

2020年12月·第2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2020年12月·第2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 16 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2套(2020-12)·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**.

Poverty Is a Story About Us, Not Them

A) Too often still, we think we know what poverty looks like. It's the way we've been taught, the images we've been force-fed for decades. The chronically homeless. The undocumented immigrant. The urban poor, usually personified as a woman of color, the "welfare queen" politicians still too often reference.

我们仍然常常认为自己知道贫困是什么样子。这是我们被教导的方式,是几十年来被强行灌输给我们的形象。长期无家可归者。无证移民。城市贫民,通常被塑造成有色人种女性,即政客们仍然经常提及的"福利女王"。

B) But as income inequality rises to record levels in the United States, even in the midst of a record economic expansion, those familiar images are outdated, hurtful, and counterproductive to focusing attention on solutions and building ladders of opportunity.

但随着美国收入不平等上升到创纪录水平,即使是在创纪录的经济扩张之中,那些熟悉的形象已经过时、具有伤害性,并且不利于将注意力集中在解决方案上和建立机会阶梯上。

C) Today's faces of income inequality and lack of opportunity look like all of us. It's Anna Landre, a disabled Georgetown University student fighting to keep health benefits that allow her the freedom to live her life. It's Tiffanie Standard, a counselor for young women of color in Philadelphia who want to be tech entrepreneurs—but who must work multiple jobs to stay afloat. It's Ken Outlaw, a welder in rural North Carolina whose dream of going back to school at a local community college was

dashed by Hurricane Florence—just one of the extreme weather events that have tipped the balance for struggling Americans across the nation.

今天收入不平等和缺乏机会的面孔看起来就像我们所有人。她是Anna Landre,一位Georgetown University的残疾学生,为保留让她能够自由生活的健康福利而奋斗。她是Tiffanie Standard,费城有色人种年轻女性的顾问,这些女性想成为科技企业家——但必须打多份工才能维持生计。他是Ken Outlaw,北卡罗来纳州农村的一名焊工,他回到当地社区大学上学的梦想被飓风Florence摧毁——这只是使全国陷入困境的美国人失去平衡的极端天气事件之一。

- D) If these are the central characters of our story about poverty, what layers of perceptions, myths, and realities must we unearth to find meaningful solutions and support? In pursuit of revealing this complicated reality, Mothering Justice, led by women of color, went last year to the state capital in Lansing, Michigan, to lobby on issues that affect working mothers. One of the Mothering Justice organizers went to the office of a state representative to talk about the lack of affordable childcare—the vestiges(痕迹) of a system that expected mothers to stay home with their children while their husbands worked. A legislative staffer dismissed the activist's concerns, telling her "my husband took care of that—I stayed home."

如果这些是我们关于贫困故事的中心人物,那么我们必须揭示哪些层次的认知、神话和现实才能找到有意义的解决方案和支持?为了揭示这一复杂现实,由有色人种女性领导的Mothering Justice去年前往密歇根州首府Lansing,就影响职业母亲的问题进行游说。Mothering Justice的一位组织者前往一位州代表的办公室,谈论缺乏负担得起的儿童保育问题——这是一个期望母亲在丈夫工作时留在家照顾孩子的制度的痕迹。一位立法助手对这位活动人士的担忧不屑一顾,告诉她"我丈夫处理了那件事——我待在家里"。

- E) That comment, says Mothering Justice director Danielle Atkinson, "was meant to shame" and relied on the familiar notion that a woman of color concerned about income inequality and programs that promote mobility must by definition be a single mom, probably with multiple kids. In this case, the Mothering Justice activist happened to be married. And in most cases in the America of 2019, the images that come to mind when we hear the words poverty or income inequality fail miserably in reflecting a complicated reality: poverty touches virtually all of us. The face of income inequality, for all but a very few of us, is the one we each see in the mirror.

Mothering Justice主任Danielle Atkinson说,那句评论"意在羞辱",并依赖于一个熟悉的观念,即关心收入不平等和促进流动性项目的有色人种女性从定义上来说一定是单身母亲,可能还有多个孩子。在这个案例中,Mothering Justice的活动人士恰好是已婚的。而在2019年美国的大多数情况下,当我们听到贫困或收入不平等这些词时脑海中浮现的形象,在反映复杂现实方面惨败:贫困实际上触及我们所有人。除了极少数人之外,收入不平等的面孔就是我们每个人在镜子里看到的那张脸。

- F) How many of us are poor in the U.S.? It depends on who you ask. According to the Census Bureau, 38 million people in the U.S. are living below the official poverty thresholds. Taking into account economic need beyond that absolute measure, the Institute for Policy Studies found that 140 million people are poor or low-income. That's almost half the U.S. population.

美国有多少人是贫困的?这取决于你问谁。根据Census Bureau的数据,美国有3800万人生活在官方贫困线以下。考虑到超出绝对衡量标准的经济需求,Institute for Policy Studies发现1.4亿人是贫困或低收入人群。这几乎是美国人口的一半。

- G) Whatever the measure, within that massive group, poverty is extremely diverse. We know that some people are more affected than others, like children, the elderly, people with disabilities, and people of color.

无论采用何种衡量标准,在这个庞大的群体中,贫困是极其多样化的。我们知道有些人比其他人受到的影响更大,比如儿童、老年人、残疾人和有色人种。

- H) But the fact that 4 in 10 Americans can't come up with \$400 in an emergency is a commonly cited statistic for good reason: economic instability stretches across race, gender, and geography. It even reaches into the middle classes, as real wages have stagnated(不增长) for all but the very wealthy and temporary spells of financial instability are not uncommon.

但十分之四的美国人在紧急情况下拿不出400美元,这是一个被频繁引用的统计数据,原因充分:经济不稳定跨越种族、性别和地域。它甚至延伸到中产阶级,因为除了非常富有的人之外,所有人的实际工资都停滞不前,暂时的经济不稳定并不罕见。

- I) Negative images remain of who is living in poverty as well as what is needed to move out of it. The big American myth is that you can pull yourself up by your own efforts and change a bad situation into a good one. The reality is that finding opportunity without help from families, friends, schools, and community is virtually impossible. And the playing field is nothing close to level.

关于谁生活在贫困中以及需要什么才能摆脱贫困的负面形象依然存在。美国的大神话是你可以通过自己的努力提升自己,把糟糕的处境变成好的处境。现实是,没有来自家庭、朋友、学校和社区的帮助,找到机会几乎是不可能的。而且竞争环境远非公平。

- J) The FrameWorks Institute, a research group that focuses on public framing of issues, has studied what sustains stereotypes and narratives of poverty in the United Kingdom. "People view economic success and wellbeing in life as a product of choice, willpower, and drive," says Nat Kendall-Taylor, CEO of FrameWorks. "When we see people who are struggling," he says, those assumptions "lead us to the perception that people in poverty are lazy, they don't care, and they haven't made the right decisions."

FrameWorks Institute是一个专注于公共议题框架的研究小组,研究了在英国是什么维持了关于贫困的刻板印象和叙事。FrameWorks的首席执行官Nat Kendall-Taylor说:"人们将经济成功和生活幸福视为选择、意志力和动力的产物。"他说,当我们看到正在挣扎的人时,这些假设"使我们认为贫困人口是懒惰的,他们不在乎,他们没有做出正确的决定"。

- K) Does this sound familiar? Similar ideas surround poverty in the U.S. And these assumptions give a false picture of reality. "When people enter into that pattern of thinking," says Kendall-Taylor, "it's cognitively comfortable to make sense of issues of poverty in that way. It creates a kind of cognitive blindness—all of the factors external to a person's drive and choices that they've made become invisible and fade from view."

这听起来熟悉吗?美国对贫困也存在类似的观念。而这些假设给出了错误的现实图景。Kendall-Taylor说:"当人们进入那种思维模式时,用那种方式理解贫困问题在认知上是舒适的。它创造了一种认知盲目性——一个人的动力和所做选择之外的所有外部因素变得不可见并从视野中消失。"

- L) Those external factors include the difficulties accompanying low-wage work or structural discrimination based on race, gender, or ability. Assumptions get worse when people who are poor

use government benefits to help them survive. There is a great tension between "the poor" and those who are receiving what has become a dirty word: "welfare."

这些外部因素包括伴随低工资工作的困难,或基于种族、性别或能力的结构性歧视。当贫困人口使用政府福利来帮助他们生存时,假设会变得更糟。在"穷人"和那些接受已经成为脏字的东西——"福利"——的人之间存在巨大的紧张关系。

- M) According to the General Social Survey, 71 percent of respondents believe the country is spending too little on "assistance to the poor". On the other hand, 22 percent think we are spending too little on "welfare": 37 percent believe we are spending too much.

根据General Social Survey,71%的受访者认为国家在"对穷人的援助"上花费太少。另一方面,22%的人认为我们在"福利"上花费太少:37%的人认为我们花费太多。

- N) "Poverty has been interchangeable with people of color—specifically black women and black mothers," says Atkinson of Mothering Justice. It's true that black mothers are more affected by poverty than many other groups, yet they are disproportionately the face of poverty. For example, Americans routinely overestimate the share of black recipients of public assistance programs.

Mothering Justice的Atkinson说:"贫困一直与有色人种——特别是黑人女性和黑人母亲——互换使用。"确实,黑人母亲比许多其他群体更受贫困影响,但她们不成比例地成为贫困的面孔。例如,美国人经常高估公共援助项目中黑人受益者的比例。

- O) In reality, most people will experience some form of financial hardship at some point in their lives. Indeed, people tend to dip in and out of poverty, perhaps due to unexpected obstacles like losing a job, or when hours of a low-wage job fluctuate.

实际上,大多数人在生命中的某个时刻会经历某种形式的经济困难。确实,人们往往会陷入和摆脱贫困,可能是由于意外障碍,如失业,或者当低工资工作的时数波动时。

- P) Something each of us can do is to treat each other with the dignity and sympathy that is deserved and to understand deeply that the issue of poverty touches all of us.

我们每个人都可以做的事情是以应有的尊严和同情对待彼此,并深刻理解贫困问题触及我们所有人。

陈述句与逐句解析

36. One legislative staffer assumed that a woman of color who advocated affordable childcare must be a single mother.

一位立法工作人员认为,一位倡导平价托儿服务的有色人种女性一定是单身母亲。

【答案】 E 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 立法助理与单亲母亲的成见

【定位】 That comment, says Mothering Justice director Danielle Atkinson, "was meant to shame" and relied on the familiar notion that a woman of color concerned about income inequality and programs that promote mobility must by definition be a single mom, probably with multiple kids.

Mothering Justice 主任 Danielle Atkinson 说, 那番话'意在让人难堪', 依赖于一种熟悉的观念: 一个关心收入不平等和促进流动性项目的有色人种女性, 按定义必然是单亲妈妈, 而且很可能带着好几个孩子。

【改写】 One legislative staffer ↔ A legislative staffer

近乎原样复现

assumed that a woman of color who advocated affordable childcare must be a single mother ↔

relied on the familiar notion that a woman of color concerned about income inequality and programs that promote mobility must by definition be a single mom

assumed=relied on the notion

【辨邻】 D 该段虽提到a legislative staffer dismissed the activist's concerns, 也是与立法助理的对话现场, 但只引用了助理my husband took care of that—I stayed home这句私人说法, 并未点明她'假设这位活动家是单亲母亲'——把成见上升为'单亲母亲'的判断是下一段才做的。

A legislative staffer dismissed the activist's concerns, telling her "my husband took care of that—I stayed home."

37. People from different races, genders and regions all suffer from a lack of financial security.

来自不同种族、性别和地区的人都遭受着缺乏经济保障的困扰。

【答案】 H 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 种族/性别/地域三维并列

【定位】 But the fact that 4 in 10 Americans can't come up with \$400 in an emergency is a commonly cited statistic for good reason: economic instability stretches across race, gender, and geography.

但是十分之四的美国人无法在紧急情况下拿出400美元这一事实是被频繁引用的数据, 原因充分: 经济不稳定横跨种族、性别和地域。

【改写】 different races, genders and regions ↔ **across race, gender, and geography**

并列三元同义对位

all suffer from a lack of financial security ↔ **economic instability stretches across**

缺乏金融安全等于经济不稳

【辨邻】 G 该段说poverty is extremely diverse并列举了children, the elderly, people with disabilities, and people of color, 谈的是'哪类群体更受影响', 并未陈述'种族/性别/地域三维都受影响'这一横跨维度的判断。

poverty is extremely diverse. We know that some people are more affected than others, like children, the elderly, people with disabilities, and people of color.

38. According to a survey, while the majority believe too little assistance is given to the poor, more than a third believe too much is spent on welfare.

根据一项调查,虽然大多数人认为给予穷人的援助太少,但超过三分之一的人认为在福利上花费过多。

【答案】 M 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 三分之一以上认为福利花太多

【定位】 According to the General Social Survey, 71 percent of respondents believe the country is spending too little on "assistance to the poor". On the other hand, 22 percent think we are spending too little on "welfare": 37 percent believe we are spending too much.

根据综合社会调查, 71%的受访者认为国家在'对穷人的援助'上花得太少。另一方面, 22%认为'福利'花得太少, 37%认为花得太多。

【改写】 the majority believe too little assistance is given to the poor ↔

71 percent of respondents believe the country is spending too little on "assistance to the poor"
majority等于71%

more than a third believe too much is spent on welfare ↔

37 percent believe we are spending too much
more than a third等于37%

【辨邻】 F 该段数据38 million people、140 million people是穷人人口规模统计, 并非a survey中关于'花得多少'的态度调查, 对象与陈述句不一致。

Taking into account economic need beyond that absolute measure, the Institute for Policy Studies found that 140 million people are poor or low-income.

39. A research group has found that Americans who are struggling are thought to be lazy and to have made the wrong decisions.

一个研究小组发现,处境艰难美国人被认为是懒惰的,并且做出了错误的决定。

【答案】 J 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 研究机构定性挣扎者懒惰

【定位】 When we see people who are struggling," he says, those assumptions "lead us to the perception that people in poverty are lazy, they don't care, and they haven't made the right decisions.

他说，当我们看到正在挣扎的人时，那些假设'让我们形成这样的认知：贫困中的人懒惰、不在乎、没有做出正确的决定'。

【改写】 A research group has found ↔

The FrameWorks Institute, a research group that focuses on public framing of issues, has studied

research group原词复现

Americans who are struggling are thought to be lazy ↔

When we see people who are struggling," he says, those assumptions "lead us to the perception that people in poverty are lazy

are thought to be等于lead us to the perception

have made the wrong decisions ↔ **haven't made the right decisions**

wrong等于haven't do right

【辨邻】 K 该段承接J段继续引用Kendall-Taylor的话谈cognitive blindness，但没有给出'挣扎者被认为懒惰且做错了决定'这一研究结论本身，只是对前段结论的延伸评价。

When people enter into that pattern of thinking, it's cognitively comfortable to make sense of issues of poverty in that way. It creates a kind of cognitive blindness

40. Under the old system in America, a mother was supposed to stay home and take care of her children.

在美国的旧制度下，母亲应该待在家里照顾孩子。

【答案】 **D** 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 旧体系下母亲在家

【定位】 One of the Mothering Justice organizers went to the office of a state representative to talk about the lack of affordable childcare—the vestiges(痕迹) of a system that expected mothers to stay home with their children while their husbands worked.

Mothering Justice 的一位组织者去州众议员办公室谈论可负担育儿服务的缺失——那是一个体系的遗痕：这个体系预期母亲在家照看孩子，而丈夫外出工作。

【改写】 Under the old system in America ↔ **the vestiges(痕迹) of a system**
vestiges暗示旧体系

a mother was supposed to stay home and take care of her children ↔

expected mothers to stay home with their children

supposed to与expected to同义

41. It was found that nearly 50% of Americans are poor or receive low pay.

研究发现,近50%的美国人贫困或收入微薄。

【答案】 F 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 近半数美国人贫困或低薪

【定位】 Taking into account economic need beyond that absolute measure, the Institute for Policy Studies found that 140 million people are poor or low-income. That's almost half the U.S. population.

考虑到绝对指标之外的经济需求, 政策研究所发现有1.4亿人贫困或低收入。那几乎占美国人口的一半。

【改写】 nearly 50% of Americans ↔ **almost half the U.S. population**

nearly 50%等于almost half

are poor or receive low pay ↔ **are poor or low-income**

receive low pay等于low-income

【辨邻】 M 71 percent、22 percent、37 percent描述的是对援助/福利支出态度的受访比例, 而非'穷或低收入的人占总人口比例', 对象与题干不符。

71 percent of respondents believe the country is spending too little on "assistance to the poor"

42. Americans usually overestimate the number of blacks receiving welfare benefits.

美国人通常高估了接受福利救济的黑人数量。

【答案】 N 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 高估黑人福利受益者数量

【定位】 For example, Americans routinely overestimate the share of black recipients of public assistance programs.

例如, 美国人经常高估公共援助项目中黑人受益者的比例。

【改写】 overestimate the number of blacks receiving welfare benefits ↔

overestimate the share of black recipients of public assistance programs

number约等于share, welfare benefits等于public assistance programs

usually ↔ **routinely**

usually等于routinely

43. It is impossible for Americans to lift themselves out of poverty entirely on their own.

美国人完全靠自己摆脱贫困是不可能的。

【答案】 I 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 无法独自摆脱贫困

【定位】 The big American myth is that you can pull yourself up by your own efforts and change a bad situation into a good one. The reality is that finding opportunity without help from families, friends, schools, and community is virtually impossible.

美国的一个大神话是：你可以靠自己的努力把自己拉上去，把坏境况变成好境况。现实是：如果没有家人、朋友、学校和社区的帮助，几乎不可能找到机会。

【改写】 It is impossible for Americans to lift themselves out of poverty entirely on their own ↔

finding opportunity without help from families, friends, schools, and community is virtually impossible

lift themselves 等于 pull yourself up

【辨邻】 **O** 该段说大多数人会经历经济困难、dip in and out of poverty，描述的是贫困流动现象，并未陈述‘靠自己能否脱贫’这一论断。

Indeed, people tend to dip in and out of poverty, perhaps due to unexpected obstacles like losing a job

44. Nowadays, it seems none of us can get away from income inequality.

如今,我们似乎没有人能够摆脱收入不平等。

【答案】 **C** 段 (弱锚点)

【锚点】 没人能逃脱收入不平等

【定位】 Today's faces of income inequality and lack of opportunity look like all of us.

今天收入不平等和机会缺失的面孔，长得就像我们所有人。

【改写】 none of us can get away from income inequality ↔

Today's faces of income inequality and lack of opportunity look like all of us

正反同义

Nowadays ↔ **Today's**

时间副词同义

【辨邻】 **E** E段poverty touches virtually all of us和the one we each see in the mirror承接C段'all of us'的论断进一步铺陈，但本话题首次明确提出是在C段开头一句，E段仅是延展。

poverty touches virtually all of us. The face of income inequality, for all but a very few of us, is the one we each see in the mirror.

P the issue of poverty touches all of us与陈述句意思接近，但P段是结尾的总结呼吁，话题首次明确陈述是在C段。

to understand deeply that the issue of poverty touches all of us

45. Assumptions about poor people become even more negative when they live on welfare.

当穷人依靠福利生活时,关于他们的假设变得更加负面。

【答案】 L 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 靠福利时成见更负面

【定位】 Assumptions get worse when people who are poor use government benefits to help them survive.

当贫困者依靠政府福利来维生时, 对他们的种种假设会变得更糟。

【改写】 Assumptions about poor people become even more negative ↔ Assumptions get worse become more negative 等于 get worse

when they live on welfare ↔

when people who are poor use government benefits to help them survive

live on welfare 等于 use government benefits to survive

【辨邻】 J J段说 people in poverty are lazy, they don't care, and they haven't made the right decisions, 是基础的负面假设, 但并未陈述'靠福利时这些假设变得更糟'这一增量条件。

lead us to the perception that people in poverty are lazy, they don't care, and they haven't made the right decisions

PARAGRAPH MAP • 段落主旨图

16 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 开篇指出我们对贫困的固有印象 (长期无家可归者、无证移民、被称作 welfare queen 的有色人种女性) 已被反复灌输了几十年。

信息指纹 贫困的刻板印象清单

B 指出在创纪录的经济扩张中收入不平等也在创纪录上升, 过去那些贫困形象已经 outdated, hurtful, and counterproductive.

信息指纹 旧形象过时且有害

C 用三个具名人物（Anna Landre、Tiffanie Standard、Ken Outlaw）说明今天收入不平等的面孔就是我们所有人。

信息指纹 三位具名当事人

D 讲Mothering Justice去Lansing, Michigan游说，谈到旧体系预期母亲在家带孩子、丈夫外出工作的vestiges。

信息指纹 旧体系预期母亲在家

E Mothering Justice 主任 Atkinson 解释那番话意在让人难堪，依赖于'有色人种女性必然是单亲妈妈'的成见，但当事人其实已婚。

信息指纹 立法助理的单亲妈妈成见

F 给出两个统计：人口普查局口径下美国有3800万人低于贫困线；按经济研究所更宽口径，有140 million people are poor or low-income，几乎占美国人口一半。

信息指纹 1.4亿人口低收入数据

G 贫困群体内部差异极大，儿童、老人、残障人士和有色人种受影响更深。

信息指纹 贫困内部多样

H 用4 in 10 Americans can't come up with \$400 in an emergency说明经济不稳定横跨种族、性别和地域，连中产也受波及。

信息指纹 400美元急用拿不出

I 戳破'靠自己努力就能翻身'的big American myth：没有家人、朋友、学校和社区的帮助，几乎不可能找到机会。

信息指纹 靠自己拉自己上岸的神话

J The FrameWorks Institute研究发现，人们把经济成功归于选择、意志和拼劲，于是把挣扎者看作lazy、不在乎、做错了决定。

信息指纹 FrameWorks研究判懒惰

K 类似偏见在美国也存在，这种思路造成'cognitive blindness'，让人忽视个人选择之外的所有外部因素。

信息指纹 认知盲视

L 外部因素包含低薪工作的困难、基于种族/性别/能力的结构性歧视；当穷人靠政府福利时，针对他们的成见会变得更糟，'welfare'一词被污名化。

信息指纹 用福利成见更糟

M 援引the General Social Survey：71%觉得对穷人的'assistance'花得太少；但只有22%觉得'welfare'花得太少，37%觉得花得太多。

信息指纹 71%与37%调查数字

N Atkinson 指出贫困被等同于有色人种、尤其是黑人母亲；事实上她们确实受影响更深，但被过度代表，美国人routinely overestimate公共援助项目中黑人受益者的比例。

信息指纹 高估黑人受助比例

O 现实里大多数人一生中某个时点都会经历经济困难，人们dip in and out of poverty，往往因失业或低薪工时波动。

信息指纹 时进时出的贫困

P 结尾呼吁以尊严和同情对待彼此，理解贫困议题与我们每个人都有关。

信息指纹 呼吁尊严与同情

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

12 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。

It's Tiffanie Standard, a counselor for young women of color in Philadelphia who want to be tech entrepreneurs—but who must work multiple jobs to stay afloat.

C段，第3句

本句覆盖主系表结构、同位语、定语从句中的主谓宾结构、目的状语等多种成分,且包含关系代词在从句中充当主语的典型用法、情态动词作谓语的情况。同位语和定语从句的嵌套关系也是学生需要练习的重点。成分种类丰富,且包含定语从句修饰对象定位、关系代词成分判断等常见易错点,训练价值较高。

It's Ken Outlaw, a welder in rural North Carolina whose dream of going back to school at a local community college was dashed by Hurricane Florence—just one of the extreme weather events that have tipped the balance for struggling Americans across the nation.

C段，第4句

本句呈现的主句加限制性定语从句结构、被动语态在从句中的使用、现在完成时表示过去对现在影响的用法，都是四六级和考研英语中的高频句式。定语从句的嵌套和关系代词在从句中充当不同成分的情况也是真题常考点，具有很强的代表性和迁移价值。

That comment, says Mothering Justice director Danielle Atkinson, "was meant to shame" and relied on the familiar notion that a woman of color concerned about income inequality and programs that promote mobility must by definition be a single mom, probably with multiple kids.

E段，第1句

主句含插入语、并列谓语、介词短语宾语和同位语从句,同位语从句内有复杂主语(带多层后置定语)、情态动词谓语、方式状语插入和表语,定语从句内有关系代词作主语、及物动词和宾语。成分种类丰富,涵盖同位语从句与定语从句辨析、插入语识别、后置定语切分、情态动词判定等多个易错点,训练价值高。

The face of income inequality, for all but a very few of us, is the one we each see in the mirror.

E段，第4句

主系表结构加限制性定语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，插入语的使用也很常见。本句的结构模式（主语 + 插入语 + 系动词 + 表语 + 定语从句）具有较强的代表性，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

Whatever the measure, within that massive group, poverty is extremely diverse.

G段，第1句

让步状语从句 + 主句的结构在四六级和考研真题中较为常见，"Whatever" 引导的让步从句是高频句式。主句的主系表结构也是基础句型。从句中的省略现象（"Whatever the measure is" 省略为 "Whatever the measure"）是书面语中的典型用法，具有较强的代表性和迁移价值。

But the fact that 4 in 10 Americans can't come up with \$400 in an emergency is a commonly cited statistic for good reason: economic instability stretches across race, gender, and geography.

H段，第1句

涵盖主系表结构、同位语从句、情态动词谓语、不及物动词主谓状结构、多种状语类型,成分丰富;同位语从句与定语从句的辨析、长主语的识别、情态动词结构的判定都是值得练习的考点

It even reaches into the middle classes, as real wages have stagnated(不增长) for all but the very wealthy and temporary spells of financial instability are not uncommon.

H段，第2句

"as" 引导原因状语从句 + 从句内并列结构,是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。主句简洁,从句稍复杂但不罕见,学生掌握后可复用到大量类似句子。结构典型性较高。

There is a great tension between "the poor" and those who are receiving what has become a dirty word: "welfare."

L段，第3句

句子结构高度典型:存在句句型、限制性定语从句修饰先行词、名词性从句作宾语,都是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式;who 和 what 的双重功能、嵌套从句的层级关系,也是真题中反复出现的考点;掌握本句的分析方法可直接迁移到大量类似长难句

On the other hand, 22 percent think we are spending too little on "welfare": 37 percent believe we are spending too much.

M段，第2句

并列主句 + 宾语从句（省略 that）的结构在阅读理解和写作中频繁出现，尤其是表达对比观点时。冒号的使用和百分比作主语也是典型的学术或调查报告句式，掌握后可应用于多种语境。

"Poverty has been interchangeable with people of color—specifically black women and black mothers," says Atkinson of Mothering Justice.

N段，第1句

直接引语加倒装引述的结构在新闻报道、学术论文、四六级阅读中高频出现，是非常典型的引述句式，掌握后可直接迁移到大量类似语境。

It's true that black mothers are more affected by poverty than many other groups, yet they are disproportionately the face of poverty.

N段，第2句

成分种类较丰富且包含实用的易错点。涵盖形式主语识别、主语从句、被动语态、比较结构状语、程度状语等多种成分；形式主语结构是常见易错点，主语从句内的被动语态和比较结构也值得练习，有一定训练价值。

For example, Americans routinely overestimate the share of black recipients of public assistance programs.

N段，第3句

主谓宾结构配多层介词短语修饰是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式，学生需要熟练拆解这种名词短语的层层嵌套。虽然本句本身是简单句，但宾语的结构复杂度具有一定代表性，掌握后可迁移到更复杂的长难句中类似的名词短语分析。

HIGH-FREQUENCY · 真题高频词

本篇出现的 119 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。

poverty B2

n. 贫穷

本篇 18 次 · 真题 25 句

income B1

n. 收入

本篇 6 次 · 真题 39 句

reality B1

n. 现实

本篇6次·真题 38 句

inequality B2

n. 不平等

本篇6次·真题 19 句

welfare B2

n. 福利

本篇6次·真题 11 句

justice B2

n. 公正;正义

本篇5次·真题 11 句

issue B1

n. 问题

本篇4次·真题 83 句

economic B2

adj. 经济的

本篇4次·真题 62 句

image A2

n. 形象, 印象

本篇4次·真题 52 句

assumption B2

n. 假定;假设(未经证实就认为是真的事)

本篇4次·真题 13 句

benefit B1

n. 好处

本篇3次·真题 169 句

lack B1

v. 缺少

本篇3次·真题 115 句

financial B2

adj. 财政的

本篇3次·真题 101 句

opportunity B1

n. 机会

本篇3次·真题 89 句

gender B1

n. 性别 (社会文化意义上的)

本篇3次·真题 71 句

struggle B1

v. 奋斗

本篇3次·真题 54 句

familiar B1

adj. 熟悉的

本篇3次·真题 28 句

assistance B1

n. 帮助

本篇3次·真题 14 句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本篇2次 · 真题 174 句

system A2

n. 系统

本篇2次 · 真题 162 句

million A2

num. 一百万

本篇2次 · 真题 119 句

affect B1

v. 影响

本篇2次 · 真题 113 句

focus B1

n. 重点

本篇2次 · 真题 107 句

case A2

n. 情况

本篇2次 · 真题 89 句

view A2

n. 观点, 看法

本篇2次 · 真题 85 句

community B1

n. 社区

本篇2次 · 真题 81 句

factor B1

n. 因素

本篇2次 · 真题 77 句

measure B1

v. 测量

本篇2次 · 真题 68 句

united B1

adj. 联合的

本篇2次 · 真题 60 句

negative B1

adj. 否定的

本篇2次 · 真题 57 句

solution B1

n. 解决办法

本篇2次 · 真题 38 句

affordable B1

adj. 买得起的

本篇2次 · 真题 21 句

institute B2

n. 学院

本篇2次 · 真题 21 句

multiple B2

adj. 多个的

本篇2次 · 真题 21 句

complicated

B2

adj. 复杂的

本篇2次·真题 20 句

perception

C1

n. 看法

本篇2次·真题 19 句

myth

B2

n. 神话

本篇2次·真题 15 句

local

A2

adj. 当地的

本篇1次·真题 150 句

tend

B1

v. 倾向于, 往往会

本篇1次·真题 137 句

product

A2

n. 产品

本篇1次·真题 128 句

support

A2

v. 支持

本篇1次·真题 118 句

decade

B1

n. 十年

本篇1次·真题 99 句

base

A2

n. 基础

本篇1次·真题 95 句

according

B1

prep. 根据

本篇1次·真题 88 句

concern

B1

v. 涉及

本篇1次·真题 79 句

event

A2

n. 事件

本篇1次·真题 66 句

suffer

B1

v. 遭受 (痛苦、疾病、损失等)

本篇1次·真题 64 句

due

B1

adj. 预期的

本篇1次·真题 62 句

security

B1

n. 安全

本篇1次·真题 62 句

account

A2

n. 账户

本篇1次·真题 61 句

policy B1

n. 政策

本篇1次·真题 61 句

balance B1

n. 平衡

本篇1次·真题 55 句

wrong A2

adj. 错误的

本篇1次·真题 54 句

nation B1

n. 国家

本篇1次·真题 51 句

official B1

adj. 官方的

本篇1次·真题 47 句

promote B2

v. 促进

本篇1次·真题 47 句

region B1

n. 地区

本篇1次·真题 45 句

reveal B2

v. 揭示

本篇1次·真题 43 句

states A1

n. 国家

本篇1次·真题 43 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

extreme B2

adj. 极度的

本篇1次·真题 39 句

reflect B1

v. 反映, 显示

本篇1次·真题 39 句

working A2

adj. 有工作的

本篇1次·真题 39 句

pattern B1

n. 模式

本篇1次·真题 37 句

rely B1

v. 依赖; 依靠

本篇1次·真题 36 句

assume

B2

v. 假定

本篇1次·真题 34 句

extremely

B1

adv. 极其

本篇1次·真题 34 句

entrepreneur

C1

n. 企业家;创业者

本篇1次·真题 31 句

indeed

B1

adv. 确实, 的确 (强调肯定)

本篇1次·真题 25 句

tip

A2

n. 小费

本篇1次·真题 25 句

central

B1

adj. 主要的

本篇1次·真题 24 句

cognitive

C1

adj. 认知的

本篇1次·真题 24 句

meaningful

B2

adj. 有意义的

本篇1次·真题 24 句

survive

B1

v. 幸存

本篇1次·真题 24 句

character

B1

n. 性格

本篇1次·真题 23 句

concerned

B1

adj. 担心的

本篇1次·真题 23 句

massive

B2

adj. 巨大的, 大量的

本篇1次·真题 23 句

entirely

B1

adv. 完全地

本篇1次·真题 22 句

comment

B1

n. 评论

本篇1次·真题 21 句

advocate

B2

v. 拥护

本篇1次·真题 20 句

deeply

B1

adv. 深深地

本篇1次·真题 20 句

elderly B2

adj. 年老的

本篇1次·真题 19 句

urban B2

adj. 城市的, 都市的

本篇1次·真题 19 句

emergency B1

n. 紧急情况, 突发事件

本篇1次·真题 17 句

nowadays B1

adv. 现在

本篇1次·真题 17 句

definition B2

n. 定义

本篇1次·真题 16 句

married A1

adj. 已婚的

本篇1次·真题 16 句

mom A1

n. 妈妈

本篇1次·真题 16 句

respondent C1

n. 被告

本篇1次·真题 16 句

wage B1

n. 工资

本篇1次·真题 16 句

mobility B2

n. 移动能力

本篇1次·真题 15 句

deserve B1

v. 应得

本篇1次·真题 14 句

diverse B2

adj. 多种多样的

本篇1次·真题 14 句

pursuit B2

n. 追求

本篇1次·真题 14 句

specifically B2

adv. 明确地

本篇1次·真题 14 句

statistic B2

n. 统计数字

本篇1次·真题 14 句

tech B1

n. 技术

本篇1次·真题 14 句

freedom B1

n. 自由

本篇1次·真题 13 句

wellbeing B2

n. 幸福;安康

本篇1次·真题 13 句

cite B2

v. 引用, 引证

本篇1次·真题 12 句

commonly B1

adv. 通常, 常常

本篇1次·真题 12 句

stretch B1

v. 伸展

本篇1次·真题 12 句

discrimination C1

n. 歧视

本篇1次·真题 11 句

layer B1

n. 层

本篇1次·真题 11 句

obstacle B2

n. 障碍物

本篇1次·真题 11 句

surround B1

v. 围绕

本篇1次·真题 11 句

unexpected B1

adj. 意外的

本篇1次·真题 11 句

wealthy B2

adj. 富有的

本篇1次·真题 11 句

hurricane B2

n. 飓风

本篇1次·真题 10 句

politician B2

n. 政治家

本篇1次·真题 10 句

sustain B2

v. 维持

本篇1次·真题 10 句

fade B1

v. 逐渐消失

本篇1次·真题 9 句

narrative C1

n. 叙述

本篇1次·真题 9 句

representative

B2

n. 代表

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

temporary

B1

adj. 暂时的

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

routinely

B2

adv. 例行地

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

rural

B1

adj. 乡村的, 农村的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

willpower

B2

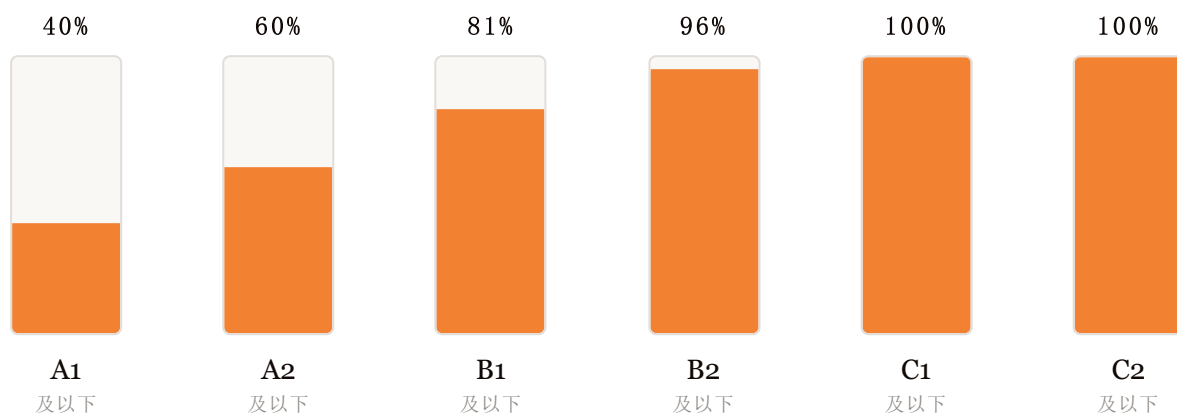
n. 意志力

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 386 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **386** 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 15 个 · 约 4%。



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 386 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

386

B2 以上难词

4%

B1 及以下覆盖

81%

英语四级 2020年12月·第2套 · 全卷构成

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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
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