

2022年9月·第1套 英语四级长篇阅读（信息匹配） 第1篇·36-45 题 答案与解析

STATEMENTS & ANALYSIS • 信息匹配题和解析

信息匹配题和解析·36-45 题

本页 36-45 题的段落匹配答案与逐句解析由懒笔记基于2022年9月·第1套 英语四级长篇阅读（信息匹配）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 13 段字母标号长文（逐段附中文翻译）；之后 10 句陈述逐句排列，每句英文陈述后紧接本句解析——陈述句中译、信息所在段落、锚点强弱、定位句中英对照、陈述句与原文的同义改写对照与易混相邻段辨析。

真题卷第1套(2022-09) · 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**.

How a rabbit study and an ex-student boost my hopes for a future of 'love and dignity'

- A) At whatever grade level teachers find themselves, from kindergarten to the final class at medical or law school, few moments stir the emotions as deeply as when former students reappear years and often decades later with an update on where their journey has taken them and what resiliencies(韧性) have been the pavement on which they've traveled.

无论教师处于哪个年级阶段,从幼儿园到医学院或法学院最后一个班级,很少有时能像昔日学生在多年甚至几十年后重新出现时那样深深激荡情感,他们会告知自己的人生旅程走向何方,以及什么样的韧性成为了他们前行路上的铺路石。

- B) So it was when a recent letter came from Kelli Harding, a student 21 years ago in my Peace Studies summer course in Washington. The weekly tuition-free class, in a roomy space that Ralph Nader and his Public Citizen nonprofit group provided, was discussion-based and required no useless homework or exams. Just come in and figure out how to increase peace and decrease violence. And do it today, tomorrow is too late. The course attracted mostly congressional interns(实习生), with a few exceptions like Kelli who was in Washington as an AmeriCorps volunteer.

最近收到Kelli Harding的来信时就是这样的时刻,她是21年前我在华盛顿开设的和平研究暑期课程的学生。这门每周一次的免费课程在Ralph Nader及其Public Citizen非营利组织提供的宽敞空间里进行,以讨论为基础,不需要无用的作业或考试。只需来参与并思考如何增进和平、减少暴力。而且要今天就做,明天就太迟了。这门课程主要吸引国会实习生,也有少数例外,比如Kelli,她当时作为AmeriCorps志愿者在华盛顿。

- C) Her year-long service included comforting AIDS patients at a free health clinic and delivering meals to the homebound. It was a world apart from her undergraduate days at the University of California-Berkeley majoring in political science. The Washington experience, which Kelli would later call "transformative", was the fuel that carried her into medicine to earn a master's degree in public health from Columbia University and a medical degree from the University of Rochester, and almost two decades of practice as an emergency-room psychiatrist(精神科医生) at New York-Presbyterian Hospital and a clinical professor of psychiatry at Columbia University Irving Medical Center.

她为期一年的服务包括在一家免费健康诊所安慰艾滋病患者,以及为居家病人送餐。这与她在加州大学伯克利分校主修政治学的本科时光截然不同。Kelli后来称之为"转变性"的华盛顿经历,成为推动她进入医学领域的动力,她在哥伦比亚大学获得了公共卫生硕士学位,在罗切斯特大学获得了医学学位,并在纽约长老会医院担任急诊室精神科医生近二十年,同时在哥伦比亚大学Irving医学中心担任精神病学临床教授。

- D) Kelli's letter, a literate update on both her personal and professional life, touched my heart, and especially so when saying that two decades later she still has the course text, "Solutions to Violence," and that "it remains one of my favorite possessions." She lives in Lower Manhattan with her husband, Padraic, whom she met on a flight to London, and their three boys.

Kelli的来信是对她个人和职业生活的文采斐然的更新,触动了我的心,尤其是当她说二十年后她仍然保存着课程教材《暴力的解决方案》,并且"它仍然是我最珍爱的物品之一"时。她与丈夫Padraic住在曼哈顿下城,他们是在飞往伦敦的航班上相识的,他们有三个儿子。

- E) If Kelli stands out, it's because she is also a gifted writer. Last month, Atria Books published her book *The Rabbit Effect: Live Longer, Happier, and Healthier with the Groundbreaking Science of Kindness*.

如果说Kelli与众不同,那是因为她还是一位才华横溢的作家。上个月,Atria Books出版了她的著作《兔子效应:用突破性的善意科学活得更长久、更快乐、更健康》。

- F) With a blending of free-flowing confessional prose and scholarly research found in 461 notes, Kelli met my expectations that her ideas and ideals would be sound and singular. "Despite our scientific progress," she writes, "Americans are remarkably unhealthy. In 2016, the United States ranked forty-third in the world for life expectancy. It is also by far the world's most expensive place to get sick."

书中融合了自由流畅的自白式散文和461条注释中的学术研究,Kelli达到了我的期望,她的理念和理想既扎实又独特。她写道:"尽管我们取得了科学进步,美国人的健康状况却令人担忧。2016年,美国在全球预期寿命排名中位列第四十三位。它也是世界上看病最昂贵的地方。"

- G) Enter the rabbits—not those running around in our woodlands but ones serving in two month-long medical experiments to test the effects of eating a high-fat diet and the connections between cholesterol and heart disease. With similar diets, the expectations were that all the rabbits would have similar cloggings of their arteries(动脉堵塞). Yet one group had 60% fewer of them.

兔子登场了——不是在我们林地里跑来跑去的那些兔子,而是在两个为期一个月的医学实验中服役的兔子,这些实验旨在测试高脂肪饮食的影响以及胆固醇与心脏病之间的联系。由于饮食相似,预期所有兔子的动脉堵塞程度都会相似。然而有一组的堵塞减少了60%。

- H) The reason? Instead of receiving the standard care given to lab animals, the 60% group was watched over by a newcomer to the lab who, Kelli writes, "handled the animals differently. When she fed her rabbits she talked to them and petted them. She didn't just pass out food, she gave them love. The

studies indicate something is missing in the traditional biomedical model. It wasn't diet or genetics that made a difference in which rabbits got sick and which stayed healthy. It was kindness."

原因何在?这60%的兔子组没有接受实验室动物的标准护理,而是由一位实验室新人照看,Kelli写道,她"对待动物的方式不同。她喂兔子时会和它们说话、抚摸它们。她不只是分发食物,她给予它们爱。这些研究表明传统生物医学模型中缺少了某些东西。决定哪些兔子生病、哪些保持健康的不是饮食或遗传,而是善意。"

- I) Amid the political noise about Obamacare, Medicare, Medicaid, health insurance and thieving pharmaceutical(医药的) companies, Kelli Harding stands apart from the crowd calling for quick fixes, the simpler the better. She has walked too many miles in the halls of hospitals visiting too many far-gone patients and seeing too many medical mistakes to go along with conventional thinking.

在关于奥巴马医改、Medicare、Medicaid、医疗保险和掠夺性制药公司的政治喧嚣中,Kelli Harding与那些呼吁快速解决方案、越简单越好的人群截然不同。她在医院走廊里走过太多路程,探望过太多病入膏肓的患者,目睹过太多医疗失误,无法认同传统思维。

- J) "The rabbit effect," she explains, means that "when it comes to our health, we've been missing some crucial pieces: hidden factors behind what really makes us healthy. Factors like love, friendship, and dignity. The designs of our neighborhoods, schools, and workplaces. There's a social dimension to health that we've completely overlooked in our efforts to find the best and most cutting-edge medical care ... Ultimately, what affects our health in the most meaningful ways has more to do with how we treat one another, how we live, and how we think about what it means to be human than with anything that happens in the doctor's office."

她解释说,"兔子效应"意味着"当涉及我们的健康时,我们一直遗漏了一些关键因素:真正让我们健康的隐藏因素。诸如爱、友谊和尊严等因素。我们社区、学校和工作场所的设计。健康存在一个社会维度,而我们在寻找最好、最前沿医疗护理的努力中完全忽视了这一点.....归根结底,以最有意义的方式影响我们健康的,更多地与我们如何相互对待、如何生活以及如何思考作为人类的意义有关,而不是与在医生办公室发生的任何事情有关。"

- K) In more than a few passages, she relates the stories of men and women who came up against assembly-line medicine where patients were treated mostly as pieces of flesh. "Clinically," she writes, "it's common to see two patients with the same condition, such as recovering from a heart attack, have two very different courses based on seemingly irrelevant factors, such as their family relationships or their educational levels. In my practice, the sickest people I see often share similar backgrounds: loneliness, abuse, poverty, or discrimination. For them, the medical model isn't enough. It's like fixing up an airplane engine and ignoring that the pilot is on his third drink at the bar and a massive storm is overhead ... To properly care for patients, we also need to care about the lives of the people getting the care."

在不少段落中,她讲述了那些遭遇流水线式医疗的男女故事,在那里患者大多被当作血肉之躯对待。她写道:"从临床角度看,常常可以看到两个患有相同疾病(如心脏病发作后恢复)的患者,由于看似无关的因素,如他们的家庭关系或教育水平,有着截然不同的病程。在我的实践中,我看到的病情最重的人往往有着相似的背景:孤独、虐待、贫困或歧视。对他们来说,医学模型是不够的。这就像修好飞机引擎,却忽视了飞行员正在酒吧喝第三杯酒,而且头顶有巨大的暴风雨.....要恰当地护理患者,我们还需要关心接受护理的人的生活。"

L) Kelli wastes no time taking potshots at(随意批评) the medical establishment and its body-centered biomedicine methods. Instead, she remains positive, holding up for praise one of her medical school professors, George Engel, "who always noticed not just a patient's physical condition but little details about her life, such as if she had family pictures up in her hospital room or flowers delivered. He was the kind of trusted doctor you'd feel relieved to see and welcome into the room with a sick family member. He'd sit down to talk with the patient not just about medical problems, but about her life and priorities. He built a large consultation service to address the holistic(整体的) needs of hospitalized patients, including psychological and social factors."

Kelli没有浪费时间随意批评医疗机构及其以身体为中心的生物学方法。相反,她保持积极态度,赞扬她的一位医学院教授George Engel,"他总是不仅注意患者的身体状况,还注意她生活中的小细节,比如她的病房里是否摆放了家庭照片或送来的鲜花。他是那种你会感到如释重负、欢迎他进入病房照顾生病家人的值得信赖的医生。他会坐下来与患者交谈,不仅谈论医学问题,还谈论她的生活和优先事项。他建立了一个大型咨询服务机构,以满足住院患者的整体需求,包括心理和社会因素。"

M) It's a guess how many George Engels in their white jackets are at work these days and another speculation on the number of Kelli Hardings the nation is blessed with. May the totals be large and getting larger.

如今有多少身穿白大褂的George Engel在工作,以及这个国家有幸拥有多少Kelli Harding,这都是猜测。愿这些数字庞大且不断增长。

陈述句与逐句解析

36. Kelli Harding also distinguishes herself by her literary talent.

Kelli Harding 也以其文学才华而与众不同。

【答案】 **E** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 literary talent 文学才能

【定位】 If Kelli stands out, it's because she is also a gifted writer.

如果说 Kelli 出类拔萃, 那是因为她还是一位有天赋的作家。

【改写】 distinguishes herself ↔ **Kelli stands out**

出类拔萃的同义替换

her literary talent ↔ **she is also a gifted writer**

身份化为才能的名词化

37. Kelli Harding doesn't think America's medical model is sufficient for patients who need help most.

Kelli Harding 认为美国的医疗模式不足以满足最需要帮助的患者。

【答案】 **K** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 medical model is sufficient 医学模式是否够用

【定位】 In my practice, the sickest people I see often share similar backgrounds: loneliness, abuse, poverty, or discrimination. For them, the medical model isn't enough.

在我的临床实践中，我见到的病情最重的病人往往有相似的背景：孤独、受虐、贫困或被歧视。对他们而言，单靠医学模式是不够的。

【改写】 doesn't think America's medical model is sufficient ↔ **the medical model isn't enough**

含蓄否定 = 直接否定 + 反义

patients who need help most ↔

the sickest people I see often share similar backgrounds: loneliness, abuse, poverty, or discrimination

最需要帮助的人 ↔ 病情最重的弱势群体

【辨邻】 **I** I 段只描述她"不肯随大流"，并未出现 medical model is sufficient 等价表述，差在没这条判断句。

Kelli Harding stands apart from the crowd calling for quick fixes, the simpler the better

J J 段缺少 patients who need help most 这一对应群体的明确指代，主张层级与陈述句不在同一颗粒度上。

There's a social dimension to health that we've completely overlooked in our efforts to find the best and most cutting-edge medical care

38. Kelli Harding differs from those seeking quick and simple solutions to America's medical problems.

Kelli Harding 不同于那些为美国医疗问题寻求快速简单解决方案的人。

【答案】 I 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 quick and simple solutions 快速简单方案

【定位】 Amid the political noise about Obamacare, Medicare, Medicaid, health insurance and thieving pharmaceutical companies, Kelli Harding stands apart from the crowd calling for quick fixes, the simpler the better.

在围绕奥巴马医改、医保、医补、医疗保险以及黑心药企的政治喧嚣里，Kelli Harding 与那些呼吁"越简单越好"的速效方案者拉开了距离。

【改写】 differs from those seeking quick and simple solutions ↔

stands apart from the crowd calling for quick fixes, the simpler the better

立场拉开距离的同义替换

America's medical problems ↔

Obamacare, Medicare, Medicaid, health insurance and thieving pharmaceutical companies

上位概括

【辨邻】 K 批的是 assembly-line medicine, I 批的是"求快求简者"。陈述句 those seeking quick and simple solutions 对位的是后者。

assembly-line medicine where patients were treated mostly as pieces of flesh

L 强调的是不去攻击医学体制, Q38 强调的是与速效派拉开距离, 方向相反。

Kelli wastes no time taking potshots at the medical establishment

39. Kelli Harding was a participant in a summer course the author taught.

Kelli Harding 是作者所教授的暑期课程的参与者。

【答案】 B 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 summer course the author taught 作者教的暑期课

【定位】 So it was when a recent letter came from Kelli Harding, a student 21 years ago in my Peace Studies summer course in Washington.

前段时间收到 Kelli Harding 来信时也是如此——她是我 21 年前在华盛顿开设的 Peace Studies 暑期课的学生。

【改写】 Kelli Harding was a participant ↔ Kelli Harding, a student 21 years ago

参与者 ↔ 学生

a summer course the author taught ↔ my Peace Studies summer course in Washington

所有格暗含"我教"

【辨邻】 C 段没有 a summer course the author taught 的等价表述, 缺关键指纹。

Her year-long service included comforting AIDS patients at a free health clinic and delivering meals to the homebound

40. According to Kelli Harding, scientific advances have not made Americans healthier, nor prolonged their life.

根据 Kelli Harding 的观点, 科学进步既没有让美国人更健康, 也没有延长他们的寿命。

【答案】 F 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 scientific advances 与 Americans healthier 的对比

【定位】 "Despite our scientific progress," she writes, "Americans are remarkably unhealthy. In 2016, the United States ranked forty-third in the world for life expectancy."

"尽管我们的科学不断进步", 她写道, "美国人却惊人地不健康。2016 年, 美国的人均预期寿命在世界排名第 43。"

【改写】 scientific advances have not made Americans healthier ↔

Despite our scientific progress," she writes, "Americans are remarkably unhealthy

尽管 A 仍 B = A 没让 B 反过来

nor prolonged their life ↔ the United States ranked forty-third in the world for life expectancy

排名 43 = 没延长寿命

【辨邻】 G G 段的对象是实验中的兔子，缺 Americans 与 scientific advances 的对位。

two month-long medical experiments to test the effects of eating a high-fat diet and the connections between cholesterol and heart disease

41. The author was deeply moved by what Kelli Harding wrote about her current life.

作者被 Kelli Harding 所写的关于她当前生活的内容深深打动。

【答案】 D 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 deeply moved 被深深打动

【定位】 Kelli's letter, a literate update on both her personal and professional life, touched my heart, and especially so when saying that two decades later she still has the course text, "Solutions to Violence," and that "it remains one of my favorite possessions."

Kelli 的来信，一份既谈个人生活也谈职业生涯的文采斐然的近况报告，触动了我；尤其当她写到 20 年过去她仍然保留那本课程教材《Solutions to Violence》、并称“它仍是我最珍贵的物件之一”时。

【改写】 deeply moved ↔ touched my heart

心动的主被动替换

what Kelli Harding wrote about her current life ↔

a literate update on both her personal and professional life

更新 ↔ 现在的生活

【辨邻】 A A 段没有 what Kelli Harding wrote 这一具体对象，只是泛说老师们的情感时刻。

few moments stir the emotions as deeply as when former students reappear years and often decades later

42. George Engel, in treating his patients, not only looks into their symptoms but also into things like the emotional support they receive.

George Engel 在治疗患者时，不仅关注他们的症状，还关注诸如他们获得的情感支持等事项。

【答案】 L 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 George Engel 专名

【定位】 Instead, she remains positive, holding up for praise one of her medical school professors, George Engel, "who always noticed not just a patient's physical condition but little details about her life, such as if she had family pictures up in her hospital room or flowers delivered."

相反，她保持正向视角，把她医学院的一位老师 George Engel 当作正面榜样：他不仅关注病人的身体状况，还留意她生活里的小细节，比如病房里是否摆着家人的合影、是否有人送花。

【改写】 not only looks into their symptoms but also into things like the emotional support they receive ↔

always noticed not just a patient's physical condition but little details about her life, such as if she had family pictures up in her hospital room or flowers delivered

症状 ↔ 身体状况; 情感支持 ↔ 家人合影/送花

in treating his patients ↔ **He'd sit down to talk with the patient**

看病 ↔ 与病人坐下交谈

【辨邻】 **K** K 段不含 George Engel 的等价指代, 主语错位。

To properly care for patients, we also need to care about the lives of the people getting the care

43. According to Kelli Harding, rabbits' health had more to do with humans' kindness to them than their diet or genetics.

根据 **Kelli Harding** 的观点,兔子的健康与人类对它们的善意关系更大,而非它们的饮食或遗传。

【答案】 **H** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 rabbits 与 kindness 的因果

【定位】 It wasn't diet or genetics that made a difference in which rabbits got sick and which stayed healthy. It was kindness.

决定哪些兔子生病、哪些保持健康的, 并不是饮食或基因, 而是善意。

【改写】 rabbits' health had more to do with humans' kindness to them ↔

It wasn't diet or genetics that made a difference in which rabbits got sick and which stayed healthy. It was kindness.

强调句 = 比较句的等价

than their diet or genetics ↔ **It wasn't diet or genetics**

否定项 = 比较中的次要项

humans' kindness ↔ **she gave them love**

善意 ↔ 给予爱

【辨邻】 **G** G 段只交代现象, 没出现 kindness 等价表述, 差在没结论。

Yet one group had 60% fewer of them

44. What Kelli Harding went through in Washington changed her life.

Kelli Harding 在 **Washington** 的经历改变了她的人生。

【答案】 **C** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 Washington 经历改变人生

【定位】 The Washington experience, which Kelli would later call "transformative," was the fuel that carried her into medicine to earn a master's degree in public health from Columbia University and a medical degree from the University of Rochester, and almost two decades of practice as an emergency-room psychiatrist at New York-Presbyterian Hospital and a clinical professor of psychiatry at Columbia University Irving Medical Center.

Kelli 后来称之为"改变人生" (transformative) 的华盛顿经历, 正是把她推进医学界的燃料——让她在哥伦比亚大学拿下公共卫生硕士、在罗彻斯特大学拿到医学学位, 并在纽约长老会医院做了近二十年的急诊精神科医生, 又在哥大欧文医学中心担任临床精神病学教授。

【改写】 What Kelli Harding went through in Washington ↔

The Washington experience, which Kelli would later call "transformative"

经历的同义替换

changed her life ↔ **transformative**

形容词 ↔ 动词短语

【辨邻】 **B** B 段没有 transformative 等价表述, 只是介绍课程与志愿者身份。

a student 21 years ago in my Peace Studies summer course in Washington

45. A social aspect to health has not been taken into account in trying to provide the best medical care.

在试图提供最佳医疗护理时, 健康的社会层面未被纳入考虑。

【答案】 **J** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 social aspect to health 健康的社会维度

【定位】 There's a social dimension to health that we've completely overlooked in our efforts to find the best and most cutting-edge medical care ...

在我们追求最尖端医疗的过程中, 完全忽视了健康的一个社会维度.....

【改写】 A social aspect to health ↔ **There's a social dimension to health**

aspect = dimension

has not been taken into account ↔ **we've completely overlooked**

忽视的同义被动化

in trying to provide the best medical care ↔

in our efforts to find the best and most cutting-edge medical care

介词短语原样替换

【辨邻】 **K** K 段没有 social dimension 的等价术语, 差在术语缺失。

seemingly irrelevant factors, such as their family relationships or their educational levels

PARAGRAPH MAP • 段落主旨图

13 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 全文开场的抒情铺垫：从幼儿园到政法学院的老师们，最动情的时刻就是多年前的学生回来汇报近况与一路走来的韧性。

信息指纹 教师与回访学生

- B 回忆 21 年前 Kelli Harding 是作者在华盛顿 Peace Studies 暑期班的学生，介绍课程性质（免费、讨论式、不留作业）与她当时的 AmeriCorps 志愿者身份。

信息指纹 暑期和平课与志愿者身份

- C 讲 Kelli 在华盛顿做志愿者一年（陪伴艾滋病人、送餐）之后，这段"transformative"的经历把她送进医学，最终成为精神科医生与哥大临床教授。

信息指纹 华盛顿经历改变人生轨迹

- D Kelli 来信汇报近况，让作者深受感动；信中提到 21 年后她仍保留当年课本，并交代了自己的家庭。

信息指纹 信件让作者深受感动

- E Kelli 的过人之处还在于她是一位有天赋的作家，介绍她新出版的书 The Rabbit Effect。

信息指纹 天赋作家身份与新书

- F 书的写作风格与一组醒目数据：尽管科学进步，美国人却很不健康，2016 年人均预期寿命在世界排第 43，且生病花费世界最高。

信息指纹 美国人均预期寿命排名 43

- G 引入兔子实验：两组高脂饮食的兔子用来检测胆固醇与心脏病的关系，按预期动脉堵塞应该相似，但其中一组少了 60%。

信息指纹 高脂兔子实验与 60% 反差

H 揭示反差原因：那 60% 组由一位新人照看，她和兔子说话、抚摸、给予爱；研究表明决定兔子健康的不是饮食或基因，而是善意。

信息指纹 差异来自善意而非饮食基因

I 在 Obamacare、医保、药企等政治喧嚣中，Kelli 与那些呼吁简单速效解决方案的人不同，她见过太多医疗失误，不肯随大流。

信息指纹 与“求快求简”人群拉开距离

J Kelli 解释“兔子效应”：健康背后被忽视的是爱、友谊、尊严以及社区/学校/工作场所的设计，是一种被完全忽视的健康的“社会维度”。

信息指纹 健康的社会维度被忽视

K 讲流水线式医疗把病人当肉体处理；同样的病情走向却因家庭关系、教育程度等“看似无关”因素而不同；她最常见到的病人共享孤独、虐待、贫困或歧视等背景，单靠医学模式不够。

信息指纹 医学模式对最弱者不够用

L Kelli 不急于贬损医学界，而是举出她医学院老师 George Engel 为正面榜样：他既看病情也看病人的生活细节、家人合影、鲜花，建立了关注“整体需求”的会诊服务。

信息指纹 Engel 医生关注病人生活细节

M 结尾感慨：今天有多少 George Engel、有多少 Kelli Harding 是个未知数，愿这两类人的总数越来越多。

信息指纹 结尾对两类人的祝愿

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

16 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。

At whatever grade level teachers find themselves, from kindergarten to the final class at medical or law school, few moments stir the emotions as deeply as when former students reappear years and often decades later with an update on where their journey has taken them and what resiliencies(韧性) have been the pavement on which they've traveled.

A段，第1句

涵盖了宾语从句、状语从句、定语从句、主系表结构及复杂的介词短语，是练习成分划分的极佳案例。

So it was when a recent letter came from Kelli Harding, a student 21 years ago in my Peace Studies summer course in Washington.

B段，第1句

本句覆盖了主语、谓语、状语（时间状语从句、来源状语）、同位语等多种成分，能够让学生练习识别不同类型的修饰关系。特别是同位语 "a student 21 years ago in my Peace Studies summer course in Washington" 提供了较好的练习机会，学生需要识别其对前面名词的解释作用。主句中 "it" 作为指示代词的用法也是值得注意的点。不过句子整体结构相对常规，没有特别复杂的易错成分如形式主语、宾语补足语或多重定语嵌套，因此训练价值中等偏上。

Just come in and figure out how to increase peace and decrease violence.

B段，第3句

本句涵盖了并列谓语、状语、宾语（疑问词 + 不定式结构）等成分，且祈使句的隐含主语和并列谓语的识别有一定训练价值，但成分种类相对单一，缺少定语、表语、补语等其他常见成分。

It was a world apart from her undergraduate days at the University of California-Berkeley majoring in political science.

C段，第2句

主系表结构在四六级和考研阅读中高频出现，且本句展示了典型的长修饰语后置模式（介词短语加分词短语叠加修饰名词），这种结构在真题中常见，学习后可迁移到其他类似长难句的分析。

She lives in Lower Manhattan with her husband, Padraic, whom she met on a flight to London, and their three boys.

D段，第2句

“主句 + 非限制性定语从句插入补充人物信息”是很常见的书面句型。掌握这种逗号隔开的补充说明后，处理人物介绍类句子会很有迁移价值。

Yet one group had 60% fewer of them.

G段，第3句

覆盖主谓宾三种基本成分，但结构过于简单，缺少定语、状语、补语等其他成分类型。宾语部分“60% fewer of them”虽含比较结构和介词短语，但整体成分种类单一，训练收益有限。

Instead of receiving the standard care given to lab animals, the 60% group was watched over by a newcomer to the lab who, Kelli writes, "handled the animals differently. When she fed her rabbits she talked to them and petted them. She didn't just pass out food, she gave them love. The studies indicate something is missing in the traditional biomedical model. It wasn't diet or genetics that made a difference in which rabbits got sick and which stayed healthy. It was kindness."

H段，第2句

该句层级丰富、逻辑严密，且包含了强调句这一核心考点，非常适合中高级学习者进行结构拆解训练。

Amid the political noise about Obamacare, Medicare, Medicaid, health insurance and thieving pharmaceutical(医药的) companies, Kelli Harding stands apart from the crowd calling for quick fixes, the simpler the better.

I段，第1句

本句覆盖了主语、谓语、状语（两处）、定语（分词短语修饰名词）、同位语（比较结构）等多种成分，且句首状语较长、定语从句与同位语易混淆，适合作为成分划分的练习材料。但缺少宾语、补语等其他核心成分。

In more than a few passages, she relates the stories of men and women who came up against assembly-line medicine where patients were treated mostly as pieces of flesh.

K段，第1句

这句话主干不至于难到无从下手，但嵌套、后置修饰和被动式都具备，训练收益很高。对于句子结构和时态识别来说，属于很值得优先练的材料。

Instead, she remains positive, holding up for praise one of her medical school professors, George Engel, "who always noticed not just a patient's physical condition but little details about her life, such as if she had family pictures up in her hospital room or flowers delivered. He was the kind of trusted doctor you'd feel relieved to see and welcome into the room with a sick family member. He'd sit down to talk with the patient not just about medical problems, but about her life and priorities. He built a large consultation service to address the holistic(整体的) needs of hospitalized patients, including psychological and social factors."

L段，第2句

本句在结构和时态两个维度都具有较好的训练价值。主干识别难度和嵌套复杂度适中,不会让基础较弱的学习者望而却步,但又包含足够多的易错点(如省略关系代词、情态动词表过去习惯、并列结构的识别)供学生练习。句式典型性高,学会分析本句后可有效提升阅读四六级和考研真题中类似长句的能力,因此推荐作为优先训练材料

It's a guess how many George Engels in their white jackets are at work these days and another speculation on the number of Kelli Hardings the nation is blessed with.

M段，第1句

本句成分丰富且包含多个易错点：形式主语 It 与真正主语的区分、并列表语的识别、疑问词引导的主语从句、介词短语作从句、省略关系代词的定语从句，涵盖主谓宾表状定多种成分，且多处涉及从句充当成分的复杂情况，作为划分成分的练习句收益很高。

Kelli Harding differs from those seeking quick and simple solutions to America's medical problems.

第38题题干

简单句 + 介词短语作状语 + 现在分词作后置定语的组合在真题中较为常见，但本句结构过于简单，不涉及从句或复杂并列结构，作为典型真题句式的代表性中等。

According to Kelli Harding, scientific advances have not made Americans healthier, nor prolonged their life.

第40题 题干

句型具有较高典型性。"make + 宾语 + 宾补" 和 "nor" 连接并列谓语（尤其是省略助动词的用法）都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频结构。此外，句首状语 + 主句的布局也是学术性文本的常见句式，掌握后可广泛迁移。

George Engel, in treating his patients, not only looks into their symptoms but also into things like the emotional support they receive.

第42题 题干

"not only...but also..." 并列结构和省略关系代词的定语从句都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，具有较强代表性。掌握本句的分析方法后，可直接迁移到大量类似结构的句子。唯一不足是整体复杂度适中，未涉及更高阶的嵌套或时态变化，但作为常考句式的典型样本已足够。

According to Kelli Harding, rabbits' health had more to do with humans' kindness to them than their diet or genetics.

第43题 题干

成分有一定代表性：包含主谓宾基本框架、所有格修饰（"rabbits' health"、"humans' kindness"）、介词短语作状语（"According to Kelli Harding"、"to them"）、比较状语（"than their diet or genetics"），覆盖多种常见成分类型；谓语 "had more to do with" 作为固定搭配也是值得练习的识别点

What Kelli Harding went through in Washington changed her life.

第44题 题干

主语从句作主语是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，尤其 "What..." 引导的主语从句非常典型，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子，如 "What matters is..." "What he said surprised me" 等。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 99 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。

diet A2

n. 日常饮食

本篇4次·真题 113 句

factor B1

n. 因素

本篇4次·真题 77 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇3次·真题 466 句

effect A2

n. 影响

本篇3次·真题 156 句

decade B1

n. 十年

本篇3次·真题 99 句

later A1

adv. 以后, later

本篇3次·真题 70 句

kindness B1

n. 善良;仁慈(品质)

本篇3次·真题 9 句

author A2

n. 作者

本篇2次·真题 244 句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本篇2次·真题 174 句

professor B1

n. 教授 (大学教师的最高职称)

本篇2次·真题 105 句

scientific B1

adj. 科学的

本篇2次·真题 47 句

deliver B1

v. 递送, 运送 (货物、信件等)

本篇2次·真题 41 句

solution B1

n. 解决办法

本篇2次·真题 38 句

mostly B1

adv. 主要地

本篇2次·真题 35 句

expectation B2

n. 期待;预期

本篇2次·真题 34 句

update B1

v. 更新

本篇2次·真题 24 句

political B1

adj. 政治的

本篇2次·真题 22 句

deeply B1

adv. 深深地

本篇2次·真题 20 句

apart B1

adv. 分开地

本篇2次·真题 19 句

violence B2

n. 暴力行为

本篇2次·真题 9 句

design B1

n. 设计

本篇1次·真题 132 句

support A2

v. 支持

本篇1次·真题 118 句

participant B2

n. 参与者

本篇1次·真题 117 句

affect B1

v. 影响

本篇1次·真题 113 句

relationship B1

n. 关系

本篇1次·真题 109 句

physical B1

adj. 身体的

本篇1次·真题 98 句

base A2

n. 基础

本篇1次·真题 95 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

professional B1

adj. 专业的

本篇1次·真题 67 句

current B1

adj. 现在的

本篇1次·真题 64 句

positive B1

adj. 积极的

本篇1次·真题 62 句

account A2

n. 账户

本篇1次 · 真题 61 句

connection B1

n. 联系

本篇1次 · 真题 61 句

united B1

adj. 联合的

本篇1次 · 真题 60 句

seek B1

v. 寻找

本篇1次 · 真题 56 句

attack A2

v. 攻击

本篇1次 · 真题 55 句

nation B1

n. 国家

本篇1次 · 真题 51 句

emotional B1

adj. 情绪的

本篇1次 · 真题 50 句

publish B1

v. 出版, 发行 (书籍、杂志等)

本篇1次 · 真题 50 句

workplace B1

n. 工作场所

本篇1次 · 真题 48 句

boost B2

v. 提高

本篇1次 · 真题 46 句

detail B1

n. 细节

本篇1次 · 真题 45 句

educational B1

adj. 教育的

本篇1次 · 真题 45 句

figure A2

n. 数字

本篇1次 · 真题 44 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

despite B1

prep. 尽管

本篇1次 · 真题 40 句

thinking A2

n. 思考

本篇1次·真题 40 句

talent B1

n. 天赋

本篇1次·真题 39 句

flight A2

n. 航班

本篇1次·真题 36 句

indicate B2

v. 表明

本篇1次·真题 35 句

completely B1

adv. 完全地

本篇1次·真题 34 句

advance B1

v. 前进

本篇1次·真题 31 句

differ B1

v. 不同, 有区别

本篇1次·真题 30 句

decrease B1

v. 减少, 降低

本篇1次·真题 28 句

earn A2

v. 赚得, 挣得 (金钱)

本篇1次·真题 28 句

fuel B1

n. 燃料

本篇1次·真题 28 句

handle A2

v. 处理

本篇1次·真题 28 句

ignore B1

v. 忽视;不理睬

本篇1次·真题 26 句

lower A2

adj. 较低的;下方的

本篇1次·真题 25 句

poverty B2

n. 贫穷

本篇1次·真题 25 句

psychological B2

adj. 心理的

本篇1次·真题 25 句

symptom B2

n. 症状

本篇1次·真题 25 句

former B1

adj. 以前的, 从前的

本篇1次·真题 24 句

meaningful B2

adj. 有意义的

本篇1次·真题 24 句

massive B2

adj. 巨大的, 大量的

本篇1次·真题 23 句

priority B2

n. 优先事项

本篇1次·真题 23 句

ultimately B2

adv. 最终; 终归

本篇1次·真题 23 句

aspect B2

n. 方面

本篇1次·真题 22 句

crowd A2

n. 人群

本篇1次·真题 22 句

crucial B2

adj. 至关重要的

本篇1次·真题 22 句

ideal B2

adj. 理想的

本篇1次·真题 20 句

journey A2

n. 旅行, 旅程

本篇1次·真题 20 句

citizen B1

n. 公民

本篇1次·真题 19 句

bar A2

n. 酒吧

本篇1次·真题 18 句

conventional B2

adj. 传统的

本篇1次·真题 18 句

loneliness B2

n. 孤独感

本篇1次·真题 18 句

differently A2

adv. 不同地

本篇1次·真题 17 句

properly B1

adv. 正确地

本篇1次·真题 16 句

comfort B1

n. 舒适

本篇1次·真题 15 句

distinguish B2

v. 区分

本篇1次·真题 15 句

engine A2

n. 发动机, 引擎

本篇1次·真题 15 句

sufficient B2

adj. 足够的

本篇1次·真题 15 句

neighborhood B1

n. 街区

本篇1次·真题 14 句

rank B2

n. 等级

本篇1次·真题 14 句

recover B1

v. 恢复健康

本篇1次·真题 13 句

kindergarten A2

n. 幼儿园

本篇1次·真题 12 句

overlook B2

v. 忽略, 没注意到

本篇1次·真题 12 句

cholesterol B2

n. 胆固醇

本篇1次·真题 11 句

discrimination C1

n. 歧视

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

clinical B2

adj. 临床的

本篇1次·真题 10 句

unhealthy B1

adj. 有害健康的; 不健康的

本篇1次·真题 10 句

expectancy C1

n. 预期寿命

本篇1次·真题 9 句

relate B1

v. 使有联系, 把...联系起来

本篇1次·真题 9 句

undergraduate

B2

n. 大学本科生

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

hidden

B1

adj. 隐藏的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

possession

B2

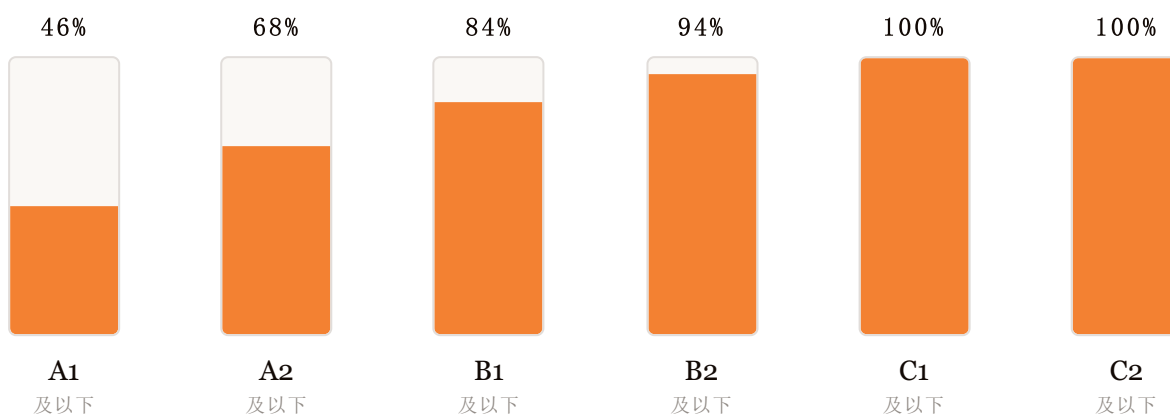
n. 拥有

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 399 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **399** 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 23 个 · 约 6%。



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 399 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

399

B2 以上难词

6%

B1 及以下覆盖

84%

英语四级 2022年9月·第1套 · 全卷构成

Part I	写作	题目解析 →
Part II	听力	题目解析 →
Part III Section A	完形填空（选词填空）	题目解析 →
Part III Section B	长篇阅读（信息匹配）	本题
Part III Section C (1)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Part III Section C (2)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Part IV	汉译英（段落翻译）	题目解析 →