

2025年12月·第1套 英语四级阅读理解（四选一） 第2篇·51-55 题 答案与解析

QUESTIONS & ANALYSIS · 阅读理解题和解析

阅读理解题和解析 · 51-55 题

本页 51-55 题的答案与逐题解析由懒笔记基于2025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 7 段原文（段首标 P1-P7 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(2025-12) · 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 Katharine Abraham, an economics professor, was chatting with her hairdresser(理发师) about retirement plans. The economist said she plans to continue working because she wants to. The hairdresser agreed but for a different reason: She needs the money.

经济学教授Katharine Abraham正在与她的理发师闲聊退休计划。这位经济学家说她计划继续工作，因为她想这样做。理发师表示同意，但原因不同：她需要钱。

P2 Both scenarios(情况) are contributing to a big increase in the number of people in the U.S. working into their 70s. Over the past 20 years, the share of Americans working in their 70s has risen from less than 10% to nearly 15%.

这两种情况都促使美国70多岁仍在工作的人数大幅增加。在过去20年里，70多岁仍在工作的美国人比例已从不到10%上升到近15%。

P3 In addition to people being healthier and living much longer, economists say that a combination of financial considerations such as years of slow rise in real wages and a shift away from traditional pensions in the private sector are some of the reasons people delay retirement. The decline of manufacturing and the increase in the number of people working in less labor-intensive occupations also has contributed to the trend, says Abraham, who researches work and retirement decisions of older Americans.

除了人们更健康、寿命更长之外，经济学家表示，实际工资多年缓慢增长以及私营部门传统养老金制度的转变等一系列财务因素，是人们推迟退休的部分原因。制造业的衰落和从事劳动密集程度较低职业的人数

增加也促成了这一趋势，研究美国老年人工作和退休决策的Abraham说。

P4 "Which matters more depends on what your history up until that point has been in the type of work you're doing," Abraham says.

Abraham说："哪个因素更重要取决于你在那之前从事的工作类型的历史。"

P5 The overall trend is hitting Americans of all different levels of educational attainment, although the percentages vary by category. The share of Americans with bachelor's degrees who were working into their 70s reached nearly 20% in 2018. For those with a high school degree or less, the proportion of those working in their 70s had risen to around 10%, while those with some college education were in the middle at around 15%.

这一总体趋势正影响着所有不同教育程度的美国人，尽管各类别的百分比有所不同。拥有学士学位的美国人中，在70多岁仍在工作的比例在2018年达到近20%。对于那些拥有高中或更低学历的人，70多岁仍在工作的比例已上升至约10%，而那些受过一些大学教育的人则处于中间水平，约为15%。

P6 Martin Neil Baily, an economist who is leading a research project on retirement security, notes that quitting a career can lead to feelings of isolation and loneliness, particularly for men. He suggests that many college-educated workers are choosing to stay in the labor force more for social benefits than for financial reasons. They're also more likely to be in professional occupations where they tend to enjoy their work more.

正在领导一项退休保障研究项目的经济学家Martin Neil Baily指出，结束职业生涯可能会导致孤立感和孤独感，尤其是对男性而言。他认为，许多受过大学教育的工作者选择留在劳动力市场更多是为了社交利益而非经济原因。他们也更有可能从事专业职业，往往更享受自己的工作。

P7 Workers in more physical jobs, meanwhile, may be more likely to look forward to retiring, Baily says, suggesting those who stay on are more likely doing so for financial reasons.

与此同时，从事体力工作的工作者可能更倾向于期待退休，Baily说，这表明那些继续工作的人更有可能是出于经济原因。

题目与逐题解析

51. What do we learn from the passage about the economics professor and her hairdresser?

- A) They differ in their reasons for continuing to work.
- B) They are both committed to working into their 70s.
- C) They are happy about their current financial situation.
- D) They hold different views about postponing retirement.

从文章中我们了解到关于经济学教授和她的理发师什么信息？

- A) 他们继续工作的原因不同。
- B) 他们都致力于工作到70多岁。
- C) 他们对目前的财务状况感到满意。
- D) 他们对推迟退休持有不同的看法。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 题干 What do we learn from the passage about the economics professor and her hairdresser 锁定两位具体人物，要在原文里抓他们各自的具体说法，属于事实型细节题。

【拆句】 句子主干是 What do we learn from the passage about ..., about 引出涉及的对象；并列结构 the economics professor and her hairdresser 由 and 连接两个名词短语，无从句、无否定，结构平直无陷阱。

【定位】 The economist said she plans to continue working because she wants to. The hairdresser agreed but for a different reason: She needs the money.

经济学家说她打算继续工作，因为她想这样做。理发师也同意继续工作，但理由不同：她需要钱。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

The hairdresser agreed but for a different reason ↔

They differ in their reasons for continuing to work

预判强调 "两人继续工作的理由不同"，A 项 They differ in their reasons for continuing to work 恰好对此点 100% 命中，无引申无超纲，可直接锁定。

B) 答非所问

B 项 They are both committed to working into their 70s 把题目焦点偏到 "是否都坚持工作到 70 多岁"，但题目问的是 "对照两人有何不同"，不是问共同点。

C) 无中生有

C 项 They are happy about their current financial situation 说两人都对当前财务状况满意，但理发师明确说 She needs the money，怎么也谈不上 happy。

D) 偷换概念

D 项 They hold different views about postponing retirement 似乎与 A 相近，但 different views about postponing retirement 意为 "在是否推迟退休这件事上观点不同"，而原文里两人都决定继续工作，差异在理由而不在观点。

52. What is one of the reasons for people to delay retirement?

- A) More and more people have switched to less intellectually challenging jobs.
- B) The number of jobs suitable for older people has increased in the private sector.
- C) The rate of wage increase in terms of purchasing power has slowed down for years.
- D) More and more people in the workplace find it hard to rely on traditional pensions.

人们推迟退休的原因之一是什么？

- A) 越来越多的人转向了智力挑战性较低的工作。
- B) 私营部门适合老年人的工作岗位数量增加了。
- C) 多年来,按购买力计算的工资增长率有所放缓。
- D) 职场中越来越多的人发现难以依靠传统养老金。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 题干 What is one of the reasons for people to delay retirement 询问具体原因，要在原文清单里点对清单项，属典型细节题。

【拆句】 主干 What is one of the reasons, 后接介词短语 for people to delay retirement 作后置定语；for 引导原因方向，不定式 to delay 表逻辑动作，结构清晰，无难点。

【定位】 In addition to people being healthier and living much longer, economists say that a combination of financial considerations such as years of slow rise in real wages and a shift away from traditional pensions in the private sector are some of the reasons people delay retirement.

除了人们更健康、寿命更长之外，经济学家说，多重经济因素的叠加——例如实际工资多年增长缓慢，以及私人部门远离传统养老金——是人们延迟退休的部分原因。

【选项】 A) 偷换概念

原文说 the increase in the number of people working in less labor-intensive occupations——是“从事劳动强度小的职业的人变多”，A项 less intellectually challenging jobs 偷换为“智力上挑战较小的工作”，labor-intensive（体力密集）与 intellectually challenging（智力挑战）不是一回事。

B) 无中生有

B项 The number of jobs suitable for older people has increased in the private sector 说私人部门里适合老年人的岗位增多，但原文 a shift away from traditional pensions in the private sector 谈的是养老金机制远离传统模式，并未谈岗位数量的变化。

C) ✓ 正确

years of slow rise in real wages ↔

The rate of wage increase in terms of purchasing power has slowed down for years

预判锁定“实际工资多年涨得慢”，C项 The rate of wage increase in terms of purchasing power has slowed down for years 把同一信息用购买力的角度表达，是教科书式同义替换。

D) 偷换概念

原文 a shift away from traditional pensions in the private sector 是“私人部门正在远离传统养老金”——指制度变化；D项 find it hard to rely on traditional pensions 偷换成“人们觉得难以依赖传统养老金”——指主观感受。两者方向虽近，但原文从未谈及人们的主观难度感。

53. What is the general trend in people delaying retirement?

- A) The higher their earnings, the more likely they are tempted to delay retirement.
- B) Those who have more job satisfaction tend to retire later than those who have less.
- C) More men than women are likely to stay in the labor force until their late seventies.
- D) The higher their educational level, the more likely they are to delay retirement.

人们推迟退休的总体趋势是什么？

- A) 收入越高,他们越有可能倾向于推迟退休。
- B) 工作满意度更高的人往往比满意度较低的人退休得更晚。
- C) 留在劳动力市场直到70多岁的男性可能多于女性。
- D) 教育水平越高,他们越有可能推迟退休。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 题干 What is the general trend in people delaying retirement 询问的是原文里已经写明的整体规律，去找总括句即可，不需越级推断。

【拆句】 主干 What is the general trend, 介词短语 in people delaying retirement 中 people delaying retirement 是 in 的复合宾语（动名词短语带逻辑主语），结构平直、无从句。

【定位】 The overall trend is hitting Americans of all different levels of educational attainment, although the percentages vary by category. The share of Americans with bachelor's degrees who were working into their 70s reached nearly 20% in 2018. For those with a high school degree or less, the proportion of those working in their 70s had risen to around 10%, while those with some college education were in the middle at around 15%.

这一整体趋势影响着所有学历层次的美国人，尽管各类别的比例有所不同。拥有本科学历、且仍在 70 多岁工作的美国人比例在 2018 年达到近 20%；高中及以下学历者比例约 10%；有部分大学经历者居中，约 15%。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

A 项 The higher their earnings, the more likely they are tempted to delay retirement 把维度换成 earnings（收入），原文 all different levels of educational attainment 谈的是学历，没有任何收入分层数据。

B) 张冠李戴

B 项 Those who have more job satisfaction tend to retire later than those who have less 谈职业满意度的影响，但本段只有学历分层数据，没有关于 job satisfaction 的对比；此话题虽在第 6 段简短出现，与 "general trend" 不是同一议题。

C) 张冠李戴

C 项 More men than women are likely to stay in the labor force until their late seventies 涉及性别差异，原文虽然第 6 段提到 particularly for men，但那是讲孤独感、不是 general trend 数据；本段从未做性别对比。

D) ✓ 正确

The share of Americans with bachelor's degrees who were working into their 70s reached nearly 20%

↔ The higher their educational level, the more likely they are to delay retirement

预判出 "学历越高，延迟退休比例越高"，D 项 The higher their educational level, the more likely they are to delay retirement 正是这一规律的语句化，无遗漏无超纲。

54. What is the chief reason for college-educated workers delaying retirement according to an economist?

- A) Enjoying financial security.
- B) Staying connected socially.
- C) Contributing more professionally.
- D) Increasing social security payments.

根据一位经济学家的说法,受过大学教育的工人推迟退休的主要原因是什么?

- A) 享有财务保障。 B) 保持社交联系。 C) 在专业方面做出更多贡献。 D) 增加社会保障金支付。

【答案】 **B** (细节题)

【判型】 题干 What is the chief reason for college-educated workers delaying retirement 询问原文中经济学家明确给出的主因，按细节题处理即可。

【拆句】 主干 What is the chief reason, 介词短语 for college-educated workers delaying retirement 作后置定语，分词 delaying 修饰 workers 表正在延迟；末尾 according to an economist 是插入限定信息源，结构清晰。

【定位】 He suggests that many college-educated workers are choosing to stay in the labor force more for social benefits than for financial reasons.

他指出，许多受过大学教育的劳动者选择继续留在劳动力市场，更多是出于社交方面的好处，而不是经济原因。

【选项】 A) **与原文相反**

A 项 Enjoying financial security 把主因说成 "享受经济保障"，但原文明确 more for social benefits than for financial reasons —— financial 恰恰是被否定的次要原因，A 项正好反向。

B) **✓ 正确**

more for social benefits than for financial reasons ↔ **Staying connected socially**

预判抓 social benefits, B 项 Staying connected socially 正面命中；其余选项均与 social 无直接对应，可一眼锁定。

C) **过度推断**

C 项 Contributing more professionally 说 "在专业上贡献更多"，原文 in professional occupations where they tend to enjoy their work more 只说他们多从事专业职业、并享受工作，并未提 "为了贡献更多" 才不退休。

D) **无中生有**

D 项 Increasing social security payments 把 social 与 financial 拼成 "提高社会保障金"，是基于熟词 social 的乱凑，原文从未提及社会保障金 (social security 是美国福利专名)。

55. What does the passage say about people doing manual work?

- A) They are eager to enjoy life after retiring.
- B) They are likely to have financial troubles.
- C) They generally don't enjoy doing it.
- D) They tend to anticipate retirement.

文章关于从事体力劳动的人说了什么？

- A) 他们渴望退休后享受生活。 B) 他们可能会遇到财务困难。 C) 他们通常不喜欢做这种工作。
- D) 他们倾向于期待退休。

【答案】 **D** (细节题)

【判型】 题干 What does the passage say about people doing manual work 直接问原文对该群体的具体说法，按细节题处理。

【拆句】 主干 What does the passage say about ..., about 引出对象；现在分词短语 doing manual work 后置修饰 people，相当于 who do manual work，无从句无难点。

【定位】 Workers in more physical jobs, meanwhile, may be more likely to look forward to retiring, Baily says, suggesting those who stay on are more likely doing so for financial reasons.
另一方面，从事体力劳动较多的工人则可能更期待退休；Baily 说，那些继续留下来的多半是出于经济原因。

【选项】 A) 过度推断

A 项 They are eager to enjoy life after retiring 把原文 "期待退休" 引申到 "渴望享受退休后的生活"，原文只说期待退休、未提退休后做什么，引申了一步。

B) 过度推断

B 项 They are likely to have financial troubles 把原文 those who stay on are more likely doing so for financial reasons 推到 "会陷入经济困境"，但 for financial reasons 只说 "出于经济原因"，不等同于 financial troubles。

C) 无中生有

C 项 They generally don't enjoy doing it 说 "他们通常不喜欢做这工作"，但原文只说他们更期待退休、并未直接评价是否喜欢工作；不能由 "期待退休" 直接等同 "不喜欢工作"。

D) ✓ 正确

may be more likely to look forward to retiring ↔ **They tend to anticipate retirement**
预判抓 "期待退休"，D 项 They tend to anticipate retirement 是 look forward to retiring 的标准英英同义替换，选定无误。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

17 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 economist said she plans to continue working because she wants to.

第1段，第2句

"主句 + 宾语从句 + 内嵌状语从句" 的结构在四六级和考研阅读中极为常见，尤其是 said 引导宾语从句、because 引导原因说明这类搭配高频出现；宾语从句省略 that、状语从句承前省略也是标准用法；掌握本句的分析方法可直接迁移到大量类似句式，典型性较高。

Both scenarios(情况) are contributing to a big increase in the number of people in the U.S. working into their 70s.

第2段，第1句

本句是典型的主谓宾结构，且宾语部分带有多层定语修饰，这种名词短语的扩展形式在四六级和考研真题中非常常见。现在进行时表达当前趋势的用法也是考试中的高频句式，掌握后可广泛迁移到其他类似句子。

The decline of manufacturing and the increase in the number of people working in less labor-intensive occupations also has contributed to the trend, says Abraham, who researches work and retirement decisions of older Americans.

第3段，第2句

主句包含并列主语、现在完成时谓语、介词短语状语,定语从句包含关系代词作主语、并列宾语等多种成分。并列结构、插入语、后置定语、关系代词在从句中的成分判定均为高频考点,训练价值较高

"Which matters more depends on what your history up until that point has been in the type of work you're doing," Abraham says.

第4段，第1句

本句结构高度典型：引述句 + 多层从句嵌套 + 定语从句省略关系代词，是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式。掌握本句的分析方法，可以直接迁移到大量类似的复杂长难句，实用价值极高。

Martin Neil Baily, an economist who is leading a research project on retirement security, notes that quitting a career can lead to feelings of isolation and loneliness, particularly for men.

第6段，第1句

本句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中非常典型:主句 + 同位语 + 定语从句修饰主语 + 宾语从句的组合,是学术文本和新闻报道的常见句式。主语部分用同位语加定语从句补充说明人物身份,宾语从句传达观点内容,这种信息组织方式在真题中反复出现,掌握后可大量复用于理解类似长句。

He suggests that many college-educated workers are choosing to stay in the labor force more for social benefits than for financial reasons.

第6段，第2句

"动词 + that 宾语从句" 和 "choose to do" 是四六级、考研高频句式,比较结构 "more...than..." 也是常考点。本句结构在真题中大量出现,掌握后可迁移到众多相似句型

Workers in more physical jobs, meanwhile, may be more likely to look forward to retiring, Baily says, suggesting those who stay on are more likely doing so for financial reasons.

第7段，第1句

本句覆盖主语(含后置定语和定语从句修饰)、谓语(情态动词结构和进行时)、表语(形容词加不定式短语)、宾语(代词 so)、原因状语等多种成分;特别是第一个主句的表语结构 "more likely to look forward to retiring" 层次丰富,第二个主句中 so 的指代用法和 for financial reasons 的状语识别都是值得练习的考点

They differ in their reasons for continuing to work.

第51题，A

"主语 + 不及物动词 + 介词短语状语" 是常见的简单句式，在四六级和考研真题中经常出现。虽然结构简单，但状语中包含动名词和介词的嵌套，具有一定代表性，掌握后可迁移到类似句式。

They are both committed to working into their 70s.

第51题，B

be committed to doing 是四六级和考研阅读中常见的固定搭配，系表结构 + 介词短语 + 动名词的组合也是典型句式。掌握后可迁移到类似的 be devoted to、be accustomed to 等结构。虽然本句较简单，但其结构在真题中频繁出现，具有一定代表性。

More and more people have switched to less intellectually challenging jobs.

第52题，A

现在完成时 + 介词短语作状语是四六级和考研阅读中的常见结构，具有一定代表性。句式简洁清晰，掌握后可以迁移到类似句型的理解。但简单句本身在真题中占比不如复合句和长难句高，结构的复杂度和挑战性不足以成为最典型的代表句式。

The number of jobs suitable for older people has increased in the private sector.

第52题，B

"The number of + 名词 + 谓语" 是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的句式,后置定语修饰名词也是常考结构,掌握本句分析方法可迁移到大量同类句子

The rate of wage increase in terms of purchasing power has slowed down for years.

第52题，C

简单句在四六级和考研阅读中常见，且本句主语结构（中心名词 + 多层介词短语后置定语）以及现在完成时 + for 时间状语的搭配都是高频考点，具有一定代表性，但缺少从句结构使其典型性未达顶级。

More and more people in the workplace find it hard to rely on traditional pensions.

第52题，D

本句使用的"find it + 形容词 + to do"结构是四六级和考研阅读中的典型高频句式。这一结构在表达"发现/认为做某事如何"时被广泛使用，掌握后可大量迁移应用到"make it possible to do""think it necessary to do"等同类句型，具有很强的代表性和复用价值。

The higher their educational level, the more likely they are to delay retirement.

第53题，D

"the + 比较级..., the + 比较级..." 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，常用于表达因果或相关关系。掌握此结构后可直接迁移到大量类似句子，典型性很强。

They are eager to enjoy life after retiring.

第55题，A

主系表加不定式的结构在考试中常见，但本句过于简短平直，缺少真题句常有的定语从句、状语从句或复杂修饰成分，典型性中等。

They are likely to have financial troubles.

第55题，B

"主语 + be likely to do" 是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的句式，用于表达可能性判断，典型性较高，掌握后可迁移至大量类似结构（如 be able to、be willing to 等），但本句过于简短，未展现更复杂的嵌套或修饰用法。

They generally don't enjoy doing it.

第55题, C

"主语 + 否定谓语 + 动名词宾语" 是英语中常见的基本句式, "enjoy doing" 是固定搭配, 频繁出现在各类考试中。但本句过于简单, 缺乏从句、并列、修饰等复杂结构, 无法代表四六级或考研真题中常考的复杂长难句句式, 典型性中等偏下。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 62 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。

retirement B2

n. 退休

本篇11次 · 真题 30 句

likely A2

adj. 很可能的

本篇7次 · 真题 224 句

delay B1

n. 延迟

本篇6次 · 真题 30 句

less A1

det. 较少的

本篇5次 · 真题 224 句

financial B2

adj. 财政的

本篇5次 · 真题 101 句

economist B2

n. 经济学家

本篇4次 · 真题 24 句

tend B1

v. 倾向于, 往往会

本篇3次 · 真题 137 句

trend B1

n. 趋势

本篇3次 · 真题 44 句

retire B1

v. 退休

本篇3次 · 真题 22 句

professor B1

n. 教授 (大学教师的最高职称)

本篇2次 · 真题 105 句

traditional B1

adj. 传统的

本篇2次 · 真题 79 句

contribute B1

v. 捐献

本篇2次 · 真题 74 句

security B1

n. 安全

本篇2次 · 真题 62 句

educational B1

adj. 教育的

本篇2次 · 真题 45 句

labor B1

n. 劳动

本篇2次 · 真题 35 句

wage B1

n. 工资

本篇2次 · 真题 16 句

sector B2

n. (经济或商业的) 部门, 行业

本篇2次 · 真题 15 句

economics B2

n. 经济学

本篇2次 · 真题 13 句

pension B2

n. 养老金

本篇2次 · 真题 8 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

career B1

n. 职业

本篇1次 · 真题 119 句

physical B1

adj. 身体的

本篇1次 · 真题 98 句

type A2

n. 类型

本篇1次 · 真题 97 句

project A2

n. 项目

本篇1次 · 真题 90 句

view A2

n. 观点, 看法

本篇1次 · 真题 85 句

rate A2

n. 速度

本篇1次·真题 78 句

decline B2

v. 下降

本篇1次·真题 73 句

later A1

adv. 以后, later

本篇1次·真题 70 句

professional B1

adj. 专业的

本篇1次·真题 67 句

current B1

adj. 现在的

本篇1次·真题 64 句

power A2

n. 权力

本篇1次·真题 59 句

generally B1

adv. 通常, 一般地

本篇1次·真题 53 句

shift B1

v. 移动

本篇1次·真题 49 句

workplace B1

n. 工作场所

本篇1次·真题 48 句

overall B1

adj. 总体的

本篇1次·真题 39 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

rely B1

v. 依赖; 依靠

本篇1次·真题 36 句

vary B1

v. 不同

本篇1次·真题 31 句

differ B1

v. 不同, 有区别

本篇1次·真题 30 句

chief B1

n. 首领

本篇1次·真题 29 句

payment B1

n. 支付

本篇1次 · 真题 28 句

satisfaction B2

n. 满意

本篇1次 · 真题 27 句

quit B1

v. 离开 (工作、学校等)

本篇1次 · 真题 26 句

addition A2

n. 增加

本篇1次 · 真题 25 句

meanwhile B1

adv. 与此同时

本篇1次 · 真题 19 句

loneliness B2

n. 孤独感

本篇1次 · 真题 18 句

challenging B2

adj. 有挑战性的

本篇1次 · 真题 16 句

switch A2

v. 转换

本篇1次 · 真题 16 句

combination B1

n. 结合

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

eager B1

adj. 热切的

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

percentage B1

n. 百分比, 百分率

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

consideration B2

n. 考虑

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

chat A2

v. 聊天, 闲谈

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

isolation B2

n. 隔离

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

category B1

n. 类别

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

committed B2

adj. 尽心尽力的

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

manufacturing

B2

n. 制造业;生产

本篇1次·真题 10 句

proportion

B2

n. 部分

本篇1次·真题 10 句

anticipate

B2

v. 预料, 预期 (某事将发生)

本篇1次·真题 8 句

manual

B1

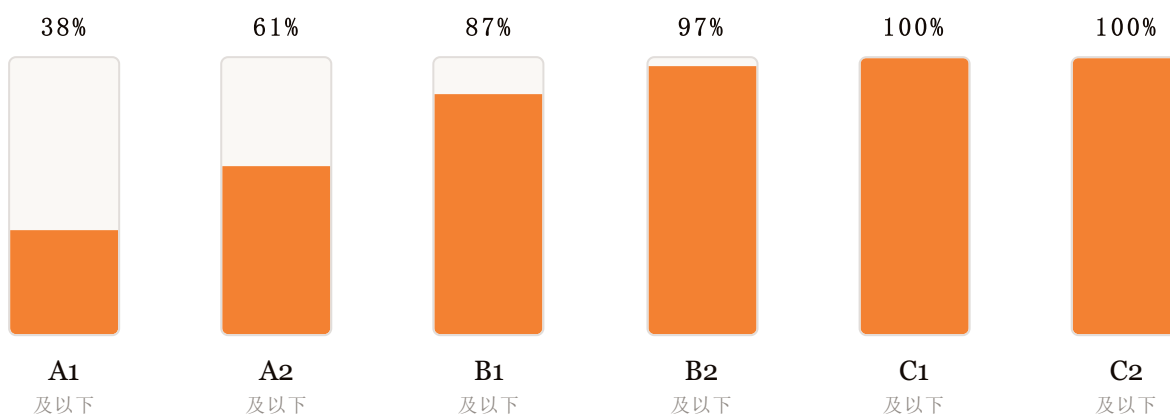
adj. 手工的

本篇1次·真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 162 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **162** 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 162 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

162

B2 以上难词

3%

B1 及以下覆盖

87%

英语四级 2025年12月·第1套 · 全卷构成

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