

2024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2024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 12 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(2024-12) · 英语四级

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**.

If we care about plastic waste, why won't we stop drinking bottled water?

We have all seen the damage plastic waste is doing around the world, but sales of bottled water have continued to grow.

A) For all the innovation and choice that define the food and drink industries, if you want to make money, you could do a lot worse than fill a bottle with water and sell it. A litre of tap water, the stuff we have cleverly piped into our homes, costs less than half a penny. A litre of bottled water can cost well over a pound, especially for something fancy that has been sucked through a mountain. 尽管食品和饮料行业充满创新和选择，但如果你想赚钱，往瓶子里灌水去卖可能是最稳妥的办法之一。一升自来水，也就是我们巧妙地通过管道引入家中的水，成本不到半便士。而一升瓶装水的售价可能远超一英镑，尤其是那些号称经过山体过滤的高档水。

B) Yet the bottled water market is livelier than ever. It defies our increasing awareness of the harm plastics do to the environment and a broader, growing sense that something has to change. Sales in the UK were worth a record £558.4 million this past year, an increase of 7%, according to the latest figures from the market analyst Kantar. Separate data from other analysts show that last year the British consumed more than 2.2 billion litres of bottled water, including "take-home" and "on-the-go" products. That's an annual rise in volume of 8.5%.

然而，瓶装水市场比以往任何时候都更加活跃。它无视我们对塑料危害环境的日益认识，也无视一种更广泛、日益增长的变革意识。根据市场分析机构Kantar的最新数据，英国去年的销售额达到创纪录的5.584亿英镑，增长了7%。其他分析机构的独立数据显示，去年英国人消费了超过22亿升瓶装水，包括"家用"和"即饮"产品。这相当于销量年增长8.5%。

- C) Environmental campaigners are struggling to understand why nations blessed with clean tap water grow only fonder of the bottle. "It's very surprising to me," says Sam Chetan-Walsh, a political adviser at Greenpeace and campaigner against ocean plastic. "Public awareness has never been higher, but the message is not quite reaching all the people it needs to." Where it is heard, the message is causing concern. Plastic water bottles require oceans of fossil fuels to make and ship. Additionally, single-use plastics of all types are polluting our cities and seas. Numerous documentaries have shown how plastic is ultimately killing wildlife.

环保活动人士难以理解，为什么拥有清洁自来水的国家却对瓶装水愈发青睐。Greenpeace政治顾问兼海洋塑料反对运动者Sam Chetan-Walsh说：“这让我非常惊讶。公众意识从未如此之高，但信息并没有完全传达到所有需要听到的人。”在听到这一信息的地方，它正引发担忧。塑料水瓶的制造和运输需要消耗大量化石燃料。此外，各类一次性塑料正在污染我们的城市和海洋。众多纪录片已展示塑料最终如何杀死野生动物。

- D) Moves against various plastics have gathered pace, from shopping bags to straws and plastic-lined coffee cups. Chetan-Walsh argues that bottled water is different because the alternatives are so obvious. "If a product that is so nakedly unnecessary can exist, then the whole system is failing," he says.

针对各类塑料制品的行动正在加速推进，从购物袋到吸管再到塑料内衬咖啡杯。Chetan-Walsh认为瓶装水与众不同，因为替代品显而易见。他说：“如果一种如此明显不必要的产品都能存在，那么整个体系就是失败的。”

- E) Hope is not entirely out of reach. The rate of growth has begun to ease (sales were up 7% in the year, compared with 8% the previous year).

希望并非完全遥不可及。增长速度已开始放缓(当年销售额增长7%,而前一年为8%)。

- F) But even if large numbers of people are quitting bottled water because of care for the environment, others are taking it up. The introduction of the "sugar tax" on juices and soda drinks has pushed more people to bottled water, while health awareness has boosted its desirability. Tap water consumption is growing at roughly the same pace (UK consumers still drink almost three times as much tap water as bottled water).

但即使大量人群因关心环境而放弃瓶装水,其他人却开始使用它。针对果汁和碳酸饮料征收的“糖税”促使更多人转向瓶装水,而健康意识也提升了它的吸引力。自来水消费量正以大致相同的速度增长(英国消费者饮用的自来水仍然几乎是瓶装水的三倍)。

- G) So the plastic tide only creeps higher. The industry is quick to point out that all its bottles are recyclable. "But collection rates are, at the most generous estimates, 56%, so the actual recycling rate will be lower than that," Chetan-Walsh says. And while bottles may be recyclable, very few are made of recycled plastic. One water bottle company launched recycled half-litre "eco" bottles alongside its standard bottles. Another has pledged to use only recycled plastic across its range by 2025. Chetan-Walsh believes in a ban on single-use bottles. Bans do exist in some places. Organisers of a famous music festival announced that water bottles will not be sold this summer. San Francisco has banned them from city property and events. Last year, the UK government set out plans to ban single-use plastic from its estate.

因此塑料洪流只会越涨越高。该行业迅速指出其所有瓶子都可回收。“但回收率按最乐观估计也只有56%,所以实际回收率会更低,”Chetan-Walsh说。虽然瓶子可能是可回收的,但很少由回收塑料制成。

一家瓶装水公司推出了回收材料制成的半升“环保”瓶,与其标准瓶并行销售。另一家公司承诺到2025年在其全系列产品中只使用回收塑料。Chetan-Walsh主张禁止一次性瓶装水。某些地方确实存在禁令。一个著名音乐节的组织者宣布今年夏天将不再销售瓶装水。San Francisco已在市政财产和活动中禁止使用。去年,英国政府制定了在其管辖范围内禁止一次性塑料的计划。

- H) Water bottlers, unsurprisingly, don't support bans. But they raise concerns about health rather than profit margins. Last month one chief executive of a water bottling company said that bans would "result in greater consumption of sugary drinks, adding to all the health dangers of obesity, diabetes and tooth decay". Kinvara Carey, general manager of an association of the biggest bottled water manufacturers, cites a survey in which people were asked what they would do if bottled water were not available. "Forty-four per cent would buy another drink, which is not great, 14% would go without and 4.5% said they would find a fountain," she says. "The choice is important."

不出所料,瓶装水生产商不支持禁令。但他们提出的担忧涉及健康而非利润率。上月一家瓶装水公司的首席执行官表示,禁令将“导致含糖饮料消费增加,加剧肥胖、糖尿病和蛀牙等所有健康危害”。几家最大瓶装水制造商协会的总经理Kinvara Carey引用了一项调查,询问人们如果没有瓶装水会怎么做。她说:“44%的人会购买其他饮料,这并不理想,14%会不喝,4.5%表示会去找饮水机。选择很重要。”

- I) What if fountains were more numerous, and tap water more clearly available in cafes, restaurants and elsewhere? Dozens of fountains are being installed in London. There are similar initiatives elsewhere. Before plastic and the marketing that made people think they needed bottled water in the first place, fountains were an urban fixture. Greenpeace, among others, is also pushing for a "deposit return" scheme. This would mean tax on bottled water would be refunded to customers who returned the plastic for recycling.

如果饮水机更多,自来水在咖啡馆、餐厅和其他地方更容易获得会怎样?伦敦正在安装数十个饮水机。其他地方也有类似举措。在塑料和让人们认为自己首先需要瓶装水的营销出现之前,饮水机曾是城市的固定设施。Greenpeace等组织也在推动“押金返还”计划。这意味着瓶装水税款将退还给那些归还塑料用于回收的顾客。

- J) Even if bottled water sales are growing slightly more slowly, the industry is racing to adapt to changing concerns and tastes. Flavoured water is booming: sales of the sparkling variety shot up by 20%, according to the latest analyst data. Meanwhile, international water brands, as well as a range of new companies, are selling high-end reusable bottles. And if you must fill them with tap water, why not add flavouring?

即使瓶装水销售增长略有放缓,该行业仍在竞相适应不断变化的关切和口味。风味水正在蓬勃发展:根据最新分析数据,气泡水销量飙升了20%。与此同时,国际水品牌以及一系列新公司正在销售高端可重复使用水瓶。如果你必须用自来水灌装它们,为什么不添加调味剂呢?

- K) As the owner of multiple sugary drink brands and bottled water, PepsiCo is facing challenges on health and environmental fronts. Last year, the company bought SodaStream (a drinks company that sells machines for making tap water bubbly and then consumers add flavours) for \$3.2 billion. It also launched a range of fancy bottles that work with tap water and flavour packets. The bottle is reusable. The packets? Not so much, and, yes, they are made of plastic, although the company invites users to post them back for recycling.

作为多个含糖饮料品牌和瓶装水的所有者,PepsiCo在健康和环保方面都面临挑战。去年,该公司以32亿美元收购了SodaStream(一家销售使自来水变气泡水的机器,然后消费者添加风味剂的饮料公司)。它

还推出了一系列与自来水和风味包配套使用的高档水瓶。瓶子可重复使用。风味包呢?不太行,而且,是的,它们由塑料制成,尽管该公司邀请用户将其寄回回收。

- L) As is so often the case, clever marketing can beat reason; awareness is rarely enough. "There is always this kind of slip between concern, intent and changed behaviour," says Giles Quick, an analyst of bottled water. "The best example is five a day, the recommendation to have at least five portions of fruit and vegetables every day. Almost everyone is aware of this, but something like 15% of us achieve it." Unless a far-reaching bottle ban does come into force, it will be up to consumers to not only demand change—but to act themselves.

正如常见的情况,巧妙的营销可以战胜理性;意识往往是不够的。瓶装水分析师Giles Quick说:"关切、意图和行为改变之间总是存在这种脱节。最好的例子是每日五份,即每天至少摄入五份水果和蔬菜的建议。几乎每个人都知道这一点,但我们中只有大约15%的人做到了。"除非出台一项影响深远的瓶装水禁令,否则这将取决于消费者不仅要求变革,而且要自己采取行动。

陈述句与逐句解析

36. Judging from the slowing rate of sales growth, there is still hope to combat bottled water.

从销售增长率放缓来看,对抗瓶装水仍有希望。

【答案】 **E** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 销售增速放缓

【定位】 The rate of growth has begun to ease (sales were up 7% in the year, compared with 8% the previous year).

增速已经开始放缓 (本年度销售增长 7%, 比前一年的 8% 有所下降)。

【改写】 the slowing rate of sales growth ↔ **The rate of growth has begun to ease**
slowing 与 has begun to ease 同义

there is still hope to combat bottled water ↔ **Hope is not entirely out of reach**
双重否定等于肯定

【辨邻】 **B** B 段的重点是 Sales in the UK were worth a record £558.4 million this past year, an increase of 7%, 强调“销售在涨”, 没有 slowing 这层意思, 也没有 there is still hope 这一对照, 所以只是话题相邻、并非源头段。

Sales in the UK were worth a record £558.4 million this past year, an increase of 7%

37. Bottled water manufacturers base their arguments against bans of plastic bottles on health concerns rather than on profits.

瓶装水生产商反对禁用塑料瓶的论据基于健康问题而非利润。

【答案】 **H** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 厂商以健康为由反对禁令

【定位】 But they raise concerns about health rather than profit margins.
但他们打的是健康牌, 而不是利润牌。

【改写】 base their arguments against bans of plastic bottles on health concerns rather than on profits ↔
they raise concerns about health rather than profit margins
rather than 对照结构等值
Bottled water manufacturers ↔ **Water bottlers**
同义近义词指同一对象

38. Sales of bottled water in Britain hit a record high last year even though people are increasingly aware that plastics are environmentally unfriendly.

尽管人们越来越意识到塑料对环境不友好,英国瓶装水销量去年仍创下历史新高。

【答案】 **B** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 英国销售创纪录

【定位】 Sales in the UK were worth a record £558.4 million this past year, an increase of 7%.
英国本年度的销售额达到了创纪录的 5.584 亿英镑, 同比增长 7%。

【改写】 Sales of bottled water in Britain hit a record high last year ↔

Sales in the UK were worth a record £558.4 million this past year

record 对 record 加 UK 对 Britain

people are increasingly aware that plastics are environmentally unfriendly ↔

It defies our increasing awareness of the harm plastics do to the environment

increasing awareness 原词复现

【辨邻】 **E** E 段重点是 The rate of growth has begun to ease (sales were up 7% in the year, compared with 8% the previous year), 强调“在变慢”; 陈述句要的是 hit a record high, 方向相反, 因此 E 不是源头。

The rate of growth has begun to ease (sales were up 7% in the year, compared with 8% the previous year)

39. It often happens that people can lack reason when faced with skillful marketing.

人们在面对巧妙的营销时往往会丧失理性。

【答案】 **L** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 营销压过理性

【定位】 As is so often the case, clever marketing can beat reason; awareness is rarely enough.
正如经常发生的那样, 聪明的营销能压过理性; 仅有意识远远不够。

【改写】 people can lack reason when faced with skillful marketing ↔ **clever marketing can beat reason**
视角翻转的等值改写

It often happens that ↔ **As is so often the case**

频度状语同义

40. One city on the west coast of America has banned single-use bottles from its property and events.

美国西海岸的一座城市已在其物业和活动中禁止使用一次性瓶装水。

【答案】 **G** 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 美国西海岸某城禁瓶

【定位】 San Francisco has banned them from city property and events.

旧金山已经禁止在市政府的房产和活动中提供这类瓶装水。

【改写】 One city on the west coast of America ↔ **San Francisco**

具体城市对上位地理描述

banned single-use bottles from its property and events ↔

has banned them from city property and events

几乎逐词复现

【辨邻】 **D** D 段重点是 Moves against various plastics have gathered pace, 是宏观趋势, 没有点名美国城市, 与陈述句要找的“西海岸某城禁令”在颗粒度上不匹配。

Moves against various plastics have gathered pace, from shopping bags to straws and plastic-lined coffee cups

41. Manufacturing and shipping of plastic water bottles consume a tremendous amount of fossil fuels.

塑料水瓶的制造和运输消耗大量化石燃料。

【答案】 **C** 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 化石燃料消耗

【定位】 Plastic water bottles require oceans of fossil fuels to make and ship.

塑料水瓶的生产和运输需要消耗海量的化石燃料。

【改写】 Manufacturing and shipping of plastic water bottles ↔

Plastic water bottles require oceans of fossil fuels to make and ship

动词不定式对动名词

consume a tremendous amount of fossil fuels ↔ **require oceans of fossil fuels**

夸张量词同义替换

42. One large beverage company has adapted its operations when confronted with challenges from health and environmental advocates.

一家大型饮料公司在面对健康和环保倡导者的挑战时调整了其运营。

【答案】 **K** 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 一家大饮料公司因双压力做调整

【定位】 As the owner of multiple sugary drink brands and bottled water, PepsiCo is facing challenges on health and environmental fronts.

百事可乐作为多个含糖饮料品牌和瓶装水的母公司，正面临着来自健康和环保两个方面的挑战。

【改写】 One large beverage company ↔ PepsiCo

具体公司对上位描述

adapted its operations ↔

the company bought SodaStream (a drinks company that sells machines for making tap water bubbly and then consumers add flavours) for \$3.2 billion

动作概括对具体举措

challenges from health and environmental advocates ↔

facing challenges on health and environmental fronts

原词复现

【辨邻】 H H 段主语是反对禁令的瓶装水厂商，重点是 they raise concerns about health rather than profit margins——他们打健康牌反对禁令，而非“主动调整”。陈述句要的是“一家大公司被双压力推着做调整”，方向不符。

they raise concerns about health rather than profit margins

43. Bottled water is considerably more expensive than tap water.

瓶装水比自来水贵得多。

【答案】 **A** 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 瓶装水比自来水贵很多

【定位】 A litre of tap water, the stuff we have cleverly piped into our homes, costs less than half a penny. A litre of bottled water can cost well over a pound, especially for something fancy that has been sucked through a mountain.

一升自来水——也就是我们巧妙地通过管道引入家中的那种水——花费不到半便士。一升瓶装水却可能要花掉一英镑多，尤其是那种被吹嘘“从山中取水”的高端货。

【改写】 Bottled water is considerably more expensive than tap water ↔

A litre of bottled water can cost well over a pound

数字对照即比较

44. Fountains could be seen in cities before bottled water became popular.

在瓶装水流行之前，城市里可以看到喷泉。

【答案】 **I** 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 瓶装水流行前城市里有饮水龙头

【定位】 Before plastic and the marketing that made people think they needed bottled water in the first place, fountains were an urban fixture.

在塑料和那种让人们以为自己需要瓶装水的营销出现之前，饮水龙头就是城市里的标配。

【改写】 before bottled water became popular ↔

Before plastic and the marketing that made people think they needed bottled water in the first place

营销让人觉得需要等于流行

Fountains could be seen in cities ↔ **fountains were an urban fixture**

都市标配等于在城市随处可见

45. More people have taken to bottled water because of their health awareness.

由于健康意识,更多人开始饮用瓶装水。

【答案】 **F** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 因健康意识转向瓶装水

【定位】 The introduction of the "sugar tax" on juices and soda drinks has pushed more people to bottled water, while health awareness has boosted its desirability.

对果汁和苏打饮料征收的“糖税”，把更多人推向了瓶装水；与此同时，健康意识的提升也增强了瓶装水的吸引力。

【改写】 More people have taken to bottled water ↔ **has pushed more people to bottled water**

动词同义替换

because of their health awareness ↔ **health awareness has boosted its desirability**

原因状语对主谓因果

【辨邻】 **H** 段重点是 they raise concerns about health rather than profit margins——是厂商用健康话术反对禁令；陈述句要的是消费者因健康意识转向瓶装水，施动者与情节都不符。

they raise concerns about health rather than profit margins

PARAGRAPH MAP • 段落主旨图

12 个段落各讲了什么

逐段一句主旨 + 该段最具区分度的「信息指纹」，是逐句回扫定位的工作台。

A 用一组价格对比点题：自来水近乎不要钱，瓶装水却能卖到很贵，说明卖瓶装水是门好生意。

信息指纹 自来水与瓶装水的价格悬殊

B 尽管环保意识在涨，英国瓶装水市场反而创新高，给出销售额、增速与消费量等具体数据。

信息指纹 英国瓶装水销售额创纪录

C 环保人士困惑于自来水干净的国家反而更爱瓶装水，并指出瓶装水生产运输耗费大量化石燃料、塑料污染城市与海洋、危害野生动物。

信息指纹 瓶装水耗费化石燃料并污染海洋

D 反塑料行动正在推进；环保人士认为瓶装水尤其没必要，替代品很明显。

信息指纹 瓶装水的替代品显而易见

E 希望并非全无：销售增速本身在放缓，由前一年的 8% 降到 7%。

信息指纹 瓶装水销售增速放缓

F 即使有人因环保戒掉瓶装水，新人却在涌入：糖税推动一部分人转向瓶装水，健康意识也提升了瓶装水的吸引力。

信息指纹 糖税与健康意识推高瓶装水

G 回收率其实很低；多地已经出台单次使用瓶禁令，包括音乐节、旧金山以及英国政府的部分场所。

信息指纹 旧金山等地禁单次使用瓶

H 瓶装水厂商反对禁令，他们打的牌是健康而非利润：怕禁了瓶装水之后人们改喝含糖饮料、加重健康负担。

信息指纹 厂商以健康为由反对禁令

I 设想多设饮水点：伦敦正在装大量饮水龙头；并提到在塑料和营销出现之前，饮水龙头本是城市标配；绿色和平还在推押金返还方案。

信息指纹 塑料出现前饮水龙头是城市标配

J 即使瓶装水增长放缓，行业仍在快速适应：调味水猛增，高端可重复使用瓶兴起。

信息指纹 调味水与高端可重复使用瓶兴起

K 百事可乐既卖糖饮也卖瓶装水，面临健康与环保双重压力；它买下 SodaStream，并推出搭配自来水使用的可重复使用瓶。

信息指纹 百事面对健康与环保双压力的调整

L 聪明的营销往往压过理性，仅有意识远远不够；以“每日五份果蔬”为例说明知行差距；最后呼吁消费者行动。

信息指纹 营销压过理性、意识不等于行动

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

26 句真题句逐层精讲

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

If we care about plastic waste, why won't we stop drinking bottled water?

标题

"If 条件从句 + 主句疑问" 的结构在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见，常用于提出假设并引发思考或质疑。本句体现了条件状语从句与主句的典型搭配方式，以及疑问句在论证或反思中的应用，具有较高的代表性和迁移价值。

Yet the bottled water market is livelier than ever.

B段，第1句

主系表配合比较级结构在考试中较常见，但本句过于简短且无复杂修饰，作为句式范例的代表性一般，学习者掌握后可迁移到类似比较句，但复杂度不足以覆盖更多变体。

Sales in the UK were worth a record £558.4 million this past year, an increase of 7%, according to the latest figures from the market analyst Kantar.

B段，第3句

覆盖主语、系动词、表语、时间状语四种基本成分，且表语包含数量修饰（a record £558.4 million），可用于练习系表结构和状语识别，但成分种类较少，缺少宾语、定语从句等更复杂的结构，训练收益有限。

Separate data from other analysts show that last year the British consumed more than 2.2 billion litres of bottled water, including "take-home" and "on-the-go" products.

B段，第4句

主句 + that 引导的宾语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，且数据展示类表达在学术和新闻文本中极为常见。从句内部的时间状语前置、数量修饰也是典型用法，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

"Public awareness has never been higher, but the message is not quite reaching all the people it needs to."

C段，第3句

并列转折句在四六级和考研真题中极为常见，“but”连接两个主句是典型的对比句式。限制性定语从句修饰宾语、省略关系代词的用法也是考试高频结构。现在完成时表达历史对比、现在进行时描述当前状态，都是真题中反复出现的时态用法。整体句式具有较高的代表性和复用价值。

Where it is heard, the message is causing concern.

C段，第4句

状语从句前置、主句后置的结构在四六级和考研中常见，被动语态与进行时也是高频考点。句式具有一定代表性，可迁移到类似句型。

Additionally, single-use plastics of all types are polluting our cities and seas.

C段，第6句

简单句结构中包含主谓宾框架、并列宾语、后置定语、状语等常见要素，是四六级阅读中较常出现的基础句式，具有一定代表性，但不属于高频复杂句型。

"If a product that is so nakedly unnecessary can exist, then the whole system is failing," he says.

D段，第3句

条件状语从句 (if... then...)、限制性定语从句 (that 引导)、引述结构 (he says 引出直接引语) 都是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的句式；这种"条件假设 + 结果推论"的论证逻辑在议论文中极为常见，掌握后可大量迁移。

But even if large numbers of people are quitting bottled water because of care for the environment, others are taking it up.

F段，第1句

让步状语从句 ("even if" 引导) + 主句的结构在四六级和考研真题中非常常见，属于典型的逻辑转折句式。短语动词 "take up" 及其宾语分隔用法也是常考点。句首的转折连词 "But" 配合让步从句，形成双重对比，这种句式在议论文中高频出现。掌握本句结构后，可以迁移到大量类似的让步转折句式。

The introduction of the "sugar tax" on juices and soda drinks has pushed more people to bottled water, while health awareness has boosted its desirability.

F段，第2句

主句加状语从句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见，"while"引导对比或并行关系的用法也是典型考点。现在完成时在真题中频繁出现。整体结构具有较好的代表性和迁移价值。

Tap water consumption is growing at roughly the same pace (UK consumers still drink almost three times as much tap water as bottled water).

F段，第3句

主句覆盖主谓状基本成分，括号内分句包含主谓宾及副词状语，还涉及倍数表达和"as...as"比较结构的定语修饰，成分较为丰富。比较结构中宾语的识别需要学生区分核心词与修饰成分，有一定训练价值。

The industry is quick to point out that all its bottles are recyclable.

G段，第2句

主句带宾语从句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见，"be + 形容词 + to do" 句型以及 "that" 引导的宾语从句都是高频考点。掌握本句的分析方法可迁移到大量类似句式。

Bans do exist in some places.

G段，第8句

简单句本身是最常见句式，强调助动词的用法在考试中也偶有出现，具有一定代表性，但由于过于简短、结构单一，典型性不如包含从句或并列结构的复杂句式。

Last year, the UK government set out plans to ban single-use plastic from its estate.

G段，第11句

主谓宾结构配时间状语是新闻报道和说明文中的高频句式，宾语中用不定式短语作后置定语说明名词内容 (plans to do) 也是四六级阅读常见模式。虽非复杂长难句，但具备一定代表性，掌握后可迁移到同类新闻句式分析中。

But they raise concerns about health rather than profit margins.

H段，第2句

简单句的主谓宾结构是英语句子的基础句型，具有一定的典型性。宾语后使用 "rather than" 引导对比的介词短语修饰，在四六级和考研阅读中也较为常见。但由于没有从句、没有复杂修饰或特殊结构，作为考试句式的代表性中等偏下，学生掌握后可迁移的场景有限。

Kinvara Carey, general manager of an association of the biggest bottled water manufacturers, cites a survey in which people were asked what they would do if bottled water were not available.

H段，第4句

多层从句嵌套、定语从句修饰名词、宾语从句表达询问内容、虚拟语气表示假设，这些都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，掌握本句结构后可迁移到大量真题长难句

Before plastic and the marketing that made people think they needed bottled water in the first place, fountains were an urban fixture.

I段，第4句

句子涵盖主系表结构、定语从句（关系代词 that 作主语）、宾语从句（省略引导词 that）、宾语补足语（省略 to 的不定式）、状语（介词短语和 in the first place）等多种成分类型。特别是 made people think 结构中，think 是省略 to 的不定式作宾补，后接宾语从句，这种层级嵌套对划分成分训练很有价值。成分种类丰富，覆盖常见易错点。

Even if bottled water sales are growing slightly more slowly, the industry is racing to adapt to changing concerns and tastes.

J段，第1句

让步状语从句加主句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中极为常见，"Even if/though + 从句 + 主句"是典型的让步句式。主句中"be doing to do"表示正在进行某动作以达成某目的，也是常考表达。掌握本句可迁移到大量同类句式。

Flavoured water is booming: sales of the sparkling variety shot up by 20%, according to the latest analyst data.

J段，第2句

冒号连接两个主句进行总分论述的结构在学术、新闻文体中较为常见，尤其是"提出观点+数据支撑"的模式在四六级阅读和写作中有一定代表性，但并非核心高频句式（如定语从句、状语从句、强调句等），典型性中等。

Meanwhile, international water brands, as well as a range of new companies, are selling high-end reusable bottles.

J段，第3句

简单句主谓宾结构在四六级和考研中常见，但本句因主语并列插入和进行时态的组合，具有一定实用性，能帮助学生熟悉"as well as"的主语连接用法，有中等代表性。

The packets? Not so much, and, yes, they are made of plastic, although the company invites users to post them back for recycling.

K段，第5句

本句的「主句 + although引导的让步状语从句」结构是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，让步转折逻辑在学术和新闻文本中极为常见；被动语态「are made of」和「invite sb to do sth」也是典型搭配；掌握这种让步状语从句的识别和逻辑理解，可以直接迁移到大量真题句子，实用性和代表性都较强。

As is so often the case, clever marketing can beat reason; awareness is rarely enough.

L段，第1句

"As is so often the case"引导的状语从句和分号连接的并列主句都是考试中常见的句式，尤其状语从句倒装和分号并列在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

Unless a far-reaching bottle ban does come into force, it will be up to consumers to not only demand change—but to act themselves.

L段，第4句

本句包含形式主语 (it)、条件状语从句、并列不定式结构 (not only...but...)、固定搭配 (come into force, be up to) 等多种成分,且 "does" 的强调用法是易错点,适合作为成分划分和特殊结构识别的练习材料

Bottled water manufacturers base their arguments against bans of plastic bottles on health concerns rather than on profits.

第37题题干

本句的 "base A on B rather than on C" 结构在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见，属于典型的对比论证句式。宾语后附加定语、状语中使用 "rather than" 表达对比，这些都是真题中高频出现的模式。掌握本句结构后，学生可将其迁移到类似的对比或论证场景中，实用性较强。

Sales of bottled water in Britain hit a record high last year even though people are increasingly aware that plastics are environmentally unfriendly.

第38题题干

"主句 + even though 让步状语从句" 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，用于表达事实与预期的对比。宾语从句嵌套在状语从句中也是典型的层级结构。整体句式代表性强，学习者掌握后可迁移到大量同类句子的理解中，具有较高的复用价值。

It often happens that people can lack reason when faced with skillful marketing.

第39题题干

"It happens that ..." 是四六级和考研阅读中极为常见的形式主语结构，主语从句嵌套状语从句的模式也是真题中的典型句式。掌握本句结构后，学生可以直接迁移到大量类似句型（如 It is said that、It seems that 等），实用性很高。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 123 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。

bottled A2

adj. 瓶装的

本篇15次·真题 17句

ban B2

v. 禁止

本篇9次·真题 37句

tap B1

v. 轻敲、轻拍

本篇9次·真题 14句

concern B1

v. 涉及

本篇5次·真题 79句

awareness B2

n. 意识

本篇5次·真题 23句

rate A2

n. 速度

本篇4次·真题 78句

analyst B2

n. 分析师

本篇4次·真题 14句

consumer B1

n. 消费者

本篇3次·真题 84句

range B1

n. 范围

本篇3次·真题 41句

environmental B1

adj. 环境的

本篇3次·真题 34句

marketing B1

n. 营销

本篇3次·真题 16句

recycle B1

v. 回收利用（废品）

本篇3次·真题 13句

product A2

n. 产品

本篇2次·真题 128句

challenge B1

n. 挑战

本篇2次·真题 80句

growth B1

n. 增长

本篇2次·真题 77句

data B1

n. 数据

本篇2次·真题 73句

event A2

n. 事件

本篇2次·真题 66 句

consume B2

v. 消耗, 耗费 (燃料、能源、时间等)

本篇2次·真题 52 句

tax A2

n. 税

本篇2次·真题 49 句

available A2

adj. 可获得的

本篇2次·真题 48 句

exist A2

v. 存在;实际上有

本篇2次·真题 46 句

consumption B2

n. 消费

本篇2次·真题 44 句

adapt B2

v. 适应, 适合 (新环境、新情况)

本篇2次·真题 42 句

billion B1

num. 十亿 (1,000,000,000)

本篇2次·真题 41 句

launch B1

v. 推出

本篇2次·真题 39 句

manufacturer B2

n. 制造商

本篇2次·真题 34 句

aware A2

adj. 知道的

本篇2次·真题 30 句

fuel B1

n. 燃料

本篇2次·真题 28 句

brand B1

n. 品牌, 商标

本篇2次·真题 27 句

fossil B2

n. 化石

本篇2次·真题 24 句

profit B1

n. 利润, 盈利

本篇2次·真题 20 句

property B1

n. 财产

本篇2次·真题 19 句

numerous B2

adj. 众多的, 许多的

本篇2次·真题 18句

elsewhere B1

adv. 在别处

本篇2次·真题 16句

latest B1

adj. 最新的

本篇2次·真题 16句

recycled B1

adj. 回收利用的

本篇2次·真题 16句

fancy B1

v. 想要

本篇2次·真题 15句

pace B1

n. 速度

本篇2次·真题 15句

campaigner B2

n. 活动家;运动倡导者

本篇2次·真题 9句

sugary B2

adj. 含糖的

本篇2次·真题 9句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本篇1次·真题 174句

system A2

n. 系统

本篇1次·真题 162句

customer A2

n. 顾客, 客户

本篇1次·真题 124句

million A2

num. 一百万

本篇1次·真题 119句

support A2

v. 支持

本篇1次·真题 118句

lack B1

v. 缺少

本篇1次·真题 115句

type A2

n. 类型

本篇1次·真题 97句

base A2

n. 基础

本篇1次·真题 95句

case A2

n. 情况

本篇1次·真题 89 句

according B1

prep. 根据

本篇1次·真题 88 句

amount A2

n. 数量

本篇1次·真题 87 句

least A2

det. 最少的

本篇1次·真题 84 句

argue B1

v. 争论

本篇1次·真题 58 句

obesity B2

n. 肥胖 (症)

本篇1次·真题 57 句

damage B1

n. 损害

本篇1次·真题 55 句

struggle B1

v. 奋斗

本篇1次·真题 54 句

increasingly B2

adv. 越来越;日益;不断增加地

本篇1次·真题 53 句

various B1

adj. 各种各样的

本篇1次·真题 52 句

nation B1

n. 国家

本篇1次·真题 51 句

demand B1

v. 坚决要求

本篇1次·真题 50 句

innovation B2

n. 创新;革新(指行为或过程)

本篇1次·真题 50 句

per B1

prep. 每

本篇1次·真题 49 句

variety B1

n. 多样化

本篇1次·真题 47 句

boost B2

v. 提高

本篇1次·真题 46 句

figure A2

n. 数字

本篇1次·真题 44 句

harm B1

n. 伤害

本篇1次·真题 44 句

previous B1

adj. 先前的

本篇1次·真题 37 句

user A2

n. 使用者

本篇1次·真题 37 句

executive B2

n. 主管;经理;管理人员

本篇1次·真题 30 句

recommendation B2

n. 推荐

本篇1次·真题 30 句

argument B1

n. 争论

本篇1次·真题 29 句

chief B1

n. 首领

本篇1次·真题 29 句

growing A2

adj. 增长的

本篇1次·真题 29 句

association B2

n. 协会

本篇1次·真题 28 句

estimate B2

v. 估计

本篇1次·真题 27 句

diabetes B2

n. 糖尿病

本篇1次·真题 26 句

increasing B1

adj. 越来越多的

本篇1次·真题 26 句

quit B1

v. 离开 (工作、学校等)

本篇1次·真题 26 句

soda B1

n. 苏打水

本篇1次·真题 25 句

announce B1

v. 宣布

本篇1次·真题 24 句

define B1

v. 给.....下定义

本篇1次·真题 24 句

install B1

v. 安装 (设备、软件)

本篇1次·真题 23 句

ultimately B2

adv. 最终;终归

本篇1次·真题 23 句

entirely B1

adv. 完全地

本篇1次·真题 22 句

gather B1

v. 聚集, 集合

本篇1次·真题 22 句

political B1

adj. 政治的

本篇1次·真题 22 句

stuff A2

n. 东西

本篇1次·真题 22 句

collection B1

n. 收集物

本篇1次·真题 21 句

multiple B2

adj. 多个的

本篇1次·真题 21 句

slightly B1

adv. 稍微, 略微, 轻微地

本篇1次·真题 21 句

advocate B2

v. 拥护

本篇1次·真题 20 句

portion B1

n. 部分

本篇1次·真题 20 句

alternative B2

n. 可供选择的事物

本篇1次·真题 19 句

annual B1

adj. 每年的, 年度的

本篇1次·真题 19 句

clearly A2

adv. 清楚地, 明白地

本篇1次·真题 19 句

initiative B2

n. 主动性

本篇1次·真题 19 句

judge B1

v. 判断, 评判

本篇1次 · 真题 19 句

meanwhile B1

adv. 与此同时

本篇1次 · 真题 19 句

roughly B1

adv. 大约, 大概

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

actual B1

adj. 真实的

本篇1次 · 真题 18 句

combat B2

n. 战斗

本篇1次 · 真题 18 句

ease B1

n. 容易

本篇1次 · 真题 18 句

obvious B1

adj. 明显的

本篇1次 · 真题 16 句

wildlife B1

n. 野生动植物

本篇1次 · 真题 16 句

recycling B1

n. 回收利用

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

rarely B1

adv. 很少, 难得, 不常

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

adviser B2

n. 顾问

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

broad B1

adj. 宽阔的

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

estate B2

n. 地产

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

shoot A2

v. 射击

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

slowly A1

adv. 缓慢地

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

boom B1

n. 繁荣

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

cite B2

v. 引用, 引证

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

considerably B2

adv. 相当大地

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

beverage B2

n. 饮料

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

environmentally B2

adv. 从环境角度

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

manufacturing B2

n. 制造业; 生产

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

surprising A2

adj. 令人惊讶的

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

cafe A2

n. 咖啡馆

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

slip B1

v. 滑倒

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

tremendous B2

adj. 巨大的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

volume B1

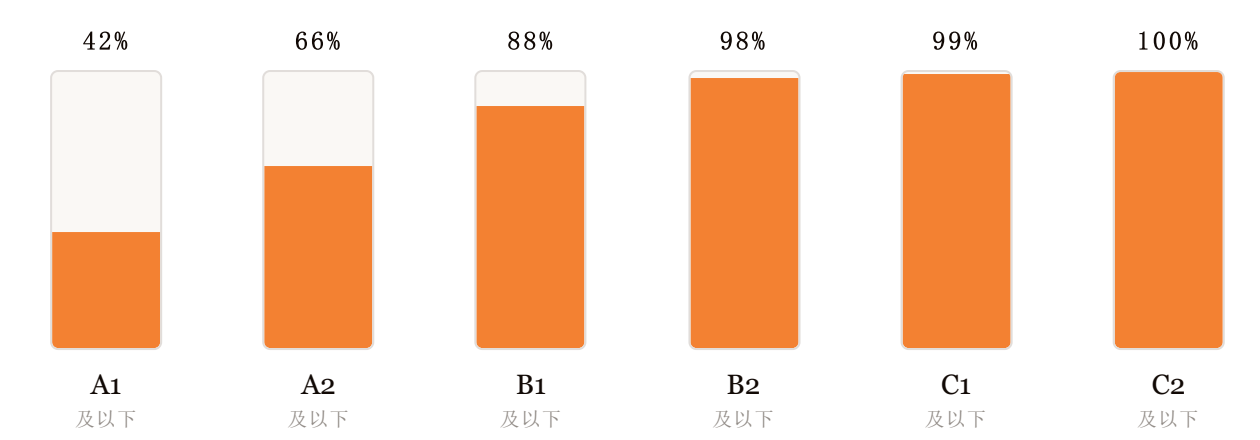
n. 音量

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

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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 →