

## 2020年12月英语四级阅读解析第1套

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### Section A: 选词填空试题

#### 【参考答案】

第26~30题 BGKLC

第31~35题 HIDNO

#### 【答案解析】

26. 根据 benefit from \_\_\_\_\_ praise, 这样一个“动词(词组)\_\_\_\_\_名词”结构, 空格处需填形容词 adj; 又根据第一段大意, 文章大意是: 我们要表扬小孩, 但不要总表扬! 所以此处是要否定“持续的“表扬, B选项 constant 意思是“持续的”, 符合要求;

27. have a \_\_\_\_\_ effect, 这样一个“冠词\_\_\_\_\_名词”结构, 空格处需填形容词 adj, 并且根据文意, 还是要“否定持续表扬”, G选项意思是“负面的“, 符合要求;

28. use the same praise \_\_\_\_\_, 这样一个结构不缺成分, 考虑找副词 adv;

根据语义, K选项 repeatedly 意思是“重复地“, 跟前文 constant 意思接近, 符合要求

29. anything they do must be \_\_\_\_\_ with praise, 这样文段猜测 be+done 结构表被动语态, L选项意思是“奖励, 回报”, 代入意思“小孩慢慢要求做啥事都要表扬奖励”符合要求

30. due to fear of \_\_\_\_\_ their parents, 根据结构猜测“of + doing”结构, 根据语义找“让人失望”类似的动词, C选项 disappointing 符合要求;

31. rather than the \_\_\_\_\_, 根据“the \_\_\_\_\_”结构, 空格处找名词, 且需跟 rather than

前面对应名词 process (过程) 语意对立的, H 选项 outcome (结果) 符合要求;

32. break the \_\_\_ of praise, 根据 “the \_\_\_\_\_” 结构, 空格处找名词; 剩下的名词中 I 选项意思是模式, 代入文中, “表扬的模式” 意思顺畅符合;

33. It's important to \_\_\_\_\_ between..., 根据 “between...and...” 结构, 需要找动词, D 选项意思是 “区分”, 符合文意;

34. Person praise is \_\_\_\_\_ saying how great someone is. 根据结构, 不缺成分, 找副词;

N 选项意思是 “仅仅”, 代入符合要求;

35. the person has just \_\_\_\_\_, 根据 “has/have done” 结构, 需找过去分词, O 表是 “承担, 从事”; F 表 “经历/体验”; 相比 O 跟 effort “努力” 搭配更合适。

## Section B: 长篇阅读

### 【参考答案】

第 36~40 题 EHMJD

第 41~45 题 FNICL

36. 答案: E 选项

题干关键词: one legislative staffer assumed that a woman of color who advocated affordable childcare must be a single mother.

E 段对应: That comment, says Mothering Justice director Danielle Atkinson, “was meant to shame” and relied on the familiar notion that a woman of color concerned about income inequality and programs that promote mobility meant by

definition be a single mother, probably with multiple kids.

解析：其中 that comment 指代的是 D 段中的最后一句 a legislative staffer dismissed the activist's concerns, telling her "my husband took care of that—I stayed at home."

37. 答案：H 选项

题干关键词：people from different races, genders, and regions all suffer from a lack of financial security

H 段对应：economic instability stretches across race, gender, and geography.

解析：其中 financial security 是对 economic instability 的同义替换，race, gender 原词重现，regions 是对 geography 的同义替换。

38. 答案：M 选项

题干关键词：According to a survey, while the majority believe too little assistance is given to the poor, more than a third believe too much is spent on welfare.

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

解析：题干中 survey 对应 the General Social Survey, 71 percent of respondents, too little on "assistance to the poor", welfare 原词重现, 37 percent believe

we are spending too much. 题干对原文中的数字进行了模糊化的处理, 用 majority 代替了 71%, a third 代替了 37%。

39. 答案: J 选项

题干关键词: A research group has found that Americans who are struggling are thought to be lazy and to have made the wrong decisions.

J 段对应: the FrameWorks Institute, a research group... CEO of FrameWorks. "... people who are struggling" ...are lazy, they haven't made the right decisions.

解析: 该题重点是对应 a research group, lazy, 等字眼。wrong decisions 对应的原文 haven't made the right decisions。

40. 答案: D 选项

题干关键词: Under the old system in America, a mother was supposed to stay home and take care of her children.

D 段对应: ...talk about the lack of affordable childcare—the vestiges of a system that expected mothers to stay home with her children while their husbands worked.

解析: 该题 old system 对应原文中的 the vestiges of a system, supposed to 对应原文 expected...to, stay home and take care of children 对应 stay home with her children.

41. 答案: F 选项

题干关键词: ...found that nearly 50% of Americans are poor or receive low pay.

F段关键词: ...the Institute for Policy Studies found that 140 million people are poor or low-income. That's almost half the U.S. population.

解析: 该题对原文的模糊数字 almost half 进行了具体化处理, 用 50%进行了替换。

42. 答案: N 选项

题干关键词: Americans usually overestimate the number of blacks receiving welfare benefits.

N段关键词: For example, Americans routinely overestimate the share of black recipients of public assistance programs.

解析: 该题用 usually 替换了 routinely, overestimate 原词重现, the number of black receiving welfare benefits 替换了 the share of black recipients of public assistance programs.

43. 答案: I 选项

题干关键词: It is impossible for Americans to lift themselves out of poverty entirely on their own.

I段关键词: ...the reality is that finding opportunity without help from families, friends, schools, and community is virtually impossible.

解析: 该题对原文的双重否定进行了同义改写: 原文的 without help...is impossible 被改写成 impossible...on their own.

44. 答案: C 选项

题干关键词: Nowadays, it seems none of us can get away from income inequality.

C 段关键词: Today' s faces of income inequality and lack of opportunity look like all of us.

解析: 该句用 nowadays 对 today 进行替换, income inequality 属原词重现, none of us can get away 替换了 all of us

45. 答案: L

题干关键词: Assumptions about poor people become even more negative when they live on welfare.

L 段关键词: Assumptions get worse when people who are poor use government benefits to help them survive.

解析: 主语 Assumptions 原词重现, poor people 替换了 people who are poor, 该题重点是定位比较词 more negative, 该表达对应的原文 get worse, 属同义替换, 此外 live on welfare

Section C: 仔细阅读

Passage 1

【参考答案】

第 46~50 题: ADBCD

【答案解析】

46) 答案 A。题目问的是根据一个普遍认可的心理学定义，人们在什么时候更可能体验到“无聊”的感受。根据 an accepted psychological definition 定位到文章第二段第 2 句，原文提及的对“无聊 (boredom)”的定义——“想要却不能参与能带给人满足感的活动的不愉快经历”，A 选项是对这句话的同义改写。

47) 答案 D。题目问的是无聊 (boredom) 会导致什么结果，可定位到文章第三段第 1 句话，原文指出无聊跟很多行为问题 (behavioral issues) 有关，并举例如开车和吃零食时心不在焉，酗酒问题及沉迷赌博等问题。D 选项 harmful conduct (具有危害性的行为) 是对这些问题的准确概括。

48) 答案 B。题目考察的是一队心理学家的实验结果，根据 one team of psychologists 定位到第三段第 4 句话，原文提及这个研究发现，参加实验的人中三分之二的男性和四分之一的女性宁愿对自己执行电击，也不愿单独静坐 15 分钟，也就是“宁愿伤害自己也不愿忍受无聊”，故答案为 B。

49) 答案 C。题目问的是为什么作者说无聊并不只有坏处，考察因果关系。可定位到第四段第 1~2 句，原文提及无聊可引发自省和幻想，进而激发创造力，C 选项是对这句话的同义替换。

50) 答案 D。题目问的是作者暗示表明，当面临挑战时应该做些什么。根据 a challenging problem 定位到原文第四段第 4~6 句话，一项英国的研究发现表明，先做一些无聊的事情后，再去完成有挑战性的、需要发挥创造力的任务，会比直接去完成这些任务更有成效。

Passage 2

【参考答案】

第 51~55 题: BCACD

【答案解析】

51) 答案 B。题目问的当前什么(问题)引起了环保主义者的注意。根据 environmentalists' attention 定位到原文第 1 段第 1 句,紧接着后文有进一步分析原因——南美洲和撒哈拉沙漠以南的非洲正面临严重的森林面积减少问题。南美及撒哈拉沙漠以南的非洲属于发展中国家(developing countries),而 experiencing deforestation on an enormous scale 则对应 B 选项中 are fast shrinking, 故 B 选项为正确答案。

52) 答案 C。题目问的是哪些国家的森林面积增长最快,根据 the fastest growth 定位到第 2 段第 1 句话,原文提及大部分西方国家的森林面积都在扩张,增长最快的是那些在历史上树木曾经很少的地区(with the fastest growth in places that historically had rather few trees), C 选项是这句话的同义改写。

53) 答案 A。题目问的是历史上什么因素刺激了森林面积增长。根据 forest growth 和 historically 定位到第三段第 4~5 句话,原文提及政策和补贴是刺激森林增长的第二个原因,故答案为 A 选项,“政府的倡导”。



54) 答案 C。题目问的是我们对森林的需求增长的原因。根据 increasing desire 可定位到第三段最后两句话，原文谈到现在森林“越来越受欢迎” (are increasingly welcome)，因为森林可吸收二氧化碳，C 选项“森林具备改善空气质量”即为原文的同义改写。

55) 答案 D。题目考察的是作者对于植树造林的前景预期的结论是什么，可定位到原文最后一段，特别是最后一句话谈到西方国家的森林面积扩张是不可阻挡的趋势，正如其它地方的森林减少问题一样，说明发达国家和发展中国家面临着两种截然不同的趋势，故答案为 D 选项。