

2016年6月·第1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2016年6月·第1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 14 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1套(2016-06)·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*.

Finding the Right Home—and Contentment, Too

A) When your elderly relative needs to enter some sort of long-term care facility—a moment few parents or children approach without fear—what you would like is to have everything made clear.

当你年迈的亲人需要进入某种长期护理机构时——这是一个几乎没有父母或子女能够毫无恐惧地面对的时刻——你希望的是一切都能清楚了。

B) Does assisted living really mark a great improvement over a nursing home, or has the industry simply hired better interior designers? Are nursing homes as bad as people fear, or is that an out-moded stereotype(固定看法)? Can doing one's homework really steer families to the best places? It is genuinely hard to know.

辅助生活机构真的比疗养院有很大改进吗,还是这个行业只是雇用了更好的室内设计师?疗养院真的像人们担心的那样糟糕吗,还是那只是一种过时的刻板印象?做好功课真的能引导家庭找到最好的地方吗?这确实很难知道。

C) I am about to make things more complicated by suggesting that what kind of facility an older person lives in may matter less than we have assumed. And that the characteristics adult children look for when they begin the search are not necessarily the things that make a difference to the people who are going to move in. I am not talking about the quality of care, let me hastily add. Nobody flourishes in a gloomy environment with irresponsible staff and a poor safety record. But an

accumulating body of research indicates that some distinctions between one type of elder care and another have little real bearing on how well residents do.

我即将通过提出这样的观点来使事情变得更加复杂:老年人生活在什么样的机构中,可能不如我们所假设的那么重要。而且成年子女在开始寻找时所关注的特征,不一定是对将要搬进去的人产生影响的因素。让我赶紧补充一句,我说的不是护理质量。没有人能在一个环境阴暗、员工不负责任、安全记录糟糕的地方茁壮成长。但越来越多的研究表明,一种老年护理与另一种老年护理之间的某些区别,与住院者的状况好坏几乎没有实际关系。

- D) The most recent of these studies, published in *The Journal of Applied Gerontology*, surveyed 150 Connecticut residents of assisted living, nursing homes and smaller residential care homes (known in some states as board and care homes or adult care homes). Researchers from the University of Connecticut Health Center asked the residents a large number of questions about their quality of life, emotional well-being and social interaction, as well as about the quality of the facilities.

这些研究中最最新的一项发表在《应用老年学杂志》上,调查了康涅狄格州150名辅助生活机构、疗养院和小型住宅护理机构(在一些州被称为寄宿护理机构或成人护理机构)的住院者。康涅狄格大学健康中心的研究人员向住院者询问了大量关于他们的生活质量、情感幸福感和社交交往的问题,以及关于机构质量的问题。

- E) "We thought we would see differences based on the housing types," said the lead author of the study, Julie Robison, an associate professor of medicine at the university. A reasonable assumption—don't families struggle to avoid nursing homes and suffer real guilt if they can't?

该研究的主要作者、该大学医学副教授Julie Robison说:"我们以为会看到基于住房类型的差异。"这是一个合理的假设——难道家庭不是努力避免疗养院,如果做不到就会感到真正的内疚吗?

- F) In the initial results, assisted living residents did paint the most positive picture. They were less likely to report symptoms of depression than those in the other facilities, for instance, and less likely to be bored or lonely. They scored higher on social interaction.

在最初的结果中,辅助生活机构的住院者确实描绘了最积极的画面。例如,与其他机构的住院者相比,他们不太可能报告抑郁症状,也不太可能感到无聊或孤独。他们在社交交往方面得分更高。

- G) But when the researchers plugged in a number of other variables, such differences disappeared. It is not the housing type, they found, that creates differences in residents' responses. "It is the characteristics of the specific environment they are in, combined with their own personal characteristics-how healthy they feel they are, their age and marital status," Dr. Robison explained. Whether residents felt involved in the decision to move and how long they had lived there also proved significant.

但是当研究人员加入了许多其他变量后,这些差异就消失了。他们发现,造成住院者反应差异的不是住房类型。Robison博士解释说:"是他们所处的特定环境的特征,结合他们自己的个人特征——他们觉得自己有多健康、他们的年龄和婚姻状况。"住院者是否感到参与了搬迁决定以及他们在那里住了多久,也被证明是重要的。

- H) An elderly person who describes herself as in poor health, therefore, might be no less depressed in assisted living (even if her children preferred it) than in a nursing home. A person who had input into where he would move and has had time to adapt to it might do as well in a nursing home as in a small residential care home, other factors being equal. It is an interaction between the person and the place, not the sort of place in itself, that leads to better or worse experiences. "You can't just say,

'Let's put this person in a residential care home instead of a nursing home—she will be much better off,'" Dr. Robison said. What matters, she added, "is a combination of what people bring in with them, and what they find there."

因此,一位自认为健康状况不佳的老年人,在辅助生活机构中可能并不比在疗养院中更少抑郁(即使她的孩子更喜欢辅助生活机构)。一个对自己将要搬到哪里有权发言并有时间适应的人,在其他因素相同的情况下,在疗养院可能和在小型住宅护理机构中做得一样好。是人与地方之间的互动,而不是地方本身的类型,导致了更好或更差的体验。Robison博士说:"你不能只是说,'让我们把这个人安置在住宅护理机构而不是疗养院——她会好得多。'"她补充说,重要的是"人们带来的东西和他们在那里找到的东西的结合"。

- I) Such findings, which run counter to common sense, have surfaced before. In a multi-state study of assisted living, for instance, University of North Carolina researchers found that a host of variables—the facility's type, size or age; whether a chain owned it; how attractive the neighborhood was—had no significant relationship to how the residents fared in terms of illness, mental decline, hospitalizations or mortality. What mattered most was the residents' physical health and mental status. What people were like when they came in had greater consequence than what happened once they were there.

这些与常识相悖的发现以前也曾出现过。例如,在一项关于辅助生活机构的多州研究中,北卡罗来纳大学的研究人员发现,一系列变量——机构的类型、规模或年限;是否由连锁机构拥有;社区有多吸引人——与住院者在疾病、精神衰退、住院或死亡率方面的表现没有显著关系。最重要的是住院者的身体健康和精神状态。人们入住时的状况比入住后发生的事情更有影响。

- J) As I was considering all this, a press release from a respected research firm crossed my desk, announcing that the five-star rating system that Medicare developed in 2008 to help families compare nursing home quality also has little relationship to how satisfied its residents or their family members are. As a matter of fact, consumers expressed higher satisfaction with the one-star facilities, the lowest rated, than with the five-star ones. (More on this study and the star ratings will appear in a subsequent post.)

当我在考虑这一切时,一份来自一家受人尊敬的研究公司的新闻稿传到了我的桌上,宣布Medicare在2008年开发的五星评级系统,旨在帮助家庭比较疗养院的质量,但与其住院者或其家庭成员的满意度几乎没有关系。事实上,消费者对一星级机构(评级最低)表达的满意度高于五星级机构。(关于这项研究和星级评定的更多内容将出现在后续帖子中。)

- K) Before we collectively tear our hair out—how are we supposed to find our way in a landscape this confusing? Here is a thought from Dr. Philip Sloane, a geriatrician(老年病学专家) at the University of North Carolina: "In a way, that could be liberating for families."

在我们集体抓狂之前——我们应该如何在这样一个令人困惑的环境中找到方向?北卡罗来纳大学的老年病学专家Philip Sloane博士提出了一个想法:"从某种意义上说,这对家庭来说可能是一种解脱。"

- L) Of course, sons and daughters want to visit the facilities, talk to the administrators and residents and other families, and do everything possible to fulfill their duties. But perhaps they don't have to turn themselves into private investigators or Congressional subcommittees. "Families can look a bit more

for where the residents are going to be happy," Dr. Sloane said. And involving the future resident in the process can be very important.

当然,儿子和女儿想要参观这些机构,与管理人员、住院者和其他家庭交谈,并尽一切可能履行他们的职责。但也许他们不必把自己变成私家侦探或国会小组委员会。Sloane博士说:"家庭可以更多地关注住院者将在哪里感到快乐。"让未来的住院者参与这个过程可能非常重要。

- M) We all have our own ideas about what would bring our parents happiness. They have their ideas, too. A friend recently took her mother to visit an expensive assisted living/nursing home near my town. I have seen this place—it is elegant, inside and out. But nobody greeted the daughter and mother when they arrived, though the visit had been planned; nobody introduced them to the other residents. When they had lunch in the dining room, they sat alone at a table.

我们都对什么会给我们的父母带来幸福有自己的想法。他们也有自己的想法。一位朋友最近带她母亲去参观了我所在城镇附近一家昂贵的辅助生活/疗养院。我见过这个地方——它内外都很优雅。但是当她们到达时,尽管这次访问是计划好的,却没有人迎接这对母女;也没有人把她们介绍给其他住院者。当她们在餐厅吃午饭时,她们独自坐在一张桌子旁。

- N) The daughter feared her mother would be ignored there, and so she decided to move her into a more welcoming facility. Based on what is emerging from some of this research, that might have been as rational a way as any to reach a decision.

女儿担心她的母亲会在那里被忽视,所以她决定把她搬到一个更热情的机构。根据这些研究中显现出来的内容,这可能是做出决定的一种和其他方式一样理性的方式。

陈述句与逐句解析

36. Many people feel guilty when they cannot find a place other than a nursing home for their parents.

许多人在无法为父母找到养老院以外的地方时会感到内疚。

【答案】 E 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 内疚 + 找不到养老院之外的地方

【定位】 A reasonable assumption—don't families struggle to avoid nursing homes and suffer real guilt if they can't?

这是个合理的假设——家属不正是在拼命避开养老院、一旦避不开就深感内疚吗?

【改写】 feel guilty ↔ suffer real guilt

同根词原样复现

cannot find a place other than a nursing home ↔

struggle to avoid nursing homes and suffer real guilt if they can't

想躲养老院但躲不开

【辨邻】 A A 只是开篇定场景,提到家属面对长期护理时“几乎都心怀恐惧”,但只点出 few parents or children approach without fear, 没有提到“内疚”这一情绪,与本题关键词不对应。

few parents or children approach without fear

37. Though it helps for children to investigate care facilities, involving their parents in the decision-making process may prove very important.

尽管子女调查护理机构有所帮助,但让父母参与决策过程可能非常重要。

【答案】 **L** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 调查机构有用但让父母参与决定更重要

【定位】 "Families can look a bit more for where the residents are going to be happy," Dr. Sloane said. And involving the future resident in the process can be very important.

Sloane 医生说:“家属可以多看看哪里能让住户开心。”而且让未来的住户参与到这个过程中可能非常重要。

【改写】 it helps for children to investigate care facilities ↔

sons and daughters want to visit the facilities, talk to the administrators and residents and other families

investigate ↔ visit + talk to

involving their parents in the decision-making process may prove very important ↔

involving the future resident in the process can be very important

原样复现 + 同义替换

【辨邻】 **G** G 把“是否参与决定”列为研究变量之一, Whether residents felt involved in the decision to move 是研究层面的发现, 而本题陈述句明确说“这一点对家属决定有指导意义”, 落点是建议; 建议性表达只在 L 出现。

Whether residents felt involved in the decision to move and how long they had lived there also proved significant.

38. It is really difficult to tell if assisted living is better than a nursing home.

很难判断辅助生活是否比养老院更好。

【答案】 **B** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 辅助生活是否更好难以判断

【定位】 Does assisted living really mark a great improvement over a nursing home, or has the industry simply hired better interior designers? ... It is genuinely hard to know.

辅助生活真的比养老院好得多吗? 还是说这个行业只是请到了更好的室内设计师?真的很难知道。

【改写】 really difficult to tell ↔ **It is genuinely hard to know**

副词与动词的整体同义替换

if assisted living is better than a nursing home ↔

Does assisted living really mark a great improvement over a nursing home
better than ↔ mark a great improvement over

【辨邻】 C C 段的核心是 what kind of facility an older person lives in may matter less than we have assumed, 落在“没那么重要”这一论点上, 与本题“难判断哪个更好”的元层评价不同。

what kind of facility an older person lives in may matter less than we have assumed

39. How a resident feels depends on an interaction between themselves and the care facility they live in.

住户的感受取决于他们自身与所居住护理机构之间的互动。

【答案】 H 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 居民感受取决于自身与机构的互动

【定位】 It is an interaction between the person and the place, not the sort of place in itself, that leads to better or worse experiences.

决定体验好坏的, 是人与场所之间的互动, 而不是场所本身的类型。

【改写】 an interaction between themselves and the care facility they live in ↔

an interaction between the person and the place

结构保留 + 上位词同义

How a resident feels ↔ **leads to better or worse experiences**

feel ↔ experience 等价

【辨邻】 G G 把决定因素列为环境特征、健康、年龄、婚姻状态等具体变量, 落在 characteristics of the specific environment they are in, combined with their own personal characteristics, 没有用 interaction 这个总结词。

It is the characteristics of the specific environment they are in, combined with their own personal characteristics

I I 把结论表述为 What people were like when they came in had greater consequence than what happened once they were there, 强调入院前的身心状态, 而不是用“互动”这个术语下定义。

What people were like when they came in had greater consequence than what happened once they were there

40. The author thinks her friend made a rational decision in choosing a more hospitable place over an apparently elegant assisted living home.

作者认为她的朋友选择一个更热情友好的地方而不是一个看起来优雅的辅助生活机构, 这一决定是理性的。

【答案】 N 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 作者评价朋友的选择理性

【定位】 Based on what is emerging from some of this research, that might have been as rational a way as any to reach a decision.

基于这些研究浮现出的结果, 这或许也算是一种理性的决定方式。

【改写】 her friend made a rational decision ↔

that might have been as rational a way as any to reach a decision

rational decision 原样保留

a more hospitable place over an apparently elegant assisted living home ↔

move her into a more welcoming facility

hospitable ↔ welcoming 同义替换

【辨邻】 M M 提供具体冷场细节 nobody greeted the daughter and mother, 是铺垫; 作者的“理性”评价直到 N 才出现。

nobody greeted the daughter and mother when they arrived

41. The system Medicare developed to rate nursing home quality is of little help to finding a satisfactory place.

Medicare 制定的养老院质量评级系统对寻找令人满意的地方帮助不大。

【答案】 J 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 Medicare 评级系统帮不上

【定位】 the five-star rating system that Medicare developed in 2008 to help families compare nursing home quality also has little relationship to how satisfied its residents or their family members are.

Medicare 在 2008 年推出的五星评级系统, 本意是帮助家属比较养老院质量, 但和居民及其家属的满意度其实也几乎没什么关系。

【改写】 The system Medicare developed to rate nursing home quality ↔

the five-star rating system that Medicare developed in 2008

上位概括 + 专名复现

of little help to finding a satisfactory place ↔

has little relationship to how satisfied its residents or their family members are

几乎无关 = 帮不上

42. At first the researchers of the most recent study found residents in assisted living facilities gave higher scores on social interaction.

最近研究的研究人员起初发现辅助生活机构的住户在社交互动方面给出了更高的分数。

【答案】 F 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 最新研究初步发现 + 社交得分更高

【定位】 In the initial results, assisted living residents did paint the most positive picture. They were less likely to report symptoms of depression than those in the other facilities, for instance, and less likely to be bored or lonely. They scored higher on social interaction.

在初步结果中，辅助生活的居民确实呈现出最积极的画面。比如他们汇报抑郁症状的比例低于其他机构的居民，无聊和孤独的比例也更低。他们在社交互动方面得分更高。

【改写】 At first ↔ **In the initial results**

时间限定词 + 具体得分项当指纹

residents in assisted living facilities gave higher scores on social interaction ↔

assisted living residents did paint the most positive picture

得分更高与画面最积极意思一致

【辨邻】 **G** G 的核心是 such differences disappeared, 正是 F 的反面发展, 不是“初步得分更高”的源头。

But when the researchers plugged in a number of other variables, such differences disappeared.

43. What kind of care facility old people live in may be less important than we think.

老年人住在什么样的护理机构可能没有我们想象的那么重要。

【答案】 **C** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 机构类型可能没那么重要

【定位】 I am about to make things more complicated by suggesting that what kind of facility an older person lives in may matter less than we have assumed.

我接下来要让事情更复杂——我想说的是，老人住在哪种机构，可能没我们一直以为的那么重要。

【改写】 What kind of care facility old people live in ↔ **what kind of facility an older person lives in**

几乎原样保留

may be less important than we think ↔ **may matter less than we have assumed**

matter less ↔ be less important 等价

【辨邻】 **H** H 写 not the sort of place in itself, that leads to better or worse experiences, 是把 C 的观点重新表述并加上“互动”机制，不是观点首发段。

not the sort of place in itself

44. The findings of the latest research were similar to an earlier multi-state study of assisted living.

最新研究的发现与早期一项关于辅助生活的多州研究相似。

【答案】 **I** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 最新研究与多州研究结论相似

【定位】 Such findings, which run counter to common sense, have surfaced before. In a multi-state study of assisted living, for instance, University of North Carolina researchers found that a host of variables ... had no significant relationship to how the residents fared in terms of illness, mental decline, hospitalizations or mortality.

这种与常识相悖的发现，其实之前就已经浮现过。比如，在一项跨多州的辅助生活研究中，北卡罗来纳大学的研究者发现，一系列变量.....与居民在疾病、心智衰退、住院、死亡率方面的境况都没有显著关系。

【改写】 The findings of the latest research ↔ **Such findings**

Such 指代前文最新研究

were similar to an earlier multi-state study of assisted living ↔

have surfaced before. In a multi-state study of assisted living

surfaced before = 更早一项研究

【辨邻】 D D 写 The most recent of these studies, 明确说“最近的研究”，是最新的；陈述句要的是与之相似的“更早的”研究，要选 I。

The most recent of these studies, published in The Journal of Applied Gerontology, surveyed 150 Connecticut residents

45. A resident's satisfaction with a care facility has much to do with whether they had participated in the decision to move in and how long they had stayed there.

住户对护理机构的满意度在很大程度上取决于他们是否参与了入住决定以及他们在那里住了多久。

【答案】 **G** 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 满意度 = 是否参与搬迁决定 + 入住时长

【定位】 Whether residents felt involved in the decision to move and how long they had lived there also proved significant.

居民是否觉得自己参与了搬迁决定、以及他们在那儿住了多久，也被证明是显著相关的因素。

【改写】 whether they had participated in the decision to move ↔

Whether residents felt involved in the decision to move

participated in ↔ felt involved in

how long they had stayed there ↔ **how long they had lived there**
stayed ↔ lived 同义

has much to do with ↔ **also proved significant**

显著相关 = 关系很大

【辨邻】 H 表述为 a combination of what people bring in with them, and what they find there, 是抽象组合, 不是“是否参与决定 + 住了多久”这种具体变量。

a combination of what people bring in with them, and what they find there

PARAGRAPH MAP • 段落主旨图

14 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 开篇定场景: 当老人需要进入长期护理机构时, 家属希望事情简单明了, 但现实并非如此。

信息指纹 长期护理选择的开篇引入

B 提出一连串令人困惑的问题: 辅助生活是否真比养老院好、养老院是否真像传言那么糟、做功课是否真能帮上忙, 结论是真的很难分辨。

信息指纹 三问并列 + 真的难判断

C 作者亮出反直觉的观点: 老人住在哪种机构, 可能比我们想的更不重要; 并强调这与护理质量无关。

信息指纹 机构类型可能没那么重要

D 引出最新研究: 康涅狄格大学健康中心对 150 名康涅狄格州居民进行调查, 覆盖辅助生活、养老院、小型住宅式护理院。

信息指纹 康涅狄格 150 人研究

E 引出研究主持人 Julie Robison 的预期: 他们本以为不同机构类型会带来差异; 并反问家属是否在拼命避开养老院、避不开时会真切自责。

信息指纹 家属避养老院的内疚

F 初步结果: 辅助生活的居民描绘出最积极的画面, 抑郁、孤独、无聊比例更低, 社交互动得分更高。

信息指纹 初步结果辅助生活得分高

G 进一步分析：把其他变量纳入后，机构类型造成的差异消失；真正起作用的是具体环境特征、个人健康、年龄、婚姻状态、是否参与搬迁决定、入住时长。

信息指纹 差异消失 + 个人变量起作用

H 把研究结论落到具体场景：自评健康差的老人在哪都可能抑郁；参与了决定、有时间适应的人在养老院也能过得不错。结论是人与场所的互动决定体验，而非场所本身。

信息指纹 人与场所的互动

I 回顾此前的多州研究：北卡研究者发现机构类型、规模、年龄、是否连锁、街区环境，与居民疾病、衰退、住院、死亡率均无显著关系；真正决定的是居民进入时的身心状况。

信息指纹 更早的多州研究印证

J 再补一刀：Medicare 在 2008 年推出的养老院五星评级系统也与居民及家属的满意度关系不大，甚至一星机构的满意度比五星更高。

信息指纹 Medicare 五星评级帮不上

K 面对令人崩溃的局面，引用北卡老年病学专家 Philip Sloane 的话：从某种意义上说，这反而能让家属放松下来。

信息指纹 Sloane 的“反而是种解放”

L 给家属的可操作建议：当然要去看机构、和管理者居民家属谈，但不必把自己变成私家侦探；更重要的是关注未来住户会不会开心，并让本人参与决定。

信息指纹 让老人参与决定很重要

M 用一个朋友的真实经历举例：带母亲去看一家昂贵优雅的辅助生活/养老院，外表精致内里冷淡，没人迎接、没人介绍，午餐时母女独坐一桌。

信息指纹 朋友看豪华机构遇冷

N 故事结尾：女儿担心母亲在那家会被冷落，决定换一家更热情的机构；作者认为基于研究，这或许是个理性的决定。

信息指纹 作者评价朋友的决定理性

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。

I am about to make things more complicated by suggesting that what kind of facility an older person lives in may matter less than we have assumed.

C段，第1句

覆盖主谓宾、宾语补足语、方式状语、宾语从句、主语从句、比较从句等多种成分；特别是宾语从句内部的主语从句以及 "than" 引导的比较从句，都是易错点；作为划分练习句，成分丰富且具有代表性

And that the characteristics adult children look for when they begin the search are not necessarily the things that make a difference to the people who are going to move in.

C段，第2句

主语从句加系表结构、定语从句多层嵌套、时间状语从句插入等都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，本句结构具有很强的代表性，掌握后可大量复用于真题分析。

But an accumulating body of research indicates that some distinctions between one type of elder care and another have little real bearing on how well residents do.

C段，第5句

主句 + 宾语从句（尤其 "indicate/show/suggest that..."）是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式；宾语从句内再嵌套疑问词引导的名词性从句（如 "how/whether/what..."）也是典型结构；主语部分用现在分词和介词短语作定语、宾语从句中用介词短语作后置定语修饰名词，这些都是真题中反复出现的常考结构，学习迁移价值高。

It is not the housing type, they found, that creates differences in residents' responses.

G段，第2句

强调句型是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，常用于学术文本和论证性段落来突出某一论点或否定某一因素。本句同时结合了插入语，这种“强调句 + 插入语”的组合在真题中出现频率很高。掌握本句的拆解方法可以直接迁移到大量同类句型的理解中，实用性极强。

An elderly person who describes herself as in poor health, therefore, might be no less depressed in assisted living (even if her children preferred it) than in a nursing home.

H段，第1句

句子成分丰富且含多个训练价值点:主句主语包含定语从句需整体识别,系表结构中表语包含比较结构和状语从句需层层剥离,比较从句的谓语省略需补全,宾语补足语 "as in poor health" 的识别,以及多个状语(副词 "therefore"、让步状语从句、地点状语)的定位。覆盖了定语从句嵌套、比较结构、谓语省略、成分插入等多个易错点,是优质的成分划分练习句

A person who had input into where he would move and has had time to adapt to it might do as well in a nursing home as in a small residential care home, other factors being equal.

H段，第2句

本句结构复杂但典型，涵盖多层嵌套、并列、省略、时态切换等多个考点，既有相当难度又有很高的训练价值。作为句子结构和时态综合训练材料，性价比很高，建议优先练习

It is an interaction between the person and the place, not the sort of place in itself, that leads to better or worse experiences.

H段，第3句

强调句 It is ... that ... 是四六级和考研阅读写作中的高频句式,用于突出关键信息,本句的强调对象是带修饰语的主语,这种用法在学术文本和议论文中极为常见,掌握后可直接迁移到大量真题和写作场景。

Such findings, which run counter to common sense, have surfaced before.

I段，第1句

非限制性定语从句插入主句是考研和四六级阅读中的常见句式，用逗号隔开补充说明的结构在学术文本中频繁出现。掌握这种句式对理解长难句很有帮助，迁移价值较高。

In a multi-state study of assisted living, for instance, University of North Carolina researchers found that a host of variables—the facility's type, size or age; whether a chain owned it; how attractive the neighborhood was—had no significant relationship to how the residents fared in terms of illness, mental decline, hospitalizations or mortality.

I段，第2句

本句覆盖了主谓宾、状语、同位语、宾语从句等多种成分，且破折号插入的同位语结构（包含嵌套从句）是易错点，适合训练学生识别插入成分与主干分离的情况。介词短语作状语、嵌套宾语从句的层级关系也具有较高练习价值。

What mattered most was the residents' physical health and mental status.

I段，第3句

主语从句（特别是 What 引导的主语从句）+ 系动词 + 表语 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，非常典型。掌握这种结构后可以迁移到大量类似句子，如 What matters is...、What we need is... 等常见表达。

What people were like when they came in had greater consequence than what happened once they were there.

I段，第4句

句子包含丰富的成分类型：主语从句充当主语、what在从句内既作引导词又作表语或主语、时间状语从句嵌套在名词性从句内部、比较结构中的than后接从句作比较对象，涵盖了主语从句、时间状语从句、系表结构、比较结构等多个高频考点，且存在引导词双重身份、从句嵌套等易错点，是极佳的成分划分训练材料。

As I was considering all this, a press release from a respected research firm crossed my desk, announcing that the five-star rating system that Medicare developed in 2008 to help families compare nursing home quality also has little relationship to how satisfied its residents or their family members are.

J段，第1句

覆盖主谓宾、主系表、状语从句、宾语从句、定语从句、现在分词作状语、不定式作目的状语等多种成分和结构，且出现关系代词在从句中作宾语、疑问副词既引导又作状语等易混淆点，是成分划分的优质练习句

As a matter of fact, consumers expressed higher satisfaction with the one-star facilities, the lowest rated, than with the five-star ones.

J段，第2句

本句涵盖主谓宾基本结构、定语（the lowest rated 作后置定语）、状语（介词短语 with... 说明对象）以及比较结构（higher... than...），成分种类较为丰富。尤其是后置定语和比较状语的识别，对基础较弱的学生有一定训练价值。不过句子整体难度适中，不属于坑点密集的高难度练习句。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 92 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。

resident B2

n. 居民

本篇16次 · 真题 61 句

facility B2

n. 设施

本篇13次 · 真题 43 句

nursing B1

n. 护理工作

本篇12次 · 真题 27 句

assist B1

v. 帮助

本篇8次 · 真题 11 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇5次 · 真题 466 句

less A1

det. 较少的

本篇5次 · 真题 224 句

quality A2

n. 质量

本篇5次 · 真题 100 句

interaction B2

n. 相互作用

本篇5次 · 真题 40 句

researcher B2

n. 研究人员

本篇4次 · 真题 239 句

type A2

n. 类型

本篇4次 · 真题 97 句

better A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本篇3次 · 真题 139 句

author A2

n. 作者

本篇2次 · 真题 244 句

likely A2

adj. 很可能的

本篇2次 · 真题 224 句

system A2

n. 系统

本篇2次 · 真题 162 句

relationship B1

n. 关系

本篇2次 · 真题 109 句

process B1

n. 过程

本篇2次 · 真题 108 句

finding B2

n. 调查结果

本篇2次 · 真题 99 句

base A2

n. 基础

本篇2次 · 真题 95 句

mental B1

adj. 精神的

本篇2次 · 真题 86 句

rate A2

n. 速度

本篇2次 · 真题 78 句

involve B1

v. 包含

本篇2次·真题 65 句

status B2

n. 地位

本篇2次·真题 39 句

significant B2

adj. 重要的

本篇2次·真题 36 句

instance B2

n. 例子

本篇2次·真题 33 句

characteristic B2

n. 特征

本篇2次·真题 30 句

housing B1

n. 住房

本篇2次·真题 30 句

satisfaction B2

n. 满意

本篇2次·真题 27 句

elderly B2

adj. 年老的

本篇2次·真题 19 句

rating B1

n. 等级;评级

本篇2次·真题 14 句

rational B2

adj. 理性的

本篇2次·真题 11 句

professor B1

n. 教授 (大学教师的最高职称)

本篇1次·真题 105 句

physical B1

adj. 身体的

本篇1次·真题 98 句

simply B1

adv. 仅仅, 只不过

本篇1次·真题 90 句

consumer B1

n. 消费者

本篇1次·真题 84 句

factor B1

n. 因素

本篇1次·真题 77 句

decline B2

v. 下降

本篇1次·真题 73 句

suffer B1

v. 遭受 (痛苦、疾病、损失等)

本篇1次 · 真题 64 句

positive B1

adj. 积极的

本篇1次 · 真题 62 句

struggle B1

v. 奋斗

本篇1次 · 真题 54 句

approach B1

v. 靠近, 接近 (在空间或时间上)

本篇1次 · 真题 50 句

emotional B1

adj. 情绪的

本篇1次 · 真题 50 句

publish B1

v. 出版, 发行 (书籍、杂志等)

本篇1次 · 真题 50 句

recently A2

adv. 最近

本篇1次 · 真题 48 句

response B1

n. 回答

本篇1次 · 真题 47 句

associate B2

v. 联系

本篇1次 · 真题 45 句

firm B1

adj. 坚固的

本篇1次 · 真题 43 句

staff B1

n. 全体员工

本篇1次 · 真题 43 句

adapt B2

v. 适应, 适合 (新环境、新情况)

本篇1次 · 真题 42 句

specific B2

adj. 具体的

本篇1次 · 真题 42 句

consequence B2

n. 结果

本篇1次 · 真题 38 句

hire A2

v. 雇用

本篇1次 · 真题 35 句

indicate B2

v. 表明

本篇1次 · 真题 35 句

assume B2

v. 假定

本篇1次·真题 34 句

depression B2

n. 抑郁症

本篇1次·真题 31 句

release B1

v. 释放

本篇1次·真题 31 句

improvement B1

n. 改进

本篇1次·真题 29 句

journal B1

n. 杂志

本篇1次·真题 29 句

necessarily B2

adv. 必然地

本篇1次·真题 27 句

ignore B1

v. 忽视;不理睬

本篇1次·真题 26 句

participate B1

v. 参加

本篇1次·真题 25 句

symptom B2

n. 症状

本篇1次·真题 25 句

announce B1

v. 宣布

本篇1次·真题 24 句

designer B1

n. 设计师

本篇1次·真题 24 句

chain B1

n. 链条

本篇1次·真题 23 句

combine B1

v. (使) 结合、组合

本篇1次·真题 23 句

equal A2

adj. 相等的

本篇1次·真题 23 句

happiness A2

n. 幸福

本篇1次·真题 23 句

relative B1

n. 亲戚, 亲属

本篇1次·真题 23 句

disappear A2

v. 消失; 不见

本篇1次 · 真题 21 句

investigate B2

v. 调查

本篇1次 · 真题 21 句

complicated B2

adj. 复杂的

本篇1次 · 真题 20 句

emerge B2

v. 出现; 浮现

本篇1次 · 真题 18 句

host B1

n. 主人

本篇1次 · 真题 17 句

involved B1

adj. 参与的

本篇1次 · 真题 16 句

press A2

v. 按, 压

本篇1次 · 真题 16 句

therefore B1

adv. 因此, 所以

本篇1次 · 真题 16 句

attractive B1

adj. 有吸引力的

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

combination B1

n. 结合

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

neighborhood B1

n. 街区

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

assumption B2

n. 假定; 假设 (未经证实就认为是真的事)

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

accumulate B2

v. 积累

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

depressed B2

adj. 抑郁的

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

initial B1

adj. 最初的

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

interior B2

n. 内部

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

reasonable

B1

adj. 合理的

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

fulfill

B2

v. 履行、执行（承诺、义务、职责等）

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

apparently

B2

adv. 显然，看来（根据外表或所见所闻判断）

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

distinction

B2

n. 区别

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

fare

B1

n. 车费

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

tear

A2

v. 撕裂,撕破

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

administrator

B2

n. 管理者

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

landscape

B1

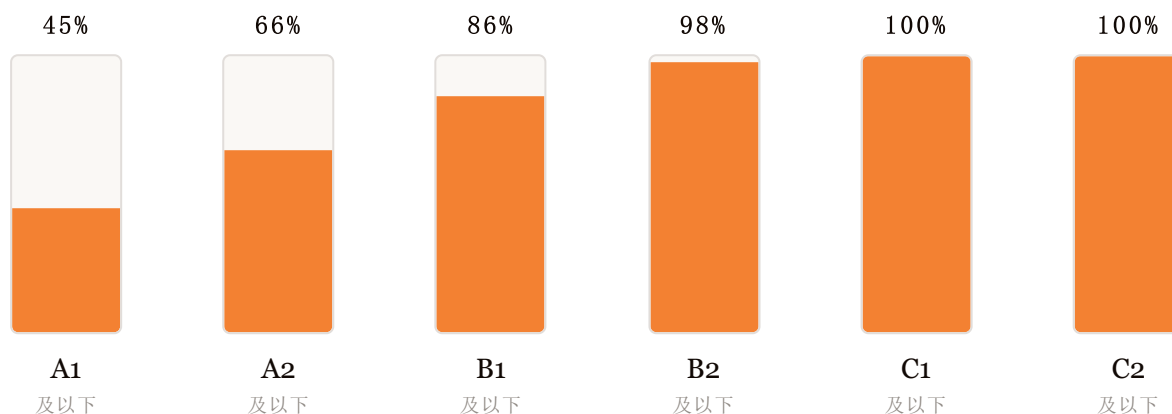
n. 风景

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 346 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **346** 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 8 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 346 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

346

B2 以上难词

2%

B1 及以下覆盖

86%



英语四级 2016年6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）	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 →