

四级·真题卷第3套·2020年12月

Part I Writing (30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write on the topic *Changes in the Way of Communication*. You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words.

Part II Listening Comprehension (25 minutes)

Section A

本部分与 2020年12月第1套 共用，[点此查看](#)

Section B

本部分与 2020年12月第1套 共用，[点此查看](#)

Section C

本部分与 2020年12月第1套 共用，[点此查看](#)

Part III Reading Comprehension (40 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter. Please mark the corresponding letter for each item on *Answer Sheet 2* with a single line through the centre. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.

The things people make, and the way they make them, determine how cities grow and decline, and influence how empires rise and fall. So, any disruption to the world's factories 26. And that disruption is surely coming. Factories are being digitised, filled with new sensors and new computers to make them quicker, more 27, and more efficient.

Robots are breaking free from the cages that surround them, learning new skills and new ways of working. And 3D printers have long 28 a world where you can make anything, anywhere, from a computerised design. That vision is 29 closer to reality. These forces will lead to cleaner factories, producing better goods at lower prices, personalised to our individual needs and desires. Humans will be 30 many of the dirty, repetitive, and dangerous jobs that have long been a 31 of factory life.

Greater efficiency 32 means fewer people can do the same work. Yet factory bosses in many developed countries are worried about a lack of skilled human workers—and see 33 and robots as a solution. But economist Helena Leurent says this period of rapid change in manufacturing is a 34 opportunity to make the world a better place. "Manufacturing is the one system where you have got the biggest source of innovation, the biggest source of economic growth, and the biggest source of great jobs in the past. You can see it changing. That's an opportunity to 35 that system differently, and if we can, it will have tremendous significance."

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| A) automation | I) interaction |
| B) concerns | J) leaning |
| C) enormously | K) matters |
| D) fantastic | L) moving |
| E) fascinated | M) promised |
| F) feature | N) shape |
| G) flexible | O) spared |
| H) inevitably | |

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**.

The History of the Lunch Box

- A) It was made of shiny, bright pink plastic with a Little Mermaid sticker on the front, and I carried it with me nearly every single day. My lunch box was one of my first prized possessions, a proud statement to everyone in my kindergarten: "I love Mermaid-Ariel on my lunch box."
- B) That bulky container served me well through my first and second grades, until the live-action version of 101 Dalmatians hit theaters, and I needed the newest red plastic box with characters like Pongo and Perdita on the front. I know I'm not alone here—I bet you loved your first lunchbox, too.
- C) Lunch boxes have been connecting kids to cartoons and TV shows and super-heroes for decades. But it wasn't always that way. Once upon a time, they weren't even boxes. As schools have changed in the past century, the midday meal container has evolved right along with them.
- D) Let's start back at the beginning of the 20th century—the beginning of the lunch box story, really. While there were neighborhood schools in cities and suburbs, one-room schoolhouses were common in rural areas. As grandparents have been saying for generations, kids would travel miles to school in the countryside (often on foot).
- E) "You had kids in rural areas who couldn't go home from school for lunch, so bringing your lunch wrapped in a cloth, in oiled paper, in a little wooden box or something like that was a very long-standing rural tradition," says Paula Johnson, head of food history section at the Smithsonian National Museum of American History in Washington, D.C.
- F) City kids, on the other hand, went home for lunch and came back. Since they rarely carried a meal, the few metal lunch buckets on the market were mainly for tradesmen and factory workers.
- G) After World War II, a bunch of changes reshaped schools—and lunches. More women joined the workforce. Small schools consolidated into larger ones, meaning more students were farther away from home. And the National School Lunch Act in 1946 made cafeterias much more common. Still, there wasn't much of a market for lunch containers—yet. Students who carried their lunch often did so in a re-purposed bucket or tin of some kind.

- H) And then everything changed in the year of 1950. You might as well call it the Year of the Lunch Box, thanks in large part to a genius move by a Nashville-based manufacturer, Aladdin Industries. The company already made square metal meal containers, the kind workers carried, and some had started to show up in the hands of school kids.
- I) But these containers were really durable, lasting years on end. That was great for the consumer, not so much for the manufacturer. So executives at Aladdin hit on an idea that would harness the newfound popularity of television. They covered lunch boxes with striking red paint and added a picture of TV and radio cowboy Hopalong Cassidy on the front.
- J) The company sold 600,000 units the first year. It was a major "Ah-ha!" moment, and a wave of other manufacturers jumped on board to capitalize on new TV shows and movies. "The Partridge Family, the Addams Family, the Six Million Dollar Man, the Bionic Woman—everything that was on television ended up on a lunch box," says Allen Woodall. He's the founder of the Lunch Box Museum in Columbus, Georgia. "It was a great marketing tool because kids were taking that TV show to school with them, and then when they got home they had them captured back on TV," he says.
- K) And yes, you read that right: There is a lunch box museum, right near the Chattahoochee River. Woodall has more than 2,000 items on display. His favorite? The Green Hornet lunch box, because he used to listen to the radio show back in the 1940s.
- L) The new trend was also a great example of planned obsolescence, that is, to design a product so that it will soon become unfashionable or impossible to use and will need replacing. Kids would beg for a new lunch box every year to keep up with the newest characters, even if their old lunchbox was perfectly usable.
- M) The metal lunch box craze lasted until the mid-1980s, when plastic took over. Two theories exist as to why. The first—and most likely—is that plastic had simply become cheaper. The second theory—possibly an urban myth—is that concerned parents in several states proposed bans on metal lunch boxes, claiming kids were using them as "weapons" to hit one another. There's a lot on the internet about a state-wide ban in Florida, but a few days worth of digging by a historian at the Florida State Historical Society found no such legislation. Either way, the metal lunch box was out.
- N) The last few decades have brought a new lunch box revolution, of sorts. Plastic boxes changed to lined cloth sacks, and eventually, globalism brought tiffin containers from India and bento boxes from Japan. Even the old metal lunch boxes have regained popularity. "I don't think the heyday(鼎盛时期) has passed," says D.J. Jayasekara, owner and founder of lunchbox.com, a retailer in Pasadena, California. "I think it has evolved. The days of the ready-made, 'you stick it in a lunchbox and carry it to school' are kind of done."
- O) The introduction of backpacks changed the lunch box scene a bit, he adds. Once kids started carrying book bags, that bulky traditional lunch box was hard to fit inside. "But you can't just throw a sandwich in a backpack," Jayasekara says. "It still has to go into a container." That is, in part, why smaller and softer containers have taken off—they fit into backpacks.
- P) And don't worry—whether it's a plastic bento box or a cloth bag, lunch containers can still easily be covered with popular culture. "We keep pace with the movie industries so we can predict which characters are going to be popular for the coming months," Jayasekara says. "You know, kids are kids."

36. Lunch containers were not necessary for school kids in cities.

37. Putting TV characters on lunch boxes proved an effective marketing strategy.

38. Smaller lunch boxes are preferred because they fit easily into backpacks.
39. Lunch boxes have evolved along with the transformation of schools.
40. Around the beginning of the nineteen fifties, some school kids started to use metal meal containers.
41. School kids are eager to get a new lunch box every year to stay in fashion.
42. Rural kids used to walk a long way to school in the old days.
43. The author was proud of using a lunch box in her childhood.
44. The most probable reason for the popularity of plastic lunch boxes is that they are less expensive.
45. The durability of metal meal containers benefited consumers.

Section C

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 One

Questions 46 to 50 are based on the following passage.

A growing number of U.S. bike riders are attracted to electric bikes for convenience, health benefits and their fun factor. Although ebikes first appeared in the 90s, cheaper options and longer-lasting batteries are breathing new life into the concept.

Established bike companies and startups are embracing ebikes to meet demand. About 34 million ebikes were sold worldwide last year, according to data from eCycleElectric Consultants. Most were sold in Europe and China, where the bikes already have exploded in popularity. Recently, the U.S. market has grown to 263,000 bikes, a 25% gain from the prior year.

The industry is benefiting from improved batteries as suppliers over the years developed technology for laptops, smartphones and electric cars. In 2004, the price of batteries used on ebikes fell, spurring European sales.

But lower cost options are emerging, too. This month, three U.S. bikeshare companies, Motivate, LimeBike and Spin, announced electric bicycles will be added to their fleets. New York-based Jump Bikes is already operating an electric bikeshare in Washington, D.C., and is launching in San Francisco Thursday. Rides cost \$2 for 30 minutes.

The system works like existing dockless bikeshare systems, where riders unlock bikes through a smartphone app. "This is the beginning of a long-term shift away from regular pedal(踏板) to electric bikes," said Jump Bikes CEO Ryan Rzepecki. "When people first jump on an ebike, their face lights up. It's exciting and joyful in a way that you don't get from a regular bike."

Two years ago, CEO Chris Cocalis of Pivot Cycles, which sells high-end mountain bikes, found that U.S. bike shops weren't interested in stocking ebikes. Some retailers warned Cocalis that they'd drop the brand if it came out with an electric bike.

Now that sales are taking off, the vast majority of bike dealers are asking Cocalis when he'll make an ebike available. "There's tremendous opportunity to get a generation of people for whom suffering isn't their thing," Cocalis said. "Ebike riders get the enjoyable part of cycling without the massive suffering of climbing huge hills."

46. What do we learn from the passage about ebikes?
- A) Their health benefits and fun values outweigh their cost.
 - B) They did not catch public attention in the United States until the 1990s.
 - C) They did not become popular until the emergence of improved batteries.
 - D) Their widespread use is attributable to people's environmental awareness.
47. What brought about the boost in ebike sales in Europe at the beginning of the century?
- A) Updated technology of bike manufacture.
 - B) The falling prices of ebike batteries.
 - C) Changed fashion in short-distance travel.
 - D) The rising costs for making electric cars.
48. What is the prospect of the bike industry according to Ryan Rzepecki?
- A) More will be invested in bike battery research.
 - B) The sales of ebikes will increase.
 - C) It will profit from ebike sharing.
 - D) It will make a difference in people's daily lives.
49. What prevented Chris Cocalis from developing ebikes sooner?
- A) Retailers' refusal to deal in ebikes.
 - B) High profits from conventional bikes.
 - C) Users' concern about risks of ebike riding.
 - D) His focus on selling costly mountain bikes.
50. What makes Chris Cocalis believe there is a greater opportunity for ebike sales?
- A) The further lowering of ebike prices.
 - B) The public's concern for their health.
 - C) The increasing interest in mountain climbing.
 - D) The younger generation's pursuit of comfortable riding.

Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

The terms "global warming" and "climate change" are used by many, seemingly interchangeably. But do they really mean the same thing?

Scientists shaped the history of the terms while attempting to accurately describe how humans continue to alter the planet. Later, political strategists adopted the terms to influence public opinion.

In 1975, geochemist Wallace Broecker introduced the term "climate change" in an article published by Science. In 1979, a National Academy of Sciences report used the term "global warming" to define increases in

the Earth's average surface temperature, while "climate change" more broadly referred to the numerous effects of this increase, such as sea-level rise and ocean acidification(酸化).

During the following decades, some industrialists and politicians launched a campaign to sow doubt in the minds of the American public about the ability of fossil-fuel use, deforestation and other human activities to influence the planet's climate.

Word use played a critical role in developing that doubt. For example, the language and polls expert Frank Luntz wrote a memo encouraging the use of "climate change" because the phrase sounded less scary than "global warming," reported the Guardian.

However, Luntz's recommendation wasn't necessary. A Google Ngram Viewer chart shows that by 1993 climate change was already more commonly used in books than global warming. By the end of the next decade both words were used more frequently, and climate change was used nearly twice as often as global warming.

NASA used the term "climate change" because it more accurately reflects the wide range of changes to the planet caused by increasing amounts of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere.

The debate isn't new. A century ago, chemist Svante Arrhenius started one of the first debates over the potential for humans to influence the planet's climate. Arrhenius calculated the capability of carbon dioxide to trap heat in the Earth's atmosphere, but other chemists disagreed. Some argued that humans weren't producing enough greenhouse gases, while others claimed the effects would be tiny. Now, of course, we know that whatever you call it, human behavior is warming the planet, with grave consequences ahead.

51. Why did politicians use the two terms "global warming" and "climate change"?
- A) To sway public opinion of the impact of human activities on Earth.
 - B) To more accurately describe the consequences of human activities.
 - C) To win more popular votes in their campaign activities.
 - D) To assure the public of the safety of existing industries.
52. As used in a National Academy of Sciences report, the term "climate change" differs from "global warming" in that_____.
- A) it sounds less vague
 - B) it looks more scientific
 - C) it covers more phenomena
 - D) it is much closer to reality
53. What did industrialists of the late 20th century resort to in order to mislead Americans?
- A) Made-up survey results.
 - B) False research findings.
 - C) Hired climate experts.
 - D) Deliberate choice of words.

54. Why did NASA choose the term "climate change"?

- A) To obtain more funds.
- B) For greater precision.
- C) For political needs.
- D) To avoid debate.

55. What is the author's final conclusion?

- A) Global warming is the more accurate term.
- B) Accuracy of terminology matters in science.
- C) Human activities have serious effects on Earth.
- D) Politics interferes with serious scientific debate.

Part IV

Translation

(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to translate a passage from Chinese into English. You should write your answer on **Answer Sheet 2**.

鱼是春节前夕餐桌上不可或缺的一道菜,因为汉语中"鱼"字的发音与"余"字的发音相同。正由于这个象征性的意义,春节期间鱼也作为礼物送给亲戚朋友。鱼的象征意义据说源于中国传统文化。中国人有节省的传统,他们认为节省得愈多,就感到愈为安全。今天,尽管人们愈来愈富裕了,但他们仍然认为节省是一种值得弘扬的美德。

2020年12月·第3套英语四级写作·题目、范文与解析

PROMPT & MODEL ESSAY • 写作题和范文

写作题和范文

本页写作题面、参考范文与逐段解析由懒笔记基于2020年12月·第3套 英语四级写作原卷整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：完整写作要求（Directions，含主题、文体、词数与署名约束）连续排印。写作是生产性任务、无 ABCD 标准答案——题面即整道题；卷面下方直接给出满足全部硬约束的参考范文、整篇中译与逐段拆解。

真题卷第3套(2020-12) • 四级

Part I

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write on the topic *Changes in the Way of Communication*. You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words.

【参考范文·165 词】 写作无唯一标准答案，以下为达标示范

The way people communicate has changed dramatically over the past few decades. In the past, staying in touch meant writing letters or making phone calls, while nowadays a tap on the screen connects us instantly. In my view, this shift has reshaped our lives in profound ways.

The most obvious change lies in speed and distance. Our parents used to wait days for a letter to arrive, whereas we now send messages, photos and even video calls across continents in seconds. Take my grandmother as an example: she once relied on the post office, but today she chats with me through instant messaging and social media every night. Such tools help families stay connected regardless of where they live.

However, this convenience comes at a price. When face-to-face talk is replaced by screens, warmth and sincerity may fade away. Therefore, we should embrace new means of communication while still valuing genuine human contact. Only by balancing the two can we truly benefit from these changes.

【参考译文】

在过去的几十年里，人们的沟通方式发生了巨大的变化。过去，保持联系意味着写信或打电话，而如今，指尖在屏幕上一划，我们就能瞬间相连。在我看来，这种转变已经从深层次重塑了我们的生活。

最明显的变化在于速度和距离。我们的父辈过去要等上好几天才能收到一封信，而我们如今能在几秒内把消息、照片乃至视频通话传送到千里之外。以我的祖母为例：她曾经依赖邮局，如今却每晚通过即时消息和社交媒体和我聊天。这些工具帮助家人无论身在何处都能保持联系。

然而，这种便利是有代价的。当面对面的交谈被屏幕取代，温暖与真诚可能会渐渐消退。因此，我们既应拥抱新的沟通方式，也应珍视真实的人际接触。唯有在二者之间取得平衡，我们才能真正从这些变化中获益。

【第1段】三句成型：现象 + 对比 + 立场。首段严格照 paragraphGuide 的三步落地：开头 The way people communicate has changed dramatically 是现象句；In the past, ... while nowadays ... 是今昔对比句，直接扣住题眼；In my view, this shift has reshaped our lives 是立场句，为全文定调。

【第2段】主题句 + 对比 + 举例 + 小结齐活。主体段落实四步：The most obvious change lies in speed and distance 是主题句；used to wait days ... whereas we now send ... 是新旧对比；Take my grandmother as an example 引出祖母的具体例子；末句 help families stay connected 小结回扣中心，用上了 instant messaging、social media、stay connected 等主题表达，避免反复用 communicate。

【第3段】让步转折收出辩证立场。尾段用 However, this convenience comes at a price 让步、承认代价，再用 Therefore, we should embrace ... while still valuing ... 提出平衡主张，末句 Only by balancing the two can we truly benefit 收口，既不一边倒也不超界，稳稳收束。

ANALYSIS • 审题与立意

这道题到底要写什么、立意是什么

动笔前先钉死本题的核心写作任务与读者语域，再定中心立意与要展开的要点——这些是本题特有的内容判断，不是通用套路。

核心任务

写沟通方式的『变化』

一句话钉死：本题写的是 Changes in the Way of Communication，题眼在 Changes——沟通『方式』如何由旧变新，而不是泛泛谈沟通有多重要。所以全文必须围绕『今昔对比、由何到何』来展开，凡是没有对比、没有变化方向的内容都算偏题。

读者 • 语域

面向阅卷人的正式书面语

本题是没有具体读者的主题论说文，既不用写称呼、也不用落款；把读者设定为阅卷老师，用正式书面英语即可——不用 gonna、wanna 这类口语缩写，句子写完整、观点表达清楚，语域到位就不会在这一项丢分。

中心立意

沟通已由慢变快、由面对面转向线上

本篇中心立场：围绕 Changes in the Way of Communication，主张沟通方式已经从写信、打电话的『慢』变成了即时在线的『快』，它极大便利了生活，但也需要警惕面对面交流的流失——先肯定、再辩证，立场比一边倒更站得住。

要展开的要点

1. 现象 + 亮立场

第一层内容：点出沟通方式发生了巨大变化，过去靠写信打电话、如今指尖一点即刻相连，并表态自己怎么看这种转变。

2. 对比 + 举例佐证

第二层内容：抓『速度与距离』这个最明显的变化，用父辈等信数日 vs 如今消息秒达做对比，再举祖母从依赖邮局到夜夜用即时消息、社交媒体聊天的例子，让变化看得见、摸得着。

3. 辩证收束：便利与代价

第三层内容：承认新方式的便利，也提醒 face-to-face 交流的温度可能流失，主张既拥抱新方式又珍视真实接触，平衡二者。

STRUCTURE • 谋篇与逐段

怎么分段、每段写什么、能套哪些句架

按写作家族给出现成的段落框架（每段承担什么功能），并为每段配可直接套用的 功能句架（留出填本题内容的空位）。段序与上方参考范文——对应。

第 1 段 现象 + 立场

点出沟通方式发生了巨大变化，用一句今昔对比句给出变化方向，再亮出自己的看法，为全文定调。

第 2 段 对比 + 举例展开

抓住一个最明显的变化维度，用今昔对比加身边人的例子，把『变化』写具体、写实。

第 3 段 利弊权衡 + 收束

让一步承认新方式的代价，再提出该怎么办的主张，最后一句把观点收口升华。

第 1 段 由写信电话变为即时连接

本段落点：过去靠写信、打电话保持联系，如今指尖轻点就能即刻相连；点明这正是 Changes in the Way of Communication 的核心，并表态这种转变深刻重塑了我们的生活。

点出变化 · The way people ... has changed dramatically over the past few decades. (填『做某事』的方式，如 communicate/study)

今昔对比 · In the past, ... , while nowadays (前半填旧做法，后半填新做法)

亮明立场 · In my view, this shift has (填你对这变化的总体判断，如 reshaped our lives)

第 2 段 速度与距离之变 + 祖辈的例子

本段写：父辈曾等一封信数日，如今消息、照片乃至视频通话秒达；再用祖母从依赖邮局到夜夜用即时消息、社交媒体和我聊天的例子，证明新方式让家人无论身在何处都能保持联系。

亮出本段分论点 · The most obvious change lies in (填变化维度，如 speed and distance)

新旧对比 · ... used to ... , whereas we now (前半填过去做法，后半填现在做法)

举例过渡 · Take ... as an example: (填一个具体的人或场景)

第 3 段 承认代价并主张平衡

本段写：即时沟通虽然便利，却可能让面对面交流的温度与真诚流失；因此主张既拥抱新的沟通方式，也珍视真实的人际接触，唯有平衡二者，才能真正从这些变化中获益。

让步转折 · However, this convenience comes at a price: (填新方式带来的负面影响)

提出主张 · Therefore, we should ... while still (前半填该做什么，后半填该守住什么)

收口升华 · Only by ... can we truly (填达成平衡的方式与最终好处)

REVIEW · 自检避坑

本题在四个评分维度怎样算达标、容易在哪丢分

按阅卷四维（内容切题 / 结构连贯 / 语言准确 / 字数格式）给出本题达标要点，并把最容易踩的低分写法摆出来 + 给改法 —— 这是写作版的「狠拆诱人错项」。

内容切题

全程扣住 Changes

本题达标的关键是每段都能看到 Changes in the Way of Communication 里 Changes 的影子——首段给变化方向、主体段做今昔对比、尾段权衡变化利弊；最易失分处是把题写成『沟通有多重要』而丢掉对比。

结构连贯

对比与转折词到位

本题达标要点是三段之间用 while、whereas 拉出今昔对比，用 However、Therefore 完成让步与收束；最易失分处是句子之间没有连接词、各写各的，读起来像流水账。

语言准确

备好一组沟通主题表达

本题达标要点是用上 instant messaging、social media、face-to-face、video call、stay connected 这组表达替换单调的 communicate；最易失分处是通篇 communicate 加中式直译，显得词汇贫乏。

字数格式

卡死上下限

本题硬性要求 at least 120 words but no more than 180 words，写太短论据单薄、写太长易超界；最易失分处是主体段展开太多刹不住车，或全篇不分段。

典型低分写法 · 反面示例与改法

跑题谈沟通重要性

反面示例：Communication is very important. Without communication, people cannot understand each other and society cannot develop. (通篇谈重要性、没有一点变化对比，偏题。) 修正：In the past, people communicated mainly by letters, whereas today they rely on instant messaging, and this change has made contact far faster. (抓住由旧到新的变化。)

只罗列工具无分析

反面示例：Now we have WeChat, email, phone, video call and many other tools. (只堆名字，没有变化与影响。) 修正：Now we chat through video calls, which lets families see each other's faces even thousands of miles apart. (工具后跟上它带来的具体变化。)

只夸新方式无辩证

反面示例：New ways of communication are perfect and old ways are completely useless now. (绝对化、只夸一边。) 修正：While new ways of communication are undeniably convenient, face-to-face talk still carries a warmth that screens cannot fully replace. (承认便利，也留住另一面。)

反复用 communicate 显贫乏

反面示例：People communicate to communicate with others and communication helps us communicate better. (同词反复，空转。) 修正：People stay in touch through instant messaging, and such tools help us reach each other more easily. (换用同义表达，读来更自然。)

英语四级 2020年12月·第3套 · 全卷构成

Part I 写作

[本题](#)

Part II 听力

[与2020年12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）

[题目解析 →](#)

Part IV 汉译英（段落翻译）

[题目解析 →](#)

2020年12月·第3套 英语四级完形填空（选词填空）·26–35 题答案与解析

BLANKS & ANALYSIS · 选词填空题和解析

选词填空题和解析 · 26–35 题

本页 26–35 题的正确答案词与逐空解析由懒笔记按2020年12月·第3套 英语四级完形填空（选词填空）原卷词库逐空核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：Directions、3 段带空短文（每段之后紧随中文翻译）与 15 词共享词库连续排印；卷面下方逐空紧跟解析——该空词性、原文定位句、正确词与锁定依据，以及同词性被淘汰竞争词的逐个归因。

真题卷第3套(2020-12) · 四级

Part III Section A

Directions: In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter. Please mark the corresponding letter for each item on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.

The things people make, and the way they make them, determine how cities grow and decline, and influence how empires rise and fall. So, any disruption to the world's factories 26 . And that disruption is surely coming. Factories are being digitised, filled with new sensors and new computers to make them quicker, more 27 , and more efficient.

人们制造的东西以及他们制造这些东西的方式，决定了城市如何发展和衰落，并影响着帝国如何兴起和衰亡。因此，世界工厂的任何disruption都很重要。而这种disruption必将到来。工厂正在被数字化，配备新的传感器和新的计算机，使它们更快、更灵活、更高效。

Robots are breaking free from the cages that surround them, learning new skills and new ways of working. And 3D printers have long 28 a world where you can make anything, anywhere, from a computerised design. That vision is 29 closer to reality. These forces will lead to cleaner factories, producing better goods at lower prices, personalised to our individual needs and desires. Humans will be 30 many of the dirty, repetitive, and dangerous jobs that have long been a 31 of factory life.

机器人正在摆脱围绕它们的围栏，学习新技能和新的工作方式。而3D打印机长期以来一直承诺一个世界，在那里你可以根据计算机化的设计在任何地方制造任何东西。这一愿景正在更加接近现实。这些力量将带来更清洁的工厂，以更低的价格生产更好的商品，并根据我们个人的需求和愿望进行个性化定制。人类将免于许多肮脏、重复和危险的工作，这些工作长期以来一直是工厂生活的特征。

Greater efficiency 32 means fewer people can do the same work. Yet factory bosses in many developed countries are worried about a lack of skilled human workers—and see 33 and robots as a solution. But economist Helena Leurent says this period of rapid change in manufacturing is a 34

34 opportunity to make the world a better place. "Manufacturing is the one system where you have got the biggest source of innovation, the biggest source of economic growth, and the biggest source of great jobs in the past. You can see it changing. That's an opportunity to 35 that system differently, and if we can, it will have tremendous significance."

更高的效率不可避免地意味着更少的人可以完成同样的工作。然而,许多发达国家的工厂老板担心缺乏熟练的人类工人——并将自动化和机器人视为解决方案。但经济学家Helena Leurent说,制造业的这一快速变革时期是让世界变得更美好的绝佳机会。"制造业是一个系统,在过去你拥有最大的创新来源、最大的经济增长来源和最大的优质就业来源。你可以看到它正在改变。这是一个以不同方式塑造该系统的机会,如果我们能做到,它将具有巨大的意义。"

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| A) automation | I) interaction |
| B) concerns | J) leaning |
| C) enormously | K) matters |
| D) fantastic | L) moving |
| E) fascinated | M) promised |
| F) feature | N) shape |
| G) flexible | O) spared |
| H) inevitably | |

26. So, any disruption to the world's factories __(26)___.

【答案】 **K) matters** (动词)

【词性槽】 any disruption + ___ 缺谓语动词

【依据】 **matter 作不及物动词 = 「至关重要」**

承接前句 The things people make, and the way they make them, determine how cities grow and decline, and influence how empires rise and fall.——既然制造决定城市与帝国兴衰, 那么对世界工厂的任何破坏「就是大事/至关重要」, matters 作不及物动词正是这个意思。

【竞争词】 **B) concerns concerns 作动词通常需要宾语**

concerns 表「涉及/使担心」时一般是及物动词 (concerns sth./sb.), 独立作谓语收尾不自然; 而 matter 是典型的不及物动词, 可直接以句号结尾。

27. to make them quicker, more __(27)__, and more efficient.

【答案】 **G) flexible** (形容词)

【词性槽】 并列三个 more+形容词，唯一槽位要形容词

【依据】 数字化工厂的核心卖点是「更灵活」

Factories are being digitised, filled with new sensors and new computers to make them quicker, more __(27)__, and more efficient. 三个并列形容词在描述「数字化升级后工厂的优点」，「更快、更灵活、更高效」是制造业话题里最常见的三件套。

【竞争词】 D) fantastic fantastic 是评价性形容词，不与 more 自然搭配

fantastic 本身就含有「极好的」最高级语义，英文里几乎不说 more fantastic；而且这里要的是可度量的属性（快/灵活/高效），不是主观评价。

28. And 3D printers have long __(28)__ a world where you can make anything, anywhere, from a computerised design.

【答案】 **M) promised** (动词)

【词性槽】 have long __ 完成时缺过去分词

【依据】 promise a world 表「许诺/预示一个世界」

3D 打印机长期以来一直「许诺/预示」一个「任何东西都能在任何地方制造出来」的世界——promise 在英文里有「让人期待、预示前景」的引申义，与紧随其后的 That vision is __(29)__ closer to reality.「那个愿景正在更接近现实」完美呼应：先 promise（许诺愿景）→ 后 vision（愿景）。

【竞争词】 E) fascinated fascinate 的宾语应是「人」而非「世界」

fascinate 表「使.....着迷」，宾语通常是人（fascinated us）；3D printers have long fascinated a world 把世界当宾语既不自然，也无法引出后句「那个 vision 接近现实」的呼应。

【易错】 最具迷惑性的错误词是 E) —— fascinated 形态对、搭配错。fascinated 是 -ed 过去分词，能放进 have long __ 的完成时框架，主体考生若只看形态极易选错；防坑点是看后面宾语 a world——fascinate 的宾语应是人，而 promise 才能带 a world 这种「愿景」类宾语，并与下句 vision 形成呼应链。

29. That vision is __(29)__ closer to reality.

【答案】 **L) moving** (动词)

【词性槽】 is + __ closer, be + V-ing 进行时

【依据】 **moving closer to** 是「越来越接近」的固定表达

「is moving closer to reality」是英文里描述「愿景/目标正在越来越接近现实」的固定说法，承接 28 题的 promised a world: 先许诺一个愿景，如今这个愿景 is moving closer to reality.。

【竞争词】 J) leaning lean 表「倾斜/倾向」，方向感不对

lean closer 字面是「向前倾得更近」，多用于身体动作；表达抽象的「愿景接近现实」用 move closer to 才地道，leaning closer to reality 不是英文里的常见搭配。

30. Humans will be __(30)__ many of the dirty, repetitive, and dangerous jobs that have long been a __(31)__ of factory life.

【答案】 **O) spared** (动词)

【词性槽】 Humans will be __ + 名词，被动语态

【依据】 **be spared sth. = 被免去某事**

spare sb. sth. 表「使某人免遭某事」，被动 be spared sth. 表「被免去某事」；这里说人类将被免去那些「脏、重复、危险的工作」——正好对应第二段开头机器人接管这些活的语境。

31. dirty, repetitive, and dangerous jobs that have long been a __(31)__ of factory life.

【答案】 **F) feature** (名词)

【词性槽】 a + __ of factory life, 冠词后必为名词

【依据】 **a feature of ... 是固定搭配，表「...的一大特征」**

句意是「肮脏、重复、危险的工作长期以来是工厂生活的一大__」，a feature of factory life 正好等于「工厂生活的一个特征」，与 have long been (长期以来一直是) 的时间感完美贴合。

【竞争词】 I) interaction interaction 指「互动」，与「脏活累活」语义不搭

interaction 强调双方相互作用，把「dirty, repetitive, and dangerous jobs」称为 a interaction of factory life 在语义上讲不通，工作本身不是「互动」。

32. Greater efficiency __ (32) __ means fewer people can do the same work.

【答案】 **H) inevitably** (副词)

【词性槽】 副词修饰整句/动词 means

【依据】 「效率提高」与「人变少」是必然因果

句意是「效率提高 __ 意味着同样的工作用更少的人就能完成」，逻辑上是一个必然推论，而非强调程度。Greater efficiency __ (32) __ means fewer people can do the same work. 用 inevitably (必然地、不可避免地) 来标记这种因果必然性最贴。

【竞争词】 C) enormously enormously 强调「程度大」而非「必然性」

enormously means 在英文里几乎不成立——它通常修饰量/程度 (如 enormously expensive)，与 mean 这种逻辑判断动词搭配不自然；这里也不是讨论「效率多么巨大地意味着」，而是「必然意味着」。

【易错】 最具迷惑性的错误词是 C) —— enormously 词性对、逻辑错。enormously 和 inevitably 都是副词，都能塞进 Greater efficiency __ (32) __ means；防坑点是判断这是「程度」还是「必然性」——mean 这种逻辑判断动词要的是表必然性的副词 (inevitably)，而非表程度的 (enormously)。

33. and see __ (33) __ and robots as a solution.

【答案】 **A) automation** (名词)

【词性槽】 and 连接的并列名词，与 robots 同列

【依据】 automation and robots 是制造业话题黄金搭配

工厂主担心缺技术工人，把「自动化和机器人」视作 a solution——automation 与 robots 同属「替代人工的技术」范畴，是四级与雅思阅读里描述未来工厂的高频搭档。

【竞争词】 I) interaction interaction 不是替代人工的技术手段

interaction 指「互动」，并不构成 a solution (解决缺工的方案)；把 interaction and robots 并列既不合搭配，也违背「缺人 → 用技术替人」的因果。

34. is a __ (34) __ opportunity to make the world a better place.

【答案】 **D) fantastic** (形容词)

【词性槽】 a + __ + opportunity，冠词后名词前作定语

【依据】 评价 opportunity 用褒义强词「绝佳的」

经济学家说「这是一个 __ 的机会去让世界更好」，结合后文 if we can, it will have tremendous significance. 的强烈褒义，用 fantastic (绝佳的) 来评价 opportunity 在语义强度与感情色彩上都贴合。

35. That's an opportunity to __(35)__ that system differently

【答案】 **N) shape** (动词)

【词性槽】 to __ that system, 不定式 to 后接动词原形

【依据】 **shape the system = 塑造这个体系**

shape 作动词表「塑造、使成形」，shape the system differently 即「以不同的方式塑造这个体系」，正好承接 That's an opportunity to __(35)__ that system differently, and if we can, it will have tremendous significance. 的「重大意义」——主动重塑制造业是经济学家眼里的重大机会。

WORD BANK · 词库分类表

15 个候选词 · 词性与词义

选词填空文后的共享词库共 **15** 个词 (A-O)，为 10 个空各选一个、每词最多用一次。下面给出每个词的词性与中文词义；标注「用于第 N 空」的 10 个为答案，其余 5 个为干扰词。

A) **automation** (名词)

自动化 (不可数名词, 指用机器/计算机自动完成生产)

用于第 33 空

B) **concerns** (名词) (动词)

关切; 担忧; (动词) 涉及/使担心

干扰词 · 未选用

C) **enormously** (副词)

极大地; 巨大地 (修饰动词或形容词)

干扰词 · 未选用

D) **fantastic** (形容词)

极好的; 绝佳的; 了不起的

用于第 34 空

E) **fascinated** (动词) (形容词)

(动词过去式/过去分词) 使着迷; (形容词) 入迷的

干扰词 · 未选用

F) **feature** (名词) (动词)

特征; 特色; (动词) 以.....为特色

用于第 31 空

G) **flexible** (形容词)

灵活的; 柔韧的; 可变通的

用于第 27 空

H) **inevitably** (副词)

不可避免地; 必然地

用于第 32 空

I) **interaction** 名词

互动；相互作用

干扰词 · 未选用

J) **leaning** 动词 形容词 名词

倾斜的；（动名词）倾斜；（现在分词）正在倾向于

干扰词 · 未选用

K) **matters** 动词 名词

（动词第三人称单数）要紧；有重要意义；
（名词复数）事情

用于第 26 空

L) **moving** 动词 形容词

（现在分词/动名词）移动；（形容词）动人的/正在移动的

用于第 29 空

M) **promised** 动词 形容词

（过去式/过去分词）承诺；许诺

用于第 28 空

N) **shape** 动词 名词

塑造；使成形；（名词）形状

用于第 35 空

O) **spared** 动词 形容词

（过去式/过去分词）使免遭/省去；be spared sth. 表「被免去某事」

用于第 30 空

全文主旨

数字化与机器人正在重塑制造业

全文围绕「未来工厂的变革」展开：传感器、机器人与 3D 打印让工厂更灵活、更高效，同时带来岗位结构的变化。开篇 The things people make, and the way they make them, determine how cities grow and decline, and influence how empires rise and fall. 把「制造」抬到决定城市与帝国兴衰的高度，随后 Factories are being digitised, filled with new sensors and new computers to make them quicker, more __(27)_, and more efficient. 直接点出「数字化工厂」这一话题主线，第二、三段顺着「机器人 + 3D 打印 + 自动化」继续推进。

DISTRACTORS · 干扰词复盘

这 5 个词始终没被任何空选用

词库 15 词里有 5 个是命题人埋的干扰词——它们词性看着也对、词义也沾点边，却不该填入任何一个空。下面逐个剖析它们最像哪个空的答案、为什么是陷阱。

B) **concerns** 最像 26 题的 **matters** 干扰项

concerns 也是 -s 结尾的动词形式，看上去能当 26 题 any disruption to the world's factories __ (26) __ 的谓语；但 concerns 作动词必带宾语，独立收尾不成立，主体考生若只看形态、不看及物/不及物属性最易上当。识破口诀：句末无宾语 → 选不及物动词。

C) **enormously** 最像 32 题的 **inevitably** 干扰项

同为副词，且都能放进 Greater efficiency __ (32) __ means 的主谓之间。陷阱在于 enormously 是程度副词（修饰量/形容词），而 mean 是逻辑判断动词，要的是「必然性」副词。识破口诀：看动词性质挑同功能副词，不是看上去能放就行。

E) **fascinated** 最像 28 题的 **promised** 干扰项

fascinated 也是 -ed 过去分词，正好能放进 3D printers have long __ (28) __ a world；陷阱在于 fascinate 的宾语应是人，把 a world 当宾语既不自然，也与后句 vision 的呼应链对不上。识破口诀：动词不仅看形态，还要看「能不能带这种宾语」。

I) **interaction** 最像 31/33 题的 **名词** 干扰项

interaction 是纯名词，能放进 31 题 a __ (31) __ of factory life 和 33 题 see __ (33) __ and robots as a solution；陷阱在于「互动」与「脏活累活的特征」「替代人工的技术手段」语义都对不上。识破口诀：名词槽里要看「与搭档词同范畴」，不是只看词性。

J) **leaning** 最像 29 题的 **moving** 干扰项

leaning 也是 -ing 形态，能放进 That vision is __ (29) __ closer to reality.；但 lean closer 描述身体倾斜，抽象目标接近现实要用 move closer to。识破口诀：抽象「逼近」用 move，不用 lean。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

3 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。

So, any disruption to the world's factories matters.

第1段，第2句

简单句结构在真题中常见,但本句主语带介词短语定语的模式虽常用,整体过于简短、成分单一,作为典型句式的代表性中等

Robots are breaking free from the cages that surround them, learning new skills and new ways of working.

第2段，第1句

主句 + 限制性定语从句 + 现在分词短语作状语，是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的句式组合。结构清晰、典型性强，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子

Yet factory bosses in many developed countries are worried about a lack of skilled human workers—and see automation and robots as a solution.

第3段，第2句

简单句+并列谓语结构在四六级和考研阅读中高频出现,see...as固定搭配和系表结构也是常考句式,掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子,典型性较强。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 30 个英语四级真题高频词

下列单词既在本篇英文短文中出现，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。

source B1

n. 来源

本篇3次·真题 50 句

system A2

n. 系统

本篇2次·真题 162 句

opportunity B1

n. 机会

本篇2次·真题 89 句

manufacturing B2

n. 制造业;生产

本篇2次·真题 10 句

better A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本篇1次 · 真题 139 句

design B1

n. 设计

本篇1次 · 真题 132 句

lack B1

v. 缺少

本篇1次 · 真题 115 句

individual B2

adj. 单独的

本篇1次 · 真题 79 句

growth B1

n. 增长

本篇1次 · 真题 77 句

decline B2

v. 下降

本篇1次 · 真题 73 句

economic B2

adj. 经济的

本篇1次 · 真题 62 句

desire B2

n. 愿望

本篇1次 · 真题 52 句

determine B2

v. 决定

本篇1次 · 真题 51 句

innovation B2

n. 创新;革新(指行为或过程)

本篇1次 · 真题 50 句

reality B1

n. 现实

本篇1次 · 真题 38 句

solution B1

n. 解决办法

本篇1次 · 真题 38 句

feature B1

n. 特征

本篇1次 · 真题 37 句

vision B2

n. 视力

本篇1次 · 真题 28 句

economist B2

n. 经济学家

本篇1次 · 真题 24 句

flexible B2

adj. 灵活的

本篇1次 · 真题 22 句

efficiency B2

n. 效率

本篇1次 · 真题 20 句

worried A2

adj. 担心的

本篇1次 · 真题 18 句

differently A2

adv. 不同地

本篇1次 · 真题 17 句

efficient B2

adj. 效率高的

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

surely B1

adv. 肯定地

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

cage B1

n. 笼子

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

skilled B1

adj. 熟练的

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

surround B1

v. 围绕

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

developed B1

adj. 发达的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

tremendous B2

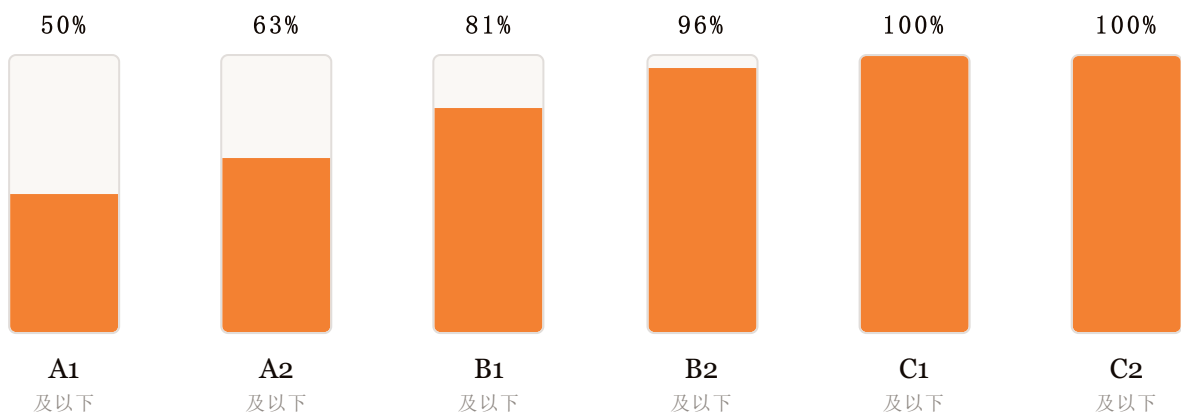
adj. 巨大的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

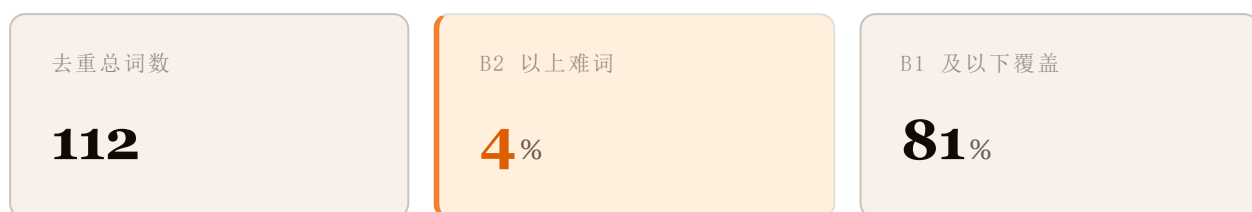
VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 112 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

带空短文去重后共 112 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 4 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 112 个 · 末柱为 100%



英语四级 2020年12月·第3套 · 全卷构成

Part I	写作	题目解析 →
Part II	听力	与2020年12月第1套共用 · 题目解析 →
Part III Section A	完形填空（选词填空）	本题
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）	题目解析 →
Part IV	汉译英（段落翻译）	题目解析 →

2020年12月·第3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3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3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**.

The History of the Lunch Box

A) It was made of shiny, bright pink plastic with a Little Mermaid sticker on the front, and I carried it with me nearly every single day. My lunch box was one of my first prized possessions, a proud statement to everyone in my kindergarten: "I love Mermaid-Ariel on my lunch box."

它是由闪亮的亮粉色塑料制成的,正面贴着一张小美人鱼的贴纸,我几乎每天都带着它。我的饭盒是我最早的珍贵物品之一,向幼儿园里的每个人骄傲地宣告:"我喜欢我饭盒上的美人鱼爱丽儿。"

B) That bulky container served me well through my first and second grades, until the live-action version of 101 Dalmatians hit theaters, and I needed the newest red plastic box with characters like Pongo and Perdita on the front. I know I'm not alone here—I bet you loved your first lunchbox, too.

那个笨重的容器陪伴我度过了一年级和二年级,直到真人版《101斑点狗》上映,我需要最新的红色塑料盒,正面印着Pongo和Perdita这样的角色。我知道我不是唯一——一个——我敢说你也喜欢过你的第一个饭盒。

C) Lunch boxes have been connecting kids to cartoons and TV shows and super-heroes for decades. But it wasn't always that way. Once upon a time, they weren't even boxes. As schools have changed in the past century, the midday meal container has evolved right along with them.

几十年来,饭盒一直将孩子们与卡通、电视节目和超级英雄联系在一起。但情况并非一直如此。曾几何时,它们甚至不是盒子。随着学校在过去一个世纪中发生变化,午餐容器也随之演变。

D) Let's start back at the beginning of the 20th century—the beginning of the lunch box story, really. While there were neighborhood schools in cities and suburbs, one-room schoolhouses were common

in rural areas. As grandparents have been saying for generations, kids would travel miles to school in the countryside (often on foot).

让我们回到20世纪初——这确实是饭盒故事的开端。虽然城市和郊区有社区学校,但单间校舍在农村地区很常见。正如祖父母们世代所说的那样,农村的孩子们要走很远的路去上学(通常是步行)。

- E) "You had kids in rural areas who couldn't go home from school for lunch, so bringing your lunch wrapped in a cloth, in oiled paper, in a little wooden box or something like that was a very long-standing rural tradition," says Paula Johnson, head of food history section at the Smithsonian National Museum of American History in Washington, D.C.

"在农村地区,孩子们无法回家吃午饭,所以用布包着、用油纸包着、用小木盒之类的东西带午餐是一个由来已久的农村传统,"位于华盛顿特区的Smithsonian国立美国历史博物馆食品历史部门负责人Paula Johnson说。

- F) City kids, on the other hand, went home for lunch and came back. Since they rarely carried a meal, the few metal lunch buckets on the market were mainly for tradesmen and factory workers.

另一方面,城市的孩子们会回家吃午饭,然后再回来。由于他们很少携带饭食,市场上为数不多的金属饭盒主要是供工匠和工厂工人使用的。

- G) After World War II, a bunch of changes reshaped schools—and lunches. More women joined the workforce. Small schools consolidated into larger ones, meaning more students were farther away from home. And the National School Lunch Act in 1946 made cafeterias much more common. Still, there wasn't much of a market for lunch containers—yet. Students who carried their lunch often did so in a re-purposed bucket or tin of some kind.

第二次世界大战后,一系列变化重塑了学校和午餐。更多女性加入劳动力队伍。小学校合并成更大的学校,意味着更多学生离家更远。1946年的《国家学校午餐法案》使食堂变得更加普遍。尽管如此,午餐容器的市场还不小——至少当时如此。携带午餐的学生通常使用某种改装的桶或罐头盒。

- H) And then everything changed in the year of 1950. You might as well call it the Year of the Lunch Box, thanks in large part to a genius move by a Nashville-based manufacturer, Aladdin Industries. The company already made square metal meal containers, the kind workers carried, and some had started to show up in the hands of school kids.

然后在1950年,一切都改变了。你不妨称它为饭盒之年,这在很大程度上要归功于Nashville的制造商Aladdin Industries的天才之举。该公司已经生产方形金属餐盒,就是工人们携带的那种,其中一些开始出现在学校孩子们手中。

- I) But these containers were really durable, lasting years on end. That was great for the consumer, not so much for the manufacturer. So executives at Aladdin hit on an idea that would harness the newfound popularity of television. They covered lunch boxes with striking red paint and added a picture of TV and radio cowboy Hopalong Cassidy on the front.

但这些容器真的很耐用,可以使用很多年。这对消费者来说很好,但对制造商来说就不那么好了。因此Aladdin的高管们想出了一个主意,利用电视新兴的流行度。他们用醒目的红色油漆涂覆饭盒,并在正面添加了电视和广播牛仔Hopalong Cassidy的图片。

- J) The company sold 600,000 units the first year. It was a major "Ah-ha!" moment, and a wave of other manufacturers jumped on board to capitalize on new TV shows and movies. "The Partridge Family, the Addams Family, the Six Million Dollar Man, the Bionic Woman—everything that was on

television ended up on a lunch box," says Allen Woodall. He's the founder of the Lunch Box Museum in Columbus, Georgia. "It was a great marketing tool because kids were taking that TV show to school with them, and then when they got home they had them captured back on TV," he says.

该公司第一年就售出了60万个。这是一个重大的“啊哈!”时刻,其他制造商纷纷加入,利用新的电视节目和电影。"Partridge Family、Addams Family、Six Million Dollar Man、Bionic Woman——电视上播出的所有内容最终都出现在饭盒上,"Allen Woodall说。他是位于Georgia州Columbus的饭盒博物馆的创始人。"这是一个很好的营销工具,因为孩子们把那个电视节目带到学校,然后当他们回家时,他们又在电视上看到了它们,"他说。

- K) And yes, you read that right: There is a lunch box museum, right near the Chattahoochee River. Woodall has more than 2,000 items on display. His favorite? The Green Hornet lunch box, because he used to listen to the radio show back in the 1940s.

是的,你没看错:确实有一个饭盒博物馆,就在Chattahoochee河附近。Woodall展出了2000多件物品。他最喜欢的?青蜂侠饭盒,因为他曾在1940年代听过这个广播节目。

- L) The new trend was also a great example of planned obsolescence, that is, to design a product so that it will soon become unfashionable or impossible to use and will need replacing. Kids would beg for a new lunch box every year to keep up with the newest characters, even if their old lunchbox was perfectly usable.

这一新趋势也是计划性淘汰的一个很好的例子,即设计一种产品,使其很快就会变得过时或无法使用,需要更换。孩子们每年都会乞求买一个新饭盒,以跟上最新的角色,即使他们的旧饭盒完全可以使用。

- M) The metal lunch box craze lasted until the mid-1980s, when plastic took over. Two theories exist as to why. The first—and most likely—is that plastic had simply become cheaper. The second theory—possibly an urban myth—is that concerned parents in several states proposed bans on metal lunch boxes, claiming kids were using them as "weapons" to hit one another. There's a lot on the internet about a state-wide ban in Florida, but a few days worth of digging by a historian at the Florida State Historical Society found no such legislation. Either way, the metal lunch box was out.

金属饭盒热潮持续到1980年代中期,当时塑料取而代之。关于原因有两种理论。第一种——也是最有可能的——是塑料变得更便宜了。第二种理论——可能是都市传说——是几个州担心的家长提议禁止金属饭盒,声称孩子们用它们作为“武器”互相击打。互联网上有很多关于Florida全州禁令的信息,但Florida州历史学会的一位历史学家经过几天的挖掘,没有发现任何此类立法。无论如何,金属饭盒退出了舞台。

- N) The last few decades have brought a new lunch box revolution, of sorts. Plastic boxes changed to lined cloth sacks, and eventually, globalism brought tiffin containers from India and bento boxes from Japan. Even the old metal lunch boxes have regained popularity. "I don't think the heyday(鼎盛时期) has passed," says D.J. Jayasekara, owner and founder of lunchbox.com, a retailer in Pasadena, California. "I think it has evolved. The days of the ready-made, 'you stick it in a lunchbox and carry it to school' are kind of done."

过去几十年在某种程度上带来了新的饭盒革命。塑料盒变成了内衬布袋,最终,全球化从印度带来了tiffin容器,从日本带来了bento盒。即使是旧的金属饭盒也重新流行起来。"我不认为鼎盛时期已经过去,"lunchbox.com的所有者和创始人D.J. Jayasekara说,这是位于California州Pasadena的一家零售商。"我认为它已经演变了。那种现成的、'你把它放进饭盒里带到学校'的日子已经过去了。"

- O) The introduction of backpacks changed the lunch box scene a bit, he adds. Once kids started carrying book bags, that bulky traditional lunch box was hard to fit inside. "But you can't just throw a sandwich in a backpack," Jayasekara says. "It still has to go into a container." That is, in part, why smaller and softer containers have taken off—they fit into backpacks.

背包的引入在一定程度上改变了饭盒的格局,他补充道。一旦孩子们开始背书包,那种笨重的传统饭盒就很难放进去了。"但你不能只是把三明治扔进背包里,"Jayasekara说。"它仍然必须装进一个容器里。"这在一定程度上解释了为什么更小、更软的容器开始流行——它们可以放进背包。

- P) And don't worry—whether it's a plastic bento box or a cloth bag, lunch containers can still easily be covered with popular culture. "We keep pace with the movie industries so we can predict which characters are going to be popular for the coming months," Jayasekara says. "You know, kids are kids."

别担心——无论是塑料bento盒还是布袋,午餐容器仍然可以轻松印上流行文化。"我们与电影行业保持同步,这样我们就可以预测未来几个月哪些角色会受到欢迎,"Jayasekara说。"你知道,孩子就是孩子。"

陈述句与逐句解析

36. Lunch containers were not necessary for school kids in cities.

城市里的学生不需要午餐盒。

【答案】 F 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 城市学生 + 不需要午餐容器

【定位】 City kids, on the other hand, went home for lunch and came back. Since they rarely carried a meal, the few metal lunch buckets on the market were mainly for tradesmen and factory workers.

另一方面,城里的孩子中午回家吃饭再返校。由于他们很少带饭,市面上仅有的几款金属午餐桶主要面向手工业者和工厂工人。

【改写】 Lunch containers were not necessary ↔ they rarely carried a meal

频率极低 = 不必要

school kids in cities ↔ City kids

群体词原样复现

【辨邻】 E 本段主语锁定在 You had kids in rural areas——讨论的是乡村孩子带饭的传统,而题干 school kids in cities 限定群体是城市,群体相反,不能匹配。

You had kids in rural areas who couldn't go home from school for lunch, so bringing your lunch wrapped in a cloth, in oiled paper, in a little wooden box or something like that was a very long-standing rural tradition

37. Putting TV characters on lunch boxes proved an effective marketing strategy.

在午餐盒上印上电视角色被证明是一种有效的营销策略。

【答案】 J 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】电视角色印盒 + 营销奏效

【定位】It was a major "Ah-ha!" moment, and a wave of other manufacturers jumped on board to capitalize on new TV shows and movies. "It was a great marketing tool because kids were taking that TV show to school with them, and then when they got home they had them captured back on TV," he says.

这是一个重大的「恍然大悟」时刻，一大波厂商纷纷跟上，借新电视节目和电影大做文章。
「这是一个绝佳的营销工具，因为孩子们把那部电视节目带进了学校，回家后又能在电视上重新看见它，」他说。

【改写】Putting TV characters on lunch boxes ↔

everything that was on television ended up on a lunch box

动作改写：印 = 落在盒子上

effective marketing strategy ↔ **great marketing tool**

近义形容词 + 同根名词

proved an effective marketing strategy ↔ **It was a major "Ah-ha!" moment**

结果性评价 ↔ 顿悟式肯定

【辨邻】**I** I 段讲的是 Aladdin 因为盒子太耐用、销售吃亏，所以才想到「借电视红人印盒」这一点子——内容停留在动机和点子本身，没出现销量爆发、同行跟随这类「结果性」信息，不能承担 proved an effective marketing strategy 这一对「结果」的判断。

executives at Aladdin hit on an idea that would harness the newfound popularity of television. They covered lunch boxes with striking red paint and added a picture of TV and radio cowboy Hopalong Cassidy on the front

38. Smaller lunch boxes are preferred because they fit easily into backpacks.

更小的午餐盒更受欢迎，因为它们很容易装进背包。

【答案】**O** 段（强锚点）

【锚点】更小盒 + 塞进书包

【定位】That is, in part, why smaller and softer containers have taken off—they fit into backpacks. 这在一定程度上解释了为什么更小、更软的容器开始流行——它们能塞进书包。

【改写】Smaller lunch boxes are preferred ↔ **smaller and softer containers have taken off**

被动偏好 ↔ 主动走红

fit easily into backpacks ↔ **they fit into backpacks**

几乎原样复现

【辨邻】 N N 段讲塑料盒过渡到布袋、tiffin、bento 的整体演变，并引用 I don't think the heyday 的判断，但并未出现「书包」这一原因抓手，无法承担 fit easily into backpacks 这一具体因果。

Plastic boxes changed to lined cloth sacks, and eventually, globalism brought tiffin containers from India and bento boxes from Japan

39. Lunch boxes have evolved along with the transformation of schools.

午餐盒随着学校的变革而演变。

【答案】 C 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 随学校转型而演变

【定位】 As schools have changed in the past century, the midday meal container has evolved right along with them.

随着过去一个世纪里学校发生变化，午间饭盒也随之一同演变。

【改写】 Lunch boxes have evolved along with the transformation of schools ↔

As schools have changed in the past century, the midday meal container has evolved right along with them

句式重构 + 词性变换

【辨邻】 G G 段列举二战后学校的几项具体变化 More women joined the workforce、Small schools consolidated into larger ones、the National School Lunch Act in 1946，这些都是「学校变了」的事实例证，未给出「午餐盒与学校共同演变」这一全景式总论，承载不了 Q39 的判断。

After World War II, a bunch of changes reshaped schools—and lunches

N N 段虽然有 I think it has evolved 这种「演变」措辞，但开头限定在 The last few decades have brought a new lunch box revolution——只是近几十年的局部演变，且并未把「学校转型」作为驱动因素，无法承担 transformation of schools 这一总论。

The last few decades have brought a new lunch box revolution, of sorts

40. Around the beginning of the nineteen fifties, some school kids started to use metal meal containers.

大约在二十世纪五十年代初，一些学生开始使用金属餐盒。

【答案】 H 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 1950 年前后 + 学生用金属饭盒

【定位】 And then everything changed in the year of 1950. You might as well call it the Year of the Lunch Box, thanks in large part to a genius move by a Nashville-based manufacturer, Aladdin Industries. The company already made square metal meal containers, the kind workers carried, and some had started to show up in the hands of school kids.

1950 年一切都变了。你不妨把那一年称为「午餐盒元年」，这在很大程度上要归功于位于纳什维尔的制造商 Aladdin Industries 的一次妙招。这家公司当时已经生产方形金属饭盒——就是工人们用的那种——其中一些已开始出现在学生手里。

【改写】 Around the beginning of the nineteen fifties ↔ **in the year of 1950**

年份精确对应

some school kids started to use metal meal containers ↔

some had started to show up in the hands of school kids

学生使用 ↔ 出现在学生手中

【辨邻】 **I** I 段讲的是金属盒因为太耐用，于是被 covered with striking red paint 并加上 Hopalong Cassidy 头像——这是金属盒进入学生手之后的下一步动作，承载不了 some school kids started to use 这一「刚开始用」的语义。

They covered lunch boxes with striking red paint and added a picture of TV and radio cowboy Hopalong Cassidy on the front

41. School kids are eager to get a new lunch box every year to stay in fashion.

学生们渴望每年得到一个新午餐盒以保持时尚。

【答案】 L 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 每年换新盒 + 追潮流

【定位】 Kids would beg for a new lunch box every year to keep up with the newest characters, even if their old lunchbox was perfectly usable.

孩子们会每年央求换一只新午餐盒，好跟上最新角色，哪怕旧盒还完全能用。

【改写】 eager to get a new lunch box every year ↔ **Kids would beg for a new lunch box every year**

渴望 ↔ 央求

stay in fashion ↔ **keep up with the newest characters**

上位概念 ↔ 下位具体

【辨邻】 **J** J 段主体是厂商和博物馆创办人的话 everything that was on television ended up on a lunch box，讲的是厂商如何利用 TV 角色，没有给出「孩子每年换新盒以追潮流」这一行为描述，承载不了 eager to get a new lunch box every year。

a wave of other manufacturers jumped on board to capitalize on new TV shows and movies

42. Rural kids used to walk a long way to school in the old days.

农村孩子过去常常走很长的路去上学。

【答案】 **D** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 乡村孩子 + 步行很远去学校 + 旧时代

【定位】 As grandparents have been saying for generations, kids would travel miles to school in the countryside (often on foot).

正如祖辈们世代以来反复念叨的：乡下孩子上学常常要走好几英里路（往往是步行）。

【改写】 Rural kids ↔ **kids would travel miles to school in the countryside**

形容词 ↔ 地点状语

walk a long way to school ↔

kids would travel miles to school in the countryside (often on foot)

动作 = 距离 + 方式 组合

in the old days ↔ **Let's start back at the beginning of the 20th century**

宽泛时代词 ↔ 具体世纪

【辨邻】 **E** E 段也涉及 rural kids，但内容是 bringing your lunch wrapped in a cloth, in oiled paper, in a little wooden box 这一中午带饭传统，没有触及「步行长距离上学」这一具体动作，无法承担 walk a long way to school。

You had kids in rural areas who couldn't go home from school for lunch

43. The author was proud of using a lunch box in her childhood.

作者为自己童年时使用午餐盒感到自豪。

【答案】 **A** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 作者本人 + 童年用盒很自豪

【定位】 My lunch box was one of my first prized possessions, a proud statement to everyone in my kindergarten: "I love Mermaid-Ariel on my lunch box."

我的午餐盒是我最早的珍宝之一，是我向幼儿园里每个人发出的骄傲宣言：「我爱我盒子上的美人鱼艾莉儿。」

【改写】 The author was proud of using a lunch box ↔

My lunch box was one of my first prized possessions, a proud statement to everyone in my kindergarten

同根形容词 + 自豪情绪的直接吐露

in her childhood ↔ **in my kindergarten**

上位时代词 ↔ 下位时段词

【辨邻】 B B 段虽然也是作者本人回忆，但讲的是 I needed the newest red plastic box 这一升级动作和 I bet you loved your first lunchbox, too 这一对读者的猜测，没有出现 proud / pride 这种自豪情绪，无法承担 was proud 这一情感判断。

That bulky container served me well through my first and second grades, until the live-action version of 101 Dalmatians hit theaters, and I needed the newest red plastic box

44. The most probable reason for the popularity of plastic lunch boxes is that they are less expensive.

塑料午餐盒流行的最可能原因是它们更便宜。

【答案】 M 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 塑料盒流行 + 最可能原因是便宜

【定位】 The first—and most likely—is that plastic had simply become cheaper.

第一种——也是可能性最大的——解释是：塑料只是变得更便宜了。

【改写】 popularity of plastic lunch boxes ↔ plastic took over

走红 ↔ 取代

The most probable reason ↔ The first—and most likely

最高级近义

less expensive ↔ plastic had simply become cheaper

比较级近义

【辨邻】 N N 段虽然提到 Plastic boxes changed to lined cloth sacks 这一塑料盒的后续演变，但全段未给出「塑料盒为什么流行 / 取代金属」的原因，无法承担 The most probable reason for the popularity of plastic lunch boxes 这一对「原因」的判断。

Plastic boxes changed to lined cloth sacks, and eventually, globalism brought tiffin containers from India and bento boxes from Japan

45. The durability of metal meal containers benefited consumers.

金属餐盒的耐用性使消费者受益。

【答案】 I 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 金属饭盒耐用 + 利于消费者

【定位】 But these containers were really durable, lasting years on end. That was great for the consumer, not so much for the manufacturer.

但这些饭盒非常耐用，能用上好多年。对消费者来说这是好事，对厂商就不那么好了。

【改写】 The durability of metal meal containers ↔

these containers were really durable, lasting years on end

名词化 ↔ 形容词谓语

benefited consumers ↔ That was great for the consumer

动词 ↔ 形容词短语

【辨邻】 H H 段虽然提到 square metal meal containers，但全段聚焦「1950 年金属盒首次进入学生手」这一节点，未涉及 durable / great for the consumer 这一属性 + 评价判断，承担不了 Q45 的「耐用利消费者」语义。

The company already made square metal meal containers, the kind workers carried, and some had started to show up in the hands of school kids

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 作者回忆童年那只带小美人鱼贴纸的粉色塑料午餐盒，把它当成幼儿园里的得意宣言。

信息指纹 小美人鱼粉色塑料盒

B 作者升级到带 101 斑点狗角色的红色塑料盒，并猜读者也爱过自己的第一只午餐盒。

信息指纹 101 斑点狗红色盒

C 总起段：午餐盒数十年来把孩子和卡通、电视、超级英雄连在一起；它随学校演变而演变。

信息指纹 随学校演变而演变

D 回到 20 世纪初讲起：城郊有邻里学校，乡村则是单间校舍，孩子常步行数英里上学。

信息指纹 乡村孩子步行数英里上学

E 史密森专家说，乡村孩子中午回不了家，用布、油纸或小木盒带饭是悠久的乡村传统。

信息指纹 乡村带饭老传统

F 城市孩子中午回家吃饭再回校，很少带饭；当时市面上少量金属午餐桶主要给工匠和工人用。

信息指纹 城里孩子回家吃饭、不用带饭

G 二战后学校与午餐都变了：更多女性就业、小校并入大校、1946 年法案让食堂普及，但午餐容器市场仍未形成。

信息指纹 二战后学校变革与 1946 年校餐法案

H 1950 年一切改变：Aladdin 公司把工人用的方形金属饭盒推到学生手里，可视为「午餐盒元年」。

信息指纹 1950 午餐盒元年、Aladdin 起步

I 金属盒太耐用，对消费者好、对厂商坏；Aladdin 想到借电视红人 Hopalong Cassidy 把盒子做成新潮印花。

信息指纹 金属盒耐用利消费者、Hopalong Cassidy 印花

J Aladdin 首年卖出 60 万只，其他厂商纷纷把电视剧角色印上盒子；Lunch Box Museum 创办人 Allen Woodall 讲这是绝佳营销。

信息指纹 首年 60 万只、电视角色全员上盒

K 佐治亚州 Columbus 真有一座午餐盒博物馆，藏品 2000 多件，馆主最爱 Green Hornet 盒。

信息指纹 佐治亚午餐盒博物馆、Green Hornet 最爱

L 这股潮流是「计划性淘汰」的样板：每年都要追新角色换新盒，旧盒明明还能用。

信息指纹 计划性淘汰、年年追新换盒

M 金属盒热潮到 80 年代中被塑料盒取代：主因塑料更便宜；另一传闻是几州因孩子拿它当「武器」而欲禁，佛州禁令查无实据。

信息指纹 80 年代中塑料取代金属、便宜是主因

N 近几十年新一轮革命：塑料盒到布袋，再到印度 tiffin、日本便当盒；零售商 Jayasekara 说鼎盛未过，只是进化。

信息指纹 全球化的便当盒、tiffin、布袋

O 书包流行改变了午餐盒：大块头老盒塞不进书包，所以更小更软的容器流行起来。

信息指纹 书包装不下大盒、小软容器走红

P 不论是便当盒还是布袋，午餐容器仍方便印上流行文化；零售商盯着电影行业预测哪些角色会火。

信息指纹 盯着电影预测下季流行角色

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

20 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 was made of shiny, bright pink plastic with a Little Mermaid sticker on the front, and I carried it with me nearly every single day.

A 段，第 1 句

"and" 连接的并列句在四六级和考研阅读中高频出现，"be made of" 被动结构和多重状语叠加也是常考点。第一句的后置定语和第二句的频率副词 "nearly every single day" 也具有一定代表性。但整体句式相对基础，没有复杂从句或特殊结构，典型性中等偏上。

That bulky container served me well through my first and second grades, until the live-action version of 101 Dalmatians hit theaters, and I needed the newest red plastic box with characters like Pongo and Perdita on the front.

B段，第1句

"主句 + until 引导的时间状语从句" 是考试中高频出现的句式,且该从句内部含并列结构和后置定语,结构较为典型,掌握后可迁移到类似复杂度的真题句子。

While there were neighborhood schools in cities and suburbs, one-room schoolhouses were common in rural areas.

D段，第2句

"While" 引导让步或对比状语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式，主句采用主系表结构也很典型。整体结构具有一定代表性，学生掌握后可以迁移到类似的对比句或让步句上，但句子本身过于简单，缺乏更复杂的典型考点。

City kids, on the other hand, went home for lunch and came back.

F段，第1句

本句虽结构简单，但涵盖了并列谓语、插入语状语、地点状语、目的状语等多种成分，适合作为初学者练习识别并列结构和不同类型状语的入门句。不过由于整体难度较低、无从句或复杂修饰，训练价值有限。

Still, there wasn't much of a market for lunch containers—yet.

G段，第5句

there be 句型在四六级和考研真题中较为常见，属于基础句式。本句还涉及句首状语和句尾状语的使用，这种结构在阅读理解和写作中都会遇到。虽然不是特别复杂的典型句式，但具有一定的代表性，学习后可以迁移到类似的 there be 结构和状语使用场景。

Students who carried their lunch often did so in a re-purposed bucket or tin of some kind.

G段，第6句

"名词 + 关系词引导的限定性定语从句 + 主句谓语"是非常常见的阅读句型。掌握这类句子的拆解方法，对后续大量同类句式都有直接迁移价值。

You might as well call it the Year of the Lunch Box, thanks in large part to a genius move by a Nashville-based manufacturer, Aladdin Industries.

H段，第2句

本句包含主语、谓语、宾语、宾语补足语和原因状语五种成分，成分种类较为丰富。其中宾语补足语 "the Year of the Lunch Box" 是一个值得练习的易错点，学习者容易误判为宾语的一部分或独立的表语。原因状语 "thanks in large part to ..." 结构较长且包含嵌套修饰 ("a genius move by ...")，可以训练学习者识别状语的能力。情态动词 "might as well" 加动词原形的谓语结构也是常见考点。

It was a major "Ah-ha!" moment, and a wave of other manufacturers jumped on board to capitalize on new TV shows and movies.

J段，第2句

两个主句并列、后句含不定式作目的状语，这是英语书面语中常见的叙事模式，在四六级和考研英语阅读中经常出现。虽非高度典型的复杂长句，但句式模式具有一定代表性，学习后可迁移到类似并列叙述场景。

"It was a great marketing tool because kids were taking that TV show to school with them, and then when they got home they had them captured back on TV," he says.

J段，第5句

本句包含宾语从句、原因状语从句、时间状语从句、并列结构、主系表结构等多种四六级和考研常考句式。引语结构、"because"引导原因、"when"引导时间、"and then"连接并列，都是真题中频繁出现的典型结构，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

Woodall has more than 2,000 items on display.

K段，第2句

主谓宾加后置定语的结构在真题中常见，但本句过于简单，缺少真题中常见的从句、插入语、长修饰等复杂特征，典型性一般。

The new trend was also a great example of planned obsolescence, that is, to design a product so that it will soon become unfashionable or impossible to use and will need replacing.

L段，第1句

主系表结构、插入语、目的状语从句（"so that"引导）、并列谓语共享主语，都是四六级和考研英语阅读中频繁出现的经典句式。特别是"so that"引导目的从句和"that is"作插入语的用法，在学术和说明文体中极为常见，学习后迁移价值高。

Kids would beg for a new lunch box every year to keep up with the newest characters, even if their old lunchbox was perfectly usable.

L段，第2句

本句为"主句 + 让步状语从句"的主从复合句，结构在四六级和考研英语阅读中高频出现。"even if" 引导的让步从句、不定式作目的状语、情态动词 "would" 表示过去习惯，均为考试常见句式。掌握此类结构后可大量复用，典型性较高。

The metal lunch box craze lasted until the mid-1980s, when plastic took over.

M段，第1句

主句加时间状语从句的结构在四六级和考研英语阅读中较为常见，"when" 引导的时间从句是典型的状语从句句型，掌握后可迁移到类似句式。

Either way, the metal lunch box was out.

M段，第6句

主系表结构在考试中常见,但本句过于简短且不涉及从句或复杂修饰,作为典型真题句式的代表性一般,更适合作为入门例句而非进阶训练材料。

Plastic boxes changed to lined cloth sacks, and eventually, globalism brought tiffin containers from India and bento boxes from Japan.

N段，第2句

并列句是考试常见句式,且本句展示了并列连词连接完整主谓结构的典型用法,具有一定代表性,但结构相对基础

"I don't think the heyday(鼎盛时期) has passed," says D.J. Jayasekara, owner and founder of lunchbox.com, a retailer in Pasadena, California.

N段，第4句

覆盖倒装结构中的主谓宾识别、双层嵌套宾语从句、多个同位语的并列修饰。同位语部分还包含介词短语后置定语，成分种类丰富，适合练习从句整体作宾语和复杂修饰关系

That is, in part, why smaller and softer containers have taken off—they fit into backpacks.

O段，第5句

这句结构不算过难，但同时涵盖主干定位、表语从句识别、插入成分处理和基本时态区分，训练收益较高。对需要稳固句子结构与时态基础的学习者来说，值得优先练习。

And don't worry—whether it's a plastic bento box or a cloth bag, lunch containers can still easily be covered with popular culture.

P段，第1句

破折号连接主句进行补充说明，让步状语从句前置修饰主句，情态动词加被动语态，这些都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。句子结构虽然不算复杂，但组合方式典型，学习者掌握后可迁移到类似句子

Rural kids used to walk a long way to school in the old days.

第42题题干

简单句中较为典型的主谓宾加状语结构，"used to" 表过去习惯的用法在考试中常见；句式本身具有一定代表性，但因过于基础、变化不多，迁移训练价值适中

The author was proud of using a lunch box in her childhood.

第43题题干

主系表结构属于基本句型之一，在考试中常见；但本句过于简单，缺少定语从句、状语从句等常考的复杂结构，作为真题句式的代表性有限。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 65 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。

container B1

n. 容器

本篇12次 · 真题 24 句

character B1

n. 性格

本篇4次 · 真题 23 句

rural B1

adj. 乡村的，农村的

本篇4次 · 真题 8 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要，会

本篇3次 · 真题 466 句

manufacturer B2

n. 制造商

本篇3次 · 真题 34 句

beginning A1

n. 开始

本篇3次 · 真题 25 句

popularity B2

n. 受欢迎

本篇3次 · 真题 18 句

evolve B2

v. 逐渐发展;进化

本篇3次 · 真题 17 句

cloth A2

n. 布料

本篇3次 · 真题 8 句

decade B1

n. 十年

本篇2次 · 真题 99 句

consumer B1

n. 消费者

本篇2次 · 真题 84 句

easily A2

adv. 容易地

本篇2次 · 真题 47 句

ban B2

v. 禁止

本篇2次 · 真题 37 句

theory B1

n. 理论

本篇2次 · 真题 31 句

marketing B1

n. 营销

本篇2次·真题 16 句

founder B2

n. 创始人

本篇2次·真题 8 句

author A2

n. 作者

本篇1次·真题 244 句

less A1

det. 较少的

本篇1次·真题 224 句

likely A2

adj. 很可能的

本篇1次·真题 224 句

benefit B1

n. 好处

本篇1次·真题 169 句

design B1

n. 设计

本篇1次·真题 132 句

product A2

n. 产品

本篇1次·真题 128 句

million A2

num. 一百万

本篇1次·真题 119 句

base A2

n. 基础

本篇1次·真题 95 句

simply B1

adv. 仅仅, 只不过

本篇1次·真题 90 句

traditional B1

adj. 传统的

本篇1次·真题 79 句

major B1

adj. 主要的

本篇1次·真题 73 句

effective B1

adj. 有效的, 起作用的

本篇1次·真题 63 句

claim B1

v. 声称

本篇1次·真题 56 句

internet A2

n. 互联网

本篇1次·真题 55 句

strategy B2

n. 策略

本篇1次·真题 53 句

exist A2

v. 存在;实际上有

本篇1次·真题 46 句

fashion B1

n. 时尚;流行款式

本篇1次·真题 45 句

mainly B1

adv. 主要地

本篇1次·真题 45 句

generation B2

n. 一代人

本篇1次·真题 44 句

trend B1

n. 趋势

本篇1次·真题 44 句

item A2

n. 项目

本篇1次·真题 39 句

display B1

v. 展示

本篇1次·真题 38 句

tradition B1

n. 传统

本篇1次·真题 31 句

childhood A2

n. 童年

本篇1次·真题 30 句

executive B2

n. 主管;经理;管理人员

本篇1次·真题 30 句

eventually B1

adv. 最终

本篇1次·真题 29 句

capture B1

v. 捕获

本篇1次·真题 26 句

workforce B2

n. (一国或一地区的) 劳动力, 劳动人口

本篇1次·真题 24 句

concerned B1

adj. 担心的

本篇1次·真题 23 句

propose B1

v. 提议

本篇1次·真题 20 句

urban B2

adj. 城市的, 都市的

本篇1次·真题 19句

eager B1

adj. 热切的

本篇1次·真题 15句

myth B2

n. 神话

本篇1次·真题 15句

pace B1

n. 速度

本篇1次·真题 15句

possibly B1

adv. 可能, 也许

本篇1次·真题 15句

scene A2

n. 场景

本篇1次·真题 15句

statement B1

n. 声明

本篇1次·真题 15句

thanks A1

intj. 谢谢

本篇1次·真题 15句

wooden A2

adj. 木制的, 木头的

本篇1次·真题 15句

neighborhood B1

n. 街区

本篇1次·真题 14句

rarely B1

adv. 很少, 难得, 不常

本篇1次·真题 14句

wave A2

n. 波浪

本篇1次·真题 13句

kindergarten A2

n. 幼儿园

本篇1次·真题 12句

coming A1

n. 到来

本篇1次·真题 10句

version B1

n. 版本

本篇1次·真题 10句

genius B2

n. 天才

本篇1次·真题 9句

historical

B2

adj. 历史的

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

revolution

B2

n. 革命

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

possession

B2

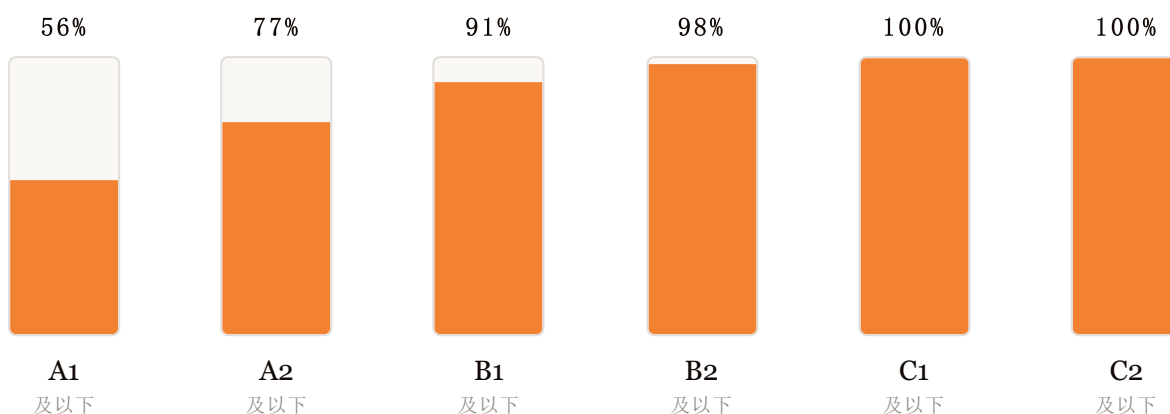
n. 拥有

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 317 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **317** 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 7 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 317 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

317

B2 以上难词

2%

B1 及以下覆盖

91%

英语四级 2020年12月·第3套 · 全卷构成

Part I	写作	题目解析 →
Part II	听力	与2020年12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）	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 →

2020年12月·第3套 英语四级阅读理解（四选一） 第1篇·46-50 题 答案与解析

QUESTIONS & ANALYSIS · 阅读理解题和解析

阅读理解题和解析 · 46-50 题

本页 46-50 题的答案与逐题解析由懒笔记基于2020年12月·第3套 英语四级阅读理解（四选一）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 7 段原文（段首标 P1-P7 段号、逐段附中文翻译）；之后 5 道题逐题排列，每题英文题干与选项后紧接本题解析——题干与选项中译、答案、题型判定、题干拆句、定位句中英对照与逐选项对错归因。

真题卷第3套(2020-12) · 四级

Part III Section C (1)

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 One

Questions 46 to 50 are based on the following passage.

P1 A growing number of U.S. bike riders are attracted to electric bikes for convenience, health benefits and their fun factor. Although ebikes first appeared in the 90s, cheaper options and longer-lasting batteries are breathing new life into the concept.

越来越多的美国自行车骑行者因便利性、健康益处和趣味性而被电动自行车所吸引。尽管电动自行车最早出现在90年代,但更便宜的选择和更持久的电池正为这一概念注入新的活力。

P2 Established bike companies and startups are embracing ebikes to meet demand. About 34 million ebikes were sold worldwide last year, according to data from eCycleElectric Consultants. Most were sold in Europe and China, where the bikes already have exploded in popularity. Recently, the U.S. market has grown to 263,000 bikes, a 25% gain from the prior year.

老牌自行车公司和初创企业都在接纳电动自行车以满足需求。根据eCycleElectric Consultants的数据,去年全球售出约3400万辆电动自行车。大部分销往欧洲和中国,在这些地方电动自行车已经爆发式流行。最近,美国市场已增长至26.3万辆,比前一年增长25%。

P3 The industry is benefiting from improved batteries as suppliers over the years developed technology for laptops, smartphones and electric cars. In 2004, the price of batteries used on ebikes fell, spurring European sales.

该行业正受益于改进的电池,供应商多年来为笔记本电脑、智能手机和电动汽车开发了相关技术。2004年,电动自行车所用电池的价格下降,刺激了欧洲的销售。

P4 But lower cost options are emerging, too. This month, three U.S. bikeshare companies, Motivate, LimeBike and Spin, announced electric bicycles will be added to their fleets. New York-based Jump Bikes is already operating an electric bikeshare in Washington, D.C., and is launching in San Francisco Thursday. Rides cost \$2 for 30 minutes.

但成本更低的选择也正在出现。本月,三家美国共享单车公司Motivate、LimeBike和Spin宣布将在其车队中增加电动自行车。总部位于纽约的Jump Bikes已在华盛顿特区运营电动共享单车,并将于周四在旧金山推出。骑行30分钟收费2美元。

P5 The system works like existing dockless bikeshare systems, where riders unlock bikes through a smartphone app. "This is the beginning of a long-term shift away from regular pedal(踏板) to electric bikes," said Jump Bikes CEO Ryan Rzepecki. "When people first jump on an ebike, their face lights up. It's exciting and joyful in a way that you don't get from a regular bike."

该系统的运作方式类似现有的无桩共享单车系统,骑行者通过智能手机应用解锁自行车。Jump Bikes首席执行官Ryan Rzepecki表示:"这是从普通脚踏自行车向电动自行车长期转变的开始。当人们第一次骑上电动自行车时,他们脸上会露出光彩。这种兴奋和愉悦是普通自行车无法带来的。"

P6 Two years ago, CEO Chris Cocalis of Pivot Cycles, which sells high-end mountain bikes, found that U.S. bike shops weren't interested in stocking ebikes. Some retailers warned Cocalis that they'd drop the brand if it came out with an electric bike.

两年前,销售高端山地自行车的Pivot Cycles公司首席执行官Chris Cocalis发现,美国自行车商店对储备电动自行车不感兴趣。一些零售商警告Cocalis,如果他推出电动自行车,他们就会放弃该品牌。

P7 Now that sales are taking off, the vast majority of bike dealers are asking Cocalis when he'll make an ebike available. "There's tremendous opportunity to get a generation of people for whom suffering isn't their thing," Cocalis said. "Ebike riders get the enjoyable part of cycling without the massive suffering of climbing huge hills."

现在销售开始腾飞,绝大多数自行车经销商都在询问Cocalis何时推出电动自行车。Cocalis说:"这是一个巨大的机会,可以吸引那些不喜欢吃苦的一代人。电动自行车骑行者能享受到骑行的乐趣,而无需忍受爬陡坡的巨大痛苦。"

题目与逐题解析

46. What do we learn from the passage about ebikes?

- A) Their health benefits and fun values outweigh their cost.
- B) They did not catch public attention in the United States until the 1990s.
- C) They did not become popular until the emergence of improved batteries.
- D) Their widespread use is attributable to people's environmental awareness.

从文章中我们了解到关于电动自行车的什么信息?

- A) 它们的健康益处和趣味价值超过了成本。
- B) 直到20世纪90年代,它们才在美国引起公众关注。
- C) 直到改进电池出现后,它们才变得流行。
- D) 它们的广泛使用归因于人们的环保意识。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 What do we learn from the passage about ebikes? 没有 infer/imply/mainly about, 问的是文中陈述的客观信息, 四个选项各对应一处事实, 属于综合性细节判断。

【拆句】 What do we learn from the passage about ebikes? 是常规疑问句：主干是 What do we learn, about ebikes 是介词短语限定话题，from the passage 提示答题范围在通篇，无陷阱结构。

【定位】 Although ebikes first appeared in the 90s, cheaper options and longer-lasting batteries are breathing new life into the concept.

尽管电动自行车早在 90 年代就出现了，但更便宜的款式和更耐用的电池正在为这个概念注入新的生命力。

【选项】 A) 偷换概念

原文只说 convenience, health benefits and their fun factor 是吸引人骑电动车的几个并列原因，并没有把「健康与乐趣」与「成本」放在一起比，更没说「前者超过后者」。

B) 偷换概念

原文 ebikes first appeared in the 90s 是说「90 年代才首次出现」，没有「在那之前美国人不知道、之后才关注」的意思；而 They did not catch public attention in the United States until the 1990s. 把「出现」偷换成了「引起公众关注」。

C) ✓ 正确

Although ebikes first appeared in the 90s, cheaper options and longer-lasting batteries are breathing new life into the concept.

↔ They did not become popular until the emergence of improved batteries.

预判的「电池变好才流行」与 They did not become popular until the emergence of improved batteries. 的「直到电池改良才流行」语义完全一致；首段又用 The industry is benefiting from improved batteries 强化「电池→产业受益」的因果，可二次确认。

D) 无中生有

全文只字未提 environmental awareness（环保意识），原文给出的流行原因是 convenience, health benefits and their fun factor 与电池改进，没有任何句子把「环保」列为推动因素。

47. What brought about the boost in ebike sales in Europe at the beginning of the century?

- A) Updated technology of bike manufacture.
- B) The falling prices of ebike batteries.
- C) Changed fashion in short-distance travel.
- D) The rising costs for making electric cars.

是什么在世纪之初促成了欧洲电动自行车销量的增长？

- A) 自行车制造技术的更新。
- B) 电动自行车电池价格的下降。
- C) 短途出行方式的改变。
- D) 制造电动汽车成本的上升。

【答案】 B （细节题）

【判型】 What brought about the boost in ebike sales in Europe at the beginning of the century? 是 What brought about 句式，问引起某事件的具体原因，是一道指向明确的因果细节题。

【拆句】 What brought about the boost in ebike sales in Europe at the beginning of the century? 主干是 What brought about the boost, in ebike sales 修饰 boost, in Europe 与 at the beginning of the century 是两个并列状语，分别给出地点与时间，结构清晰、无陷阱。

【定位】 In 2004, the price of batteries used on ebikes fell, spurring European sales.
2004 年，用于电动自行车的电池价格下降，促使欧洲销量大增。

【选项】 A) 偷换概念

原文谈的是 The industry is benefiting from improved batteries as suppliers over the years developed technology for laptops, smartphones and electric cars.——技术进步发生在电池领域（且来自笔记本、手机、电动汽车），不是 bike manufacture（自行车制造）。

B) ✓ 正确

In 2004, the price of batteries used on ebikes fell, spurring European sales. ↔

The falling prices of ebike batteries.

预判「电池价格下降」与 The falling prices of ebike batteries. 完全一致；spurring 这个分词正好把「价格下降」与「欧洲销量」用因果绑在一起，无需推理。

C) 无中生有

原文从未提及 short-distance travel（短途出行）这个概念，更未把它和欧洲销量增长挂钩；考生若凭「电动车=城市短途」的常识硬选，就掉进无中生有陷阱。

D) 偷换概念

原文只说电池技术是从 laptops, smartphones and electric cars 这些领域延伸过来的，并没说「电动汽车制造成本上升」导致电动自行车在欧洲热销；选项把不相关的两件事强行拼接。

48. What is the prospect of the bike industry according to Ryan Rzepecki?

- A) More will be invested in bike battery research.
- B) The sales of ebikes will increase.
- C) It will profit from ebike sharing.
- D) It will make a difference in people's daily lives.

根据 Ryan Rzepecki 的说法，自行车行业的前景如何？

- A) 将有更多资金投入自行车电池研究中。 B) 电动自行车的销量将增加。
- C) 该行业将从电动自行车共享中获益。 D) 该行业将对人们的日常生活产生影响。

【答案】 B （细节题）

【判型】 What is the prospect of the bike industry according to Ryan Rzepecki? 用 according to + 人名，问的是他对前景的具体看法，答案应在他的原话里直接拿到，是定向细节题。

【拆句】 What is the prospect of the bike industry according to Ryan Rzepecki? 是简单疑问句：主干 What is the prospect, of the bike industry 修饰 prospect, according to Ryan Rzepecki 限定信息源，无陷阱。

【定位】 This is the beginning of a long-term shift away from regular pedal(踏板) to electric bikes. 这是从普通脚踏自行车向电动自行车长期转变的开端。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

CEO 原话谈的是「骑行体验」和「长期转向」，与「投资电池研究」无关；原文第 3 段提到电池技术从其他行业受益，但从未说会加大对电池研究的投入。

B) ✓ 正确

This is the beginning of a long-term shift away from regular pedal(踏板) to electric bikes. ↔

The sales of ebikes will increase.

预判的「销量会持续增长」与 The sales of ebikes will increase. 在语义上一致；且第 2 段已铺垫 the U.S. market has grown to 263,000 bikes, a 25% gain from the prior year, 这种「长期转向」在 CEO 嘴里说出，结合销量背景，必然指向「销量上升」。

C) 偷换概念

原文确实在 P4 P5 介绍了 Jump Bikes 等公司的共享业务，但 CEO 的原话谈的是「骑行体验与长期转向」，没有说整个产业会「靠共享盈利」。

D) 过度推断

CEO 原话只说「是一次长期转向的开端」，并未上升到「改变人们日常生活」的层级；考生若把「长期转向」凭印象拔高，就会过度推断。

49. What prevented Chris Cocalis from developing ebikes sooner?

A) Retailers' refusal to deal in ebikes.

B) High profits from conventional bikes.

C) Users' concern about risks of ebike riding.

D) His focus on selling costly mountain bikes.

是什么阻止了 Chris Cocalis 更早开发电动自行车？

A) 零售商拒绝经营电动自行车。 B) 传统自行车带来的高额利润。

C) 用户对骑行电动自行车风险的担忧。 D) 他专注于销售昂贵的山地自行车。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 What prevented Chris Cocalis from developing ebikes sooner? 问的是阻碍发生在过去的具体事实，需要在原文找到对应的客观陈述，属典型细节题。

【拆句】 What prevented Chris Cocalis from developing ebikes sooner? 主干是 What prevented Chris Cocalis, from developing ebikes sooner 是 prevent sb from doing sth 的固定搭配，意为「阻止他更早开发电动车」；考生若没掌握这个搭配，容易把 prevent ... from 理解反，需特别留意。

【定位】 Two years ago, CEO Chris Cocalis of Pivot Cycles, which sells high-end mountain bikes, found that U.S. bike shops weren't interested in stocking ebikes. Some retailers warned Cocalis that they'd drop the brand if it came out with an electric bike.

两年前，主营高端山地车的 Pivot Cycles 公司 CEO Chris Cocalis 发现，美国的自行车商店并没有兴趣进电动自行车。一些零售商警告 Cocalis，如果他出电动车，他们就停售他的品牌。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

Some retailers warned Cocalis that they'd drop the brand if it came out with an electric bike. ↔

Retailers' refusal to deal in ebikes.

预判的「零售商不愿进货+威胁停售」与 Retailers' refusal to deal in ebikes. 完全等值；refusal to deal in（拒绝经营）是 weren't interested in stocking + warned ... they'd drop the brand 的概括。

B) 无中生有

原文只说 Pivot Cycles, which sells high-end mountain bikes, 介绍公司业务，未提及「传统车带来高利润」或他舍不得放弃高利润；考生凭「高端=高利润」的常识硬补，是无中生有。

C) 无中生有

全文从未提到 risk of ebike riding（电动车骑行风险）或 users' concern（用户担忧）；阻碍来自零售商，而不是用户的安全顾虑。

D) 偷换概念

Pivot Cycles, which sells high-end mountain bikes 只是介绍公司业务的非限制性定语从句，是背景；并不是「他专注卖高端山地车」导致他没做电动车——阻碍来自零售商，不来自他自己。

50. What makes Chris Cocalis believe there is a greater opportunity for ebike sales?

- A) The further lowering of ebike prices.
- B) The public's concern for their health.
- C) The increasing interest in mountain climbing.
- D) The younger generation's pursuit of comfortable riding.

是什么让Chris Cocalis相信电动自行车销售有更大的机会？

- A) 电动自行车价格的进一步降低。
- B) 公众对健康的关注。
- C) 对登山运动日益增长的兴趣。
- D) 年轻一代对舒适骑行的追求。

【答案】 D （细节题）

【判型】 What makes Chris Cocalis believe there is a greater opportunity for ebike sales? 问的是导致他形成某观点的具体理由，答案应在他原话里给出，属于定向细节题。

【拆句】 What makes Chris Cocalis believe there is a greater opportunity for ebike sales? 主干 What makes Chris Cocalis believe ..., make sb do sth 表「使某人……」，believe 后接 that 从句（that 省略），从句主干是 there is a greater opportunity, for ebike sales 修饰 opportunity；结构层级清晰，但 make sb believe 后接长从句，基础薄弱考生可能把 believe 误当成名词，需提醒。

【定位】 There's tremendous opportunity to get a generation of people for whom suffering isn't their thing. Ebike riders get the enjoyable part of cycling without the massive suffering of climbing huge hills.

存在一个巨大的机会，能争取到一整代不愿吃苦的人。骑电动车的人可以享受骑行的乐趣，而不必承受爬大坡那种痛苦折磨。

【选项】 A) 答非所问

电动车价格下降在 cheaper options 与 the price of batteries used on ebikes fell 中出现过，但 Cocalis 在 P7 谈到机会时，理由是「一代人不愿吃苦」，与价格无关。

B) 答非所问

health benefits 确实是电动车整体吸引力之一，但 Cocalis 在 P7 谈机会时，给出的理由是「不愿吃苦」，与公众健康关注无关。

C) 与原文相反

原文 without the massive suffering of climbing huge hills 说的是骑电动车可以免去爬坡的折磨——也就是说人们想避开爬坡，而不是对爬山兴趣上升。

D) ✓ 正确

There's tremendous opportunity to get a generation of people for whom suffering isn't their thing.

↔ The younger generation's pursuit of comfortable riding.

预判的「新一代不愿吃苦、追求舒适」与 The younger generation's pursuit of comfortable riding. 完全对应；原话两句一起构成完整因果：「有一代人不愿吃苦」+「电动车让骑行享受而不痛苦」——这正是他看到机会的依据。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

7 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。

Most were sold in Europe and China, where the bikes already have exploded in popularity.

第2段，第3句

主句加非限制性定语从句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见,属于典型的补充说明句式。被动语态和现在完成时的搭配也是常考点,具有一定代表性

Now that sales are taking off, the vast majority of bike dealers are asking Cocalis when he'll make an ebike available.

第7段，第1句

句子结构高度典型：状语从句 + 主句（包含宾语从句）是四六级和考研真题的常见模式。ask + 人 + 疑问从句、make + 宾语 + 形容词、Now that 引导原因状语从句，都是高频考点句式，掌握后可大量复用。

"There's tremendous opportunity to get a generation of people for whom suffering isn't their thing," Cocalis said.

第7段，第2句

本句覆盖直接引语的宾语从句、There be 存在句、不定式作后置定语、介词加关系代词引导的定语从句等多种成分形式。定语从句中 for whom 在从句内作状语的用法是易错点，主语带长定语链的划分也有训练价值。成分种类丰富，适合作为综合划分练习。

They did not catch public attention in the United States until the 1990s.

第46题，B

本句采用了典型的简单句结构：主语 + 谓语 + 宾语 + 状语，这是英语中最常见的基础句型之一。时间状语 "until + 时间点" 的用法在真题中也较为常见，具有一定的代表性，但整体句式过于基础，缺乏考试中常见的复杂句特征。

They did not become popular until the emergence of improved batteries.

第46题，C

主系表 + 时间状语是常见句式，until 引导时间状语在真题中也较常出现，具有一定代表性；但简单句整体在四六级、考研中占比不高，复杂度不足以覆盖典型考点，迁移价值中等。

What brought about the boost in ebike sales in Europe at the beginning of the century?

第47题 题干

疑问词作主语的特殊疑问句在四六级、考研阅读和翻译中常见（尤其询问原因或结果时），"bring about" 这类短语动词搭配也是高频考点。句式结构具有一定代表性，但因为是简单句且无复杂修饰或从句，典型性略低于包含多层嵌套的长难句。

It will make a difference in people's daily lives.

第48题，D

"主 + 谓 + 宾 + 状"是最标准的简单句句型，在各类考试中极为常见。"will + 动词原形"表将来也是高频考点。但本句结构过于简单，缺乏从句、复杂修饰等真题常见的难点，代表性中等。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 68 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。

ebike B1

n. 电动自行车

本篇18次 · 真题 18 句

battery A2

n. 电池

本篇6次 · 真题 11 句

benefit B1

n. 好处

本篇3次 · 真题 169 句

rider A2

n. 骑马者;骑车者;骑手

本篇3次 · 真题 10 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

opportunity

B1

n. 机会

本篇2次 · 真题 89 句

concern

B1

v. 涉及

本篇2次 · 真题 79 句

option

B1

n. 选择

本篇2次 · 真题 60 句

generation

B2

n. 一代人

本篇2次 · 真题 44 句

regular

B1

adj. 经常的

本篇2次 · 真题 38 句

smartphone

B1

n. 智能手机

本篇2次 · 真题 38 句

beginning

A1

n. 开始

本篇2次 · 真题 25 句

profit

B1

n. 利润, 盈利

本篇2次 · 真题 20 句

would

A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇1次 · 真题 466 句

million

A2

num. 一百万

本篇1次 · 真题 119 句

risk

A2

n. 风险

本篇1次 · 真题 108 句

focus

B1

n. 重点

本篇1次 · 真题 107 句

factor

B1

n. 因素

本篇1次 · 真题 77 句

data

B1

n. 数据

本篇1次 · 真题 73 句

gain

B1

v. 获得; 赢得

本篇1次 · 真题 64 句

united

B1

adj. 联合的

本篇1次 · 真题 60 句

demand B1

v. 坚决要求

本篇1次 · 真题 50 句

shift B1

v. 移动

本篇1次 · 真题 49 句

available A2

adj. 可获得的

本篇1次 · 真题 48 句

recently A2

adv. 最近

本篇1次 · 真题 48 句

boost B2

v. 提高

本篇1次 · 真题 46 句

fashion B1

n. 时尚;流行款式

本篇1次 · 真题 45 句

states A1

n. 国家

本篇1次 · 真题 43 句

attract B1

v. 吸引 (注意力、兴趣)

本篇1次 · 真题 41 句

further B1

adv. 更远处

本篇1次 · 真题 41 句

interested A1

adj. 感兴趣的

本篇1次 · 真题 40 句

majority B2

n. 大多数, 大部分

本篇1次 · 真题 40 句

launch B1

v. 推出

本篇1次 · 真题 39 句

concept B2

n. 概念

本篇1次 · 真题 38 句

user A2

n. 使用者

本篇1次 · 真题 37 句

environmental B1

adj. 环境的

本篇1次 · 真题 34 句

app B1

n. 应用程序

本篇1次 · 真题 27 句

brand B1

n. 品牌, 商标

本篇1次·真题 27 句

increasing B1

adj. 越来越多的

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

lower A2

adj. 较低的;下方的

本篇1次·真题 25 句

announce B1

v. 宣布

本篇1次·真题 24 句

update B1

v. 更新

本篇1次·真题 24 句

awareness B2

n. 意识

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

invest B2

v. 投资 (金钱、时间等以期获得回报)

本篇1次·真题 22 句

worldwide B1

adj. 全世界的

本篇1次·真题 21 句

vast B2

adj. 巨大的

本篇1次·真题 20 句

widespread B2

adj. 广泛的

本篇1次·真题 20 句

conventional B2

adj. 传统的

本篇1次·真题 18 句

emerge B2

v. 出现;浮现

本篇1次·真题 18 句

popularity B2

n. 受欢迎

本篇1次·真题 18 句

prospect B2

n. 可能性

本篇1次·真题 16 句

operate

B1

v. 运转

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

stock

B1

n. 库存

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

exciting

A2

adj. 令人兴奋的

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

pursuit

B2

n. 追求

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

costly

B2

adj. 昂贵的，代价高的

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

enjoyable

B1

adj. 令人愉快的

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

embrace

B2

v. 拥抱

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

existing

B1

adj. 现有的

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

laptop

A2

n. 笔记本电脑

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

prior

B2

adj. 先前的，之前的

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

startup

B2

n. 初创公司

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

improved

A2

adj. 改进的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

manufacture

B2

v. (大规模) 制造，生产

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

tremendous

B2

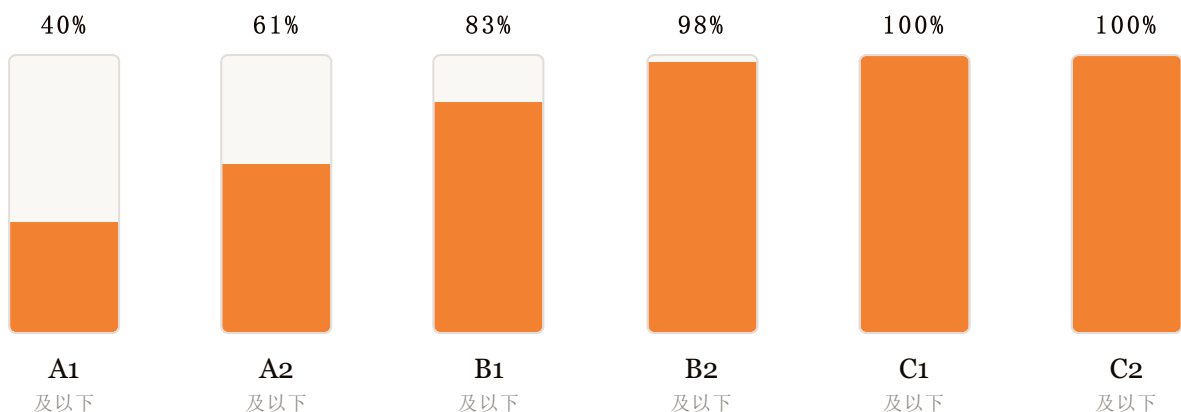
adj. 巨大的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

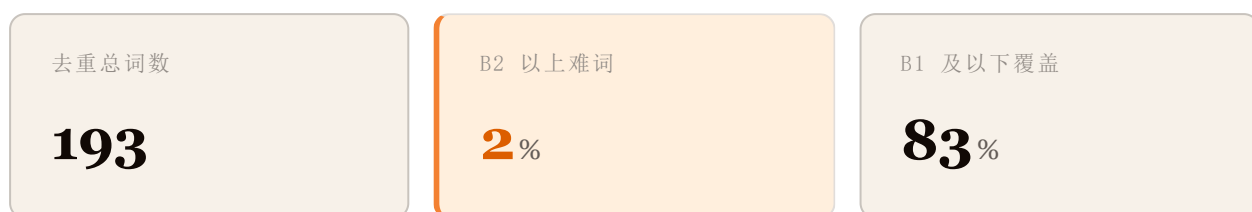
VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 193 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **193** 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 3 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 193 个 · 末柱为 100%



英语四级 2020年12月·第3套 · 全卷构成

Part I	写作	题目解析 →
Part II	听力	与2020年12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）	本题
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 →

2020年12月·第3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12月·第3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 8 段原文（段首标 P1-P8 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3套(2020-12) · 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 terms "global warming" and "climate change" are used by many, seemingly interchangeably. But do they really mean the same thing?

"全球变暖"和"气候变化"这两个术语被许多人使用,似乎可以互换。但它们真的意思相同吗?

P2 Scientists shaped the history of the terms while attempting to accurately describe how humans continue to alter the planet. Later, political strategists adopted the terms to influence public opinion.

科学家在试图准确描述人类如何持续改变地球的过程中塑造了这些术语的历史。后来,政治策略家采用这些术语来影响公众舆论。

P3 In 1975, geochemist Wallace Broecker introduced the term "climate change" in an article published by Science. In 1979, a National Academy of Sciences report used the term "global warming" to define increases in the Earth's average surface temperature, while "climate change" more broadly referred to the numerous effects of this increase, such as sea-level rise and ocean acidification(酸化).

1975年,地球化学家Wallace Broecker在Science发表的一篇文章中引入了"气候变化"这一术语。1979年,美国国家科学院的一份报告使用"全球变暖"来定义地球平均表面温度的上升,而"气候变化"则更广泛地指代这种上升带来的众多影响,如海平面上升和海洋酸化。

P4 During the following decades, some industrialists and politicians launched a campaign to sow doubt in the minds of the American public about the ability of fossil-fuel use, deforestation and other

human activities to influence the planet's climate.

在随后的几十年里,一些实业家和政治家发起了一场运动,试图在美国公众心中播下怀疑的种子,质疑化石燃料使用、森林砍伐和其他人类活动影响地球气候的能力。

P5 Word use played a critical role in developing that doubt. For example, the language and polls expert Frank Luntz wrote a memo encouraging the use of "climate change" because the phrase sounded less scary than "global warming," reported the Guardian.

词语使用在制造这种怀疑方面发挥了关键作用。例如,据Guardian报道,语言和民意调查专家Frank Luntz写了一份备忘录,鼓励使用"气候变化",因为这个短语听起来不如"全球变暖"那么可怕。

P6 However, Luntz's recommendation wasn't necessary. A Google Ngram Viewer chart shows that by 1993 climate change was already more commonly used in books than global warming. By the end of the next decade both words were used more frequently, and climate change was used nearly twice as often as global warming.

然而,Luntz的建议并非必要。Google Ngram Viewer图表显示,到1993年,"气候变化"在书籍中的使用已经比"全球变暖"更常见。到下一个十年末,这两个词的使用频率都更高了,而"气候变化"的使用频率几乎是"全球变暖"的两倍。

P7 NASA used the term "climate change" because it more accurately reflects the wide range of changes to the planet caused by increasing amounts of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere.

NASA使用"气候变化"这一术语,因为它更准确地反映了大气中温室气体增加对地球造成的广泛变化。

P8 The debate isn't new. A century ago, chemist Svante Arrhenius started one of the first debates over the potential for humans to influence the planet's climate. Arrhenius calculated the capability of carbon dioxide to trap heat in the Earth's atmosphere, but other chemists disagreed. Some argued that humans weren't producing enough greenhouse gases, while others claimed the effects would be tiny. Now, of course, we know that whatever you call it, human behavior is warming the planet, with grave consequences ahead.

这场争论并不新鲜。一个世纪前,化学家Svante Arrhenius发起了关于人类影响地球气候潜力的首批争论之一。Arrhenius计算了二氧化碳在地球大气中捕获热量的能力,但其他化学家持不同意见。一些人认为人类产生的温室气体不够多,而另一些人则声称其影响微乎其微。当然,现在我们知道,无论你怎么称呼它,人类行为正在使地球变暖,严重的后果即将到来。

题目与逐题解析

51. Why did politicians use the two terms "global warming" and "climate change"?

- A) To sway public opinion of the impact of human activities on Earth.
- B) To more accurately describe the consequences of human activities.
- C) To win more popular votes in their campaign activities.
- D) To assure the public of the safety of existing industries.

政治家为什么使用"全球变暖"和"气候变化"这两个术语?

- A) 影响公众对人类活动对地球影响的看法。 B) 更准确地描述人类活动的后果。
- C) 在竞选活动中赢得更多民众选票。 D) 向公众保证现有产业的安全性。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 Why did politicians use the two terms 问的是政客使用这两个词的具体原因，属对文中明示原因的事实性提问。

【拆句】 题干 Why did politicians use the two terms "global warming" and "climate change"? 主干是 "Why did politicians use the two terms"，引号里的两个术语只是 the two terms 的同位补充，句式平铺直叙，无陷阱。

【定位】 Later, political strategists adopted the terms to influence public opinion.
后来，政治策略家们采用这些术语，是为了影响公众舆论。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

to influence public opinion ↔ To sway public opinion

how humans continue to alter the planet ↔ the impact of human activities on Earth

把 to influence public opinion 改成 To sway public opinion 再叠加上文 "how humans alter the planet" 的名词化转述，正好等价于 To sway public opinion of the impact of human activities on Earth.。

B) 张冠李戴

To more accurately describe the consequences of human activities. 这是 Scientists shaped the history of the terms while attempting to accurately describe how humans continue to alter the planet. 里科学家的目的，被错配到政客头上。

C) 无中生有

To win more popular votes in their campaign activities. 文章只字未提选举或拉票；launched a campaign 中的 campaign 指"运动"而非"竞选活动"。

D) 与原文相反

To assure the public of the safety of existing industries. 与原文相反——launched a campaign to sow doubt 表明政客是制造怀疑、并非给公众吃定心丸。

52. As used in a National Academy of Sciences report, the term "climate change" differs from "global warming" in that_____.

- A) it sounds less vague
- B) it looks more scientific
- C) it covers more phenomena
- D) it is much closer to reality

在美国国家科学院报告中使用的"气候变化"一词与"全球变暖"的不同之处在于_____。

A) 听起来不那么模糊 B) 看起来更科学 C) 涵盖更多现象 D) 更接近现实

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 As used in a National Academy of Sciences report, the term "climate change" differs from "global warming" in that_____. 问的是该报告里两词的具体差异，属事实层提问。

【拆句】 题干 As used in a National Academy of Sciences report, the term "climate change" differs from "global warming" in that _____. 是个待补全的陈述句，主干 "the term climate change differs from global warming in that ...", As 引导的状语限定范围；空格由 in that 引导的从句填，选项即从句内容。

【定位】 In 1979, a National Academy of Sciences report used the term "global warming" to define increases in the Earth's average surface temperature, while "climate change" more broadly referred to the numerous effects of this increase, such as sea-level rise and ocean acidification(酸化).

1979 年，美国国家科学院的一份报告用 global warming 这个术语来指地球地表平均温度的上升，而 climate change 则更广泛地指这一升温带来的诸多影响，例如海平面上升和海洋酸化。

【选项】 A) **答非所问**

it sounds less vague 谈的是"听起来更不含糊"，可这个报告本身比较的是两术语的指代范围，不是听感；听感是 P5 里 Luntz 的话题，与本题报告无关。

B) **无中生有**

it looks more scientific 谈"显得更科学"，原文从未比较两术语的科学性观感，纯属编造。

C) **✓ 正确**

more broadly referred to the numerous effects ↔ **it covers more phenomena**

预判已经定调"climate change 范围更宽"，四个选项里只有 it covers more phenomena 直接讲范围差异，与定位句中 more broadly + numerous effects —— 对位。

D) **无中生有**

it is much closer to reality 说"更贴近现实"，原文并未在该报告中比较两术语谁更接近实际，是无中生有。

53. What did industrialists of the late 20th century resort to in order to mislead Americans?

- A) Made-up survey results.
- B) False research findings.
- C) Hired climate experts.
- D) Deliberate choice of words.

20世纪末的实业家采取了什么手段来误导美国人？

A) 编造的调查结果。 B) 虚假的研究发现。 C) 雇用气候专家。 D) 刻意选择措辞。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 What did industrialists of the late 20th century resort to in order to mislead Americans? 问的是实业家采取的具体手段，属对文中明示信息的事实性提问。

【拆句】 题干 What did industrialists of the late 20th century resort to in order to mislead Americans? 主干 "What did industrialists resort to", of the late 20th century 修饰 industrialists, in order to mislead Americans 是目的状语; resort to 意为"诉诸于", 是高频四级词组。

【定位】 Word use played a critical role in developing that doubt. For example, the language and polls expert Frank Luntz wrote a memo encouraging the use of "climate change" because the phrase sounded less scary than "global warming," reported the Guardian.

用词起到了关键作用, 造就了那种怀疑。例如, 语言与民调专家 Frank Luntz 写了一份备忘录, 建议使用 climate change, 因为它听起来不像 global warming 那么吓人——《卫报》报道。

【选项】 A) **无中生有**

Made-up survey results. 说"伪造调查结果", 原文只字未提调查造假, 纯属编造。

B) **无中生有**

False research findings. 说"虚假的研究发现", 原文从未提及实业家发布假研究, 只提了使用词汇上的策略。

C) **张冠李戴**

Hired climate experts. 把 the language and polls expert Frank Luntz 的身份错置——Luntz 是语言与民调专家, 并非气候专家, 且原文未说他被实业家雇佣。

D) **✓ 正确**

Word use played a critical role in developing that doubt. ↔ **Deliberate choice of words.**

预判已明确"在用词上做手脚", 四个选项里只有 Deliberate choice of words. 谈选词, 其他三个分别引到调查、研究、专家, 都不是文中点出的手段。

54. Why did NASA choose the term "climate change"?

- A) To obtain more funds.
- B) For greater precision.
- C) For political needs.
- D) To avoid debate.

NASA为什么选择"气候变化"这个术语?

A) 为了获得更多资金。 B) 为了更精确。 C) 出于政治需要。 D) 为了避免争论。

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 Why did NASA choose the term "climate change"? 是 Why 提问, 问 NASA 选这个术语的原因, 原文必有直接对应句。

【拆句】 题干 Why did NASA choose the term "climate change"? 是简单疑问句, 主干 "Why did NASA choose the term", 引号短语作 choose 的宾语, 句式无陷阱。

【定位】 NASA used the term "climate change" because it more accurately reflects the wide range of changes to the planet caused by increasing amounts of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere.
美国国家航空航天局之所以使用 climate change 这个术语，是因为它能更准确地反映由大气中温室气体增加所引发的地球范围广泛的变化。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

To obtain more funds. 谈"获取更多资金"，原文从未提及 NASA 的预算或经费问题。

B) ✓ 正确

more accurately reflects ↔ For greater precision

预判已经给出"为了更准确"这个核心，四个选项里只有 For greater precision 谈精准度，其他三个引到资金、政治、避免争论，都没在 P7 中出现过。

C) 张冠李戴

For political needs. 谈"出于政治需要"，这是 political strategists 与 industrialists and politicians 的动机，而非 NASA 的；NASA 的选词理由是科学准确性。

D) 无中生有

To avoid debate. 说"为了避免争论"，原文 P7 只字未提 NASA 想回避争论；P8 反而表明争论一直存在、不可回避。

55. What is the author's final conclusion?

- A) Global warming is the more accurate term.
- B) Accuracy of terminology matters in science.
- C) Human activities have serious effects on Earth.
- D) Politics interferes with serious scientific debate.

作者的最终结论是什么？

- A) 全球变暖是更准确的术语。
- B) 术语的准确性在科学中很重要。
- C) 人类活动对地球有严重影响。
- D) 政治干扰严肃的科学辩论。

【答案】 C (主旨题)

【判型】 What is the author's final conclusion? 问的是作者的最终结论，是对全文中心的提问，不靠某一句的细节解决。

【拆句】 题干 What is the author's final conclusion? 是 What is 句型，主干极简，author's final 是 conclusion 的双层修饰，提示找全文末尾的总结表态。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

Global warming is the more accurate term. 说 global warming 更准确，恰好和 NASA used the term "climate change" because it more accurately reflects the wide range of changes 与 whatever you call it 的立场相反。

B) 以偏概全

Accuracy of terminology matters in science. 把"术语精确度"当作全文主旨，但这只是 P3、P7 这两个局部所谈，作者在末段已明确越过术语之争，落点在"人类影响"。

C) ✓ 正确

human behavior is warming the planet, with grave consequences ahead ↔

Human activities have serious effects on Earth.

Human activities have serious effects on Earth. 既概括了 P8 末句的核心判断，也覆盖前文 P3 提到的海平面上升、海洋酸化等具体后果，是唯一兼顾主线与全文铺垫的选项。

D) 以偏概全

Politics interferes with serious scientific debate. 说"政治干预严肃科学辩论"，这只是 P4~P5 局部话题，且原文未给出"干预了严肃科学辩论"这样的明确价值判断，更不是作者最终结论。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

10 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。

In 1979, a National Academy of Sciences report used the term "global warming" to define increases in the Earth's average surface temperature, while "climate change" more broadly referred to the numerous effects of this increase, such as sea-level rise and ocean acidification(酸化).

第3段，第2句

"先给出一个定义或用法，再用 "while" 做对照补充"是说明文里很常见的结构。掌握这种读法后，处理学术说明类句子时迁移性很强。

Word use played a critical role in developing that doubt.

第5段，第1句

"主语 + 谓语 + 宾语 + 介词短语状语" 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，"play a role in doing" 也是常考搭配。结构虽简单但实用性强，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

For example, the language and polls expert Frank Luntz wrote a memo encouraging the use of "climate change" because the phrase sounded less scary than "global warming," reported the Guardian.

第5段，第2句

句子涵盖主谓宾结构、同位语、后置定语（现在分词短语）、原因状语从句、比较结构、倒装等多种成分和句式特征，成分种类较为丰富。特别是现在分词短语作后置定语和句末倒装结构，都是容易混淆的考点，适合作为成分划分练习材料。

However, Luntz's recommendation wasn't necessary.

第6段，第1句

主系表结构是英语基本句型之一，在真题中较为常见，但本句过于简单，缺少真题中常见的复杂修饰、从句嵌套或长难句特征，作为典型句式的代表性一般，学习后可迁移到理解基础句型，但对应真题长难句的帮助有限。

By the end of the next decade both words were used more frequently, and climate change was used nearly twice as often as global warming.

第6段，第3句

时间状语开头加并列主句，再配合被动表达和比较结构，是非常常见的书面说明句式。掌握这种读法后，迁移到说明文和数据比较类句子会很有帮助。

NASA used the term "climate change" because it more accurately reflects the wide range of changes to the planet caused by increasing amounts of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere.

第7段，第1句

"主句 + because 原因状语从句" 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，从句内带后置定语也是常见结构，整体句式具有较强的代表性，掌握后可在其他真题句中复用这一分析思路。

Arrhenius calculated the capability of carbon dioxide to trap heat in the Earth's atmosphere, but other chemists disagreed.

第8段，第3句

but 连接的转折并列句在四六级和考研阅读中很常见，是典型的对比或转折句式。第一句的“名词 + of + 名词 + to do”修饰结构也较为常见。但整体句式偏简单，没有更复杂的从句嵌套或倒装等高频考点结构，代表性中等。

Some argued that humans weren't producing enough greenhouse gases, while others claimed the effects would be tiny.

第8段，第4句

这句结构不算极端复杂，但同时覆盖主干定位、内容从句、对照关系和多种过去相关时态，训练收益很高。对需要系统练“句子结构加时态”的学习者，属于应优先掌握的典型材料。

Now, of course, we know that whatever you call it, human behavior is warming the planet, with grave consequences ahead.

第8段，第5句

主句 + 宾语从句 + 从句内嵌套让步状语从句，是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式；让步状语从句由 whatever 引导也很典型，掌握后可迁移到类似结构

What did industrialists of the late 20th century resort to in order to mislead Americans?

第53题 题干

特殊疑问句加目的状语是四六级和考研阅读理解中的常见句式；'resort to' 这类短语动词和 'in order to' 引导的目的结构在真题中反复出现；掌握本句的分析方法可直接迁移到大量同类句子，典型性较高。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 60 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。

climate

B1

n. 气候

本篇12次 · 真题 60 句

global

B2

adj. 全球的

本篇8次 · 真题 81 句

warming

B1

n. 变暖;加温

本篇8次 · 真题 20 句

effect

A2

n. 影响

本篇3次 · 真题 156 句

debate

B2

n. 辩论

本篇3次 · 真题 48 句

accurately

B2

adv. 准确地

本篇3次 · 真题 8 句

less

A1

det. 较少的

本篇2次 · 真题 224 句

decade

B1

n. 十年

本篇2次 · 真题 99 句

scientific

B1

adj. 科学的

本篇2次 · 真题 47 句

consequence

B2

n. 结果

本篇2次 · 真题 38 句

campaign

B2

n. 运动

本篇2次 · 真题 29 句

opinion

A2

n. 观点

本篇2次 · 真题 29 句

gas

A2

n. 气体

本篇2次 · 真题 28 句

academy

B2

n. 学院

本篇2次 · 真题 20 句

atmosphere

B2

n. 气氛

本篇2次 · 真题 14 句

politician

B2

n. 政治家

本篇2次 · 真题 10 句

greenhouse B1

n. 温室

本篇2次 · 真题 8 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇1次 · 真题 466 句

author A2

n. 作者

本篇1次 · 真题 244 句

impact B2

n. 影响

本篇1次 · 真题 98 句

behavior B1

n. 行为

本篇1次 · 真题 92 句

average A2

adj. 平均的

本篇1次 · 真题 89 句

expert B1

n. 专家

本篇1次 · 真题 89 句

amount A2

n. 数量

本篇1次 · 真题 87 句

later A1

adv. 以后, later

本篇1次 · 真题 70 句

potential B2

adj. 潜在的

本篇1次 · 真题 63 句

argue B1

v. 争论

本篇1次 · 真题 58 句

claim B1

v. 声称

本篇1次 · 真题 56 句

publish B1

v. 出版, 发行 (书籍、杂志等)

本篇1次 · 真题 50 句

exist A2

v. 存在; 实际上有

本篇1次 · 真题 46 句

adopt B1

v. 采纳

本篇1次 · 真题 41 句

range B1

n. 范围

本篇1次 · 真题 41 句

fund B2

n. 资金

本篇1次·真题40句

launch B1

v. 推出

本篇1次·真题39句

reflect B1

v. 反映, 显示

本篇1次·真题39句

reality B1

n. 现实

本篇1次·真题38句

ahead A2

adv. 在前面

本篇1次·真题32句

critical B2

adj. 批评的

本篇1次·真题30句

differ B1

v. 不同, 有区别

本篇1次·真题30句

recommendation B2

n. 推荐

本篇1次·真题30句

attempt B1

v. 试图

本篇1次·真题24句

define B1

v. 给.....下定义

本篇1次·真题24句

trap B1

n. 陷阱

本篇1次·真题24句

political B1

adj. 政治的

本篇1次·真题22句

frequently B1

adv. 频繁地

本篇1次·真题21句

vote B1

n. 投票

本篇1次·真题21句

carbon B2

n. 碳 (化学元素)

本篇1次·真题20句

numerous B2

adj. 众多的, 许多的

本篇1次·真题18句

accurate

B2

adj. 准确的

本篇1次·真题 15 句

phenomenon

B2

n. 现象

本篇1次·真题 13 句

commonly

B1

adv. 通常，常常

本篇1次·真题 12 句

alter

B2

v. 改变，更改（使某物与之前不同）

本篇1次·真题 11 句

calculate

B1

v. 计算

本篇1次·真题 11 句

seemingly

B2

adv. 看似，似乎（表面上看起来是这样，但...）

本篇1次·真题 11 句

dioxide

B2

n. 二氧化物

本篇1次·真题 10 句

poll

B2

n. 民意调查

本篇1次·真题 10 句

capability

B2

n. 能力

本篇1次·真题 9 句

interfere

B2

v. 干涉，介入（他人事务）

本篇1次·真题 9 句

obtain

B2

v. 获得

本篇1次·真题 9 句

phrase

B1

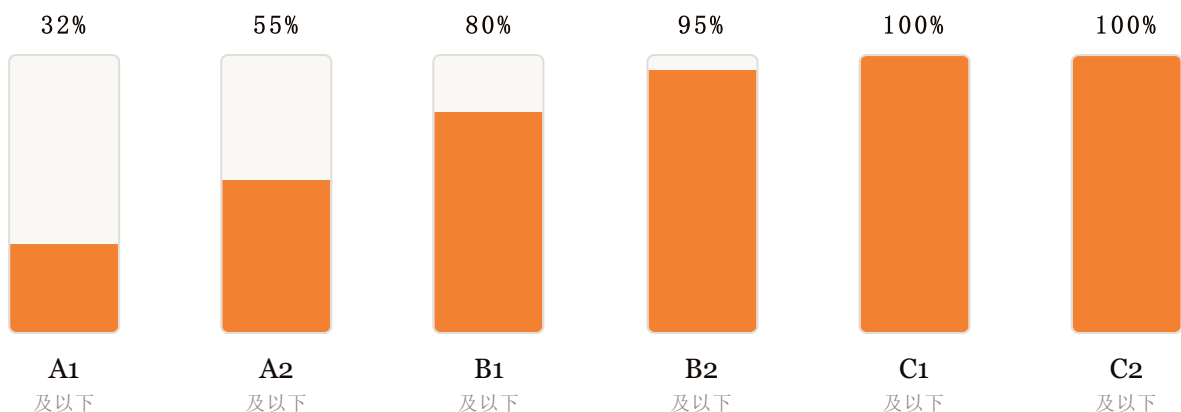
n. 短语

本篇1次·真题 8 句

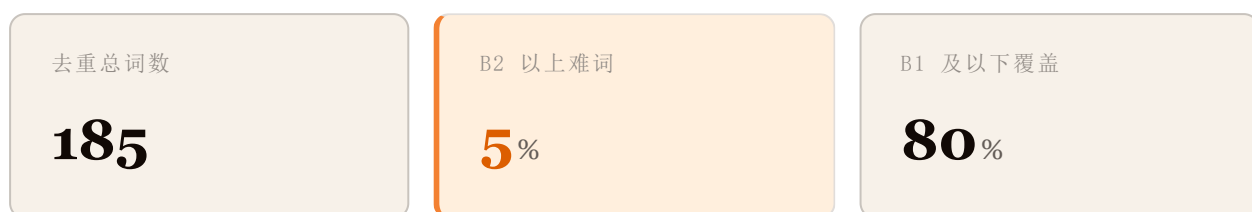
VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

全文 185 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **185** 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 10 个·约 5%。



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 185 个 · 末柱为 100%



英语四级 2020年12月·第3套 · 全卷构成

Part I	写作	题目解析 →
Part II	听力	与2020年12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 →

2020年12月·第3套英语四级汉译英（段落翻译）·中国文化介绍·客观陈述 参考译文与解析

PASSAGE & TRANSLATION • 题和解析

汉译英真题、参考译文与逐句解析

本页整篇参考英译与逐句解析由懒笔记基于2020年12月·第3套 英语四级汉译英（段落翻译）原卷题干译审整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：Directions 与一整段中文原文连续排印——整段连排、无段落标记无题号，把它切成一句句翻译单元本身就是解题动作。卷面之后先给整篇参考英译定稿，再按自切句序逐句拆分：定英文主干、降级修饰成分、逐项落实语法点、句内定稿英译，答案直显。

真题卷第3套(2020-12) • 四级

Part IV

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to translate a passage from Chinese into English. You should write your answer on **Answer Sheet 2**.

鱼是春节前夕餐桌上不可或缺的一道菜,因为汉语中"鱼"字的发音与"余"字的发音相同。正由于这个象征性的意义,春节期间鱼也作为礼物送给亲戚朋友。鱼的象征意义据说源于中国传统文化。中国人有节省的传统,他们认为节省得愈多,就感到愈为安全。今天,尽管人们愈来愈富裕了,但他们仍然认为节省是一种值得弘扬的美德。

参考译文

整篇参考英译是复盘资产，考卷上只印中文原文——四六级 Part IV 翻译按整篇「表达通顺连贯、用词准确、语法正确」四档评分。

Fish is an indispensable dish on the dinner table on the Spring Festival Eve, because the Chinese character 鱼 (fish) has the same pronunciation as 余 (surplus). Because of this symbolic meaning, fish is also given as a gift to relatives and friends during the Spring Festival. The symbolic meaning of fish is said to originate from traditional Chinese culture. The Chinese have a tradition of being thrifty, and they believe that the more they save, the more secure they feel. Today, although people are getting richer and richer, they still believe that thrift is a virtue worth promoting.

【衔接】第2句•this symbolic meaning 承上

原文 正由于这个象征性的意义 中的“这个”明确回指第1句讲到的“鱼/余谐音”。英文译文用 this symbolic meaning (this 而不是 the) 作指示性回指, 把第1句的“谐音→象征”和第2句的“所以鱼被作为礼物送出”这条因果链显化串起来, 让两句之间不是孤立的, 而是接得上的。

第3句→第4句•中国人作新主体

第3句结尾落在 traditional Chinese culture, 第4句立刻把视角从“文化”自然过渡到“中国人”——主语切换为 The Chinese, 相当于把上一句的“中国传统文化”具体化为“持有这一文化的人群”。这是话题自然延伸式的衔接, 不需要再加额外的连接词。

第4句→第5句•从总到时的对比

第4句陈述中国人的一贯传统(越省越安全), 第5句用 Today (今天) 作时间标志切到当下, 再用 although (尽管) 引出对比: “今天虽然富裕了, 但仍然把节省视为美德”。英文里 Today + although + still 三个词一起把“过去到现在的延续”和“富裕与节省的反差”两层逻辑显出来, 是这一篇结尾段最关键的一处衔接。

代词承接避免重复

第4句的 The Chinese 在第5句被替换为 they, 第5句主句又用 they 回指——主体保持同一组人, 但不重复 The Chinese 这个名词, 符合英文“已出现的对象用代词承接”的习惯, 让整段读起来不重不冗。

逐句解析

一整段连排中文、无段落标记无题号——把它切成一句句翻译单元本身就是解题动作, 句前 N. 为逐句解析自切的句序号(非考卷题号), 与卷面中文逐字对应。

【主旨】中国文化介绍•客观陈述

全段在介绍一项至今仍存续的中国春节饮食与价值观传统——为什么鱼是春节餐桌上不可或缺的一道菜, 以及这背后节省的传统美德。从 鱼是春节前夕餐桌上不可或缺的一道菜 到 他们仍然认为节省是一种值得弘扬的美德, 全段都是对“现在依然如此”的客观介绍, 属典型的中国文化介绍语体, 用词宜平实、句式宜端正。

【时态】一般现在时

全段在客观陈述一个延续至今的文化习俗与民族心理, 不是讲一段已经过去的历史, 故全篇主时态用一般现在时。今天, 尽管人们愈来愈富裕了, 但他们仍然认为节省是一种值得弘扬的美德 一句直接出现“今天”“仍然”这种把视角锚在当下的词, 最能定调; 对“据说源于中国传统文化”这类追溯来源处, 再局部偏离用一般过去时 (is said to have originated) 。

【译法】春节

统一译作 the Spring Festival (首字母大写、加定冠词 the, 是约定俗成的官方译名); 亦可加同位语 the Chinese New Year 作解释, 但全篇主体只用一种译法, 不得一会儿 Spring Festival、一会儿 Chinese New Year 来回换。锚回原文 春节。

春节前夕

统一译作 the Spring Festival Eve (或 the eve of the Spring Festival), 指“除夕”这一晚, 不是泛指春节期间。原文 春节前夕餐桌上不可或缺的一道菜 中的“前夕”特指除夕年夜饭那一餐, 不要含糊译成 during the Spring Festival。

鱼/余 谐音

原文 汉语中“鱼”字的发音与“余”字的发音相同 是文化负载点, 必须把汉字本身亮出来并加注英文释义, 统一译作 the Chinese character 鱼 (fish) has the same pronunciation as 余 (surplus/abundance); surplus 取“余/盈余”之意, 是本篇全段统一译法, 不得换成 leftover/extra 之类带歧义的词。

中国传统文化

统一译作 traditional Chinese culture (形容词顺序: traditional 修饰 Chinese culture 整体)。锚回原文 中国传统文化, 全篇一处出现, 照此译法即可。

1. 鱼是春节前夕餐桌上不可或缺的一道菜, 因为汉语中“鱼”字的发音与“余”字的发音相同。

【主干】鱼=不可或缺的一道菜 (主语策略: 原句主语)

中文 鱼是春节前夕餐桌上不可或缺的一道菜 已经摆好了主谓表结构: “鱼”是主语, “是”是系动词, “不可或缺的一道菜”是表语。直接对应英文主干 Fish is an indispensable dish; “春节前夕餐桌上”作 dish 的后置定语 on the dinner table on the Spring Festival Eve; 后半句 因为汉语中“鱼”字的发音与“余”字的发音相同 由 because 引导原因状语从句, 从句里再立一套主干 the Chinese character 鱼 has the same pronunciation as 余。

【降级】前置修饰降级为后置介词短语

中文 春节前夕餐桌上不可或缺的一道菜 把三层修饰 (“春节前夕的”“餐桌上的”“不可或缺的”) 全堆在中心词 “菜” 前——这是中文意合习惯。英文形合习惯反过来: 核心修饰留前置 (indispensable), 地点/时间修饰一律降级为后置介词短语挂到中心名词后——on the dinner table (地点) + on the Spring Festival Eve (时间)。后半段表“读音相同”用搭配 have the same pronunciation as..., 把“与...相同”自然降级为介词 as 引出的对象, 而不是写成两个并列分句 the pronunciation is X and the pronunciation is also X。

【语法】时态

回指 globalPlan 主时态——介绍一个延续至今的习俗，主句和 because 从句都用一般现在时：Fish is..., because the Chinese character... has the same pronunciation as..., 不要因为“传统”二字就误用过去时。

冠词

三处冠词都不能漏：an indispensable dish (dish 可数单数，前面元音 i- 用 an 不是 a)；on the dinner table (特指除夕年夜饭那张桌子，用 the)；the Spring Festival Eve (专名前加 the)。冠词漏掉是主体考生在汉译英最密集的失分点，原因是中文没有冠词系统，眼睛容易看不见这个空。

单复数

dish 是可数名词，这里指“一道菜”，必须用单数 a/an + 单数形式，不能写成 fish is indispensable dishes；the same pronunciation 中 pronunciation 表“读音”这层意思时不可数，前面用 the same + 单数形式。

搭配

“与...相同”在英文里用 the same X as Y 结构，as 不能换成 with (the same as 是固定搭配)；表“在某天/节日”用 on (on the Spring Festival Eve)，不是 in 或 at。

【译文】 Fish is an indispensable dish on the dinner table on the Spring Festival Eve, because the Chinese character 鱼 (fish) has the same pronunciation as 余 (surplus).

2. 正由于这个象征性的意义,春节期间鱼也作为礼物送给亲戚朋友。

【主干】 鱼被作为礼物送出 (主语策略：转被动)

中文 春节期间鱼也作为礼物送给亲戚朋友 是个无明确施动者的句子——没说“谁送”，重点在“鱼被送”这件事本身。英文形合句不容许长期缺主语，主体考生此处最稳的策略是转被动：把承受动作的“鱼”提为主语，谓语用 is also given as a gift。开头 正由于这个象征性的意义 单独处理为原因状语 Because of this symbolic meaning，挂在主句前。

【降级】 因状提前，时间状后置

本句两个状语处理位置不同：正由于这个象征性的意义 是原因状语，分量重、且对全句定调，放在句首 Because of this symbolic meaning,；春节期间 是时间状语，分量轻、只补充什么时候，挂在句尾 during the Spring Festival；作为礼物 用介词短语 as a gift 自然降级到谓语之后；亲戚朋友 用 to relatives and friends 接在被动谓语后表对象。整句保持单主谓骨架，不照中文从左到右一路平铺。

【语法】时态

继续回指主时态——这是讲“现在春节期间仍这样做”的客观陈述，用一般现在时被动语态 is also given，不要写成 was given。

语态

本句的灵魂在被动：动作的承受者鱼作主语，必须 is given。主体考生常见错法是写成 People give fish as a gift——意思虽对，但既不简洁也不及被动客观，且原文没出现“人们”。

冠词与单复数

as a gift: 礼物可数单数，必须加 a; to relatives and friends: 泛指亲戚朋友这一类人，用复数且不加冠词 (zero article)，相当于“任何亲戚朋友”。

介词搭配

“春节期间”用 during (贯穿整个节日时段) 不是 in; “作为礼物”用 as 不是 for; “送给某人”在被动句里用 to + 人，不是 give for sb。

【译文】 Because of this symbolic meaning, fish is also given as a gift to relatives and friends during the Spring Festival.

3. 鱼的象征意义据说源于中国传统文化。

【主干】 象征意义=源于... (主语策略: 原句主语)

中文 鱼的象征意义据说源于中国传统文化 主语清晰——“鱼的象征意义”作主语，“据说源于”作谓语，“中国传统文化”作宾语/介词宾语。直接对应英文 The symbolic meaning of fish is said to originate from traditional Chinese culture, 骨架 The symbolic meaning ... is said to originate from “据说”用固定句式 sb/sth is said to do 来装。

【降级】 短句基本不需降级

本句结构简单、修饰极少，主干 The symbolic meaning of fish is said to originate from traditional Chinese culture 一线下来即可。唯一——处降级：中文 鱼的象征意义 中“鱼的”作领属定语，按英文形合习惯，降级为 of fish 后置定语，不要写成生硬的 fish's symbolic meaning。

【语法】时态

客观陈述“鱼的象征意义来自哪里”是延续至今的事实判断，主时态保持一般现在时 is said to originate; 不要因为“传统文化”听着古老就改成过去时。

搭配

“源于”用 originate from (动词 originate 后接 from 表来源); 亦可用 derive from / come from。注意 originate 是不及物动词，后面必须有 from，不要写成 originate traditional Chinese culture。

固定句型

is said to + 动词原形: 动词原形 originate 直接接，不用变形 (不是 is said to originates / is said to originated)。这是 to do 的不变式。

【译文】 The symbolic meaning of fish is said to originate from traditional Chinese culture.

4. 中国人有节省的传统,他们认为节省得愈多,就感到愈为安全。

【主干】 中国人=有传统&认为 (主语策略: 原句主语)

中文 中国人有节省的传统,他们认为节省得愈多,就感到愈为安全 主语都是“中国人/他们”, 前后指的是同一群人。骨架可以拆成两个主谓: ① The Chinese have a tradition of being thrifty (中国人有节省的传统) + ② and believe that the more they save, the more secure they feel (并且认为节省越多越安全), 用 and 连接同主语的两个谓语, 比写成两个独立句更紧凑。“愈...愈...”对应英文 the more..., the more... 比较结构。

【降级】 “愈...愈...”套 the+比较级结构

中文 节省得愈多,就感到愈为安全 是“越...越...”句式, 英文有现成的固定结构 the + 比较级..., the + 比较级...: the more they save, the more secure they feel。整个结构作 believe 的宾语从句, 前面加 that 引导(口语可省, 书面建议保留)。节省的传统 中“节省的”作定语修饰“传统”, 降级为后置介词短语 a tradition of being thrifty (of + doing 表内容) 或 a tradition of thrift (of + 名词 thrift)。

【语法】 时态

全篇主时态——have a tradition / believe / save / feel 全部用一般现在时, 刻画延续至今的群体心理与做法。

主谓一致

The Chinese 作“中国人”这一群人讲时是复数概念, 谓语用 have / believe 不加 s; 不要写成 The Chinese has。

搭配

“有...的传统”用 have a tradition of doing/某物, of 后用动名词或名词 (a tradition of being thrifty / a tradition of thrift); “感到安全”用 feel secure (secure 是形容词, 前面用 feel 不用 feel like)。

比较结构

the more..., the more... 句中: ① 两个 the 都不能漏; ② 比较级后面是完整的主谓 (they save / they feel) 不是单词; ③ secure 是形容词, 前面用 the more secure (the + more + 形容词), 不是 the securer / more secure (漏 the)。

【译文】 The Chinese have a tradition of being thrifty, and they believe that the more they save, the more secure they feel.

5. 今天,尽管人们愈来愈富裕了,但他们仍然认为节省是一种值得弘扬的美德。

【主干】 他们=认为节省是美德 (主语策略: 原句主语)

中文 他们仍然认为节省是一种值得弘扬的美德 是主干——主语“他们”、谓语“认为”、宾语是从句“节省是一种值得弘扬的美德”。骨架 they still believe that thrift is a virtue worth promoting。尽管人们愈来愈富裕了 由 although 引导让步状语从句, 挂在主句前; 今天 作时间状语放句首 Today。注意中文有“尽管...但...”, 英文里 although 和 but 不能同时出现——这是主体考生最高频的硬伤之一。

【降级】让步从句前置 + 宾语从句套娃

本句多层结构需要分层降级：① 让步从句 Although people are getting richer and richer 整体前置；② 主句 they still believe + 宾语从句 that thrift is a virtue；③ 值得弘扬的是“美德”的定语，降级为后置定语 worth promoting (worth + doing 是形容词性短语，紧跟在 a virtue 后)；④ 愈来愈富裕用 getting + 比较级 richer and richer 表示渐进变化。整段下来是 Today, although..., ...believe that...worth doing 的清晰层级，不是中文那种逗号一路平铺。

【语法】时态

整句锚定主时态一般现在时：are getting / believe / is worth；其中 are getting 用现在进行时表“正在渐进变化”的“愈来愈富裕”，比单纯的 are 更精确，但仍属现在时范畴，未违背全篇基调。

让步连词

Although 和 but 不可共存，本句只能保留 Although。这是中文母语者最容易直译犯的错——中文“尽管...但是...”两个连词在英文里只能留一个。

搭配

“值得做...”用 be worth doing (worth 后接动名词，不是 to do)：a virtue worth promoting 不是 worth to promote；“愈来愈...”用 比较级 and 比较级 (richer and richer / more and more rich)，不要混用。

冠词与单复数

a virtue：美德可数单数，必须加 a；thrift 表“节俭”这种抽象品质时不可数，前面不加 a、不加复数 s。这是英语里抽象名词与可数名词区分的典型例子。

【译文】 Today, although people are getting richer and richer, they still believe that thrift is a virtue worth promoting.

英语四级 2020年12月·第3套 · 全卷构成

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