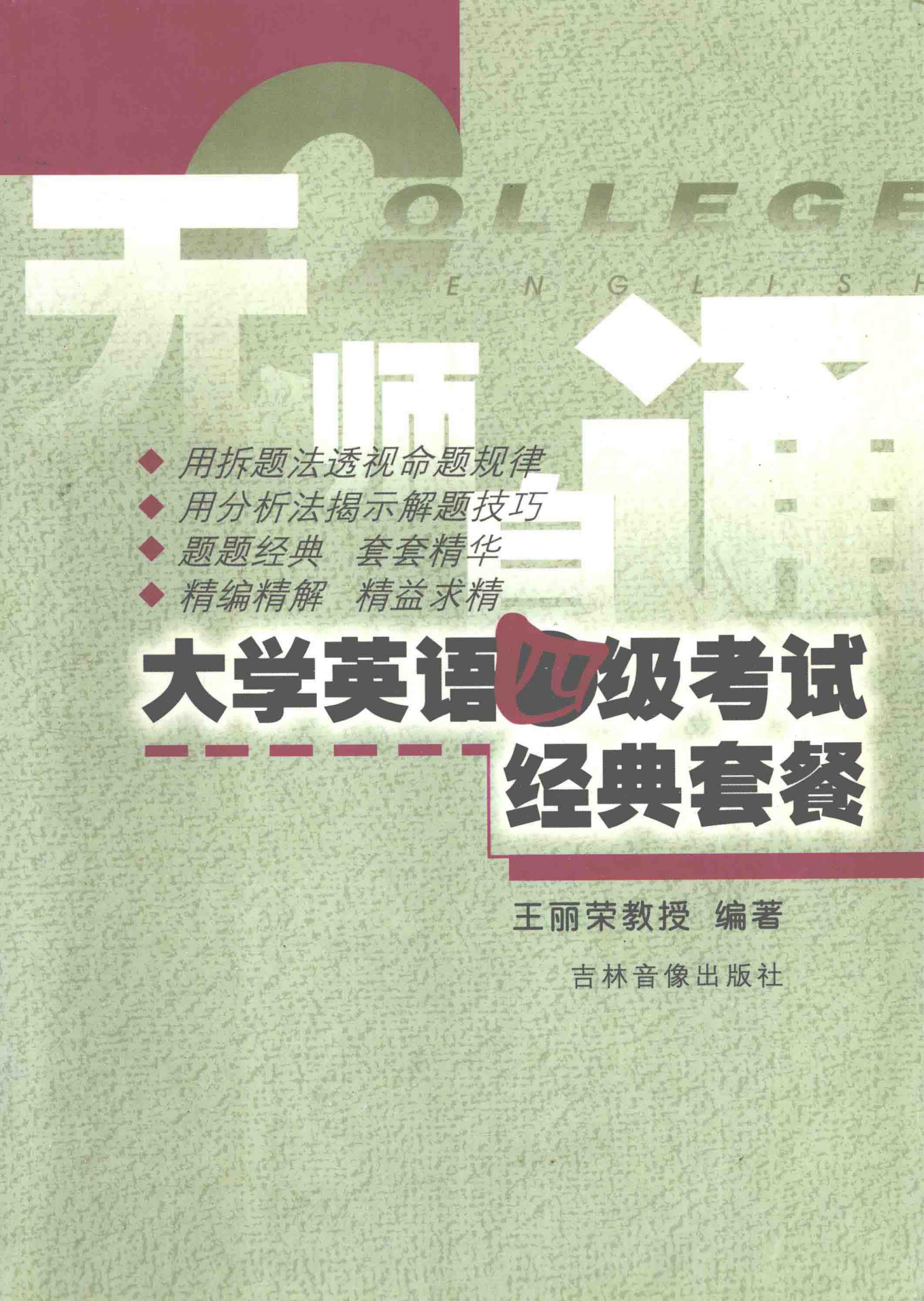


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# 大学英语四级考试 经典套餐

王丽荣教授 编著

吉林音像出版社

无师自通

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编著 王丽荣

经典套餐



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无 师 自 通  
大学英语四级考试经典套餐

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## 序

《无师自通大学英语四级考试经典套餐》的编写严格遵循英语语言学、教学法、测试学理论和大学英语六级考试命题原则和流程,既使用了教学中行之有效的多年积累,也收集了相关试题的最新资料;既注重科学性与实践性相结合;又力求针对性与全面性并重,可谓重点、难点,点点精华;奇招、妙招,招招实用;精编精解,无师自通。

具体地说,本书在编纂上有如下特色:

**一、全题型,保证在千变万化的题型面前出奇制胜,稳操胜券,极具适应性。**本书囊括了 CET6 所有传统题型(听力理解中的对话和短篇、阅读理解、词汇和结构、完型填空、综合改错、短文写作)和新题型(听力理解中的听写填空、复合式听写、英译汉、简答题),完全做到了形式为内容服务。

**二、高难度,在保证考点全面、典型的同时,突出重点、疑点、难点,极具挑战性。**平庸的试题催生惰性、摧毁意志,导致考生一遇难题焦虑顿生,只好缴械投降。大规模标准化的 CET6 难易度控制在 0.6 左右是合适的,而平时准备、训练、模拟一定要具有一定深度和广度,因此本书把难易度确定在 0.7—0.9,因为 CET6 的这一难易度占权重系数的 20%,同时亦符合“取乎法上,得乎法中,取乎法中,得乎法下”的常识原则。

**三、真精解,启发思路,点拨技巧,可使考生举一反三,触类旁通,极具实用性。**一般试题精解书都放弃听力理解和短文写作两部分,而这两部分正是考生的弱项,更需讲解和指导;在其它题型的精解中,我们既注重技能的培养又紧紧关注语言共核,对常用词语、惯用表达、典型结构和常用句型均有概括和小结;对题型特征和解题技巧翔实论述,因而大大提高了考生的应试能力,进而促进英语的综合运用水平。

本书配有严格按着最新修订的《大学英语教学大纲》要求录制的听力录音带。由美藉专家朗读,语速标准、语音纯正,朗读规范。

薛建华、何苗、张晓曦、石秀文、张宏、关晓燕、郝萌、曹军、狄艳华、张丽梅、王洪岩等协助编写了部分内容;吉林音像出版社社长张秀峰总编辑以及吉林大学杨枫老师在体例建设方面提供了许多宝贵意见,特此致谢!

付梓在即,仍恐疏漏,恳请读者批评指正。

MAN 8, Wm

王丽荣 教授



吉林音像出版社英语工作室

## 隆重推出

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## Set One

### Part I Listening Comprehension

#### Section A

**Directions:** *In this section, you will hear 10 short conversations. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the question will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A, B, C and D, and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.*

**Example:** *You will hear:* M: Is it possible for you to work late, Miss Grey?

W: Work late? I suppose so, if you really think it's necessary.

Q: Where do you think this conversation most probably took place?

*You will read:* A. At the office.

B. In the waiting room.

C. At the airport.

D. In a restaurant.

*From the conversation we know that the two are talking about some work they had to finish in the evening. This is most likely to have taken place at the office. Therefore, A. "At the office" is the best answer. You should choose [A] on the Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the centre.*

**Sample Answer** [A] [B] [C] [D]

1. 【听音】M: That's a lovely coat you're wearing.

W: Oh, thank you. My husband gave it to me for my fortieth birthday.

Q: What did the woman say about the coat?

【试题】A. She paid ¥40.00 for the coat.

B. Her husband presented it to her as a gift.

C. She bought the coat on her fortieth birthday.

D. Her friend sent it to her as a birthday gift.

【题解】B 【考点】本题针对明示信息提问【分析】男士说：“你穿的外套真漂亮”。按中国人的习惯，会回答：“哪里，哪里”。这位女士却说：“谢谢！这是我丈夫送我四十岁生日的礼物”。B项是原话的另一种表达方式。

2. 【听音】W: You're back late. I was worried. How's the car? What did you find out about it?

M: The mechanic said that the best thing would be to sell it and get a new car.

This car is totally dead.

Q: What will the man probably do with his car?

【试题】A. To keep his old car and get a new one.



B. To leave it in the garage to be repaired.

C. To sell his car for a new one.

D. To get his car repaired later.

【关键表达法】①find out 意为“查明、弄清”。②to dead 意为“不动、失灵”。

【题解】C 【考点】本题考查根据话语进行推测的能力【分析】汽车修理工(mechanic)说:“最好卖掉这辆车,另买一辆新车。这辆汽车完全开不动了”。由此可以推断,这位男士很可能卖掉这辆汽车。

3. 【听音】W: Have you found anything wrong with my stomach?

M: Not yet. I am still examining. I'll let you know the result next week.

Q: What is the probable relationship between the man and the woman?

【试题】A. Husband and wife.

B. Father and daughter.

C. Doctor and patient.

D. Teacher and student.

【关键表达法】wrong with... 意为“……有毛病”。

【题解】C 【考点】推理理解题【分析】试题要求分析对话人之间的关系。而这种关系从女士的问话... anything wrong with my stomach? (我的胃有毛病吗?) 即可判断。而男士的答话 I am still examining (我还在检查) 进一步证实他们是医生与病人的关系, 不难判断 C 项是唯一正确答案。

4. 【听音】M: You didn't go to the concert last night either, did you?

W: No. I had a slight headache.

Q: What do we learn from this conversation?

【试题】A. The man went to the concert, but the woman didn't.

B. The woman went to the concert, but the man didn't.

C. The speakers did not go to the concert.

D. Both speakers went to the concert.

【关键表达法】①either 用于否定句末意为“也”。②..., did you? 是附加疑问句。附加疑问句句型结构为: “肯定的陈述句 + 否定的疑问句”或“否定的陈述句 + 肯定的疑问句”。

【题解】C 【考点】本题测试考生是否听懂讲话中明确表示的信息【分析】语言难点在于 either 的用法及附加疑问句句型。关键在于听懂 You didn't go to the concert last night either, did you? 这句话隐含的意思是男士自己并没有去。

5. 【听音】W: Has your brother bought his books yet?

M: He bought a history book, but the Chinese and English text-books were sold out.

Q: Which book has the man's brother got?

【试题】A. An English textbook.

B. A Chinese textbook.

C. A chemistry book.

D. A history book.

【关键表达法】sell out 意为“售完”。

【题解】D 【考点】测试考生辨认细节的能力【分析】男士的谈话表明, 他兄弟买到了一本历史书, 但汉语教科书和英语教科书都卖完了。因此, D 项是正确答案。

6. 【听音】M: How do you manage to work and to go to school at the same time?

W: My classes are at night and I work during the day.

Q: What do we learn from this conversation?

【试题】A. The woman goes to school during the day and works at night.

B. The woman has to work to support herself.

C. The woman's classes are not difficult.

D. The woman studies at night.

【关键表达法】manage to (do) 意为“设法(做到)”。

【题解】D 【考点】本题针对明示信息提问【分析】正确答案 D 项实际上就是女士谈话中前半句的另一种说法,也就是说,同一意思可以有不同的表达方式。“这位妇女晚上读书”,英语还可以说: The woman goes to school at night. (或 The woman attends school at night.)

7. 【听音】W: John, I don't know what to get for your father. He has just about everything, doesn't he? Do you have any suggestions?

M: Why don't you get him a pocket calculator?

Q: Why doesn't the woman know what to get for the man's father?

【试题】A. She feels that he won't accept anything.

B. She's sure he already has a pocket calculator.

C. She thinks he has almost everything he wants.

D. She's afraid he wants more than she can afford.

【关键表达法】just about 意为“几乎”。

【题解】C 【考点】本题问的是明示信息【分析】关键在于是否听懂 He has just about everything, doesn't he? 这句话中的 just about everything 表示“几乎一切”。答案 C 项就是原文的另一种表达法。

8. 【听音】W: It's surprising that Tom came out of the accident alive.

M: That's true. The car crashed into the wall and was completely damaged.

Q: What was the consequence of the accident?

【试题】A. Tom survived the accident.

B. Tom was killed in the accident.

C. Someone saved Tom's life.

D. It did little damage to Tom's car.

【关键表达法】come out of “逃出”; crash into “撞进/到”。

【题解】A 【考点】这是辨认事实的题目【分析】传达主要信息的关键句子是: Tom came out of the accident alive. 正确答案 A 项是原话的另一种表达方法。

9. 【听音】W: I'm sorry, sir. The train is somewhat behind schedule. Take a seat, and I'll tell you as soon as we know something definite.

M: Thank you. I'll just sit here and read a magazine in the meantime.

Q: What can we conclude about the train from the conversation?

【试题】A. The train is crowded.

B. The train is late.

C. The train is empty.

D. The train is on time.

【关键表达法】behind schedule 意为“误点”。

【题解】B 【考点】提问信息【分析】关键要听懂女士说的一句话: The train is somewhat behind schedule. 显然, B 项是正确答案。

10. 【听音】M: I sent a letter to make a reservation for a single room a few days ago.

W: I'm sorry, your request arrived too late. There are some conferences in town this week and we're full up.

Q: Are there any spare rooms at the hotel?

【试题】A. No, all the rooms are taken.

B. Yes, there is a double room.

C. Yes, there are some spare rooms.

D. Yes, there is a single room.

【关键表达法】①make a reservation 意为“预订”。②be full up 意为“客满”。

【题解】A 【考点】本题测试推测理解的能力【分析】女士回答说: I'm sorry, your request arrived too late. 这一回答已足以提供必需的信息, 其意为“客满”。不言而喻, A 项是正确答案。

## Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage 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 the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

### 【听音】Passage 1

When my husband was promoted, we put our house up for sale. Three weeks later, it was still on the market. I became a busy housekeeper. Every room had to be kept tidy, and dishes had to be washed and put away when used. Then one day the doorbell rang unexpectedly at 8 a. m. Sleepily, I opened the door and saw our agent standing there with a couple from New York. “There had been no time to call,” he explained, “because the couple had to catch a plane home.”

The three people made their way past the dirty breakfast dishes on the kitchen table and into a bedroom with unmade beds. As I retreated into a bathroom to comb my hair, I heard the man say something to his wife. Then they both laughed.

Two days later, the agent phoned to tell me that the couple had bought the house. He repeated what the buyer had said when he handed over the check the following day: “That house has a warm, lived-in feeling, just like ours.”

【提示】这是一篇关于“丈夫晋升, 住房出售”的幽默短文。

【关键表达法】①put... up for (sale) 意为“把……拿出来(出售)”。②on the market 意为“在出售、上市”。③hand over 意为“交出、移出”。

Questions 11 to 13 are based on the passage you have just heard.

11. 【问题】Why did the speaker sell her house?

【试题】A. Her husband had got a higher position.

B. Her husband had lost his job.

C. She wanted to have a cleaner house.

D. She wanted to move to New York.

【题解】A 【考点】本题要求辨认事实【分析】故事一开始交代了背景：由于丈夫晋升，决定出售(旧的)住房。

12. 【问题】Why did the agent call on the speaker so early in the morning?

【试题】A. His telephone went out of order.

B. The buyers had to leave soon.

C. He began to work at 8 a. m. .

D. He had made an appointment with her for 8 a. m. .

【题解】B 【考点】本题测试理解细节的能力【分析】清晨8点，代理人陪同要买房子的夫妇突然来临。他说：There had been no time to call, because the couple had to catch a plane home. 这里涉及一些文化背景知识：国外一般在会见之前，要用电话约定时间，此其一；办公9点开始，社交活动更要晚一些，此其二；3人急匆匆而来，事出有因，这对夫妇要赶班机回纽约，所以B项是正确答案。

13. 【问题】Why did the couple laugh in the speaker's house?

【试题】A. They considered her lazy.

B. They saw something they had never seen.

C. They considered her foolish.

D. They saw something familiar to them.

【题解】D 【考点】推理理解题【分析】两天后代理人转告售房人，这对夫妇对他说：

That house has a warm, lived-in feeling, just like ours. 这就是买房人笑的原因(他们心满意足地笑了)。可见D项是正确答案。

【听音】Passage 2

For many years, T-shirts were simple short-sleeved undershirts for men and boys. T-shirts used to be of one color—white. And since they were worn under shirts, they were generally not seen.

Today the T-shirt has become fashionable. It can be seen everywhere and on everyone. Woman and little children wear T-shirts as do teenagers, university students, and men from all walks of life. T-shirts are worn on playground, at the beach or in town. They can also be worn for work. Yet T-shirts remain relatively inexpensive and long wearing, as well as easy to care for. Smart but comfortable and convenient to wear, they have become one of America's newest ideas on fashion.

Although T-shirts are now available in a wide variety of bright materials and styles, the most popular kind is the traditional cotton T-shirts with a slogan or picture printed on the front. A T-shirt may bear a single word, a popular phrase, pictures of popular singers, or an advertisement. As T-shirts are becoming more and more popular, new designs are coming up all the time.

【提示】本篇是说明文，叙述了T恤衫风行美国的表现和原因。

【关键表达法】①all walks of life 意为“各界”。②care for 意为“照料”。③come up 意为“出现”。④all the time 意为“一直、始终”。

Questions 14 to 16 are based on the passage you have just heard.

14. 【问题】What is the most popular kind of T-shirt?

- 【试题】A. The silk T-shirt in white color.  
B. The cotton T-shirt with a slogan or picture.  
C. The nylon T-shirt worn on playground.  
D. The wool T-shirt worn for work.

【题解】B 【考点】本题测试辨认明示信息的能力【分析】关键在于听懂... the most popular kind is the traditional cotton T-shirts with a slogan or picture printed on the front.

15. 【问题】Why do people like to wear T-shirts so much today?

- 【试题】A. T-shirts feel soft and wash well.  
B. T-shirts are smart and comfortable.  
C. T-shirts go well with trousers.  
D. T-shirts are suitable for evening wear.

【题解】B 【考点】本题测试理解隐含信息的能力【分析】短文第2段最后一句提到: Smart but comfortable and convenient to wear, they have become one of America's newest ideas on fashion. 这就是为什么T恤衫成为美国人最喜欢的服式之一。可见B项是正确答案。

16. 【问题】What is being done to make T-shirts more attractive?

- 【试题】A. New technology is being employed.  
B. Advertisements are being widely used.  
C. New designs are being adopted.  
D. More synthetic materials are being introduced.

【题解】C 【考点】本题测试是否理解短文的结束语... new designs are coming up all the time (款式不断翻新)。【分析】这句话的意思就是: High styles are emerging one after another. 或 New designs are being adopted.

【听音】Passage 3

When you take a walk in any of the cities in the West, you often see a lot of people walking dogs. It is still true a dog is the most useful and faithful animal in the world, but the reasons why people keep a dog have changed. In the old days people used to train dogs to protect themselves against attacks by other beasts. And later they came to realize that a dog was not only useful for protection but willing to obey his master. For example, when people used dogs for hunting, the dogs would not eat what was caught without permission. But now people in the city need not protect themselves against attacks of animals. Why do they keep dogs, then? Some people keep dogs to protect themselves from robbery. But the most important reason is for companionship. For a child, a dog is his best friend when he has no friends to play with. For young couples, a dog is their child when they have no children. For old couples, a dog is also their child when their real children have grown up. So the main reason why people keep dogs has changed from protection to friendship.

【提示】本篇是说明文,叙述了狗在西方被宠种种。

【关键表达法】①walk dogs 意为“遛狗”。②protect... against 意为“保护……使不受……”。

Questions 17 to 20 are based on the passage you have just heard.

17. 【问题】According to the passage, what were dogs trained for in the past?

【试题】A. For protection against other animals.

B. For protection against other dogs.

C. Just for fun.

D. For the purpose of guarding the house.

【题解】A 【考点】本题测试辨认明示信息的能力【分析】根据 In the old days people used to train dogs to protect themselves against attacks by other beasts. 正确答案是 A 项,可以说 for fun,但过去不是如此,因此 C 项不对。

18. 【问题】Why were dogs used for hunting?

【试题】A. Because they did not eat other animals.

B. Because they were useful for protection.

C. Because they were good hunters.

D. Because they always obeyed their masters.

【题解】D 【考点】本题测试辨认明示信息的能力【分析】狗之所以能用来打猎,因为:... the dogs would not eat what was caught without permission.

19. 【问题】What is the most important reason for people in the city to keep dogs now?

【试题】A. For companionship.

B. For amusement.

C. For protection against robbery.

D. For hunting.

【题解】A 【考点】本题针对明示信息提问,也是短文的主要信息。【分析】短文明确指出: But the most important reason is for companionship.

20. 【问题】What is the main idea of this passage?

【试题】A. The city can be a lonely place.

B. Life in the west can be very dangerous.

C. People in the west are fond of animals.

D. The dog is a useful and friendly animal.

【题解】D 【考点】本题测试总体理解能力【分析】短文的末句点出主题思想,可以确定狗是一种有用的、友好的动物,这就是正确答案的依据。

## Part II Reading Comprehension

**Directions:** There are 4 reading passages in this part. 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 the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

### Passage One

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

Researchers have established that when people are mentally engaged, biochemical changes occur in the brain that allow it to act more effectively in *cognitive* (认知的) areas



such as attention and memory. This is true regardless of age.

People will be *alert* (警觉的) and *receptive* (接受能力强的) if they are faced with information that gets them to think about things they are interested in. And someone with a history of doing more rather than less will go into old age more cognitively sound than someone who has not had an active mind.

Many experts are so convinced of the benefits of challenging the brain that they are putting the theory to work in their own lives. "The idea is not necessarily to learn to memorize enormous amounts of information," says James Fozard, associate director of the National Institute on Aging. "Most of us don't need that kind of skill. Such specific training is of less interest than being able to maintain mental alertness." Fozard and others say they challenge their brains with different mental skills, both because they enjoy them and because they are sure that their range of activities will help the way their brains work.

Gene Cohen, acting director of the same institute, suggests that people in their old age should engage in mental and physical activities individually as well as in groups. Cohen says that we are frequently advised to keep physically active as we age, but older people need to keep mentally active as well. Those who do are more likely to maintain their intellectual abilities and to be generally happier and better adjusted. "The point is, you need to do both," Cohen says, "Intellectual activity actually influences brain-cell health and size."

【提示】本文是论说文，引经据典地探讨了保持头脑健康的方法，尤其是强调了老年人脑健康的重要性。

【关键词】①establish “确认，证实”；②be engaged in/doing sth. “从事……”；③regardless of “不论，不顾”；④put... to work “让……在……发挥作用”；⑤a range of “许多各种各样的”；⑥findings “科研成果”。

【疑难句型】①... biochemical changes occur in the brain **that** allow it to act more effectively... (that 引出的从句修饰 changes，而不是修饰 the brain，it, 指 the brain，这是一种割裂现象)；②The point is... “问题是……”

21. 【试题】People who are cognitively healthy are those \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. who can remember large amounts of information
- B. who are highly intelligent
- C. whose minds are alert and receptive
- D. who are good at recognizing different sounds

【题解】C 【考点】信息转换题【分析】从第二段最后一句可知：一个过去愿意思考的人，当进入老年时，要比很少用脑的人有较发达的认知能力，换句话说，有健康认知能力的人是指那些头脑敏捷并善于接受外界事物的人。

22. 【试题】According to Fozard's argument, people can make their brain work more efficiently by \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. constantly doing memory work
- B. taking part in various mental activities
- C. going through specific training

D. making frequent adjustments

【题解】B 【考点】细节归纳题【分析】文中讲了许多 Fozard 的观点,其中他认为参加各种各样的脑力活动才能使大脑更加高效地工作,关键句在第 3 段最后一句。

23. 【试题】The findings of James and other scientists in their work \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. remain a theory to be further proved
- B. have been challenged by many other experts
- C. have been generally accepted
- D. are practised by the researchers themselves

【题解】D 【考点】信息转换题【分析】第 3 段第一句话讲:许多专家都相信刺激大脑是有好处的,于是他们要把这一看法在他们的生活中付诸实施。换句话说,这种看法或观点还不曾有人验证,只是他们自己研究的结果。

24. 【试题】Older people are generally advised to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. keep fit by going in for physical activities
- B. keep mentally active by challenging their brains
- C. maintain mental alertness through specific training
- D. maintain a balance between individual and group activities

【题解】A 【考点】细节辨认题【分析】短文第 4 段第 2 句是设题区,然而本题在选项上采用结构变换和同义解释的方法构成了对考生的最大迷惑,如选项中,“Keep fit by going in for physical activities”表示文中“to keep physically active.”;题干中“generally”,代替文中的“frequently.”

25. 【试题】What is the passage mainly about?

- A. How biochemical changes occur in the human brain.
- B. Why people should keep active not only physically but also mentally.
- C. How intellectual activities influence brain-cell health.
- D. Why people should receive special mental training as they age.

【题解】B 【考点】主旨归纳题【分析】本文通篇探讨脑力活力对人身心的重要性,尤其在第 4 段,作者援引 Cohen 的观点,更加强调了人们不但要积极参加体力锻炼,还要善于保持大脑的活力。

## Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

Attention to detail is something everyone can and should do—especially in a tight job market. Bob Crossley, a human-resources expert notices this in the job applications that come across his desk every day. “It’s amazing how many candidates eliminate themselves,” he says.

“Resumes (简历) arrive with stains. Some candidates don’t bother to spell the company’s name correctly. Once I see a mistake, I eliminate the candidate,” Crossley concludes. “If they cannot take care of these details, why should we trust them with a job?”

Can we pay too much attention to details? Absolutely. Perfectionists struggle over little things at the cost of something larger they work toward. “To keep losing the forest for

the trees," says Charles Garfield, associate professor at the University of California, San Francisco, "we must constantly ask ourselves how the details we're working on fit into the larger picture. If they don't, we should drop them and move to something else."

Garfield compares this process to his work as a computer scientist at NASA. "The Apollo II moon launch was slightly off-course 90 percent of the time," says Garfield. "But a successful landing was still likely because we knew the exact coordinates of our goal. This allowed us to make adjustments as necessary." Knowing where we want to go helps us judge the importance of every task we undertake.

Too often we believe what accounts for others' success is some special secret or a lucky *break* (机遇). But rarely is success so mysterious. Again and again, we see that by doing little things within our grasp well, large rewards follow.

【提示】这是一篇富有哲理性的论说文。论述了小事是成就大业的基础,任何人取得成功都是靠一点一滴的积累和实干。

【关键词】①in a tight job market “在不易找到工作的市场中”;②come across “用人作主语表示(偶然)碰到”;用物作主语表示“摆放、堆积”等意思;③bother “打扰;费心,烦心”;④trust sb. with sth. “把某事托付某人”;⑤struggle over sth. “在某事上使劲”;⑥at the cost of “以……为代价,用……换来”;⑦keep...from(doing) sth. “使……不做某事”;⑧fit into “适合”;⑨be likely + *inf*/that clause “有可能……”;⑩as necessary 与动词连用,相当于 when, necessary 表示“使……恰当好处(合适、必然……)”;⑪account for “说明……原因”。

26. 【试题】According to the passage, some job applicants were rejected \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. because of their carelessness as shown in their failure to present a clean copy of a resume
- B. because of their inadequate education as shown in their poor spelling in writing a resume
- C. because they failed to give detailed description of their background in their applications
- D. because they eliminated their names from the applicants list themselves

【题解】A 【考点】细节归纳题【分析】短文第1、2段通过 Crossley 的叙述,可知某些求职者由于粗心大意,乃至把简历弄得污迹斑斑,最后导致求职失败,关键句是“Résumés arrive with stains.”

27. 【试题】The word “perfectionists” (Line 1, Para. 3) refers to those who \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. demand others to get everything absolutely right
- B. know how to adjust their goals according to the circumstances
- C. pay too much attention to details only to lose their major objectives
- D. are capable of achieving perfect results in whatever they do

【题解】C 【考点】词义理解题【分析】perfectionist 有“十全十美主义者,追求完美的人”的意思,根据上下文的理解,在这里指“那些过分苛求完美的人”。实际上,后缀 *ist* 有一种表示“主张……的人”的用法,如: nationalists “主张民族至上的人”,同理 perfectionist 即指