷偷放大到"整座城市 (the city)"。录音明明说的是"half the center", A 漏掉了"half"和"center"这两个范围限定，范围被夸大，故错。

借用原文：Almost half the center of Paris

B) 未提及

B 说 Pedestrians will have free access to the city.。录音只说"只能靠步行或自行车进入" (accessible only by foot or bicycle)，意思是"限定方式"，根本没提行人"free (免费/免许可)"。"free"是录音里没有的信息，属于无中生有。

D) 偷换概念

D 说 Buses will be the only vehicles allowed on its streets.。录音说当天"只能靠步行或自行车"进入 (only by foot or bicycle)，allowed 的是 foot/bicycle，根本没提 buses。D 借用了"only...allowed"的句式结构来唬人，却把允许的对象从"步行、自行车"偷换成了"公交车"，张冠李戴。

借用原文：accessible only by foot or bicycle

4. A) The unbearable traffic noise.
B) The worsening global warming.
C) The ever-growing cost of petrol.
D) The rising air pollution in Paris.

【题目】 What motivated the mayor of Paris to promote the first World Car-Free Day in her city?

【翻译】 是什么促使巴黎市长在她的城市推动首个世界无车日？

- A) 难以忍受的交通噪音。 B) 日益恶化的全球变暖。 C) 不断增长的汽油成本。
D) 巴黎不断上升的空气污染。

【答案】 D (细节题) The rising air pollution in Paris.

【定位】 This is in response to rising air pollution that made Paris the most polluted city in the world for a brief time.

这是为了应对不断加剧的空气污染——这种污染曾一度让巴黎成为世界上污染最严重的城市。

【信号】 因果信号 in response to 引出动机。答案句靠 in response to (为了应对.....) 这个明确的因果信号锁定。"This is in response to rising air pollution"——"应对不断加剧的空气污染"正是搞无车日的动机。听到 "in response to" 就知道后面紧跟的就是原因，无需犹豫。

【替换】 in response to rising air pollution ↔ The rising air pollution in Paris.
几乎原句搬选项，仅补回地点

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

A 说 The unbearable traffic noise.。录音确实在结尾提到了声音——"sound levels dropped by 50 percent", 但那是无车日带来的"效果", 而且是"声音降了", 不是"难以忍受的噪音"促使办无车日。A 盗用了录音里关于 sound 的内容, 却把"结果"错当成"动机", 答非所问。

借用原文: sound levels dropped by 50 percent in the city's center

B) 未提及

B 说 The worsening global warming.。"global warming (全球变暖)"在整段录音里从未出现, 是凭"环保话题就该和变暖有关"的常识硬塞进来的。录音给的动机明确是 air pollution, 不是 global warming。

C) 未提及

C 说 The ever-growing cost of petrol.。"cost of petrol (油价)"录音里完全没提, 同样是"汽车 / 环保话题常和油价挂钩"的想当然。录音说的动机是空气污染, 与油价无关。

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

1 A Philippine fisherman was feeling down on his luck when a house fire forced him to clear out his possessions and change locations. Then a good luck charm that he had kept under his bed changed his life. The unidentified man had fished out a giant pearl from the ocean when his anchor got stuck on the rock while sailing off the coastal island in the Philippines ten years ago. When he was forced to sell it, the shocked tourist agent at Puerto Princesa told him that the 77-pound giant pearl that he'd kept hidden in his run-down wooden house was the biggest pearl in the world, which was valued at 76 million pounds. The pearl of Allah, which is currently on display in a New York museum only weighs 14 pounds. That is 5 times smaller than the pearl that the fisherman just handed in. The monstrous pearl measured at one foot wide and 2.2 feet long is going to be verified by local experts and international authorities before hopefully going on display to attract more tourists in the little town.

一名菲律宾渔民正感到时运不济，一场房屋火灾迫使他清理自己的财物并搬迁。然后，他一直放在床底下的一个幸运符改变了他的人生。十年前，这名身份不明的男子在菲律宾沿海岛屿附近航行时，锚卡在了岩石上，他从海里捞出了一颗巨型珍珠。当他被迫出售它时，Puerto Princesa的旅游代理震惊地告诉他，他藏在破旧木屋里的这颗重77磅的巨型珍珠是世界上最大的珍珠，价值7600万英镑。目前在纽约一家博物馆展出的Allah之珠仅重14磅，比这名渔民刚刚上交的珍珠小5倍。这颗巨大的珍珠宽1英尺、长2.2英尺，将由当地专家和国际权威机构进行验证，然后有望在这个小镇展出以吸引更多游客。

5. A) His house was burnt down in a fire.
B) Many of his possessions were stolen.
C) His good luck charm sank into the sea.
D) His fishing boat got wrecked on a rock.

【题目】 What happened to the Philippine fisherman one day?

【翻译】 菲律宾渔民有一天发生了什么事？

- A) 他的房子在一场火灾中被烧毁了。 B) 他的许多财物被盗了。
C) 他的幸运符沉入了海里。 D) 他的渔船在一块岩石上失事了。

【答案】 A (细节题) His house was burnt down in a fire.

【定位】 A Philippine fisherman was feeling down on his luck when a house fire forced him to clear out his possessions and change locations.

一名菲律宾渔夫正觉得自己运气背，这时一场房屋火灾迫使他清空家当、搬离原地。

【信号】 录音开篇第一句即点事件。 新闻往往把核心事件放在开篇，这里第一句 a house fire forced him to clear out his possessions 就直接交代了发生的事——一场房屋火灾。新闻题与播报同序，第 5 题问“发生了什么”，答案就落在最先念出的这句。

【替换】 a house fire forced him to clear out his possessions ↔ **His house was burnt down in a fire**
house fire 与 burnt down in a fire 同义

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

录音里确有 possessions 一词，forced him to clear out his possessions 说的是火灾逼他“清理/搬走”家当，不是被偷。选项 Many of his possessions were stolen. 盗用了 possessions 这个原词，却把“清空”偷换成 stolen（被偷），听到 possessions 就选会中招。

借用原文：clear out his possessions

C) 原词陷阱

录音确实提到 good luck charm（护身符）和 ocean/sea, a good luck charm that he had kept under his bed，但护身符是放在床下、并由海里捞出，从未沉入海中。选项 His good luck charm sank into the sea. 拼接了 charm 和 sea 两个原词，编出一个录音没说的事件。

借用原文：a good luck charm that he had kept under his bed

D) 原词陷阱

录音里 rock 确实出现，his anchor got stuck on the rock 说的是“船锚卡在岩石上”，因此捞起了珍珠，渔船并没有触礁损毁。选项 His fishing boat got wrecked on a rock. 盗用了 rock 这个原词，把“锚卡石头”夸大成“船触礁失事”，与录音不符。

借用原文：his anchor got stuck on the rock

-
6. A) Change his fishing locations.
B) Find a job in a travel agency.
C) Sell the pearl he had kept for years.
D) Spend a few nights on a small island.

【题目】 What was the fisherman forced to do?

【翻译】 这位渔民被迫做什么？

- A) 改变他的捕鱼地点。 B) 在一家旅行社找一份工作。 C) 出售他保存多年的珍珠。
D) 在一个小岛上度过几个晚上。

【答案】 C（细节题） Sell the pearl he had kept for years.

【定位】 When he was forced to sell it, the shocked tourist agent at Puerto Princesa told him that the 77-pound giant pearl ... was the biggest pearl in the world.

当他被迫卖掉这颗珍珠时，普林塞萨港那位震惊的旅游代理告诉他，这颗 77 磅的巨型珍珠是世界上最大的珍珠。

【信号】 题干强制语 forced 在原文原样出现。 题干问 forced to do，录音里出现 When he was forced to sell it——forced 这个强制语在原文照样念出，它后面紧跟的动词 sell 就是答案动作。强制语原词重现是最直接的定位信号。

【替换】 When he was forced to sell it ↔ **Sell the pearl he had kept for years**
sell it 与 Sell the pearl 同指

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

录音里 change locations 确实念到, forced him to clear out his possessions and change locations 指火灾后“搬家/换住处”, 不是换打鱼的地方。选项 Change his fishing locations. 盗用 change locations 并擅自加上 fishing, 把“搬家”偷换成“换渔场”。

借用原文: change locations

B) 答非所问

录音提到 tourist agent (旅游代理人), the shocked tourist agent at Puerto Princesa, 选项 Find a job in a travel agency. 借这个相近词造出“去旅行社找工作”, 但录音从没说渔夫去旅行社上班, 是答非所问。

借用原文: tourist agent at Puerto Princesa

D) 原词陷阱

录音确有 island, while sailing off the coastal island in the Philippines 是说他在海边小岛附近航行时捞到珍珠, 并非被迫去岛上住几晚。选项 Spend a few nights on a small island. 盗用 island 这个原词编出一个录音没有的动作。

借用原文: sailing off the coastal island in the Philippines

-
7. A) His pearl could be displayed in a museum.
B) His monstrous pearl was extremely valuable.
C) The largest pearl in the world weighs 14 pounds.
D) A New York museum has the world's biggest pearl.

【题目】 What did the fisherman learn from the tourist agent?

【翻译】 渔民从旅游代理那里了解到什么?

- A) 他的珍珠可以在博物馆展出。 B) 他的巨型珍珠极其珍贵。
C) 世界上最大的珍珠重14磅。 D) 纽约的一家博物馆拥有世界上最大的珍珠。

【答案】 B (细节题) His monstrous pearl was extremely valuable.

【定位】 the shocked tourist agent ... told him that the 77-pound giant pearl that he'd kept hidden in his run-down wooden house was the biggest pearl in the world, which was valued at 76 million pounds.

那位震惊的旅游代理告诉他, 他藏在破旧木屋里的这颗 77 磅巨型珍珠是世界上最大的珍珠, 价值 7600 万英镑。

【信号】 告知动词 told him that 后接答案。 题干问“从代理那里得知什么”, 录音里 told him that the 77-pound giant pearl ... was the biggest pearl in the world, which was valued at 76 million pounds——告知动词 told him that 后面的整句就是他获知的信息, 世界最大、价值 7600 万英镑都在此。

【替换】 was the biggest pearl in the world, which was valued at 76 million pounds ↔

His monstrous pearl was extremely valuable

最大/值 7600 万 概括为 extremely valuable

【排除】 A) 张冠李戴

录音末尾确有 going on display 与 museum, before hopefully going on display to attract more tourists, 但这是记者对珍珠未来去向的补充, 不是 tourist agent 告诉渔夫的内容。题问“从代理处得知什么”, A 盗用了 display 原词却把出处张冠李戴。

借用原文: going on display to attract more tourists

C) 与原文相反

录音里 14 pounds 确实念到, The pearl of Allah, which is currently on display in a New York museum only weighs 14 pounds, 但 14 磅是纽约馆那颗“真主之珠”的重量, 且它比渔夫这颗小 5 倍, 绝非“世界最大”。选项 The largest pearl in the world weighs 14 pounds. 把 14 磅安到“世界最大珍珠”头上, 与原文相反。

借用原文: only weighs 14 pounds. That is 5 times smaller than the pearl that the fisherman just handed in

D) 与原文相反

录音提到 New York museum, The pearl of Allah, which is currently on display in a New York museum, 但纽约馆藏的“真主之珠”比渔夫这颗小 5 倍, 世界最大的是渔夫这颗。选项 A New York museum has the world's biggest pearl. 盗用 New York museum 原词, 却把“世界最大”错按在它头上, 与原文相反。

借用原文: The pearl of Allah, which is currently on display in a New York museum only weighs 14 pounds

Section B

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

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

1 W: Mr. Smith, it's a pleasure meeting you.

W: Smith先生, 很高兴见到您。

2 M: Nice to meet you, too. What can I do for you?

M: 我也很高兴见到你。有什么我能帮你的吗?

3 W: Well, I'm here to show you what our firm can do for you. Astra Consultants has branches in over 50 countries, offering different business services. We are a global company with 75 years of history, and our clients include some of the world's largest companies.

W: 嗯, 我来这儿是想向您展示我们公司能为您做些什么。Astra咨询公司在50多个国家设有分支机构, 提供各种商业服务。我们是一家拥有75年历史的全球性公司, 我们的客户包括一些世界上最大的公司。

4 M: Thank you, Mrs. Houston. I know Astra Consultants is a famous company. But you said you would show me what you could do for me. Well, what exactly can your firm do for my company?

M: 谢谢你, Houston女士。我知道Astra咨询公司是一家知名公司。但你说你要向我展示你们能为我做什么。那么, 你们公司具体能为我的公司做些什么呢?

5 W: We advise businesses on all matters, from market analysis to legal issues, anything a business like yours could need. Our firm offers expert advice. Could I ask you, Mr. Smith, to tell me a little about your company and the challenges you face? That way I could better respond as to how we can help you.

W: 我们为企业提供各方面的建议, 从市场分析到法律问题, 任何像您这样的企业可能需要的服务。我们公司提供专业建议。我能请您, Smith先生, 跟我讲一讲您的公司以及您面临的挑战吗? 这样我就能更好地回应我们如何能帮助您。

6 M: Okay, sure. This is a family business started by my grandfather in 1950. We employ just over 100 people. We manufacture and export stone for buildings and other constructions. Our clients usually want a special kind of stone cut in a special design. And that's what we do in our factory. Our main challenge is that our national currency is rising, and we're losing competitive advantage to stone producers in India.

M: 好的, 当然。这是我祖父在1950年创办的家族企业。我们雇佣了100多名员工。我们制造和出口用于建筑和其他建设的石材。我们的客户通常需要按特殊设计切割的特殊石材。这就是我们在工厂里做的事。我们面临的主要挑战是我们国家的货币在升值, 我们正在失去相对于印度石材生产商的竞争优势。

7 W: I see. That's very interesting. I would suggest that you let us first conduct a financial analysis of your company, together with an analysis of your competitors in India. That way we could offer the best advice on different ways forward for you.

W: 我明白了。这很有意思。我建议您让我们先对贵公司进行财务分析, 同时分析您在印度的竞争对手。这样我们就能为您提供关于不同发展方向的最佳建议。

8. A) It boasts a fairly long history.

B) It has over 50 business partners.

C) It has 75 offices around the world.

D) It produces construction materials.

【题目】 What do we learn about the woman's company?

【翻译】 关于这位女士的公司我们了解到什么?

A) 它拥有相当悠久的历史。 B) 它有超过50个业务合作伙伴。

C) 它在全球有75个办事处。 D) 它生产建筑材料。

【答案】 A (细节题) It boasts a fairly long history.

【定位】 Astra Consultants has branches in over 50 countries, offering different business services. We are a global company with 75 years of history, and our clients include some of the world's largest companies.

Astra 咨询公司在 50 多个国家设有分支机构, 提供各类商务服务。我们是一家拥有 75 年历史的全球性公司, 客户中不乏世界上一些最大的企业。

【信号】女士自述公司即被介绍方的应答。这是女士在介绍『我们公司』的应答段，凡她报出的数字与年限都是答案候选。关键句 We are a global company with 75 years of history 把『75 年历史』直接念出，对应『历史悠久』这一条。

【替换】 with 75 years of history ↔ **It boasts a fairly long history.**

具体年限概括成『历史悠久』

【排除】B) 原词陷阱

录音说的是 branches in over 50 countries——50 多个『国家』有分支，B 却说 It has over 50 business partners.『50 多个商业伙伴』。它偷了原文的数字 50，却把 countries 偷换成 partners，是听到数字就想选的原词陷阱。

借用原文：branches in over 50 countries

C) 原词陷阱

C 说 It has 75 offices around the world.『全球 75 个办公室』，数字 75 确在录音里，但原文是 75 years of history——75 修饰的是『年』不是『办公室』。它把 years 偷换成 offices，又是典型原词陷阱。

借用原文：75 years of history

D) 张冠李戴

D 说 It produces construction materials.『生产建筑材料』，但生产建筑用石材的是男士的家族企业 We manufacture and export stone for buildings，女士公司是做咨询的。这是把男方公司的业务安到女方公司头上的张冠李戴。

借用原文：We manufacture and export stone for buildings and other constructions

9. A) It was started by his father.

B) It has about 50 employees.

C) It is over 100 years old.

D) It is a family business.

【题目】What does the man say about his own company?

【翻译】 这位男士关于他自己的公司说了什么？

A) 它是由他父亲创办的。 B) 它有大约50名员工。 C) 它已有100多年的历史。

D) 它是一家家族企业。

【答案】D (细节题) It is a family business.

【定位】 This is a family business started by my grandfather in 1950. We employ just over 100 people.

这是一家由我祖父在 1950 年创办的家族企业。我们雇用的员工刚刚超过 100 人。

【信号】男方应答中亲口定性『家族企业』。这是男士回应女士『介绍一下你公司』的应答句，他亲口说 This is a family business，直接给出公司性质——被问者的应答里直陈的定性就是答案落点。

【替换】 This is a family business ↔ **It is a family business.**

公司性质几乎原义对应

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

A 说 It was started by his father.『父亲创办』，录音确有『谁创办』这一信息，但原文是 started by my grandfather——是『祖父』。它偷换了亲属辈分，是听到『started by』就想选的原词陷阱。

借用原文：started by my grandfather in 1950

B) 原词陷阱

B 说 It has about 50 employees.『约 50 名员工』，录音是 We employ just over 100 people『100 多人』。它借用了『员工人数』这个点，却把数字从 100 改成 50，是数字型原词陷阱。

借用原文：We employ just over 100 people

C) 原词陷阱

C 说 It is over 100 years old.『有 100 多年历史』，录音里 100 确实出现，但 just over 100 people 的 100 修饰的是『人』。原文还说创办于 in 1950，到今不足百年。它把『100 个人』偷换成『100 年』，是数字张冠李戴的原词陷阱。

借用原文：We employ just over 100 people

10. A) Outdated product design.

B) Loss of competitive edge.

C) Shortage of raw material supply.

D) Legal disputes in many countries.

【题目】 What is the main problem with the man's company?

【翻译】 这位男士的公司面临的主要问题是什么？

A) 产品设计过时。 B) 丧失竞争优势。 C) 原材料供应短缺。

D) 在许多国家存在法律纠纷。

【答案】 B (细节题) Loss of competitive edge.

【定位】 Our main challenge is that our national currency is rising, and we're losing competitive advantage to stone producers in India.

我们的主要挑战是本国货币正在升值，我们正在对印度的石材生产商失去竞争优势。

【信号】 challenge 一词直接引出困难句。男方用 Our main challenge is that 这个标志短语亲口宣布主要困难，其后半句 we're losing competitive advantage 就是答案落点——『main challenge』几乎等同于题干的『main problem』，信号极明确。

【替换】 we're losing competitive advantage to stone producers in India ↔ **Loss of competitive edge.**

动词短语名词化、advantage=edge

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

A 说 Outdated product design.『产品设计过时』。男方讲的是客户要 a special kind of stone cut in a special design, 只提到『按特殊设计切割石材』, 从没说设计『过时』。这是借 design 一词、却把『特殊设计』曲解为『过时设计』的诱导。

借用原文: a special kind of stone cut in a special design

C) 未提及

C 说 Shortage of raw material supply.『原料供应短缺』。男方明说主要挑战是 our national currency is rising『货币升值』导致竞争力下降, 全程没提原料短缺。这是把真实困难偷换成另一种听上去合理的麻烦。

D) 原词陷阱

D 说 Legal disputes in many countries.『多国法律纠纷』。录音确实出现了印度和『国家』, 但 stone producers in India 说的是印度的竞争对手, 不是法律纠纷; 女士提的 legal issues 也只是顾问可服务范围, 与男方困难无关。它借了原文的地点与法律词来设套。

借用原文: losing competitive advantage to stone producers in India

11. A) Introducing innovative marketing strategies.

B) Seeking new ways to increase its exports.

C) Providing training for its staff members.

D) Conducting a financial analysis for it.

【题目】 What does the woman suggest doing to help the man's company?

【翻译】 这位女士建议做什么来帮助这位男士的公司?

A) 引入创新的营销策略。 B) 寻求新的方式来增加出口。 C) 为其员工提供培训。

D) 为其进行财务分析。

【答案】 D (细节题) Conducting a financial analysis for it.

【定位】 I would suggest that you let us first conduct a financial analysis of your company, together with an analysis of your competitors in India.

我建议你先让我们对贵公司做一次财务分析, 同时分析一下你在印度的竞争对手。

【信号】 I would suggest 直接引出建议。 女士用 I would suggest that 这一建议标志句开口, 紧跟的动作 conduct a financial analysis 就是她建议先做的事; suggest 与题干 suggest doing 严丝合缝, 信号最明确。

【替换】 conduct a financial analysis of your company ↔ **Conducting a financial analysis for it.**

动词原形改成动名词、措辞几近一致

【排除】 A) 未提及

A 说 Introducing innovative marketing strategies.『引入创新营销策略』。女士只笼统说能在 from market analysis to legal issues『从市场分析到法律问题』各方面提供建议，但具体建议的第一步是财务分析，从未提『营销策略』。这是借 market 一词诱导的未提及项。

借用原文：from market analysis to legal issues

B) 原词陷阱

B 说 Seeking new ways to increase its exports.『想办法增加出口』。录音里 export 确实出现，但来自男方介绍业务 We manufacture and export stone，女士的建议是做财务分析，没说去增加出口。它盗用 export 一词，把男方的业务说成女方的建议。

借用原文：We manufacture and export stone for buildings and other constructions

C) 未提及

C 说 Providing training for its staff members.『为员工提供培训』。录音里既无 training 也无 staff，女士的建议只有财务分析与竞争对手分析。这是录音根本没出现过的内容。

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

1 W: Wow, congratulations, Simon! The place looks absolutely amazing!

W: 哇，恭喜你，Simon! 这地方看起来太棒了!

2 M: Really? You think so?

M: 真的吗？你真这么觉得？

3 W: Of course. I love it. It looks like you had a professional interior designer. But you didn't, did you?

W: 当然了。我很喜欢。看起来像是请了专业室内设计师一样。但你没有吧，对吧？

4 M: No. I did it all by myself with a little help from my brother Greg. He's actually in the construction business, which was really helpful.

M: 没有。我全是自己做的，我弟弟Greg帮了点忙。他其实是做建筑行业的，这真的帮了大忙。

5 W: I honestly am impressed. I know I could probably repaint the walls in my house over a weekend or something, but not a full renovation. Where did you get your ideas? I wouldn't know where to start.

W: 我真的很佩服。我知道我可能可以在一个周末之类的时间把家里的墙重新刷一遍，但做不了全面翻修。你的想法是从哪儿来的？我都不知道从哪儿开始。

6 M: Well, for a while now, I've been regularly buying home design magazines. Every now and then, I'd save a picture I liked. Believe it or not, I had a full notebook of magazine pages. Since my overall style was quite minimal, I thought and hoped a whole renovation wouldn't be too difficult. And sure enough, with Greg's help, it was very achievable.

M: 嗯，有一段时间了，我一直定期买家居设计杂志。时不时地，我会保存我喜欢的图片。信不信由你，我有满满一个笔记本的杂志页。因为我整体风格相当简约，我觉得也希望整体翻修不会太难。果然，有Greg的帮忙，这很容易实现。

7 W: Was it very expensive? I've imagined a project like this could be.

W: 花费很贵吗? 我想象这样的项目可能会很贵。

8 M: Actually it was surprisingly affordable. I managed to sell a lot of my old furniture and put that extra money towards the new material. Greg was also able to get some discount materials from a recent project he was working on as well.

M: 实际上出乎意料地便宜。我设法卖掉了很多旧家具, 把那笔额外的钱用在新材料上。Greg还能从他最近做的一个项目那里弄到一些打折的材料。

9 W: Great. If you don't mind, I'd like to pick your brains a bit more. Jonathan and I are thinking of renovating our sitting room, not the whole house, not yet anyway. And we'd love to get some inspiration from your experience. Are you free to come over for a coffee early next week?

W: 太好了。如果你不介意的话, 我想再向你请教一下。Jonathan和我正在考虑翻修我们的客厅, 不是整个房子, 至少现在还不是。我们很想从你的经验中获得一些灵感。下周初你有空过来喝杯咖啡吗?

12. A) She is a real expert at house decorations.

B) She is really impressed by the man's house.

C) She is well informed about the design business.

D) She is attracted by the color of the sitting room.

【题目】 What do we learn about the woman from the conversation?

【翻译】 从对话中我们了解到关于这位女士的什么信息?

A) 她是房屋装饰方面的真正专家。 B) 她对这位男士的房子印象深刻。

C) 她对设计行业非常了解。 D) 她被起居室的颜色所吸引。

【答案】 B (推断题) She is really impressed by the man's house.

【定位】 W: I honestly am impressed. I know I could probably repaint the walls in my house over a weekend or something, but not a full renovation.

女: 说真的, 我太佩服了。我知道自己周末大概能把家里的墙重新刷一遍之类, 但做不了整套翻新。

【信号】 本人直陈感受+转折露底。 信号有两层: 一是她直接说 I honestly am impressed (亲口表态被打动); 二是转折 but not a full renovation, 承认自己最多刷刷墙、做不了整套翻新——转折后才是她的真实水平。两处合起来锁定她是「被打动的外行」, 而非行家。

【替换】 I honestly am impressed ↔ **She is really impressed by the man's house.**

原话补出对象

【排除】 A) 与原文相反

a real expert at house decorations 与事实相反：她明说 not a full renovation、I wouldn't know where to start, 自认不会整套翻新，根本不是装修专家。decorations 一词贴着话题，听到容易顺手选。

借用原文：I wouldn't know where to start

C) 原词陷阱

well informed about the design business 偷用了对话里的话题词 design——但谈 design 的是男士的房子像请了 professional interior designer, 并非说「她」懂设计行业。她从未表现出对设计行业内行，反而说不知从何下手。

借用原文：professional interior designer

D) 未提及

attracted by the color of the sitting room 里「客厅 sitting room」确实在末段她自己家那句出现过 (renovating our sitting room), 但那是说她想翻新自家客厅，录音从没说她被「男士客厅的颜色」吸引，color 更是原文没提的。

借用原文：renovating our sitting room

13. A) From a construction businessman.

B) From his younger brother Greg.

C) From home design magazines.

D) From a professional interior designer.

【题目】 Where did the man get his ideas for the project?

【翻译】 这位男士从哪里获得了这个项目的想法？

A) 从一位建筑商人那里。 B) 从他的弟弟Greg那里。 C) 从家居设计杂志上。

D) 从一位专业室内设计师那里。

【答案】 C (细节题) From home design magazines.

【定位】 M: Well, for a while now, I've been regularly buying home design magazines. Every now and then, I'd save a picture I liked.

男：嗯，有一阵子了，我一直定期买家居设计杂志。时不时地，我会把喜欢的图片存下来。

【信号】 被问者对Where的直接应答。 女方刚问 Where did you get your ideas?, 男方的应答 I've been regularly buying home design magazines 正是对这个 Where 的直接回答——对话题里，答案就落在被问者紧接着的回应中。

【替换】 buying home design magazines ↔ **From home design magazines.**

近乎同词的来源

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

a construction businessman 偷用原文 He's actually in the construction business——Greg 确实搞建筑，但那是帮忙施工 / 拿到折扣材料，不是点子的来源。把「帮忙的人」当成「点子来源」正是出题陷阱。

借用原文：He's actually in the construction business

B) 张冠李戴

his younger brother Greg 用了原文人名 Greg (a little help from my brother Greg)，但 Greg 是帮他施工、弄到折扣材料的人，点子是他自己从杂志攒来的。听到人名就选是典型失分点。

借用原文：a little help from my brother Greg

D) 与原文相反

a professional interior designer 偷用原文 professional interior designer——但那句是女方猜「看起来像请了专业设计师吧？」，男方紧接着否认 No. I did it all by myself。原文恰恰说没请设计师，选项却拿它当来源。

借用原文：No. I did it all by myself

-
14. A) The cost was affordable.
B) The style was fashionable.
C) The effort was worthwhile.
D) The effect was unexpected.

【题目】 What did the man say about the project he recently completed?

【翻译】 关于他最近完成的项目,这位男士说了什么?

- A) 费用是可以承受的。 B) 风格是时尚的。 C) 付出的努力是值得的。
D) 效果是出乎意料的。

【答案】 A (细节题) The cost was affordable.

【定位】 M: Actually it was surprisingly affordable. I managed to sell a lot of my old furniture and put that extra money towards the new material.

男：其实它便宜得出乎意料。我设法卖掉了不少旧家具，把那笔额外的钱投到新材料上。

【信号】 对贵不贵之问的直接应答。 女方先问 Was it very expensive?, 男方应答 Actually it was surprisingly affordable, 正面回答了「花费」这一维——被问者对「贵不贵」的直接表态，就是答案句。

【替换】 surprisingly affordable ↔ The cost was affordable.

同词换说花费

Was it very expensive ↔ The cost was affordable.

问贵被否再正向作答

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

The style was fashionable. 里 style 偷用了原文 my overall style was quite minimal ——但他说自己风格是「极简 minimal」，从没说「时髦 fashionable」，且这题问的是他对工程的总评，原文正面谈的是花费不是风格。

借用原文：my overall style was quite minimal

C) 未提及

The effort was worthwhile. 说付出值得，但录音里他谈的是花费便宜、卖旧家具凑钱，从没正面说「这份付出值不值」。worthwhile 是原文没给出的评价。

D) 偷换概念

The effect was unexpected. 说效果出乎意料。原文 surprisingly 修饰的是「affordable（便宜得意外）」，而不是「效果」；把 surprisingly 错接到「effect」上，是偷换对象。

借用原文：surprisingly affordable

-
15. A) She'd like him to talk with Jonathan about a new project.
B) She'd like to show him around her newly-renovated house.
C) She wants to discuss the house decoration budget with him.
D) She wants him to share his renovation experience with her.

【题目】 Why does the woman invite the man to her house next week?

【翻译】 这位女士为什么邀请这位男士下周去她家？

- A) 她想让他和Jonathan谈谈一个新项目。 B) 她想带他参观她新装修的房子。
C) 她想和他讨论房屋装修预算。 D) 她想让他分享他的装修经验。

【答案】 D (目的题) She wants him to share his renovation experience with her.

【定位】 W: Jonathan and I are thinking of renovating our sitting room... And we'd love to get some inspiration from your experience. Are you free to come over for a coffee early next week?

女：我和 Jonathan 正考虑翻新我们的客厅.....我们很想从你的经验里取点灵感。你下周早些时候有空过来喝杯咖啡吗？

【信号】 邀请前的I'd love to表目的。请求句 Are you free to come over 之前那句 we'd love to get some inspiration from your experience 正点明邀请缘由——「I'd love to + 想得到什么」是目的题的落点信号。

【替换】 get some inspiration from your experience ↔

She wants him to share his renovation experience with her.

取经=请其分享经验

pick your brains a bit more ↔ **share his renovation experience with her**

习语pick your brains=取经

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

talk with Jonathan about a new project 偷用原文人名 Jonathan (Jonathan and I are thinking of renovating) ——但 Jonathan 是和她一起想翻新客厅的人，她从没说请男士去「和 Jonathan 谈一个新项目」。听到 Jonathan 就选是陷阱。

借用原文：Jonathan and I are thinking of renovating

B) 与原文相反

show him around her newly-renovated house 说带他参观她「已翻新」的家——但她明说 thinking of renovating our sitting room, not the whole house, not yet anyway, 是「正打算翻、还没翻」。把她还没做的事说成已完成，是时态 / 事实陷阱。

借用原文：not the whole house, not yet anyway

C) 未提及

discuss the house decoration budget 里 budget 是钱的话题，蹭了前文谈花费 (affordable) 的印象——但她请他来是为取经，全程没提要和他谈「预算」。这是把别处的话题硬搬过来。

Section C

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

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

¹ Removing foreign objects from ears and noses costs England almost three million pounds a year, a study suggests. Children were responsible for the vast majority of cases—95% of objects removed from noses and 85% from ears. Every year an average of 1,218 nose and 2,479 ear removals took place between 2010 and 2016. According to England's Hospital Episode Statistics, children aged one to four were the most likely to need help from doctors for a foreign object in their nose. Five- to nine-year-olds come to the hospital with something in their ears the most. Jewellery items accounted for up to 40% of cases in both the ears and noses of children. Paper and plastic toys were the items removed next most from noses. Cotton buds and pencils were also found in ears. According to the study, the occurrence of foreign objects in children is generally attributed to curiosity. Children have an impulse to explore their noses and ears. This resulted in the accidental entry of foreign objects. Any ear, nose and throat surgeon has many weird stories about wonderful objects found in the noses and ears of children and adults. Batteries can pose a particular danger. In all cases prevention is better than cure. This is why many toys contain warnings about small parts. Recognizing problems early and seeking medical attention is important.

一项研究表明，从耳朵和鼻子中取出异物每年给英格兰造成近三百万英镑的费用。儿童占据了绝大多数病例——从鼻子中取出异物的病例占95%，从耳朵中取出的占85%。2010年至2016年期间，平均每年进行1218例鼻腔异物取出和2479例耳部异物取出。根据英格兰医院就诊统计数据，一至四岁的儿童最有可能

因鼻腔异物需要医生帮助。五至九岁的儿童因耳朵异物来医院就诊的最多。珠宝饰品占儿童耳朵和鼻子异物病例的40%。从鼻子中取出次多的物品是纸张和塑料玩具。棉签和铅笔也在耳朵中被发现。根据该研究，儿童出现异物的情况通常归因于好奇心。儿童有探索鼻子和耳朵的冲动，这导致了异物的意外进入。任何耳鼻喉外科医生都有许多关于在儿童和成人鼻子和耳朵中发现奇异物品的离奇故事。电池可能会带来特别的危险。在所有情况下，预防胜于治疗。这就是为什么许多玩具包含关于小部件的警告。及早发现问题并寻求医疗救助非常重要。

16. A) Paying hospital bills for emergency cases.
B) Doing research on ear, nose and throat diseases.
C) Removing objects from patients' noses and ears.
D) Providing routine care for small children.

【题目】 What does England spend an annual three million pounds on?

【翻译】 英格兰每年在什么方面花费三百万英镑？

- A) 支付急诊病例的住院费用。 B) 研究耳鼻喉疾病。
C) 从患者的鼻子和耳朵中取出异物。 D) 为幼儿提供常规护理。

【答案】 C (细节题) Removing objects from patients' noses and ears.

【定位】 Removing foreign objects from ears and noses costs England almost three million pounds a year, a study suggests.

一项研究显示，从耳朵和鼻子里取出异物每年要花费英国近三百万英镑。

【信号】 花费数字句——costs...three million pounds。答案句的信号是“动作 + 花费 + 三百万”这一结构：Removing foreign objects from ears and noses costs England almost three million pounds a year 直接把题干里的 three million pounds 和它的用途（取异物）绑在一句，听到 costs...three million pounds 就锁定这是答案句。

【替换】 Removing foreign objects from ears and noses ↔

Removing objects from patients' noses and ears.

foreign objects=objects、词序调换的同义改写

【排除】 A) 答非所问

录音通篇在讲医院取异物，孩子会联想到“付医院账单”，但原文从未说这三百万是用来 Paying hospital bills for emergency cases.，只说花在“取异物”这个动作上，付账单是凭“医院”二字脑补出来的。

B) 原词陷阱

录音后文确实出现 Any ear, nose and throat surgeon，选项 Doing research on ear, nose and throat diseases. 原样搬来 ear, nose and throat 这串词，但那是在讲外科医生的奇闻，不是说三百万花在“做研究”上，听到熟词就选会中招。

借用原文：Any ear, nose and throat surgeon has many weird stories

D) 原词陷阱

录音反复提到 children，选项 Providing routine care for small children. 借这个高频词编出“日常护理”，但原文说钱花在“取异物”这个具体动作上，从没说花在“日常护理”，属拿熟词编新用途。

借用原文：Children were responsible for the vast majority of cases

17. A) Children aged one to four are often more curious than older children.

B) Five- to nine-year-olds are the most likely to put things in their ears.

C) Many children like to put foreign objects in their mouths.

D) Many children like to smell things they find or play with.

【题目】 What do we learn from England's Hospital Episode Statistics?

【翻译】 我们从英格兰医院事件统计中了解到什么？

A) 一到四岁的儿童往往比年龄较大的儿童更有好奇心。

B) 五到九岁的儿童最有可能把东西塞进耳朵里。 c) 许多儿童喜欢把异物放进嘴里。

D) 许多儿童喜欢闻他们找到或玩耍的东西。

【答案】 B (细节题) Five- to nine-year-olds are the most likely to put things in their ears.

【定位】 According to England's Hospital Episode Statistics, children aged one to four were the most likely to need help from doctors for a foreign object in their nose. Five- to nine-year-olds come to the hospital with something in their ears the most.

根据英国医院病例统计，1 到 4 岁的儿童最有可能因为鼻子里有异物而需要医生帮助。5 到 9 岁的儿童最常因为耳朵里有东西而到医院就诊。

【信号】 专有名词 + 两个年龄段并列。 信号是题干专有名词的原样复现 According to England's Hospital Episode Statistics，紧接其后是两句年龄段并列陈述，把“1-4 岁→鼻”“5-9 岁→耳”分别说清，正是要核对的答案句。

【替换】 Five- to nine-year-olds come to the hospital with something in their ears the most ↔

Five- to nine-year-olds are the most likely to put things in their ears.

come to hospital with...the most=most likely to put...，结果换说成行为

【排除】A) 原词陷阱

录音确有 children aged one to four were the most likely to need help...for a foreign object in their nose, 但说的是"1-4岁→鼻子", 选项 Children aged one to four are often more curious than older children. 盗用了 one to four 这个年龄段, 却把后半改成原文没说的"比大孩子更好奇", 年龄对、结论错。

借用原文: children aged one to four were the most likely to need help from doctors for a foreign object in their nose

C) 偷换概念

录音只讲鼻 (nose) 和耳 (ears), 选项 Many children like to put foreign objects in their mouths. 借 foreign objects 这个原词, 却把部位换成了"嘴 mouths", 原文从未说孩子往嘴里塞东西。

借用原文: Removing foreign objects from ears and noses

D) 未提及

选项 Many children like to smell things they find or play with. 说孩子"喜欢闻东西", 但这份统计句里只讲塞鼻塞耳、就医取物, 全篇都没提"smell (闻)"这个行为, 属凭"鼻子"联想脑补。

-
18. A) They want to attract attention.
B) They tend to act out of impulse.
C) They are unaware of the potential risks.
D) They are curious about these body parts.

【题目】What is generally believed to account for children putting things in their ears or noses?

【翻译】人们普遍认为儿童把东西塞进耳朵或鼻子的原因是什么?

- A) 他们想吸引注意力。 B) 他们往往出于冲动行事。 C) 他们没有意识到潜在的风险。
D) 他们对这些身体部位感到好奇。

【答案】D (细节题) They are curious about these body parts.

【定位】According to the study, the occurrence of foreign objects in children is generally attributed to curiosity. Children have an impulse to explore their noses and ears.

根据这项研究, 儿童体内出现异物的情况通常被归因于好奇心。孩子有一种探索自己鼻子和耳朵的冲动。

【信号】因果信号 attributed to 后面的 curiosity。答案信号是因果短语 is generally attributed to curiosity——attributed to (归因于) 正是"导致原因"的信号, 它后面紧跟的 curiosity 就是公认原因, 听到 attributed to 立刻锁定其后那个词。

【替换】is generally attributed to curiosity ↔ They are curious about these body parts.

名词 curiosity ↔ 形容词 curious, 名词转形容词

Children have an impulse to explore their noses and ears ↔ curious about these body parts

"想探索鼻耳" = "对这些身体部位好奇", 详述换概括

【排除】 A) 未提及

选项 They want to attract attention. 把原因说成"想引起注意", 但录音归因句明说原因是 curiosity, 全篇没提 attract attention, 属另起一个原文没有的原因。

B) 原词陷阱

录音确有 Children have an impulse to explore their noses and ears, 选项 They tend to act out of impulse. 原样搬来 impulse 这个词, 但原文的"冲动"是"探索鼻耳的冲动"、用来佐证好奇, 并非把"一时冲动"本身当作公认原因, 题目问的公认原因是 curiosity。

借用原文: Children have an impulse to explore their noses and ears

C) 原词陷阱

录音后文提到 Batteries can pose a particular danger, 让"没意识到风险"显得合理, 但选项 They are unaware of the potential risks. 说的"没意识到危险"原文从未当作孩子塞东西的原因, 公认原因是好奇, 这是把后文的"危险"错接成原因。

借用原文: Batteries can pose a particular danger

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

1 Good morning. Today, I would like to talk to you about my charity ReBicycle. But before that, let me introduce someone. This is Leila Rahimi. She was so scared when she first moved to New Zealand that she struggled to leave the house and would spend days working up the courage to walk to the supermarket for basic supplies. After a few months of being quite down and unhappy, she was invited to join a local bike club. At this time, ReBicycle got involved and gave Leila a second-hand bicycle. Within weeks, her depression had begun to ease as she cycled. The bicycle totally changed her life, giving her hope and a true feeling of freedom. To date, ReBicycle has donated more than 200 bikes to those in need, and is now expanding bike-riding lessons as demand soars. With a bike, newcomers here can travel farther but for almost no cost. The three hours a day, they used to spend walking to and from English language lessons, have been reduced to just one hour. Our bike-riding lessons are so successful that we are urgently looking for more volunteers. Learning to ride a bike is almost always more difficult for an adult, and this can take days and weeks, rather than hours. So if any of you have some free time during the weekend, please come join us at ReBicycle and make a difference in someone's life.

早上好。今天,我想和大家谈谈我的慈善组织ReBicycle。但在此之前,让我介绍一个人。这位是Leila Rahimi。她刚搬到新西兰时非常害怕,以至于她很难走出家门,需要花好几天时间鼓起勇气走到超市购买基本生活用品。在情绪低落和不快乐了几个月之后,她受邀加入了当地的一个自行车俱乐部。这时,ReBicycle介入并给了Leila一辆二手自行车。几周之内,她的抑郁情绪开始缓解,因为她开始骑车了。自行车彻底改变了她的生活,给了她希望和真正的自由感。迄今为止,ReBicycle已向有需要的人捐赠了200多辆自行车,并且随着需求激增,现在正在扩大自行车骑行课程。有了自行车,这里的新移民可以走得更远,但几乎不需要花费任何成本。他们过去每天花三个小时步行往返英语课程,现在已经减少到只需一个小时。我们的自行车骑行课程非常成功,我们迫切需要更多志愿者。对成年人来说,学习骑自行车几乎总是更困难,这可能需要几天甚至几周的时间,而不是几个小时。所以如果你们中有人在周末有空闲时间,请来加入我们ReBicycle,为他人的生活带来改变。

19. A) It gave her a used bicycle.
B) It paid for her English lessons.
C) It delivered her daily necessities.
D) It provided her with physical therapy.

【题目】 What did ReBicycle do to help Leila Rahimi?

【翻译】 ReBicycle 做了什么来帮助 Leila Rahimi?

- A) 它给了她一辆二手自行车。 B) 它支付了她的英语课程费用。
C) 它配送了她的日常生活必需品。 D) 它为她提供了物理治疗。

【答案】 A (细节题) It gave her a used bicycle.

【定位】 At this time, ReBicycle got involved and gave Leila a second-hand bicycle.

就在这时, ReBicycle 介入进来, 给了 Leila 一辆二手自行车。

【信号】 人名出场后紧跟的动作句。题干点的人名 Leila 在原文反复出现, 而真正承载「为她做了什么」的, 是 ReBicycle got involved and gave Leila a second-hand bicycle 这句——机构名 ReBicycle 与人名 Leila 同时出现、又带了 gave 这个给予动作, 正是答案句的信号。

【替换】 a second-hand bicycle ↔ a used bicycle
second-hand = used 同义替换

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

原文确实提到 English language lessons, 但那是说有了车之后通勤去上英语课的时间从三小时减到一小时, 机构并没有为 Leila 付英语课学费。B 项 It paid for her English lessons. 把听到的 English lessons 原词搬过来, 却安了个原文没有的 paid for, 是典型「听到原词就想选」的陷阱。

借用原文: they used to spend walking to and from English language lessons

C) 原词陷阱

原文里 Leila 起初是自己 walk to the supermarket for basic supplies (走去超市买生活必需品), 这是说她从前的困境, 并非机构帮她送货。C 项 It delivered her daily necessities. 借用了 supplies/necessities 这层「生活必需品」的原词印象, 编出一个机构「配送」的动作, 实际机构给的是车不是货。

借用原文: walk to the supermarket for basic supplies

D) 过度推断

原文说 Leila 骑车后 her depression had begun to ease (抑郁开始缓解), 这是骑车带来的心理变化, 并不等于机构提供了 physical therapy (理疗)。D 项 It provided her with physical therapy. 抓住「身体/康复」的联想做了过度推断, 原文从没说过理疗。

20. A) Expanding bike-riding lessons.
B) Providing free public transport.
C) Offering walking tours to visitors.
D) Asking local people for donations.

【题目】 What is ReBicycle doing to help those in need?

【翻译】 ReBicycle 正在做什么来帮助那些有需要的人?

- A) 扩大自行车骑行课程。 B) 提供免费公共交通。 C) 为游客提供步行游览。
D) 向当地居民募捐。

【答案】 A (细节题) Expanding bike-riding lessons.

【定位】 To date, ReBicycle has donated more than 200 bikes to those in need, and is now expanding bike-riding lessons as demand soars.

迄今为止, ReBicycle 已向有需要的人捐赠了 200 多辆自行车, 如今正随着需求激增而扩大自行车骑行课程。

【信号】 now + 进行时标出当下举措。句中 is now expanding bike-riding lessons 同时含 now 和进行时 is expanding, 正是「当下正在做的举措」的信号; 题干 those in need 也原样出现在这句, 双重提示这就是答案句。

【替换】 is now expanding bike-riding lessons ↔ Expanding bike-riding lessons.

几乎原句压缩, 去掉时态助词

【排除】 B) 偷换概念

原文讲的是给人自行车、让人能 travel farther but for almost no cost (几乎零成本走得更远), 核心是「自行车」。B 项 Providing free public transport. 借「免费、出行」的听感, 把自行车偷换成 public transport (公共交通), 概念被掉包, 原文从未说提供公共交通。

借用原文: travel farther but for almost no cost

C) 原词陷阱

原文提到人们从前 they used to spend walking (过去常常靠走路) 通勤, 是要被自行车取代的旧状态。C 项 Offering walking tours to visitors. 抓住 walking 这个原词, 编出「为游客提供步行游」, 既反了原文 (机构是要减少走路、不是组织走路), 也无中生有了 visitors。

借用原文: The three hours a day, they used to spend walking to and from English language lessons

D) 偷换概念

原文说机构 urgently looking for more volunteers (急招志愿者), 求的是人手不是钱。D 项 Asking local people for donations. 把「求助于本地人」这层意思保留, 却把要的东西换成 donations (捐款), 张冠李戴成募捐, 原文没有向人要钱。

借用原文: we are urgently looking for more volunteers

21. A) It is a sports club.
B) It is a language school.
C) It is a counseling center.
D) It is a charity organization.

【题目】 What do we learn from the passage about ReBicycle?

【翻译】 我们从文章中了解到关于 ReBicycle 的什么信息?

- A) 它是一个体育俱乐部。 B) 它是一所语言学校。 C) 它是一个咨询中心。
D) 它是一个慈善组织。

【答案】 D (主旨题) It is a charity organization.

【定位】 Today, I would like to talk to you about my charity ReBicycle. ... To date, ReBicycle has donated more than 200 bikes to those in need ... we are urgently looking for more volunteers.
今天我想跟大家谈谈我的慈善机构 ReBicycle。.....迄今为止, ReBicycle 已向有需要的人捐赠了 200 多辆自行车.....我们正急切地寻找更多志愿者。

【信号】 开头自报性质 + 全篇行为印证。开篇 my charity ReBicycle 直接点明它是 charity (慈善机构), 再由 has donated more than 200 bikes to those in need 免费捐车、looking for more volunteers 招募志愿者等行为印证——开头点题加全篇行为合起来锁定性质, 是主旨题的定位信号。

【替换】 my charity ReBicycle ↔ a charity organization
charity → charity organization 概括化

【排除】 A) 张冠李戴

原文提到 Leila 曾被邀请加入 a local bike club (当地一个自行车俱乐部), 那是另一个组织, 不是 ReBicycle 本身。A 项 It is a sports club. 借 bike club 的「俱乐部/运动」印象, 把 ReBicycle 错认成体育俱乐部, 张冠李戴到了别的组织头上。

借用原文: she was invited to join a local bike club

B) 原词陷阱

原文里 English language lessons 只是用来说明有了车之后通勤时间缩短, 机构本身不教英语。B 项 It is a language school. 抓 English lessons 的原词, 把机构错定成语言学校, 原文从未说它是教语言的学校。

借用原文: walking to and from English language lessons

C) 过度推断

原文说 Leila 起初 quite down and unhappy、骑车后 depression 缓解, 这是受助者的情绪变化。C 项 It is a counseling center. 抓住「情绪低落、好转」的线索, 过度推断机构是心理咨询中心, 原文从没说它做心理咨询。

借用原文: After a few months of being quite down and unhappy

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

1 Thanks to the International Space Station, we know quite a bit about the effects of low gravity on the human body, but NASA scientists want to learn more. To that end, they have been studying how other species deal with low gravity, specifically focusing on mice. The results are both interesting and humorous. The scientists first sent some mice in a specially designed cage to the International Space Station. The cage allowed them to study the behavior of the mice remotely from Earth via video. As you'll notice in the video, the mice definitely seem uncomfortable at the beginning of the experiment. They move around clumsily, drifting within the small confines of the cage, and do their best to figure out which way is up, but without success. However, it's not long before the mice begin to catch on. They adapt remarkably well to their new environment and even use the lack of gravity to their advantage as they push themselves around the cage. That's when things really get wild. The eleventh day of the experiment shows the mice are not just dealing with the gravity change but actually seem to be enjoying it. Several of the mice are observed running around the cage walls. The scientists wanted to see whether the mice would continue doing the same kinds of activities they were observed doing on Earth. The study showed that the mice kept much of their routines intact, including cleaning themselves and eating when hungry.

多亏了国际空间站，我们对低重力环境对人体的影响有了相当多的了解，但NASA的科学家们想了解更多。为此，他们一直在研究其他物种如何应对低重力环境，特别关注小鼠。研究结果既有趣又幽默。科学家们首先将一些小鼠装在specially designed的笼子里送往国际空间站。这个笼子使他们能够通过视频从地球上远程研究小鼠的行为。正如你在视频中注意到的，小鼠在实验开始时显然感到不适。它们笨拙地移动，在笼子的狭小空间内漂浮，并尽最大努力搞清楚哪边是上，但没有成功。然而，没过多久小鼠就开始明白了。它们非常好地适应了新环境，甚至利用失重状态的优势在笼子里推动自己移动。这时事情变得非常有趣。实验的第十一天显示，小鼠不仅在应对重力变化，而且实际上似乎很享受它。观察到几只小鼠在笼子壁上奔跑。科学家们想看看小鼠是否会继续做在地球上观察到的同类活动。研究表明，小鼠基本保持了它们的日常习惯，包括清洁自己和饿了就吃东西。

22. A) How animals deal with lack of gravity.
B) How mice interact in a new environment.
C) How low gravity affects the human body.
D) How mice imitate human behavior in space.

【题目】 What do NASA scientists want to learn about?

【翻译】 NASA的科学家想要了解什么？

- A) 动物如何应对失重状态。 B) 小鼠如何在新环境中互动。 C) 低重力如何影响人体。
D) 小鼠如何在太空中模仿人类行为。

【答案】 A (细节题) How animals deal with lack of gravity.

【定位】 To that end, they have been studying how other species deal with low gravity, specifically focusing on mice.

为此，他们一直在研究其他物种如何应对低重力，尤其聚焦于老鼠。

【信号】目的信号 To that end 引出研究指向。 To that end (为此) 是承接上文'想了解更多'的目的信号，其后 studying how other species deal with low gravity 正是科学家想了解的内容，是承载答案的那一句。

【替换】 how other species deal with low gravity ↔ **How animals deal with lack of gravity.**
other species=animals、low gravity=lack of gravity 的同义替换

【排除】B) 原词陷阱

How mice interact in a new environment. 借用了原文反复出现的 mice 来诱选，但研究内容是'应对低重力'，不是 interact (互相往来)；mice 是真的，interact 是无中生有。

借用原文：specifically focusing on mice

C) 原词陷阱

How low gravity affects the human body. 盗用了开头的 the effects of low gravity on the human body 原词，但原文说人体方面'we know quite a bit' (已知不少)，科学家'want to learn more'转去研究老鼠，故对人体的研究是旧信息，不是本题问的'想了解什么'。

借用原文：we know quite a bit about the effects of low gravity on the human body

D) 未提及

How mice imitate human behavior in space. 拼接了 mice 和太空场景的原词，但原文从未说老鼠 imitate human behavior (模仿人类行为)，是凭空捏造的研究内容。

23. A) They found the space in the cage too small to stay in.

B) They found it difficult to figure out where they were.

C) They were not used to the low-gravity environment.

D) They were not sensitive to the changed environment.

【题目】What does the passage say about the mice at the beginning of the experiment?

【翻译】 关于实验开始时的小鼠，文章说了什么？

A) 它们发现笼子里的空间太小而无法待在里面。 B) 它们发现很难弄清楚自己在哪里。

C) 它们不适应低重力环境。 D) 它们对改变的环境不敏感。

【答案】C (细节题) They were not used to the low-gravity environment.

【定位】 As you'll notice in the video, the mice definitely seem uncomfortable at the beginning of the experiment. They move around clumsily, drifting within the small confines of the cage, and do their best to figure out which way is up, but without success.

正如你在视频里会看到的，实验开始时老鼠明显显得不适应。它们笨拙地四处移动，在笼子狭小的空间里飘来飘去，竭力想搞清哪边是上，却没成功。

【信号】时间锚 at the beginning + 状态词 uncomfortable. at the beginning of the experiment 与题干时间锚对应，紧跟的 the mice definitely seem uncomfortable 点明开头状态是'不适应'，后句 do their best to figure out which way is up, but without success 进一步具体化，是答案句。

【替换】 the mice definitely seem uncomfortable ↔ **They were not used to the low-gravity environment.**
uncomfortable=not used to 的同义替换
do their best to figure out which way is up, but without success ↔
not used to the low-gravity environment
辨不清上下=不适应失重的因果归纳

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

They found the space in the cage too small to stay in. 借了原文 within the small confines of the cage 里的 small 和 cage 原词，但 small confines 只是描述笼子空间小这个客观背景，原文从没说老鼠因此'待不下去 (too small to stay in) '，是把背景词偷换成因果结论。

借用原文：drifting within the small confines of the cage

B) 偷换概念

They found it difficult to figure out where they were. 盗用原文 figure out which way is up 的 figure out，但原文说的是'辨不清哪边是上（方向/上下）'，不是'搞不清自己身在何处（where they were，位置）'，把'辨方向'偷换成了'辨位置'。

借用原文：do their best to figure out which way is up

D) 与原文相反

They were not sensitive to the changed environment. 说老鼠对环境变化不敏感，可原文明说它们 seem uncomfortable、笨拙地辨不清方向，恰恰是对变化高度有反应、很不适应，选项把极性说反了。

借用原文：the mice definitely seem uncomfortable

-
24. A) They continued to behave as they did in the beginning.
B) They already felt at home in the new environment.
C) They had found a lot more activities to engage in.
D) They tried everything possible to escape from the cage.

【题目】 What was observed about the mice on the eleventh day of the experiment?

【翻译】 实验第十一天观察到小鼠有什么表现？

- A) 它们继续像开始时那样行动。 B) 它们已经在新环境中感到自在了。
C) 它们找到了更多可以参与的活动。 D) 它们尝试了一切可能的方法逃离笼子。

【答案】 B (细节题) They already felt at home in the new environment.

【定位】 The eleventh day of the experiment shows the mice are not just dealing with the gravity change but actually seem to be enjoying it. Several of the mice are observed running around the cage walls.

实验第十一天显示，老鼠不只是在应对重力变化，实际上似乎还乐在其中。有几只老鼠被观察到绕着笼壁奔跑。

【信号】时间锚 The eleventh day + 递进 not just...but actually。The eleventh day of the experiment 与题干时间锚对齐，递进结构 not just dealing with the gravity change but actually seem to be enjoying it 把状态推到'乐在其中'，正是那天观察到的核心情形，是答案句。

【替换】actually seem to be enjoying it ↔ They already felt at home in the new environment.

enjoying it=felt at home 的同义替换

not just dealing with the gravity change ↔ already felt at home

递进'不止应对'=已超越适应、到自在

【排除】A) 与原文相反

They continued to behave as they did in the beginning. 说还跟开头一样，但原文第十一天明说它们从 uncomfortable 变到 enjoying it，状态已大变，A 与原文的变化方向相反。它还会蹭第25题'保持作息'的印象诱你混选。

借用原文：the mice definitely seem uncomfortable at the beginning

C) 过度推断

They had found a lot more activities to engage in. 借原文 running around the cage walls 让人觉得'活动变多'，但原文只说有几只绕笼壁跑，从没说它们'找到了更多种活动 (a lot more activities)'，是把一个动作夸大成'活动种类增多'的过度推断。

借用原文：running around the cage walls

D) 未提及

They tried everything possible to escape from the cage. 盗用原文反复出现的 cage，且第23题选项里也埋过'逃笼'的诱饵，但原文从头到尾没说老鼠想 escape (逃跑)，它们是适应并享受，不是想逃。

-
25. A) They changed their routines in space.
B) They began to eat less after some time.
C) They behaved as if they were on Earth.
D) They repeated their activities every day.

【题目】What did the scientists find about the mice from the experiment?

【翻译】科学家从实验中发现了小鼠的什么情况？

- A) 它们在太空中改变了自己的日常习惯。 B) 它们一段时间后开始吃得更少。
C) 它们的行为表现得就像在地球上一样。 D) 它们每天重复自己的活动。

【答案】C (细节题) They behaved as if they were on Earth.

【定位】The scientists wanted to see whether the mice would continue doing the same kinds of activities they were observed doing on Earth. The study showed that the mice kept much of their routines intact, including cleaning themselves and eating when hungry.

科学家想看看老鼠是否会继续做它们在地球上被观察到的那类活动。研究显示，老鼠的大部分日常作息保持不变，包括给自己清洁和饿了就吃。

【信号】**结论信号 The study showed 引出末句发现。**The study showed 是篇章结尾引出结论的信号，其后 the mice kept much of their routines intact 正是实验的总结性发现，是答案句；前句的 on Earth 提供了对照参照。

【替换】the mice kept much of their routines intact ↔ **They behaved as if they were on Earth.**

保持地球上的作息=表现得像在地球

cleaning themselves and eating when hungry ↔ **behaved as if they were on Earth**

举例的地球式日常→概括为像在地球

【排除】A) **与原文相反**

They changed their routines in space. 盗用原文 routines 和太空场景，但原文明说 kept much of their routines intact (保持作息不变)，A 说 changed (改变了)，极性相反。

借用原文：the mice kept much of their routines intact

B) **原词陷阱**

They began to eat less after some time. 盗用原文 eating when hungry 的 eat 原词，但原文只说'饿了就吃' (作息照旧的例子之一)，从没说'吃得变少 (eat less)'，是把'照常吃'偷换成'吃得少'。

借用原文：eating when hungry

D) **偷换概念**

They repeated their activities every day. 借'保持日常活动'的意思，但加了 every day (每天) 这一原文没有的绝对化限定，原文只说 kept much of their routines (保持大部分作息)，并未说'每天重复'，属把范围/频率说死。

借用原文：the mice kept much of their routines intact

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

23 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 poisonous fish which has a sting strong enough to kill a human is invading the Mediterranean, warn scientists.

第1段，第1句

主语含限制性定语从句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中高频出现，是描述事物特征的典型句式。定语从句修饰主语、主谓宾完整、含后置定语等特征都是真题常见模式。掌握该句型可直接迁移到大量类似长难句的理解。

Although fatalities are rare, the stings can cause extreme pain and stop people breathing.

第1段，第4句

让步状语从句前置加主句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中高频出现，是典型的复合句模式。并列谓语和 "stop sb doing sth" 结构也是常考句式。掌握本句结构可迁移到大量真题句子的理解中。

When he was forced to sell it, the shocked tourist agent at Puerto Princesa told him that the 77-pound giant pearl that he'd kept hidden in his run-down wooden house was the biggest pearl in the world, which was valued at 76 million pounds.

第1段，第4句

主句带宾语从句、宾语从句内嵌定语从句、时间状语从句开头，这是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的复杂句式。句子结构的嵌套层级和成分配置都非常典型，掌握后可大量复用于真题理解和长难句分析。

That is 5 times smaller than the pearl that the fisherman just handed in.

第1段，第6句

比较结构 "倍数 + 比较级 + than" 和 "定语从句修饰比较对象" 是四六级和考研真题中的常见句式。比较从句中谓语的省略也是高频考点。掌握本句后，学生可迁移至大量类似比较句和定语从句的分析中，典型性很强。

The monstrous pearl measured at one foot wide and 2.2 feet long is going to be verified by local experts and international authorities before hopefully going on display to attract more tourists in the little town.

第1段，第7句

本句涵盖主语(含后置定语)、谓语(将来被动)、施事状语、时间状语从句、目的状语等多种成分,成分种类较丰富。主语的后置定语、被动句的 by 短语、状语从句的省略结构都是学生易混淆的点,作为划分练习句有较高训练价值。

It looks like you had a professional interior designer.

第3段，第3句

It looks like 引导表语从句是口语和书面语中的常见句式，在四六级和考研阅读中经常出现。掌握这种主系表加表语从句的结构，可以迁移到 It seems/appears that 等类似句型，实用性较强。

Jonathan and I are thinking of renovating our sitting room, not the whole house, not yet anyway.

第9段，第3句

"主语 + be doing + of doing + 宾语" 的结构在口语和书面语中都较常见，think of doing 是高频搭配；简单句加逗号补充说明的模式也是典型写作句式，有一定代表性和迁移价值。

Removing foreign objects from ears and noses costs England almost three million pounds a year, a study suggests.

第1段，第1句

涵盖了动名词短语作主语、双宾语结构(costs England almost three million pounds)、宾语从句前置等多个值得练习的考点,且主句简洁能让学生集中精力分析从句内部的成分关系,训练价值较高。

Jewellery items accounted for up to 40% of cases in both the ears and noses of children.

第1段，第6句

本句覆盖了主语、谓语（短语动词）、宾语和地点状语四种核心成分，可练习短语动词识别和介词短语作状语的判定，但成分种类较少、无复杂修饰或易混淆点，训练价值中等偏下。

According to the study, the occurrence of foreign objects in children is generally attributed to curiosity.

第1段，第9句

被动语态 + 介词短语状语是四六级和考研阅读的高频句式。本句 "be attributed to" 结构和 "according to" 引出依据的用法都是学术语境常见表达，具有较强的典型性和复用价值。

They are curious about these body parts.

第18题，D

主系表结构是英语基本句型之一，具有一定代表性，但本句过于简单，缺少修饰成分或从句，作为考试句式的典型性较低。

She was so scared when she first moved to New Zealand that she struggled to leave the house and would spend days working up the courage to walk to the supermarket for basic supplies.

第1段，第5句

"so...that..." 结果状语从句是四六级和考研高频考点,嵌套时间状语从句也是常见结构;结果从句内的并列谓语("struggled...and would spend...")和现在分词短语作状语("working up the courage...")都是真题中反复出现的句式;整句结构在叙事类阅读理解或写作中非常典型,掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子,代表性很强。

Our bike-riding lessons are so successful that we are urgently looking for more volunteers.

第1段，第13句

"so ... that ..." 引导结果状语从句是四六级和考研中的高频句式，用于表达程度与结果的因果关系，典型且常考。主句的主系表结构和从句的主谓宾结构也是基础句型的标准组合，掌握后可大量复用于类似表达。

Learning to ride a bike is almost always more difficult for an adult, and this can take days and weeks, rather than hours.

第1段，第14句

这句整体不难，但结构清楚、训练点集中，尤其适合练习主干识别和情态动词结构。对于夯实基础的结构与时态训练，优先度较高。

So if any of you have some free time during the weekend, please come join us at ReBicycle and make a difference in someone's life.

第1段，第15句

条件状语从句 + 祈使句主句是四六级和考研常见的实用句式，尤其在建议、邀请类话题中频繁出现，学习后迁移性强，具有较高的典型性。

It provided her with physical therapy.

第19题，D

双宾语结构 (provide sb with sth) 在四六级和考研真题中较为常见，掌握后可迁移至其他类似动词 (如 supply、equip、present 等)，具有一定代表性，但因整体为简单句、无复杂从句嵌套，典型性不算极高。

Thanks to the International Space Station, we know quite a bit about the effects of low gravity on the human body, but NASA scientists want to learn more.

第1段，第1句

并列转折句（but 连接）是考试中的高频结构，句首原因状语 + 主句的组合也非常典型。这种“陈述现状 + 转折引出需求”的逻辑模式在科技类、议论文类文章中大量出现，是考研和四六级阅读的常见句式。掌握后可以快速识别同类结构，迁移性强。

To that end, they have been studying how other species deal with low gravity, specifically focusing on mice.

第1段，第2句

主句带宾语从句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见，现在完成进行时也是高频时态，现在分词短语作状语补充说明也是典型句式。整体结构代表性强，掌握后可应用于大量类似句子。

The results are both interesting and humorous.

第1段，第3句

主系表句式为四六级和考研常考基础句型，“both...and...”并列结构也较常见；但本句过于简洁、无修饰成分或从句，作为典型例句的代表性一般。

They move around clumsily, drifting within the small confines of the cage, and do their best to figure out which way is up, but without success.

第1段，第7句

覆盖了主语承前省略、不定式作目的状语、宾语从句、现在分词短语作伴随状语、介词短语作方式状语等多种成分，并列结构中主语省略是易错点，伴随状语与并列谓语的区分也有练习价值

The scientists wanted to see whether the mice would continue doing the same kinds of activities they were observed doing on Earth.

第1段，第13句

句子覆盖了主谓宾、宾语从句、定语从句、地点状语、被动语态补语等多种成分。宾语从句和定语从句的嵌套关系、定语从句中 they 的指代、被动结构中 doing 作补语，都是值得练习的易错点，训练价值较高。

They found it difficult to figure out where they were.

第23题, B

"find it + 形容词 + to do" 句型是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式, 宾语从句嵌套在不定式短语中也是常见结构, 具有很强的典型性和迁移价值。

They behaved as if they were on Earth.

第25题, C

主句加方式状语从句的结构是四六级和考研中常见的句型, "as if"引导虚拟语气也是高频考点, 学习后可直接迁移到大量类似句子, 具有较高的实用性和代表性。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本卷出现的 187 个英语四级真题高频词

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

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本卷11次 · 真题 466 句

pearl B1

n. 珍珠

本卷11次 · 真题 14 句

cage B1

n. 笼子

本卷7次 · 真题 12 句

design B1

n. 设计

本卷5次 · 真题 132 句

project A2

n. 项目

本卷5次 · 真题 90 句

species B2

n. 物种

本卷5次 · 真题 51 句

pollution B1

n. 污染

本卷5次 · 真题 38 句

case A2

n. 情况

本卷4次 · 真题 89 句

material B1

n. 材料

本卷4次·真题 69 句

remove A2

v. 移开

本卷4次·真题 46 句

analysis B2

n. 分析

本卷4次·真题 24 句

construction B1

n. 建造

本卷4次·真题 21 句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本卷3次·真题 174 句

local A2

adj. 当地的

本卷3次·真题 150 句

actually A2

adv. 实际上, 事实上 (用于纠正或补充信息)

本卷3次·真题 148 句

million A2

num. 一百万

本卷3次·真题 119 句

expert B1

n. 专家

本卷3次·真题 89 句

firm B1

adj. 坚固的

本卷3次·真题 43 句

spot A2

n. 地点

本卷3次·真题 42 句

attract B1

v. 吸引 (注意力、兴趣)

本卷3次·真题 41 句

display B1

v. 展示

本卷3次·真题 38 句

beginning A1

n. 开始

本卷3次·真题 25 句

routine B1

n. 常规

本卷3次·真题 23 句

observe B2

v. 观察;注意到

本卷3次·真题 21 句

poisonous B2

adj. 有毒的

本卷3次·真题 17 句

marine B2

adj. 海洋的

本卷3次·真题 10 句

likely A2

adj. 很可能的

本卷2次·真题 224 句

effect A2

n. 影响

本卷2次·真题 156 句

lack B1

v. 缺少

本卷2次·真题 115 句

financial B2

adj. 财政的

本卷2次·真题 101 句

behavior B1

n. 行为

本卷2次·真题 92 句

global B2

adj. 全球的

本卷2次·真题 81 句

challenge B1

n. 挑战

本卷2次·真题 80 句

concern B1

v. 涉及

本卷2次·真题 79 句

professional B1

adj. 专业的

本卷2次·真题 67 句

account A2

n. 账户

本卷2次·真题 61 句

seek B1

v. 寻找

本卷2次·真题 56 句

generally B1

adv. 通常, 一般地

本卷2次·真题 53 句

promote B2

v. 促进

本卷2次·真题 47 句

conduct B2

v. 组织并实施

本卷2次·真题 45 句

figure A2

n. 数字

本卷2次·真题 44 句

item A2

n. 项目

本卷2次·真题 39 句

agent B2

n. 代理人

本卷2次·真题 32 句

style A2

n. 方式

本卷2次·真题 31 句

competitive B2

adj. 竞争的

本卷2次·真题 26 句

designer B1

n. 设计师

本卷2次·真题 24 句

legal B1

adj. 法律的

本卷2次·真题 23 句

curious B1

adj. 好奇的

本卷2次·真题 22 句

location B1

n. 地点, 位置

本卷2次·真题 22 句

native B1

adj. 本国的

本卷2次·真题 22 句

affordable B1

adj. 买得起的

本卷2次·真题 21 句

behave B1

v. 表现, 举止

本卷2次·真题 21 句

pose B2

v. 摆姿势 (供拍照或绘画)

本卷2次·真题 20 句

mayor B1

n. 市长

本卷2次·真题 19 句

charity B1

n. 慈善机构

本卷2次·真题 15 句

client B1

n. 客户

本卷2次·真题 13 句

giant B1

adj. 巨大的

本卷2次·真题 11 句

interior B2

n. 内部

本卷2次·真题 11 句

deadly B2

adj. 致命的

本卷2次·真题 10 句

export B1

v. 出口, 输出 (商品到国外)

本卷2次·真题 9 句

episode B2

n. (电视剧、广播剧等的) 一集

本卷2次·真题 8 句

possession B2

n. 拥有

本卷2次·真题 8 句

less A1

det. 较少的

本卷1次·真题 224 句

employee A2

n. 雇员, 员工

本卷1次·真题 194 句

better A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本卷1次·真题 139 句

tend B1

v. 倾向于, 往往会

本卷1次·真题 137 句

reduce B1

v. 减少, 降低 (数量、大小、程度等)

本卷1次·真题 118 句

support A2

v. 支持

本卷1次·真题 118 句

affect B1

v. 影响

本卷1次·真题 113 句

risk A2

n. 风险

本卷1次·真题 108 句

focus B1

n. 重点

本卷1次·真题 107 句

physical B1

adj. 身体的

本卷1次·真题 98 句

type A2

n. 类型

本卷1次·真题 97 句

average A2

adj. 平均的

本卷1次·真题 89 句

access B1

n. 进入

本卷1次·真题 83 句

issue B1

n. 问题

本卷1次·真题 83 句

organization B1

n. 组织

本卷1次·真题 76 句

measure B1

v. 测量

本卷1次·真题 68 句

involve B1

v. 包含

本卷1次·真题 65 句

potential B2

adj. 潜在的

本卷1次·真题 63 句

engage B2

v. 参与;从事

本卷1次·真题 57 句

attack A2

v. 攻击

本卷1次·真题 55 句

struggle B1

v. 奋斗

本卷1次·真题 54 句

strategy B2

n. 策略

本卷1次·真题 53 句

contain B1

v. 包含, 含有

本卷1次·真题 50 句

demand B1

v. 坚决要求

本卷1次·真题 50 句

extra A2

adj. 额外的

本卷1次·真题 48 句

recently A2

adv. 最近

本卷1次·真题 48 句

response B1

n. 回答

本卷1次·真题 47 句

loss B1

n. 丧失

本卷1次·真题 46 句

budget B1

n. 预算

本卷1次·真题 45 句

curiosity B2

n. 好奇心

本卷1次·真题 44 句

partner B1

n. 伴侣

本卷1次·真题 44 句

staff B1

n. 全体员工

本卷1次·真题 43 句

adapt B2

v. 适应, 适合 (新环境、新情况)

本卷1次·真题 42 句

wild A2

adj. 野生的

本卷1次·真题 42 句

deliver B1

v. 递送, 运送 (货物、信件等)

本卷1次·真题 41 句

explore B1

v. 探索

本卷1次·真题 40 句

majority B2

n. 大多数, 大部分

本卷1次·真题 40 句

vehicle B1

n. 交通工具

本卷1次·真题 40 句

extreme B2

adj. 极度的

本卷1次·真题 39 句

overall B1

adj. 总体的

本卷1次·真题 39 句

particular B2

adj. 特定的

本卷1次·真题 37 句

exactly B1

adv. 精确地

本卷1次·真题 36 句

significant B2

adj. 重要的

本卷1次·真题 36 句

interact B2

v. 相互作用

本卷1次·真题 35 句

respond B1

v. 回答, 答复

本卷1次·真题 35 句

expand B2

v. 扩大;扩展;增长

本卷1次·真题 34 句

extremely B1

adv. 极其

本卷1次·真题 34 句

lane B1

n. 车道

本卷1次·真题 34 句

recognize B1

v. 认出

本卷1次·真题 34 句

motivate B2

v. 激励

本卷1次·真题 33 句

rare B1

adj. 稀有的

本卷1次·真题 33 句

authority B2

n. 权力

本卷1次·真题 32 句

depression B2

n. 抑郁症

本卷1次·真题 31 句

agency B2

n. 代理机构

本卷1次·真题 29 句

highly B1

adv. 非常

本卷1次·真题 28 句

threat B1

n. 威胁

本卷1次·真题 28 句

valuable B1

adj. 贵重的

本卷1次·真题 28 句

regularly A2

adv. 经常地

本卷1次·真题 27 句

innovative B2

adj. 创新的

本卷1次·真题 26 句

definitely B1

adv. 肯定地

本卷1次·真题 25 句

pain A2

n. 疼痛

本卷1次·真题 25 句

responsible B1

adj. 负责的

本卷1次·真题 25 句

warning A2

n. 警告

本卷1次·真题 25 句

shortage B2

n. 短缺

本卷1次·真题 24 句

chain B1

n. 链条

本卷1次·真题 23 句

concerned B1

adj. 担心的

本卷1次·真题 23 句

currently B1

adv. 目前, 当前

本卷1次·真题 23 句

cycle B1

n. 循环

本卷1次·真题 23 句

discount B1

n. 折扣; 减价

本卷1次·真题 21 句

habitat B2

n. (动植物的) 栖息地, 生长环境

本卷1次·真题 21 句

capable B1

adj. 有能力的

本卷1次·真题 20 句

sink A2

v. 下沉

本卷1次·真题 20 句

transport B1

v. 运输, 运送

本卷1次·真题 20 句

vast B2

adj. 巨大的

本卷1次·真题 20 句

warming B1

n. 变暖;加温

本卷1次·真题 20 句

amazing A2

adj. 令人惊奇的

本卷1次·真题 19 句

annual B1

adj. 每年的, 年度的

本卷1次·真题 19 句

ease B1

n. 容易

本卷1次·真题 18 句

emergency B1

n. 紧急情况, 突发事件

本卷1次·真题 17 句

emission B2

n. 排放物

本卷1次·真题 17 句

shock B1

n. 震惊

本卷1次·真题 17 句

donation B2

n. 捐赠

本卷1次·真题 16 句

marketing B1

n. 营销

本卷1次·真题 16 句

producer B2

n. 生产者

本卷1次·真题 16 句

therapy B2

n. 治疗

本卷1次·真题 16 句

attribute B2

n. 属性

本卷1次·真题 15 句

imitate B2

v. 模仿;仿效(行为、声音、方式等)

本卷1次·真题 15 句

reduction B2

n. 减少

本卷1次·真题 15 句

sensitive B2

adj. 敏感的

本卷1次·真题 15 句

thanks A1

intj. 谢谢

本卷1次·真题 15 句

wooden A2

adj. 木制的, 木头的

本卷1次·真题 15 句

donate B2

v. 捐赠, 捐献 (金钱、物品等)

本卷1次·真题 14 句

inspiration B2

n. 灵感

本卷1次·真题 14 句

specifically B2

adv. 明确地

本卷1次·真题 14 句

accessible B2

adj. 可到达的

本卷1次·真题 13 句

competitor B1

n. 竞争者

本卷1次·真题 13 句

employ B1

v. 雇用

本卷1次·真题 13 句

escape A2

v. 逃跑; 逃脱

本卷1次·真题 13 句

freedom B1

n. 自由

本卷1次·真题 13 句

totally B1

adv. 完全地

本卷1次·真题 13 句

absolutely B1

adv. 完全地

本卷1次·真题 12 句

badly A2

adv. 严重地

本卷1次·真题 12 句

cure B1

v. 治愈 (疾病)

本卷1次·真题 12 句

raw B1

adj. 未加工的

本卷1次·真题 12 句

union B2

n. 工会

本卷1次·真题 12 句

walking A1

n. 步行

本卷1次·真题 12 句

worsen B2

v. (使)恶化;(使)变得更糟

本卷1次·真题 12 句

battery A2

n. 电池

本卷1次·真题 11 句

consultant B2

n. 顾问

本卷1次·真题 11 句

unexpected B1

adj. 意外的

本卷1次·真题 11 句

conservation B2

n. 保护

本卷1次·真题 10 句

fairly B1

adv. 相当

本卷1次·真题 10 句

necessity B2

n. 必需品

本卷1次·真题 10 句

surprisingly B1

adv. 令人惊讶地

本卷1次·真题 10 句

uncomfortable B1

adj. 不舒服的

本卷1次·真题 10 句

dispute B2

n. 争论

本卷1次·真题 9 句

branch A2

n. 树枝

本卷1次·真题 8 句

greenhouse B1

n. 温室

本卷1次·真题 8 句

honestly B1

adv. 诚实地

本卷1次·真题 8 句

manufacture B2

v. (大规模) 制造, 生产

本卷1次·真题 8 句

painful B1

adj. 疼痛的

本卷1次·真题 8 句

potentially B2

adv. 可能地

本卷1次·真题 8 句

renovate B2

v. 翻新

本卷1次·真题8句

surrounding B1

adj. 周围的, 附近的

本卷1次·真题8句

unaware B2

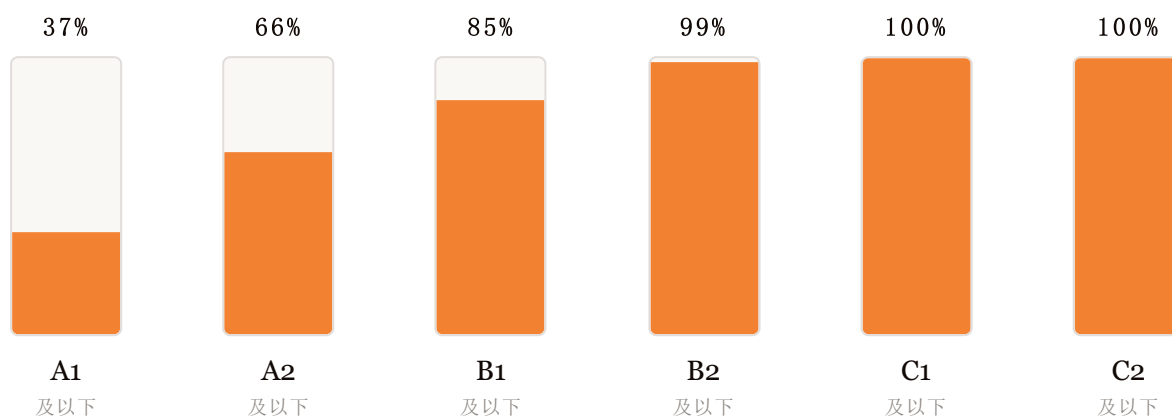
adj. 未察觉的

本卷1次·真题8句

VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

全卷录音原文 652 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全卷录音原文去重后共 **652** 个单词, 按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比 (CDF), 最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上 (C1/C2) 为高阶词, 本卷共 6 个·约 1%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率 (CDF) · 数据为全卷录音原文去重词 652 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

652

B2 以上难词

1%

B1 及以下覆盖

85%

英语四级 2020年12月·第1套 · 全卷构成

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

2020年12月·第1套 英语四级完形填空（选词填空）·26-35 题答案与解析

BLANKS & ANALYSIS · 选词填空题和解析

选词填空题和解析 · 26-35 题

本页 26-35 题的正确答案词与逐空解析由懒笔记按2020年12月·第1套 英语四级完形填空（选词填空）原卷词库逐空核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：Directions、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1套(2020-12) · 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.

Trust is fundamental to life. If you can't trust anything, life becomes intolerable. You can't have relationships without trust, let alone good ones.

信任是生活的基础。如果你不能信任任何事物,生活就会变得无法忍受。没有信任就无法建立关系,更不用说良好的关系了。

In the workplace, too, trust is 26 . An organization without trust will be full of fear and 27 . If you work for a boss who doesn't trust their employees to do things right, you'll have a 28 time. They'll be checking up on you all the time, correcting "mistakes" and 29 reminding you to do this or that. Colleagues who don't trust one another will need to spend more time 30 their backs than doing any useful work.

在职场中,信任同样至关重要。一个没有信任的组织将充满恐惧和猜疑。如果你为一个不信任员工能把事情做好的老板工作,你将度过痛苦的时光。他们会一直检查你,纠正"错误",并不断提醒你做这做那。彼此不信任的同事将需要花更多时间提防他人,而不是做任何有用的工作。

Organizations are always trying to cut costs. Think of all the additional tasks caused by lack of trust. Audit(审计) departments only exist because of it. Companies keep large volumes of 31 because they don't trust their suppliers, their contractors or their customers. Probably more than half of all administrative work is only there because of an ever-existing sense that "you can't trust anyone these days." If even a small part of such valueless work could be 32 , the savings would run into millions of dollars.

组织总是试图削减成本。想想缺乏信任所导致的所有额外任务。审计部门的存在只是因为信任缺失。公司保留大量记录是因为他们不信任供应商、承包商或客户。可能超过一半的行政工作存在的唯一原因是一种

永远存在的感觉,即"如今你不能信任任何人"。如果能消除哪怕一小部分这种毫无价值的工作,节省下来的开支将达到数百万美元。

All this is extra work we 33 onto ourselves because we don't trust people—the checking, following through, doing things ourselves because we don't believe others will do them 34 —or at all. If we took all that away, how much extra time would we suddenly find in our life? How much of our work 35 would disappear?

所有这些都是我们因为不信任他人而给自己增加的额外工作——检查、跟进、亲自做事,因为我们不相信别人会妥善完成——或者根本不会完成。如果我们把所有这些都去掉,我们的生活中会突然多出多少额外时间?我们的工作压力会减少多少?

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| A) constantly | I) properly |
| B) credible | J) records |
| C) essential | K) removed |
| D) exploring | L) stacks |
| E) gather | M) suspicion |
| F) load | N) tracked |
| G) miserable | O) watching |
| H) pressure | |

26. In the workplace, too, trust is __(26)___.

【答案】 **C) essential** (形容词)

【词性槽】 系动词 is 后作表语, 要形容词

【依据】 呼应首句「信任是根本」, **trust is essential = 信任不可或缺**

第一段已定调 Trust is fundamental to life., 第二段 too 表示职场同理, 所以这里说信任「至关重要」最顺, essential 正是「必不可少」之意。

【竞争词】 B) credible 语义错位: 可信的对象是人/说法, 不是「信任」本身

credible 意为「可信的」, 说 trust is credible (信任是可信的) 逻辑打架; 句子要表达的是信任的重要性, 不是信任可不可信。

G) miserable 感情色彩反: 信任本身不会「悲惨」

miserable 是负面词「悲惨的」, 本句在肯定信任的价值, 色彩相反; 它真正的归宿是第 28 空 you'll have a __(28)__ time。

27. An organization without trust will be full of fear and __(27)___.

【答案】 **M) suspicion** (名词)

【词性槽】 and 并列 fear, 要与之同为名词

【依据】 「缺乏信任」最直接的结果就是猜疑

An organization without trust 没有信任, 自然 full of fear and suspicion (充满恐惧与猜疑), suspicion 与 trust 正是反义对子, 语义最贴。

【竞争词】 H) pressure 义偏: 压力非「不信任」的直接对应, 且另有专属空

pressure 指「压力」, 与「没有信任」不构成直接因果; 它真正对应第 35 空 How much of our work __(35)___ would disappear? 的 work pressure (工作压力)。

28. you'll have a __(28)___ time

【答案】 **G) miserable** (形容词)

【词性槽】 在名词 time 前作定语, 要形容词

【依据】 在不信任你的老板手下, 日子很难受

前提是 If you work for a boss who doesn't trust their employees, 被处处盯防、纠错、催促, have a miserable time (日子很难受) 色彩与情境吻合。

【竞争词】 B) credible 搭配 + 色彩双错: credible time 不成立

credible 「可信的」修饰 time 讲不通 (没有「可信的时光」一说), 且本句是负面情境, 需要贬义词, credible 中性偏褒, 色彩也不对。

29. correcting "mistakes" and __(29)___ reminding you to do this or that

【答案】 **A) constantly** (副词)

【词性槽】 修饰现在分词 reminding, 要副词

【依据】 呼应「all the time」, 描述不停地提醒

前句 They'll be checking up on you all the time 已说「一直盯着」, 本句 constantly (不断地) reminding 与之同调, 刻画不信任的老板没完没了地提醒。

30. spend more time __(30)___ their backs

【答案】 **O) watching** (动词)

【词性槽】 spend time doing 结构, 空填动名词

【依据】 watch one's back = 提防背后、互相防备

上下文是互不信任的同事 Colleagues who don't trust one another, watching their backs (时刻提防) 正刻画这种防备, 比埋头干活还费时间, 语义贴切。

31. Companies keep large volumes of __ (31) __

【答案】 **J) records** (名词)

【词性槽】 动词 keep 的宾语，且被 large volumes of 修饰，要名词

【依据】 因不信任供应商客户而留存大量「记录/档案」

下文给出原因 because they don't trust their suppliers, their contractors or their customers——不信任就要留底，keep large volumes of records (保存大量记录) 逻辑最顺。

【竞争词】 F) load 义不合：load 是「负荷」，公司不会「保存负荷」

load 指负担/负荷，keep large volumes of load 讲不通；它对应第 33 空的动词用法，不在此处。

L) stacks 搭配冲突：stacks 本身已含「大量」之意，与 volumes of 语义重复

stacks 意为「一堆、大量」，large volumes of stacks (大量的『一大堆』) 语义叠床架屋，且不指向「因不信任而留底」的具体对象。

【易错】 最具迷惑性的错误词是 L) —— stacks 词性也对、又含『大量』，最易误选。stacks 是名词且自带「一堆」之意，填进 large volumes of __ (31) __ 看着顺；防坑：volumes of 已经表大量，stacks 与之语义重复，且要选「因不信任而留存的东西」——记录(records)才扣题。

32. If even a small part of such valueless work could be __ (32) __

【答案】 **K) removed** (动词)

【词性槽】 could be __ 被动语态，空填过去分词

【依据】 无价值的工作被「去掉」，才能省下数百万

下文 the savings would run into millions of dollars——只有把 valueless work 去除 (removed) 才能省钱，removed (被去除) 与「省钱」因果直连。

【竞争词】 N) tracked 逻辑反：追踪工作不会带来节省

tracked 「被追踪」与下文「省下数百万」对不上——追踪只会增加工作而非减少；本句要的是「去掉」这类减负动作。

【易错】 最具迷惑性的错误词是 N) —— tracked 形态对、又像审计『追踪』，迷惑性强。tracked 能构成 could be tracked 的被动，且全文提到 audit，易被带偏；防坑：认准结果句 the savings would run into millions，省钱只能靠『去除』(removed)，追踪是增负，方向相反。

33. extra work we __(33)__ onto ourselves

【答案】 **F) load** (动词)

【词性槽】 we __ onto ourselves, 主语 we 后缺谓语, 要动词

【依据】 **load ... onto = 把 (负担) 加到.....身上**

本段说这些都是因不信任而 extra work we __(33)__ onto ourselves, load onto oneself (把额外活儿压到自己头上) 是 load 作动词的典型搭配, 语义贴切。

34. we don't believe others will do them __(34)___

【答案】 **I) properly** (副词)

【词性槽】 修饰动词 do them, 要副词

【依据】 与后文「or at all」对照, 意为「把事做对/做好」

do them __(34)___—or at all 中 or at all 表「甚至根本不做」, 前面应是「好好地做」, properly (妥当地、正确地) 正好构成「做不好——甚至不做」的递进。

【竞争词】 **A) constantly** 义不搭: 此处讲「做得好不好」, 不是「做得勤不勤」

constantly 意为「不断地」, 与 or at all (根本不做) 形成不了对照; 本空要的是质量评价, 不是频率, 且 constantly 另有归宿 (第 29 空)。

35. How much of our work __(35)___ would disappear?

【答案】 **H) pressure** (名词)

【词性槽】 名词 work 后构成复合名词, 作主语中心, 要名词

【依据】 **work pressure = 工作压力, 固定常见搭配**

本段说去掉不信任带来的额外活儿后会怎样: How much of our work __(35)___ would disappear?, work pressure (工作压力) 是地道搭配, 且「压力消失」逻辑顺。

【竞争词】 **F) load** 搭配略逊且本词另有更贴的空

load 也可作名词, 但 work pressure 比 work load 在此更顺, 且 load 真正对应第 33 空的动词用法 extra work we __(33)__ onto ourselves, 把它留给那里更合理。

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) **constantly** 副词

不断地, 持续地

用于第 29 空

B) **credible** 形容词

可信的, 可靠的

干扰词 · 未选用

C) **essential** 形容词

必不可少的, 至关重要的

用于第 26 空

D) **exploring** 动词

探索 (explore 的现在分词/动名词)

干扰词 · 未选用

E) **gather** 动词

收集, 聚集

干扰词 · 未选用

F) **load** 名词 动词

(名) 负担, 负荷; (动) 装载, 加负担

用于第 33 空

G) **miserable** 形容词

悲惨的, 难受的

用于第 28 空

H) **pressure** 名词

压力

用于第 35 空

I) **properly** 副词

正确地, 妥当地

用于第 34 空

J) **records** 名词 动词

(名) 记录, 档案; (动) 记录

用于第 31 空

K) **removed** 动词 形容词

去除 (remove 的过去分词); 被移除的

用于第 32 空

L) **stacks** 名词 动词

(名) 一堆, 大量; (动) 堆叠

干扰词 · 未选用

M) **suspicion** 名词

怀疑, 猜疑

用于第 27 空

N) **tracked** 动词 形容词

追踪 (track 的过去式/过去分词)

干扰词 · 未选用

O) **watching** 动词

看守, 盯着 (watch 的现在分词/动名词)

用于第 30 空

全文主旨

信任在职场中不可或缺, 缺乏信任会制造恐惧、猜疑并推高隐性成本

文章从生活谈起，落到职场：In the workplace, too, trust is __(26)__. 把话题钉死在「职场里的信任」；第三段进一步说缺乏信任会带来大量额外工作与成本 Organizations are always trying to cut costs. Think of all the additional tasks caused by lack of trust.。读懂这条主线，后面每个空（恐惧、猜疑、糟糕的日子、额外负担、压力）都顺着「不信任→负面后果」的语义走。

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) **credible** 最像第 26、28 两个形容词空的答案

credible 词性是形容词、又与 trust 主题沾边（可信的），易被填进 trust is __(26)__ 或 a __(28)__ time；识破点：credible 修饰的是「人/说法可不可信」，而 26 要讲重要性、28 是负面情境，搭配与色彩都不合。

D) **exploring** 像第 30 空那个 -ing 动词

exploring 是 -ing 形态，易被误填进 spend more time __(30)__ their backs；但 explore their backs（探索后背）语义荒谬，与「互不信任、彼此提防」的语境不沾边。

E) **gather** 像第 31 空 keep 后的动作或第 30 空的动词

gather（收集）看着能和 records 沾边，易被联想到第 31 空；但 31 空是 keep large volumes of + 名词（要名词，不是动词），gather 词性就被卡掉，属偷换词性的陷阱。

L) **stacks** 最像第 31 空 large volumes of 后的名词

stacks（一大堆）词性是名词、又有「大量」感，极易填进 keep large volumes of __(31)__；识破点：volumes of 已表「大量」，再接 stacks 语义重复，且不指向「因不信任而留的底」，故让位于 records。

N) **tracked** 最像第 32 空 could be 后的过去分词

tracked 是过去分词、能进被动 could be __(32)__，且「追踪工作」听着像审计场景；识破点：下文 the savings would run into millions of dollars 要的是「省钱」，只有去除（removed）才省钱，追踪反而增负，逻辑指向相反。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

4 句真题句逐层精讲

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

You can't have relationships without trust, let alone good ones.

第1段，第3句

"情态动词 + 动词原形 + 宾语 + 介词短语状语" 是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式，尤其是用 "can't" 表达否定判断、用介词短语表达条件或方式。但本句结构过于简单，缺少从句或复杂修饰，代表性略显不足。作为入门级典型句尚可，但无法覆盖考试中更高频的复杂句式。

Probably more than half of all administrative work is only there because of an ever-existing sense that "you can't trust anyone these days."

第3段，第5句

本句覆盖主谓表结构、原因状语、同位语从句，成分较为丰富。同位语从句是易错点：学习者容易将 that 误判为定语从句引导词，需要通过 sense 是抽象名词且 that 后是完整陈述来区分。主句的表语 only there 也需要理解副词短语充当表语的用法。适合作为划分成分的综合练习句。

If even a small part of such valueless work could be removed, the savings would run into millions of dollars.

第3段，第6句

"If 条件从句, 主句 would ..." 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，用于表达假设及其可能结果。从句中情态动词加被动语态、主句中过去将来时的搭配也是常考组合，学习者掌握此句式后可迁移到大量类似表达，典型性较高。

If we took all that away, how much extra time would we suddenly find in our life?

第4段，第2句

条件状语从句加主句的虚拟语气结构是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，掌握此类句型可以迁移到大量类似的假设推理句中。疑问句倒装也是常考的语序变化形式。本句结构典型且实用性强。

HIGH-FREQUENCY · 真题高频词

本篇出现的 26 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。

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇3次·真题 466 句

organization B1

n. 组织

本篇2次·真题 76 句

extra A2

adj. 额外的

本篇2次·真题 48 句

employee A2

n. 雇员, 员工

本篇1次·真题 194 句

customer A2

n. 顾客, 客户

本篇1次·真题 124 句

million A2

num. 一百万

本篇1次·真题 119 句

lack B1

v. 缺少

本篇1次·真题 115 句

relationship B1

n. 关系

本篇1次·真题 109 句

department A2

n. 部门

本篇1次·真题 66 句

pressure B1

n. 心理压力

本篇1次·真题 63 句

colleague B1

n. 同事

本篇1次·真题 48 句

workplace B1

n. 工作场所

本篇1次·真题 48 句

exist A2

v. 存在;实际上有

本篇1次·真题 46 句

remove A2

v. 移开

本篇1次·真题 46 句

saving B1

n. 节省

本篇1次·真题 31 句

essential B1

adj. 必不可少的

本篇1次·真题 30 句

additional B1

adj. 额外的

本篇1次 · 真题 22 句

disappear A2

v. 消失; 不见

本篇1次 · 真题 21 句

constantly B1

adv. 不断地, 持续地

本篇1次 · 真题 19 句

remind A2

v. 提醒

本篇1次 · 真题 18 句

properly B1

adv. 正确地

本篇1次 · 真题 16 句

load B1

n. 负载

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

suddenly A2

adv. 突然地

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

fundamental B2

adj. 基本的

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

administrative B2

adj. 行政的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

volume B1

n. 音量

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

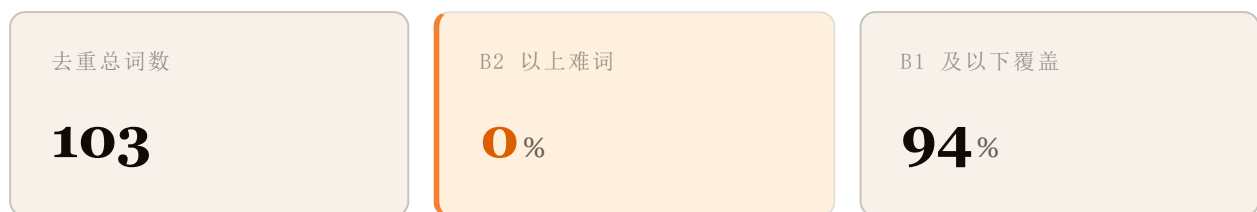
VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 103 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

带空短文去重后共 **103** 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 0 个 · 约 0%。



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 103 个 · 末柱为 100%



英语四级 2020年12月·第1套 · 全卷构成

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

2020年12月·第1套 英语四级长篇阅读（信息匹配）第1篇·36-45 题答案与解析

STATEMENTS & ANALYSIS • 信息匹配题和解析

信息匹配题和解析·36-45 题

本页 36-45 题的段落匹配答案与逐句解析由懒笔记基于2020年12月·第1套 英语四级长篇阅读（信息匹配）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 11 段字母标号长文（逐段附中文翻译）；之后 10 句陈述逐句排列，每句英文陈述后紧接本句解析——陈述句中译、信息所在段落、锚点强弱、定位句中英对照、陈述句与原文的同义改写对照与易混相邻段辨析。

真题卷第1套(2020-12)·四级

Part III Section B

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

The Place Where the Poor Once Thrived

A) This is the land of opportunity. If that weren't already implied by the landscape—rolling green hills, palm trees, sun-kissed flowers—then it's evident in the many stories of people who grew up poor in these sleepy neighborhoods and rose to enormous success. People like Tri Tran, who fled Vietnam on a boat in 1986, showed up in San Jose with nothing, made it to MIT, and then founded the food-delivery start-up Munchery, which is valued at \$300 million.

这里是充满机遇的土地。如果这一点还不能从景观中得到暗示——起伏的绿色山丘、棕榈树、阳光亲吻的花朵——那么从许多人的故事中就能清楚地看出，他们在这些宁静的社区中贫困长大，却取得了巨大的成功。比如Tri Tran, 1986年乘船逃离越南，身无分文地来到圣何塞，后来进入MIT，然后创办了食品配送初创公司Munchery，该公司估值达3亿美元。

B) Indeed, data suggests that this is one of the best places to grow up poor in America. A child born in the early 1980s into a low-income family in San Jose had a 12.9 percent chance of becoming a high earner as an adult, according to a landmark study released in 2014 by the economist Raj Chetty and his colleagues from Harvard and Berkeley. That number—12.9 percent—may not seem remarkable, but it was: Kids in San Jose whose families fell in the bottom quintile(五分位数) of income nationally had the best shot in the country at reaching the top quintile.

事实上，数据表明这里是美国穷人孩子成长的最佳地区之一。根据经济学家Raj Chetty及其来自哈佛和伯克利的同事们在2014年发布的一项里程碑式研究，20世纪80年代初出生在圣何塞低收入家庭的孩子，成年后成为高收入者的概率为12.9%。这个数字——12.9%——也许看起来并不显著，但实际上很显著：在圣何塞，家庭收入处于全国最低五分之一的孩子，拥有全国最高的机会进入最高五分之一收入阶层。

- C) By contrast, just 4.4 percent of poor kids in Charlotte moved up to the top; in Detroit the figure was 5.5 percent. San Jose had social mobility comparable to Denmark's and Canada's and higher than other progressive cities such as Boston and Minneapolis.

相比之下,夏洛特只有4.4%的贫困孩子向上流动到顶层;底特律这一数字为5.5%。圣何塞的社会流动性可与丹麦和加拿大相媲美,高于波士顿和明尼阿波利斯等其他进步城市。

- D) The reasons kids in San Jose performed so well might seem obvious. Some of the world's most innovative companies are located here, providing opportunities such as the one seized by a 12-year-old Mountain View resident named Steve Jobs when he called William Hewlett to ask for spare parts and subsequently received a summer job. This is a city of immigrants—38 percent of the city's population today is foreign-born—and immigrants and their children have historically experienced significant upward mobility in America. The city has long had a large foreign-born population (26.5 percent in 1990), leading to broader diversity, which, the Harvard and Berkeley economists say, is a good predictor of mobility.

圣何塞的孩子们表现如此出色的原因似乎显而易见。世界上一些最具创新性的公司坐落于此,提供了各种机会,例如一位名叫Steve Jobs的12岁Mountain View居民所抓住的机会,他给William Hewlett打电话要零件,随后获得了一份暑期工作。这是一座移民城市——如今该市38%的人口出生在国外——移民及其子女在美国历史上经历了显著的向上流动。该市长期以来拥有大量外国出生人口(1990年为26.5%),带来了更广泛的多样性,哈佛和伯克利的经济学家们表示,这是流动性的良好预测指标。

- E) Indeed, the streets of San Jose seem, in some ways, to embody the best of America. It's possible to drive in a matter of minutes from sleek(光亮的) office towers near the airport where people pitch ideas to investors, to single-family homes with orange trees in their yards, or to a Vietnamese mall. The libraries here offer programs in 17 languages, and there are areas filled with small businesses owned by Vietnamese immigrants, Mexican immigrants, Korean immigrants, and Filipino immigrants, to name a few.

事实上,圣何塞的街道在某些方面似乎体现了美国最好的一面。在几分钟内就可以从机场附近人们向投资者推销创意的光亮办公大楼,开车到院子里种着橙树的独栋住宅,或是到越南购物中心。这里的图书馆提供17种语言的项目,有些区域遍布越南移民、墨西哥移民、韩国移民和菲律宾移民等拥有的小企业。

- F) But researchers aren't sure exactly why poor kids in San Jose did so well. The city has a low prevalence of children growing up in single-parent families, and a low level of concentrated poverty, both factors that usually mean a city allows for good intergenerational mobility. But San Jose also performs poorly on some of the measures correlated with good mobility. It is one of the most unequal places out of the 741 that the researchers measured, and it has high degrees of racial and economic segregation(隔离). Its schools underperform based on how much money there is in the area, said Ben Scuderi, a predoctoral fellow at the Equality of Opportunity Project at Harvard, which uses big data to study how to improve economic opportunities for low-income children. "There's a lot going on here which we don't totally understand," he said. "It's interesting, because it kind of defies our expectations."

但研究人员并不确切知道为什么圣何塞的贫困孩子表现如此出色。该市在单亲家庭中成长的儿童比例较低,集中贫困程度也较低,这两个因素通常意味着一个城市允许良好的代际流动。但圣何塞在一些与良好流动性相关的指标上表现不佳。在研究人员测量的741个地方中,它是最不平等的地方之一,并且存在高度的种族和经济隔离。哈佛大学机会平等项目的博士前研究员Ben Scuderi表示,根据该地区的资金

状况,其学校表现不佳,该项目利用大数据研究如何改善低收入儿童的经济机会。他说:"这里发生了很多我们并不完全理解的事情。这很有趣,因为它有点违背我们的预期。"

- G) The Chetty data shows that neighborhoods and places mattered for children born in the San Jose area of the 1980s. Whether the city still allows for upward mobility of poor kids today, though, is up for debate. Some of the indicators such as income inequality, measured by the Equality of Opportunity Project for the year 2000, have only worsened in the past 16 years.

Chetty的数据显示,对于20世纪80年代出生在圣何塞地区的儿童来说,社区和地方很重要。然而,该市今天是否仍然允许贫困儿童向上流动,尚有争议。机会平等项目为2000年测量的一些指标,如收入不平等,在过去16年中只是恶化了。

- H) Some San Jose residents say that as inequality has grown in recent years, upward mobility has become much more difficult to achieve. As Silicon Valley has become home to more successful companies, the flood of people to the area has caused housing prices to skyrocket. By most measures, San Jose is no longer a place where low-income, or even middle-income families, can afford to live. Rents in San Jose grew 42.6 percent between 2006 and 2014, which was the largest increase in the country during that time period. The city has a growing homelessness problem, which it tried to address by shutting down "The Jungle," one of the largest homeless encampments(临时住地) in the nation, in 2014. Inequality is extreme. The Human Development Index—a measure of life expectancy, education and per capita(人均的) income—gives East San Jose a score of 4.85 out of 10, while nearby Cupertino, where Apple's headquarters sits, receives a 9.26. San Jose used to have a happy mix of factors—cheap housing, closeness to a rapidly developing industry, tightly-knit immigrant communities—that together opened up the possibility of prosperity for even its poorest residents. But in recent years, housing prices have skyrocketed, the region's rich and poor have segregated, and middle-class jobs have disappeared. Given this, the future for the region's poor doesn't look nearly as bright as it once did.

一些圣何塞居民表示,随着近年来不平等的加剧,向上流动已变得更加难以实现。随着硅谷成为更多成功公司的所在地,涌入该地区的人潮导致房价飙升。从大多数标准来看,圣何塞不再是低收入甚至中等收入家庭负担得起的地方。2006年至2014年间,圣何塞的租金增长了42.6%,是该时期全国最大的增幅。该市的无家可归问题日益严重,为此在2014年关闭了全国最大的无家可归者临时住地之一"丛林"。不平等现象极为严重。人类发展指数——衡量预期寿命、教育和人均收入的指标——给东圣何塞打分为4.85分(满分10分),而附近的Cupertino(苹果公司总部所在地)得分为9.26分。圣何塞曾经拥有令人愉快的因素组合——廉价住房、靠近快速发展的产业、紧密团结的移民社区——这些因素共同为即使是最贫困的居民打开了繁荣的可能性。但近年来,房价飙升,该地区的富人和穷人出现隔离,中产阶级工作岗位消失。鉴于此,该地区贫困人口的未来看起来远不如从前光明。

- I) Leaders in San Jose are determined to make sure that the city regains its status as a place where even poor kids can access the resources to succeed. With Silicon Valley in its backyard, it certainly has the chance to do so. "I think there is a broad consciousness in the Valley that we can do better than to leave thousands of our neighbors behind through a period of extraordinary success," San Jose Mayor Sam Liccardo said.

圣何塞的领导人决心确保该市重新获得其作为一个即使贫困孩子也能获得成功资源之地的地位。有硅谷作为后盾,它当然有机会做到这一点。圣何塞市长Sam Liccardo说:"我认为硅谷普遍意识到,在这段非凡成功的时期,我们可以做得更好,而不是抛下数千名邻居。"

J) But in today's America—a land of rising inequality, increasing segregation, and stagnating(不增长的) middle-class wages—can the San Jose region really once again become a place of opportunity?

但在今天的美国——一个不平等加剧、隔离加深、中产阶级工资停滞不前的国度——圣何塞地区真的能再次成为一个充满机遇的地方吗？

K) The idea that those at the bottom can rise to the top is central to America's ideas about itself. That such mobility has become more difficult in San Jose raises questions about the endurance of that foundational belief. After all, if the one-time land of opportunity can't be fixed, what does that say for the rest of America?

底层人士可以升至顶层的理念是美国自我认知的核心。这种流动性在圣何塞变得更加困难,这引发了关于这一基础信念持久性的质疑。毕竟,如果这片曾经充满机遇的土地都无法修复,那对美国其他地方意味着什么？

陈述句与逐句解析

36. According to some people living in San Jose, it has become much harder for the poor to get ahead due to the increased inequality.

据一些生活在圣何塞的人说,由于不平等加剧,穷人要出人头地变得更加困难了。

【答案】 **H** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 穷人变难 + 不平等加剧

【定位】 Some San Jose residents say that as inequality has grown in recent years, upward mobility has become much more difficult to achieve.

一些圣何塞居民表示,随着近些年不平等加剧,向上流动变得困难得多。

【改写】 According to some people living in San Jose ↔ **Some San Jose residents say**
同源引语者改写

due to the increased inequality ↔ **as inequality has grown in recent years**

状语从句到名词短语的等值改写

much harder for the poor to get ahead ↔

upward mobility has become much more difficult to achieve

动词短语 vs 名词化的同义改写

【辨邻】 G 段表述为 Whether the city still allows for upward mobility of poor kids today, though, is up for debate, 只是把今天能否上升流动作为 "有争议" 来呈现, 并没有以居民为发声主体说 "因为不平等加剧所以穷人难上升", 因此不是 36 题的源头段。

Whether the city still allows for upward mobility of poor kids today, though, is up for debate. Some of the indicators such as income inequality, measured by the Equality of Opportunity Project for the year 2000, have only worsened in the past 16 years.

F 段提到 one of the most unequal places 与 racial and economic segregation, 但语境是研究者承认 "按这些指标本不该流动性高, 可它当年偏偏高"——是讲历史反常之谜, 不是讲 "今天因不平等加剧所以难上升", 故非源头段。

It is one of the most unequal places out of the 741 that the researchers measured, and it has high degrees of racial and economic segregation

37. In American history, immigrants used to have a good chance to move upward in society.

在美国历史上, 移民过去有很好的机会在社会中向上流动。

【答案】 D 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 历史上移民有良好上升机会

【定位】 This is a city of immigrants—38 percent of the city's population today is foreign-born—and immigrants and their children have historically experienced significant upward mobility in America.

这是一座移民之城——如今 38% 的人口是外国出生的——而移民及其子女在历史上一直在美国经历着显著的向上流动。

【改写】 In American history ↔ **historically experienced significant upward mobility in America**
时间副词与介词短语等值

immigrants used to have a good chance to move upward in society ↔

immigrants and their children have historically experienced significant upward mobility
主语扩展与动名化等值

【辨邻】 A 段以个体故事 Tri Tran 引入主题, 重在叙事, 未给出 "移民群体在美国历史上向上流动" 这一概括论断。故不是 37 题源头段。

Tri Tran, who fled Vietnam on a boat in 1986, showed up in San Jose with nothing, made it to MIT, and then founded the food-delivery start-up Munchery, which is valued at \$300 million.

E 段罗列 Vietnamese immigrants, Mexican immigrants, Korean immigrants, and Filipino immigrants 等族裔小生意的现状, 呈现的是 "今天街景", 并未做 "移民在美国历史上有上升机会" 的论断, 所以不是 37 题源头段。

there are areas filled with small businesses owned by Vietnamese immigrants, Mexican immigrants, Korean immigrants, and Filipino immigrants, to name a few

38. If the problems of San Jose can't be solved, one of America's fundamental beliefs about itself can be shaken.

如果圣何塞的问题无法解决,美国关于自身的一个基本信念可能会动摇。

【答案】 **K** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 问题解不开 + 动摇美国根本信念

【定位】 That such mobility has become more difficult in San Jose raises questions about the endurance of that foundational belief. After all, if the one-time land of opportunity can't be fixed, what does that say for the rest of America?

向上流动在圣何塞变得更困难,这件事引发了对那一根本信念能否持续的质疑。毕竟,如果这片曾经的机会之地都修复不了,那对美国其他地方又意味着什么?

【改写】 If the problems of San Jose can't be solved ↔ **if the one-time land of opportunity can't be fixed**
上下位概念的指称等值

one of America's fundamental beliefs about itself can be shaken ↔

raises questions about the endurance of that foundational belief

同义形容词与因果方向相同

【辨邻】 **J** J 段反问 can the San Jose region really once again become a place of opportunity? 只针对圣何塞这一城市层级的疑问,没说 "美国关于自身的根本信念被动摇",故不是 38 题源头段。

But in today's America—a land of rising inequality, increasing segregation, and stagnating middle-class wages—can the San Jose region really once again become a place of opportunity?

39. San Jose was among the best cities in America for poor kids to move up the social ladder.

圣何塞曾是美国最适合穷人孩子攀登社会阶梯的城市之一。

【答案】 **B** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 圣何塞在全美数一数二利于穷孩子向上

【定位】 Kids in San Jose whose families fell in the bottom quintile of income nationally had the best shot in the country at reaching the top quintile.

在圣何塞,家庭收入全国处于最底层五分位的孩子,在全国范围内拥有进入最顶层五分位的最佳机会。

【改写】 San Jose was among the best cities in America ↔

had the best shot in the country at reaching the top quintile

全国最佳=全美最好之一

for poor kids to move up the social ladder ↔

Kids in San Jose whose families fell in the bottom quintile of income nationally had the best shot...at reaching the top quintile

隐喻与数据指标等值

【辨邻】 C C 段是 just 4.4 percent of poor kids in Charlotte moved up to the top; in Detroit the figure was 5.5 percent 这种与他城对比的论述（这恰好是 43 题的源头），但 39 题问的是 "在全美最好之一" 的绝对定位，需要 B 段中 the best shot in the country 这种 "全国" 字样，不是 C 段的横比。

By contrast, just 4.4 percent of poor kids in Charlotte moved up to the top; in Detroit the figure was 5.5 percent. San Jose had social mobility comparable to Denmark's and Canada's and higher than other progressive cities such as Boston and Minneapolis.

40. Whether poor kids in San Jose today still have the chance to move upward is questionable.

如今圣何塞的穷人孩子是否仍有向上流动的机会是值得怀疑的。

【答案】 G 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 今日穷孩子是否还能上升 = 有疑问

【定位】 Whether the city still allows for upward mobility of poor kids today, though, is up for debate.
不过，这座城市今天是否仍然允许穷孩子向上流动，是有待商榷的。

【改写】 Whether poor kids in San Jose today still have the chance to move upward ↔

Whether the city still allows for upward mobility of poor kids today

主从语态互换、信息完全对齐

is questionable ↔ **is up for debate**

习语与单词的同义

【辨邻】 H H 段最后明确判断 the future for the region's poor doesn't look nearly as bright as it once did——这已经是确定性结论，不是 "is questionable / up for debate" 的疑问语气；故不是 40 题源头段。

Given this, the future for the region's poor doesn't look nearly as bright as it once did.

J J 段 can the San Jose region really once again become a place of opportunity?
反问的主语是 "圣何塞地区" + "再次成为机会之地"，与 40 题 "穷孩子今天是否还有上升机会" 的主语和谓语都不完全对齐；G 段才是直接对应的陈述存疑。

can the San Jose region really once again become a place of opportunity?

41. San Jose's officials are resolved to give poor kids access to the resources necessary for success in life.

圣何塞的官员们决心让穷人孩子获得人生成功所需的资源。

【答案】 I 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 官员决心给穷孩子提供资源

【定位】 Leaders in San Jose are determined to make sure that the city regains its status as a place where even poor kids can access the resources to succeed.

圣何塞的领导者们决心确保这座城市重新成为连穷孩子都能获取成功所需资源的地方。

【改写】 San Jose's officials are resolved ↔ **Leaders in San Jose are determined**

同义名词+同义形容词

to give poor kids access to the resources necessary for success in life ↔

place where even poor kids can access the resources to succeed

施动方向互换+不定式同义

【辨邻】 J J 段 can the San Jose region really once again become a place of opportunity?
是质疑性的反问，主语和发声者并非 "官员/领导"，态度也不是 "决心"，故不是 41 题
源头段。

can the San Jose region really once again become a place of opportunity?

42. San Jose appears to manifest some of the best features of America.

圣何塞似乎体现了美国的一些最佳特征。

【答案】 E 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 体现美国最好的一面

【定位】 Indeed, the streets of San Jose seem, in some ways, to embody the best of America.

确实，从某种程度上说，圣何塞的街道似乎体现了美国最好的一面。

【改写】 San Jose appears to manifest some of the best features of America ↔

the streets of San Jose seem, in some ways, to embody the best of America

整句结构与选词逐对等值

【辨邻】 A A 段开篇 This is the land of opportunity 只是给圣何塞贴 "机会之地" 的标签，并没有像 E 段那样把它概括为 "体现美国最好一面"。故 A 段不是 42 题源头段。

This is the land of opportunity.

43. As far as social mobility is concerned, San Jose beat many other progressive cities in America.

就社会流动性而言，圣何塞超过了美国许多其他进步城市。

【答案】 C 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 圣何塞胜过其他进步城市

【定位】 San Jose had social mobility comparable to Denmark's and Canada's and higher than other progressive cities such as Boston and Minneapolis.

圣何塞的社会流动性可与丹麦、加拿大相提并论，并且高于波士顿、明尼阿波利斯等其他进步城市。

【改写】 As far as social mobility is concerned ↔ **San Jose had social mobility**
话题界定的等值

San Jose beat many other progressive cities in America ↔

higher than other progressive cities such as Boston and Minneapolis

比较动词与比较结构的同义

【辨邻】 **B** B段 the best shot in the country at reaching the top quintile 只给出 "全美最高" 的定位, 没有把波士顿、明尼阿波利斯等其他进步城市拿来比较, 故不是 43 题源头段。

Kids in San Jose whose families fell in the bottom quintile of income nationally had the best shot in the country at reaching the top quintile.

44. Due to some changes like increases in housing prices in San Jose, the prospects for its poor people have dimmed.

由于圣何塞房价上涨等一些变化,其穷人的前景已经变得黯淡。

【答案】 **H** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 房价上涨等变化 → 穷人前景黯淡

【定位】 San Jose used to have a happy mix of factors—cheap housing, closeness to a rapidly developing industry, tightly-knit immigrant communities—that together opened up the possibility of prosperity for even its poorest residents. But in recent years, housing prices have skyrocketed, the region's rich and poor have segregated, and middle-class jobs have disappeared. Given this, the future for the region's poor doesn't look nearly as bright as it once did.

圣何塞曾经有一套很合拍的有利因素——便宜的住房、毗邻高速发展的产业、紧密团结的移民社区——这些因素一起为最贫穷的居民也打开了通向繁荣的可能。但近年来, 房价飙升、贫富分化加剧、中产工作消失。鉴于此, 这一地区穷人的未来已远不如从前看上去那么光明。

【改写】 Due to some changes like increases in housing prices in San Jose ↔

But in recent years, housing prices have skyrocketed

因果连词与时间副词的等值

the prospects for its poor people have dimmed ↔

the future for the region's poor doesn't look nearly as bright as it once did

光暗隐喻的同义

【辨邻】 G 段表述为 Some of the indicators such as income inequality, measured by the Equality of Opportunity Project for the year 2000, have only worsened in the past 16 years, 谈的是收入不平等指标, 并未把 "房价上涨" 作为具体因素列出, 故不是 44 题源头段。

Some of the indicators such as income inequality, measured by the Equality of Opportunity Project for the year 2000, have only worsened in the past 16 years.

45. Researchers do not have a clear idea why poor children in San Jose achieved such great success several decades ago.

研究人员不清楚为什么圣何塞的穷人孩子在几十年前取得了如此巨大的成功。

【答案】 F 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 研究者说不清几十年前穷孩子为何成功

【定位】 But researchers aren't sure exactly why poor kids in San Jose did so well.

但研究者并不能确切说明, 圣何塞的穷孩子为什么当年表现这么好。

【改写】 Researchers do not have a clear idea ↔ researchers aren't sure exactly why

同义否定表达

poor children in San Jose achieved such great success several decades ago ↔

poor kids in San Jose did so well

结果论断同义+时间隐含等值

【辨邻】 B 段 the best shot in the country at reaching the top quintile 是给出 "穷孩子表现好" 的数据结果, 并未承认 "研究者不确定为什么" 这一认知缺口, 故不是 45 题源头段。

A child born in the early 1980s into a low-income family in San Jose had a 12.9 percent chance of becoming a high earner as an adult

D 段 The reasons kids in San Jose performed so well might seem obvious 之后罗列了创新公司、移民比例、多元化等具体原因解释, 是在给原因; 而 45 题要的是 "研究者不清楚原因", 论旨方向相反, 故不是源头段。

The reasons kids in San Jose performed so well might seem obvious.

PARAGRAPH MAP • 段落主旨图

11 个段落各讲了什么

逐段一句主旨 + 该段最具区分度的「信息指纹」, 是逐句回扫定位的工作台。

- A 用一个具体人物的例子引出圣何塞是机会之地：越南难民 Tri Tran 1986 年乘船逃来，一无所有抵达圣何塞，后考入麻省理工，创办估值 3 亿美元的送餐创业公司。

信息指纹 人物故事 Tri Tran 与 Munchery

- B 用 Chetty 团队 2014 年的研究数据说明：1980 年代初出生于圣何塞低收入家庭的孩子，有 12.9% 的几率成长为高收入者，在全美排第一。

信息指纹 12.9% 与 Chetty 研究

- C 用对比数据说明圣何塞在社会流动性上优于其他城市：夏洛特仅 4.4%、底特律 5.5%；圣何塞可比丹麦、加拿大，并高于波士顿、明尼阿波利斯等其他进步城市。

信息指纹 与其他城市的横向对比

- D 解释为什么圣何塞的穷孩子表现这么好：创新公司云集（举乔布斯打电话给惠普求零件并获暑期工的例子）、移民比例高（38%）、多元化程度高，这些都是流动性的良好预测因子。

信息指纹 移民比例 38% 与乔布斯故事

- E 描写圣何塞街景体现了美国的优秀面：从办公楼到独栋住宅、再到越南购物中心相距不远；图书馆提供 17 种语言项目；街区聚集着越南、墨西哥、韩国、菲律宾等移民开的小生意。

信息指纹 街景与 17 种语言图书馆

- F 研究者承认还说不清圣何塞穷孩子为何当年表现这么好——城市在某些有利因素上不错（单亲家庭比例低、贫困不集中），但在另一些通常与流动性相关的指标上很差（极度不平等、严重种族与经济隔离、学校表现不佳）；研究者直言这违背预期。

信息指纹 研究者承认说不清原因

- G Chetty 数据说明社区与地点对 1980 年代生于圣何塞地区的孩子很重要；但今天圣何塞是否仍能让穷孩子向上流动是个有争议的问题——例如收入不平等指标过去 16 年只在恶化。

信息指纹 今日是否仍可向上流动尚有争议

H 讲圣何塞居民眼中近些年不平等加剧、向上流动更难：硅谷成功公司涌入推高房价（2006-2014 年租金涨 42.6%，全美第一），无家可归问题加剧，2014 年关闭了 The Jungle 营地；东圣何塞 HDI 仅 4.85，邻近的库比蒂诺 9.26；过去那种由廉价住房、邻近产业、紧密移民社区构成的有利组合已被打破，穷人的前景不再光明。

信息指纹 房价飙升与 42.6% 租金涨幅、HDI 对比

I 圣何塞的领导层决心让这座城市重新成为连穷孩子也能获得成功所需资源的地方；引市长 Sam Liccardo 的话作支撑。

信息指纹 领导层决心与市长表态

J 用反问句给出全卷的核心追问：在今天这个不平等加剧、隔离加深、中产工资停滞的美国，圣何塞还能不能再次成为机会之地？

信息指纹 全段一句反问

K 把圣何塞的问题升格为对美国根本信念的质问：底层能升至顶层这一信念是美国的核心；如果连昔日机会之地都修复不了，整个美国的这一信念将被动摇。

信息指纹 上升信念与根本信念的动摇

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

18 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。

If that weren't already implied by the landscape—rolling green hills, palm trees, sun-kissed flowers—then it's evident in the many stories of people who grew up poor in these sleepy neighborhoods and rose to enormous success.

A 段，第 2 句

本句成分丰富：主句包含形式主语、系表结构、地点状语(in the many stories)，条件从句包含被动语态的主谓结构和方式状语，定语从句包含并列谓语、表语、地点状语和结果状语。涵盖了系表结构、主动被动转换、并列谓语、多种状语类型等常见考点，且定语从句中的关系代词充当主语，是典型的易错点，训练价值较高。

Indeed, data suggests that this is one of the best places to grow up poor in America.

B段，第1句

主句 + that 引导宾语从句是四六级和考研真题的高频句式，尤其 suggest/show/indicate 等动词后接宾语从句极为常见。从句内主系表结构搭配不定式定语也是典型模式，掌握后可大量迁移到类似句子。

That number—12.9 percent—may not seem remarkable, but it was: Kids in San Jose whose families fell in the bottom quintile(五分位数) of income nationally had the best shot in the country at reaching the top quintile.

B段，第3句

句子高度典型。并列转折结构 ("may not seem ... but it was") 和冒号引出解释说明是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式。定语从句用 "whose" 引导修饰人，且从句位于主语内部，是高频考查结构。主句主语被长定语修饰、主谓分隔的现象在真题中反复出现。掌握本句的分析方法可直接迁移到大量类似长难句。

By contrast, just 4.4 percent of poor kids in Charlotte moved up to the top; in Detroit the figure was 5.5 percent.

C段，第1句

分号连接并列句、介词短语修饰名词、地点状语前置、百分比 + of 结构等都是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式；特别是统计数据的表达方式 ("X percent of ... did/was ...") 在社科类真题中高频出现，掌握本句结构对理解类似句子有较强迁移性

Some of the world's most innovative companies are located here, providing opportunities such as the one seized by a 12-year-old Mountain View resident named Steve Jobs when he called William Hewlett to ask for spare parts and subsequently received a summer job.

D段，第2句

本句涵盖主语、谓语、地点状语、方式状语(现在分词短语)、宾语、目的状语(不定式)等多种成分，主句内部还包含同位语、后置定语(过去分词短语 seized、named)、时间状语从句等复杂修饰结构。特别是 providing 作方式状语、such as 引出同位语、过去分词作后置定语、when 从句嵌套在修饰语中等，都是实战中的高频易错点。学生通过分析本句，可练习识别非谓语动词的句法功能、区分主句与从句谓语、理解嵌套修饰关系，训练价值较高

The city has long had a large foreign-born population (26.5 percent in 1990), leading to broader diversity, which, the Harvard and Berkeley economists say, is a good predictor of mobility.

D段，第4句

现在完成时表示持续状态、现在分词短语作结果状语、非限制性定语从句加插入语,这些都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频结构,具有较强的典型性和复用价值。

Indeed, the streets of San Jose seem, in some ways, to embody the best of America.

E段，第1句

主系表结构加不定式表语 (seem to do) 是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式, 插入状语分隔主干也是典型干扰手法。掌握本句后, 学习者可以迁移到大量类似结构 (如 appear to be、tend to do 等), 实用性较强。

The libraries here offer programs in 17 languages, and there are areas filled with small businesses owned by Vietnamese immigrants, Mexican immigrants, Korean immigrants, and Filipino immigrants, to name a few.

E段，第3句

并列主句 + 后置定语是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式, there be 存在句和过去分词作定语也是高频考点。本句的结构具有较强的代表性, 掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

It is one of the most unequal places out of the 741 that the researchers measured, and it has high degrees of racial and economic segregation(隔离).

F段，第4句

并列主句通过 "and" 连接是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式。定语从句修饰名词、关系代词在从句中充当宾语的结构也是高频考点。句子整体结构 (并列 + 嵌套定语从句) 在真题中具有较高代表性, 掌握后可以迁移到大量类似句子的分析中。

Whether the city still allows for upward mobility of poor kids today, though, is up for debate.

G段，第2句

"Whether" 引导的主语从句 + 主句系表结构是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式, 这种将疑问性命题作为主语并对其进行评价的表达方式在学术和新闻语体中非常典型, 掌握后可大量复用。

By most measures, San Jose is no longer a place where low-income, or even middle-income families, can afford to live.

H段，第3句

主系表结构配合限制性定语从句修饰表语名词，是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式；'where' 引导定语从句修饰地点名词、情态动词表示能力、并列结构插入主语等都是典型考点，掌握后可复用于大量类似长难句的分析。

Given this, the future for the region's poor doesn't look nearly as bright as it once did.

H段，第10句

as...as 比较结构是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，系表结构配合否定形式也很常见。句首独立分词短语 Given this 作为书面语标志，在学术文本和新闻报道中频繁出现。本句结构具有较强的典型性和迁移价值。

According to some people living in San Jose, it has become much harder for the poor to get ahead due to the increased inequality.

第36题题干

"it has become + 形容词 + for sb to do" 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，形式主语结构在学术文本和新闻报道中反复出现，掌握后可应用于大量类似句子，典型性很强

In American history, immigrants used to have a good chance to move upward in society.

第37题题干

"used to" 结构在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现，用于对比过去与现在的情况，是常考句式。简单句搭配后置定语的模式也很典型。但整体结构偏简单，缺少从句或复杂修饰成分，代表性略显不足。

Whether poor kids in San Jose today still have the chance to move upward is questionable.

第40题题干

Whether 引导的名词性从句作主语，在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见，属于高频句式。掌握这种结构后可以迁移到大量类似句子的理解中。

San Jose's officials are resolved to give poor kids access to the resources necessary for success in life.

第41题题干

“主语 + 系动词 + 形容词表语 + 不定式”是很常见的书面句式，后面再接较长名词短语也很典型。掌握这种识别方法后，能迁移到大量类似句子。

As far as social mobility is concerned, San Jose beat many other progressive cities in America.

第43题题干

状语从句位于句首、用逗号与主句分隔的结构在四六级和考研真题中高频出现。“as far as ... is concerned”是典型的学术和正式语境常用表达，学习者掌握后可在阅读和写作中广泛应用。

Due to some changes like increases in housing prices in San Jose, the prospects for its poor people have dimmed.

第44题题干

简单句 + 句首状语(尤其是 Due to 表原因) + 后置定语修饰主语,是四六级和考研阅读中非常典型的句式;掌握这种‘状语前置 + 主干后置 + 定语修饰’的结构后,可迁移到大量类似长句的分析,实用性强。

HIGH-FREQUENCY · 真题高频词

本篇出现的 85 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。

mobility

B2

n. 移动能力

本篇9次 · 真题 15 句

immigrant

B2

n. 移民（从外国移入的人）

本篇8次 · 真题 33 句

opportunity B1

n. 机会

本篇6次·真题 89 句

measure B1

v. 测量

本篇5次·真题 68 句

inequality B2

n. 不平等

本篇5次·真题 19 句

housing B1

n. 住房

本篇4次·真题 30 句

researcher B2

n. 研究人员

本篇3次·真题 239 句

resident B2

n. 居民

本篇3次·真题 61 句

region B1

n. 地区

本篇3次·真题 45 句

income B1

n. 收入

本篇3次·真题 39 句

valley A2

n. 山谷

本篇3次·真题 17 句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本篇2次·真题 174 句

project A2

n. 项目

本篇2次·真题 90 句

access B1

n. 进入

本篇2次·真题 83 句

factor B1

n. 因素

本篇2次·真题 77 句

data B1

n. 数据

本篇2次·真题 73 句

due B1

adj. 预期的

本篇2次·真题 62 句

economic B2

adj. 经济的

本篇2次·真题 62 句

resource B1

n. 资源

本篇2次 · 真题 54 句

perform B1

v. 执行

本篇2次 · 真题 52 句

belief B1

n. 相信

本篇2次 · 真题 41 句

indeed B1

adv. 确实，的确（强调肯定）

本篇2次 · 真题 25 句

economist B2

n. 经济学家

本篇2次 · 真题 24 句

neighborhood B1

n. 街区

本篇2次 · 真题 14 句

silicon B2

n. 硅（化学元素）

本篇2次 · 真题 14 句

broad B1

adj. 宽阔的

本篇2次 · 真题 13 句

equality B2

n. 平等

本篇2次 · 真题 11 句

better A1

adj. 更好的（good 的比较级）

本篇1次 · 真题 139 句

million A2

num. 一百万

本篇1次 · 真题 119 句

decade B1

n. 十年

本篇1次 · 真题 99 句

base A2

n. 基础

本篇1次 · 真题 95 句

view A2

n. 观点，看法

本篇1次 · 真题 85 句

community B1

n. 社区

本篇1次 · 真题 81 句

concern B1

v. 涉及

本篇1次 · 真题 79 句

solve A2

v. 解决 (问题、困难)

本篇1次 · 真题 58 句

nation B1

n. 国家

本篇1次 · 真题 51 句

per B1

prep. 每

本篇1次 · 真题 49 句

colleague B1

n. 同事

本篇1次 · 真题 48 句

debate B2

n. 辩论

本篇1次 · 真题 48 句

official B1

adj. 官方的

本篇1次 · 真题 47 句

figure A2

n. 数字

本篇1次 · 真题 44 句

extreme B2

adj. 极度的

本篇1次 · 真题 39 句

status B2

n. 地位

本篇1次 · 真题 39 句

feature B1

n. 特征

本篇1次 · 真题 37 句

exactly B1

adv. 精确地

本篇1次 · 真题 36 句

significant B2

adj. 重要的

本篇1次 · 真题 36 句

expectation B2

n. 期待;预期

本篇1次 · 真题 34 句

ahead A2

adv. 在前面

本篇1次 · 真题 32 句

diversity B2

n. 多样性

本篇1次 · 真题 32 句

release B1

v. 释放

本篇1次 · 真题 31 句

growing B2

adj. 增长的

本篇1次·真题 29 句

innovative B2

adj. 创新的

本篇1次·真题 26 句

poverty B2

n. 贫穷

本篇1次·真题 25 句

central B1

adj. 主要的

本篇1次·真题 24 句

possibility B1

n. 可能性

本篇1次·真题 24 句

rent A2

v. 租用

本篇1次·真题 24 句

contrast B2

n. 对比

本篇1次·真题 22 句

disappear A2

v. 消失;不见

本篇1次·真题 21 句

enormous B1

adj. 巨大的

本篇1次·真题 21 句

locate B1

v. 找到;找出...的位置

本篇1次·真题 20 句

mayor B1

n. 市长

本篇1次·真题 19 句

datum C1

n. 数据 (单数形式, 复数为 data)

本篇1次·真题 18 句

imply B2

v. 暗示, 暗指

本篇1次·真题 18 句

homeless B1

adj. 无家可归的

本篇1次·真题 16 句

obvious B1

adj. 明显的

本篇1次·真题 16 句

prospect B2

n. 可能性

本篇1次·真题 16 句

wage B1

n. 工资

本篇1次·真题 16 句

certainly A2

adv. 当然

本篇1次·真题 15 句

indicator B2

n. 指示物;指示信号

本篇1次·真题 14 句

extraordinary B2

adj. 非凡的

本篇1次·真题 13 句

fellow B2

n. 家伙

本篇1次·真题 13 句

mix A2

v. 混合

本篇1次·真题 13 句

thrive B2

v. 茁壮成长

本篇1次·真题 13 句

totally B1

adv. 完全地

本篇1次·真题 13 句

flood B1

n. 洪水

本篇1次·真题 12 句

found A1

v. find 的过去式和过去分词

本篇1次·真题 12 句

investor B2

n. 投资者

本篇1次·真题 12 句

worsen B2

v. (使)恶化;(使)变得更糟

本篇1次·真题 12 句

poorly B1

adv. 糟糕地

本篇1次·真题 11 句

remarkable B2

adj. 非凡的

本篇1次·真题 11 句

fundamental B2

adj. 基本的

本篇1次·真题 10 句

expectancy C1

n. 预期寿命

本篇1次·真题 9 句

index

B1

n. 索引

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

mall

B1

n. 购物中心

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

landscape

B1

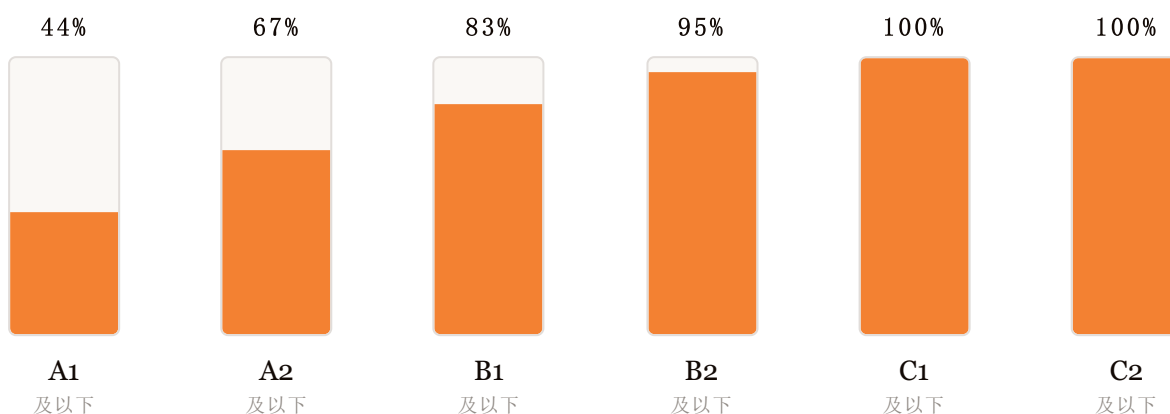
n. 风景

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 348 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **348** 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 16 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 348 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

348

B2 以上难词

5%

B1 及以下覆盖

83%

英语四级 2020年12月·第1套 · 全卷构成

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

2020年12月·第1套 英语四级阅读理解（四选一） 第1篇·46-50 题 答案与解析

QUESTIONS & ANALYSIS · 阅读理解题和解析

阅读理解题和解析·46-50 题

本页 46-50 题的答案与逐题解析由懒笔记基于2020年12月·第1套 英语四级阅读理解（四选一）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 6 段原文（段首标 P1-P6 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(2020-12) · 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 Three children in every classroom have a diagnosable mental health condition. Half of these are behavioural disorders, while one third are emotional disorders such as stress, anxiety and depression, which often become outwardly apparent through self-harm. There was an astonishing 52 percent jump in hospital admissions for children and young people who had harmed themselves between 2009 and 2015.

每个教室里有三名儿童患有可诊断的心理健康疾病。其中一半是行为障碍,三分之一是情绪障碍,如压力、焦虑和抑郁,这些往往通过自残行为表现出来。2009年至2015年间,因自残而入院的儿童和青少年人数惊人地增长了52%。

P2 Schools and teachers have consistently reported the scale of the problem since 2009. Last year, over half of teachers reported that more of their pupils experience mental health problems than in the past. But teachers also consistently report how ill-equipped they feel to meet pupils' mental health needs, and often cite a lack of training, expertise and support from the National Health Service(英国国家医疗服务体系)。

自2009年以来,学校和教师一直在报告这一问题的严重程度。去年,超过半数的教师报告称,与过去相比,更多的学生出现心理健康问题。但教师们也一直报告说,他们感到自己没有能力满足学生的心理健康需求,并经常提到缺乏来自National Health Service的培训、专业知识和支持。

P3 Part of the reason for the increased pressure on schools is that there are now fewer 'early intervention(干预)' and low-level mental health services based in the community. Cuts to local authority

budgets since 2010 have resulted in a significant decline of these services, despite strong evidence of their effectiveness in preventing crises further down the line.

学校压力增加的部分原因是,目前社区中的"早期干预"和低水平心理健康服务减少了。自2010年以来地方政府预算削减导致这些服务大幅减少,尽管有充分证据表明它们在预防后续危机方面非常有效。

P4 The only way to break the pressures on both mental health services and schools is to reinvest in early intervention services inside schools.

打破心理健康服务和学校双重压力的唯一途径是重新投资校内早期干预服务。

P5 There are strong arguments for why schools are best placed to provide mental health services. Schools see young people more than any other service, which gives them a unique ability to get to hard-to-reach children and young people and build meaningful relationships with them over time. Recent studies have shown that children and young people largely prefer to see a counsellor in school rather than in an outside environment. Young people have reported that for low-level conditions such as stress and anxiety, a clinical setting can sometimes be daunting(令人却步的).

有充分的理由说明为什么学校最适合提供心理健康服务。学校比任何其他服务机构更多地接触青少年,这使它们具有独特的能力去接触难以触及的儿童和青少年,并随着时间推移与他们建立有意义的关系。最近的研究表明,儿童和青少年大多更愿意在学校而非外部环境中见咨询师。青少年报告说,对于压力和焦虑等低水平疾病,临床环境有时会令人却步。

P6 There are already examples of innovative schools which combine mental health and wellbeing provision with a strong academic curriculum. This will, though, require a huge cultural shift. Politicians, policymakers, commissioners and school leaders must be brave enough to make the leap towards reimagining schools as providers of health as well as education services.

已经有一些创新学校的例子,它们将心理健康和幸福保障与强大的学术课程相结合。然而,这需要巨大的文化转变。政治家、政策制定者、委员和学校领导者必须有足够的勇气迈出这一步,重新将学校设想为健康和教育服务的提供者。

题目与逐题解析

46. What are teachers complaining about?

- A) There are too many students requiring special attention.
- B) They are under too much stress counselling needy students.
- C) Schools are inadequately equipped to implement any intervention.
- D) They lack the necessary resources to address pupils' mental problems.

教师们在抱怨什么?

- A) 有太多学生需要特别关注。 B) 他们在为有需求的学生提供咨询时承受了过大的压力。
- C) 学校设备不足,无法实施任何干预措施。 D) 他们缺乏必要的资源来解决学生的心理问题。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 题干 What are teachers complaining about? 用 what 直接问一个客观事实, 没有 infer/suggest/imply 之类的推断信号词。

【拆句】 题干 What are teachers complaining about? 是现在进行时的特殊疑问句，主语 teachers、谓语 are complaining about，介词 about 后被前置疑问词 what 取代，无从句、无否定，结构平铺直叙、无陷阱。

【定位】 But teachers also consistently report how ill-equipped they feel to meet pupils' mental health needs, and often cite a lack of training, expertise and support from the National Health Service(英国国家医疗服务体系)。

但是教师们也一贯反映自己在应对学生心理健康需求时装备多么不足，并经常列举培训、专业能力和来自英国国家医疗服务体系支持的缺乏。

【选项】 A) 偷换概念

There are too many students requiring special attention. 把抱怨内容偷换成学生数量过多，但原文 a lack of training, expertise and support 抱怨的是教师自身资源不足，并未说学生人数太多。

B) 偷换概念

They are under too much stress counselling needy students. 把抱怨内容换成教师承受过大压力，但原文 how ill-equipped they feel 抱怨的是装备不足，不是工作压力大。

C) 以偏概全

Schools are inadequately equipped to implement any intervention. 用 any intervention（任何干预）把范围放大；原文只说教师在应对心理上装备不足，并未说学校不能实施任何干预。

D) ✓ 正确

a lack of training, expertise and support ↔ **lack the necessary resources**

to meet pupils' mental health needs ↔ **to address pupils' mental problems**

预判的两个语义点（缺资源、为了应对学生心理问题）都精确落在 They lack the necessary resources to address pupils' mental problems. 里，故锁定。

47. What do we learn from the passage about community health services in Britain?

- A) They have deteriorated due to budget cuts.
- B) They facilitate local residents' everyday lives.
- C) They prove ineffective in helping mental patients.
- D) They cover preventative care for the local resident.

从文章中我们对英国社区卫生服务了解到什么？

- A) 由于预算削减,它们已经恶化。 B) 它们为当地居民的日常生活提供便利。
- C) 它们在帮助精神病患者方面被证明无效。 D) 它们为当地居民提供预防性护理。

【答案】 A （细节题）

【判型】 What do we learn from the passage about community health services in Britain? 中 learn from the passage 是定向取信息，不是推断，问的是文中已陈述的事实。

【拆句】 题干结构为 What + do we learn + from the passage + about + community health services in Britain; about 短语限定要问的对象，in Britain 进一步限定地域。理解时把 What do we learn 视作信息询问的固定外壳，重心放在 about 后面那串名词短语，无陷阱。

【定位】 Cuts to local authority budgets since 2010 have resulted in a significant decline of these services, despite strong evidence of their effectiveness in preventing crises further down the line.

自 2010 年以来对地方财政预算的削减导致了这些服务的大幅衰退，尽管有强有力的证据证明它们在预防后续危机方面的有效性。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

Cuts to local authority budgets since 2010 have resulted in a significant decline of these services

↔ They have deteriorated due to budget cuts.

a significant decline of these services ↔ They have deteriorated

预判的两个要点（衰退 + 预算削减为因）都精确落在 They have deteriorated due to budget cuts., 且因果方向一致，故锁定。

B) 无中生有

They facilitate local residents' everyday lives. 说社区服务便利居民日常生活，但原文从未谈到对日常生活的便利，只谈预算与衰退。

C) 与原文相反

They prove ineffective in helping mental patients. 说服务被证明无效，但原文 strong evidence of their effectiveness in preventing crises further down the line 明确说有强证据证明其有效——正反相反。

D) 偷换概念

They cover preventative care for the local resident. 看似呼应 preventing crises, 但 preventative care 通常指预防性医疗保健，与原文 preventing crises further down the line（预防后续危机）不是一回事；且本题问的是文章对社区服务的描述要点，原文重点是衰退，不是预防覆盖。

48. Where does the author suggest mental health services be placed?

- A) At home.
- B) At school.
- C) In hospitals.
- D) In communities.

作者建议将心理健康服务设置在哪里？

- A) 在家里。 B) 在学校。 C) 在医院。 D) 在社区。

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 题干 Where does the author suggest mental health services be placed? 用 where 直问地点，配 suggest 提示要找作者明确写出的建议位置，仍是文章里已有的事实陈述。

【拆句】 题干 Where does the author suggest mental health services be placed? 表层是特殊疑问句，深层是 suggest + that 从句的虚拟语气结构——从句省略了 that，谓语用 (should) be placed 的原形被动，should 被省略。基础薄弱考生易把 be placed 误读成时态错误，其实是 suggest 后建议性虚拟。

【定位】 The only way to break the pressures on both mental health services and schools is to reinvest in early intervention services inside schools.

打破心理健康服务和学校双方压力的唯一办法是把早期干预服务重新投入到学校之内。

【选项】 A) **无中生有**

At home. 在家中提供，原文 inside schools 与 Schools see young people more than any other service 反复强调学校，从未提到在家中提供心理服务。

B) **✓ 正确**

inside schools ↔ **At school.**

预判要求的地点是学校内部，四个选项里只有 At school. 对应，故锁定。

C) **与原文相反**

In hospitals. 与原文 a clinical setting can sometimes be daunting 的态度相反——作者把医院/诊所环境视为令人却步的，反对在医院里提供低强度服务。

D) **张冠李戴**

In communities. 看似呼应 low-level mental health services based in the community，但作者讲的是社区服务因预算削减已衰退 (Cuts to local authority budgets... have resulted in a significant decline)，主张方向已转向学校内部，不是继续放在社区。

49. What do we learn from the recent studies?

A) Students prefer to rely on peers to relieve stress and anxiety.

B) Young people are keen on building meaningful relationships.

C) Students are more comfortable seeking counselling in school.

D) Young people benefit from various kinds of outdoor activities.

我们从最近的研究中了解到什么？

A) 学生更愿意依靠同龄人来缓解压力和焦虑。 B) 年轻人热衷于建立有意义的关系。

C) 学生在学校寻求咨询时感到更自在。 D) 年轻人从各种户外活动中受益。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 What do we learn from the recent studies? 与第 47 题同句型，问的是研究直接给出的结论，不需要跨句推断。

【拆句】 题干 What do we learn from the recent studies? 与第 47 题同构，只是把 the passage 换成 the recent studies，结构无陷阱。

【定位】 Recent studies have shown that children and young people largely prefer to see a counsellor in school rather than in an outside environment.

近期研究表明，儿童和年轻人在很大程度上更愿意在学校里见心理咨询师，而不愿在校外环境中见。

【选项】 A) **无中生有**

Students prefer to rely on peers to relieve stress and anxiety. 称学生倾向于靠同龄人缓解压力焦虑，但研究结论是关于咨询地点（校内 vs 校外），从未谈到同伴这一路径。

B) **张冠李戴**

Young people are keen on building meaningful relationships. 与 build meaningful relationships with them over time 关键词重合，但原文中这句话的主语是 Schools/them（即提供方），不是青少年自己；且本题问 recent studies 的结论，而不是这句一般性描述。

C) **✓ 正确**

prefer to see a counsellor in school ↔ **more comfortable seeking counselling in school**
children and young people ↔ **Students**

预判的两个要点（学生群体 + 校内更愿）都精确落在 Students are more comfortable seeking counselling in school., 故锁定。

D) **无中生有**

Young people benefit from various kinds of outdoor activities. 谈户外活动的益处，原文未出现 outdoor activities 这一概念。

50. What does the author mean by a cultural shift (Line 2, Para. 6)?

A) Simplification of schools' academic curriculums.

B) Parents' involvement in schools' policy-making.

C) A change in teachers' attitudes to mental health.

D) A change in the conception of what schools are.

作者所说的文化转变(第6段第2行)是什么意思？

A) 学校学术课程的简化。 B) 家长参与学校的决策制定。 C) 教师对心理健康态度的转变。

D) 对学校概念的转变。

【答案】 D (词义句意题)

【判型】 题干 What does the author mean by a cultural shift 用 What does ... mean by ... 这一固定句型直问引文含义，是典型的词义句意题。

【拆句】 题干 What does the author mean by a cultural shift 是特殊疑问句，主干为 What does the author mean, 介词短语 by a cultural shift 引出被询问的短语，注意 mean by 在此是固定搭配（凭 X 意指什么），后跟括号注明的行号定位。

【定位】 Politicians, policymakers, commissioners and school leaders must be brave enough to make the leap towards reimagining schools as providers of health as well as education services.

政界、决策者、采购者和校领导必须有足够的勇气，迈出那一步，把学校重新想象成既提供健康服务、也提供教育服务的场所。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

Simplification of schools' academic curriculums. 简化学术课程，原文 combine mental health and wellbeing provision with a strong academic curriculum 强调学术课程要保持坚实，不是简化。

B) 无中生有

Parents' involvement in schools' policy-making. 家长参与学校决策——原文呼吁的参与者是 Politicians, policymakers, commissioners and school leaders，并不包含家长，且谈的不是决策参与而是学校角色重塑。

C) 以偏概全

A change in teachers' attitudes to mental health. 把转变的范围缩窄到教师态度，但原文 Politicians, policymakers, commissioners and school leaders 列出的转变主体不是教师，而是政界、决策者、采购者和校领导——主体错位、范围缩小。

D) ✓ 正确

reimagining schools as providers of health as well as education services ↔

A change in the conception of what schools are.

预判的核心（重新定义学校是什么）与 D 的措辞一对一对齐，且 D 的 conception 一词正好对应 cultural shift 中的 cultural（观念层面的）。

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。

Part of the reason for the increased pressure on schools is that there are now fewer 'early intervention(干预)' and low-level mental health services based in the community.

第3段，第1句

主系表加表语从句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中高频出现，常用于解释原因、陈述事实。there be 句型 and 后置定语也是典型考点。本句的句式组合非常具有代表性，掌握后可以迁移到大量类似长句的分析中。

Schools see young people more than any other service, which gives them a unique ability to get to hard-to-reach children and young people and build meaningful relationships with them over time.

第5段，第2句

主句加非限制性定语从句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见，which 指代前句内容的用法是高频考点。双宾语结构和不定式作后置定语也是典型的常考句式，掌握后可复用到大量类似句子中。

Recent studies have shown that children and young people largely prefer to see a counsellor in school rather than in an outside environment.

第5段，第3句

主句 + that 引导的宾语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，动词 prefer 搭配不定式也是常考结构，本句的整体框架具有较强的代表性和迁移价值。

Politicians, policymakers, commissioners and school leaders must be brave enough to make the leap towards reimagining schools as providers of health as well as education services.

第6段，第3句

本句采用“主语 + 情态动词 + 系动词 + 形容词表语 + 不定式补足语 + 介词短语修饰”的结构，这是四六级和考研阅读中常见的议论文句式：用情态动词表达观点或要求，用不定式短语和介词短语展开论述。句中的 enough to 结构、动名词作介词宾语、as 短语说明身份等用法也是高频考点。掌握本句结构后，学习者可以迁移到大量类似句式的分析中。

They have deteriorated due to budget cuts.

第47题，A

简单句配现在完成时和介词短语状语，是英语中常见的基本句式，但因过于简单，缺乏从句或并列结构等典型考点，作为真题句式代表性中等。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 59 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。

mental B1

adj. 精神的

本篇11次 · 真题 86 句

stress B1

n. 压力

本篇4次 · 真题 102 句

local A2

adj. 当地的

本篇3次 · 真题 150 句

anxiety B2

n. 焦虑

本篇3次 · 真题 41 句

intervention C1

n. 干预

本篇3次 · 真题 16 句

author A2

n. 作者

本篇2次 · 真题 244 句

lack B1

v. 缺少

本篇2次 · 真题 115 句

relationship B1

n. 关系

本篇2次 · 真题 109 句

community B1

n. 社区

本篇2次 · 真题 81 句

academic B2

adj. 学术的

本篇2次 · 真题 69 句

pressure B1

n. 心理压力

本篇2次 · 真题 63 句

resident B2

n. 居民

本篇2次 · 真题 61 句

shift B1

v. 移动

本篇2次 · 真题 49 句

budget B1

n. 预算

本篇2次 · 真题 45 句

cultural B1

adj. 文化的

本篇2次 · 真题 30 句

curriculum B2

n. 课程

本篇2次 · 真题 25 句

meaningful

B2

adj. 有意义的

本篇2次·真题 24 句

disorder

B2

n. 疾病

本篇2次·真题 12 句

consistently

B2

adv. 始终如一地

本篇2次·真题 10 句

benefit

B1

n. 好处

本篇1次·真题 169 句

support

A2

v. 支持

本篇1次·真题 118 句

base

A2

n. 基础

本篇1次·真题 95 句

decline

B2

v. 下降

本篇1次·真题 73 句

due

B1

adj. 预期的

本篇1次·真题 62 句

seek

B1

v. 寻找

本篇1次·真题 56 句

resource

B1

n. 资源

本篇1次·真题 54 句

evidence

B1

n. 证据

本篇1次·真题 52 句

various

B1

adj. 各种各样的

本篇1次·真题 52 句

emotional

B1

adj. 情绪的

本篇1次·真题 50 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

despite

B1

prep. 尽管

本篇1次·真题 40 句

rely B1

v. 依赖; 依靠

本篇1次 · 真题 36 句

significant B2

adj. 重要的

本篇1次 · 真题 36 句

unique B2

adj. 独特的

本篇1次 · 真题 35 句

authority B2

n. 权力

本篇1次 · 真题 32 句

crisis B2

n. 危机

本篇1次 · 真题 32 句

depression B2

n. 抑郁症

本篇1次 · 真题 31 句

argument B1

n. 争论

本篇1次 · 真题 29 句

innovative B2

adj. 创新的

本篇1次 · 真题 26 句

largely B2

adv. 主要地

本篇1次 · 真题 24 句

combine B1

v. (使) 结合、组合

本篇1次 · 真题 23 句

peer B2

n. 同龄人

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

setting B1

n. 环境

本篇1次 · 真题 18 句

implement B2

v. 实施

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

facilitate C1

v. 促进

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

keen B2

adj. 热衷的

本篇1次·真题 13 句

wellbeing B2

n. 幸福;安康

本篇1次·真题 13 句

cite B2

v. 引用, 引证

本篇1次·真题 12 句

provider B2

n. 供应者

本篇1次·真题 12 句

outdoor A2

adj. 户外的, 室外的

本篇1次·真题 11 句

relieve B2

v. 减轻、缓解 (疼痛、焦虑等不适)

本篇1次·真题 11 句

clinical B2

adj. 临床的

本篇1次·真题 10 句

politician B2

n. 政治家

本篇1次·真题 10 句

apparent B2

adj. 显而易见的, 明显的

本篇1次·真题 9 句

equip B1

v. 装备

本篇1次·真题 9 句

deteriorate C1

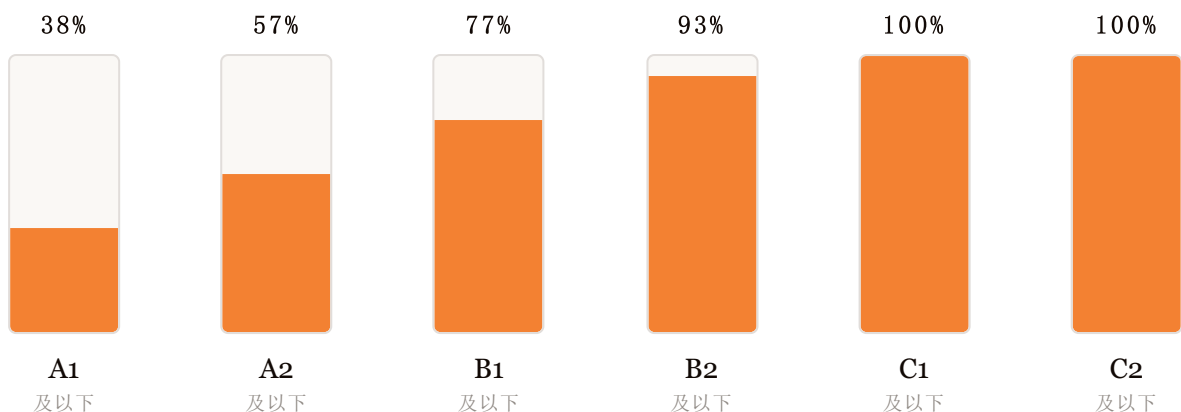
v. 恶化, 变坏

本篇1次·真题 8 句

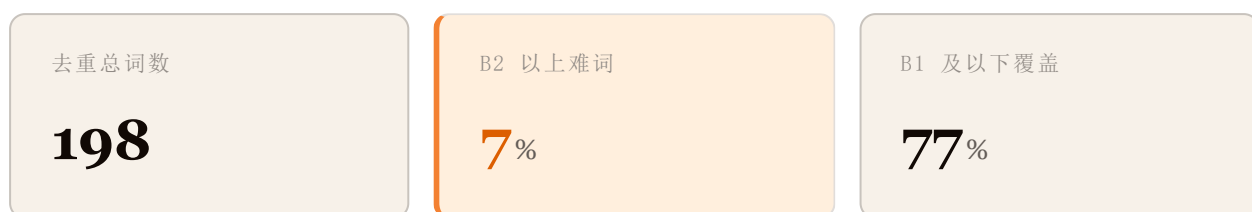
VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

全文 198 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **198** 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 14 个·约 7%。



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 198 个 · 末柱为 100%



英语四级 2020年12月·第1套 · 全卷构成

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

2020年12月·第1套 英语四级阅读理解（四选一） 第2篇·51-55 题答案与解析

QUESTIONS & ANALYSIS · 阅读理解题和解析

阅读理解题和解析 · 51-55 题

本页 51-55 题的答案与逐题解析由懒笔记基于2020年12月·第1套 英语四级阅读理解（四选一）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 5 段原文（段首标 P1-P5 段号、逐段附中文翻译）；之后 5 道题逐题排列，每题英文题干与选项后紧接本题解析——题干与选项中译、答案、题型判定、题干拆句、定位句中英对照与逐选项对错归因。

真题卷第1套(2020-12) · 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 Picture this: You're at a movie theater food stand loading up on snacks. You have a choice of a small, medium or large soda. The small is \$3.50 and the large is \$5.50. It's a tough decision: The small size may not last you through the whole movie, but \$5.50 for some sugary drink seems ridiculous. But there's a third option, a medium soda for \$5.25. Medium may be the perfect amount of soda for you, but the large is only a quarter more. If you're like most people, you end up buying the large (and taking a bathroom break midshow).

想象一下这个场景：你在电影院的小卖部购买零食。你可以选择小杯、中杯或大杯汽水。小杯3.50美元，大杯5.50美元。这是个艰难的决定：小杯可能不够你喝完整场电影，但花5.50美元买些含糖饮料似乎很荒谬。但还有第三个选择，中杯汽水5.25美元。中杯也许正好是你需要的汽水量，但大杯只贵了两毛五。如果你和大多数人一样，最终会买大杯（然后在电影放映中途去趟洗手间）。

P2 If you're wondering who would buy the medium soda, the answer is almost no one. In fact, there's a good chance the marketing department purposely priced the medium soda as a decoy(诱饵), making you more likely to buy the large soda rather than the small.

如果你想知道谁会买中杯汽水，答案是几乎没有人。事实上，营销部门很可能故意将中杯汽水定价为诱饵，让你更有可能购买大杯而不是小杯汽水。

P3 I have written about this peculiarity in human nature before with my friend Dan Ariely, who studied this phenomenon extensively after noticing pricing for subscriptions(订阅) to The Economist. The digital subscription was \$59, the print subscription was \$125, and the print plus digital subscription was

also \$125. No one in their right mind would buy the print subscription when you could get digital as well for the same price, so why was it even an option? Ariely ran an experiment and found that when only the two "real" choices were offered, more people chose the less-expensive digital subscription. But the addition of the bad option made people much more likely to choose the more expensive print plus digital option.

我之前曾与朋友Dan Ariely就人性中的这一特点写过文章，他在注意到The Economist的订阅定价后对这一现象进行了广泛研究。电子版订阅是59美元，纸质版订阅是125美元，而纸质版加电子版订阅也是125美元。没有人会在同样价格能获得电子版的情况下购买纸质版订阅，那为什么它还是一个选项呢？Ariely进行了一项实验，发现当只提供两个“真实”选择时，更多人选择了较便宜的电子版订阅。但加入这个糟糕选项后，人们更有可能选择更贵的纸质版加电子版选项。

P4 Brain scientists call this effect "asymmetric dominance" and it means that people gravitate toward the choice nearest a clearly inferior option. Marketing professors call it the decoy effect, which is certainly easier to remember. Lucky for consumers, almost no one in the business community understands it.

脑科学家称这种效应为“不对称优势”，它意味着人们倾向于选择最接近明显较差选项的选择。营销学教授称之为诱饵效应，这显然更容易记住。对消费者来说幸运的是，商界几乎没有人理解它。

P5 The decoy effect works because of the way our brains assign value when making choices. Value is almost never absolute; rather, we decide an object's value relative to our other choices. If more options are introduced, the value equation changes.

诱饵效应起作用是因为我们的大脑在做选择时赋予价值的方式。价值几乎从来不是绝对的；相反，我们是相对于其他选择来决定一个物品的价值。如果引入更多选项，价值等式就会改变。

题目与逐题解析

51. Why does the author ask us to imagine buying food in the movie theater?

- A) To illustrate people's peculiar shopping behavior.
- B) To illustrate the increasing variety of snacks there.
- C) To show how hard it can be to choose a drink there.
- D) To show how popular snacks are among movie fans.

作者为什么让我们想象在电影院购买食物？

- A) 为了说明人们特殊的购物行为。
- B) 为了说明那里零食种类日益丰富。
- C) 为了展示在那里选择饮料有多困难。
- D) 为了展示零食在影迷中有多受欢迎。

【答案】 A (例证目的题)

【判型】 Why does the author ask us to imagine buying food问的是作者为什么设置这个例子，不是问例子本身说了什么，属于例证目的题。

【拆句】 Why does the author ask us to imagine buying food in the movie theater?是一个why引导的特殊疑问句，主干为Why does the author ask us, to imagine buying food是ask的宾语补足语，in the movie theater作地点状语修饰imagine。结构平铺直叙，无陷阱。

【定位】 If you're wondering who would buy the medium soda, the answer is almost no one. In fact, there's a good chance the marketing department purposely priced the medium soda as a decoy, making you more likely to buy the large soda rather than the small.

如果你在想谁会去买中杯可乐，答案是几乎没人。事实上，营销部门很可能是故意把中杯定价为诱饵，让你更倾向于买大杯而不是小杯。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

there's a good chance the marketing department purposely priced the medium soda as a decoy, making you more likely to buy the large soda rather than the small

↔ **people's peculiar shopping behavior**

Picture this: You're at a movie theater food stand ↔ **To illustrate**

预判到答案是"展示异常购物行为"，选项里只有To illustrate people's peculiar shopping behavior同时覆盖illustrate（举例目的）和peculiar shopping behavior（异常购物行为），与预判完全吻合。

B) 无中生有

the increasing variety of snacks说的是零食"种类的增多"，但原文从头到尾只谈大中小三种可乐的定价心理，根本没有讨论零食种类多寡。

C) 偷换概念

how hard it can be to choose a drink说的是"选饮料有多难"。原文It's a tough decision确实承认决定难，但这只是引出诱饵效应的铺垫，作者的真正意图不是讲选择之难，而是讲选择被操纵；选项把铺垫当成目的，是偷换。

D) 无中生有

how popular snacks are among movie fans说的是"零食在影迷中多受欢迎"，原文完全没有谈零食的受欢迎程度，也没把读者定义为movie fans。

52. Why is the medium soda priced the way it is?

- A) To attract more customers to buy it.
- B) To show the price matches the amount.
- C) To ensure customers drink the right amount of soda.
- D) To make customers believe they are getting a bargain.

中杯汽水为什么这样定价？

- A) 为了吸引更多顾客购买它。
- B) 为了显示价格与分量相匹配。
- C) 为了确保顾客饮用适量的汽水。
- D) 为了让顾客相信他们得到了实惠。

【答案】 D （细节题）

【判型】 Why is the medium soda priced the way it is问的是文中已明示的因果，是对原文具体信息的再现，属于细节题。

【拆句】 Why is the medium soda priced the way it is?主干为被动结构the medium soda is priced, the way it is是方式状语从句简写（=in the way that it is priced），整体问的是"为何如此定价"。考生需读懂被动语态，把priced还原成"被定价"。

【定位】 In fact, there's a good chance the marketing department purposely priced the medium soda as a decoy, making you more likely to buy the large soda rather than the small.

事实上，营销部门很可能是故意把中杯定价为诱饵，让你更倾向于买大杯而不是小杯。

【选项】 A) **与原文相反**

To attract more customers to buy it说的是"吸引更多顾客来买中杯"，但If you're wondering who would buy the medium soda, the answer is almost no one明确告诉我们中杯定价的目的恰恰不是为了卖中杯本身。

B) **无中生有**

To show the price matches the amount说的是"展示价格与分量相符"，但原文从未声称中杯价格合理，反而暗示这种定价是营销操纵。

C) **偷换概念**

To ensure customers drink the right amount of soda说的是"确保顾客喝合适的量"，体现的是关怀消费者健康的善意动机；原文中营销部门的动机是purposely priced the medium soda as a decoy，即操纵性的，与善意正相反。

D) **✓ 正确**

purposely priced the medium soda as a decoy, making you more likely to buy the large soda rather than the small

↔ **To make customers believe they are getting a bargain**

Medium may be the perfect amount of soda for you, but the large is only a quarter more ↔

getting a bargain

预判答案是"让顾客觉得大杯划算/占便宜"，make customers believe they are getting a bargain里getting a bargain正是"占便宜"的标准说法，与预判精准匹配。

53. What do we learn from Dan Ariely's experiment?

- A) Lower-priced goods attract more customers.
- B) The Economist's promotional strategy works.
- C) The Economist's print edition turns out to sell the best.
- D) More readers choose the digital over the print edition.

我们从**Dan Ariely**的实验中了解到什么？

- A) 价格较低的商品吸引更多顾客。
- B) The Economist的促销策略有效。
- C) The Economist的印刷版最终卖得最好。
- D) 更多读者选择数字版而非印刷版。

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 What do we learn from Dan Ariely's experiment问的是实验本身揭示了什么客观事实，是对原文的转述，属细节题。

【拆句】 What do we learn from Dan Ariely's experiment?是what引导的特殊疑问句，主干为we learn, from Dan Ariely's experiment为状语。结构直白，无陷阱。

【定位】 Ariely ran an experiment and found that when only the two "real" choices were offered, more people chose the less-expensive digital subscription. But the addition of the bad option made people much more likely to choose the more expensive print plus digital option.

Ariely做了一个实验发现：只提供两个“真实”选项时，更多人选了便宜的纯数字订阅。但加入那个糟糕的选项后，人们更倾向于选更贵的纸质加数字组合订阅。

【选项】 A) 以偏概全

Lower-priced goods attract more customers说的是“低价商品吸引更多顾客”。原文在加诱饵后的结果恰是“更多人选了更贵的”，并非低价更受欢迎；实验的核心是揭示诱饵效应，不是廉价致胜。

B) ✓ 正确

the addition of the bad option made people much more likely to choose the more expensive print plus digital option

↔ The Economist's promotional strategy works

预判答案是“实验证明诱饵策略有效”，The Economist's promotional strategy works里works即“奏效、起作用”，与预判中“有效”匹配；且promotional strategy恰好概括了The Economist的特殊定价做法。

C) 与原文相反

The Economist's print edition turns out to sell the best说的是“纯纸质版卖得最好”，但原文No one in their right mind would buy the print subscription when you could get digital as well for the same price明确指出几乎没人单买纸质版——它根本不是最好卖的，而是诱饵本身。

D) 以偏概全

More readers choose the digital over the print edition说的是“更多读者选数字版而非纸质版”。这只在But之前的场景（只有两个真实选项时）成立，But之后the addition of the bad option made people much more likely to choose the more expensive print plus digital option改变了这个结果——而题问的是从整个实验中学到了什么，应当看But之后的发现。

54. For what purpose is "the bad option" (Line 7, Para. 3) added?

- A) To cater to the peculiar needs of some customers.
- B) To help customers to make more rational choices.
- C) To trap customers into buying the more pricey item.
- D) To provide customers with a greater variety of goods.

添加“劣选项”是为了什么目的？

- A) 为了迎合某些顾客的特殊需求。 B) 为了帮助顾客做出更理性的选择。
- C) 为了诱使顾客购买价格更高的商品。 D) 为了给顾客提供更多样化的商品。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 For what purpose is "the bad option" added问的是文中明示的添加目的，是对原文信息的客观转述，归为细节题。

【拆句】 For what purpose is "the bad option" (Line 7, Para. 3) added?是被动疑问句，For what purpose是疑问短语前置，主语是the bad option，谓语是is added。括号内的Line 7, Para. 3是位置提示，不算原文成分。

【定位】 But the addition of the bad option made people much more likely to choose the more expensive print plus digital option.

但加入那个糟糕的选项使得人们更倾向于选择更贵的"纸质加数字"组合订阅。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

To cater to the peculiar needs of some customers说的是"迎合某些顾客的特殊需求"，但原文中加入诱饵的目的是营销操纵，不是为了满足顾客的任何需求；原文里No one in their right mind would buy the print subscription更直接说明没人需要这个选项。

B) 与原文相反

To help customers to make more rational choices说的是"帮助顾客作出更理性的选择"，但原文加入诱饵恰恰让顾客作出了非理性的选择——选了更贵的而非更便宜的；选项把操纵动机说成助人为乐，方向反了。

C) ✓ 正确

made people much more likely to choose the more expensive print plus digital option ↔

To trap customers into buying the more pricey item

the more expensive print plus digital option ↔ **the more pricey item**

预判答案为"使顾客买更贵的"，To trap customers into buying the more pricey item里trap...into精准对应"诱饵"的负面操纵色彩，more pricey精准对应more expensive，与预判完全匹配。

D) 偷换概念

To provide customers with a greater variety of goods说的是"为顾客提供更多种类的商品"。原文中加诱饵不是为了丰富选项种类，而是为了利用对比心理把顾客推向最贵的那个选项。

55. How do we assess the value of a commodity, according to the passage?

- A) By considering its usefulness.
- B) By comparing it with other choices.
- C) By taking its quality into account.
- D) By examining its value equation.

根据文章,我们如何评估商品的价值?

- A) 通过考虑它的实用性。 B) 通过将它与其他选择进行比较。 C) 通过将它的质量纳入考量。
- D) 通过检查它的价值等式。

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 How do we assess the value of a commodity, according to the passage?末尾 according to the passage 显式要求从文本中找答案，属细节题。

【拆句】 How do we assess the value of a commodity, according to the passage?主干是How do we assess the value, of a commodity 是修饰value的后置定语，according to the passage 是插入语，表示信息来源。结构清晰。

【定位】 Value is almost never absolute; rather, we decide an object's value relative to our other choices.

价值几乎从不是绝对的；而是说，我们是相对于自己拥有的其他选项来决定一个物品的价值。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

By considering its usefulness 说的是"考虑其用处"，但原文Value is almost never absolute; rather, we decide an object's value relative to our other choices 明确指出价值是相对的，从未提到用处这个独立维度。

B) ✓ 正确

we decide an object's value relative to our other choices ↔

By comparing it with other choices

decide an object's value ↔ assess the value

预判答案为"相对于其他选项"，By comparing it with other choices 的 comparing...with 正是"相对"的动作化表达，与预判完全匹配。

C) 无中生有

By taking its quality into account 说的是"将其质量纳入考量"，原文从头到尾未谈商品质量；这是常识维度而非原文维度。

D) 偷换概念

By examining its value equation 说的是"通过检视其价值等式"。原文If more options are introduced, the value equation changes 里的value equation 是对评估过程的命名，不是用来评估的工具；选项把名词搬来制造熟悉，但用错了角色。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

2 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。

In fact, there's a good chance the marketing department purposely priced the medium soda as a decoy(诱饵), making you more likely to buy the large soda rather than the small.

第2段，第2句

there be 句型配合同位语分句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频结构，常用于引出观点或解释抽象概念。现在分词短语作结果状语也是常考句式。这种结构在学术写作和说明性文本中大量出现，掌握后可以识别和理解大量类似句子，迁移价值很高。

I have written about this peculiarity in human nature before with my friend Dan Ariely, who studied this phenomenon extensively after noticing pricing for subscriptions(订阅) to The Economist.

第3段，第1句

非限制性定语从句修饰人名这一结构在四六级和考研阅读中高频出现,且从句内部包含时间状语和程度状语的搭配也很典型。主句的现在完成时搭配一般过去时的从句,体现了真题中常见的时态对比。整体句式具有较高的代表性和迁移价值

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 42 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。

customer

A2

n. 顾客，客户

本篇8次 · 真题 124 句

soda

B1

n. 苏打水

本篇8次 · 真题 25 句

option

B1

n. 选择

本篇7次 · 真题 60 句

digital

B1

adj. 数字的

本篇6次 · 真题 75 句

medium B1

adj. 中等的

本篇6次·真题 55 句

effect A2

n. 影响

本篇3次·真题 156 句

amount A2

n. 数量

本篇3次·真题 87 句

snack A2

n. 零食

本篇3次·真题 37 句

economist B2

n. 经济学家

本篇3次·真题 24 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇2次·真题 466 句

likely A2

adj. 很可能的

本篇2次·真题 224 句

variety B1

n. 多样化

本篇2次·真题 47 句

attract B1

v. 吸引 (注意力、兴趣)

本篇2次·真题 41 句

marketing B1

n. 营销

本篇2次·真题 16 句

plus A2

prep. 加, 加上

本篇2次·真题 13 句

illustrate B2

v. 说明

本篇2次·真题 10 句

author A2

n. 作者

本篇1次·真题 244 句

professor B1

n. 教授 (大学教师的最高职称)

本篇1次·真题 105 句

quality A2

n. 质量

本篇1次·真题 100 句

behavior B1

n. 行为

本篇1次·真题 92 句

according B1

prep. 根据

本篇1次·真题 88 句

consumer B1

n. 消费者

本篇1次·真题 84 句

community B1

n. 社区

本篇1次·真题 81 句

department A2

n. 部门

本篇1次·真题 66 句

account A2

n. 账户

本篇1次·真题 61 句

ensure B2

v. 确保

本篇1次·真题 54 句

strategy B2

n. 策略

本篇1次·真题 53 句

item A2

n. 项目

本篇1次·真题 39 句

increasing B1

adj. 越来越多的

本篇1次·真题 26 句

addition A2

n. 增加

本篇1次·真题 25 句

trap B1

n. 陷阱

本篇1次·真题 24 句

reader A2

n. 读者

本篇1次·真题 23 句

relative B1

n. 亲戚, 亲属

本篇1次·真题 23 句

assign B1

v. 分配 (任务、工作)

本篇1次·真题 20 句

tough B1

adj. 困难的

本篇1次·真题 20 句

clearly A2

adv. 清楚地, 明白地

本篇1次·真题 19 句

certainly A2

adv. 当然

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

assess B2

v. 评估

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

load B1

n. 负载

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

phenomenon B2

n. 现象

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

rational B2

adj. 理性的

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

sugary B2

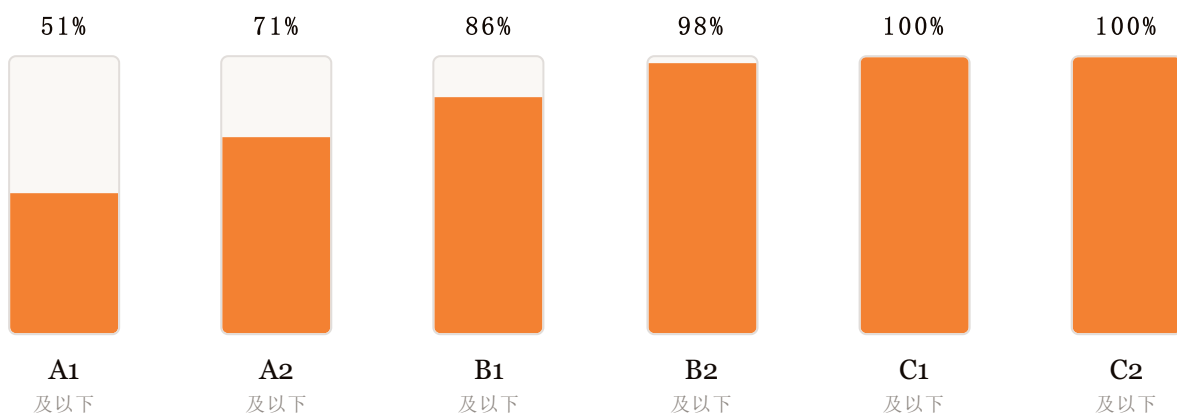
adj. 含糖的

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 187 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **187** 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 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 187 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

187

B2 以上难词

2%

B1 及以下覆盖

86%

英语四级 2020年12月·第1套 · 全卷构成

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

2020年12月·第1套英语四级汉译英（段落翻译）·中国不同地区饮食差异介绍 参考译文与解析

PASSAGE & TRANSLATION • 题和解析

汉译英真题、参考译文与逐句解析

本页整篇参考英译与逐句解析由懒笔记基于2020年12月·第1套 英语四级汉译英（段落翻译）原卷题干译审整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：Directions 与一整段中文原文连续排印——整段连排、无段落标记无题号，把它切成一句句翻译单元本身就是解题动作。卷面之后先给整篇参考英译定稿，再按自切句序逐句拆分：定英文主干、降级修饰成分、逐项落实语法点、句内定稿英译，答案直显。

真题卷第1套(2020-12) • 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**.

生活在中国不同地区的人们饮食多种多样。北方人主要吃面食，南方人大多吃米饭。在沿海地区，海鲜和淡水水产品被人们饮食中占有相当大的比例，而在其他地区人们的饮食中，肉类和奶制品更为常见。四川、湖南等省份的居民普遍爱吃辛辣食物，而江苏和浙江人更喜欢甜食。然而，因为烹饪方式各异，同类食物的味道可能会有所不同。

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。

People living in different parts of China have diverse diets. People in the north mainly eat wheat-based foods, while those in the south mostly eat rice. In coastal areas, seafood and freshwater products make up a large proportion of people's diets, while in other regions, meat and dairy products are more common. Residents of provinces such as Sichuan and Hunan generally love spicy food, while people from Jiangsu and Zhejiang prefer sweet food. However, because cooking methods vary, the taste of the same food may differ.

【衔接】首句 → 第二句：用承接代词避免重复

首句已经引入主体 People living in different parts of China，紧接的第二句又分"北方人/南方人"，可以用 In the north / In the south 起句，配合代词 those 指代 people（如 those in the south），避免反复出现 people 这个词。原文对应北方人主要吃面食，南方人大多吃米饭。

第二、三、四句：连续用 while 形成对比节奏

段落中连续三句都是"A 地 vs B 地"的对比（北方人主要吃面食，南方人大多吃米饭。/ 在沿海地区，海鲜和淡水水产品人们在人们饮食中占有相当大的比例，而在其他地区人们的饮食中，肉类和奶制品更为常见。/ 四川、湖南等省份的居民普遍爱吃辛辣食物，而江苏和浙江人更喜欢甜食。），统一用 while 把每句内部的两个分句连起来，整段形成稳定的对比节奏。

第四句 → 第五句：用 However 显示转折

前四句一路在铺地区差异，第五句然而，因为烹饪方式各异，同类食物的味道可能会有所不同。突然反转视角——"差异不仅来自地区，同样食物也会因烹饪不同而变"。这里必须用 However + 逗号开头，把转折显化出来，否则英文读起来会觉得最后一句突兀。

第五句内部：用 because 显示因果

原文因为烹饪方式各异，同类食物的味道可能会有所不同。里"因为"是显式因果信号，英文必须保留——用 because 引导原因状语从句或 because of 引导原因短语，否则两个分句之间会丢掉因果联系，仅靠逗号是不够的。

逐句解析

一整段连排中文、无段落标记无题号——把它切成一句句翻译单元本身就是解题动作，句前 N. 为逐句解析自切的句序号（非考卷题号），与卷面中文逐字对应。

【主旨】中国不同地区饮食差异介绍

本段是一篇典型的客观文化/社会介绍，主题是中国各地区饮食差异，由生活在中国不同地区的人们饮食多种多样。开篇定调，随后从主食、海鲜与肉奶、口味偏好、烹饪方式逐项铺陈。属于介绍说明类语体，用词中性、信息密度高，不带主观评价。

【时态】一般现在时

通篇陈述的是"当下中国各地饮食的客观事实与普遍习惯"，不是过去发生的事件，也不是已完成的过程。开篇生活在中国不同地区的人们饮食多种多样。即为现状陈述，全篇语义都是"普遍/经常如此"，因此全篇默认用一般现在时；只有在表达"因果/对比"等逻辑时仍保持现在时，无需切换。

【译法】面食

对应北方人主要吃面食中的"面食", 统一译为 wheat-based foods (或 foods made from wheat), 不要窄化成 noodles——"面食"包含面条、馒头、饺子等所有麦类制品, noodles 只是其中一类, 译窄即漏译。全篇出现 "面食" 一律用此译法。

米饭

对应南方人大多吃米饭中的"米饭", 统一译为 rice。rice 作"米/米饭"讲是不可数名词, 不加 a/an、不加 -s。

海鲜

对应海鲜和淡水水产品中的"海鲜", 统一译为 seafood。seafood 作集合名词不可数, 不加 -s。

淡水水产品

对应海鲜和淡水水产品中的"淡水水产品", 统一译为 freshwater products (或 freshwater aquatic products) 。“淡水”= freshwater, 是修饰“产品”的形容词; “水产品”是可数集合, 用复数 products。

肉类和奶制品

对应肉类和奶制品更为常见中的"肉类和奶制品", 统一译为 meat and dairy products。meat 作"肉"是不可数; dairy products 是固定搭配指"奶制品", 用复数。

四川、湖南

对应四川、湖南等省份中的省名, 统一用汉语拼音首字母大写: Sichuan、Hunan, 作专有名词不加冠词、不加 -s。

江苏、浙江

对应江苏和浙江人中的省名, 统一译为 Jiangsu、Zhejiang, 专有名词写法同上。"江苏和浙江人"即"江苏人与浙江人", 统一译为 people from Jiangsu and Zhejiang 或 Jiangsu and Zhejiang people。

辛辣食物

对应辛辣食物, 统一译为 spicy food (食物作"种类"集合时用不可数 food, 不加 -s)。

甜食

对应更喜欢甜食中的"甜食", 统一译为 sweet food 或 sweets。前者与 spicy food 形成形式对仗, 更顺; 若用 sweets 则为可数复数。

1. 生活在中国不同地区的人们饮食多种多样。

【主干】主干 People have diverse diets (主语策略: 原句主语)

中文主语是生活在中国不同地区的人们中的"人们", 谓语动词锁定饮食多种多样里的核心信息——"饮食"作宾语、"多种多样"作宾语的修饰。直接采取"原句主语"策略: 主语 People (或 Chinese people); 谓语 have; 宾语 diverse diets。注意"饮食多种多样"在中文里像主谓结构, 但翻成英文时要把"饮食"降级为宾语、把"多种多样"降级为定语, 主干才能立得稳。

【降级】"生活在中国不同地区的"作后置定语

中文里生活在中国不同地区的是"人们"前面的一长串定语。翻成英文若全堆在 people 前会非常笨重, 要按英文形合习惯降级成后置成分: 用现在分词 living in different parts/regions of China 作 people 的后置定语, 或改写成 who live in different parts of China 的定语从句。这样主干 People have diverse diets 就清爽了, 修饰部分挂在 people 之后。

【语法】时态

回指全篇基调，用一般现在时 have，因为这是"中国各地饮食差异"的当下普遍事实，不是过去式。

主谓一致

主语 People 在英语中是复数概念（people 作"人们"讲恒为复数），谓语必须用原形 have，不能写成 has。

单复数

"饮食"译为 diets 用复数：中文"饮食"是集合概念，但落到"不同地区的人们"身上，每地一种饮食，整体上是多种饮食并存，用复数 diets 才能呼应"多种多样"。

用词

"多种多样"译为 diverse / varied / a variety of 都可，避免照"多"硬翻成 many kinds of——diverse diets 一词到位，更地道。

【译文】 People living in different parts of China have diverse diets.

2. 北方人主要吃面食，南方人大多吃米饭。

【主干】两个并列主干：北方人吃面食 / 南方人吃米饭（主语策略：原句主语）

这是一个对比型句子，中文里北方人主要吃面食和南方人大多吃米饭结构完全对称，可以处理成两个并列主干句：主语1 People in the north / Northerners、谓语 eat、宾语 wheat-based foods；主语2 people in the south / Southerners、谓语 eat、宾语 rice。两个主语都是"原句主语"策略，无需补主语、无需改被动。

【降级】用 while 把两个并列分句联起来体现对比

中文用逗号串连这两个分句，但英文若直接两个独立句堆在一起会显得断裂，主体考生常用"."或", and"了事。更地道的做法是用对比连接词 while：People in the north mainly eat wheat-based foods, while those in the south mostly eat rice。while 显式标出"北/南"的对比关系，是这种对比型句子最标准的形合化处理。

【语法】时态

回指全篇基调，用一般现在时 eat，描述"南北饮食习惯"的当前事实。

主谓一致

People in the north / people in the south 都是复数主语，谓语用 eat 原形，不能写 eats。

单复数与可数性

wheat-based foods 中 food 作"食物种类"时常复数 foods，呼应"面食"包含多种；rice 作"米饭"讲是不可数名词，前面不加 a、后面不加 -s，这是主体考生最易犯的错。

用词

"主要"译 mainly，"大多"译 mostly，两个副词都放在谓语前，既贴中文程度又保平行；不要写成 most northerners / most southerners 把副词改形成形容词修饰主语——那会把"主要吃"的语义偏移成"大多数人吃"。

【译文】 People in the north mainly eat wheat-based foods, while those in the south mostly eat rice.

3. 在沿海地区，海鲜和淡水水产品被人们饮食中占有相当大的比例，而在其他地区人们的饮食中，肉类和奶制品更为常见。

【主干】两个对比分句，各自有主语（主语策略：原句主语）

前半句主语是海鲜和淡水水产品，谓语“占有相当大的比例”，定位在“沿海地区人们饮食中”；后半句主语是肉类和奶制品，谓语“更为常见”，定位在“其他地区人们的饮食中”。两个分句各自的“地区”信息都降级为状语，主语都保留原句主语：seafood and freshwater products / meat and dairy products。

【降级】用 while 串两个对比分句 + 状语前置

整句还是“沿海 vs 其他地区”的对比，继续用 while 把两半连起来：In coastal areas, ..., while in other regions, ...。前半的“占有相当大的比例”译为 make up a large proportion of people's diets 或 account for a considerable part of...；后半的“更为常见”用形容词谓语 is more common（比较级）。两个分句的地点状语都放在分句句首，结构与前一句的 while 对比保持一致。

【语法】时态

继续用一般现在时 make up / is more common，本句仍是普遍事实，回指全篇基调。

主谓一致

前半主语 seafood and freshwater products 是并列名词短语，整体作复数，谓语用复数 make up / account for；后半主语 meat and dairy products 同为复数，但谓语“更为常见”译成 are more common（复数 are），不能写 is。

单复数与可数性

seafood 不可数、不加 -s；freshwater products 复数；meat 不可数；dairy products 复数。这几个词搭在一起最容易出错的就是把 seafood 写成 seafoods、把 meat 写成 meats，要刻意盯住。

搭配

“占有相当大的比例”常用搭配是 make up / account for / constitute a large proportion of...，介词搭 of + people's diets；不要写成 take a large proportion in 这种中式搭配。“更为常见”用 more common（比较级），暗含与前半“沿海”的对比。

【译文】In coastal areas, seafood and freshwater products make up a large proportion of people's diets, while in other regions, meat and dairy products are more common.

4. 四川、湖南等省份的居民普遍爱吃辛辣食物，而江苏和浙江人更喜欢甜食。

【主干】两个对比主干：川湘居民 vs 江浙人（主语策略：原句主语）

前半主语四川、湖南等省份的居民→ residents of provinces such as Sichuan and Hunan；谓语“爱吃”→ love / prefer；宾语“辛辣食物”→ spicy food。后半主语江苏和浙江人→ people from Jiangsu and Zhejiang；谓语“更喜欢”→ prefer；宾语“甜食”→ sweet food / sweets。两个分句结构对称，仍是原句主语策略。

【降级】继续用 while 保对比 + 用 such as 安放并列省名

句间对比逻辑而江苏和浙江人更喜欢甜食再次用 while 显化。“四川、湖南等省份”里的“等”用 such as 引出例子，写成 provinces such as Sichuan and Hunan，避免漏译“等”或写成 etc. 放句末（不正式）。两个分句的主语虽长，但用 of + 省名结构降级修饰，主干仍清爽。

【语法】时态

回指全篇基调，一般现在时 love / prefer，描述饮食偏好这一持续性事实。

主谓一致

residents of provinces such as Sichuan and Hunan 主语中心词 residents 是复数，谓语用 love 原形；people from Jiangsu and Zhejiang 同理用 prefer。

单复数与可数性

spicy food 用不可数 food 即可，不写 spicy foods（写成复数会让人理解成“多种辛辣食物种类”，偏离原意）；sweet food 同理；若用 sweets 则必须复数。

专名

Sichuan / Hunan / Jiangsu / Zhejiang 四个省名首字母大写、不加冠词、不加 -s，全篇统一拼写，呼应 glossary。

搭配

"普遍爱吃"译 love / are fond of / have a taste for；"更喜欢甜食"译 prefer sweet food / sweets。preference for 也可用作名词搭配（如 have a preference for sweet food）。

【译文】Residents of provinces such as Sichuan and Hunan generally love spicy food, while people from Jiangsu and Zhejiang prefer sweet food.

5. 然而，因为烹饪方式各异，同类食物的味道可能会有所不同。

【主干】主干：the taste of the same food may differ（主语策略：原句主语）

原句中文主干是同类食物的味道可能会有所不同，主语“味道”→ the taste / flavor of the same food；情态动词“可能会”→ may；谓语“有所不同”→ vary / differ / be different。前半因为烹饪方式各异是原因状语，不进主干。主语策略仍是“原句主语”——把“味道”作为英文主语，对应 the taste。

【降级】用 However + because 状语从句串两段逻辑

句首然而承接上文“南北饮食差异分明”的对比，到本句转折为“但即便同样食物味道也可能不同”，所以用 However 句首单独成段衔接。“因为烹饪方式各异”译为 because of different cooking methods 介词短语，或 because cooking methods vary 状语从句，挂在主句前或后均可。整体结构：However, the taste of the same food may vary because of different cooking methods。这样一句话同时把“转折”和“因果”两层逻辑明说出来。

【语法】时态

回指全篇基调，仍是一般现在时 may vary / may differ，本句是普遍规律。

情态动词

"可能会"翻成 may / can，表示一般可能性；不要用 will（会变成肯定预测）。也不用 might，might 在这里语气偏弱不必要。

主谓一致

主语 the taste of the same food 中心词是 taste（单数），谓语用 vary 时跟 may 连用为原形 may vary；若不用 may 改写成 The taste varies，则 varies 用三单。

单复数与冠词

the same food: food 作"种类"讲不可数，前面加 the 强调"同一种"；cooking methods: methods 用复数呼应"各异"（不止一种方法）。

搭配

"烹饪方式各异"中"烹饪"原文是"烹饪"的笔误，正确意思是 cooking。"方式各异"→ vary / differ / are different；"因为" + 名词短语用 because of / due to，+ 从句用 because。

【译文】 However, because cooking methods vary, the taste of the same food may differ.

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Part IV	汉译英（段落翻译）	本题