

2020年9月·第2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2020年9月·第2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 3 段原文（段首标 P1-P3 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2套(2020-09) · 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 The practice of paying children an allowance became popular in America about 100 years ago. Nowadays, American kids on average receive about \$800 per year in allowance. But the vast majority of American parents who pay allowance tie it to the completion of housework. Although many parents believe that paying an allowance for completing chores benefits their children, a range of experts expressed concern that tying allowance very closely to chores may not be ideal. In fact, the way chores work in many households worldwide points to another way.

给孩子发零花钱的做法大约在100年前在美国开始流行。如今，美国孩子平均每年收到约800美元的零花钱。但绝大多数发零花钱的美国父母将其与完成家务挂钩。尽管许多父母认为因完成家务而支付零花钱对孩子有益，但一些专家表示担忧，认为将零花钱与家务过于紧密地联系在一起可能并不理想。事实上，世界各地许多家庭处理家务的方式指向了另一种方法。

P2 Suniya Luthar, a psychologist, is against paying kids for chores. Luthar is not opposed to giving allowances, but she thinks it's important to establish that chores are done not because they will lead to payment, but because they keep the household running. Luthar's suggested approach to allowance is compatible with that of writer Ron Lieber, who advises that allowances be used as a means of showing children how to save, give, and spend on things they care about. Kids should do chores, he writes, "for

the same reason adults do, because the chores need to be done, and not with the expectation of compensation."

心理学家Sunia Luthar反对因家务而付钱给孩子。Luthar并不反对给零花钱，但她认为重要的是要确立这样一点：做家务不是因为会得到报酬，而是因为家务维持着家庭的运转。Luthar建议的零花钱方式与作家Ron Lieber的观点一致，后者建议将零花钱作为向孩子展示如何储蓄、捐赠和花钱购买他们关心的东西的一种手段。他写道，孩子应该做家务，"理由与成年人相同，因为家务需要完成，而不是期待获得报酬。"

P3 This argument has its critics, but considering the way chores are undertaken around the world may change people's thinking. Professor David Lancy of Utah State University has studied how families around the world handle chores. At about 18 months of age, Lancy says, most children become eager to help their parents, and in many cultures, they begin helping with housework at that age. They begin with very simple tasks, but their responsibilities gradually increase. And they do these tasks without payment. Lancy contrasts this with what happens in America. "We deny our children's bids to help until they are 6 or 7 years old," Lancy says, "when many have lost the desire to help and then try to motivate them with payment. The solution to this problem is not to try to use money as an incentive to do housework, but to get children involved in housework much earlier, when they actually want to do it."

这一论点也有批评者，但考虑世界各地处理家务的方式可能会改变人们的想法。犹他州立大学的David Lancy教授研究了世界各地的家庭如何处理家务。Lancy说，大约在18个月大时，大多数孩子开始渴望帮助父母，在许多文化中，他们在这个年龄就开始帮忙做家务。他们从非常简单的任务开始，但责任逐渐增加。而且他们做这些任务不求报酬。Lancy将此与美国的情况进行对比。Lancy说："我们拒绝孩子帮忙的请求，直到他们6岁或7岁，这时许多孩子已经失去了帮忙的愿望，然后我们试图用金钱来激励他们。解决这个问题的办法不是试图用金钱作为做家务的激励，而是让孩子更早地参与家务，在他们真正想做的时候。"

题目与逐题解析

51. What do some experts think about paying children for doing chores?

- A) It may benefit children in more ways than one.
- B) It may help children learn the worth of labor.
- C) It may not turn out to be the best thing to do.
- D) It may not be accepted by low-income parents.

一些专家对于为孩子做家务付钱有什么看法？

- A) 这可能在不止一个方面使孩子受益。 B) 这可能帮助孩子了解劳动的价值。
- C) 这可能不会是最好的做法。 D) 这可能不会被低收入家长接受。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 题干 What do some experts think about paying children for doing chores? 直接问"某些专家怎么看",指向原文里一处明确观点句,属于客观转述类细节。

【拆句】 题干 What do some experts think about paying children for doing chores? 是一个 wh- 疑问句,主干是 What do some experts think,后接介词短语 about paying children for doing chores 作 think 的对象,paying 是动名词、doing 是动名词作介词 for 的宾语;结构平铺直叙、无陷阱。

【定位】 Although many parents believe that paying an allowance for completing chores benefits their children, a range of experts expressed concern that tying allowance very closely to chores may not be ideal.

尽管许多父母认为按完成家务发零花钱对孩子有益,一批专家却表达了担忧,认为把零花钱与家务紧密挂钩可能并非理想做法。

【选项】 A) **张冠李戴**

It may benefit children in more ways than one 说"给孩子付钱做家务在不止一方面对孩子有益",正是原文 many parents believe that paying an allowance for completing chores benefits their children 中父母的观点,而非专家的观点;父母与专家在原文里立场相反,这一项把"父母信念"安到了"专家观点"头上。

B) **无中生有**

It may help children learn the worth of labor 说付钱能让孩子学到"劳动的价值",原文从未在专家口中出现 worth of labor 或近义表达,属于凭常识脑补。

C) **✓ 正确**

may not be ideal ↔ **may not turn out to be the best thing to do**

tying allowance very closely to chores ↔ **paying children for doing chores**

选项 It may not turn out to be the best thing to do 与预判"未必是最好的做法"语义完全吻合,情态词 may 和否定 not 都对齐,故锁定为答案。

D) **无中生有**

It may not be accepted by low-income parents 说低收入父母可能不接受,原文通篇没有讨论 low-income parents 这一群体,纯属节外生枝。

52. According to Suniya Luthar, doing chores will help children learn to ____.

- A) share family responsibilities
- B) appreciate the value of work
- C) cultivate the spirit of independence
- D) manage domestic affairs themselves

根据Suniya Luthar的观点,做家务将帮助孩子学会____。

A) 分担家庭责任 B) 认识工作的价值 C) 培养独立精神 D) 自己管理家庭事务

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 题干 According to Suniya Luthar, doing chores will help children learn to ____ . 用 According to + 人名指明出处,要求补全她的观点细节。

【拆句】 题干 According to Suniya Luthar, doing chores will help children learn to _____. 主干是 doing chores will help children learn to _____, doing chores 是动名词作主语, help sb. learn to do 是固定结构, 空位接动词原形; 结构平铺直叙、无陷阱。

【定位】 Luthar is not opposed to giving allowances, but she thinks it's important to establish that chores are done not because they will lead to payment, but because they keep the household running.

Luthar 并不反对给零花钱,但她认为重要的是要明确:做家务不是因为家务会带来报酬,而是因为家务能让家庭正常运转。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

they keep the household running ↔ **share family responsibilities**

选项 share family responsibilities 与预判"为家庭运转分担一份力"的语义吻合,核心都是"为家庭"而非"为钱"或"为自身"。

B) 无中生有

appreciate the value of work 与 Q51 中的 learn the worth of labor 几乎同款,都是原文未出现的"劳动价值"口号,Luthar 强调的是"为家庭运转"而非"劳动的价值"。

C) 偷换概念

cultivate the spirit of independence(培养独立精神)是常见的家务教育口号,但 Luthar 通篇没有谈 independence,她谈的是 household running(家庭运转),把焦点从"家庭"挪到了"个人独立"。

D) 过度推断

manage domestic affairs themselves 说孩子自己"管家务",反身代词 themselves 强调"独自",原文只说让家庭运转,从未要求孩子独立"打理家务",且年龄段也对不上。

53. What does Ron Lieber think should be the goal of giving children allowances?

- A) To help to strengthen family ties.
- B) To teach them how to manage money.
- C) To motivate them to do more housework.
- D) To show parents' appreciation of their help.

Ron Lieber认为给孩子零花钱的目标应该是什么?

- A) 帮助加强家庭纽带。
- B) 教他们如何管理金钱。
- C) 激励他们做更多家务。
- D) 表达父母对他们帮助感激。

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 题干 What does Ron Lieber think should be the goal of giving children allowances? 直接问 Lieber 认为发零花钱的目的是什么,原文必有对应观点。

【拆句】 题干 What does Ron Lieber think should be the goal of giving children allowances? 是宾语从句嵌入疑问句的结构:What 实际是宾语从句 What should be the goal of giving children allowances 中的主语,Ron Lieber think 是插入语,giving children allowances 是动名词短语作 of 的宾语;结构稍复杂但无陷阱。

【定位】 Luthar's suggested approach to allowance is compatible with that of writer Ron Lieber, who advises that allowances be used as a means of showing children how to save, give, and spend on things they care about.

Luthar 的零花钱主张与作家 Ron Lieber 的主张一致,Lieber 建议把零花钱用作教孩子如何储蓄、给予以及在他们在意的事情上花钱的手段。

【选项】 A) **无中生有**

To help to strengthen family ties 说零花钱能加强家庭纽带,family ties(家庭纽带)在原文中无任何对应表述。

B) **✓ 正确**

showing children how to save, give, and spend on things they care about ↔

To teach them how to manage money

选项 To teach them how to manage money 把 save/give/spend 三者上位化为 manage money,与预判"教孩子理财"完全吻合。

C) **与原文相反**

To motivate them to do more housework 说零花钱用来"激励孩子多做家务",正是 Lieber 与 Luthar 共同反对的观点(原文末引文 not with the expectation of compensation),把他立场完全反转。

D) **偷换概念**

To show parents' appreciation of their help 说零花钱是为表达父母对孩子帮助的感谢,Lieber 谈的是"教孩子"而非"父母表达感激",方向完全错位。

54. What does David Lancy say about 18-month-olds?

- A) They have a natural instinct to help around the house.
- B) They are too young to request money for what they do.
- C) They should learn to understand family responsibilities.
- D) They need a little incentive to get involved in housework.

David Lancy对18个月大的孩子有什么看法?

- A) 他们有帮助做家务的天生本能。 B) 他们太小了,不应该为自己做的事要钱。
- C) 他们应该学会理解家庭责任。 D) 他们需要一点激励才能参与家务劳动。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 题干 What does David Lancy say about 18-month-olds? 直接问 Lancy 关于 18 个月孩子说了什么,原文必有出处。

【拆句】 题干 What does David Lancy say about 18-month-olds? 是 wh- 疑问句,主干是 What does David Lancy say,about 18-month-olds 是介词短语作 say 的对象状语,18-month-olds 是带连字符的复合名词,意为"18 个月大的孩子";结构平铺直叙。

【定位】 At about 18 months of age, Lancy says, most children become eager to help their parents, and in many cultures, they begin helping with housework at that age.

Lancy 说,大约 18 个月大时,大多数孩子就变得渴望帮父母,在许多文化中,他们就是从这个时候开始参与家务的。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

become eager to help their parents ↔ **have a natural instinct to help around the house**

选项 They have a natural instinct to help around the house 与预判"自发想帮父母做家务"完全吻合,natural instinct 把 eager 的强度感与自发性都吃下来了。

B) 无中生有

They are too young to request money for what they do 说他们太小不会要钱,too young to 是"太.....以至于不能"结构,原文从未谈 18 个月孩子是否"要钱",纯属脑补。

C) 偷换概念

They should learn to understand family responsibilities 用 should 提出应然主张,但原文 Lancy 是在描述 18 个月孩子"已经渴望帮忙"这一事实,而非主张他们"应该去理解家庭责任";动作主体也被悄悄换成了"教孩子去理解"。

D) 与原文相反

They need a little incentive to get involved in housework 说他们需要"一点激励"才参与家务,这恰是 Lancy 反对的观点;原文明确说他们 become eager to help,根本不需要外在 incentive,而文末 Lancy 又直接说 not to try to use money as an incentive。

55. What does David Lancy advise American parents to do?

- A) Set a good example for children in doing housework.
- B) Make children do housework without compensation.
- C) Teach children how to do housework.
- D) Accept children's early bids to help.

David Lancy建议美国家长做什么?

- A) 在做家务方面为孩子树立好榜样。
- B) 让孩子无偿做家务。
- C) 教孩子如何做家务。
- D) 接受孩子早期的帮忙意愿。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 题干 What does David Lancy advise American parents to do? 问 Lancy 给美国父母的建议,原文末尾必有明示建议句。

【拆句】 题干 What does David Lancy advise American parents to do? 是 wh- 疑问句,主干是 What does David Lancy advise,advise sb. to do sth. 是固定结构,American parents 是 advise 的宾语,to do 是不定式作宾补;What 实指 to do 后省去的动词宾语;结构平铺直叙。

【定位】 The solution to this problem is not to try to use money as an incentive to do housework, but to get children involved in housework much earlier, when they actually want to do it.

对这个问题的解决办法,不是用钱当作做家务的激励,而是让孩子在他们真的想做家务的更早年龄就参与进来。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

Set a good example for children in doing housework 说父母要做榜样,原文从未谈 set a good example/role model 类内容,Lancy 谈的是"时机"而非"示范"。

B) 以偏概全

Make children do housework without compensation 说让孩子无偿做家务;without compensation 虽呼应了 Lieber 的 not with the expectation of compensation,但 Lancy 的核心建议不是"无偿",而是"趁早"(timing),把重点偏移到了"是否给钱"上。

C) 偷换概念

Teach children how to do housework 说教孩子"怎么做家务"的技能,原文重点是"何时让他们做"(timing)而非"如何教他们做"(skill);两者方向不同。

D) ✓ 正确

We deny our children's bids to help ↔ **Accept children's early bids to help**
get children involved in housework much earlier, when they actually want to do it ↔

Accept children's early bids to help

选项 Accept children's early bids to help 把 deny → accept 反义对换,early、bids to help 原词保留,与预判"趁早接住孩子主动"完全吻合。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

8 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。

Although many parents believe that paying an allowance for completing chores benefits their children, a range of experts expressed concern that tying allowance very closely to chores may not be ideal.

第1段，第4句

本句包含动名词作主语、宾语从句、同位语从句、让步状语从句等多种成分,且同位语从句与定语从句的辨析、动名词主语的识别都是常见易错点,训练价值较高。

Luthar's suggested approach to allowance is compatible with that of writer Ron Lieber, who advises that allowances be used as a means of showing children how to save, give, and spend on things they care about.

第2段，第3句

这句主干尚可抓住，但内层嵌套和建议式被动结构很有训练价值，难度也处在适合精讲的位置。对于结构和时态综合训练来说，属于值得优先练的一类句子。

They begin with very simple tasks, but their responsibilities gradually increase.

第3段，第4句

并列句是四六级和考研中常见的基础句型，but 引导的转折并列也较为典型，但本句结构过于简单，缺少常考的复杂修饰或嵌套特征。

"We deny our children's bids to help until they are 6 or 7 years old," Lancy says, "when many have lost the desire to help and then try to motivate them with payment. The solution to this problem is not to try to use money as an incentive to do housework, but to get children involved in housework much earlier, when they actually want to do it."

第3段，第7句

本句的结构非常典型：主句 + 引语充当宾语从句，引语内部包含并列宾语从句和多个时间状语从句，这种 "say + 从句" 结构在四六级和考研阅读中极为常见。not... but... 并列、until 和 when 引导的状语从句、以及主系表结构配不定式作表语，都是高频句式。掌握本句的拆解方法后，学生可以直接迁移到大量类似真题句中。

It may not turn out to be the best thing to do.

第51题，C

"It + 情态动词 + 系动词 + 不定式" 的结构在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现，是表达推测和判断的典型句式。掌握后可迁移到大量类似表达，具有较高的学习迁移价值。

They are too young to request money for what they do.

第54题，B

"too...to..." 结构和 "what" 引导的宾语从句都是考试中的常见句式，尤其是 "what" 在从句中充当成分的用法是四六级和考研的高频考点。本句结构具有较强的代表性和可迁移性。

They need a little incentive to get involved in housework.

第54题，D

简单句 + 不定式作后置定语的结构在四六级和考研真题中较为常见，具有一定代表性，但本句过于简短、修饰层次单薄，不如典型长难句那样能充分展现考试常见的复杂句式特征，典型性中等。

Set a good example for children in doing housework.

第55题，A

祈使句是常见句式，但考试中更多考查复杂陈述句或疑问句；本句结构简单直接，虽有一定代表性，但迁移价值不如含从句或特殊结构的句子。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 46 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。

chore B1

n. 家务活;日常杂务

本篇11次 · 真题 13 句

responsibility B1

n. 责任

本篇3次 · 真题 55 句

payment B1

n. 支付

本篇3次 · 真题 28 句

benefit B1

n. 好处

本篇2次 · 真题 169 句

expert B1

n. 专家

本篇2次 · 真题 89 句

household B1

n. 家庭

本篇2次 · 真题 33 句

motivate B2

v. 激励

本篇2次 · 真题 33 句

involved B1

adj. 参与的

本篇2次 · 真题 16 句

incentive B2

n. 激励

本篇2次·真题 12 句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本篇1次·真题 174 句

actually A2

adv. 实际上, 事实上 (用于纠正或补充信息)

本篇1次·真题 148 句

professor B1

n. 教授 (大学教师的最高职称)

本篇1次·真题 105 句

average A2

adj. 平均的

本篇1次·真题 89 句

concern B1

v. 涉及

本篇1次·真题 79 句

desire B2

n. 愿望

本篇1次·真题 52 句

approach B1

v. 靠近, 接近 (在空间或时间上)

本篇1次·真题 50 句

per B1

prep. 每

本篇1次·真题 49 句

range B1

n. 范围

本篇1次·真题 41 句

majority B2

n. 大多数, 大部分

本篇1次·真题 40 句

thinking A2

n. 思考

本篇1次·真题 40 句

solution B1

n. 解决办法

本篇1次·真题 38 句

labor B1

n. 劳动

本篇1次·真题 35 句

expectation B2

n. 期待, 预期

本篇1次·真题 34 句

cultivate B2

v. 培养, 发展 (技能、态度、关系等)

本篇1次·真题 31 句

means B2

n. 方法

本篇1次·真题 30 句

psychologist B2

n. 心理学家

本篇1次·真题 30 句

argument B1

n. 争论

本篇1次·真题 29 句

handle A2

v. 处理

本篇1次·真题 28 句

request B1

n. 请求

本篇1次·真题 26 句

establish B2

v. 建立, 创立 (组织、机构、关系等)

本篇1次·真题 25 句

instinct B2

n. 本能

本篇1次·真题 25 句

strengthen B2

v. 加强

本篇1次·真题 24 句

contrast B2

n. 对比

本篇1次·真题 22 句

gradually B1

adv. 逐渐地, 逐步地

本篇1次·真题 22 句

closely B1

adv. 紧密地

本篇1次·真题 21 句

worldwide B1

adj. 全世界的

本篇1次·真题 21 句

ideal B2

adj. 理想的

本篇1次·真题 20 句

vast B2

adj. 巨大的

本篇1次·真题 20 句

critic B2

n. 批评家

本篇1次·真题 18 句

nowadays B1

adv. 现在

本篇1次·真题 17 句

eager B1

adj. 热切的

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

domestic B2

adj. 国内的

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

deny B1

v. 否认

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

undertake B2

v. 承担

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

independence B2

n. 独立;自主

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

affair B2

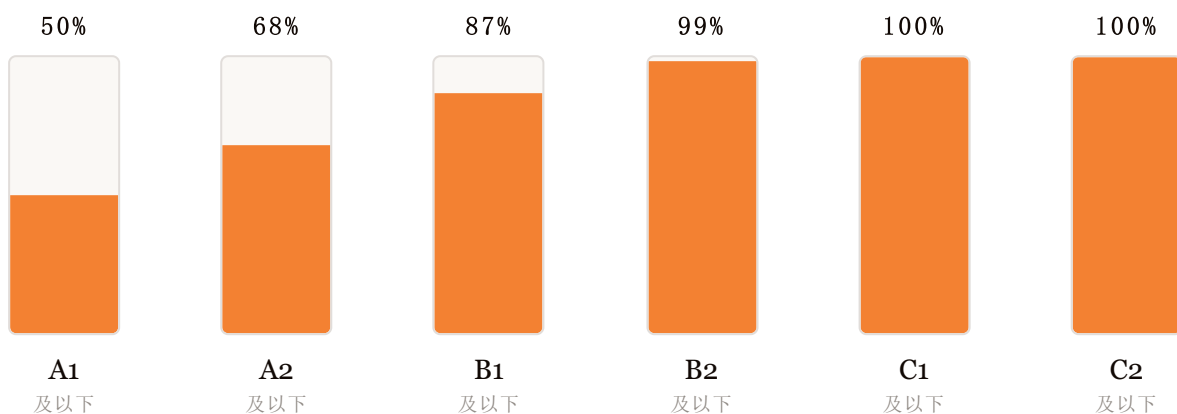
n. 事务

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 163 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **163** 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 2 个 · 约 1%。



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 163 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

163

B2 以上难词

1%

B1 及以下覆盖

87%

英语四级 2020年9月·第2套 · 全卷构成

Part I	写作	题目解析 →
Part II	听力	与2020年9月第1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 →