

# 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

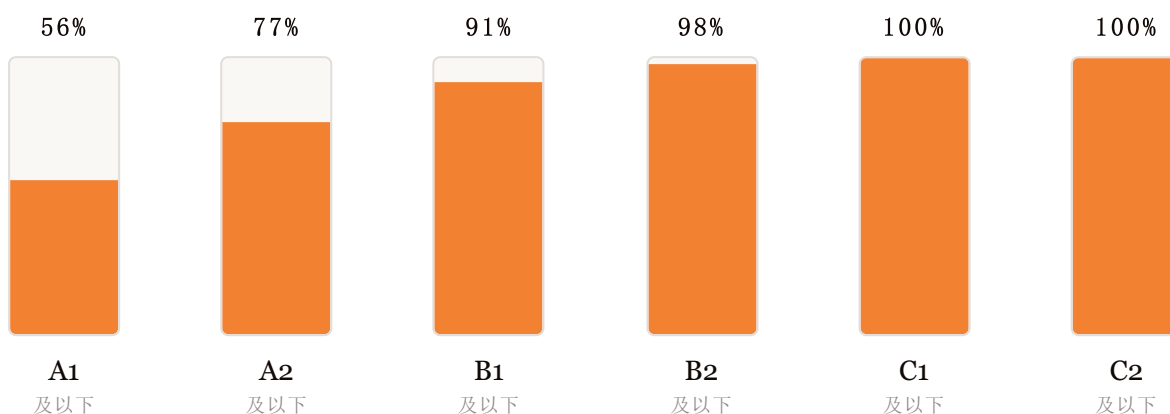
n. 拥有

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         | <a href="#">题目解析 →</a>                  |
| Part II                   | 听力         | <a href="#">与2020年12月第1套共用 · 题目解析 →</a> |
| Part III Section A        | 完形填空（选词填空） | <a href="#">题目解析 →</a>                  |
| <b>Part III Section B</b> | 长篇阅读（信息匹配） | <a href="#">本题</a>                      |
| Part III Section C (1)    | 阅读理解（四选一）  | <a href="#">题目解析 →</a>                  |
| Part III Section C (2)    | 阅读理解（四选一）  | <a href="#">题目解析 →</a>                  |
| Part IV                   | 汉译英（段落翻译）  | <a href="#">题目解析 →</a>                  |