

2024年12月·第3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2024年12月·第3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 10 段原文（段首标 P1-P10 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3套(2024-12) · 英语四级

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 Do you ever blend up a protein drink for breakfast, or grab a protein bar following an afternoon workout? If so, you are likely among the millions of people in search of more protein-rich diets.

你是否曾在早餐时调制蛋白质饮料,或在下午锻炼后拿一根蛋白棒?如果是这样,你很可能是数百万寻求更多富含蛋白质饮食的人之一。

P2 Protein-enriched products are found everywhere. But contrary to all the publicity that everyone needs more protein, most Americans get twice as much as they need.

富含蛋白质的产品随处可见。但与所有宣传每个人都需要更多蛋白质的说法相反,大多数美国人摄入的蛋白质是他们所需量的两倍。

P3 Many of us living in the most developed countries are buying into a myth of protein deficiency created by food companies and self-identified health experts. Global retail sales of protein supplement products reached an astonishing US\$18.9 billion in 2020.

我们中许多生活在最发达国家的人正在接受由食品公司和自封的健康专家制造的蛋白质缺乏神话。2020年全球蛋白质补充剂产品的零售额达到了惊人的189亿美元。

P4 But are we really in need of more protein? Physicians in the U.S. have never actually examined a patient with protein deficiency because simply by eating an adequate number of daily calories we are also most likely getting enough protein.

但我们真的需要更多蛋白质吗?美国的医生实际上从未检查过蛋白质缺乏症患者,因为只要摄入足够的每日卡路里,我们很可能也在获得足够的蛋白质。

P5 In fact, Americans currently consume almost twice the National Academy of Medicine's recommended daily intake of protein although the most desirable protein intake may vary depending on age and activity level.

事实上,美国人目前摄入的蛋白质几乎是美国国家医学院推荐每日摄入量的两倍,尽管最理想的蛋白质摄入量可能因年龄和活动水平而异。

P6 For example, if you're a dedicated athlete you might need to consume higher quantities of protein. Generally, though, a 140-pound person should not exceed 120 grams of protein per day, particularly because a high protein diet can strain kidney and liver function and increase risks of developing heart disease and cancer.

例如,如果你是一名专业运动员,你可能需要摄入更多蛋白质。但通常情况下,一个140磅重的人每天摄入的蛋白质不应超过120克,特别是因为高蛋白饮食会给肾脏和肝脏功能带来压力,并增加患心脏病和癌症的风险。

P7 While fats and sugar have taken the beating in turns since over a century ago, protein has managed to remain our red-hot favorite.

尽管自一个多世纪前以来脂肪和糖分轮流遭受抨击,但蛋白质一直是我们最受欢迎的营养素。

P8 In the 1970s through the 1990s, protein products remained visible but moved back somewhat with the dietary spotlight firmly fixed on low-calorie, low-fat, sugar-free snack foods and beverages following the publication of studies linking sugar and saturated(饱和的) fat consumption to heart disease. In the 1970s through the 1990s, protein products remained visible but moved back somewhat with the dietary spotlight firmly fixed on low-calorie, low-fat, sugar-free snack foods and beverages following the publication of studies linking sugar and saturated fat consumption to heart disease. In the 1970s through the 1990s, protein products remained visible but moved back somewhat with the dietary spotlight firmly fixed on low-calorie, low-fat, sugar-free snack foods and beverages following the publication of studies linking sugar and saturated fat consumption to heart disease.

P9 Later research in 2003, however, suggested high-protein diets could aid in weight loss, and protein quickly regained its former nutrient-superstar status.

然而,2003年后来的研究表明高蛋白饮食可以帮助减肥,蛋白质迅速恢复了其以前的营养超级明星地位。

P10 Now most people living in high-income nations are consuming enough protein. When we replace meals with a protein bar or drink, we also risk missing out on the rich sources of antioxidants(抗氧化剂), vitamins and many other benefits of real food.

现在大多数生活在高收入国家的人摄入了足够的蛋白质。当我们用蛋白棒或饮料代替正餐时,我们也有可能错过真正食物中丰富的抗氧化剂、维生素和许多其他益处。

题目与逐题解析

51. What do we learn about publicity over protein in America?

- A) It has helped to create the myth of protein deficiency.
- B) It has helped Americans in search of protein-rich diets.
- C) It has raised a lot of health concerns among the public.
- D) It has been funded by food companies and health experts.

关于美国对蛋白质的宣传,我们了解到什么?

- A) 它帮助制造了蛋白质缺乏的神话。
- B) 它帮助美国人寻找富含蛋白质的饮食。
- C) 它在公众中引发了许多健康担忧。
- D) 它得到了食品公司和健康专家的资助。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 What do we learn about publicity over protein in America? 是一个 What...learn about 的事实型问句, 直接问关于某对象 (publicity) 的某一事实, 没有 infer/suggest/imply 等推断信号。

【拆句】 句式平铺直叙: What do we learn about publicity over protein in America? 主干是 What do we learn about X, 介词短语 over protein 是 publicity 的范围限定, in America 限定地域, 无陷阱。

【定位】 Many of us living in the most developed countries are buying into a myth of protein deficiency created by food companies and self-identified health experts.

我们这些生活在大多数发达国家的人, 正在接受一个由食品公司和自封的健康专家制造出来的"蛋白质缺乏"神话。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

buying into a myth of protein deficiency created by food companies and self-identified health experts

↔ It has helped to create the myth of protein deficiency.

contrary to all the publicity that everyone needs more protein ↔

the myth of protein deficiency

预判说"宣传促成了蛋白缺乏的迷思", helped to create the myth of protein deficiency 一字不差地落到这个语义上, 是定位句的直接同义替换。

B) 与原文相反

原文用 buying into a myth 表明宣传是在"骗"美国人, 并非"帮"他们; 选项 helped Americans in search of protein-rich diets 把负面后果包装成正面服务, 与原作者态度相反。

C) 无中生有

原文从未说 publicity "raised health concerns"——P6 的健康风险讲的是高蛋白饮食本身, 而非舆论造成的恐慌; 选项 raised a lot of health concerns among the public 在文中无落点。

D) 偷换概念

原文说迷思是 created by food companies and self-identified health experts, 主语是"食品公司和自封专家"在制造迷思; 选项 funded by food companies and health experts 把 created 偷换成 funded (资助), 且把 publicity 当受资助对象, 主体与动作都被改写。

52. Why have physicians in the U.S. never actually examined a patient with protein deficiency?

A) Americans can purchase many kinds of protein-rich foods everywhere.

B) Americans can absorb the number of calories recommended by food experts.

C) Americans can get sufficient protein just by eating adequate foods daily.

D) Americans can rely on food supplements to prevent protein deficiency.

为什么美国医生从未真正诊治过蛋白质缺乏症患者?

A) 美国人可以在各处购买到多种富含蛋白质的食品。 B) 美国人能够摄入食品专家推荐的卡路里量。

C) 美国人只需每天摄入足够的食物就能获得充足的蛋白质。

D) 美国人可以依靠食品补充剂来预防蛋白质缺乏。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 Why have physicians in the U.S. never actually examined a patient with protein deficiency? 用 Why 直问原因, 要求按原文给出的解释作答, 不需要自行推断。

【拆句】 现在完成时 have...never actually examined, never 是关键否定词, actually 加强语气, 提示原文给出的解释是"压根没机会见到"层面的原因; 理解时把 never examined 当作"从未见过"即可。

【定位】 Physicians in the U.S. have never actually examined a patient with protein deficiency because simply by eating an adequate number of daily calories we are also most likely getting enough protein.

美国医生从未真正诊治过蛋白缺乏的病人，因为只要每天摄入足够的卡路里，我们也就极可能获得了足够的蛋白质。

【选项】 A) 答非所问

原文给出的原因是"日常热量摄入足够蛋白也就够了"，与"能否买到"无关；选项 purchase many kinds of protein-rich foods everywhere 谈购买便利性，是另一回事。

B) 偷换概念

原文说的是 an adequate number of daily calories"日常足量的卡路里"，选项 absorb the number of calories recommended by food experts 偷换为"食品专家推荐的卡路里数"——多了"food experts recommended"这一未出现的限定，且 absorb 与 eating 含义偏移。

C) ✓ 正确

simply by eating an adequate number of daily calories we are also most likely getting enough protein

↔ **Americans can get sufficient protein just by eating adequate foods daily.**

预判说"靠正常饮食的热量就够蛋白"，get sufficient protein just by eating adequate foods daily 几乎逐字对应，是 because 句的同义替换。

D) 与原文相反

原文的因果是"正常饮食就够蛋白，所以不必靠补剂"；选项 rely on food supplements to prevent protein deficiency 反过来说"靠补剂预防缺乏"，正是全文批判的对象。

53. What should people take into consideration in deciding on the most preferable protein intake?

- A) How healthy they are and what food they eat.
- B) How old they are and what activities they do.
- C) How much protein they consume and what their body weight is.
- D) How serious their protein deficiency is and what remedies they use.

人们在决定最理想的蛋白质摄入量时应考虑什么？

- A) 他们有多健康以及他们吃什么食物。
- B) 他们的年龄以及他们从事什么活动。
- C) 他们摄入多少蛋白质以及他们的体重是多少。
- D) 他们的蛋白质缺乏有多严重以及他们使用什么补救措施。

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 What should people take into consideration in deciding on the most preferable protein intake? 在问决策依据，原文必会以并列形式给出依据项，照搬即可。

【拆句】 in deciding on... 是 in doing 结构作状语，表"在做某事的时候"；主干是 What should people take into consideration，把状语剥掉，问句就回归"应考虑什么"，简单。

【定位】 Americans currently consume almost twice the National Academy of Medicine's recommended daily intake of protein although the most desirable protein intake may vary depending on age and activity level.

尽管最理想的蛋白摄入量可能因年龄和活动量不同而有所差异，美国人现在的蛋白摄入仍接近美国医学科学院推荐摄入量的两倍。

【选项】 A) **无中生有**

原文只列了 age and activity level，并未把"现在健康程度"或"吃什么食物"列入考虑因素；选项 How healthy they are and what food they eat 是凭常识自造的因素。

B) **✓ 正确**

depending on age and activity level ↔ **How old they are and what activities they do.**

预判的"年龄+活动量"两项，与 How old they are and what activities they do 一一对齐，是最直接的同义替换。

C) **偷换概念**

原文要讨论的是"理想蛋白摄入量"本身，选项 How much protein they consume and what their body weight is 反过来把"已经摄入多少蛋白"和"体重"作为考量因素，循环定义且无文本依据；P6 提到 140-pound 只是举例上限，并非"决定理想摄入量的因素"。

D) **与原文相反**

选项 How serious their protein deficiency is and what remedies they use 默认存在"protein deficiency"，但原文 P4 明确说美国医生从未见过蛋白缺乏患者，根本不存在这样的前提。

54. What foods have been largely out of favor for more than a century?

- A) Sugar-free snacks.
- B) Protein-rich foods.
- C) Both red and white meats.
- D) Sugary and fatty foods.

哪些食物在一个多世纪以来基本上不受欢迎？

A) 无糖零食。 B) 富含蛋白质的食物。 C) 红肉和白肉。 D) 含糖和高脂肪食物。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 What foods have been largely out of favor for more than a century? 是事实型问句，答案就在原文某句的事实陈述里。

【拆句】 现在完成时 have been largely out of favor 表过去到现在的持续状态；largely 是程度副词，表"在很大程度上"，提醒不要选"完全/彻底"等绝对化误读。

【定位】 While fats and sugar have taken the beating in turns since over a century ago, protein has managed to remain our red-hot favorite.

一个多世纪以来，脂肪和糖轮流挨批，而蛋白质却始终是我们的红人。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

原文 dietary spotlight firmly fixed on low-calorie, low-fat, sugar-free snack foods 说"无糖零食"是 1970-90 年代受追捧的对象, 不是被嫌弃的对象; 选项 Sugar-free snacks 把追捧对象当成 out of favor, 颠倒立场。

B) 与原文相反

原文 protein has managed to remain our red-hot favorite 明说蛋白质始终是 favorite (红人), 选项 Protein-rich foods 反过来说它失宠, 180 度反向。

C) 无中生有

原文 P7-P9 整段都在讲脂肪、糖和蛋白质这几类宏量营养素, 从未提到"红肉/白肉"被批的话题; 选项 Both red and white meats 是凭健康常识填空。

D) ✓ 正确

fats and sugar ↔ **Sugary and fatty foods.**

taken the beating in turns since over a century ago ↔

largely out of favor for more than a century

预判"脂肪和糖被批了一百多年", Sugary and fatty foods 对齐对象, 题干本身对齐时间与态度, 三要素全合。

55. What does the author imply people in developed countries should do to keep healthy?

A) Enjoy natural food.

B) Eat vegetarian diets.

C) Consume enough protein daily.

D) Replace meals with protein bars.

作者暗示发达国家的人们应该做什么来保持健康?

A) 享用天然食物。 B) 吃素食。 C) 每天摄入足够的蛋白质。 D) 用蛋白质棒代替正餐。

【答案】 A (推断题)

【判型】 What does the author imply people in developed countries should do to keep healthy? 题干直接用 imply, 是推断题的标准句式。

【拆句】 句式较长但分层清晰: 主干 What does the author imply X should do, 宾语从句的主语是 people in developed countries, 目的状语 to keep healthy; 抓住"作者+暗示+发达国家民众+保持健康"四要素即可。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

rich sources of antioxidants(抗氧化剂), vitamins and many other benefits of real food ↔

Enjoy natural food.

When we replace meals with a protein bar or drink, we also risk missing out on... ↔

Enjoy natural food.

预判作者推荐"回到真实食物", Enjoy natural food 正是这条推断的最贴文表达, 且不超过一步推。

B) 过度推断

原文只说不要靠补剂代餐、要享受真实食物的好处, 从未要求 vegetarian diets (素食); 从"少吃加工补剂"推不到"完全吃素", 跨度过大。

C) 与原文相反

全文一直在反驳"应该多吃蛋白"的舆论, Americans currently consume almost twice the National Academy of Medicine's recommended daily intake of protein 明示已经摄入过量; 选项 Consume enough protein daily 仍劝读者每天摄入足够蛋白, 与作者立场相反。

D) 与原文相反

尾段明确告诫 When we replace meals with a protein bar or drink, we also risk missing out on...——"代餐"被定性为风险行为; 选项 Replace meals with protein bars 反过来把它当成建议, 立场颠倒。

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。

If so, you are likely among the millions of people in search of more protein-rich diets.

第1段, 第2句

"If" 引导的条件状语从句 + 主句是四六级和考研中的常见结构。主句使用 "be likely" 表示可能性判断, 介词短语 "in search of" 作后置定语修饰名词, 这些都是典型用法。但省略形式 "If so" 相对不那么常见, 整体典型性中等偏上。

But contrary to all the publicity that everyone needs more protein, most Americans get twice as much as they need.

第2段，第2句

覆盖状语（含介词短语和嵌套从句）、同位语从句、比较从句、承前省略的宾语等多种成分和结构，涉及同位语从句与定语从句的辨析、比较结构的识别、省略成分的补全等多个易错点。作为划分句子成分的练习句，训练价值较高。

Many of us living in the most developed countries are buying into a myth of protein deficiency created by food companies and self-identified health experts.

第3段，第1句

本句结构在四六级和考研真题中具有较高代表性：简单句主干 + 多层后置定语是阅读理解中的常见模式，特别是宾语带长修饰语的结构频繁出现在议论文和说明文中。掌握此类句式可大幅提升长句理解能力，迁移性强。

But are we really in need of more protein?

第4段，第1句

疑问句中的主系表结构和 "in need of" 固定搭配在四六级阅读中较为常见，疑问句倒装也是基础句式，具有一定代表性，但整体结构过于简单，不如复合句典型

Physicians in the U.S. have never actually examined a patient with protein deficiency because simply by eating an adequate number of daily calories we are also most likely getting enough protein.

第4段，第2句

主句加原因状语从句的结构是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，现在完成时表示“从未”的用法也很常见。从句中通过摄入某物获得某物的因果逻辑表达，以及 "by doing" 作方式状语的用法，都是典型的学术说明文句式，迁移价值较高。

In fact, Americans currently consume almost twice the National Academy of Medicine's recommended daily intake of protein although the most desirable protein intake may vary depending on age and activity level.

第5段，第1句

该句展示了四六级和考研阅读中常见的长宾语结构（多层定语叠加）和让步状语从句（although 引导），且主句插入副词和时间状语、从句使用情态动词和分词短语，句式典型，掌握后可大量迁移至类似长难句的分析。

For example, if you're a dedicated athlete you might need to consume higher quantities of protein.

第6段，第1句

条件状语从句搭配情态动词表达可能性，是英语中非常常见的句式，尤其在说明文、议论文中频繁出现。这种 "if + 条件从句，主句 + 情态动词" 的结构在四六级和考研阅读中具有较高的代表性，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

While fats and sugar have taken the beating in turns since over a century ago, protein has managed to remain our red-hot favorite.

第7段，第1句

While 引导的时间对比状语从句 + 主句的结构是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，用于呈现对比或转折关系。现在完成时与 since 的搭配也是考试常见考点。主句中的 manage to do 结构和 remain 作系动词的用法都是典型的英语表达方式，学习后可以在大量真题和实际阅读中复用。

In the 1970s through the 1990s, protein products remained visible but moved back somewhat with the dietary spotlight firmly fixed on low-calorie, low-fat, sugar-free snack foods and beverages following the publication of studies linking sugar and saturated(饱和的) fat consumption to heart disease.

第8段，第1句

本句涵盖主语、并列谓语、表语、时间状语、程度状语、独立主格方式状语、现在分词作后置定语等多种成分，尤其独立主格和分词短语的层级归属是易错点，作为成分划分练习句训练价值较高。

Now most people living in high-income nations are consuming enough protein.

第10段，第1句

简单句配后置定语是考试中常见的基础句式，现在进行时表示当前趋势的用法在阅读和写作中频繁出现，具有较好的代表性和可迁移性。

When we replace meals with a protein bar or drink, we also risk missing out on the rich sources of antioxidants(抗氧化剂), vitamins and many other benefits of real food.

第10段，第2句

When 引导时间状语从句的句式在四六级和考研阅读中高频出现，主句包含动名词作宾语的结构也是常考点，具有较强的代表性和复用价值

What should people take into consideration in deciding on the most preferable protein intake?

第53题 题干

疑问句 + 情态动词 + 固定搭配 + 介词短语状语的组合在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现，是典型的学术性疑问句式，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句型

Replace meals with protein bars.

第55题，D

涵盖谓语、宾语、方式状语三种核心成分，结构清晰，但成分种类较少，且无定语、补语、多重修饰等易错点，作为划成分练习的收益有限。

HIGH-FREQUENCY · 真题高频词

本篇出现的 61 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。

protein B1

n. 蛋白质

本篇27次·真题 51 句

deficiency C1

n. 缺乏

本篇6次·真题 10 句

diet A2

n. 日常饮食

本篇4次·真题 113 句

consume B2

v. 消耗, 耗费 (燃料、能源、时间等)

本篇4次·真题 52 句

product A2

n. 产品

本篇3次·真题 128 句

expert B1

n. 专家

本篇3次·真题 89 句

intake B2

n. 摄入量

本篇3次·真题 21 句

bar A2

n. 酒吧

本篇3次·真题 18 句

likely A2

adj. 很可能的

本篇2次·真题 224 句

actually A2

adv. 实际上, 事实上 (用于纠正或补充信息)

本篇2次·真题 148 句

risk A2

n. 风险

本篇2次·真题 108 句

calorie B1

n. 卡路里, 热量单位

本篇2次·真题 57 句

replace A2

v. 替换, 更换 (用新的代替旧的)

本篇2次·真题 47 句

physician B2

n. 医生

本篇2次·真题 18 句

myth B2

n. 神话

本篇2次·真题 15 句

adequate B2

adj. 足够的, 充分的

本篇2次·真题 12 句

developed B1

adj. 发达的
本篇2次·真题8句

author A2

n. 作者
本篇1次·真题244句

benefit B1

n. 好处
本篇1次·真题169句

million A2

num. 一百万
本篇1次·真题119句

simply B1

adv. 仅仅, 只不过
本篇1次·真题90句

global B2

adj. 全球的
本篇1次·真题81句

concern B1

v. 涉及
本篇1次·真题79句

generally B1

adv. 通常, 一般地
本篇1次·真题53句

link A2

n. 联系
本篇1次·真题52句

nation B1

n. 国家
本篇1次·真题51句

source B1

n. 来源
本篇1次·真题50句

per B1

prep. 每
本篇1次·真题49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

consumption B2

n. 消费
本篇1次·真题44句

billion B1

num. 十亿 (1,000,000,000)
本篇1次·真题41句

fund B2

n. 资金

本篇1次·真题 40 句

particularly B2

adv. 尤其, 特别 (强调某事物)

本篇1次·真题 39 句

purchase B1

v. 购买

本篇1次·真题 39 句

status B2

n. 地位

本篇1次·真题 39 句

snack A2

n. 零食

本篇1次·真题 37 句

rely B1

v. 依赖; 依靠

本篇1次·真题 36 句

recommend B1

v. 推荐

本篇1次·真题 34 句

vary B1

v. 不同

本篇1次·真题 31 句

aid B1

n. 帮助

本篇1次·真题 26 句

former B1

adj. 以前的, 从前的

本篇1次·真题 24 句

largely B2

adv. 主要地

本篇1次·真题 24 句

currently B1

adv. 目前, 当前

本篇1次·真题 23 句

quantity B1

n. 数量

本篇1次·真题 21 句

academy B2

n. 学院

本篇1次·真题 20 句

favor B1

n. 帮忙

本篇1次·真题 19 句

imply B2

v. 暗示, 暗指

本篇1次·真题 18 句

absorb

B2

v. 吸收 (液体、气体等)

本篇1次 · 真题 16 句

sufficient

B2

adj. 足够的

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

consideration

B2

n. 考虑

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

athlete

B1

n. 运动员

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

dietary

B2

adj. 饮食的

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

beverage

B2

n. 饮料

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

strain

B2

n. 压力

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

vitamin

B1

n. 维生素

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

contrary

B2

adj. 相反的

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

retail

B2

n. 零售

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

somewhat

B2

adv. 有点

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

grab

B1

v. 抓住

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

remedy

B2

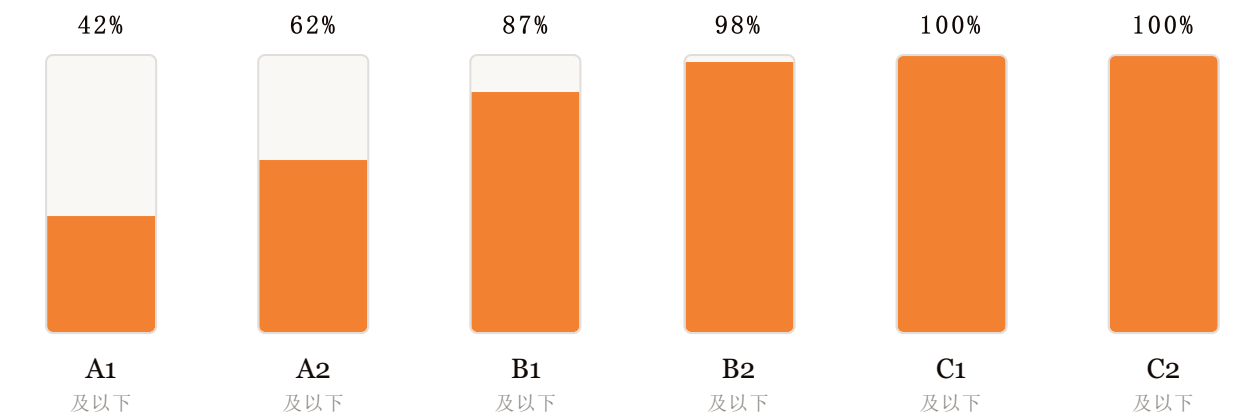
n. 治疗方法

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

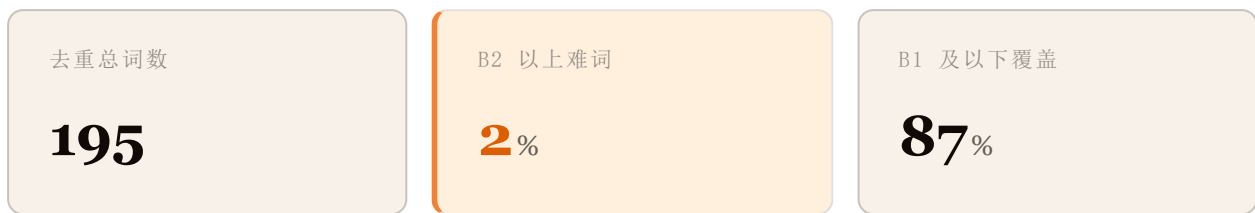
VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 195 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **195** 个单词，按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比 (CDF)，最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上 (C1/C2) 为高阶词，本篇共 3 个 · 约 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 195 个 · 末柱为 100%



英语四级 2024年12月·第3套 · 全卷构成

Part I	写作	题目解析 →
Part II	听力	与2024年12月第2套共用 · 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 →