

2024年12月·第1套 英语四级阅读理解（四选一） 第1篇·46–50 题 答案与解析

QUESTIONS & ANALYSIS • 阅读理解题和解析

阅读理解题和解析·46–50 题

本页 46–50 题的答案与逐题解析由懒笔记基于2024年12月·第1套 英语四级阅读理解（四选一）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 5 段原文（段首标 P1–P5 段号、逐段附中文翻译）；之后 5 道题逐题排列，每题英文题干与选项后紧接本题解析——题干与选项中译、答案、题型判定、题干拆句、定位句中英对照与逐选项对错归因。

真题卷第1套(2024-12) • 英语四级

Part III Section C (1)

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

Passage One

Questions 46 to 50 are based on the following passage.

P1 The weakening of the human connection to nature might be good for economic growth but is bad for people. A tipping point was reached in 2020 when human-made materials—such as steel, concrete and plastic—were found to weigh more than all life on Earth. Continuing to grow concrete forests rather than real ones is shortsighted. Simply being in the nearest wood has such health benefits that the Woodland Trust successfully lobbied for it to be prescribed by doctors.

人类与自然联系的削弱可能有利于经济增长,但对人们却是有害的。2020年达到了一个临界点,当时发现人造材料——如钢铁、混凝土和塑料——的重量超过了地球上所有生命的总重量。继续建造混凝土森林而非真正的森林是目光短浅的。仅仅身处最近的树林中就有如此多的健康益处,以至于Woodland Trust成功劝说医生开具处方。

P2 Yet slipping from popular culture is the wonder and beauty of the natural world. For every three nature-related words in hit songs of the 1950s, researchers found, there was only slightly more than one 50 years later. It is not a moment too soon that teenagers will be able to take a natural history test, given that for decades children have been able to name more video game characters than wildlife species.

然而,自然世界的奇妙与美丽正在从流行文化中消失。研究人员发现,20世纪50年代热门歌曲中每出现三个与自然相关的词汇,50年后就只有略多于一个了。青少年将能够参加自然历史测试,这一时刻来得正是时候,因为几十年来儿童能说出的电子游戏角色名字比野生动物物种名称要多。

P3 Part of remedying this social disease would be for parliament to pass a "right to grow" law, allowing anyone to turn underused public spaces into vegetable and fruit gardens. The idea is for people to get back in touch with the soil—while producing food sustainably.

纠正这种社会疾病的部分措施是议会通过一项'种植权'法律,允许任何人将未充分利用的公共空间变成蔬菜和水果园。其理念是让人们重新接触土壤——同时可持续地生产食物。

P4 Vegetable planting has a respectable tradition. In April 1649, locals responded to high prices and food shortages by cultivating vegetables on common land in Southern England. The practice of throwing seed bombs to turn vacant plots of land green took off in 1970s New York, and has been revived(使复活) by green-thumbed(有园艺才能的) social media influencers who defy local US regulations in a war on ugly spots in cities.

种植蔬菜有着值得尊重的传统。1649年4月,当地人通过在英格兰南部的公共土地上种植蔬菜来应对高物价和食物短缺。在20世纪70年代的纽约,投掷种子弹将空地变绿的做法开始流行,并被有园艺才能的社交媒体影响者所复兴,他们无视美国地方法规,向城市中的丑陋地带宣战。

P5 Apart from the urgent task of providing more healthy nutrients to those who increasingly can't afford them, publicly accessible fruit and vegetable gardens connect what we eat to where it comes from—the means of production, if you will. They can make unlovely spaces lovely, and marry use and beauty as well as help promote a sense of community. Plants are also, of course, our first defence against species loss and climate change. Such planting is a small step for humanity—in the right direction.

除了为那些越来越无力负担的人提供更多健康营养的紧迫任务外,可公开使用的水果和蔬菜园将我们所吃的食物与其来源——如果你愿意的话,即生产方式——联系起来。它们可以使不美观的空间变得美观,将实用性与美感结合起来,并有助于促进社区意识。当然,植物也是我们抵御物种丧失和气候变化的第一道防线。这种种植对人类来说是朝着正确方向迈出一小步。

题目与逐题解析

46. What does the author want to emphasise in the first paragraph?

- A) The year 2020 was a big turning point in human history.
- B) Economic growth benefits people little in the long run.
- C) It is unwise to weaken the human connection to nature.
- D) It is harmful to mankind to use human-made materials.

作者在第一段想要强调什么?

- A) 2020年是人类历史上的一个重大转折点。 B) 从长远来看,经济增长对人们的益处很小。
- C) 削弱人类与自然的联系是不明智的。 D) 使用人造材料对人类是有害的。

【答案】 C (主旨题)

【判型】 What does the author want to emphasise in the first paragraph? 问的是首段作者想强调什么,是段落主旨而非局部细节。

【拆句】 What does the author want to emphasise in the first paragraph? 是 What 引导的特殊疑问句, want to emphasise 是一个简单的动词短语,无从句无否定,结构清爽,无陷阱。

【选项】 A) 以偏概全

The year 2020 was a big turning point in human history. 把段落里一个支撑论据 (2020 年的 tipping point) 当作主旨, 且 "in human history" 是过度推断——原文只说人造物质量超过生命这一比较点。

B) 偷换概念

Economic growth benefits people little in the long run. 把原文 "对经济或许有利" 扭曲成 "经济增长对人没好处", 攻击点从 "与自然的连接" 偷换到了 "经济增长本身", 并把短期权衡偷换为 in the long run。

C) ✓ 正确

The weakening of the human connection to nature might be good for economic growth but is bad for people.

↔ **It is unwise to weaken the human connection to nature.**

Continuing to grow concrete forests rather than real ones is shortsighted. ↔

It is unwise to weaken the human connection to nature.

预判要的是 "削弱与自然的连接是不明智的", It is unwise to weaken the human connection to nature. 正好是这一判断的同义表达, 且覆盖整段而不偏向某个论据。

D) 过度推断

It is harmful to mankind to use human-made materials. 把 "人造物总质量超过生命" 这一比较事实, 推断成 "使用人造物本身就有害", 原文从未否定使用人造物, 只是反对以此取代真实自然。

47. What did researchers find about popular culture?

- A) It is increasingly detached from the natural world.
- B) It is filled with all kinds of video game characters.
- C) It is especially appealing to the taste of teenagers.
- D) It is still impacted by the hit songs of the 1950s.

研究人员关于流行文化发现了什么?

- A) 它与自然界日益脱节。
- B) 它充斥着各种电子游戏角色。
- C) 它特别迎合青少年的口味。
- D) 它仍然受到20世纪50年代热门歌曲的影响。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 What did researchers find about popular culture? 直接问研究者发现了什么客观事实, 属于细节题。

【拆句】 What did researchers find about popular culture? 是 What 引导的特殊疑问句, 主谓 researchers find, about popular culture 限定 find 的对象, 结构平铺, 无陷阱。

【定位】 For every three nature-related words in hit songs of the 1950s, researchers found, there was only slightly more than one 50 years later.

对于 1950 年代流行歌曲里每三个与自然相关的词, 研究人员发现, 50 年后只剩下略多于一个。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

For every three nature-related words in hit songs of the 1950s, researchers found, there was only slightly more than one 50 years later.

↔ **It is increasingly detached from the natural world.**

Yet slipping from popular culture is the wonder and beauty of the natural world. ↔

It is increasingly detached from the natural world.

预判要的是"自然内容大量减少", A 项用 increasingly detached 这一抽象升级精确对应数据, 所以锁定 A。

B) 偷换概念

It is filled with all kinds of video game characters. 把原文"孩子认识的游戏角色比野生动物多"偷换成"流行文化里充斥着游戏角色"——研究比较的是孩子的认知, 不是流行文化的内容构成。

C) 无中生有

It is especially appealing to the taste of teenagers. 全句"对青少年口味格外有吸引力"在 P2 中没有任何对应; 原文只是提到青少年将能参加自然史考试, 并未谈流行文化对青少年的吸引力。

D) 与原文相反

It is still impacted by the hit songs of the 1950s. 说流行文化仍受 50 年代流行歌曲影响, 但原文用 50 年代和 50 年后的数据对比, 恰恰说明这种影响在减弱、自然主题在流失, 方向相反。

48. What does the author propose people do?

- A) Take measures to ensure sustainable food development.
- B) Reconnect with nature through the right to grow.
- C) Stand by the parliament in fighting social diseases.
- D) Cover public spaces with fruit trees and vegetable plants.

作者建议人们做什么?

- A) 采取措施确保可持续的食物发展。 B) 通过种植权利重新与自然建立联系。
- C) 支持议会对抗社会疾病。 D) 用果树和蔬菜植物覆盖公共空间。

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 What does the author propose people do? 问作者具体提议人们做什么, 定位到对应主张句即可作答, 属于细节题。

【拆句】 What does the author propose people do? 是 What 引导的特殊疑问句, propose 后接"people do"是"propose sb do sth"句型省略了 that 与情态的简略问法, 相当于问"作者建议人们做什么", 无陷阱。

【定位】 Part of remedying this social disease would be for parliament to pass a "right to grow" law, allowing anyone to turn underused public spaces into vegetable and fruit gardens. The idea is for people to get back in touch with the soil—while producing food sustainably.

矫正这一社会病的一部分举措，是让议会通过一项"种植权"法案，允许任何人把利用不足的公共空间改造成菜园和果园。其理念在于让人们重新接触土壤——同时可持续地生产粮食。

【选项】 A) 以偏概全

Take measures to ensure sustainable food development. 把原文末尾"while producing food sustainably"这一附带的从属信息抬升成了核心主张，掩盖了"重新接触土壤、与自然重连"这一真正的主诉。

B) ✓ 正确

Part of remedying this social disease would be for parliament to pass a "right to grow" law ↔

Reconnect with nature through the right to grow.

The idea is for people to get back in touch with the soil ↔

Reconnect with nature through the right to grow.

预判要的两层信息——"通过种植权"和"重新接触自然"——B项用 through 和 reconnect with nature 一并覆盖，所以是答案。

C) 偷换概念

Stand by the parliament in fighting social diseases. 把"议会通过法案"偷换成"人们站在议会一边"，方向完全反过来——原文是作者建议议会行动，不是建议民众站队议会。

D) 过度推断

Cover public spaces with fruit trees and vegetable plants. 把原文"allowing anyone to turn underused public spaces"的"利用不足的公共空间"扩展到"所有公共空间"，并把"允许"扭曲为"全面覆盖"，方式与范围都被放大。

49. What do we learn from the passage about vegetable planting?

- A) It all started in 1649 in Southern England.
- B) It is protected by US government regulations.
- C) It has long been used to increase food supply and improve urban landscape.
- D) It has been popularised worldwide with the increasing influence of social media.

我们从文章中了解到关于蔬菜种植的什么信息？

- A) 这一切始于1649年的英格兰南部。 B) 它受到美国政府法规的保护。
- C) 它长期以来一直被用于增加食物供应和改善城市景观。
- D) 随着社交媒体影响力的增加，它已在全球范围内普及。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 What do we learn from the passage about vegetable planting? 问从文章中获取的事实信息，属于细节题。

【拆句】 What do we learn from the passage about vegetable planting? 主干 What do we learn, from the passage 与 about vegetable planting 都是介词短语作状语，前者点出来源、后者点出话题对象，结构清晰。

【定位】 In April 1649, locals responded to high prices and food shortages by cultivating vegetables on common land in Southern England. The practice of throwing seed bombs to turn vacant plots of land green took off in 1970s New York, and has been revived by green-thumbed social media influencers who defy local US regulations in a war on ugly spots in cities.

1649 年 4 月，英国南部居民为应对高物价与粮食短缺，在公共土地上种植蔬菜。把种子炸弹扔到空地以使其变绿的做法在 1970 年代的纽约兴起，并被有园艺天分的社交媒体网红重新带火，他们无视当地美国法规，向城市里的丑陋角落"开战"。

【选项】 A) 以偏概全

It all started in 1649 in Southern England. 把段内一个时间点放大为"全部起源"，原文只说 1649 年发生过一次，并未说蔬菜种植起源于此。

B) 与原文相反

It is protected by US government regulations. 与原文 defy local US regulations 直接相反：原文说网红"无视"美国当地法规，选项说"受其保护"。

C) ✓ 正确

locals responded to high prices and food shortages by cultivating vegetables on common land in Southern England

↔ It has long been used to increase food supply and improve urban landscape.

throwing seed bombs to turn vacant plots of land green ↔

It has long been used to increase food supply and improve urban landscape.

Vegetable planting has a respectable tradition. ↔

It has long been used to increase food supply and improve urban landscape.

预判要的"补食物 + 美化城市"两条线，C 项用 food supply 与 urban landscape 并列，正好两条都覆盖，所以是答案。

D) 过度推断

It has been popularised worldwide with the increasing influence of social media. 把原文里"1970 年代纽约 + 美国网红重新带火"扩张为"全球普及"，并把"重振"延伸为"日益增长的影响力"，超出原文范围。

50. What can publicly accessible fruit and vegetable gardens do apart from their practical functions?

- A) Raise people's environmental awareness.
- B) Add to the great variety of plant species.
- C) Act as the first defence against natural disasters.
- D) Enhance people's community spirit.

除了实用功能外,可公开访问的果蔬园还能做什么?

A) 提高人们的环保意识。 B) 增加植物物种的多样性。 C) 充当抵御自然灾害的第一道防线。

D) 增强人们的社区精神。

【答案】 **D** (细节题)

【判型】 What can publicly accessible fruit and vegetable gardens do apart from their practical functions? 问的是除实用功能之外这些菜园还能做什么，是对应原文并列项的细节题。

【拆句】 What can publicly accessible fruit and vegetable gardens do apart from their practical functions? 主干 What can ... gardens do, apart from their practical functions 作状语限定范围，相当于把“实用功能”这一已知项排除出去；其中 publicly accessible 是副词修饰形容词，整体修饰 gardens。

【定位】 They can make unlovely spaces lovely, and marry use and beauty as well as help promote a sense of community.

它们能化丑为美，把实用与美感融合在一起，并有助于增强一种社区感。

【选项】 A) **偷换概念**

Raise people's environmental awareness. 把“连接食物与产地、对抗物种丧失”偷换成“提升环保意识”，前者是行为层面的连接和效用，后者是心理认知层面的意识。

B) **无中生有**

Add to the great variety of plant species. 说菜园会增加植物物种多样性，原文从未谈“增加植物物种多样性”这一功能。

C) **偷换概念**

Act as the first defence against natural disasters. 把 first defence against species loss and climate change 偷换成“对抗自然灾害”——物种丧失和气候变化不等于“自然灾害”，并且选项主语 act as 暗示把整个菜园当成防线，与原文 Plants are 也对不上。

D) **✓ 正确**

help promote a sense of community ↔ **Enhance people's community spirit.**

预判要的“增强社区感”在原文里有直接对应的“help promote a sense of community”，D 项把 promote 替换为 enhance、sense of community 替换为 community spirit，是高保真同义替换，可锁定。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

13 句真题句逐层精讲

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

The weakening of the human connection to nature might be good for economic growth but is bad for people.

第1段，第1句

主系表结构配合并列表语是考试常见句式，尤其适合表达对比或转折观点。长主语（抽象名词加介词修饰）和情态动词 "might" 的使用也是典型的学术或议论文风格，具有较高迁移价值。

A tipping point was reached in 2020 when human-made materials—such as steel, concrete and plastic—were found to weigh more than all life on Earth.

第1段，第2句

"主句 + when 引导的时间状语从句" 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。从句内部的被动语态 + 不定式宾补结构 ("were found to weigh") 也是常考搭配。破折号插入同位语在学术文本中较常见。整体句式典型，掌握后可在阅读中大量复用。

Continuing to grow concrete forests rather than real ones is shortsighted.

第1段，第3句

主系表结构是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式，而动名词短语作主语也是常考点之一。本句 "动名词短语（含不定式和对比结构） + 系动词 + 形容词表语" 的模式在真题中频繁出现，尤其在议论文体裁中用于表达观点或评价。掌握这种句式后，学生可以迁移到大量类似结构的句子上，实用性较高。

Simply being in the nearest wood has such health benefits that the Woodland Trust successfully lobbied for it to be prescribed by doctors.

第1段，第4句

本句涵盖动名词短语作主语、such...that 引导结果状语从句、复合宾语(宾语 + 不定式补足语)、不定式被动结构等多个考点,成分种类丰富;动名词主语和 such...that 结构都是学习者常见易错点,适合作为划分成分的训练材料

Yet slipping from popular culture is the wonder and beauty of the natural world.

第2段，第1句

本句主干是主系表结构,但主语 "slipping from popular culture" 是动名词短语,不是常见的名词或代词,且系动词 "is" 后的表语 "the wonder and beauty of the natural world" 较长,初学者容易误判主语和表语的位置,或误以为 "slipping" 和 "is" 构成进行时,需要仔细分析才能准确识别主干。

It is not a moment too soon that teenagers will be able to take a natural history test, given that for decades children have been able to name more video game characters than wildlife species.

第2段，第3句

成分划分训练价值高。主句包含形式主语"It"、系动词"is"、表语"not a moment too soon"和真正主语"that"从句，是练习形式主语结构的典型例句。主语从句内部有主谓宾结构，状语从句包含时间状语"for decades"和比较结构"more ... than ..."，覆盖主语、谓语、宾语、表语、状语等多种成分。形式主语是常见易错点，比较结构也需要准确识别，训练价值较高。

The idea is for people to get back in touch with the soil—while producing food sustainably.

第3段，第2句

本句成分种类丰富：主系表结构、不定式复合结构作表语、状语从句中的主宾结构加方式状语，以及省略结构的识别和还原。特别是"for...to..."作表语和状语从句的省略这两个易错点，具有较好的训练价值，能帮助学习者掌握不定式的多种用法和从句省略规则。

The practice of throwing seed bombs to turn vacant plots of land green took off in 1970s New York, and has been revived(使复活) by green-thumbed(有园艺才能的) social media influencers who defy local US regulations in a war on ugly spots in cities.

第4段，第3句

句子结构典型，成分丰富，时态和语态交替使用，适合作为综合训练材料。主干识别和嵌套复杂度适中，时态语态有一定难度但不过分，整体平衡了挑战性和可操作性，优先级较高。

Apart from the urgent task of providing more healthy nutrients to those who increasingly can't afford them, publicly accessible fruit and vegetable gardens connect what we eat to where it comes from—the means of production, if you will.

第5段，第1句

本句涵盖主谓宾基本结构、"connect A to B" 搭配、融合型关系代词引导的宾语从句、关系副词引导的宾语从句、限制性定语从句、介词短语作状语等多种成分，成分种类丰富。定语从句位置前置和融合型关系词的识别是值得练习的易错点。

It is unwise to weaken the human connection to nature.

第46题，C

It is + 形容词 + to do 是四六级和考研英语阅读写作中极为常见的句型，用于表达观点评价。本句是该句型的标准范例，掌握后可直接迁移到大量类似表达（如 It is important to..., It is necessary to... 等），典型性很高。

Take measures to ensure sustainable food development.

第48题，A

祈使句在四六级和考研英语阅读中较少单独考查，但作为写作和翻译中常见的表达方式（如建议、号召类句子）具有一定实用价值；不定式作目的状语是高频考点，掌握后可迁移到复杂句中。

It has long been used to increase food supply and improve urban landscape.

第49题，C

被动语态加不定式目的状语的结构在四六级和考研英语阅读中较为常见，尤其是科技、社会类话题的文章。现在完成时被动语态也是考试中频繁出现的时态语态组合，学习价值较高。

What can publicly accessible fruit and vegetable gardens do apart from their practical functions?

第50题 题干

覆盖主语、谓语、宾语、状语四种成分，且宾语是疑问代词前置，主语较长含定语，状语是介词短语，成分种类较丰富，适合练习疑问句成分划分和介词短语识别。

HIGH-FREQUENCY · 真题高频词

本篇出现的 55 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。

species

B2

n. 物种

本篇3次 · 真题 51 句

author

A2

n. 作者

本篇2次 · 真题 244 句

researcher B2

n. 研究人员

本篇2次·真题 239 句

benefit B1

n. 好处

本篇2次·真题 169 句

local A2

adj. 当地的

本篇2次·真题 150 句

growth B1

n. 增长

本篇2次·真题 77 句

material B1

n. 材料

本篇2次·真题 69 句

economic B2

adj. 经济的

本篇2次·真题 62 句

connection B1

n. 联系

本篇2次·真题 61 句

medium B1

adj. 中等的

本篇2次·真题 55 句

increasingly B2

adv. 越来越;日益;不断增加地

本篇2次·真题 53 句

character B1

n. 性格

本篇2次·真题 23 句

beauty A2

n. 美

本篇2次·真题 22 句

apart B1

adv. 分开地

本篇2次·真题 19 句

regulation B2

n. 规则, 条例

本篇2次·真题 16 句

accessible B2

adj. 可达到的

本篇2次·真题 13 句

concrete B2

n. 混凝土

本篇2次·真题 12 句

decade B1

n. 十年

本篇1次·真题 99 句

impact B2

n. 影响

本篇1次·真题 98 句

simply B1

adv. 仅仅, 只不过

本篇1次·真题 90 句

community B1

n. 社区

本篇1次·真题 81 句

later A1

adv. 以后, later

本篇1次·真题 70 句

measure B1

v. 测量

本篇1次·真题 68 句

climate B1

n. 气候

本篇1次·真题 60 句

ensure B2

v. 确保

本篇1次·真题 54 句

promote B2

v. 促进

本篇1次·真题 47 句

variety B1

n. 多样化

本篇1次·真题 47 句

function B1

n. 功能

本篇1次·真题 46 句

loss B1

n. 丧失

本篇1次·真题 46 句

spot A2

n. 地点

本篇1次·真题 42 句

respond B1

v. 回答, 答复

本篇1次·真题 35 句

cultivate B2

v. 培养, 发展 (技能、态度、关系等)

本篇1次·真题 31 句

harmful B1

adj. 有害的

本篇1次·真题 31 句

tradition B1

n. 传统

本篇1次·真题 31 句

means B1

n. 方法

本篇1次·真题 30 句

production B1

n. 生产

本篇1次·真题 29 句

increasing B1

adj. 越来越多的

本篇1次·真题 26 句

shortage B2

n. 短缺

本篇1次·真题 24 句

disaster B1

n. 灾难

本篇1次·真题 23 句

slightly B1

adv. 稍微, 略微, 轻微地

本篇1次·真题 21 句

worldwide B1

adj. 全世界的

本篇1次·真题 21 句

propose B1

v. 提议

本篇1次·真题 20 句

urban B2

adj. 城市的, 都市的

本篇1次·真题 19 句

sustainable B2

adj. 可持续的

本篇1次·真题 16 句

wildlife B1

n. 野生动植物

本篇1次·真题 16 句

urgent B2

adj. 紧急的, 急迫的

本篇1次·真题 14 句

nutrient B2

n. 营养物质

本篇1次·真题 13 句

practical B1

adj. 实际的

本篇1次·真题 10 句

successfully B1

adv. 成功地

本篇1次·真题 10 句

slip B1

v. 滑倒

本篇1次·真题 9 句

weaken

B2

v. 使变弱

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

humanity

B2

n. 人类 (总称)

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

landscape

B1

n. 风景

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

prescribe

B2

v. 开 (药)

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

remedy

B2

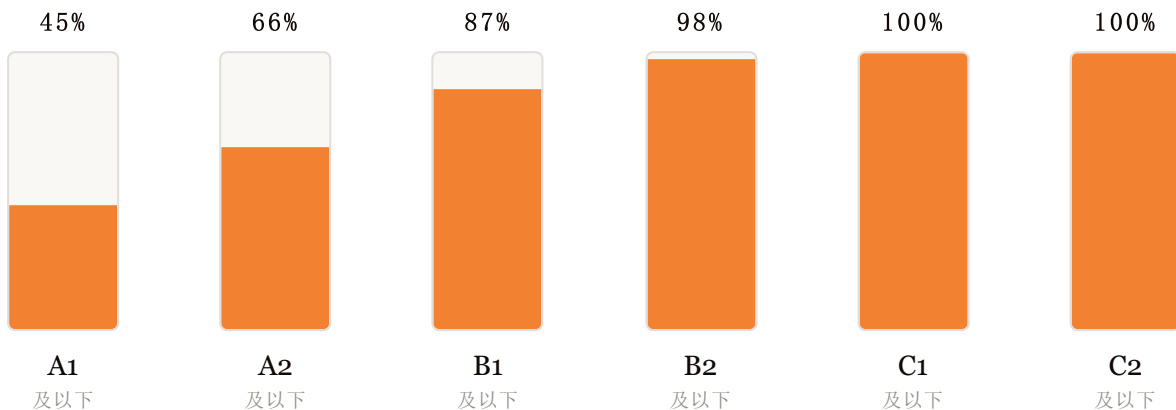
n. 治疗方法

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 230 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **230** 个单词，按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比 (CDF)，最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上 (C1/C2) 为高阶词，本篇共 4 个 · 约 2%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率 (CDF) · 数据为全文去重词 230 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

230

B2 以上难词

2%

B1 及以下覆盖

87%

英语四级 2024年12月·第1套 · 全卷构成

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