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四级·真题卷第2套·2020年12月

Part I

Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay on the topic **Changes in the way of Transportation**. 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) He wanted to buy a home.
B) He suffered from a shock.
C) He lost a huge sum of money.
D) He did an unusual good deed.
2. A) Invite the waiter to a fancy dinner.
B) Tell her story to the Daily News.
C) Give some money to the waiter.
D) Pay the waiter's school tuition.

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

3. A) Whether or not to move to the state's mainland.
B) How to keep the village from sinking into the sea.
C) Where to get the funds for rebuilding their village.
D) What to do about the rising level of the seawater.
4. A) It takes too long a time.
B) It costs too much money.
C) It has to wait for the state's final approval.
D) It faces strong opposition from many villagers.

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

5. A) To investigate whether people are grateful for help.
B) To see whether people hold doors open for strangers.
C) To explore ways of inducing gratitude in people.
D) To find out how people express gratitude.
6. A) They induced strangers to talk with them.
B) They helped 15 to 20 people in a bad mood.
C) They held doors open for people at various places.
D) They interviewed people who didn't say thank you.
7. A) People can be educated to be grateful.
B) Most people express gratitude for help.
C) Most people have bad days now and then.
D) People are ungrateful when in a bad mood.

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) To order a solar panel installation.
B) To report a serious leak in his roof.
C) To enquire about solar panel installations.
D) To complain about the faulty solar panels.
9. A) He plans to install solar panels.
B) He owns a four-bedroom house.
C) He saves \$300 a year.
D) He has a large family.
10. A) The service of the solar panel company.
B) The cost of a solar panel installation.
C) The maintenance of the solar panels.
D) The quality of the solar panels.
11. A) One year and a half.
B) Less than four years.
C) Roughly six years.
D) About five years.

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

12. A) At a travel agency.
B) At an Australian airport.
C) At an airline transfer service.
D) At a local transportation authority.
13. A) She would be able to visit more scenic spots.
B) She wanted to save as much money as possible.
C) She would like to have everything taken care of.
D) She wanted to spend more time with her family.
14. A) Four days.
B) Five days.
C) One week.
D) Two weeks.
15. A) Choosing some activities herself.
B) Spending Christmas with Australians.
C) Driving along the Great Ocean Road.
D) Learning more about wine making.

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) Bring their own bags when shopping.
B) Use public transport when traveling.
C) Dispose of their trash properly.
D) Pay a green tax upon arrival.
17. A) It has not been doing a good job in recycling.
B) It has witnessed a rise in accidental drowning.
C) It has not attracted many tourists in recent years.
D) It has experienced an overall decline in air quality.
18. A) To charge a small fee on plastic products in supermarkets.
B) To ban single-use plastic bags and straws on Bali Island.
C) To promote the use of paper bags for shopping.
D) To impose a penalty on anyone caught littering.

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

19. A) It gives birth to several babies at a time.
B) It is the least protected mammal species.
C) It's breeding grounds are now better preserved.
D) It's population is now showing signs of increase.
20. A) Global warming.
B) Polluted seawaters.
C) Commercial hunting.
D) Decreasing birthrates.
21. A) To mate.
B) To look for food.
C) To escape hunters.
D) To seek breeding grounds.

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

22. A) They prefer to drink low-fat milk.
B) They think milk is good for health.
C) They consume less milk these days.
D) They buy more milk than the British.
23. A) It is not as healthy as once thought.
B) It is not easy to stay fresh for long.
C) It benefits the elderly more.
D) It tends to make people fat.
24. A) They drink too many pints every day.
B) They are sensitive to certain minerals.
C) They lack the necessary proteins to digest it.
D) They have eaten food incompatible with milk.
25. A) It is easier for sick people to digest.
B) It provides some necessary nutrients.
C) It is healthier than other animal products.
D) It supplies the body with enough calories.

Part III

Reading Comprehension

(40 minutes)

Section A

Directions: *In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter. Please mark the corresponding*

letter for each item on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.

When my son completes a task, I can't help but praise him. It's only natural to give praise where praise is due, right? But is there such a thing as too much praise?

According to psychologist Katherine Phillip, children don't benefit from 26 praise as much as we'd like to think. "Parents often praise, believing they are building their child's self-confidence. However, over-praising can have a 27 effect," says Phillip. "When we use the same praise 28 , it may become empty and no longer valued by the child. It can also become an expectation that anything they do must be 29 with praise. This may lead to the child avoiding taking risks due to fear of 30 their parents."

Does this mean we should do away with all the praise? Phillip says no. "The key to healthy praise is to focus on the process rather than the 31 . It is the recognition of a child's attempt, or the process in which they achieved something, that is essential," she says. "Parents should encourage their child to take the risks needed to learn and grow."

So how do we break the 32 of praise we're all so accustomed to? Phillip says it's important to 33 between "person praise" and "process praise". "Person praise is 34 saying how great someone is. It's a form of personal approval. Process praise is acknowledgement of the efforts the person has just 35 . Children who receive person praise are more likely to feel shame after losing," says Phillip.

- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| A) choose | I) pattern |
| B) constant | J) plural |
| C) disappointing | K) repeatedly |
| D) distinguish | L) rewarded |
| E) exhausting | M) separately |
| F) experienced | N) simply |
| G) negative | O) undertaken |
| H) outcome | |

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**.

Poverty Is a Story About Us, Not Them

- A) Too often still, we think we know what poverty looks like. It's the way we've been taught, the images we've been force-fed for decades. The chronically homeless. The undocumented immigrant. The urban poor, usually personified as a woman of color, the "welfare queen" politicians still too often reference.
- B) But as income inequality rises to record levels in the United States, even in the midst of a record economic expansion, those familiar images are outdated, hurtful, and counterproductive to focusing attention on solutions and building ladders of opportunity.

- C) Today's faces of income inequality and lack of opportunity look like all of us. It's Anna Landre, a disabled Georgetown University student fighting to keep health benefits that allow her the freedom to live her life. It's Tiffanie Standard, a counselor for young women of color in Philadelphia who want to be tech entrepreneurs—but who must work multiple jobs to stay afloat. It's Ken Outlaw, a welder in rural North Carolina whose dream of going back to school at a local community college was dashed by Hurricane Florence—just one of the extreme weather events that have tipped the balance for struggling Americans across the nation.
- D) If these are the central characters of our story about poverty, what layers of perceptions, myths, and realities must we unearth to find meaningful solutions and support? In pursuit of revealing this complicated reality, Mothering Justice, led by women of color, went last year to the state capital in Lansing, Michigan, to lobby on issues that affect working mothers. One of the Mothering Justice organizers went to the office of a state representative to talk about the lack of affordable childcare—the vestiges(痕迹) of a system that expected mothers to stay home with their children while their husbands worked. A legislative staffer dismissed the activist's concerns, telling her "my husband took care of that—I stayed home."
- E) That comment, says Mothering Justice director Danielle Atkinson, "was meant to shame" and relied on the familiar notion that a woman of color concerned about income inequality and programs that promote mobility must by definition be a single mom, probably with multiple kids. In this case, the Mothering Justice activist happened to be married. And in most cases in the America of 2019, the images that come to mind when we hear the words poverty or income inequality fail miserably in reflecting a complicated reality: poverty touches virtually all of us. The face of income inequality, for all but a very few of us, is the one we each see in the mirror.
- F) How many of us are poor in the U.S.? It depends on who you ask. According to the Census Bureau, 38 million people in the U.S. are living below the official poverty thresholds. Taking into account economic need beyond that absolute measure, the Institute for Policy Studies found that 140 million people are poor or low-income. That's almost half the U.S. population.
- G) Whatever the measure, within that massive group, poverty is extremely diverse. We know that some people are more affected than others, like children, the elderly, people with disabilities, and people of color.
- H) But the fact that 4 in 10 Americans can't come up with \$400 in an emergency is a commonly cited statistic for good reason: economic instability stretches across race, gender, and geography. It even reaches into the middle classes, as real wages have stagnated(不增长) for all but the very wealthy and temporary spells of financial instability are not uncommon.
- I) Negative images remain of who is living in poverty as well as what is needed to move out of it. The big American myth is that you can pull yourself up by your own efforts and change a bad situation into a good one. The reality is that finding opportunity without help from families, friends, schools, and community is virtually impossible. And the playing field is nothing close to level.
- J) The FrameWorks Institute, a research group that focuses on public framing of issues, has studied what sustains stereotypes and narratives of poverty in the United Kingdom. "People view economic success and wellbeing in life as a product of choice, willpower, and drive," says Nat Kendall-Taylor, CEO of FrameWorks. "When we see people who are struggling," he says, those assumptions "lead us to the perception that people in poverty are lazy, they don't care, and they haven't made the right decisions."
- K) Does this sound familiar? Similar ideas surround poverty in the U.S. And these assumptions give a false picture of reality. "When people enter into that pattern of thinking," says Kendall-Taylor, "it's cognitively

comfortable to make sense of issues of poverty in that way. It creates a kind of cognitive blindness—all of the factors external to a person's drive and choices that they've made become invisible and fade from view."

- L) Those external factors include the difficulties accompanying low-wage work or structural discrimination based on race, gender, or ability. Assumptions get worse when people who are poor use government benefits to help them survive. There is a great tension between "the poor" and those who are receiving what has become a dirty word: "welfare."
 - M) According to the General Social Survey, 71 percent of respondents believe the country is spending too little on "assistance to the poor". On the other hand, 22 percent think we are spending too little on "welfare": 37 percent believe we are spending too much.
 - N) "Poverty has been interchangeable with people of color—specifically black women and black mothers," says Atkinson of Mothering Justice. It's true that black mothers are more affected by poverty than many other groups, yet they are disproportionately the face of poverty. For example, Americans routinely overestimate the share of black recipients of public assistance programs.
 - O) In reality, most people will experience some form of financial hardship at some point in their lives. Indeed, people tend to dip in and out of poverty, perhaps due to unexpected obstacles like losing a job, or when hours of a low-wage job fluctuate.
 - P) Something each of us can do is to treat each other with the dignity and sympathy that is deserved and to understand deeply that the issue of poverty touches all of us.
36. One legislative staffer assumed that a woman of color who advocated affordable childcare must be a single mother.
37. People from different races, genders and regions all suffer from a lack of financial security.
38. According to a survey, while the majority believe too little assistance is given to the poor, more than a third believe too much is spent on welfare.
39. A research group has found that Americans who are struggling are thought to be lazy and to have made the wrong decisions.
40. Under the old system in America, a mother was supposed to stay home and take care of her children.
41. It was found that nearly 50% of Americans are poor or receive low pay.
42. Americans usually overestimate the number of blacks receiving welfare benefits.
43. It is impossible for Americans to lift themselves out of poverty entirely on their own.
44. Nowadays, it seems none of us can get away from income inequality.
45. Assumptions about poor people become even more negative when they live on welfare.

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.

Boredom has, paradoxically, become quite interesting to academics lately. In early May, London's Boring Conference celebrated seven years of delighting in dullness. At this event, people flocked to talks about weather, traffic jams and vending-machine sounds, among other sleep-inducing topics.

What, exactly, is everybody studying? One widely accepted psychological definition of boredom is "the distasteful experience of wanting, but being unable, to engage in satisfying activity." But how can you quantify a person's boredom level and compare it with someone else's? In 1986, psychologists introduced the Boredom Proneness Scale, designed to measure an individual's overall tendency to feel bored. By contrast, the Multidimensional State Boredom Scale, developed in 2008, measures a person's feelings of boredom in a given situation.

Boredom has been linked to behavior issues including inattentive driving, mindless snacking, excessive drinking, and addictive gambling. In fact, many of us would choose pain over boredom. One team of psychologists discovered that two-thirds of men and a quarter of women would rather self-administer electric shocks than sit alone with their thoughts for 15 minutes. Researching this phenomenon, another team asked volunteers to watch boring, sad, or neutral films, during which they could self-administer electric shocks. The bored volunteers shocked themselves more and harder than the sad or neutral ones did.

But boredom isn't all bad. By encouraging self-reflection and daydreaming, it can spur creativity. An early study gave participants abundant time to complete problem-solving and word-association exercises. Once all the obvious answers were exhausted, participants gave more and more inventive answers to combat boredom. A British study took these findings one step further, asking subjects to complete a creative challenge (coming up with a list of alternative uses for a household item). One group of subjects did a boring activity first, while the others went straight to the creative task. Those whose boredom pumps had been primed were more productive.

In our always-connected world, boredom may be a hard-to-define state, but it is a fertile one. Watch paint dry or water boil, or at least put away your smartphone for a while, and you might unlock your next big idea.

46. When are people likely to experience boredom, according to an accepted psychological definition?

- A) When they don't have the chance to do what they want.
- B) When they don't enjoy the materials they are studying.
- C) When they experience something unpleasant.
- D) When they engage in some routine activities.

47. What does the author say boredom can lead to?

- A) Determination.
- B) Concentration.
- C) Mental deterioration.
- D) Harmful conduct.

48. What is the finding of one team of psychologists in their experiment?
- A) Volunteers prefer watching a boring movie to sitting alone deliberating.
 - B) Many volunteers choose to hurt themselves rather than endure boredom.
 - C) Male volunteers are more immune to the effects of boredom than females.
 - D) Many volunteers are unable to resist boredom longer than fifteen minutes.
49. Why does the author say boredom isn't all bad?
- A) It stimulates memorization.
 - B) It allows time for relaxation.
 - C) It may promote creative thinking.
 - D) It may facilitate independent learning.
50. What does the author suggest one do when faced with a challenging problem?
- A) Stop idling and think big.
 - B) Unlock one's smartphone.
 - C) Look around oneself for stimulation.
 - D) Allow oneself some time to be bored.

Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

Forests in countries like Brazil and the Congo get a lot of attention from environmentalists, and it is easy to see why. South America and sub-Saharan Africa are experiencing deforestation on an enormous scale: every year almost 5 million hectares are lost. But forests are also changing in rich Western countries. They are growing larger, both in the sense that they occupy more land and that the trees in them are bigger. What is going on?

Forests are spreading in almost all Western countries, with the fastest growth in places that historically had rather few trees. In 1990 28% of Spain was forested; now the proportion is 37%. In both Greece and Italy, the growth was from 26% to 32% over the same period. Forests are gradually taking more land in America and Australia. Perhaps most astonishing is the trend in Ireland. Roughly 1% of that country was forested when it became independent in 1922. Now forests cover 11% of the land, and the government wants to push the proportion to 18% by the 2040s.

Two things are fertilising this growth. The first is the abandonment of farmland, especially in high, dry places where nothing grows terribly well. When farmers give up trying to earn a living from farming or herding, trees simply move in. The second is government policy and subsidy. Throughout history, governments have protected and promoted forests for diverse reasons, ranging from the need for wooden warships to a desire to promote suburban house-building. Nowadays forests are increasingly welcome because they suck in carbon pollution from the air. The justifications change, the desire for more trees remains constant.

The greening of the West does not delight everyone. Farmers complain that land is being taken out of use by generously subsidised tree plantations. Parts of Spain and Portugal suffer from terrible forest fires. Others simply dislike the appearance of forests planted in neat rows. They will have to get used to the trees, however. The growth of Western forests seems almost as unstoppable as deforestation elsewhere.

51. What is catching environmentalists' attention nowadays?
- A) Rich countries are stripping poor ones of their resources.
 - B) Forests are fast shrinking in many developing countries.
 - C) Forests are eating away the fertile farmland worldwide.
 - D) Rich countries are doing little to address deforestation.
52. Which countries have the fastest forest growth?
- A) Those that have newly achieved independence.
 - B) Those that have the greatest demand for timber.
 - C) Those that used to have the lowest forest coverage.
 - D) Those that provide enormous government subsidies.
53. What has encouraged forest growth historically?
- A) The government's advocacy.
 - B) The use of wood for fuel.
 - C) The favourable climate.
 - D) The green movement.
54. What accounts for our increasing desire for forests?
- A) Their unique scenic beauty.
 - B) Their use as fruit plantations.
 - C) Their capability of improving air quality.
 - D) Their stable supply of building materials.
55. What does the author conclude about the prospects of forestation?
- A) Deserts in sub-Saharan Africa will diminish gradually.
 - B) It will play a more and more important role in people's lives.
 - C) Forest destruction in the developing world will quickly slow down.
 - D) Developed and developing countries are moving in opposite directions.

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**.

春节前夕吃团圆饭是中国人的传统。团圆饭是一年中最重要的晚餐,也是家庭团聚的最佳时机,家人生活在不同地方的家庭尤其如此。团圆饭上的菜肴丰富多样,其中有些菜肴有特殊含义。例如,鱼是不可缺少的一道菜,因为汉语中的"鱼"字和"余"字听上去一样。在中国的许多地方,饺子也是一道重要的佳肴,因为饺子象征着财富和好运。

2020年12月·第2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2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2套(2020-12) • 四级

Part I

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

【参考范文·157 词】 写作无唯一标准答案，以下为达标示范

How people travel has changed dramatically over the past few decades. In the past, most of my grandparents' generation walked or rode bicycles to work, and a trip to another city took a whole day by slow train. Nowadays, the picture looks completely different.

The most obvious change lies in the variety and speed of transport. Today we can take the subway across a huge city in minutes, reach a distant province by high-speed rail in a few hours, or simply open an app to call a car or unlock a shared bike. Two forces drive this shift. Technological progress makes fast and smart travel possible, while rising incomes and growing environmental concerns push people toward high-speed rail and new-energy vehicles.

In my view, these changes have made our lives far more convenient and our cities greener. As technology keeps advancing, I firmly believe transportation will become even faster, cleaner and smarter in the years to come.

【参考译文】

过去几十年里，人们的出行方式发生了巨大变化。以前，我祖辈那一代人大多步行或骑自行车上班，去另一座城市往往要坐一整天的慢车。如今，情景已完全不同。

最明显的变化在于交通方式的多样与快捷。今天，我们可以乘地铁几分钟穿越一座大城市，坐高铁几小时抵达遥远的省份，或只需打开一个应用就能叫车或解锁一辆共享单车。有两股力量推动着这一转变：科技进步让快速而智能的出行成为可能，而收入的提高与日益增长的环保意识则促使人们转向高铁和新能源汽车。

在我看来，这些变化让我们的生活更加便利，也让城市更加绿色。随着科技不断进步，我坚信未来的交通将变得更快、更清洁、更智能。

【第1段】总起+今昔画面点题。首句 How people travel has changed dramatically 直接点出『变化』主线（用了『点出变化主线』句架）；随后 In the past ... walked or rode bicycles 与 Nowadays, the picture looks completely different 形成今昔对比（『今昔对照句架』），落实了 outline 第一段『点题+今昔对比开篇』的功能。

【第2段】并列铺陈+两股动力。Today we can take the subway ..., reach a distant province ..., or simply open an app 用并列句把多样出行铺开（『并列铺陈现象』句架）；Two forces drive this shift ... while ... 完成归因（『归因连接』句架），实现了第二段『展开变化+分析动力』的功能，把现象写成了议论。

【第3段】表态+未来展望收束。In my view, these changes have made our lives far more convenient 明确表态（『亮明态度』句架）；As technology keeps advancing, I firmly believe transportation will become even faster 给出未来判断（『未来展望』句架），完成第三段『评价意义+展望未来』的收束。

ANALYSIS • 审题与立意

这道题到底要写什么、立意是什么

动笔前先钉死本题的核心写作任务与读者语域，再定中心立意与要展开的要点——这些是本题特有的内容判断，不是通用套路。

核心任务

写出行方式的『变化』

本题要求 write an essay on the topic Changes in the way of Transportation，主题的中心词是 Changes（变化），Transportation 只是这个变化落在的领域。所以你要写的是『出行方式怎么变了』——今昔对比、怎么变、为什么变、变得如何，而不是介绍某一种交通工具，也不是写『我最喜欢的出行方式』。一句话钉死：围绕 Changes in the way of Transportation 谈从过去到现在出行方式的演进及其意义。

读者 • 语域

面向阅卷人的正式书面语

本题是纯议论/论说短文，没有指定收信人或场景，因此不需要称呼语和落款。读者就是阅卷老师，语域用正式书面英语：不用 don't/can't 等口语缩写、不用网络俚语、不写第二人称 you 直接对话。因为题目只说 write an essay on the topic，一篇结构清楚、用词得体的议论短文即可，不必强行加书信格式。

中心立意

出行方式今非昔比且更快更绿

中心观点：围绕 Changes in the way of Transportation，主张我们的出行方式已从过去缓慢单一变得快速、多样又环保，这背后是科技进步与经济、环保需求的共同推动，并且这种变化让生活更便利、未来更可期。全文所有段落都要回扣这一条主线。

要展开的要点

1. 今昔对比画面

第一层要点——用具体画面做今昔对比：过去多是步行、骑自行车，跨城靠一整天的慢车；现在有地铁、高铁、共享单车、网约车。对比越具体越扣题 Changes in the way of Transportation。

2. 三重驱动力

第二层要点——分析变化的原因：科技进步让快捷智能出行成为可能，经济发展提高了人们的支付能力，环保需求推动大家转向高铁和新能源车。这一层让文章从『流水账』升级为『议论』。

3. 意义与展望

第三层要点——评价并展望：这些变化让生活更便利、城市更绿色；随着科技继续进步，未来出行会更快、更清洁、更智能。收束全文、回扣中心。

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 点题 + 今昔对比开篇

首段亮出主线：出行方式发生了巨大变化，并用一组过去 vs 现在的画面把 Changes in the way of Transportation 这个『变化』立起来。

第 2 段 展开变化 + 分析动力

主体段：具体铺陈现在的多样快捷出行方式，再分析科技、经济、环保三股驱动力，把现象讲成议论。

第 3 段 评价意义 + 展望未来

结尾段：评价这种变化让生活更便利、城市更绿，并展望未来出行会更快更清洁更智能，收束全文。

第 1 段 从步行慢车到当下巨变

落点：先说人们出行方式在过去几十年发生巨大变化；再用祖辈步行、骑自行车、坐一整天慢车跨城的旧画面，对照今天完全不同的景象，扣住 Changes in the way of Transportation。

点出变化主线 · How people ____ has changed dramatically over the past few decades.
(空位填 travel / get around 等，一句话把变化立为主线)

今昔对照句架 · In the past, ____; nowadays, _____. (前空填过去的旧方式，后空填如今的新方式，一句话完成对比)

第 2 段 多样快捷 + 三重驱动

落点：先讲变化集中在出行的多样与快捷——地铁分钟穿城、高铁几小时跨省、打开应用叫车或解锁共享单车；再归因——科技进步让快捷智能出行成为可能，收入提高与环保意识推动人们转向高铁和新能源车。

并列铺陈现象 · Today we can ____, ____, or simply _____. (三个空位并列填当下的具体出行方式，一句话把『多样』写足)

归因连接 · Two forces drive this shift: ____ makes ____ possible, while ____ pushes people toward _____. (前后空位分别填驱动力与其带来的结果，把现象升级为分析)

第3段 更便利更绿 + 未来更智能

落点：评价这些变化让生活更便利、城市更绿色；再展望随着科技继续进步，未来出行会更快、更清洁、更智能，呼应 Changes in the way of Transportation 的主线。

亮明态度 · In my view, these changes have made ____ more _____. (空位填受影响的对象与积极评价词，一句话表态)

未来展望 · As ____ keeps advancing, I firmly believe ____ will become even ____ in the years to come. (空位填驱动因素、对象与未来趋势，收束全文)

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 Changes 不跑偏

本题最易跑题成『介绍各种交通工具』或『我最喜欢的出行方式』。达标关键是全文都有 Changes in the way of Transportation 的今昔对比与演进，别只描述某一种工具。

结构连贯

三段推进不并列堆砌

本题三段应是『是什么→为什么→怎么看』层层递进，而非三段都在罗列现象。用对比与归因连接词把层次显出来。

语言准确

今昔时态各归各位

本题最易出的语言错是时态混乱：谈过去却用现在时会削弱对比逻辑。确保 In the past 那句用过去时、Nowadays / Today 那句用现在时。

字数格式

三段完整且在区间内

本题要求 at least 120 words but no more than 180 words，低于下限或超上限都失分。注意别让例子写太长挤掉第三段，保证三段都完整。

沦为交通工具介绍

反面示例：There are many kinds of transportation, such as buses, subways and planes. Buses are cheap and planes are fast. —— 通篇没有『变化』。修正：In the past, people mainly walked or cycled, but now they take the subway or high-speed rail, which shows how greatly our travel has changed.

只罗列不分析

反面示例：We can take the subway. We can take high-speed rail. We can use shared bikes. It is very convenient. —— 只有现象没有原因。修正：These new ways of travelling exist mainly because technological progress and rising environmental awareness are reshaping how we move.

逐字直译中式英语

反面示例：Nowadays people's going out method changed very big, we can use phone to call the car very convenient. —— going out method、changed very big、use phone to call the car 都是硬译。修正：Nowadays the way people travel has changed a great deal, and we can simply open an app to call a car.

重复注水凑字数

反面示例：Transportation has changed a lot. Yes, it has really changed a lot. The change is very big and the change is very obvious. —— 四句话说同一件事。修正：Transportation has changed a lot: cross-city trips that once took a whole day now take only a few hours by high-speed rail.

英语四级 2020年12月·第2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2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2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2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 waiter has returned a check worth nearly \$424,000 to the retired social worker who lost it. The waiter found a bank envelope while cleaning off a table last Saturday at a restaurant. He ran outside but the customer was gone. He opened the envelope and got a shock. After an unsuccessful search, the restaurant's owner called the Daily News for help. The "relieved" customer was reunited with her check on Wednesday. It contained money from her apartment sale, already planned for a down payment on a new home. The customer did not tip the waiter after her meal. She tried to give him money later on, but he graciously declined. The waiter, who's working his way through school, did accept the customer's apology and gratitude and said he was happy to have helped her.

一名服务员将一张价值近42.4万美元的支票归还给了遗失它的退休社工。上周六，这名服务员在餐厅清理桌子时发现了一个银行信封。他跑到外面，但顾客已经离开了。他打开信封后大吃一惊。在搜寻未果后，餐厅老板致电《每日新闻》寻求帮助。周三，这位“如释重负”的顾客与她的支票重聚。支票里的钱来自她公寓的售款，原本计划用作新房的首付。这位顾客用餐后没有给服务员小费。她后来试图给他钱，但他礼貌地拒绝了。这名正在半工半读的服务员接受了顾客的道歉和感谢，并表示很高兴能帮助到她。

1. A) He wanted to buy a home.
B) He suffered from a shock.
C) He lost a huge sum of money.
D) He did an unusual good deed.

【题目】 What does the news report say about the waiter?

【翻译】 新闻报道中关于这位服务员说了什么?

- A) 他想买房。 B) 他遭受了震惊。 C) 他损失了一大笔钱。
D) 他做了一件不同寻常的好事。

【答案】 D (细节题) He did an unusual good deed.

【定位】 A waiter has returned a check worth nearly \$424,000 to the retired social worker who lost it. ... He opened the envelope and got a shock. ... She tried to give him money later on, but he graciously declined.

一名服务员把一张面值近 424,000 美元、由一位退休社工弄丢的支票归还了。.....他打开信封，吃了一惊。.....她后来想给他钱，但他礼貌地谢绝了。

【信号】 开篇首句即点核心事件。新闻短消息的答案信号是"开篇第一句的核心事件": A waiter has returned a check worth nearly \$424,000 to the retired social worker who lost it —上来就交代了服务员做的事——归还巨额支票; 再加上结尾 he graciously declined (婉拒酬谢), 整段都在讲"服务员归还失物、不图回报"这件不寻常的好事。

【替换】 A waiter has returned a check worth nearly \$424,000 ↔ **did an unusual good deed**

具体行为概括为"做好事"

he graciously declined ↔ **unusual**

婉拒酬谢印证"不寻常"

【排除】 A) 张冠李戴

录音确实念到"买房"相关内容——钱是 already planned for a down payment on a new home (已计划用作新房首付)，但想买房的是丢钱的女顾客，不是服务员。本题问的是 the waiter，A 把顾客的打算安到服务员头上。

借用原文：already planned for a down payment on a new home

B) 原词陷阱

录音里 shock 这个词真的出现了——He opened the envelope and got a shock (他打开信封吃了一惊)，所以"听到 shock 就选 B"很诱人。但"吃一惊"只是他打开信封那一刻的瞬时反应，不是新闻要讲的他做的事，更不是 suffered from a shock (遭受打击/惊吓) 这种持续受害的意思，答非所问。

借用原文：He opened the envelope and got a shock

C) 张冠李戴

录音开篇就说支票是 the retired social worker who lost it (弄丢支票的退休社工) 丢的，丢一大笔钱的是顾客，服务员恰恰是"捡到并归还"的人。C 把"丢钱"这一与服务员相反的角色硬安到服务员身上，与原文相反。

借用原文：the retired social worker who lost it

-
2. A) Invite the waiter to a fancy dinner.
B) Tell her story to the Daily News.
C) Give some money to the waiter.
D) Pay the waiter's school tuition.

【题目】 What did the customer try to do when she got her check back?

【翻译】 当这位顾客拿回她的账单时,她试图做什么?

- A) 邀请这位服务员去高档餐厅用餐。 B) 把她的故事告诉《每日新闻》。
C) 给这位服务员一些钱。 D) 支付这位服务员的学费。

【答案】 C (细节题) Give some money to the waiter.

【定位】 She tried to give him money later on, but he graciously declined.

她后来想给他钱，但他礼貌地谢绝了。

【信号】 题干 try 与原文 tried 直接对应。 答案信号是题干关键词 try 在录音里的对应落点：She tried to give him money later on 中的 tried to give 与题干 try to do 严丝合缝，这一句就是承载"她试图做什么"的答案句；后半 but he graciously declined 说明只是"试图"、并未成功，正扣题干的 try。

【替换】 She tried to give him money later on ↔ Give some money to the waiter
give money 几乎原义对应

【排除】 A) 未提及

录音通篇只说她"试图给他钱", 从未提到 invite to a fancy dinner (请吃豪华大餐) 这件事。A 是凭"答谢恩人请吃饭"的常识想当然, 录音里查无此事。

B) 张冠李戴

录音里 Daily News 确实出现——the restaurant's owner called the Daily News for help (店主打电话向《每日新闻》求助), 但联系报社的是餐厅店主, 目的是找失主, 不是顾客去"讲述她的故事"。B 盗用 Daily News 这个真出现的专名, 把店主的行为安到顾客头上。

借用原文: the restaurant's owner called the Daily News for help

D) 原词陷阱

录音结尾提到服务员 who's working his way through school (半工半读、靠打工供自己上学), "school"这个词真出现了, 于是"替他付学费"很有迷惑性。但录音只说他自己边打工边读书, 从没说顾客要替他付 school tuition (学费); 顾客试图做的只是泛泛"给钱", 并非专门付学费。

借用原文: who's working his way through school

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

1 The village of Maref in Alaska voted on Tuesday to move to the state's mainland. The move is due to global warming and rising sea levels. Most of the village's 169 registered voters took part in the town hall meeting. They decided in a vote of 89 to 78 to move from their land on Sarichef Island, near the Arctic Circle. Maref Council Secretary Donna Barr said the vote was largely symbolic. It will be costly financially to the community. "About 15 years ago, they estimated the cost at \$180 million. I would figure it's much higher now," Barr said. "We don't see the move happening in our lifetime because of the funding." The village's roughly 650 residents have seen warming temperatures melt sea ice and permanently frozen land. This has resulted in houses falling into the water. At least 31 villages in Alaska face "immediate threats" due to climate change, the Government Accountability Office reported in 2009.

Alaska的Maref村在周二投票决定迁往该州大陆。此次搬迁是由于全球变暖和海平面上升。该村169名登记选民中的大多数参加了市政厅会议。他们以89票对78票的结果决定从北极圈附近Sarichef岛上的土地搬迁。Maref委员会秘书Donna Barr表示, 这次投票在很大程度上具有象征意义。这将给社区带来巨大的财政负担。"大约15年前,他们估计费用为1.8亿美元。我认为现在肯定要高得多," Barr说。"由于资金问题,我们认为这次搬迁不会在我们有生之年发生。"该村约650名居民目睹了气温升高导致海冰融化和永久冻土消融。这导致房屋掉入水中。美国政府问责办公室在2009年报告称, Alaska至少有31个村庄因气候变化面临"直接威胁"。

3. A) Whether or not to move to the state's mainland.

B) How to keep the village from sinking into the sea.

C) Where to get the funds for rebuilding their village.

D) What to do about the rising level of the seawater.

【题目】 What is Maref's vote on Tuesday about?

【翻译】 Maref在周二的投票是关于什么的？

- A) 是否搬迁到该州的大陆。 B) 如何防止村庄沉入海中。
C) 从哪里获得重建村庄的资金。 D) 如何应对海平面上升的问题。

【答案】 A (细节题) Whether or not to move to the state's mainland.

【定位】 The village of Maref in Alaska voted on Tuesday to move to the state's mainland.

阿拉斯加的马雷夫村在周二投票决定搬迁到该州的大陆地区。

【信号】 开篇首句直陈事件。新闻报道的导语句往往把"谁、何时、做了什么"一次说清，本段开篇 voted on Tuesday to move to the state's mainland 就把投票时间与投票内容直接抛出，这种"开篇即点题"是新闻题最强的定位信号，不必等转折。

【替换】 voted on Tuesday to move to the state's mainland ↔

Whether or not to move to the state's mainland.

做了的事改写成投票议题

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

录音背景里确有"海平面上升、房屋落水"之意 (houses falling into the water) , B 用 sinking into the sea 蹭这个画面，但投票要做的是"搬走"，不是"想办法不让村子沉"——把背景威胁错当成投票内容。

借用原文：houses falling into the water

C) 原词陷阱

录音后段确实谈到钱 (because of the funding) , C 用 get the funds 蹭这个词，但"资金"是录音里解释"为何搬不动"的内容，不是这次投票要决定的事，属把后文的钱搬到投票议题上。

借用原文：because of the funding

D) 原词陷阱

录音确说搬迁起因是 global warming and rising sea levels, D 用 rising level of the seawater 蹭这个原因，但那是"为什么要搬"的背景，不是"投票决定做什么"；把起因当成了投票内容。

借用原文：global warming and rising sea levels

4. A) It takes too long a time.

B) It costs too much money.

C) It has to wait for the state's final approval.

D) It faces strong opposition from many villagers.

【题目】 Why did Donna Barr say they wouldn't see the plan carried out any time soon?

【翻译】 为什么Donna Barr说他们不会很快看到该计划得以实施？

- A) 需要太长时间。 B) 花费太多资金。 C) 必须等待州政府的最终批准。
D) 面临许多村民的强烈反对。

【答案】 **B** (细节题) It costs too much money.

【定位】 It will be costly financially to the community. "We don't see the move happening in our lifetime because of the funding," Barr said.

这对社区来说在财务上代价高昂。巴尔说："由于资金问题，我们认为有生之年都看不到这次搬迁发生。"

【信号】 **because of 直陈原因**。答案就藏在因果连词后面：because of the funding 用 because of 把"看不到搬迁发生"的原因直接点成"资金"，再加上前句 It will be costly financially, 原因句的因果信号非常明确，听到 because of 后那个词就是答案。

【替换】 It will be costly financially to the community ↔ **It costs too much money.**

costly financially 改写成 costs too much money

because of the funding ↔ **It costs too much money.**

funding 印证钱是障碍

【排除】 A) **原词陷阱**

录音说"有生之年看不到" (in our lifetime) 听着像"耗时长", A 用 takes too long a time 蹭这个时间感，但 in our lifetime 是搬不成的"结果"而非"原因", 真正原因是钱 (funding), 不是时间。

借用原文：We don't see the move happening in our lifetime

C) **未提及**

录音从头到尾没提"州政府最终审批", C 的 wait for the state's final approval 是靠"政府工程要审批"的常识脑补的；虽然录音里有 state (the state's mainland), 但那指"州的大陆", 与"审批"无关。

D) **原词陷阱**

投票是 89 to 78, 反对票确实不少, D 用 strong opposition from many villagers 蹭这个接近的票数，但录音明说搬不成是 because of the funding (资金), 从未说是村民反对挡了路，把票数差错当成搬迁受阻的原因。

借用原文：in a vote of 89 to 78

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

1 A man in Halifax, Canada, wanted to find out if people were thankful for someone holding the door open for them. The social experiment showed that 99 out of 100 people expressed gratitude. "I didn't think we were going to get 99. I don't know why, but I was pleasantly surprised because it went beyond just 'thank you.' People got into conversations with us," said Steve Foran, CEO of Gratitude at Work. "What we know from research is that from grateful people come good things," he said. "A simple way to induce gratitude in people is opening doors and so we went to six places and opened the doors for people." For the experiment, Foran's team went to a shopping center, a mall, two office buildings, and a coffee shop. The door was held for 15 to 20 people at a time at each location. "We did have one that didn't say thank you. We're not here to judge them because on any given day, that could be me or you.

I suspect out of the 100 people, there were probably a bunch of them having a bad day, but grateful people make people grateful," said Foran.

加拿大Halifax的一名男子想要了解人们是否会对为他们开门的人表示感谢。这项社会实验表明,100人中有99人表达了感激之情。"我没想到会得到99个,'感恩职场'(Gratitude at Work)首席执行官Steve Foran说,'我不知道为什么,但我感到惊喜,因为人们的反应不仅仅是说声'谢谢',他们还和我们交谈。'他说:'研究表明,心怀感恩的人会带来美好的事物。'他说:'引发人们感恩之情的一个简单方法就是为他们开门,所以我们去了六个地方为人们开门。'在这项实验中,Foran的团队前往了一个购物中心、一个商场、两栋办公楼和一家咖啡店。在每个地点,他们每次为15到20人开门。'确实有一个人没有说谢谢。我们不是来评判他们的,因为在任何一天,那个人可能就是我或你。我估计在这100人中,可能有一些人正在经历糟糕的一天,但心怀感恩的人会让其他人也心怀感恩,'Foran说。

5. A) To investigate whether people are grateful for help.
B) To see whether people hold doors open for strangers.
C) To explore ways of inducing gratitude in people.
D) To find out how people express gratitude.

【题目】 What is the purpose of the social experiment?

【翻译】 这项社会实验的目的是什么?

- A) 调查人们是否对帮助心存感激。 B) 看人们是否会为陌生人扶门。
C) 探索激发人们感恩之心的方法。 D) 弄清人们如何表达感激之情。

【答案】 A (目的题) To investigate whether people are grateful for help.

【定位】 A man in Halifax, Canada, wanted to find out if people were thankful for someone holding the door open for them.

加拿大哈利法克斯的一名男子,想弄清楚人们会不会因为有人为自己开门而心怀感激。

【信号】 意图句 wanted to find out. 录音开头 wanted to find out if people were thankful 用 wanted to find out(想弄清楚)直白交代做实验的意图,这种"想...../为了弄清....."的意图句就是目的题的答案落点。

【替换】 wanted to find out if people were thankful for someone holding the door open ↔

To investigate whether people are grateful for help

近义词整句替换

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

B 盗用了录音反复出现的 opening doors 与 hold the door open 字眼,但开门只是实验"手段",不是"目的";题问 purpose,把手段当目的就答非所问了。

借用原文: A simple way to induce gratitude in people is opening doors

C) 偷换概念

C 来自 A simple way to induce gratitude in people is opening doors,录音确实说了"诱发感激的方法",但那是说话人解释"为什么用开门",是手段的理由,不是这场实验本身要"查明"的目的;实验目的是看人们会不会感激,而非"探索诱发感激的方式"。

借用原文: A simple way to induce gratitude in people is opening doors and so we went to six places

D) 偷换概念

D 说目的是"查明人们如何表达感激"(how people express),但录音问的是人们"会不会"感激(if people were thankful),是"是否"而非"如何";把"是否感激"偷换成"如何表达",方向变了。

借用原文: wanted to find out if people were thankful

-
6. A) They induced strangers to talk with them.
B) They helped 15 to 20 people in a bad mood.
C) They held doors open for people at various places.
D) They interviewed people who didn't say thank you.

【题目】 What did Steve Foran and his team do in the experiment?

【翻译】 Steve Foran和他的团队在实验中做了什么?

- A) 他们引导陌生人与他们交谈。 B) 他们帮助了15到20个心情不好的人。
C) 他们在不同地点为人们扶门。 D) 他们采访了没有说谢谢的人。

【答案】 C (细节题) They held doors open for people at various places.

【定位】 For the experiment, Foran's team went to a shopping center, a mall, two office buildings, and a coffee shop. The door was held for 15 to 20 people at a time at each location.

为了这场实验,福兰的团队去了一家购物中心、一家商场、两栋办公楼和一家咖啡店。在每个地点,每次为 15 到 20 个人开门。

【信号】 行动叙述句 went to...held. Foran's team went to a shopping center, a mall, two office buildings, and a coffee shop 加上 The door was held for 15 to 20 people,直接叙述团队的实际行动(去多处、开门),细节题答案就落在这种动作叙述句上。

【替换】 The door was held for 15 to 20 people ↔ **They held doors open for people**

被动转主动

went to a shopping center, a mall, two office buildings, and a coffee shop ↔ **at various places**

列举概括成上位词

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

A 说"诱使陌生人和他们交谈",看似呼应录音 People got into conversations with us,但录音是"人们(主动)和我们攀谈起来",并非团队"induce(诱使)"他们说话;把自然发生说成团队刻意为之,动作主体和性质都变了。

借用原文: People got into conversations with us

B) 原词陷阱

B 把录音原数 15 to 20 people 和后文 having a bad day 拼到一起,说团队"帮了 15 到 20 个心情不好的人"。但 15 到 20 是"每次开门服务的人数",bad day 是说话人事后的猜测,两者本不相干,被强行黏成一句,与原意不符。

借用原文: The door was held for 15 to 20 people at a time

D) 未提及

D 说团队"采访了没道谢的人",借用录音 We did have one that didn't say thank you 的字眼,但录音只是说"有一个人没道谢",且明说 We're not here to judge them,根本没提"采访(interview)"这个动作,属无中生有。

借用原文: We did have one that didn't say thank you

-
7. A) People can be educated to be grateful.
B) Most people express gratitude for help.
C) Most people have bad days now and then.
D) People are ungrateful when in a bad mood.

【题目】 What do we learn from the news report?

【翻译】 我们从这则新闻报道中了解到什么?

- A) 人们可以被教育得懂感恩。 B) 大多数人会对帮助表达感激。
C) 大多数人时不时会有糟糕的日子。 D) 人们在心情不好时不懂感恩。

【答案】 B (主旨题) Most people express gratitude for help.

【定位】 The social experiment showed that 99 out of 100 people expressed gratitude.

这场社会实验显示,100 个人里有 99 个表达了感激。

【信号】 核心数据 99 out of 100. The social experiment showed that 99 out of 100 people expressed gratitude 用"实验显示"引出 99/100 这个核心结果数据,这种"实验/数据表明"的句子承载整篇结论,是结论题的落点。

【替换】 99 out of 100 people expressed gratitude ↔ **Most people express gratitude for help**

具体比例概括为 most

【排除】 A) 过度推断

A 说"人可以被教育得懂感恩",像是从 induce gratitude in people(诱发感激)推来,但录音只说开门能"诱发"感激,没说人能"被教育(educated)"成感恩的人;从"诱发"跳到"教育"是多走了一步的推断。

借用原文: A simple way to induce gratitude in people is opening doors

C) 原词陷阱

C 说"大多数人时不时心情不好",借用录音 having a bad day 的字眼,但录音只是说"那个没道谢的人也许那天心情不好",是对"个别人"的猜测,不是整篇结论;把个别推测说成"大多数人"的普遍现象,以偏概全。

借用原文: there were probably a bunch of them having a bad day

D) 与原文相反

D 说"人们心情不好时就不感激",但报道的结论恰恰相反——99/100 都感激了,说话人还强调 grateful people make people grateful;把"绝大多数会感激"反成"心情差就不感激",方向完全拧了。

借用原文: grateful people make people grateful

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: Rays Solar. Lisa's speaking. How can I help?

W: Rays Solar,我是Lisa。有什么可以帮您?

2 M: Hi, my name is Winston. I wish to enquire about solar panel installations.

M: 你好,我叫Winston。我想咨询一下太阳能板安装的事。

3 W: Yes. What would you like to know?

W: 好的。您想了解什么?

4 M: Well. My neighbor installed panels on his roof about a year ago in order to power his hot water. He tells me it has saved him over \$500 thus far. Does that sound about right to you?

M: 嗯,我邻居大概一年前在他屋顶上装了太阳能板,用来给热水供电。他告诉我到目前为止已经省了500多美元。这听起来对吗?

5 W: Well. I'm not familiar with your neighbor or his particular setup, but that amount is definitely possible. I can tell you that the average four-bedroom house may typically have a roof with 50 square

meters of surface area. Four panels on one side of that roof could save a family of four around \$300 a year.

W: 嗯,我不了解您邻居的情况或他的具体配置,但这个金额是完全有可能的。我可以告诉您,一般四居室的房子屋顶表面积通常有50平方米。在屋顶一侧安装四块太阳能板,一个四口之家每年大约能省300美元。

6 M: OK. That sounds about right then. My house is about the size you described, but my neighbor's is bigger. I'm not sure how many panels he has up there, but he does have a large family of six.

M: 好的,那听起来差不多。我家大概是您说的那个大小,但我邻居家更大。我不确定他屋顶上装了多少块板,但他家有六口人,是个大家庭。

7 W: Are you interested in installing some solar panels on your roof, sir?

W: 先生,您有兴趣在您的屋顶上安装太阳能板吗?

8 M: Yes, I'm considering it.

M: 是的,我在考虑。

9 W: If you wish to come into our office, we could show you the different solutions we offer.

W: 如果您愿意来我们办公室,我们可以向您展示我们提供的不同方案。

10 M: OK. I might do that. But just quickly, if you don't mind, could you tell me approximately how much a typical installation costs, like, say, four panels?

M: 好的,我可能会去。但如果您不介意的话,能不能快速告诉我大概的安装费用是多少,比如说四块板?

11 W: Prices do vary depending on different factors, but as a rough estimate, it's around \$2,000. But you know a typical household will make back that initial investment in about five years.

W: 价格会因不同因素而有所变化,但粗略估计大约是2000美元。不过您知道,一般家庭大约五年就能收回最初的投资。

12 M: OK. I see. Thank you.

M: 好的,明白了。谢谢。

8. A) To order a solar panel installation.

B) To report a serious leak in his roof.

C) To enquire about solar panel installations.

D) To complain about the faulty solar panels.

【题目】 What is the man's purpose for calling the woman?

【翻译】 男士打电话给女士的目的是什么?

- A) 订购太阳能电池板安装服务。 B) 报告他屋顶有严重漏水。
C) 咨询太阳能电池板安装事宜。 D) 投诉有问题的太阳能电池板。

【答案】 C (目的题) To enquire about solar panel installations.

【定位】 Hi, my name is Winston. I wish to enquire about solar panel installations.

你好, 我叫 Winston。我想咨询一下太阳能板的安装。

【信号】 主动方自报来意句。对话一接通，主动打电话的人 Winston 用 I wish to enquire about solar panel installations 一句话交代来意——这种"自报家门 + 说明来意"的句子就是题目的答案信号，不必再往后听。

【替换】 I wish to enquire about solar panel installations ↔ **To enquire about solar panel installations.**
陈述句改不定式、近乎原句

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

选项借了录音反复出现的 installation 一词造"To order...installation"，但 Winston 全程只说 I'm considering it"在考虑"，从没下单。听到 installation 就选 order 正中圈套。

借用原文：Yes, I'm considering it.

B) 未提及

整段对话只谈咨询、省钱、价格，从未出现"漏水"或"报修"，report a serious leak 是凭空捏造，属预读时就该排除的反方向干扰。

D) 原词陷阱

选项借 solar panels 一词造"complain about the faulty solar panels"，可 Winston 是潜在新客户、从无抱怨，faulty (有故障的) 更是录音没有的。听到 solar panels 就选投诉是被原词牵着走。

借用原文：Yes, I'm considering it.

-
9. A) He plans to install solar panels.
B) He owns a four-bedroom house.
C) He saves \$300 a year.
D) He has a large family.

【题目】 What do we learn about the man's neighbor from the conversation?

【翻译】 从对话中我们了解到关于男士邻居的什么信息？

- A) 他计划安装太阳能电池板。 B) 他拥有一栋四居室房屋。 C) 他每年节省300美元。
D) 他有一个大家庭。

【答案】 D (细节题) He has a large family.

【定位】 My house is about the size you described, but my neighbor's is bigger. I'm not sure how many panels he has up there, but he does have a large family of six.

我家差不多就是你所说的那个大小，但我邻居家更大。我不确定他屋顶上装了几块板，不过他家确实是个六口之家的大家庭。

【信号】 对比句后落在邻居身上。Winston 先把自家与邻居对比 my neighbor's is bigger，再用强调句 he does have a large family of six 点出邻居的确切信息——does 加重语气正是答案落点，明确这条事实属于"邻居"。

【替换】 he does have a large family of six ↔ **He has a large family.**

具体"六口"概括成"大家庭"

【排除】 A) 张冠李戴

录音里"打算装板"的人是 Winston 本人 I'm considering it; 邻居是"一年前已经装了"。把 Winston 的打算安到邻居头上, 正是题干设的"问谁"陷阱。

借用原文: Yes, I'm considering it.

B) 原词陷阱

four-bedroom 出自店员举例的 the average four-bedroom house, 是泛指的平均房型, 且 Winston 说邻居家"更大", 邻居并非四居室。盗用 four-bedroom 原词张冠李戴。

借用原文: the average four-bedroom house

C) 原词陷阱

\$300 出自店员的概算 save a family of four around \$300 a year, 针对的是"四口之家"的假设; 邻居省的是 over \$500。把 \$300 套到邻居头上是数字张冠李戴。

借用原文: save a family of four around \$300 a year

-
10. A) The service of the solar panel company.
B) The cost of a solar panel installation.
C) The maintenance of the solar panels.
D) The quality of the solar panels.

【题目】 What is one of the man's chief concerns?

【翻译】 男士主要关心的问题之一是什么?

- A) 太阳能电池板公司的服务。 B) 太阳能电池板安装的费用。 C) 太阳能电池板的维护。
D) 太阳能电池板的质量。

【答案】 B (细节题) The cost of a solar panel installation.

【定位】 But just quickly, if you don't mind, could you tell me approximately how much a typical installation costs, like, say, four panels?

不过, 不介意的话, 能不能快速告诉我, 一套典型的安装大概要多少钱, 比如说, 四块板?

【信号】 主动发问句问价格。 Winston 用 could you tell me approximately how much a typical installation costs 主动开口追问"多少钱"——这种"他专门发问"的句子就是 chief concern 的落点, how much 直指费用。

【替换】 how much a typical installation costs ↔ **The cost of a solar panel installation.**

how much costs 名词化为 the cost

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

店员说 we could show you the different solutions we offer 沾到"服务", 但那是店员的提议, Winston 并未就服务专门发问, 不构成他的 chief concern。听到"提供方案"就选服务是被次要信息带偏。

借用原文: we could show you the different solutions we offer

C) 未提及

对话从头到尾没出现 maintenance 或保养相关内容, 是凭"装板会涉及维护"的常识脑补出来的干扰项, 应排除。

D) 未提及

录音没有谈"质量", Winston 关心的是省钱与价钱, 没就 quality 发问。该项同属凭常识脑补, 未在对话出现。

11. A) One year and a half.

B) Less than four years.

C) Roughly six years.

D) About five years.

【题目】 How long will it take a typical household to make back the initial investment?

【翻译】 典型家庭需要多长时间收回初始投资?

A) 一年半。 B) 不到四年。 C) 大约六年。 D) 大约五年。

【答案】 D (细节题) About five years.

【定位】 But you know a typical household will make back that initial investment in about five years.

不过你知道, 一个典型家庭大约在五年内就能收回这笔初始投资。

【信号】 题干同词语境后的年数。 店员说 a typical household will make back that initial investment in about five years——"收回初始投资"的语境后面紧跟的年数 in about five years 就是答案信号, 与题干 make back the initial investment 完全同框。

【替换】 in about five years ↔ **About five years.**

about five years 近原词复现

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

录音里 about a year ago 提到邻居一年前装板，选项把它扭成"一年半回本"，盗用"一年"这个数字却安错了语境，与回本无关。

借用原文：about a year ago

B) 未提及

录音从未出现 four years 或"不到四年"的回本时长，是凭空捏造、又故意与正确的五年咬得很近来诱选，应排除。

C) 未提及

录音只说回本约五年，并无"六年"，roughly six years 同属与正确答案接近的捏造数字，专钓没听准约数的考生。

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

1 M: Good afternoon. Sorry to have kept you waiting. How can I help you?

M: 下午好。抱歉让您久等了。有什么可以帮您的吗？

2 W: Oh, no problem. I'm interested in booking a holiday to Australia and wonder if you could tell me what deals you have.

W: 哦，没关系。我想预订去澳大利亚的假期，了解一下你们有什么优惠套餐。

3 M: Sure. Are you only looking for flights or a package holiday with everything included?

M: 当然。您只是想订机票，还是想要包含所有服务的套餐假期？

4 W: When you say "everything," what do you mean?

W: 您说的"所有服务"是指什么？

5 M: Well, a package holiday would include your flights, hotels, meals, day trips to different places of interest and transport to and from the airport.

M: 嗯，套餐假期会包括您的机票、酒店、餐食、去各个景点的一日游以及机场往返接送。

6 W: Yeah, that sounds pretty good. I'm going with my family, so it would be nice to have everything taken care of. So, what sort of deals do you have for package holidays then?

W: 是的，听起来很不错。我要和家人一起去，所以如果一切都安排好了就太好了。那么，套餐假期有什么优惠呢？

7 M: All sorts, really. How long do you want to go for and what dates?

M: 各种各样的都有。您想去多长时间，什么日期？

8 W: Two weeks around Christmas time would be great.

W: 圣诞节前后两周就很好。

9 M: Okay, let me check that for you. Here's one, 14 nights in southeastern Australia. Five nights in Sydney and five nights in Melbourne, and then for the other four nights you can choose from a list of trips to other places nearby. You could visit Canberra, for example, or the Blue Mountains, or you could

go for a drive down the Great Ocean Road. Also, if you're interested in wine, you could go on a tour of the places where they grow grapes and make wine.

M: 好的, 让我给您查一下。这有一个, 在澳大利亚东南部住14晚。在悉尼住5晚, 在墨尔本住5晚, 然后剩下的4晚您可以从附近其他地方的行程清单中选择。比如您可以去堪培拉, 或者蓝山, 或者沿着大洋路自驾游。另外, 如果您对葡萄酒感兴趣, 还可以去参观葡萄种植和酿酒的地方。

10 W: That sounds great. It's good we can choose some activities ourselves.

W: 听起来很棒。我们能自己选择一些活动真不错。

12. A) At a travel agency.
B) At an Australian airport.
C) At an airline transfer service.
D) At a local transportation authority.

【题目】 Where is the conversation taking place?

【翻译】 对话发生在哪里?

- A) 在旅行社。 B) 在澳大利亚的机场。 C) 在航空公司中转服务处。
D) 在当地交通管理局。

【答案】 A (细节题) At a travel agency.

【定位】 W: Oh, no problem. I'm interested in booking a holiday to Australia and wonder if you could tell me what deals you have.

女: 哦, 没关系。我想订一趟去澳大利亚的度假行程, 想问问你们都有什么优惠套餐。

【信号】 业务内容暴露场景。 答案句不报地名, 而靠业务定场景: 女士说 booking a holiday to Australia 又问 what deals you have, 加上第 3 段男士问 Are you only looking for flights or a package holiday——"订度假行程/卖套餐"这套业务只可能发生在旅行社。

【替换】 booking a holiday to Australia ↔ **At a travel agency**

办的业务对应办事机构

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

选项 At an Australian airport. 盗用了录音里的 Australia 一词, 但澳大利亚只是"要去的目的地", 对话此刻发生在出发地的旅行社, 并非身处澳洲机场——听到 Australia 就选机场即中招。

借用原文: a holiday to Australia

C) 原词陷阱

选项 At an airline transfer service. 靠录音里的 flights 制造联想, 但对话谈的是订整套度假产品, 不是单纯办转机; 录音从没提转机服务, 属由原词外推过头。

借用原文: only looking for flights

D) 未提及

选项 At a local transportation authority. 在录音中找不到任何对应, 对话从头到尾是订旅游套餐, 与地方交通管理部门毫无关系, 属凭"transport"一词硬凑。

13. A) She would be able to visit more scenic spots.
B) She wanted to save as much money as possible.
C) She would like to have everything taken care of.
D) She wanted to spend more time with her family.

【题目】 Why is the woman interested in package holidays?

【翻译】 女士为什么对跟团游感兴趣?

- A) 她能够游览更多景点。 B) 她想尽可能多地省钱。 C) 她希望一切都有人安排妥当。
D) 她想和家人度过更多时间。

【答案】 C (细节题) She would like to have everything taken care of.

【定位】 W: Yeah, that sounds pretty good. I'm going with my family, so it would be nice to have everything taken care of.

女: 是的, 那听起来挺不错的。我是和家人一起去, 所以要是一切都能被安排妥当就好了。

【信号】 因果 so 引出真实理由。 答案落在因果词 so 之后: 女士先说和家人同行, 紧接 so it would be nice to have everything taken care of——so 后面这句才是她偏好套餐的真正原因, 正是被问者亲口给出的应答。

【替换】 it would be nice to have everything taken care of ↔

She would like to have everything taken care of

委婉愿望换成直陈愿望

【排除】 A) 张冠李戴

选项 She would be able to visit more scenic spots. 靠录音里男士提的 day trips to different places of interest 制造联想, 但那是男士介绍套餐含什么、不是女士给的理由; 女士的理由是"省心", 不是"多看景点"。

借用原文: day trips to different places of interest

B) 未提及

选项 She wanted to save as much money as possible. 听着是订套餐的常见动机, 但录音里女士全程没提钱、没提省钱, 这是凭常识脑补出来的理由, 原文无据。

D) 原词陷阱

选项 She wanted to spend more time with her family. 盗用了女士说的 I'm going with my family, 但"和家人一起去"只是事实背景、是"想省心"的前提, 并非她偏好套餐的理由本身——听到 family 就选即中招。

借用原文: I'm going with my family

-
14. A) Four days.
B) Five days.
C) One week.
D) Two weeks.

【题目】 How long does the woman want to go for the holiday?

【翻译】 女士想去度假多长时间?

A) 四天。 B) 五天。 C) 一周。 D) 两周。

【答案】 D (细节题) Two weeks.

【定位】 W: Two weeks around Christmas time would be great.

女: 圣诞节前后去两周就很好了。

【信号】 被问者对时长的直接应答。第 7 段男士问 How long do you want to go for and what dates?, 女士第 8 段直接答 Two weeks around Christmas time——这是被问者对"去多久"的正面回答, 答案就落在回答方这句, 不在后面男士报行程的数字里。

【替换】 Two weeks ↔ Two weeks

时长原词直接对应

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

选项 Four days. 盗用男士报行程时的 the other four nights, 但那是 14 晚里"自选行程"的四晚, 是其中一段、不是总时长; 听到 four 就选即落入数字陷阱。

借用原文: the other four nights

B) 原词陷阱

选项 Five days. 盗用 Five nights in Sydney and five nights in Melbourne 里的 five, 但那是悉尼、墨尔本各住五晚的分段天数, 与女士想去的两周总时长无关。

借用原文: five nights in Sydney and five nights in Melbourne

C) 未提及

选项 One week. 录音并未念出"一周", 它靠 14 nights 让人误折算/误记; 女士明确说的是两周, one week 既非原话也非她的意思。

-
15. A) Choosing some activities herself.
B) Spending Christmas with Australians.
C) Driving along the Great Ocean Road.
D) Learning more about wine making.

【题目】 What does the woman say she likes about the holiday package?

【翻译】 女士说她喜欢这个度假套餐的什么?

A) 自己选择一些活动。 B) 与澳大利亚人一起过圣诞节。 C) 沿着大洋路自驾。
D) 更多地了解葡萄酒酿造。

【答案】 **A** (细节题) Choosing some activities herself.

【定位】 W: That sounds great. It's good we can choose some activities ourselves.

女: 那听起来太棒了。我们能自己挑一些活动, 这点很好。

【信号】 **表态句 It's good... 点出喜好**。答案落在女士的点赞句: It's good we can choose some activities ourselves——It's good 是明确的正面表态信号, 她真正说喜欢的就是"能自己挑活动"这一点, 而非前一段男士罗列的各项活动。

【替换】 we can choose some activities ourselves ↔ **Choosing some activities herself**
we...ourselves 概括为 herself

【排除】 **B) 原词陷阱**

选项 Spending Christmas with Australians. 借录音里的 Christmas time 制造联想, 但女士只说圣诞前后去两周, 从没说要和澳洲人一起过圣诞, 是把时间点过度引申成活动。

借用原文: Two weeks around Christmas time

C) 原词陷阱

选项 Driving along the Great Ocean Road. 几乎原样盗用男士介绍的 go for a drive down the Great Ocean Road, 但那是男士罗列的可选活动之一、不是女士说她喜欢的; 她喜欢的是"能自己挑"这件事本身。

借用原文: go for a drive down the Great Ocean Road

D) 原词陷阱

选项 Learning more about wine making. 盗用男士说的 make wine/葡萄酒之旅, 同样是清单里的一项可选活动, 女士没说喜欢酿酒, 她点赞的是"能自己选"。

借用原文: if you're interested in wine, you could go on a tour

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 Tourists taking a holiday in the Indonesian island of Bali are facing a new \$14-per-person tax when they arrive on the holiday island from next year. But this is a green tax, which Bali Governor Wayan Koster has been working on for months, and which is designed to help clean up the island's natural environment, and with good reason, too. Indonesia is drowning in plastics. Recycling is not one of the country's strong points. It's not uncommon to be offered many more plastic bags than one could ever need when visiting supermarkets and shopping malls. But, slowly, things are starting to change for the better. Back in 2016, the medium-sized city of Banjarmasin banned single-use plastic bags. The city of Bogor followed suit in 2018. A few months ago, Koster announced a plan that would not only ban single-use plastic bags from supermarkets and convenience stores, but plastic bags and straws across the

island. The regulation will come into full effect next month. "We received a fast and quick response from the Balinese people. Not only positive responses from the Balinese, we received good responses from the central government, other local governments and even from overseas." Koster told the Sydney Morning Herald this week during an interview. The governor is a determined environmentalist and he has more laws planned to protect the island's waterways, in particular, and to support the introduction of electric vehicles too.

明年起，前往印度尼西亚Bali岛度假的游客抵达这个度假岛屿时将面临每人14美元的新税费。但这是一项绿色税收，Bali省长Wayan Koster为此已经筹备了数月，旨在帮助清理该岛的自然环境，而且理由充分。印度尼西亚正被塑料淹没。回收利用并非该国的强项。在超市和购物中心购物时，被提供的塑料袋数量远超实际需要情况并不罕见。但情况正在慢慢好转。早在2016年，中等规模城市Banjarmasin就禁止了一次性塑料袋。Bogor市于2018年效仿。几个月前，Koster宣布了一项计划，不仅要在超市和便利店禁止一次性塑料袋，还要在全岛范围内禁止塑料袋和吸管。该法规将于下月全面生效。"我们收到了Bali人民快速而迅捷的回应。不仅有来自Bali人的积极反馈，我们还收到了中央政府、其他地方政府甚至海外的良好反馈。"Koster本周在接受《悉尼先驱晨报》采访时表示。这位省长是一位坚定的环保主义者，他还计划制定更多法律来保护该岛的水域，特别是支持引入电动汽车。

16. A) Bring their own bags when shopping.
B) Use public transport when traveling.
C) Dispose of their trash properly.
D) Pay a green tax upon arrival.

【题目】 What would tourists have to do when they visit Indonesia's Bali Island?

【翻译】 游客在访问印度尼西亚的巴厘岛时必须做什么？

- A) 购物时自带购物袋。 B) 旅行时使用公共交通。 C) 妥善处理自己的垃圾。
D) 抵达时缴纳绿色税。

【答案】 D (细节题) Pay a green tax upon arrival.

【定位】 Tourists taking a holiday in the Indonesian island of Bali are facing a new \$14-per-person tax when they arrive on the holiday island from next year. But this is a green tax.

到印尼巴厘岛度假的游客，从明年起抵达这座度假岛屿时将面临一项每人 14 美元的新税。不过这是一项绿色税（环保税）。

【信号】 录音开头点题句。篇章独白往往开头第一句就把核心事实抛出来，本篇正是如此：Tourists taking a holiday in the Indonesian island of Bali are facing a new \$14-per-person tax when they arrive, 紧接着 But this is a green tax 点明这税的性质。开篇就出现"游客 + 抵达 + 交税"，正对题干所问，是答案句。

【替换】 facing a new \$14-per-person tax when they arrive ↔ Pay a green tax upon arrival
面临交税=要交税

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

选项 Bring their own bags when shopping. 看似很环保、很合理，但原文从未要求游客购物自带袋；它只是利用 bags 这个全篇反复出现的词来诱你“听到 bags 就选”，属于答非所问。

借用原文：ban single-use plastic bags

B) 未提及

选项 Use public transport when traveling. 在原文里完全没有对应内容，原文末尾提到的是 electric vehicles（电动车），与坐公共交通不是一回事，属于未提及。

C) 答非所问

选项 Dispose of their trash properly. 同样听起来很“环保正确”，但原文谈的是政府层面的征税、禁塑、清理环境（clean up the island's natural environment），并没有要求游客自己妥善处理垃圾，属答非所问。

借用原文：clean up the island's natural environment

-
17. A) It has not been doing a good job in recycling.
B) It has witnessed a rise in accidental drowning.
C) It has not attracted many tourists in recent years.
D) It has experienced an overall decline in air quality.

【题目】 What does the passage say about Indonesia?

【翻译】 文章关于印度尼西亚说了什么？

- A) 它在回收利用方面做得不好。 B) 它目睹了意外溺水事件的增加。
C) 近年来它没有吸引很多游客。 D) 它经历了空气质量的整体下降。

【答案】 A（细节题） It has not been doing a good job in recycling.

【定位】 Indonesia is drowning in plastics. Recycling is not one of the country's strong points.

印尼正被塑料垃圾淹没。回收并不是这个国家的强项。

【信号】 对象名+负面定性句。 录音里一出现题干对象 Indonesia is drowning in plastics，紧接的 Recycling is not one of the country's strong points 就给出对印尼的明确评价——回收不是强项。带 not one of...strong points 的否定定性句，正是承载答案的信号句。

【替换】 Recycling is not one of the country's strong points ↔ **not been doing a good job in recycling**

回收非强项=回收做得不好

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

选项 It has witnessed a rise in accidental drowning. 盗用了原文 Indonesia is drowning in plastics 里的 drowning。原文 drowning in plastics 是"被塑料淹没"的比喻，与真人溺水 (accidental drowning) 毫无关系，是典型听到原词就上当的陷阱。

借用原文：Indonesia is drowning in plastics

C) 原词陷阱

选项 It has not attracted many tourists in recent years. 虽然原文确有 tourists 一词 (Tourists taking a holiday in the Indonesian island of Bali)，但原文只说游客来度假、要交税，从未说近年游客变少，属未提及。

借用原文：Tourists taking a holiday in the Indonesian island of Bali

D) 未提及

选项 It has experienced an overall decline in air quality. 讲空气质量下降，但全篇只谈塑料、回收、水道 (protect the island's waterways)，从头到尾没提空气，属未提及。

18. A) To charge a small fee on plastic products in supermarkets.

B) To ban single-use plastic bags and straws on Bali Island.

C) To promote the use of paper bags for shopping.

D) To impose a penalty on anyone caught littering.

【题目】 What is the new plan Governor Koster recently announced?

【翻译】 Koster省长最近宣布的新计划是什么？

A) 对超市里的塑料产品收取小额费用。 B) 禁止在巴厘岛使用一次性塑料袋和吸管。

C) 推广使用纸袋购物。 D) 对任何被抓到乱扔垃圾的人处以罚款。

【答案】 B (细节题) To ban single-use plastic bags and straws on Bali Island.

【定位】 A few months ago, Koster announced a plan that would not only ban single-use plastic bags from supermarkets and convenience stores, but plastic bags and straws across the island.

几个月前，Koster 宣布了一项计划，不仅要禁止超市和便利店里的一次性塑料袋，还要禁止全岛范围内的塑料袋和吸管。

【信号】 announced a plan标志句。 题干问 new plan...announced，录音里 Koster announced a plan 就是对应的标志句；其后 not only...but...结构 ban single-use plastic bags...but plastic bags and straws across the island 把计划内容铺开。听到 announced a plan 就该锁定这句。

【替换】 ban single-use plastic bags...but plastic bags and straws across the island ↔

ban single-use plastic bags and straws on Bali Island

全岛禁塑袋吸管=岛上禁

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

选项 To charge a small fee on plastic products in supermarkets. 借了原文 supermarkets 一词 (ban single-use plastic bags from supermarkets and convenience stores), 但新计划是 ban (禁用) 不是 charge a fee (收费), 把治理动词偷换了, 是收费 vs 禁用的细微差别陷阱。

借用原文: ban single-use plastic bags from supermarkets and convenience stores

C) 未提及

选项 To promote the use of paper bags for shopping. 用了和 bags、shopping 同主题的词, 但原文只字未提推广纸袋, 新计划是禁塑而非倡导用纸袋, 属未提及。

D) 答非所问

选项 To impose a penalty on anyone caught littering. 是另一种治理手段 (罚乱扔垃圾), 原文虽提到 Koster 还有别的护水道、推电动车的法规 (he has more laws planned), 但本题问的"最近宣布的这项新计划"是禁塑, 不是罚乱扔, 属答非所问。

借用原文: he has more laws planned

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

1 An endangered species of whale is experiencing a small-baby boom off the coast of America. The North Atlantic right whale is one of the rarest species of whale on the planet, numbering only about 411. But the Center for Coastal Studies said Friday that its aerial survey team spotted a mum with two babies in Cape Cod Bay a day earlier. That brings the number seen in nearby waters alone this year to three. That's big news because the whale population has been falling, and no baby whales were seen last year. In all, seven baby whales have been spotted so far this year. The whale population has become endangered due to commercial whaling activities in recent years. This is because they are sometimes hunted for their meat or their skin. Over-hunting could lead to the disappearance of the whale population, possibly causing major problems to the global food chain. The whales give birth off the Southeast Coast of America in the winter and travel to feeding grounds off the Northeast Coast in the early spring. The Northeast Coast is a critically important source of food. The animals often feed close to shore. This provides watchers on land with "unbeatable views of one of the rarest of marine mammals." It's illegal to get within 1,500 feet of the animals without a federal research permit, so whale watchers are discouraged from attempting to get close to the whales.

一种濒危鲸鱼物种正在美国海岸附近经历一次小规模婴儿潮。北大西洋露脊鲸是地球上最稀有的鲸鱼物种之一,数量仅约411头。但海岸研究中心周五表示,其空中调查团队前一天在科德角湾发现了一头母鲸和两头幼鲸。这使得今年仅在附近水域发现的幼鲸数量达到三头。这是个重大消息,因为鲸鱼数量一直在下降,而去年没有发现任何幼鲸。到目前为止,今年总共发现了七头幼鲸。近年来,由于商业捕鲸活动,鲸鱼数量已变得濒危。这是因为它们有时会因肉或皮被猎捕。过度捕猎可能导致鲸鱼种群消失,可能对全球食物链造成重大问题。这些鲸鱼在冬季于美国东南海岸产仔,并在早春前往东北海岸的觅食地。东北海岸是极其重要的食物来源。这些动物经常在近岸觅食。这为陆地上的观察者提供了'观赏这种最稀有海洋哺乳动物之一的绝佳视野'。未经联邦研究许可,靠近这些动物1500英尺以内是违法的,因此不鼓励观鲸者试图接近这些鲸鱼。

19. A) It gives birth to several babies at a time.
B) It is the least protected mammal species.
C) It's breeding grounds are now better preserved.
D) It's population is now showing signs of increase.

【题目】 What do we learn from the passage about the North Atlantic right whale?

【翻译】 从文章中我们对北大西洋露脊鲸了解到什么?

- A) 它一次产下几头幼崽。 B) 它是受保护程度最低的哺乳动物物种。
C) 它的繁殖地现在得到了更好的保护。 D) 它的种群数量现在显示出增长的迹象。

【答案】 D (细节题) It's population is now showing signs of increase.

【定位】 That brings the number seen in nearby waters alone this year to three. That's big news because the whale population has been falling, and no baby whales were seen last year. In all, seven baby whales have been spotted so far this year.

这使得仅在附近水域今年看到的(幼鲸)数量达到了三头。这是个大新闻,因为此前鲸鱼数量一直在下降、去年一头幼鲸都没见到。算下来,今年到目前已经发现了七头幼鲸。

【信号】 **big news 加数字对比。**信号是强调性短语加前后数字对比:原文说 That's big news because the whale population has been falling, and no baby whales were seen last year, 用 big news (大新闻)点出这是个值得注意的转好,再用"去年一头幼鲸都没有"对比"今年发现七头",正面变化被强调出来——被加重语气和数字对比点亮的这句就是答案句。

【替换】 seven baby whales have been spotted so far this year ↔
population is now showing signs of increase

具体数字概括为数量回升

【排除】 A) 过度推断

原文提到一头母鲸带着 a mum with two babies（一只母鲸带两个幼崽），听到 two babies 容易让人以为“一次生好几个”，但“带着两个幼崽”不等于“一胎产数仔”，原文没说生育方式，属于把零散信息脑补成 A 项。

借用原文：a mum with two babies

B) 原词陷阱

原文确实多次提到保护/濒危（如下文讲“靠近它们是非法的”），It is the least protected mammal species. 借“保护”这个话题词来诱选，但原文从没说它是“最不受保护的”哺乳动物，least（最不）这个极端程度是选项自己加的，与原文不符。

借用原文：It's illegal to get within 1,500 feet of the animals without a federal research permit

C) 原词陷阱

原文提到鲸鱼在东南海岸 give birth off the Southeast Coast of America（繁殖产崽），It's breeding grounds are now better preserved. 借“繁殖地”这个话题词诱选，但原文只说它在哪里繁殖、迁去哪里觅食，从没说“繁殖地被更好地保护了”，better preserved 是无中生有。

借用原文：The whales give birth off the Southeast Coast of America in the winter

-
20. A) Global warming.
B) Polluted seawaters.
C) Commercial hunting.
D) Decreasing birthrates.

【题目】 What has caused the decline of the whale population in recent years?

【翻译】 是什么导致了近年来鲸鱼种群数量的下降？

A) 全球变暖。 B) 海水污染。 C) 商业捕猎。 D) 出生率下降。

【答案】 C（细节题） Commercial hunting.

【定位】 The whale population has become endangered due to commercial whaling activities in recent years. This is because they are sometimes hunted for their meat or their skin.

近年来，由于商业捕鲸活动，鲸鱼种群已变得濒危。这是因为它们有时会因肉或皮而遭到猎杀。

【信号】 因果信号 due to 加 because. 信号是连续两个因果标志：原文 has become endangered due to commercial whaling activities 用 due to（由于）直接给出原因，紧接着 This is because they are sometimes hunted 又用 because 进一步解释——因果信号词扎堆出现的这句，就是原因题的答案句。

【替换】 due to commercial whaling activities ↔ Commercial hunting

捕鲸等于商业猎杀

【排除】 A) 未提及

Global warming. 全球变暖是动物濒危话题里最"想当然"的原因，但通篇原文只字未提变暖，它是利用考生常识设的坑——凭"濒危动物多半是因为气候"的惯性去选，正好中招。

B) 未提及

Polluted seawaters. 海水污染同样是海洋动物受害的"标准答案式"原因，听上去合理，但原文从头到尾没有提到污染，是又一个用常识诱选、原文无据的干扰。

D) 原词陷阱

原文提过 no baby whales were seen last year（去年没见到幼鲸），Decreasing birthrates. 出生率下降借这点诱选，但原文是把数量下降归因于商业捕鲸，从没说"出生率下降"是原因；"去年没见到幼鲸"是数量下降的表现，不是题目问的原因，属于因果错位。

借用原文：no baby whales were seen last year

21. A) To mate.

B) To look for food.

C) To escape hunters.

D) To seek breeding grounds.

【题目】 Why do the whales travel to the Northeast Coast of America in the early spring?

【翻译】 为什么鲸鱼在早春时节前往美国东北海岸？

A) 交配。 B) 寻找食物。 C) 逃避捕猎者。 D) 寻找繁殖地。

【答案】 B （目的题） To look for food.

【定位】 The whales give birth off the Southeast Coast of America in the winter and travel to feeding grounds off the Northeast Coast in the early spring. The Northeast Coast is a critically important source of food.

鲸鱼冬天在美国东南海岸产崽，早春则迁往东北海岸的觅食区。东北海岸是一处极其重要的食物来源。

【信号】 feeding grounds 加 source of food. 信号是"动作去某地 + 紧接的解释"：原文先说 travel to feeding grounds off the Northeast Coast（迁往东北海岸的觅食区），下一句又补 The Northeast Coast is a critically important source of food（东北海岸是极重要的食物来源），两处 feeding/food 反复点出目的就是觅食——这就是目的题的答案落点。

【替换】 travel to feeding grounds off the Northeast Coast ↔ **To look for food**

觅食区即为找食物

【排除】 A) 张冠李戴

原文确实提到鲸鱼 give birth off the Southeast Coast (在东南海岸产崽) , To mate. 交配借这点诱选, 但产崽/交配发生在东南海岸的冬天, 而题目问的是早春迁往东北海岸的目的, 地点和季节都对不上, 属于张冠李戴。

借用原文: give birth off the Southeast Coast of America in the winter

C) 原词陷阱

原文多处提到 hunt/hunters (如 hunted for their meat、whale watchers) , To escape hunters. 躲避猎人借这个反复出现的耳熟词诱选, 但原文从没说鲸鱼迁往东北海岸是为了躲猎人, 迁徙目的明明白白是觅食, hunters 只是别处话题, 与本题目的无关。

借用原文: they are sometimes hunted for their meat or their skin

D) 偷换概念

原文提到鲸鱼在东南海岸产崽繁殖, To seek breeding grounds. 寻找繁殖地借"繁殖"这一话题词诱选, 但繁殖是在东南海岸、冬天的事, 迁往东北海岸是为了 feeding grounds (觅食区) 而非 breeding grounds (繁殖地) , 选项把"觅食"偷换成了"繁殖"。

借用原文: travel to feeding grounds off the Northeast Coast

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

1 An average person consumes 144 pints of milk a year, but 40% of that is poured onto cereal. And 60% of those people are children. But what was once advertised as nutritious is becoming unpopular. Americans drink 37% less milk than they did in the 1970s. And in the UK, dairy consumption overall has fallen by a third in the past 20 years. Milk is increasingly being described in a negative light. A recent blog suggested maybe people are drinking less milk because it is poisonous to many of us. Lactose is the sugar found in milk and dairy products. It needs a series of complex proteins to break it down. Without enough of these proteins, the lactose is broken down by bacteria in the human body. This can cause physical pain and produce gas in the stomach. However, after we have finished breast or formula feeding, most of us don't continue producing the complex proteins in our body, which are necessary to break down the lactose. Despite the problems in digesting milk, it does provide many benefits. Milk is nutritious. It contains vitamins A and D, as well as protein and isn't full of calories. You can test yourself by drinking a large glass of milk. If you get sick in your stomach within the next 24 hours, you are lacking in the proteins to digest milk.

一个普通人每年消费144品脱牛奶, 但其中40%被倒在麦片上。而这些人中60%是儿童。但曾经被宣传为营养食品的牛奶正变得不受欢迎。美国人喝的牛奶比20世纪70年代少了37%。而在英国, 过去20年乳制品消费总体下降了三分之一。牛奶越来越多地被负面描述。最近一篇博客文章提出, 也许人们喝更少牛奶是因为它对我们许多人来说有毒。乳糖是牛奶和乳制品中发现的糖。它需要一系列复杂的蛋白质来分解它。如果没有足够的这些蛋白质, 乳糖会被人体内的细菌分解。这可能导致身体疼痛并在胃中产生气体。然而, 在我们断奶或停止配方奶喂养后, 我们大多数人不再继续在体内产生分解乳糖所必需的复杂蛋白质。尽管消化牛奶存在问题, 它确实提供许多益处。牛奶有营养。它含有维生素A和D, 以及蛋白质, 并且不含大量卡路里。你可以通过喝一大杯牛奶来测试自己。如果你在接下来的24小时内胃部不适, 你就缺乏消化牛奶的蛋白质。

22. A) They prefer to drink low-fat milk.
B) They think milk is good for health.
C) They consume less milk these days.
D) They buy more milk than the British.

【题目】 What does the passage say about Americans?

【翻译】 这篇文章关于美国人说了什么？

- A) 他们更喜欢喝低脂牛奶。 B) 他们认为牛奶有益健康。
C) 他们如今消耗的牛奶更少了。 D) 他们购买的牛奶比英国人多。

【答案】 C (细节题) They consume less milk these days.

【定位】 Americans drink 37% less milk than they did in the 1970s.

美国人喝的牛奶比上世纪七十年代少了百分之三十七。

【信号】 对象名+数字下降，直接应答句。这句以 Americans 开头直接讲美国人，又带具体数字 37% less milk，是对 What about Americans 的直接事实陈述，数字 + 比较 (than they did in the 1970s) 就是答案信号。

【替换】 Americans drink 37% less milk than they did in the 1970s ↔ They consume less milk these days
drink less=consume less，把具体数字概括为更少

【排除】 A) 未提及

prefer to drink low-fat milk 里的 low-fat (低脂) 在录音中根本没出现，是凭对牛奶的常识臆造的好听说法。

B) 与原文相反

think milk is good for health 看似呼应原文 what was once advertised as nutritious，但原文紧接着说 is becoming unpopular，即如今观念已转向负面，选项却说成正面看法，正话反说。

借用原文：but what was once advertised as nutritious is becoming unpopular

D) 张冠李戴

buy more milk than the British 盗用原文出现过的 in the UK (英国)，但原文只是分别说美国和英国的消费都在下降，从未把两国相比、更没说美国买得更多，属张冠李戴式的虚构比较。

借用原文：and in the UK, dairy consumption overall has fallen by a third in the past 20 years

-
23. A) It is not as healthy as once thought.
B) It is not easy to stay fresh for long.
C) It benefits the elderly more.
D) It tends to make people fat.

【题目】 How do Americans and British people think of milk nowadays?

【翻译】美国人和英国人现在如何看待牛奶？

- A) 它不像曾经认为的那样健康。 B) 它不容易长时间保持新鲜。 C) 它对老年人更有益。
D) 它往往使人发胖。

【答案】A (态度观点题) It is not as healthy as once thought.

【定位】But what was once advertised as nutritious is becoming unpopular. ... Milk is increasingly being described in a negative light.

但曾经被宣传为有营养的牛奶，如今正变得不受欢迎。.....牛奶正越来越多地被以负面的方式描述。

【信号】转折 But 与 negative 定调。But what was once advertised as nutritious is becoming unpopular 由转折词 But 引出当下态度，再由 increasingly being described in a negative light 用 negative 把如今的看法定调为负面——转折后 + 负面评价词就是态度题的答案信号。

【替换】what was once advertised as nutritious is becoming unpopular ↔

It is not as healthy as once thought

曾被当营养、如今转负=不如以前以为的健康

【排除】B) 未提及

not easy to stay fresh for long 谈牛奶保鲜，录音通篇讲营养、消化与态度，从未提保鲜，属凭生活常识硬塞的内容。

C) 未提及

benefits the elderly more 说更利老人，录音只在后半提到牛奶有营养、有益处，从没说对老人益处更大，属无中生有的程度拔高。

D) 与原文相反

tends to make people fat 迎合喝奶会胖的常识，但原文后半明确说 isn't full of calories (热量并不高)，与发胖说法相反。

借用原文：isn't full of calories

24. A) They drink too many pints every day.

B) They are sensitive to certain minerals.

C) They lack the necessary proteins to digest it.

D) They have eaten food incompatible with milk.

【题目】Why does drinking milk cause pain in some people?

【翻译】为什么喝牛奶会导致某些人疼痛？

- A) 他们每天喝太多品脱的牛奶。 B) 他们对某些矿物质敏感。
C) 他们缺乏消化牛奶所需的蛋白质。 D) 他们吃了与牛奶不相容的食物。

【答案】C (细节题) They lack the necessary proteins to digest it.

【定位】 It needs a series of complex proteins to break it down. Without enough of these proteins, the lactose is broken down by bacteria in the human body. This can cause physical pain and produce gas in the stomach.

乳糖需要一系列复杂的蛋白质来分解它。如果这些蛋白质不够，乳糖就会被人体内的细菌分解，这会引起身体疼痛并在胃里产生气体。

【信号】 **Without enough proteins...cause pain 的因果链。** Without enough of these proteins 引出缺蛋白质这一条件，紧接 This can cause physical pain 给出疼痛后果——缺蛋白质→疼痛的因果链就是答案信号。

【替换】 Without enough of these proteins, the lactose is broken down by bacteria ↔

They lack the necessary proteins to digest it

without enough proteins=lack the necessary proteins

【排除】 A) **原词陷阱**

drink too many pints every day 盗用原文开头的 144 pints of milk a year 里的 pints，但那只是讲平均消费量，原文从没说喝太多导致疼痛，属答非所问。

借用原文：An average person consumes 144 pints of milk a year

B) **偷换概念**

sensitive to certain minerals 把原文真正的关键词 proteins（蛋白质）偷换成 minerals（矿物质），原文谈的是缺蛋白质，与对矿物质敏感无关。

借用原文：It needs a series of complex proteins to break it down

D) **未提及**

eaten food incompatible with milk 说吃了与牛奶相克的食物，录音只讲缺蛋白质、细菌分解乳糖，从未提食物相克，属凭民间说法臆造。

25. A) It is easier for sick people to digest.

B) It provides some necessary nutrients.

C) It is healthier than other animal products.

D) It supplies the body with enough calories.

【题目】 What does the passage say is a benefit of milk?

【翻译】 这篇文章说牛奶有什么好处？

A) 病人更容易消化它。 B) 它提供一些必需的营养素。 C) 它比其他动物产品更健康。

D) 它为身体提供足够的卡路里。

【答案】 B（细节题） It provides some necessary nutrients.

【定位】 Despite the problems in digesting milk, it does provide many benefits. Milk is nutritious. It contains vitamins A and D, as well as protein and isn't full of calories.

尽管牛奶存在消化方面的问题，它确实提供许多益处。牛奶很有营养，含有维生素 A 和 D 以及蛋白质，而且热量并不高。

【信号】 **Despite 转回好处, benefits/nutritious 定调。** Despite the problems in digesting milk, it does provide many benefits 用 Despite 把话题从缺点转回好处, 再以 Milk is nutritious 和列举的维生素、蛋白质点明营养——转折回正面 + benefits/nutritious 就是答案信号。

【替换】 Milk is nutritious. It contains vitamins A and D, as well as protein ↔

It provides some necessary nutrients

列举的维生素蛋白质=概括的 necessary nutrients

【排除】 A) **原词陷阱**

easier for sick people to digest 盗用原文结尾的 If you get sick in your stomach 里的 sick 和前文的 digest, 但原文是说不舒服可自测缺蛋白质, 从没说牛奶更易被病人消化, 属答非所问。

借用原文: If you get sick in your stomach within the next 24 hours, you are lacking in the proteins to digest milk

C) **未提及**

healthier than other animal products 拿牛奶与其他动物制品比, 录音只说牛奶本身有营养, 从没和其他动物制品作比较, 属无中生有的比较。

D) **与原文相反**

supplies the body with enough calories 盗用原文的 calories, 但原文说的是 isn't full of calories (热量并不高), 选项却说提供足够热量, 把否定改成了肯定, 与原文相反。

借用原文: isn't full of calories

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

20 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。

He ran outside but the customer was gone.

第1段, 第3句

简单的并列句在各类考试中常见, "but" 引导的转折并列也是高频句式。但本句过于简短、结构过于基础, 缺少从句或复杂修饰, 作为考试真题的代表性一般。

The waiter, who's working his way through school, did accept the customer's apology and gratitude and said he was happy to have helped her.

第1段，第10句

主干识别有一定难度但不至于极难，分句嵌套清晰，时态组合适中，成分丰富且含典型易错点，结构具有较强代表性，综合来看是值得优先练习的句子。

The move is due to global warming and rising sea levels.

第1段，第2句

主系表结构在考试中常见，due to 表原因的用法也较典型，但整体句式过于简单，不足以代表四六级或考研中常考的复杂句式。

Why did Donna Barr say they wouldn't see the plan carried out any time soon?

第4题 题干

本句涵盖主语、谓语、宾语、宾语从句、宾语补足语、时间状语、原因状语等多种成分，成分较为丰富。特别是宾语从句内部的see加宾语加宾补结构（see the plan carried out）是常考且易混淆的句型，适合练习划分宾语和宾补的区别，训练价值较高。

It takes too long a time.

第4题，A

"It takes + 时间" 是四六级常考基础句型,但本句缺少不定式真正主语(如 "to do sth"),仅展示了句型的半个框架,代表性中等;"too + 形容词 + a + 名词" 语序在真题中偶有出现,可作辅助练习。

A man in Halifax, Canada, wanted to find out if people were thankful for someone holding the door open for them.

第1段，第1句

"想要了解某事" 的句式（want to find out + 宾语从句）在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见，属于典型的复合句结构。宾语从句由 "if" 引导，表示不确定的内容，这种用法在真题中频繁出现。句式具有较高的代表性和复用价值。

My house is about the size you described, but my neighbor's is bigger.

第6段，第3句

并列句加定语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的常见结构，关系代词省略也是高频考点，掌握后可以复用到大量类似句子的分析中。

W: Are you interested in installing some solar panels on your roof, sir?

第7段，第1句

"be interested in + 动名词" 是日常交际和考试中常见的表达方式，疑问句倒装也是基础句型，具有一定代表性，但结构过于简单，不如复合句或长难句那样高频出现在阅读理解或完形填空的考点中。

I'm interested in booking a holiday to Australia and wonder if you could tell me what deals you have.

第2段，第2句

并列句加宾语从句嵌套、情态动词表达委婉请求、wonder if 和 tell me what 的搭配，都是四六级和考研真题中高频出现的句式，典型性强，掌握后可大量复用。

Also, if you're interested in wine, you could go on a tour of the places where they grow grapes and make wine.

第9段，第5句

条件状语从句 + 主句 + 定语从句的组合是考试阅读中的高频结构，情态动词表建议也是常考句式；定语从句修饰介词宾语的位置安排、并列谓语的处理都具有较强的迁移性，掌握后可复用于大量类似句子。

She wanted to save as much money as possible.

第13题，B

主谓宾结构 + 不定式作宾语是常见句式，在考试中频繁出现。句中的 "as...as possible" 结构也是典型的比较结构。具有一定代表性，但整体过于简单，难以覆盖更复杂的常考句式特征。

She would like to have everything taken care of.

第13题，C

"would like to do" 是四六级和考研阅读中常见的表达意愿的句式，"have + 宾语 + 过去分词" 的使役被动结构也是高频考点。本句结构简洁且具有代表性，掌握后可迁移到大量类似表达中

But this is a green tax, which Bali Governor Wayan Koster has been working on for months, and which is designed to help clean up the island's natural environment, and with good reason, too.

第1段，第2句

句子涵盖主系表结构、非限制性定语从句、时间状语、目的状语、方式状语等多种成分，且"which"在两个从句中分别充当宾语和主语，有助于练习关系代词的成分判断。现在完成进行时和被动语态的出现也增加了时态语态练习价值。

That's big news because the whale population has been falling, and no baby whales were seen last year.

第1段，第5句

"主句 + because 引导的原因状语从句" 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，具有很强的代表性。从句内部的并列结构 ("A, and B") 以及被动语态的使用也是真题常见考点。掌握本句的分析方法后，可以迁移到大量类似的因果解释型句子中。

This is because they are sometimes hunted for their meat or their skin.

第1段，第8句

"This is because..." 引导原因状语从句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见，用于解释原因或结果。被动语态在学术和新闻语境中也是高频句式。掌握此类结构后，可迁移到大量类似句子，具有一定的典型性和实用性。

A recent blog suggested maybe people are drinking less milk because it is poisonous to many of us.

第1段，第7句

主句 + 宾语从句 + 状语从句的两层嵌套结构是考试常见句式，且宾语从句省略 that 引导词、状语从句用 because 引导都是高频考点。掌握该结构对理解同类长句有较强迁移价值。

It needs a series of complex proteins to break it down.

第1段，第9句

主谓宾加不定式目的状语的结构在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见，尤其是科技、医学类文本中常用不定式表目的，具有一定代表性和迁移价值，但整体结构过于简单、未涉及从句或复杂修饰，典型性中等。

Without enough of these proteins, the lactose is broken down by bacteria in the human body.

第1段，第10句

被动语态在科技说明文和学术文章中非常常见，本句“介词短语状语 + 被动语态主句”的结构是四六级和考研阅读中的典型句式，掌握后可大量复用，具有较高的代表性。

However, after we have finished breast or formula feeding, most of us don't continue producing the complex proteins in our body, which are necessary to break down the lactose.

第1段，第12句

本句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中较为典型：主句前置时间状语从句、主句后接非限制性定语从句补充说明，这是学术文本和科普文章中常见的句式。时间状语从句用现在完成时表示“已完成的动作对现在的影响”，非限制性定语从句用于解释说明名词，这两种结构在考试中频繁出现。掌握这类句式后，学生可以迁移到大量类似的长难句分析中，具有较高的典型性和实用性。

It is not easy to stay fresh for long.

第23题，B

"It is + 形容词 + to do" 句式是四六级和考研阅读、写作中的高频结构，用于表达对某件事的评价或客观判断。掌握这一句式后，可以直接迁移到大量类似表达（如 It is important/difficult/necessary to do 等），实用性和代表性都很强。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本卷出现的 170 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。

panel B1

n. 专家小组

本卷14次·真题 30句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本卷10次·真题 466句

solar B2

adj. 太阳的

本卷10次·真题 32句

waiter A2

n. (餐厅的) 服务员, 侍者

本卷8次·真题 18句

gratitude B2

n. 感激

本卷7次·真题 9句

protein B1

n. 蛋白质

本卷6次·真题 51句

customer A2

n. 顾客, 客户

本卷5次·真题 124句

grateful B1

adj. 感激的

本卷5次·真题 8句

less A1

det. 较少的

本卷4次·真题 224句

interested A1

adj. 感兴趣的

本卷4次·真题 40句

vote B1

n. 投票

本卷4次·真题 21句

benefit B1

n. 好处

本卷3次·真题 169句

product A2

n. 产品

本卷3次·真题 128句

decline B2

v. 下降

本卷3次·真题 73句

due B1

adj. 预期的

本卷3次·真题 62句

species B2

n. 物种

本卷3次·真题 51句

tax

A2

n. 税

本卷3次·真题 49 句

response

B1

n. 回答

本卷3次·真题 47 句

spot

A2

n. 地点

本卷3次·真题 42 句

ban

B2

v. 禁止

本卷3次·真题 37 句

install

B1

v. 安装（设备、软件）

本卷3次·真题 23 句

typical

B1

adj. 典型的

本卷3次·真题 15 句

governor

B2

n. 州长

本卷3次·真题 14 句

induce

C1

v. 诱导

本卷3次·真题 10 句

local

A2

adj. 当地的

本卷2次·真题 150 句

lack

B1

v. 缺少

本卷2次·真题 115 句

quality

A2

n. 质量

本卷2次·真题 100 句

average

A2

adj. 平均的

本卷2次·真题 89 句

least

A2

det. 最少的

本卷2次·真题 84 句

global

B2

adj. 全球的

本卷2次·真题 81 句

calorie

B1

n. 卡路里，热量单位

本卷2次·真题 57 句

consume

B2

v. 消耗，耗费（燃料、能源、时间等）

本卷2次·真题 52 句

contain B1

v. 包含, 含有

本卷2次·真题 50 句

overall B1

adj. 总体的

本卷2次·真题 39 句

particular B2

adj. 特定的

本卷2次·真题 37 句

flight A2

n. 航班

本卷2次·真题 36 句

household B1

n. 家庭

本卷2次·真题 33 句

rare B1

adj. 稀有的

本卷2次·真题 33 句

estimate B2

v. 估计

本卷2次·真题 27 句

complex B2

adj. 复杂的, 难懂的

本卷2次·真题 26 句

pain A2

n. 疼痛

本卷2次·真题 25 句

announce B1

v. 宣布

本卷2次·真题 24 句

investment B1

n. 投资

本卷2次·真题 20 句

transport B1

v. 运输, 运送

本卷2次·真题 20 句

mood A2

n. 心情

本卷2次·真题 17 句

shock B1

n. 震惊

本卷2次·真题 17 句

recycling B1

n. 回收利用

本卷2次·真题 15 句

endangered B2

adj. 濒危的

本卷2次·真题 13 句

initial B1

adj. 最初的

本卷2次·真题 12 句

mall B1

n. 购物中心

本卷2次·真题 9 句

mammal B1

n. 哺乳动物

本卷2次·真题 9 句

effect A2

n. 影响

本卷1次·真题 156 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

design B1

n. 设计

本卷1次·真题 132 句

million A2

num. 一百万

本卷1次·真题 119 句

support A2

v. 支持

本卷1次·真题 118 句

physical B1

adj. 身体的

本卷1次·真题 98 句

amount A2

n. 数量

本卷1次·真题 87 句

view A2

n. 观点, 看法

本卷1次·真题 85 句

community B1

n. 社区

本卷1次·真题 81 句

concern B1

v. 涉及

本卷1次·真题 79 句

sign A1

n. 标志

本卷1次·真题 78 句

factor B1

n. 因素

本卷1次·真题 77 句

major B1

adj. 主要的

本卷1次·真题 73 句

later A1

adv. 以后, later

本卷1次·真题 70 句

suffer B1

v. 遭受 (痛苦、疾病、损失等)

本卷1次·真题 64 句

positive B1

adj. 积极的

本卷1次·真题 62 句

resident B2

n. 居民

本卷1次·真题 61 句

climate B1

n. 气候

本卷1次·真题 60 句

power A2

n. 权力

本卷1次·真题 59 句

negative B1

adj. 否定的

本卷1次·真题 57 句

seek B1

v. 寻找

本卷1次·真题 56 句

increasingly B2

adv. 越来越;日益;不断增加地

本卷1次·真题 53 句

various B1

adj. 各种各样的

本卷1次·真题 52 句

source B1

n. 来源

本卷1次·真题 50 句

recently A2

adv. 最近

本卷1次·真题 48 句

promote B2

v. 促进

本卷1次·真题 47 句

consumption B2

n. 消费

本卷1次·真题 44 句

figure A2

n. 数字

本卷1次·真题 44 句

charge B1

v. 收费

本卷1次·真题 42 句

attract B1

v. 吸引 (注意力、兴趣)

本卷1次·真题 41 句

despite B1

prep. 尽管

本卷1次·真题 40 句

explore B1

v. 探索

本卷1次·真题 40 句

fund B2

n. 资金

本卷1次·真题 40 句

vehicle B1

n. 交通工具

本卷1次·真题 40 句

quickly A2

adv. 快速地

本卷1次·真题 38 句

solution B1

n. 解决办法

本卷1次·真题 38 句

authority B2

n. 权力

本卷1次·真题 32 句

series B1

n. 系列

本卷1次·真题 31 句

vary B1

v. 不同

本卷1次·真题 31 句

unusual B1

adj. 不寻常的

本卷1次·真题 30 句

agency B2

n. 代理机构

本卷1次·真题 29 句

chief B1

n. 首领

本卷1次·真题 29 句

familiar B1

adj. 熟悉的

本卷1次·真题 28 句

gas A2

n. 气体

本卷1次·真题 28 句

payment B1

n. 支付

本卷1次·真题 28 句

threat B1

n. 威胁

本卷1次·真题 28 句

council B1

n. 委员会

本卷1次·真题 27 句

formula B2

n. 公式

本卷1次·真题 27 句

thus B2

adv. 因此, 所以

本卷1次·真题 26 句

definitely B1

adv. 肯定地

本卷1次·真题 25 句

skin A2

n. 皮肤

本卷1次·真题 25 句

tip A2

n. 小费

本卷1次·真题 25 句

yeah A1

intj. 是的

本卷1次·真题 25 句

attempt B1

v. 试图

本卷1次·真题 24 句

central B1

adj. 主要的

本卷1次·真题 24 句

federal B2

adj. 联邦 (制) 的

本卷1次·真题 24 句

largely B2

adv. 主要地

本卷1次·真题 24 句

transfer B1

v. 转移

本卷1次·真题 24 句

chain B1

n. 链条

本卷1次·真题 23 句

commercial B2

adj. 商业的

本卷1次·真题 23 句

location B1

n. 地点, 位置

本卷1次·真题 22 句

retire B1

v. 退休

本卷1次·真题 22 句

typically B1

adv. 通常, 一般

本卷1次·真题 22 句

investigate B2

v. 调查

本卷1次·真题 21 句

fee B1

n. 费用

本卷1次·真题 20 句

preserve B2

v. 保护

本卷1次·真题 20 句

sink A2

v. 下沉

本卷1次·真题 20 句

warming B1

n. 变暖, 加温

本卷1次·真题 20 句

complain A2

v. 抱怨

本卷1次·真题 19 句

elderly B2

adj. 年老的

本卷1次·真题 19 句

funding B2

n. 资金

本卷1次·真题 19 句

judge B1

v. 判断, 评判

本卷1次·真题 19 句

penalty B1

n. 处罚

本卷1次·真题 19 句

roughly B1

adv. 大约, 大概

本卷1次·真题 19 句

okay A2

adj. 可以的

本卷1次·真题 18 句

transportation B1

n. 交通运输 (系统)

本卷1次·真题 18 句

trash A2

n. 垃圾

本卷1次·真题 18 句

nowadays B1

adv. 现在

本卷1次·真题 17 句

poisonous B2

adj. 有毒的

本卷1次·真题 17 句

suit A2

n. 套装

本卷1次·真题 17 句

immediate B2

adj. 立即的, 即刻的

本卷1次·真题 16 句

properly B1

adv. 正确地

本卷1次·真题 16 句

register B1

v. 登记, 注册

本卷1次·真题 16 句

regulation B2

n. 规则, 条例

本卷1次·真题 16 句

fancy B1

v. 想要

本卷1次·真题 15 句

possibly B1

adv. 可能, 也许

本卷1次·真题 15 句

sensitive B2

adj. 敏感的

本卷1次·真题 15 句

approval B2

n. 赞成

本卷1次·真题 14 句

hunt B1

v. 搜寻

本卷1次·真题 14 句

tuition B2

n. 学费

本卷1次·真题 14 句

apartment A2

n. 公寓

本卷1次·真题 13 句

costly B2

adj. 昂贵的, 代价高的

本卷1次·真题 13 句

lifetime B1

n. 一生, 终生

本卷1次·真题 13句

nutrient B2

n. 营养物质

本卷1次·真题 13句

overseas B1

adv. 在海外

本卷1次·真题 13句

slowly A1

adv. 缓慢地

本卷1次·真题 13句

suspect B1

v. 怀疑

本卷1次·真题 13句

witness B2

n. 目击者

本卷1次·真题 13句

boom B1

n. 繁荣

本卷1次·真题 12句

surprised A2

adj. 感到惊讶的

本卷1次·真题 12句

discourage B2

v. 使泄气

本卷1次·真题 11句

making A2

n. 制作

本卷1次·真题 11句

melt B1

v. (使) 融化, 熔化

本卷1次·真题 11句

vitamin B1

n. 维生素

本卷1次·真题 11句

blog B1

n. 博客, 网络日志

本卷1次·真题 10句

cereal B1

n. 谷物 (早餐)

本卷1次·真题 10句

earlier A2

adv. 较早地

本卷1次·真题 10句

impose B2

v. 强制实行

本卷1次·真题 10句

marine B2

adj. 海洋的

本卷1次·真题 10 句

sum B1

n. 总数

本卷1次·真题 10 句

educate B2

v. 教育

本卷1次·真题 9 句

mum A1

n. 妈妈

本卷1次·真题 9 句

permanently B2

adv. 永久地

本卷1次·真题 9 句

advertise B1

v. 为...做广告

本卷1次·真题 8 句

bacteria B2

n. 细菌

本卷1次·真题 8 句

deed B2

n. 行为

本卷1次·真题 8 句

nutritious B2

adj. 有营养的, 营养丰富的

本卷1次·真题 8 句

villager B1

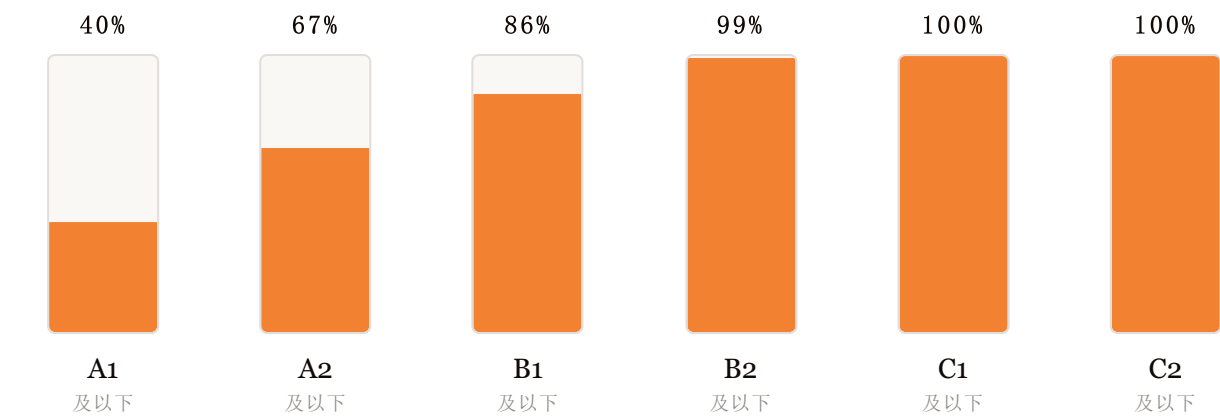
n. 村民

本卷1次·真题 8 句

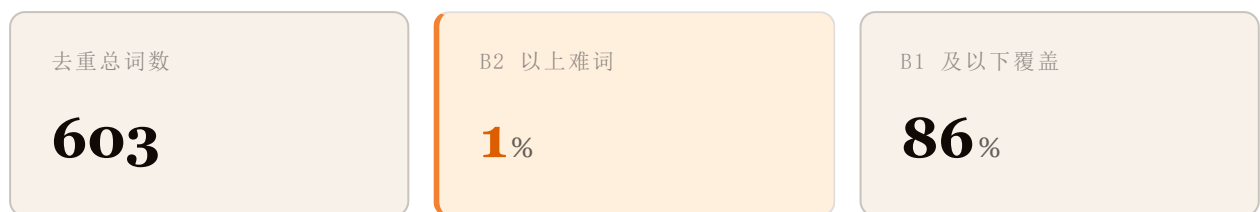
VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

全卷录音原文 603 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全卷录音原文去重后共 **603** 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 7 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 603 个 · 末柱为 100%



英语四级 2020年12月·第2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2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2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2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.

When my son completes a task, I can't help but praise him. It's only natural to give praise where praise is due, right? But is there such a thing as too much praise?

当我的儿子完成一项任务时，我忍不住要表扬他。在该表扬的地方给予表扬是很自然的，对吧？但是表扬会不会太多呢？

According to psychologist Katherine Phillip, children don't benefit from 26 praise as much as we'd like to think. "Parents often praise, believing they are building their child's self-confidence. However, over-praising can have a 27 effect," says Phillip. "When we use the same praise 28, it may become empty and no longer valued by the child. It can also become an expectation that anything they do must be 29 with praise. This may lead to the child avoiding taking risks due to fear of 30 their parents."

心理学家Katherine Phillip认为，孩子们并不像我们想象的那样从持续的表扬中受益。Phillip说："父母经常表扬孩子，认为这样可以建立孩子的自信心。然而，过度表扬可能会产生负面影响。当我们反复使用同样的表扬时，它可能会变得空洞，不再被孩子重视。这也可能会让孩子产生一种期待，认为他们做的任何事情都必须得到表扬作为回报。这可能会导致孩子因害怕让父母失望而避免冒险。"

Does this mean we should do away with all the praise? Phillip says no. "The key to healthy praise is to focus on the process rather than the 31. It is the recognition of a child's attempt, or the process in which they achieved something, that is essential," she says. "Parents should encourage their child to take the risks needed to learn and grow."

这是否意味着我们应该摒弃所有的表扬？Phillip说不是。她说："健康表扬的关键在于关注过程而非结果。重要的是认可孩子的尝试，或者他们取得某项成就的过程。父母应该鼓励孩子承担学习和成长所需的

风险。"

So how do we break the 32 of praise we're all so accustomed to? Phillip says it's important to 33 between "person praise" and "process praise". "Person praise is 34 saying how great someone is. It's a form of personal approval. Process praise is acknowledgement of the efforts the person has just 35 . Children who receive person praise are more likely to feel shame after losing," says Phillip.

那么我们如何打破我们都习以为常的表扬模式呢？Phillip说，区分'人格表扬'和'过程表扬'很重要。她说：'人格表扬只是简单地说某个人有多棒。这是一种个人认可的形式。过程表扬是对一个人刚刚付出的努力的认可。接受人格表扬的孩子在失败后更容易感到羞愧。'

- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| A) choose | I) pattern |
| B) constant | J) plural |
| C) disappointing | K) repeatedly |
| D) distinguish | L) rewarded |
| E) exhausting | M) separately |
| F) experienced | N) simply |
| G) negative | O) undertaken |
| H) outcome | |

26. children don't benefit from __(26)__ praise as much as we'd like to think

【答案】 **B) constant** (形容词)

【词性槽】 from + __ + 名词 praise, 定语位

【依据】 对应下文"反复使用""过度表扬"——"持续不断的表扬"

over-praising can have a __(27)__ effect 与 When we use the same praise __(28)__ 都在说"表扬太多/太频繁", 故空里要的是"持续不断的"——constant praise 完美对应主旨"过度表扬反成害"。

【竞争词】 C) disappointing "令人失望的表扬"逻辑反了

disappointing 表"令人失望", 下文说孩子从表扬中"得不到我们想象的那么多益处", 原因是"太多"而非"令人失望", 且 C 是第 30 题的钩子 (fear of disappointing their parents) 。

E) exhausting "令人筋疲力尽的表扬"不通

exhausting 多修饰 work/journey 等耗体力的事, 不会修饰 praise; 且与下文"过度表扬使表扬变空洞"的因果对不上。

F) experienced experienced praise 不是英语搭配

experienced 用来修饰人 (有经验的医生/老师), 不修饰 praise; 语义层面也讲不通"有经验的表扬"。

G) negative "负面表扬"自相矛盾, 且 G 是 27 题的钩子

negative praise 自身就矛盾——表扬本身是正面的。同时 27 题 over-praising can have a __(27)__ effect 才是 negative 的天然落点。

J) plural "复数的表扬"不通

plural 是语法术语"复数的", 与表扬的频率/性质完全无关, 属于明显干扰词。

L) rewarded rewarded praise 不成搭配, 且 L 是 29 题钩子

rewarded 是"被奖赏的", 修饰"表扬"本身不通顺; 本词更适合 29 题 anything they do must be __(29)__ with praise。

【易错】 最具迷惑性的错误词是 G) —— G) negative 在 26 题极有迷惑性——词性也对、感情色彩也沾边。考生看到 children don't benefit from __(26)__ praise 容易直接选 negative (负面的表扬), 但下文 over-praising can have a __(27)__ effect 里的 effect 才是 negative 的正确落点; 26 题需要的是"持续不断的", 对应主旨"过度表扬"。防坑——先把整段读完、看到 27 题的 However 再回填 26, 能避免抢词。

27. over-praising can have a __(27)__ effect

【答案】 **G) negative** (形容词)

【词性槽】 冠词 a 与名词 effect 之间，定语位

【依据】 与上文"父母以为表扬利于自信"形成 **However** 转折

Parents often praise, believing they are building their child's self-confidence.

However, over-praising can have a __(27)__ effect: However 提示语义反转，前句是正面（建立自信），所以 effect 应是反面——negative effect"负面效应"是固定搭配，逻辑严丝合缝。

【竞争词】 C) disappointing C 是 30 题钩子；这里 **negative** 更直接更常见

disappointing effect 偶尔可见，但 negative effect 是绝对高频且与 However 转折语义最对位；同时 C 在 30 题 fear of __(30)__ their parents 才是正确落点。

E) exhausting "令人筋疲力尽的影响"与上下文无关

exhausting effect 多用于体力/精神耗损语境，与"过度表扬使表扬贬值"的因果完全对不上。

F) experienced experienced effect 不成搭配

experienced 修饰人，不修饰 effect；语义上也不通。

J) plural "复数的影响"语法术语，与本文无关

plural 是"复数形式"，纯语法概念，与教育心理学的语境无关。

L) rewarded rewarded effect 不成搭配

rewarded 不能修饰 effect；本词更适合 29 题的 be rewarded with 搭配。

28. When we use the same praise __(28)__, it may become empty

【答案】 **K) repeatedly** (副词)

【词性槽】 动词 use 后修饰动作 → 要副词

【依据】 对应上文"使用同样的表扬"暗含的"反复"

When we use the same praise __(28)__, it may become empty: "反复地"用同一句表扬，才会让表扬变得空洞无意义；repeatedly 与 the same praise、become empty 三者构成完整因果链。

【竞争词】 M) separately "分开地"与上下文逻辑无关

separately 表示"分别、单独"，但句子讨论的是"同一句表扬反复使用"导致贬值，不存在"分开使用"的语义，逻辑对不上。

N) simply "仅仅"无法解释"变空洞"的原因

simply 表示"仅仅、只不过"，常作语气副词。但本句要解释表扬为何 become empty，需要的是"次数/频率"信息，simply 给不出这个信息，且 N 在 34 题有更典型的用武之地（提前预判用过即划）。

29. an expectation that anything they do must be __(29)__ with praise

【答案】 **L) rewarded** (形容词)

【词性槽】 be + __ + with: 被动结构里要过去分词作表语

【依据】 **be rewarded with** 是"被奖以....."的固定搭配

anything they do must be __(29)__ with praise: "他们做的任何事都必须以表扬作为奖励", be rewarded with praise 是地道搭配, 完美对应上下文"孩子开始期待每件事都得到表扬"。

【竞争词】 **C) disappointing** be disappointing with 不是英语搭配

disappointing 是主动义"令人失望的", be disappointing with 不成立; 且 C 在 30 题才是正确落点。

E) exhausting be exhausting with 不成搭配

exhausting 是"令人筋疲力尽的", 与 with praise 完全无关; 语义也不通。

F) experienced be experienced with X 是"对 X 有经验", 主语应是人

be experienced with 的主语只能是人, 而本句主语是 anything they do (事), 逻辑不符。

30. the child avoiding taking risks due to fear of __(30)__ their parents

【答案】 **C) disappointing** (动词)

【词性槽】 fear of + 动名词: of 后接 V-ing

【依据】 **fear of disappointing their parents** = "怕让父母失望"

the child avoiding taking risks due to fear of __(30)__ their parents: 上文说孩子被表扬养成依赖, 做事就怕没表扬; 逻辑链 = 怕没被表扬 → 怕让父母失望 → 不敢冒险。
disappointing 表"使.....失望", 逻辑完美闭环。

【竞争词】 **E) exhausting** exhausting their parents = "使父母疲惫"语义不符

exhaust 表"使筋疲力尽", 与上下文"孩子怕得不到表扬、不敢冒险"的心理逻辑无关; 本句要表达的是怕父母不开心, 不是怕父母累。

31. focus on the process rather than the __(31)___

【答案】 **H) outcome** (名词)

【词性槽】 rather than 后与前面 the process 平行 → 名词

【依据】 "过程 vs 结果"是教育心理学经典对立

focus on the process rather than the __(31)___: process (过程) 的天然反义就是 outcome (结果); 下文 It is the recognition of a child's attempt, or the process in which they achieved something, that is essential 也是在强调"过程"对立"结果"。

【竞争词】 I) pattern pattern 与 process 不构成反义对立

pattern 表"模式、惯常做法", process 表"过程", 二者并非常见反义; 且 I 在 32 题 the __(32)___ of praise we're all so accustomed to 才是天然落点(习惯化的"模式")。

32. how do we break the __(32)___ of praise we're all so accustomed to

【答案】 **I) pattern** (名词)

【词性槽】 the + ___ + of 名词 = 名词中心词

【依据】 "打破表扬的(习惯化)模式"——pattern 表惯常做法

how do we break the __(32)___ of praise we're all so accustomed to: we're all so accustomed to 提示这是"我们都已习惯的"东西, pattern 正是"惯常模式"; break the pattern 是固定搭配"打破惯例"。

33. Phillip says it's important to __(33)___ between "person praise" and "process praise"

【答案】 **D) distinguish** (动词)

【词性槽】 情态动词 important to 后接动词原形

【依据】 固定搭配 distinguish between A and B = 区分两者

to __(33)___ between "person praise" and "process praise": 英语中"区分 A 和 B"的标准搭配就是 distinguish between A and B; 下文紧接着分别给两者下定义, 正是"区分"的展开。

【竞争词】 A) choose choose between 是"在两者中选一个", 与下文"两者都解释"矛盾

choose between A and B 意为"在 A 和 B 中选一个", 而下文 Phillip 同时定义 person praise 与 process praise、并未让人二选一, 因此 choose 逻辑不符。

【易错】 最具迷惑性的错误词是 A) —— A) choose 与 between 搭配也成立, 是 33 题最经典陷阱。to __(33)___ between "person praise" and "process praise" 表面看 choose between 完全成立; 但下文紧接着同时给两个 praise 下定义, 并非让人二选一。防坑——看 between 后下文是"选一个"还是"分清楚", 本段是后者, 故 distinguish。

34. Person praise is __(34)__ saying how great someone is

【答案】 **N) simply** 副词

【词性槽】 be 动词与现在分词之间 → 副词作状语

【依据】 "仅仅是说某人多棒"——是给 person praise 下定义

Person praise is __(34)__ saying how great someone is. It's a form of personal approval.: simply 表"仅仅、只不过", 用来给概念下精简的定义最贴切: "person praise 不过就是夸某人多棒".

35. Process praise is acknowledgement of the efforts the person has just __(35)___

【答案】 **O) undertaken** 动词

【词性槽】 has just + __: 现在完成时要过去分词

【依据】 undertake efforts = "付出努力", 是地道动宾搭配

acknowledgement of the efforts the person has just __(35)__: undertake 表"承担、从事", undertake efforts/a task 是常见搭配; "承认这个人刚刚付出的努力"——与上文 process praise 关注"过程"完美呼应。

【竞争词】 F) experienced experience efforts 不是英语搭配

experience 常接 success/difficulty/loss 等"经历到的事", 不与 efforts 直接搭配; 说"经历了努力"也不符合 process praise"承认所做努力"的核心义。

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) **choose** 动词

选择

干扰词 • 未选用

B) **constant** 形容词

持续不断的、经常的

用于第 26 空

C) **disappointing** 形容词 动词

令人失望的; 使.....失望 (现在分词)

用于第 30 空

D) **distinguish** 动词

区分、辨别

用于第 33 空

E) **exhausting** 形容词 动词

使人筋疲力尽的; 耗尽 (现在分词)

干扰词 · 未选用

F) **experienced** 形容词 动词

有经验的; 经历 (过去式/过去分词)

干扰词 · 未选用

G) **negative** 形容词 名词

负面的、消极的

用于第 27 空

H) **outcome** 名词

结果、结局

用于第 31 空

I) **pattern** 名词 动词

模式、惯常做法

用于第 32 空

J) **plural** 形容词 名词

复数的; 复数形式

干扰词 · 未选用

K) **repeatedly** 副词

反复地、再三地

用于第 28 空

L) **rewarded** 形容词 动词

被奖励的; 奖励 (过去式/过去分词)

用于第 29 空

M) **separately** 副词

分别地、单独地

干扰词 · 未选用

N) **simply** 副词

仅仅、只不过

用于第 34 空

O) **undertaken** 动词

承担、从事 (undertake 的过去分词)

用于第 35 空

全文主旨

过度表扬孩子反成害，要夸"过程"而非"结果"

全文围绕心理学家 Phillip 的观点展开：父母以为多夸孩子能建立自信，但 over-praising can have a __(27)__ effect 反而会带来负面效应；关键是要 focus on the process rather than the __(31)__, 即区分 person praise 与 process praise。

DISTRACTORS · 干扰词复盘

这 5 个词始终没被任何空选用

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

A) **choose** 最像 33 题答案——choose between 也是经典搭配

在 to __(33)__ between "person praise" and "process praise" 里，A) choose 同样可接 between，考生看到 between 就反射性想 choose；识破方式——看下文是“做选择”还是“做辨析”，本段下文同时给两者下定义，意在区分而非二选一，故应是 distinguish。

E) **exhausting** 最像 30 题答案——同样是 V-ing 形式且语义沾边

在 fear of __(30)__ their parents 里，E) exhausting 同样是 -ing 形式、词性也对，粗心考生可能选“使父母筋疲力尽”；识破方式——回上下文找逻辑链，孩子怕的是“父母不开心”而不是“父母累”，所以是 disappointing。

F) **experienced** 最像 35 题答案——也是过去分词形式

在 the efforts the person has just __(35)__ 里，F) experienced 同样是过去分词形式，且 experience 是高频词，考生看到就想填；识破方式——看宾语 efforts，efforts 与 undertake 搭配自然，与 experience 不构成地道搭配，且语义上“承认付出的努力”比“承认经历的努力”贴 process praise。

J) **plural** 纯语法术语，与全文无关，几乎是裸干扰

plural 表“复数的”，是语法术语，根本不可能修饰本文 praise/effect 等核心词；它存在于词库里就是用来“凑数”占据形容词类槽位、迷惑乱猜的考生。识破方式——分类表给出词义后即刻排除。

M) **separately** 最像 28 题答案——同样是副词

在 When we use the same praise __(28)__ 里，M) separately 词性也对，但“分开使用同一句表扬”逻辑反了——下文 become empty 暗示“次数太多导致贬值”，需要的是“反复地”而不是“分别地”。识破方式——用语义关键词“become empty”反推“频率”含义，repeatedly 才对。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS · 句子精讲

7 句真题句逐层精讲

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

When my son completes a task, I can't help but praise him.

第1段，第1句

"When 从句 + 主句" 是常见的时间状语从句结构，在考试中经常出现。固定搭配 "can't help but" 也是常考表达。整体结构具有一定代表性，学习后可迁移到类似句式。

It's only natural to give praise where praise is due, right?

第1段，第2句

"It is + 形容词 + to do" 的形式主语结构是四六级和考研常考句型，地点状语从句（尤其是 "where" 引导的抽象条件从句）也是高频考点。本句结构简洁且典型，学生掌握后可以迁移到大量类似句式，具有较高的代表性。

"Parents often praise, believing they are building their child's self-confidence. However, over-praising can have a negative effect," says Phillip.

第2段，第2句

本句涵盖主语、谓语、宾语、频率状语、伴随状语、转折状语等多种成分，且包含动名词作主语、宾语从句的识别、分词短语作状语等值得练习的点。特别是 believing 引导的宾语从句（省略 that）和 over-praising 作主语，对目标读者有较好的训练价值。

This may lead to the child avoiding taking risks due to fear of disappointing their parents.

第2段，第5句

本句成分丰富且含多个易错点：lead to 的 to 是介词而非不定式标志，后接复合宾语 "the child avoiding..." 考查学生对动名词复合结构的识别；avoiding、taking、disappointing 三个动名词层层嵌套，练习时需要逐一辨析谁是谓语、谁是非谓语以及它们各自充当什么成分；due to 短语的修饰归属也需判断，综合训练价值较高。

Does this mean we should do away with all the praise?

第3段，第1句

疑问句 + 省略 that 的宾语从句是四六级、考研阅读中的高频句式，尤其在议论文、说理文中常见。主句用 mean 引出结论性从句的模式典型且可迁移，掌握后能快速识别类似结构。

"The key to healthy praise is to focus on the process rather than the outcome. It is the recognition of a child's attempt, or the process in which they achieved something, that is essential," she says.

第3段，第3句

强调句 It is ... that 结构、不定式作表语、限制性定语从句和 rather than 引导的并列对比都是四六级和考研真题中的高频句式,掌握本句的分析方法可以迁移到大量类似结构的句子上,典型性很强。

Phillip says it's important to distinguish between "person praise" and "process praise".

第4段，第2句

"某人 says + 宾语从句" 和 "it is + 形容词 + to do" 都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。宾语从句省略 that、it 作形式主语这两个特征尤其典型,掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。结构代表性强,学习性价比高。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 24 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。

process B1

n. 过程

本篇4次 · 真题 108 句

risk A2

n. 风险

本篇2次 · 真题 108 句

due B1

adj. 预期的

本篇2次 · 真题 62 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要，会

本篇1次 · 真题 466 句

likely A2

adj. 很可能的

本篇1次 · 真题 224 句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本篇1次 · 真题 174 句

benefit B1

n. 好处

本篇1次·真题 169 句

effect A2

n. 影响

本篇1次·真题 156 句

focus B1

n. 重点

本篇1次·真题 107 句

simply B1

adv. 仅仅, 只不过

本篇1次·真题 90 句

negative B1

adj. 否定的

本篇1次·真题 57 句

reward B1

n. 报酬

本篇1次·真题 56 句

pattern B1

n. 模式

本篇1次·真题 37 句

expectation B2

n. 期待; 预期

本篇1次·真题 34 句

outcome B2

n. 结果

本篇1次·真题 31 句

essential B1

adj. 必不可少的

本篇1次·真题 30 句

psychologist B2

n. 心理学家

本篇1次·真题 30 句

attempt B1

v. 试图

本篇1次·真题 24 句

distinguish B2

v. 区分

本篇1次·真题 15 句

approval B2

n. 赞成

本篇1次·真题 14 句

constant B2

adj. 持续不断的

本篇1次·真题 12 句

undertake B2

v. 承担

本篇1次·真题 11 句

recognition

B2

n. 认可

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

repeatedly

B1

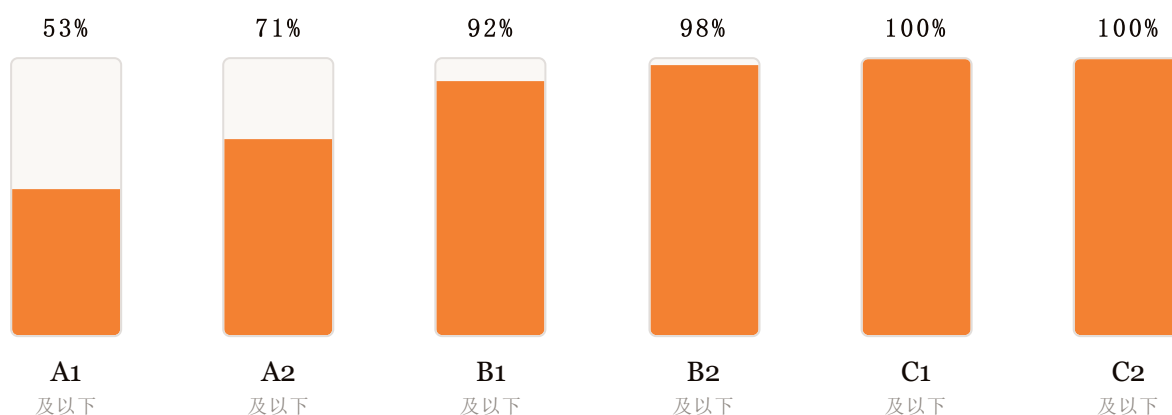
adv. 反复地

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 101 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

带空短文去重后共 **101** 个单词，按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比（CDF），最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上（C1/C2）为高阶词，本篇共 2 个 · 约 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 101 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

101

B2 以上难词

2%

B1 及以下覆盖

92%

英语四级 2020年12月·第2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2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2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 16 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2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**.

Poverty Is a Story About Us, Not Them

A) Too often still, we think we know what poverty looks like. It's the way we've been taught, the images we've been force-fed for decades. The chronically homeless. The undocumented immigrant. The urban poor, usually personified as a woman of color, the "welfare queen" politicians still too often reference.

我们仍然常常认为自己知道贫困是什么样子。这是我们被教导的方式,是几十年来被强行灌输给我们的形象。长期无家可归者。无证移民。城市贫民,通常被塑造成有色人种女性,即政客们仍然经常提及的"福利女王"。

B) But as income inequality rises to record levels in the United States, even in the midst of a record economic expansion, those familiar images are outdated, hurtful, and counterproductive to focusing attention on solutions and building ladders of opportunity.

但随着美国收入不平等上升到创纪录水平,即使是在创纪录的经济扩张之中,那些熟悉的形象已经过时、具有伤害性,并且不利于将注意力集中在解决方案上和建立机会阶梯上。

C) Today's faces of income inequality and lack of opportunity look like all of us. It's Anna Landre, a disabled Georgetown University student fighting to keep health benefits that allow her the freedom to live her life. It's Tiffanie Standard, a counselor for young women of color in Philadelphia who want to be tech entrepreneurs—but who must work multiple jobs to stay afloat. It's Ken Outlaw, a welder in rural North Carolina whose dream of going back to school at a local community college was

dashed by Hurricane Florence—just one of the extreme weather events that have tipped the balance for struggling Americans across the nation.

今天收入不平等和缺乏机会的面孔看起来就像我们所有人。她是Anna Landre,一位Georgetown University的残疾学生,为保留让她能够自由生活的健康福利而奋斗。她是Tiffanie Standard,费城有色人种年轻女性的顾问,这些女性想成为科技企业家——但必须打多份工才能维持生计。他是Ken Outlaw,北卡罗来纳州农村的一名焊工,他回到当地社区大学上学的梦想被飓风Florence摧毁——这只是使全国陷入困境的美国人失去平衡的极端天气事件之一。

- D) If these are the central characters of our story about poverty, what layers of perceptions, myths, and realities must we unearth to find meaningful solutions and support? In pursuit of revealing this complicated reality, Mothering Justice, led by women of color, went last year to the state capital in Lansing, Michigan, to lobby on issues that affect working mothers. One of the Mothering Justice organizers went to the office of a state representative to talk about the lack of affordable childcare—the vestiges(痕迹) of a system that expected mothers to stay home with their children while their husbands worked. A legislative staffer dismissed the activist's concerns, telling her "my husband took care of that—I stayed home."

如果这些是我们关于贫困故事的中心人物,那么我们必须揭示哪些层次的认知、神话和现实才能找到有意义的解决方案和支持?为了揭示这一复杂现实,由有色人种女性领导的Mothering Justice去年前往密歇根州首府Lansing,就影响职业母亲的问题进行游说。Mothering Justice的一位组织者前往一位州代表的办公室,谈论缺乏负担得起的儿童保育问题——这是一个期望母亲在丈夫工作时留在家照顾孩子的制度的痕迹。一位立法助手对这位活动人士的担忧不屑一顾,告诉她"我丈夫处理了那件事——我待在家里"。

- E) That comment, says Mothering Justice director Danielle Atkinson, "was meant to shame" and relied on the familiar notion that a woman of color concerned about income inequality and programs that promote mobility must by definition be a single mom, probably with multiple kids. In this case, the Mothering Justice activist happened to be married. And in most cases in the America of 2019, the images that come to mind when we hear the words poverty or income inequality fail miserably in reflecting a complicated reality: poverty touches virtually all of us. The face of income inequality, for all but a very few of us, is the one we each see in the mirror.

Mothering Justice主任Danielle Atkinson说,那句评论"意在羞辱",并依赖于一个熟悉的观念,即关心收入不平等和促进流动性项目的有色人种女性从定义上来说一定是单身母亲,可能还有多个孩子。在这个案例中,Mothering Justice的活动人士恰好是已婚的。而在2019年美国的大多数情况下,当我们听到贫困或收入不平等这些词时脑海中浮现的形象,在反映复杂现实方面惨败:贫困实际上触及我们所有人。除了极少数人之外,收入不平等的面孔就是我们每个人在镜子里看到的那张脸。

- F) How many of us are poor in the U.S.? It depends on who you ask. According to the Census Bureau, 38 million people in the U.S. are living below the official poverty thresholds. Taking into account economic need beyond that absolute measure, the Institute for Policy Studies found that 140 million people are poor or low-income. That's almost half the U.S. population.

美国有多少人是贫困的?这取决于你问谁。根据Census Bureau的数据,美国有3800万人生活在官方贫困线以下。考虑到超出绝对衡量标准的经济需求,Institute for Policy Studies发现1.4亿人是贫困或低收入人群。这几乎是美国人口的一半。

- G) Whatever the measure, within that massive group, poverty is extremely diverse. We know that some people are more affected than others, like children, the elderly, people with disabilities, and people of color.

无论采用何种衡量标准,在这个庞大的群体中,贫困是极其多样化的。我们知道有些人比其他人受到的影响更大,比如儿童、老年人、残疾人和有色人种。

- H) But the fact that 4 in 10 Americans can't come up with \$400 in an emergency is a commonly cited statistic for good reason: economic instability stretches across race, gender, and geography. It even reaches into the middle classes, as real wages have stagnated(不增长) for all but the very wealthy and temporary spells of financial instability are not uncommon.

但十分之四的美国人在紧急情况下拿不出400美元,这是一个被频繁引用的统计数据,原因充分:经济不稳定跨越种族、性别和地域。它甚至延伸到中产阶级,因为除了非常富有的人之外,所有人的实际工资都停滞不前,暂时的经济不稳定并不罕见。

- I) Negative images remain of who is living in poverty as well as what is needed to move out of it. The big American myth is that you can pull yourself up by your own efforts and change a bad situation into a good one. The reality is that finding opportunity without help from families, friends, schools, and community is virtually impossible. And the playing field is nothing close to level.

关于谁生活在贫困中以及需要什么才能摆脱贫困的负面形象依然存在。美国的大神话是你可以通过自己的努力提升自己,把糟糕的处境变成好的处境。现实是,没有来自家庭、朋友、学校和社区的帮助,找到机会几乎是不可能的。而且竞争环境远非公平。

- J) The FrameWorks Institute, a research group that focuses on public framing of issues, has studied what sustains stereotypes and narratives of poverty in the United Kingdom. "People view economic success and wellbeing in life as a product of choice, willpower, and drive," says Nat Kendall-Taylor, CEO of FrameWorks. "When we see people who are struggling," he says, those assumptions "lead us to the perception that people in poverty are lazy, they don't care, and they haven't made the right decisions."

FrameWorks Institute是一个专注于公共议题框架的研究小组,研究了在英国是什么维持了关于贫困的刻板印象和叙事。FrameWorks的首席执行官Nat Kendall-Taylor说:"人们将经济成功和生活幸福视为选择、意志力和动力的产物。"他说,当我们看到正在挣扎的人时,这些假设"使我们认为贫困人口是懒惰的,他们不在乎,他们没有做出正确的决定"。

- K) Does this sound familiar? Similar ideas surround poverty in the U.S. And these assumptions give a false picture of reality. "When people enter into that pattern of thinking," says Kendall-Taylor, "it's cognitively comfortable to make sense of issues of poverty in that way. It creates a kind of cognitive blindness—all of the factors external to a person's drive and choices that they've made become invisible and fade from view."

这听起来熟悉吗?美国对贫困也存在类似的观念。而这些假设给出了错误的现实图景。Kendall-Taylor说:"当人们进入那种思维模式时,用那种方式理解贫困问题在认知上是舒适的。它创造了一种认知盲目性——一个人的动力和所做选择之外的所有外部因素变得不可见并从视野中消失。"

- L) Those external factors include the difficulties accompanying low-wage work or structural discrimination based on race, gender, or ability. Assumptions get worse when people who are poor

use government benefits to help them survive. There is a great tension between "the poor" and those who are receiving what has become a dirty word: "welfare."

这些外部因素包括伴随低工资工作的困难,或基于种族、性别或能力的结构性歧视。当贫困人口使用政府福利来帮助他们生存时,假设会变得更糟。在"穷人"和那些接受已经成为脏字的东西——"福利"——的人之间存在巨大的紧张关系。

- M) According to the General Social Survey, 71 percent of respondents believe the country is spending too little on "assistance to the poor". On the other hand, 22 percent think we are spending too little on "welfare": 37 percent believe we are spending too much.

根据General Social Survey,71%的受访者认为国家在"对穷人的援助"上花费太少。另一方面,22%的人认为我们在"福利"上花费太少:37%的人认为我们花费太多。

- N) "Poverty has been interchangeable with people of color—specifically black women and black mothers," says Atkinson of Mothering Justice. It's true that black mothers are more affected by poverty than many other groups, yet they are disproportionately the face of poverty. For example, Americans routinely overestimate the share of black recipients of public assistance programs.

Mothering Justice的Atkinson说:"贫困一直与有色人种——特别是黑人女性和黑人母亲——互换使用。"确实,黑人母亲比许多其他群体更受贫困影响,但她们不成比例地成为贫困的面孔。例如,美国人经常高估公共援助项目中黑人受益者的比例。

- O) In reality, most people will experience some form of financial hardship at some point in their lives. Indeed, people tend to dip in and out of poverty, perhaps due to unexpected obstacles like losing a job, or when hours of a low-wage job fluctuate.

实际上,大多数人在生命中的某个时刻会经历某种形式的经济困难。确实,人们往往会陷入和摆脱贫困,可能是由于意外障碍,如失业,或者当低工资工作的时数波动时。

- P) Something each of us can do is to treat each other with the dignity and sympathy that is deserved and to understand deeply that the issue of poverty touches all of us.

我们每个人都可以做的事情是以应有的尊严和同情对待彼此,并深刻理解贫困问题触及我们所有人。

陈述句与逐句解析

36. One legislative staffer assumed that a woman of color who advocated affordable childcare must be a single mother.

一位立法工作人员认为,一位倡导平价托儿服务的有色人种女性一定是单身母亲。

【答案】 E 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 立法助理与单亲母亲的成见

【定位】 That comment, says Mothering Justice director Danielle Atkinson, "was meant to shame" and relied on the familiar notion that a woman of color concerned about income inequality and programs that promote mobility must by definition be a single mom, probably with multiple kids.

Mothering Justice 主任 Danielle Atkinson 说, 那番话'意在让人难堪', 依赖于一种熟悉的观念: 一个关心收入不平等和促进流动性项目的有色人种女性, 按定义必然是单亲妈妈, 而且很可能带着好几个孩子。

【改写】 One legislative staffer ↔ **A legislative staffer**

近乎原样复现

assumed that a woman of color who advocated affordable childcare must be a single mother ↔

relied on the familiar notion that a woman of color concerned about income inequality and programs that promote mobility must by definition be a single mom

assumed=relied on the notion

【辨邻】 D 该段虽提到a legislative staffer dismissed the activist's concerns, 也是与立法助理的对话现场, 但只引用了助理my husband took care of that—I stayed home这句私人说法, 并未点明她'假设这位活动家是单亲母亲'——把成见上升为'单亲母亲'的判断是下一段才做的。

A legislative staffer dismissed the activist's concerns, telling her "my husband took care of that—I stayed home."

37. People from different races, genders and regions all suffer from a lack of financial security.

来自不同种族、性别和地区的人都遭受着缺乏经济保障的困扰。

【答案】 **H** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 种族/性别/地域三维并列

【定位】 But the fact that 4 in 10 Americans can't come up with \$400 in an emergency is a commonly cited statistic for good reason: economic instability stretches across race, gender, and geography.

但是十分之四的美国人无法在紧急情况下拿出400美元这一事实是被频繁引用的数据, 原因充分: 经济不稳定横跨种族、性别和地域。

【改写】 different races, genders and regions ↔ **across race, gender, and geography**

并列三元同义对位

all suffer from a lack of financial security ↔ **economic instability stretches across**

缺乏金融安全等于经济不稳

【辨邻】 G 该段说poverty is extremely diverse并列举了children, the elderly, people with disabilities, and people of color, 谈的是'哪类群体更受影响', 并未陈述'种族/性别/地域三维都受影响'这一横跨维度的判断。

poverty is extremely diverse. We know that some people are more affected than others, like children, the elderly, people with disabilities, and people of color.

38. According to a survey, while the majority believe too little assistance is given to the poor, more than a third believe too much is spent on welfare.

根据一项调查,虽然大多数人认为给予穷人的援助太少,但超过三分之一的人认为在福利上花费过多。

【答案】 M 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 三分之一以上认为福利花太多

【定位】 According to the General Social Survey, 71 percent of respondents believe the country is spending too little on "assistance to the poor". On the other hand, 22 percent think we are spending too little on "welfare": 37 percent believe we are spending too much.

根据综合社会调查, 71%的受访者认为国家在'对穷人的援助'上花得太少。另一方面, 22%认为'福利'花得太少, 37%认为花得太多。

【改写】 the majority believe too little assistance is given to the poor ↔

71 percent of respondents believe the country is spending too little on "assistance to the poor"
majority等于71%

more than a third believe too much is spent on welfare ↔

37 percent believe we are spending too much
more than a third等于37%

【辨邻】 F 该段数据38 million people、140 million people是穷人人口规模统计, 并非a survey中关于'花得多少'的态度调查, 对象与陈述句不一致。

Taking into account economic need beyond that absolute measure, the Institute for Policy Studies found that 140 million people are poor or low-income.

39. A research group has found that Americans who are struggling are thought to be lazy and to have made the wrong decisions.

一个研究小组发现,处境艰难美国人被认为是懒惰的,并且做出了错误的决定。

【答案】 J 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 研究机构定性挣扎者懒惰

【定位】 When we see people who are struggling," he says, those assumptions "lead us to the perception that people in poverty are lazy, they don't care, and they haven't made the right decisions.

他说，当我们看到正在挣扎的人时，那些假设'让我们形成这样的认知：贫困中的人懒惰、不在乎、没有做出正确的决定'。

【改写】 A research group has found ↔

The FrameWorks Institute, a research group that focuses on public framing of issues, has studied

research group原词复现

Americans who are struggling are thought to be lazy ↔

When we see people who are struggling," he says, those assumptions "lead us to the perception that people in poverty are lazy

are thought to be等于lead us to the perception

have made the wrong decisions ↔ **haven't made the right decisions**

wrong等于haven't do right

【辨邻】 K 该段承接J段继续引用Kendall-Taylor的话谈cognitive blindness，但没有给出'挣扎者被认为懒惰且做错了决定'这一研究结论本身，只是对前段结论的延伸评价。

When people enter into that pattern of thinking, it's cognitively comfortable to make sense of issues of poverty in that way. It creates a kind of cognitive blindness

40. Under the old system in America, a mother was supposed to stay home and take care of her children.

在美国的旧制度下，母亲应该待在家里照顾孩子。

【答案】 **D** 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 旧体系下母亲在家

【定位】 One of the Mothering Justice organizers went to the office of a state representative to talk about the lack of affordable childcare—the vestiges(痕迹) of a system that expected mothers to stay home with their children while their husbands worked.

Mothering Justice 的一位组织者去州众议员办公室谈论可负担育儿服务的缺失——那是一个体系的遗痕：这个体系预期母亲在家照看孩子，而丈夫外出工作。

【改写】 Under the old system in America ↔ **the vestiges(痕迹) of a system**
vestiges暗示旧体系

a mother was supposed to stay home and take care of her children ↔

expected mothers to stay home with their children

supposed to与expected to同义

41. It was found that nearly 50% of Americans are poor or receive low pay.

研究发现,近50%的美国人贫困或收入微薄。

【答案】 F 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 近半数美国人贫困或低薪

【定位】 Taking into account economic need beyond that absolute measure, the Institute for Policy Studies found that 140 million people are poor or low-income. That's almost half the U.S. population.

考虑到绝对指标之外的经济需求, 政策研究所发现有1.4亿人贫困或低收入。那几乎占美国人口的一半。

【改写】 nearly 50% of Americans ↔ **almost half the U.S. population**

nearly 50%等于almost half

are poor or receive low pay ↔ **are poor or low-income**

receive low pay等于low-income

【辨邻】 M 71 percent、22 percent、37 percent描述的是对援助/福利支出态度的受访比例, 而非'穷或低收入的人占总人口比例', 对象与题干不符。

71 percent of respondents believe the country is spending too little on "assistance to the poor"

42. Americans usually overestimate the number of blacks receiving welfare benefits.

美国人通常高估了接受福利救济的黑人数量。

【答案】 N 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 高估黑人福利受益者数量

【定位】 For example, Americans routinely overestimate the share of black recipients of public assistance programs.

例如, 美国人经常高估公共援助项目中黑人受益者的比例。

【改写】 overestimate the number of blacks receiving welfare benefits ↔

overestimate the share of black recipients of public assistance programs

number约等于share, welfare benefits等于public assistance programs

usually ↔ **routinely**

usually等于routinely

43. It is impossible for Americans to lift themselves out of poverty entirely on their own.

美国人完全靠自己摆脱贫困是不可能的。

【答案】 I 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 无法独自摆脱贫困

【定位】 The big American myth is that you can pull yourself up by your own efforts and change a bad situation into a good one. The reality is that finding opportunity without help from families, friends, schools, and community is virtually impossible.

美国的一个大神话是：你可以靠自己的努力把自己拉上去，把坏境况变成好境况。现实是：如果没有家人、朋友、学校和社区的帮助，几乎不可能找到机会。

【改写】 It is impossible for Americans to lift themselves out of poverty entirely on their own ↔

finding opportunity without help from families, friends, schools, and community is virtually impossible

lift themselves 等于 pull yourself up

【辨邻】 **O** 该段说大多数人会经历经济困难、dip in and out of poverty，描述的是贫困流动现象，并未陈述‘靠自己能否脱贫’这一论断。

Indeed, people tend to dip in and out of poverty, perhaps due to unexpected obstacles like losing a job

44. Nowadays, it seems none of us can get away from income inequality.

如今,我们似乎没有人能够摆脱收入不平等。

【答案】 **C** 段 (弱锚点)

【锚点】 没人能逃脱收入不平等

【定位】 Today's faces of income inequality and lack of opportunity look like all of us.

今天收入不平等和机会缺失的面孔，长得就像我们所有人。

【改写】 none of us can get away from income inequality ↔

Today's faces of income inequality and lack of opportunity look like all of us

正反同义

Nowadays ↔ **Today's**

时间副词同义

【辨邻】 **E** E段poverty touches virtually all of us和the one we each see in the mirror承接C段'all of us'的论断进一步铺陈，但本话题首次明确提出是在C段开头一句，E段仅是延展。

poverty touches virtually all of us. The face of income inequality, for all but a very few of us, is the one we each see in the mirror.

P the issue of poverty touches all of us与陈述句意思接近，但P段是结尾的总结呼吁，话题首次明确陈述是在C段。

to understand deeply that the issue of poverty touches all of us

45. Assumptions about poor people become even more negative when they live on welfare.

当穷人依靠福利生活时,关于他们的假设变得更加负面。

【答案】 L 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 靠福利时成见更负面

【定位】 Assumptions get worse when people who are poor use government benefits to help them survive.

当贫困者依靠政府福利来维生时, 对他们的种种假设会变得更糟。

【改写】 Assumptions about poor people become even more negative ↔ Assumptions get worse become more negative 等于 get worse

when they live on welfare ↔

when people who are poor use government benefits to help them survive

live on welfare 等于 use government benefits to survive

【辨邻】 J J段说 people in poverty are lazy, they don't care, and they haven't made the right decisions, 是基础的负面假设, 但并未陈述'靠福利时这些假设变得更糟'这一增量条件。

lead us to the perception that people in poverty are lazy, they don't care, and they haven't made the right decisions

PARAGRAPH MAP • 段落主旨图

16 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 开篇指出我们对贫困的固有印象（长期无家可归者、无证移民、被称作welfare queen 的有色人种女性）已被反复灌输了几十年。

信息指纹 贫困的刻板印象清单

B 指出在创纪录的经济扩张中收入不平等也在创纪录上升, 过去那些贫困形象已经 outdated, hurtful, and counterproductive.

信息指纹 旧形象过时且有害

C 用三个具名人物（Anna Landre、Tiffanie Standard、Ken Outlaw）说明今天收入不平等的面孔就是我们所有人。

信息指纹 三位具名当事人

D 讲Mothering Justice去Lansing, Michigan游说，谈到旧体系预期母亲在家带孩子、丈夫外出工作的vestiges。

信息指纹 旧体系预期母亲在家

E Mothering Justice 主任 Atkinson 解释那番话意在让人难堪，依赖于'有色人种女性必然是单亲妈妈'的成见，但当事人其实已婚。

信息指纹 立法助理的单亲妈妈成见

F 给出两个统计：人口普查局口径下美国有3800万人低于贫困线；按经济研究所更宽口径，有140 million people are poor or low-income，几乎占美国人口一半。

信息指纹 1.4亿人口低收入数据

G 贫困群体内部差异极大，儿童、老人、残障人士和有色人种受影响更深。

信息指纹 贫困内部多样

H 用4 in 10 Americans can't come up with \$400 in an emergency说明经济不稳定横跨种族、性别和地域，连中产也受波及。

信息指纹 400美元急用拿不出

I 戳破'靠自己努力就能翻身'的big American myth：没有家人、朋友、学校和社区的帮助，几乎不可能找到机会。

信息指纹 靠自己拉自己上岸的神话

J The FrameWorks Institute研究发现，人们把经济成功归于选择、意志和拼劲，于是把挣扎者看作lazy、不在乎、做错了决定。

信息指纹 FrameWorks研究判懒惰

K 类似偏见在美国也存在，这种思路造成'cognitive blindness'，让人忽视个人选择之外的所有外部因素。

信息指纹 认知盲视

L 外部因素包含低薪工作的困难、基于种族/性别/能力的结构性歧视；当穷人靠政府福利时，针对他们的成见会变得更糟，'welfare'一词被污名化。

信息指纹 用福利成见更糟

M 援引the General Social Survey：71%觉得对穷人的'assistance'花得太少；但只有22%觉得'welfare'花得太少，37%觉得花得太多。

信息指纹 71%与37%调查数字

N Atkinson 指出贫困被等同于有色人种、尤其是黑人母亲；事实上她们确实受影响更深，但被过度代表，美国人routinely overestimate公共援助项目中黑人受益者的比例。

信息指纹 高估黑人受助比例

O 现实里大多数人一生中某个时点都会经历经济困难，人们dip in and out of poverty，往往因失业或低薪工时波动。

信息指纹 时进时出的贫困

P 结尾呼吁以尊严和同情对待彼此，理解贫困议题与我们每个人都有关。

信息指纹 呼吁尊严与同情

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

12 句真题句逐层精讲

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

It's Tiffanie Standard, a counselor for young women of color in Philadelphia who want to be tech entrepreneurs—but who must work multiple jobs to stay afloat.

C段，第3句

本句覆盖主系表结构、同位语、定语从句中的主谓宾结构、目的状语等多种成分,且包含关系代词在从句中充当主语的典型用法、情态动词作谓语的情况。同位语和定语从句的嵌套关系也是学生需要练习的重点。成分种类丰富,且包含定语从句修饰对象定位、关系代词成分判断等常见易错点,训练价值较高。

It's Ken Outlaw, a welder in rural North Carolina whose dream of going back to school at a local community college was dashed by Hurricane Florence—just one of the extreme weather events that have tipped the balance for struggling Americans across the nation.

C段，第4句

本句呈现的主句加限制性定语从句结构、被动语态在从句中的使用、现在完成时表示过去对现在影响的用法，都是四六级和考研英语中的高频句式。定语从句的嵌套和关系代词在从句中充当不同成分的情况也是真题常考点，具有很强的代表性和迁移价值。

That comment, says Mothering Justice director Danielle Atkinson, "was meant to shame" and relied on the familiar notion that a woman of color concerned about income inequality and programs that promote mobility must by definition be a single mom, probably with multiple kids.

E段，第1句

主句含插入语、并列谓语、介词短语宾语和同位语从句,同位语从句内有复杂主语(带多层后置定语)、情态动词谓语、方式状语插入和表语,定语从句内有关系代词作主语、及物动词和宾语。成分种类丰富,涵盖同位语从句与定语从句辨析、插入语识别、后置定语切分、情态动词判定等多个易错点,训练价值高。

The face of income inequality, for all but a very few of us, is the one we each see in the mirror.

E段，第4句

主系表结构加限制性定语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，插入语的使用也很常见。本句的结构模式（主语 + 插入语 + 系动词 + 表语 + 定语从句）具有较强的代表性，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

Whatever the measure, within that massive group, poverty is extremely diverse.

G段，第1句

让步状语从句 + 主句的结构在四六级和考研真题中较为常见，"Whatever" 引导的让步从句是高频句式。主句的主系表结构也是基础句型。从句中的省略现象（"Whatever the measure is" 省略为 "Whatever the measure"）是书面语中的典型用法，具有较强的代表性和迁移价值。

But the fact that 4 in 10 Americans can't come up with \$400 in an emergency is a commonly cited statistic for good reason: economic instability stretches across race, gender, and geography.

H段，第1句

涵盖主系表结构、同位语从句、情态动词谓语、不及物动词主谓状结构、多种状语类型,成分丰富;同位语从句与定语从句的辨析、长主语的识别、情态动词结构的判定都是值得练习的考点

It even reaches into the middle classes, as real wages have stagnated(不增长) for all but the very wealthy and temporary spells of financial instability are not uncommon.

H段，第2句

"as" 引导原因状语从句 + 从句内并列结构,是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。主句简洁,从句稍复杂但不罕见,学生掌握后可复用到大量类似句子。结构典型性较高。

There is a great tension between "the poor" and those who are receiving what has become a dirty word: "welfare."

L段，第3句

句子结构高度典型:存在句句型、限制性定语从句修饰先行词、名词性从句作宾语,都是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式;who 和 what 的双重功能、嵌套从句的层级关系,也是真题中反复出现的考点;掌握本句的分析方法可直接迁移到大量类似长难句

On the other hand, 22 percent think we are spending too little on "welfare": 37 percent believe we are spending too much.

M段，第2句

并列主句 + 宾语从句（省略 that）的结构在阅读理解和写作中频繁出现，尤其是表达对比观点时。冒号的使用和百分比作主语也是典型的学术或调查报告句式，掌握后可应用于多种语境。

"Poverty has been interchangeable with people of color—specifically black women and black mothers," says Atkinson of Mothering Justice.

N段，第1句

直接引语加倒装引述的结构在新闻报道、学术论文、四六级阅读中高频出现，是非常典型的引述句式，掌握后可直接迁移到大量类似语境。

It's true that black mothers are more affected by poverty than many other groups, yet they are disproportionately the face of poverty.

N段，第2句

成分种类较丰富且包含实用的易错点。涵盖形式主语识别、主语从句、被动语态、比较结构状语、程度状语等多种成分；形式主语结构是常见易错点，主语从句内的被动语态和比较结构也值得练习，有一定训练价值。

For example, Americans routinely overestimate the share of black recipients of public assistance programs.

N段，第3句

主谓宾结构配多层介词短语修饰是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式，学生需要熟练拆解这种名词短语的层层嵌套。虽然本句本身是简单句，但宾语的结构复杂度具有一定代表性，掌握后可迁移到更复杂的长难句中类似的名词短语分析。

HIGH-FREQUENCY · 真题高频词

本篇出现的 119 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。

poverty B2

n. 贫穷

本篇 18 次 · 真题 25 句

income B1

n. 收入

本篇 6 次 · 真题 39 句

reality B1

n. 现实

本篇6次·真题 38 句

inequality B2

n. 不平等

本篇6次·真题 19 句

welfare B2

n. 福利

本篇6次·真题 11 句

justice B2

n. 公正;正义

本篇5次·真题 11 句

issue B1

n. 问题

本篇4次·真题 83 句

economic B2

adj. 经济的

本篇4次·真题 62 句

image A2

n. 形象, 印象

本篇4次·真题 52 句

assumption B2

n. 假定;假设(未经证实就认为是真的事)

本篇4次·真题 13 句

benefit B1

n. 好处

本篇3次·真题 169 句

lack B1

v. 缺少

本篇3次·真题 115 句

financial B2

adj. 财政的

本篇3次·真题 101 句

opportunity B1

n. 机会

本篇3次·真题 89 句

gender B1

n. 性别 (社会文化意义上的)

本篇3次·真题 71 句

struggle B1

v. 奋斗

本篇3次·真题 54 句

familiar B1

adj. 熟悉的

本篇3次·真题 28 句

assistance B1

n. 帮助

本篇3次·真题 14 句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本篇2次 · 真题 174 句

system A2

n. 系统

本篇2次 · 真题 162 句

million A2

num. 一百万

本篇2次 · 真题 119 句

affect B1

v. 影响

本篇2次 · 真题 113 句

focus B1

n. 重点

本篇2次 · 真题 107 句

case A2

n. 情况

本篇2次 · 真题 89 句

view A2

n. 观点, 看法

本篇2次 · 真题 85 句

community B1

n. 社区

本篇2次 · 真题 81 句

factor B1

n. 因素

本篇2次 · 真题 77 句

measure B1

v. 测量

本篇2次 · 真题 68 句

united B1

adj. 联合的

本篇2次 · 真题 60 句

negative B1

adj. 否定的

本篇2次 · 真题 57 句

solution B1

n. 解决办法

本篇2次 · 真题 38 句

affordable B1

adj. 买得起的

本篇2次 · 真题 21 句

institute B2

n. 学院

本篇2次 · 真题 21 句

multiple B2

adj. 多个的

本篇2次 · 真题 21 句

complicated

B2

adj. 复杂的

本篇2次 · 真题 20 句

perception

C1

n. 看法

本篇2次 · 真题 19 句

myth

B2

n. 神话

本篇2次 · 真题 15 句

local

A2

adj. 当地的

本篇1次 · 真题 150 句

tend

B1

v. 倾向于, 往往会

本篇1次 · 真题 137 句

product

A2

n. 产品

本篇1次 · 真题 128 句

support

A2

v. 支持

本篇1次 · 真题 118 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

according

B1

prep. 根据

本篇1次 · 真题 88 句

concern

B1

v. 涉及

本篇1次 · 真题 79 句

event

A2

n. 事件

本篇1次 · 真题 66 句

suffer

B1

v. 遭受 (痛苦、疾病、损失等)

本篇1次 · 真题 64 句

due

B1

adj. 预期的

本篇1次 · 真题 62 句

security

B1

n. 安全

本篇1次 · 真题 62 句

account

A2

n. 账户

本篇1次 · 真题 61 句

policy B1

n. 政策

本篇1次·真题 61 句

balance B1

n. 平衡

本篇1次·真题 55 句

wrong A2

adj. 错误的

本篇1次·真题 54 句

nation B1

n. 国家

本篇1次·真题 51 句

official B1

adj. 官方的

本篇1次·真题 47 句

promote B2

v. 促进

本篇1次·真题 47 句

region B1

n. 地区

本篇1次·真题 45 句

reveal B2

v. 揭示

本篇1次·真题 43 句

states A1

n. 国家

本篇1次·真题 43 句

majority B2

n. 大多数, 大部分

本篇1次·真题 40 句

thinking A2

n. 思考

本篇1次·真题 40 句

extreme B2

adj. 极度的

本篇1次·真题 39 句

reflect B1

v. 反映, 显示

本篇1次·真题 39 句

working A2

adj. 有工作的

本篇1次·真题 39 句

pattern B1

n. 模式

本篇1次·真题 37 句

rely B1

v. 依赖; 依靠

本篇1次·真题 36 句

assume

B2

v. 假定

本篇1次·真题 34 句

extremely

B1

adv. 极其

本篇1次·真题 34 句

entrepreneur

C1

n. 企业家;创业者

本篇1次·真题 31 句

indeed

B1

adv. 确实, 的确 (强调肯定)

本篇1次·真题 25 句

tip

A2

n. 小费

本篇1次·真题 25 句

central

B1

adj. 主要的

本篇1次·真题 24 句

cognitive

C1

adj. 认知的

本篇1次·真题 24 句

meaningful

B2

adj. 有意义的

本篇1次·真题 24 句

survive

B1

v. 幸存

本篇1次·真题 24 句

character

B1

n. 性格

本篇1次·真题 23 句

concerned

B1

adj. 担心的

本篇1次·真题 23 句

massive

B2

adj. 巨大的, 大量的

本篇1次·真题 23 句

entirely

B1

adv. 完全地

本篇1次·真题 22 句

comment

B1

n. 评论

本篇1次·真题 21 句

advocate

B2

v. 拥护

本篇1次·真题 20 句

deeply

B1

adv. 深深地

本篇1次·真题 20 句

elderly B2

adj. 年老的

本篇1次·真题 19 句

urban B2

adj. 城市的, 都市的

本篇1次·真题 19 句

emergency B1

n. 紧急情况, 突发事件

本篇1次·真题 17 句

nowadays B1

adv. 现在

本篇1次·真题 17 句

definition B2

n. 定义

本篇1次·真题 16 句

married A1

adj. 已婚的

本篇1次·真题 16 句

mom A1

n. 妈妈

本篇1次·真题 16 句

respondent C1

n. 被告

本篇1次·真题 16 句

wage B1

n. 工资

本篇1次·真题 16 句

mobility B2

n. 移动能力

本篇1次·真题 15 句

deserve B1

v. 应得

本篇1次·真题 14 句

diverse B2

adj. 多种多样的

本篇1次·真题 14 句

pursuit B2

n. 追求

本篇1次·真题 14 句

specifically B2

adv. 明确地

本篇1次·真题 14 句

statistic B2

n. 统计数字

本篇1次·真题 14 句

tech B1

n. 技术

本篇1次·真题 14 句

freedom B1

n. 自由

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

commonly B1

adv. 通常, 常常

本篇1次·真题 12 句

stretch B1

v. 伸展

本篇1次·真题 12 句

discrimination C1

n. 歧视

本篇1次·真题 11 句

layer B1

n. 层

本篇1次·真题 11 句

obstacle B2

n. 障碍物

本篇1次·真题 11 句

surround B1

v. 围绕

本篇1次·真题 11 句

unexpected B1

adj. 意外的

本篇1次·真题 11 句

wealthy B2

adj. 富有的

本篇1次·真题 11 句

hurricane B2

n. 飓风

本篇1次·真题 10 句

politician B2

n. 政治家

本篇1次·真题 10 句

sustain B2

v. 维持

本篇1次·真题 10 句

fade B1

v. 逐渐消失

本篇1次·真题 9 句

narrative C1

n. 叙述

本篇1次·真题 9 句

representative

B2

n. 代表

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

temporary

B1

adj. 暂时的

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

routinely

B2

adv. 例行地

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

rural

B1

adj. 乡村的, 农村的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

willpower

B2

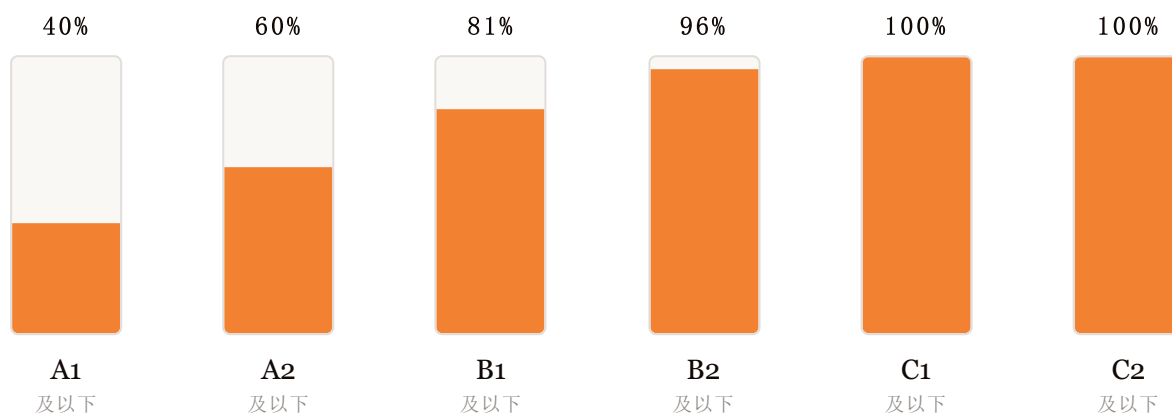
n. 意志力

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 386 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **386** 个单词, 按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比 (CDF), 最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上 (C1/C2) 为高阶词, 本篇共 15 个 · 约 4%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率 (CDF) · 数据为全文去重词 386 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

386

B2 以上难词

4%

B1 及以下覆盖

81%

英语四级 2020年12月·第2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2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2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2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 Boredom has, paradoxically, become quite interesting to academics lately. In early May, London's Boring Conference celebrated seven years of delighting in dullness. At this event, people flocked to talks about weather, traffic jams and vending-machine sounds, among other sleep-inducing topics.

矛盾的是,无聊近来已经变得颇令学术界感兴趣。五月初,伦敦无聊大会庆祝了在沉闷中寻找乐趣的第七个年头。在这场活动中,人们蜂拥参加关于天气、交通堵塞和自动售货机声音等令人昏昏欲睡的话题的讲座。

P2 What, exactly, is everybody studying? One widely accepted psychological definition of boredom is "the distasteful experience of wanting, but being unable, to engage in satisfying activity." But how can you quantify a person's boredom level and compare it with someone else's? In 1986, psychologists introduced the Boredom Proneness Scale, designed to measure an individual's overall tendency to feel bored. By contrast, the Multidimensional State Boredom Scale, developed in 2008, measures a person's feelings of boredom in a given situation.

人们究竟在研究什么?一个被广泛接受的关于无聊的心理学定义是"想要但无法从事令人满意的活动的令人不快的体验"。但是如何量化一个人的无聊程度并将其与他人进行比较呢?1986年,心理学家引入了无聊倾向量表,旨在测量个体感到无聊的总体倾向。相比之下,2008年开发的多维状态无聊量表则测量一个人在特定情境中的无聊感受。

P3 Boredom has been linked to behavior issues including inattentive driving, mindless snacking, excessive drinking, and addictive gambling. In fact, many of us would choose pain over boredom. One team of psychologists discovered that two-thirds of men and a quarter of women would rather self-

administer electric shocks than sit alone with their thoughts for 15 minutes. Researching this phenomenon, another team asked volunteers to watch boring, sad, or neutral films, during which they could self-administer electric shocks. The bored volunteers shocked themselves more and harder than the sad or neutral ones did.

无聊与包括注意力不集中驾驶、无意识零食、过度饮酒和成瘾性赌博在内的行为问题有关。事实上,我们中的许多人宁愿选择痛苦也不愿选择无聊。一组心理学家发现,三分之二的男性和四分之一的女性宁愿对自己施加电击,也不愿独自思考15分钟。在研究这一现象时,另一组研究人员要求志愿者观看无聊、悲伤或中性的电影,在此期间他们可以对自己施加电击。感到无聊的志愿者比悲伤或中性的志愿者更频繁、更用力地电击自己。

P4 But boredom isn't all bad. By encouraging self-reflection and daydreaming, it can spur creativity. An early study gave participants abundant time to complete problem-solving and word-association exercises. Once all the obvious answers were exhausted, participants gave more and more inventive answers to combat boredom. A British study took these findings one step further, asking subjects to complete a creative challenge (coming up with a list of alternative uses for a household item). One group of subjects did a boring activity first, while the others went straight to the creative task. Those whose boredom pumps had been primed were more productive.

但无聊并非全是坏事。通过鼓励自我反思和白日梦,它可以激发创造力。一项早期研究给参与者充足的时间来完成解决问题和词语联想练习。一旦所有明显的答案都用尽后,参与者为了对抗无聊给出了越来越多富有创造性的答案。一项英国研究将这些发现推进了一步,要求受试者完成一项创造性挑战(想出一件家居用品的替代用途清单)。一组受试者首先做了一项无聊的活动,而其他入则直接进行创造性任务。那些无聊感被预先激发的人更有成效。

P5 In our always-connected world, boredom may be a hard-to-define state, but it is a fertile one. Watch paint dry or water boil, or at least put away your smartphone for a while, and you might unlock your next big idea.

在我们这个永远在线的世界里,无聊可能是一种难以定义的状态,但它是富有成效的。看着油漆变干或水烧开,或者至少把智能手机放在一边一段时间,你可能会解锁你的下一个重大想法。

题目与逐题解析

46. When are people likely to experience boredom, according to an accepted psychological definition?

- A) When they don't have the chance to do what they want.
- B) When they don't enjoy the materials they are studying.
- C) When they experience something unpleasant.
- D) When they engage in some routine activities.

根据公认的心理定义,人们在什么时候可能会感到无聊?

- A) 当他们没有机会做自己想做的事时。
- B) 当他们不喜欢正在学习的材料时。
- C) 当他们经历某些令人不快的事情时。
- D) 当他们从事某些例行活动时。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 When are people likely to experience boredom, according to an accepted psychological definition?是 When 引导的事实型疑问句，且明确以according to an accepted psychological definition限定信息来源，答案应是原文定义句的客观转述。

【拆句】 题干主干是 When are people likely to experience boredom，主句问的是「时间/情境」；后置介词短语according to an accepted psychological definition为状语，限定答案来源必须是「公认的心理定义」，不是作者本人观点或常识。

【定位】 One widely accepted psychological definition of boredom is "the distasteful experience of wanting, but being unable, to engage in satisfying activity."
无聊在心理学上一个被广为接受的定义是「想去从事一项令人满足的活动，却无法去做时的那种不快体验」。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

wanting, but being unable, to engage in satisfying activity ↔

don't have the chance to do what they want

When they don't have the chance to do what they want.把原文定义句的两个核心成分「有意愿」与「被阻止」——保留，且未添加任何原文未给出的限定，是定义句的最忠实改写。

B) 无中生有

When they don't enjoy the materials they are studying.把场景限定到「学习材料」，但原文定义未提学习场景，纯属添油加醋。

C) 偷换概念

When they experience something unpleasant.把原文里的「不快体验」拿出来当条件，可原文 distasteful experience 描述的是无聊本身（结果），不是触发无聊的条件，因果倒置。

D) 与原文相反

When they engage in some routine activities.把无聊触发条件描述为「在做日常活动」，可原文定义明确强调「想做却做不成」，主体是「未能从事」而非「正在从事」。

47. What does the author say boredom can lead to?

- A) Determination.
- B) Concentration.
- C) Mental deterioration.
- D) Harmful conduct.

作者认为无聊会导致什么？

A) 决心。 B) 专注。 C) 精神退化。 D) 有害行为。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 What does the author say boredom can lead to?是 What 引导的事实问句，问的是「无聊会导致什么」，是对原文具体陈述的转述。

【拆句】 句子主干 What ... boredom can lead to, 是宾语前置的特殊疑问句；what 是 lead to 的宾语，问的是「后果」。句中嵌入does the author say并非考点，仅说明信息来源是作者陈述，结构无陷阱。

【定位】 Boredom has been linked to behavior issues including inattentive driving, mindless snacking, excessive drinking, and addictive gambling.

无聊与多种行为问题相关，包括驾驶时心不在焉、不动脑子地乱吃东西、过量饮酒以及嗜赌成瘾。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

Determination.意为「决心」，原文从未提到无聊会让人变得有决心；整段讨论的全是负面后果，与正向心理品质毫无关联。

B) 与原文相反

Concentration.意为「专注」，与原文inattentive driving描述的「分心驾驶」恰好相反；无聊导致的是注意力涣散，不是专注。

C) 过度推断

Mental deterioration.意为「精神/智力衰退」，是把原文里的具体行为问题进一步推到「精神层面退化」的程度，原文未提任何精神疾病或认知衰退后果。

D) ✓ 正确

behavior issues including inattentive driving, mindless snacking, excessive drinking, and addictive gambling

↔ Harmful conduct.

Harmful conduct.既保留了 behavior=conduct 的词汇对应，又用 harmful 准确概括了那四个具体后果的共同属性，是对原文罗列最贴切的总括式改写。

48. What is the finding of one team of psychologists in their experiment?

- A) Volunteers prefer watching a boring movie to sitting alone deliberating.
- B) Many volunteers choose to hurt themselves rather than endure boredom.
- C) Male volunteers are more immune to the effects of boredom than females.
- D) Many volunteers are unable to resist boredom longer than fifteen minutes.

一组心理学家在实验中有什么发现？

- A) 志愿者更愿意看一部乏味的电影,而不是独自坐着思考。
- B) 许多志愿者选择伤害自己,而不是忍受无聊。
- C) 男性志愿者比女性更能抵御无聊的影响。
- D) 许多志愿者无法忍受超过十五分钟的无聊。

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 What is the finding of one team of psychologists in their experiment?问的是具体实验的结论事实，需回到该实验描述句做同义比对，属典型细节题。

【拆句】主干 What is the finding, 主系表结构; of one team of psychologists 修饰 finding, in their experiment 进一步限定研究情境。三层修饰只是把范围限到「那个团队那次实验的结论」, 结构平铺直叙, 无陷阱。

【定位】One team of psychologists discovered that two-thirds of men and a quarter of women would rather self-administer electric shocks than sit alone with their thoughts for 15 minutes.

一组心理学家发现, 三分之二的男性与四分之一的女性宁愿对自己施加电击, 也不愿独自静坐沉思 15 分钟。

【选项】A) 张冠李戴

Volunteers prefer watching a boring movie to sitting alone deliberating.把后文另一项实验「看无聊片时电击自己」(another team asked volunteers to watch boring, sad, or neutral films) 的实验对象混进来——这是另一团队的研究, 对应另一题的结论, 不是本题考的实验。

B) ✓ 正确

would rather self-administer electric shocks than sit alone with their thoughts for 15 minutes ↔

Many volunteers choose to hurt themselves rather than endure boredom.

Many volunteers choose to hurt themselves rather than endure boredom.既保留了原文比较结构两端的方向, 又把具体动作恰当上位化, 是对实验发现的最忠实概括。

C) 与原文相反

Male volunteers are more immune to the effects of boredom than females.把男女比例的差异解读成「男性更能抗无聊」, 可原文是「三分之二男性 vs 四分之一女性都选择了电击」——男性选择电击的比例反而更高, 意味着男性更难忍无聊, 结论方向完全相反。

D) 过度推断

Many volunteers are unable to resist boredom longer than fifteen minutes.把 15 分钟当成志愿者能忍耐的上限, 可原文只是说「实验设定独坐 15 分钟」, 并未测出志愿者的耐受阈值——结论从实验时长推到「忍耐极限」, 多迈了一步。

49. Why does the author say boredom isn't all bad?

- A) It stimulates memorization.
- B) It allows time for relaxation.
- C) It may promote creative thinking.
- D) It may facilitate independent learning.

作者为什么说无聊并非全是坏事?

A) 它刺激记忆。 B) 它为放松提供了时间。 C) 它可能促进创造性思维。 D) 它可能促进自主学习。

【答案】C (细节题)

【判型】Why does the author say boredom isn't all bad?问作者给出的理由, 原文转折句后必紧跟解释, 答案是该解释句的转述。

【拆句】句首 Why 引出原因；主谓 does the author say 套着宾语从句 boredom isn't all bad。从句用 isn't all bad（部分否定）而非 isn't bad，表示「并非完全是坏事」，暗示后面一定有正面意义的展开。

【定位】But boredom isn't all bad. By encouraging self-reflection and daydreaming, it can spur creativity.

但无聊也并非全是坏事。通过促进自省与遐想，它能激发创造力。

【选项】A) 无中生有

It stimulates memorization.说无聊会刺激记忆，但原文谈的是 self-reflection、daydreaming、creativity，全程没有 memory/memorization 这一概念。

B) 偷换概念

It allows time for relaxation.把无聊的好处概括为「有时间放松」，可原文明确说的是促进自省与遐想进而激发创造力，重点是「创造产出」而非「身心放松」。

C) ✓ 正确

it can spur creativity ↔ It may promote creative thinking.

It may promote creative thinking.两端的动词 (spur→promote) 和名词 (creativity→creative thinking) 都做了精准的同义替换，且未引入任何超出原文的限制，是理由句的最忠实改写。

D) 过度推断

It may facilitate independent learning.把好处推到「促进自主学习」，但原文谈的是创造力，而非学习或独立学习；从「自我反思」推到「独立学习」多走了一步。

50. What does the author suggest one do when faced with a challenging problem?

- A) Stop idling and think big.
- B) Unlock one's smartphone.
- C) Look around oneself for stimulation.
- D) Allow oneself some time to be bored.

作者建议人们在面对具有挑战性的问题时应该做什么？

- A) 停止闲散,放眼大局。 B) 解锁自己的智能手机。 C) 环顾四周寻找刺激。
- D) 允许自己有一些时间感到无聊。

【答案】D (细节题)

【判型】What does the author suggest one do when faced with a challenging problem?问的是作者给出的具体行动建议，是原文建议句的客观转述，未要求推断。

【拆句】主干 What does the author suggest one do, 其中 one do 是 suggest 后省略 that 与 should 的虚拟语气从句；when faced with a challenging problem 是过去分词作时间状语，相当于 when one is faced with ..., 意为「当面对难题时」。

【定位】 Watch paint dry or water boil, or at least put away your smartphone for a while, and you might unlock your next big idea.

看油漆变干，看水烧开，或者至少先把手机放下一会儿，你就可能解开下一个大点子。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

Stop idling and think big. 让人停止闲散、去想大事，可原文恰恰建议你 idle 一会儿（看油漆干、看水开就是 idling）——方向完全相反。

B) 与原文相反

Unlock one's smartphone. 让人解锁手机，可原文建议的是 put away your smartphone，即放下手机；动作方向完全相反。

C) 与原文相反

Look around oneself for stimulation. 让人四处寻找刺激，可原文建议恰好是减少刺激（看油漆、看水开都是极低刺激场景，放下手机是切断刺激源）——方向相反。

D) ✓ 正确

Watch paint dry or water boil, or at least put away your smartphone for a while ↔

Allow oneself some time to be bored.

Allow oneself some time to be bored. 既呼应了尾段「主动放空」的具体动作，又与全文「无聊能激发创造力」的主旨完全对齐，是对建议句最贴切的上位概括。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

8 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。

But how can you quantify a person's boredom level and compare it with someone else's?

第2段，第3句

本句涉及并列谓语（"quantify" 和 "compare" 通过 "and" 连接）、两个宾语（分别对应两个谓语）、疑问副词状语（"how"）、介词短语状语（"with someone else's"），成分种类较丰富。并列谓语的识别以及各自宾语的对应关系是值得练习的知识点，适合作为成分划分的训练句。

By contrast, the Multidimensional State Boredom Scale, developed in 2008, measures a person's feelings of boredom in a given situation.

第2段，第5句

主语带后置定语并用逗号隔开的结构在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见，尤其是科研或专业术语的介绍句，学习这种句式可以复用到大量同类长主语句子

In fact, many of us would choose pain over boredom.

第3段，第2句

简单句加情态动词的搭配在考试中常见，但本句结构过于简单，缺少从句、分隔或特殊句式等典型考点，代表性中等偏下。

One team of psychologists discovered that two-thirds of men and a quarter of women would rather self-administer electric shocks than sit alone with their thoughts for 15 minutes.

第3段，第3句

"主句 + that 宾语从句" 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，从句中的 "would rather...than..." 比较结构也是常考点。本句结构具有很强的代表性，掌握后可复用到大量类似句子。

A British study took these findings one step further, asking subjects to complete a creative challenge (coming up with a list of alternative uses for a household item).

第4段，第5句

本句覆盖了主语、谓语、宾语、宾语补足语、方式状语和同位语六种成分，特别是宾语补足语 "one step further" 和现在分词短语作状语这两个易混淆点值得练习。括号内的同位语结构也是常见考点。

One group of subjects did a boring activity first, while the others went straight to the creative task.

第4段，第6句

while 引导的对比状语从句 + 主句的结构是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式，用于对比两种情况或行为。该句式代表性较强，学习后可迁移到类似对比描述场景。但句子本身结构简单，不涉及更复杂的定语从句或名词性从句嵌套，典型性中等偏上。

Those whose boredom pumps had been primed were more productive.

第4段，第7句

本句结构在四六级和考研阅读中非常典型：主句主语中嵌套限制性定语从句是常见句式，whose 引导的定语从句表示所属关系也是高频考点，过去完成时与一般过去时的时间先后关系是时态考查的重点。掌握本句结构后，学生可以迁移应用到大量类似的长难句理解和翻译中，实用价值高。

Volunteers prefer watching a boring movie to sitting alone deliberating.

第48题，A

覆盖主谓宾和状语四种核心成分，且涉及动名词作宾语、prefer...to 固定搭配、现在分词作伴随状语等多个考点，成分种类较丰富，有一定练习价值。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 58 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。

boredom B2

n. 无聊

本篇18次 · 真题 37 句

author A2

n. 作者

本篇3次 · 真题 244 句

creative B1

adj. 有创造力的

本篇3次 · 真题 55 句

psychologist B2

n. 心理学家

本篇3次 · 真题 30 句

shock B1

n. 震惊

本篇3次 · 真题 17 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要，会

本篇2次 · 真题 466 句

participant B2

n. 参与者

本篇2次 · 真题 117 句

finding B2

n. 调查结果

本篇2次 · 真题 99 句

measure B1

v. 测量

本篇2次 · 真题 68 句

engage B2

v. 参与/从事

本篇2次 · 真题 57 句

unable A2

adj. 不能的

本篇2次 · 真题 27 句

psychological B2

adj. 心理的

本篇2次 · 真题 25 句

scale B1

n. 规模

本篇2次 · 真题 20 句

definition B2

n. 定义

本篇2次 · 真题 16 句

neutral B2

adj. 中立的

本篇2次 · 真题 8 句

likely A2

adj. 很可能的

本篇1次 · 真题 224 句

effect A2

n. 影响

本篇1次 · 真题 156 句

design B1

n. 设计

本篇1次 · 真题 132 句

learning A1

n. 学习

本篇1次 · 真题 120 句

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

least A2

det. 最少的

本篇1次 · 真题 84 句

issue B1

n. 问题

本篇1次 · 真题 83 句

challenge B1

n. 挑战

本篇1次 · 真题 80 句

individual B2

adj. 单独的

本篇1次 · 真题 79 句

academic B2

adj. 学术的

本篇1次 · 真题 69 句

material B1

n. 材料

本篇1次 · 真题 69 句

event A2

n. 事件

本篇1次 · 真题 66 句

male A2

adj. 男性的

本篇1次 · 真题 54 句

link A2

n. 联系

本篇1次 · 真题 52 句

jam A2

n. 果酱

本篇1次 · 真题 50 句

promote B2

v. 促进

本篇1次 · 真题 47 句

further B1

adv. 更远地

本篇1次 · 真题 41 句

thinking A2

n. 思考

本篇1次 · 真题 40 句

item A2

n. 项目

本篇1次 · 真题 39 句

overall B1

adj. 总体的

本篇1次 · 真题 39 句

smartphone B1

n. 智能手机

本篇1次 · 真题 38 句

female A2

adj. 女性的

本篇1次 · 真题 37 句

exactly B1

adv. 精确地

本篇1次 · 真题 36 句

creativity B2

n. 创造力

本篇1次 · 真题 34 句

household B1

n. 家庭

本篇1次 · 真题 33 句

productive B2

adj. 富有成效的

本篇1次 · 真题 32 句

driving A2

n. 驾驶

本篇1次 · 真题 29 句

pain A2

n. 疼痛

本篇1次 · 真题 25 句

routine B1

n. 常规

本篇1次 · 真题 23 句

contrast B2

n. 对比

本篇1次 · 真题 22 句

alternative B2

n. 可供选择的事物

本篇1次 · 真题 19 句

combat B2

n. 战斗

本篇1次 · 真题 18 句

immune B2

adj. 有免疫力的

本篇1次 · 真题 17 句

challenging B2

adj. 有挑战性的

本篇1次 · 真题 16 句

obvious B1

adj. 明显的

本篇1次 · 真题 16 句

pump B1

n. 泵

本篇1次 · 真题 16 句

tendency B2

n. 倾向

本篇1次 · 真题 16 句

facilitate C1

v. 促进

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

phenomenon B2

n. 现象

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

widely B1

adv. 广泛地

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

excessive

B2

adj. 过多的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

exhaust

B2

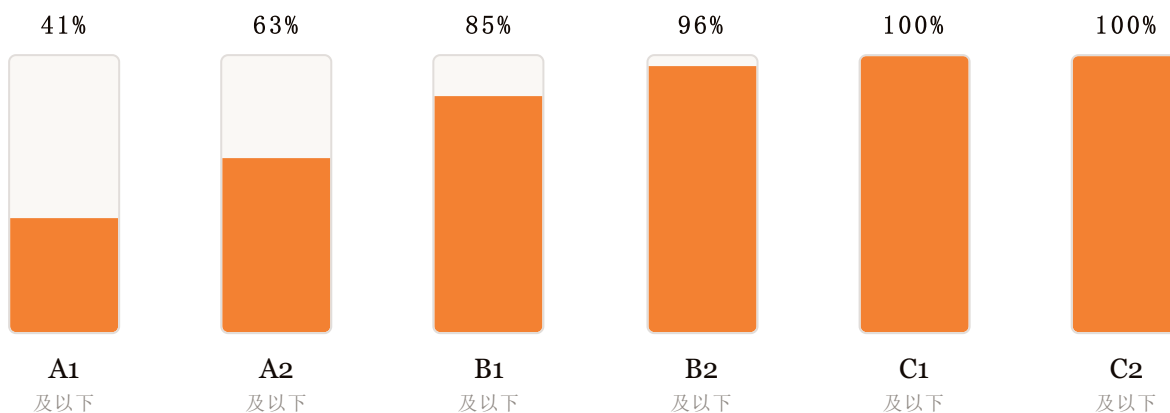
v. 使筋疲力尽

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 215 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **215** 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 9 个 · 约 4%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率（CDF）· 数据为全文去重词 215 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

215

B2 以上难词

4%

B1 及以下覆盖

85%

英语四级 2020年12月·第2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2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2套 英语四级阅读理解（四选一）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 4 段原文（段首标 P1-P4 段号、逐段附中文翻译）；之后 5 道题逐题排列，每题英文题干与选项后紧接本题解析——题干与选项中译、答案、题型判定、题干拆句、定位句中英对照与逐选项对错归因。

真题卷第2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 Forests in countries like Brazil and the Congo get a lot of attention from environmentalists, and it is easy to see why. South America and sub-Saharan Africa are experiencing deforestation on an enormous scale: every year almost 5 million hectares are lost. But forests are also changing in rich Western countries. They are growing larger, both in the sense that they occupy more land and that the trees in them are bigger. What is going on?

像巴西和刚果这样的国家的森林受到环保人士的广泛关注，原因显而易见。南美洲和撒哈拉以南非洲正在经历大规模的森林砍伐：每年损失近500万公顷。但在富裕的西方国家，森林也在发生变化。它们正在扩大，既体现在占据更多土地，也体现在树木变得更大。这是怎么回事？

P2 Forests are spreading in almost all Western countries, with the fastest growth in places that historically had rather few trees. In 1990 28% of Spain was forested; now the proportion is 37%. In both Greece and Italy, the growth was from 26% to 32% over the same period. Forests are gradually taking more land in America and Australia. Perhaps most astonishing is the trend in Ireland. Roughly 1% of that country was forested when it became independent in 1922. Now forests cover 11% of the land, and the government wants to push the proportion to 18% by the 2040s.

森林在几乎所有西方国家都在扩展，在历史上树木较少的地区增长最快。1990年西班牙有28%的森林覆盖率；现在这一比例为37%。在希腊和意大利，同期增长率都是从26%到32%。森林在美国和澳大利亚也逐渐占据更多土地。也许最令人惊讶的是爱尔兰的趋势。该国在1922年独立时大约只有1%的森林覆盖率。现在森林覆盖了11%的土地，政府希望到2040年代将这一比例推进到18%。

P3 Two things are fertilising this growth. The first is the abandonment of farmland, especially in high, dry places where nothing grows terribly well. When farmers give up trying to earn a living from farming or herding, trees simply move in. The second is government policy and subsidy. Throughout history, governments have protected and promoted forests for diverse reasons, ranging from the need for wooden warships to a desire to promote suburban house-building. Nowadays forests are increasingly welcome because they suck in carbon pollution from the air. The justifications change, the desire for more trees remains constant.

有两个因素在促进这种增长。第一个是农田的废弃，尤其是在那些没有什么作物能生长得特别好的高海拔干旱地区。当农民放弃靠耕作或放牧谋生时，树木就会自然进驻。第二个是政府政策和补贴。纵观历史，政府出于各种原因保护和促进森林发展，从建造木制战舰的需要到促进郊区住宅建设的愿望。如今，森林越来越受欢迎，因为它们能吸收空气中的碳污染。理由在变化，对更多树木的渴望始终如一。

P4 The greening of the West does not delight everyone. Farmers complain that land is being taken out of use by generously subsidised tree plantations. Parts of Spain and Portugal suffer from terrible forest fires. Others simply dislike the appearance of forests planted in neat rows. They will have to get used to the trees, however. The growth of Western forests seems almost as unstoppable as deforestation elsewhere.

西方的绿化并非让所有人都感到高兴。农民抱怨土地因获得慷慨补贴的人工林而退出使用。西班牙和葡萄牙的部分地区遭受严重的森林火灾。其他人则只是不喜欢整齐成行种植的森林的外观。然而，他们将不得不习惯这些树木。西方森林的增长似乎几乎与其他地方的森林砍伐一样不可阻挡。

题目与逐题解析

51. What is catching environmentalists' attention nowadays?

- A) Rich countries are stripping poor ones of their resources.
- B) Forests are fast shrinking in many developing countries.
- C) Forests are eating away the fertile farmland worldwide.
- D) Rich countries are doing little to address deforestation.

什么正在引起环保人士的关注？

- A) 富裕国家正在掠夺贫穷国家的资源。
- B) 许多发展中国家的森林正在迅速缩减。
- C) 森林正在吞噬全球肥沃的农田。
- D) 富裕国家在应对森林砍伐方面几乎无所作为。

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 What is catching environmentalists' attention nowadays? 是直接的特殊疑问句，问的是一个具体事实，不含 infer、suggest、imply，也不问全篇主旨。

【拆句】 题干 What is catching environmentalists' attention nowadays? 是现在进行时的特殊疑问句，主语是疑问代词 What，谓语 is catching 带宾语 environmentalists' attention，时间状语 nowadays 在句末。结构平铺直叙，无陷阱。

【定位】 Forests in countries like Brazil and the Congo get a lot of attention from environmentalists, and it is easy to see why. South America and sub-Saharan Africa are experiencing deforestation on an enormous scale: every year almost 5 million hectares are lost.

巴西、刚果这些国家的森林正得到环保人士的大量关注，原因不难看出。南美和撒哈拉以南非洲正以巨大规模经历森林砍伐：每年几乎损失 500 万公顷。

【选项】 A) **无中生有**

原文只指出环保人士关注发展中地区的森林消失，并没说 Rich countries are stripping poor ones of their resources，这是套用国际关系常见话术编造出的内容。

B) **✓ 正确**

Brazil and the Congo ↔ **many developing countries**

experiencing deforestation on an enormous scale ↔ **fast shrinking**

预判说「发展中地区森林大规模消失」，Forests are fast shrinking in many developing countries. 在主语、动词、地域限定三处都与原文等值，是定位句的同义替换。

C) **与原文相反**

原文讲的是森林正在消失，选项却说 Forests are eating away the fertile farmland worldwide——森林在侵蚀农田，主客体关系恰好颠倒；首段也未提及 worldwide farmland 被吞噬。

D) **答非所问**

题干问的是 What is catching environmentalists' attention nowadays?——环保人士关注的是什么，而 Rich countries are doing little to address deforestation 是对富国不作为的指责，原文首段并没有这一指控。

52. Which countries have the fastest forest growth?

- A) Those that have newly achieved independence.
- B) Those that have the greatest demand for timber.
- C) Those that used to have the lowest forest coverage.
- D) Those that provide enormous government subsidies.

哪些国家的森林增长最快？

- A) 那些新近获得独立的国家。
- B) 那些对木材需求最大的国家。
- C) 那些过去森林覆盖率最低的国家。
- D) 那些提供巨额政府补贴的国家。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 Which countries have the fastest forest growth? 直接问「哪些国家」，是对原文具体信息的客观提取。

【拆句】 题干 Which countries have the fastest forest growth? 是 Which 引导的特殊疑问句，Which countries 作主语，have 作谓语，宾语 the fastest forest growth。结构简单。

【定位】 Forests are spreading in almost all Western countries, with the fastest growth in places that historically had rather few trees.

几乎所有西方国家的森林都在扩展，其中增长最快的地方是那些历史上树木相当稀少的国家。

【选项】 A) **以偏概全**

原文只用 Ireland 作为戏剧性案例（1922 年独立时 1%、现在 11%），并未说「森林增长最快的是新近独立的国家」这一普遍规律，Those that have newly achieved independence. 是把单一举例拔高为通则。

B) **无中生有**

the greatest demand for timber 在 P2 全段从未出现，森林增长最快的原因被原文限定为「历史上树少」，而非木材需求。

C) **✓ 正确**

historically had rather few trees ↔ **used to have the lowest forest coverage**

预判说「历史上树木很少的国家」，Those that used to have the lowest forest coverage. 把「过去树少」换说成「过去森林覆盖率最低」，二者完全同义，因此锁定。

D) **张冠李戴**

enormous government subsidies 对应的是 P3 提到的 government policy and subsidy，那讨论的是「促进森林增长的因素」，不是 Q52 所问的「哪国增长最快」，跨段错位。

53. What has encouraged forest growth historically?

- A) The government's advocacy.
- B) The use of wood for fuel.
- C) The favourable climate.
- D) The green movement.

历史上是什么促进了森林增长？

A) 政府的倡导。 B) 木材用作燃料。 C) 有利的气候。 D) 环保运动。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 What has encouraged forest growth historically? 问的是历史上具体促进森林增长的因素，是对文中事实的提取，不要求多步推理。

【拆句】 题干 What has encouraged forest growth historically? 是现在完成时特殊疑问句，What 作主语，has encouraged 作谓语，forest growth 作宾语，historically 是时间状语。现在完成时强调「从过去延续到现在」的累积效应。

【定位】 Throughout history, governments have protected and promoted forests for diverse reasons, ranging from the need for wooden warships to a desire to promote suburban house-building. 纵观历史，政府出于各种理由保护并推动森林的扩张，从制造木质战舰的需要，到希望促进郊区住宅建设。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

governments have protected and promoted forests ↔ **The government's advocacy**

预判说「历史上是政府保护并推动了森林」，The government's advocacy. 用名词形式精准对应原文动词短语 promoted。

B) 偷换概念

原文虽提到 the need for wooden warships, 但 warships 是用木材造战舰, 并非烧木头做燃料; The use of wood for fuel 偷换了用途。

C) 无中生有

原文讲历史上促进森林的是政府政策, 没有提到 favourable climate 这一自然因素; 这是套用常识编造。

D) 张冠李戴

The green movement 属于近现代环保运动, 对应原文 Nowadays 这一时间段, 而题干限定的是 historically 历史范围, 时段不匹配。

54. What accounts for our increasing desire for forests?

- A) Their unique scenic beauty.
- B) Their use as fruit plantations.
- C) Their capability of improving air quality.
- D) Their stable supply of building materials.

是什么导致我们对森林的渴望日益增加?

- A) 它们独特的景观之美。 B) 它们作为果园的用途。 C) 它们改善空气质量的能力。
D) 它们稳定的建筑材料供应。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 What accounts for our increasing desire for forests? 用 account for 直接问原因, 对应文中应有明确的因果句, 属于事实信息提取。

【拆句】 题干 What accounts for our increasing desire for forests? 中 account for 是固定短语, 意为「解释、是...的原因」。基础薄弱考生易把它误读成「算作」, 须当心; 除此之外句式简单。

【定位】 Nowadays forests are increasingly welcome because they suck in carbon pollution from the air.

如今森林越来越受欢迎, 因为它们能吸走空气中的碳污染。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

unique scenic beauty 在 P3 中并不存在；末段反而说 Others simply dislike the appearance of forests planted in neat rows，强调有人对景观不满，把「景观美」作为渴求理由完全是无中生有。

B) 无中生有

use as fruit plantations 在 P3 全段未出现，原文用 plantations 是泛指「种植园」，与水果无关。

C) ✓ 正确

suck in carbon pollution from the air ↔ **capability of improving air quality**

预判说「森林能净化空气」，Their capability of improving air quality. 是这一句的标准学术化转述，因此锁定。

D) 张冠李戴

supply of building materials 对应原文 wooden warships 与 suburban house-building，但那都是 Throughout history 段提及的历史理由，不是 Q54 所问的「如今越发渴求」的理由。

55. What does the author conclude about the prospects of forestation?

- A) Deserts in sub-Saharan Africa will diminish gradually.
- B) It will play a more and more important role in people's lives.
- C) Forest destruction in the developing world will quickly slow down.
- D) Developed and developing countries are moving in opposite directions.

作者对造林前景得出了什么结论？

- A) 撒哈拉以南非洲的沙漠将逐渐减少。
- B) 它将在人们生活中发挥越来越重要的作用。
- C) 发展中国家的森林破坏将迅速放缓。
- D) 发达国家和发展中国家正朝着相反的方向发展。

【答案】 D (主旨题)

【判型】 What does the author conclude about the prospects of forestation? 问的是作者对整体前景的结论，覆盖全文走向，不可由单一定位句直接拿到。

【拆句】 题干 What does the author conclude about the prospects of forestation? 是宾语从句结构的特殊疑问句，What 是 conclude 的宾语，about the prospects of forestation 是 conclude 的状语，限定结论的话题对象。

【选项】 A) 偷换概念

Deserts in sub-Saharan Africa will diminish gradually. 蹭了 sub-Saharan Africa 这一地名，但话题对象从「森林」被偷换为「沙漠」，原文从未讨论沙漠消长。

B) 过度推断

It will play a more and more important role in people's lives. 是抒情式价值判断，与原文末句「两条趋势同样不可阻挡」的冷静对照不匹配；原文从未把森林作用提升到「在人们生活中越发重要」的层面。

C) 与原文相反

原文末句明说 The growth of Western forests seems almost as unstoppable as deforestation elsewhere——他处毁林同样不可阻挡，而 Forest destruction in the developing world will quickly slow down. 却说「很快放缓」，方向相反。

D) ✓ 正确

The growth of Western forests seems almost as unstoppable as deforestation elsewhere ↔

moving in opposite directions

But forests are also changing in rich Western countries. They are growing larger ↔ **Developed** South America and sub-Saharan Africa ↔ **developing**

Developed and developing countries are moving in opposite directions. 同时容纳了全文「造林与毁林」两条主线，与末句并置结构完美对齐，是唯一覆盖全文且不与任何区间冲突的选项。

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。

When farmers give up trying to earn a living from farming or herding, trees simply move in.

第3段，第3句

时间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，从句内动名词短语作宾语也是常考点，具有较强的代表性和迁移价值。

The greening of the West does not delight everyone.

第4段，第1句

涵盖主谓宾三大核心成分，主语中含介词短语作后置定语，可练习名词短语的修饰结构。但成分种类较单一，无状语、补语、同位语等其他成分，也无易错点如形式主语、双宾语等，训练价值中等偏下。

They will have to get used to the trees, however.

第4段，第5句

情态助动词加半助动词的结构 (will have to) 和固定短语动词 (get used to) 均为四六级和考研英语阅读中的常见搭配，具有一定代表性；但简单句本身在真题长难句中占比较小，嵌套和修饰成分的缺失降低了其作为典型练习句的迁移价值，整体典型性中等。

What accounts for our increasing desire for forests?

第54题 题干

疑问句结构在四六级、考研英语阅读中较为常见，且短语动词 "account for" 是高频搭配；但本句过于简短，未涉及从句或复杂修饰，作为句式代表性略显单薄。

It will play a more and more important role in people's lives.

第55题，B

简单句的主谓宾结构配地点状语，是英语基本句式之一，常见但代表性中等，未涉及四六级或考研英语常考的复杂句式（如定语从句、状语从句、强调句等）

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 47 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。

growth

B1

n. 增长

本篇6次 · 真题 77 句

desire

B2

n. 愿望

本篇3次 · 真题 52 句

simply B1

adv. 仅仅, 只不过

本篇2次·真题 90 句

promote B2

v. 促进

本篇2次·真题 47 句

gradually B1

adv. 逐渐地, 逐步地

本篇2次·真题 22 句

enormous B1

adj. 巨大的

本篇2次·真题 21 句

nowadays B1

adv. 现在

本篇2次·真题 17 句

proportion B2

n. 部分

本篇2次·真题 10 句

author A2

n. 作者

本篇1次·真题 244 句

million A2

num. 一百万

本篇1次·真题 119 句

quality A2

n. 质量

本篇1次·真题 100 句

material B1

n. 材料

本篇1次·真题 69 句

suffer B1

v. 遭受 (痛苦、疾病、损失等)

本篇1次·真题 64 句

account A2

n. 账户

本篇1次·真题 61 句

policy B1

n. 政策

本篇1次·真题 61 句

resource B1

n. 资源

本篇1次·真题 54 句

increasingly B2

adv. 越来越;日益;不断地

本篇1次·真题 53 句

demand B1

v. 坚决要求

本篇1次·真题 50 句

trend B1

n. 趋势

本篇1次·真题 44 句

range B1

n. 范围

本篇1次·真题 41 句

pollution B1

n. 污染

本篇1次·真题 38 句

quickly A2

adv. 快速地

本篇1次·真题 38 句

conclude B2

v. 断定,推断出

本篇1次·真题 36 句

unique B2

adj. 独特的

本篇1次·真题 35 句

earn A2

v. 赚得, 挣得 (金钱)

本篇1次·真题 28 句

fuel B1

n. 燃料

本篇1次·真题 28 句

increasing B1

adj. 越来越多的

本篇1次·真题 26 句

beauty A2

n. 美

本篇1次·真题 22 句

worldwide B1

adj. 全世界的

本篇1次·真题 21 句

carbon B2

n. 碳 (化学元素)

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

roughly B1

adv. 大约, 大概

本篇1次·真题 19 句

appearance B1

n. 外貌

本篇1次·真题 18 句

elsewhere B1

adv. 在别处

本篇1次·真题 16 句

prospect B2

n. 可能性

本篇1次·真题 16 句

stable B1

adj. 稳定的

本篇1次·真题 16 句

wooden A2

adj. 木制的, 木头的

本篇1次·真题 15 句

diverse B2

adj. 多种多样的

本篇1次·真题 14 句

farming A2

n. 农业;耕作

本篇1次·真题 14 句

newly B1

adv. 最近

本篇1次·真题 14 句

shrink B2

v. 缩小

本篇1次·真题 14 句

constant B2

adj. 持续不断的

本篇1次·真题 12 句

capability B2

n. 能力

本篇1次·真题 9 句

dislike A2

v. 不喜欢

本篇1次·真题 9 句

independence B2

n. 独立;自主

本篇1次·真题 9 句

occupy B2

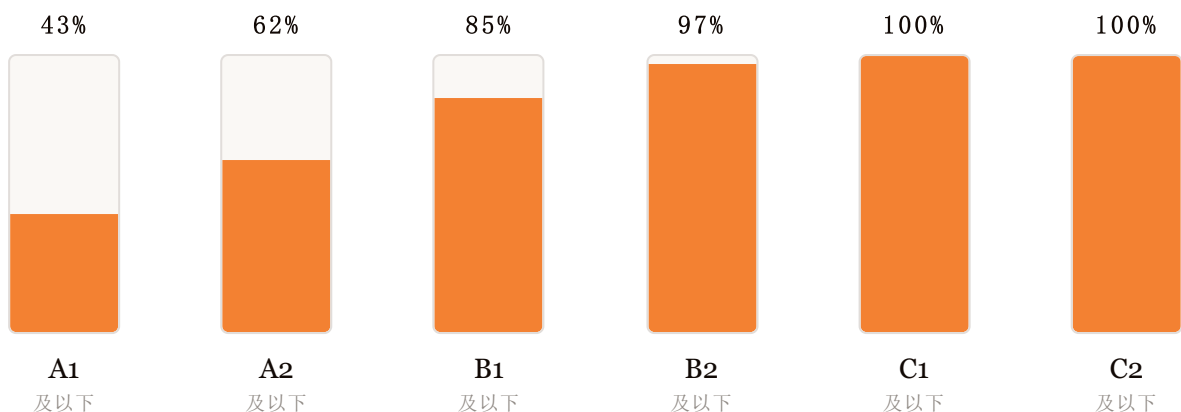
v. 占据, 占用 (空间、时间)

本篇1次·真题 9 句

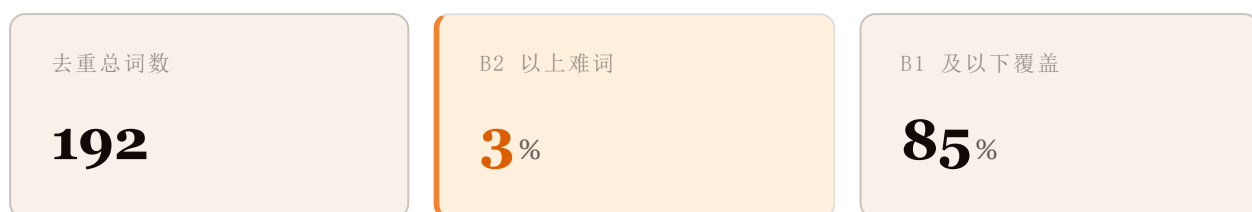
VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 192 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **192** 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 5 个·约 3%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率 (CDF) · 数据为全文去重词 192 个 · 末柱为 100%



英语四级 2020年12月·第2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2套英语四级汉译英（段落翻译）·中国春节团圆饭习俗介绍 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2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2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**.

春节前夕吃团圆饭是中国人的传统。团圆饭是一年中最重要的晚餐,也是家庭团聚的最佳时机,家人生活在不同地方的家庭尤其如此。团圆饭上的菜肴丰富多样,其中有些菜肴有特殊含义。例如,鱼是不可缺少的一道菜,因为汉语中的"鱼"字和"余"字听上去一样。在中国的许多地方,饺子也是一道重要的佳肴,因为饺子象征着财富和好运。

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。

It is a tradition for Chinese people to have the reunion dinner on Chinese New Year's Eve. The reunion dinner is the most important dinner of the year and also the best occasion for family reunion, especially for families whose members live in different places. The dishes served at the reunion dinner are rich and varied, some of which have special meanings. For example, fish is an indispensable dish, because the Chinese character for "fish" (yu) sounds the same as the character for "surplus" (yu). In many parts of China, dumplings are also an important dish, because they symbolize wealth and good luck.

【衔接】句2 末「especially for families」承接句1「Chinese people」自然过渡

句1 讲整体习俗 (It is a tradition for Chinese people...)，句2 缩小到「家庭」(families whose members live in different places)。从「中国人整体」到「具体家庭」是自然的信息推进，无需再补关联词，但要确保句2 用 families (复数) 呼应句1 的 Chinese people 复数概念，前后视角顺畅。

句3 与句2 之间用「主题词 reunion dinner」隐性衔接

句2 未讲到 the reunion dinner 的重要性与场合，句3 顺势聚焦到「这顿饭上的菜」(The dishes served at the reunion dinner)。两句通过 reunion dinner 这一主题词自然承接，不必补 What's more 或 Moreover，避免主体考生爱用关联词「画蛇添足」。

句4 句首 For example 显化句3 与句4 的「总一分」关系

句3 末尾说 其中有些菜肴有特殊含义，句4 紧接「例如，鱼是不可缺少的一道菜」举例说明。英文里必须用 For example 显化这个总分关系，否则两句看似并列，逻辑断裂。这是主体考生最常漏的关联词。

句5 与句4 之间用 In many parts of China 平行+ also 显并列

句4 讲鱼、句5 讲饺子，是「特殊含义菜肴」的第二个例子。句5 句首 In many parts of China 与句4 句首 For example 在功能上形成「并列例证」；句中 also 进一步显化「也是一道重要佳肴」的并列关系。这两处显化让英文读者一眼看清两个例子的对等地位。

句5 原因从句用 they 承接 dumplings 避免重复

句5 因为饺子象征着财富和好运 中「饺子」与主句主语重复，英文里改用 they 承接：because they symbolize wealth and good luck。这是主体考生最易忽略、却最影响整篇「连贯」分的细节。

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】中国春节团圆饭习俗介绍

整段介绍中国春节前夕吃团圆饭这一文化习俗，属于典型的「中国文化客观介绍」语体。由开篇 春节前夕吃团圆饭是中国人的传统。一句即可定调——讲的是「至今仍存的传统」，不是某次具体的过去事件。

【时态】一般现在时

全篇都在客观陈述一种至今仍延续的传统与习俗（春节前夕吃团圆饭是中国人的传统、团圆饭是一年中最重要的晚餐、鱼是不可缺少的一道菜、饺子象征着财富和好运），讲的是常态、不是过去某次具体事件，因此整篇主时态锁定为一般现在时；只有在讲已完成的背景（本篇没有）才需偏离。

【译法】春节前夕

拟定统一英文译法为 "Chinese New Year's Eve" (约定俗成译名, 比直译 "the eve of Spring Festival" 更地道、更易被英文读者接收)。原文 春节前夕吃团圆饭是中国人的传统 中只出现一次「春节前夕」, 但定下这一版可避免后文若以代词承接时再生歧义。

团圆饭

拟定统一英文译法为 "the reunion dinner" (意译, 加 the 表全篇特指这一顿; 不音译为 "tuanyuanfan", 对四级读者过度异化)。原文 团圆饭 反复出现于「团圆饭是一年中最重要的晚餐」「团圆饭上的菜肴丰富多样」, 全篇必须统一用 the reunion dinner, 不可一会儿 reunion dinner、一会儿 family dinner。

鱼/余 谐音

「鱼」译 fish; 文化负载点在 汉语中的"鱼"字和"余"字听上去一样——「余」表「富余、有余」, 统一译为 "surplus", 并保留汉字 yu 加注解解释 (the Chinese character for "fish" (yu) sounds the same as the character for "surplus" (yu)), 让英文读者能看懂谐音梗, 这是文化负载词的标准处理法。

饺子

拟定统一英文译法为 "dumplings" (约定俗成译名, 复数; 不必音译 jiaozi, 四级语境下 dumplings 已足够清晰)。原文 饺子也是一道重要的佳肴、饺子象征着财富和好运 反复出现, 全篇统一用 dumplings。

1. 春节前夕吃团圆饭是中国人的传统。

【主干】用 it 作形式主语托起「吃团圆饭」(主语策略: 形式主语 it)

中文 春节前夕吃团圆饭是中国人的传统 的真正主语是「吃团圆饭」这件事, 是一个动词性短语, 英文里直接拿动名词作主语虽可行 (Having a reunion dinner... is a tradition), 但更地道、更便于阅卷判分的是用 it 作形式主语: It is a tradition for Chinese people to have the reunion dinner on Chinese New Year's Eve. 主干即 It is a tradition.

【降级】「春节前夕」降级为时间状语

中文 春节前夕吃团圆饭 里「春节前夕」是时间修饰, 「吃团圆饭」是动作。英文里把时间用 on + 节日 这一介词短语作状语后置: on Chinese New Year's Eve。「是中国人的传统」中的「中国人的」用 for Chinese people 嵌进 It is a tradition for sb. to do 框架里, 避免写成 Chinese people's tradition 这种生硬的所有格。

【语法】时态

讲的是延续至今的传统, 回指全篇基调用一般现在时: is a tradition.

冠词

tradition 是可数名词, 此处泛指「一种传统」用不定冠词 a: a tradition; the reunion dinner 用 the 特指这一顿约定俗成的饭。

介词搭配

「春节前夕」用 on 不用 in/at——具体某一天的「夜/前夕」搭 on: on Chinese New Year's Eve (类比 on Christmas Eve)。这是主体考生最爱错的搭配。

【译文】It is a tradition for Chinese people to have the reunion dinner on Chinese New Year's Eve.

2. 团圆饭是一年中最重要的晚餐,也是家庭团聚的最佳时机,家人生活在不同地方的家庭尤其如此。

【主干】 the reunion dinner 作主语, 谓语并列「是...也是...」 (主语策略: 原句主语)

中文 团圆饭是一年中最重要的晚餐,也是家庭团聚的最佳时机 已经有明确主语「团圆饭」, 且后接两个并列的「是...」结构, 英文直接沿用原主语、用 is 串两个并列谓语: The reunion dinner is the most important dinner of the year and also the best occasion for family reunion. 主干即 The reunion dinner is A and (is) B。

【降级】 「家人生活在不同地方的家庭尤其如此」降级为 especially for + 定语从句

中文末尾 家人生活在不同地方的家庭尤其如此 是一个独立小句, 但逻辑上是对前面「最佳时机」的补充强调, 不该再起新主语。降级方案: 用 especially for families 引出「尤其对...家庭而言」, 再用 whose members live in different places 作定语从句修饰 families——一气呵成挂在主干后, 不另起句。

【语法】 时态

回指全篇基调用一般现在时: is、live。

主谓一致

the reunion dinner 是单数 → is; families 是复数 → whose members live (不是 lives)。这是主体考生最易翻车的盲区。

单复数

「家庭」泛指多个这样的家庭 → families (复数); 「家人」复数 → members; 「不同地方」复数 → different places。

冠词

the reunion dinner 用 the (特指); the most important dinner、the best occasion 是形容词最高级前必须加 the。最高级漏 the 是高频丢分点。

介词搭配

occasion for 表「...的场合/时机」搭 for, 不搭 of; especially for 表「尤其对...而言」。

【译文】 The reunion dinner is the most important dinner of the year and also the best occasion for family reunion, especially for families whose members live in different places.

3. 团圆饭上的菜肴丰富多样,其中有些菜肴有特殊含义。

【主干】 the dishes 作主语, are rich and varied 作表语 (主语策略: 原句主语)

中文 团圆饭上的菜肴丰富多样 主语是「菜肴」, 谓语「丰富多样」译为 are rich and varied 或 are diverse and abundant。主干即 The dishes ... are rich and varied。后半句 其中有些菜肴有特殊含义 用非限制性定语从句 some of which have special meanings 接在主干后, 避免再起主谓。

【降级】「团圆饭上的」降级为 served at + 定语

中文 团圆饭上的菜肴 里「团圆饭上的」是修饰「菜肴」的定语。英文里用过去分词短语 served at the reunion dinner 后置作定语，比 The dishes on the reunion dinner 更地道（dish on the dinner 是中式搭配）。「有些菜肴有特殊含义」中「菜肴」与前面是同一物，直接用 some of which 代回，避免重复 dishes。

【语法】时态

回指全篇基调用一般现在时：are、have。

主谓一致

the dishes 复数 → are（不是 is）；some of which 主体是复数 → have（不是 has）。两处都是主体考生易错。

单复数

「菜肴」是可数复数 → dishes；「含义」可数 → meanings（复数，因为有些菜各有不同含义）。

冠词

the dishes 用 the 特指那顿饭上的菜；the reunion dinner 继续保持 the。

【译文】 The dishes served at the reunion dinner are rich and varied, some of which have special meanings.

4. 例如,鱼是不可缺少的一道菜,因为汉语中的"鱼"字和"余"字听上去一样。

【主干】 fish 作主语，is an indispensable dish 作表语；因果用 because 引导从句（主语策略：原句主语）

中文 鱼是不可缺少的一道菜 主语「鱼」直接译为 fish（此处泛指作为食物的鱼，不可数）；表语「不可缺少的一道菜」译为 an indispensable dish。主干即 fish is an indispensable dish。后接 because 引导的原因状语从句解释谐音梗：because the Chinese character for "fish" (yu) sounds the same as the character for "surplus" (yu)。

【降级】「例如」用 For example 句首逗号挂出；谐音梗加 (yu) 注音

中文 例如 直接译为 For example, 放句首作插入语。文化负载点在 汉语中的"鱼"字和"余"字听上去一样——英文读者看不懂「鱼」「余」两个汉字，必须用 the Chinese character for "fish" (yu) 和 the character for "surplus" (yu) 的方式，把两个汉字背后的英文意义点出，再用拼音 yu 让读者看到「读音相同」这一关键点，否则谐音梗不成立。

【语法】时态

回指全篇基调用一般现在时：is、sounds。讲的是延续至今的习俗与语言事实，不用过去时。

主谓一致

fish（作食物，不可数）→ is；the character for fish → sounds（第三人称单数 -s 必须加，主体考生最爱漏）。

冠词

an indispensable dish——indispensable 以元音音素开头需用 an，不是 a。主体考生在 an + 元音音素开头形容词的搭配上极易写成 a indispensable。

介词搭配

the character for X 表「表示 X 的那个汉字」固定搭配 for，不用 of；sound the same as 表「听起来和...一样」搭 as 不搭 with。

【译文】 For example, fish is an indispensable dish, because the Chinese character for "fish" (yu) sounds the same as the character for "surplus" (yu).

5. 在中国的许多地方,饺子也是一道重要的佳肴,因为饺子象征着财富和好运。

【主干】 dumplings 作主语，are also an important dish 作表语；because 引导原因从句（主语策略：原句主语）

中文 饺子也是一道重要的佳肴 主语「饺子」直接译为 dumplings（复数），谓语「是...佳肴」译为 are also an important dish。主干即 dumplings are also an important dish。后接 because they symbolize wealth and good luck 解释原因（因为饺子象征着财富和好运）。

【降级】 「在中国的许多地方」降级为 In many parts of China 句首状语；后句用代词 they 承接

中文 在中国的许多地方 是地点修饰，译为 In many parts of China, 句首作状语。原因从句中 因为饺子象征着财富和好运 里「饺子」与主句重复，英文里改用代词 they 承接，避免 because dumplings... 重复主语；「象征着」译为 symbolize（不是 symbolizes，因主语 they 复数），「财富和好运」译为 wealth and good luck（不可数名词，不加冠词）。

【语法】时态

回指全篇基调用一般现在时：are、symbolize。

主谓一致

dumplings 复数 → are (不是 is) → they symbolize (不是 symbolizes)。一连两个一致性必须配齐。

单复数

饺子作为食物习惯用复数 dumplings (少有 a dumpling 单数泛指)，与 fish 不同——这是不规则可数/不可数的辨析点。

冠词

an important dish——important 以元音音素开头需用 an；wealth、good luck 是抽象不可数名词，前面不加冠词，也不能加 s。主体考生易写 a wealth and good lucks，全错。

介词搭配

in many parts of China 表「在中国的许多地方」固定搭配，不译为 in many places in China (虽勉强可用，parts of 更地道、更四级阅卷友好)。

【译文】 In many parts of China, dumplings are also an important dish, because they symbolize wealth and good luck.

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