

2015年6月·第1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2015年6月·第1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 5 段原文（段首标 P1-P5 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1套(2015-06) • 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 endless debate about "work-life balance" often contains a hopeful footnote about stay-at-home dads. If American society and business won't make it easier on future female leaders who choose to have children, there is still the ray of hope that increasing numbers of full-time fathers will. But based on today's socioeconomic trends, this hope is, unfortunately, misguided.

关于"工作与生活平衡"的无休止辩论中，常常包含着对全职奶爸的一个充满希望的注脚。如果美国社会和商业不愿让选择生育孩子的未来女性领导者更轻松，那么仍有一线希望，即越来越多的全职父亲会做到这一点。但基于当今的社会经济趋势，这种希望不幸是被误导的。

P2 It's true that the number of men who have left work to do their thing as full-time parents has doubled in a decade, but it's still very small: only 0.8% of married couples where the stay-at-home father was out of the labor force for a year. Even that percentage is likely inflated by men thrust into their caretaker role by a downsizing. This is simply not a large enough group to reduce the social stigma(污名) and force other adjustments necessary to supporting men in this decision, even if only for a relatively short time.

确实，离开工作成为全职父母的男性人数在十年内翻了一番，但这个数字仍然非常小：在全职父亲离开劳动力市场一年的已婚夫妇中只占0.8%。即便是这个百分比也可能被因裁员而被迫承担照料角色的男性所夸大。这个群体根本不够大，无法减少社会污名，也无法迫使其他必要的调整来支持男性做出这一决定，即使只是相对较短的时间。

P3 Even shorter times away from work for working fathers are already difficult. A study found that 85% of new fathers take some time off after the birth of a child—but for all but a few, it's a week or two at most. Meanwhile, the average for women who take leave is more than 10 weeks.

即使是在职父亲离开工作的更短时间也已经很困难。一项研究发现,85%的新父亲在孩子出生后会休一些假——但除了少数人之外,最多也就是一两周。与此同时,休假女性的平均时间超过10周。

P4 Such choices impact who moves up in the organization. While you're away, someone else is doing your work, making your sales, taking care of your customers. That can't help you at work. It can only hurt you. Women, of course, face the same issues of returning after a long absence. But with many more women than men choosing to leave the workforce entirely to raise families, returning from an extended parental leave doesn't raise as many eyebrows as it does for men.

这样的选择影响着谁能在组织中晋升。当你不在时,别人在做你的工作、完成你的销售、照顾你的客户。这对你工作没有帮助,只会伤害你。当然,女性在长时间缺勤后返回工作也面临同样的问题。但由于选择完全离开职场养育家庭的女性远多于男性,从长期育儿假返回工作对女性来说不像对男性那样引人注目。

P5 Women would make more if they didn't break their earning trajectory(轨迹) by leaving the workforce, or if higher-paying professions were more family-friendly. In the foreseeable future, stay-at-home fathers may make all the difference for individual families, but their presence won't reduce the numbers of high-potential women who are forced to choose between family and career.

如果女性不因离开职场而中断她们的收入轨迹,或者如果高薪职业对家庭更友好,她们会赚得更多。在可预见的未来,全职父亲可能会为个别家庭带来所有改变,但他们的存在不会减少那些被迫在家庭和事业之间做出选择的高潜力女性的数量。

题目与逐题解析

51. What gives women a ray of hope to achieve work-life balance?

- A) More men taking an extended parental leave.
- B) People's changing attitudes towards family.
- C) More women entering business management.
- D) The improvement of their socioeconomic status.

是什么给了女性实现工作与生活平衡的一线希望?

- A) 更多男性休较长的育儿假。 B) 人们对家庭态度的转变。 C) 更多女性进入企业管理层。
D) 她们社会经济地位的改善。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 What gives women a ray of hope to achieve work-life balance? 用 What gives 直接问"什么带来希望", 是对客观事实的查询, 不是推断或主旨。

【拆句】 句子主干 What gives women a ray of hope: What 作主语、gives 作谓语、women 是间接宾语、a ray of hope 是直接宾语; 后面 to achieve work-life balance 是不定式作 hope 的目的状语, 意思是"实现工作-生活平衡的一线希望"。结构简洁, 无陷阱。

【定位】 If American society and business won't make it easier on future female leaders who choose to have children, there is still the ray of hope that increasing numbers of full-time fathers will.
如果美国社会和企业不愿为那些选择生育的未来女性领导者减轻负担，那么仍存在一线希望——越来越多的全职爸爸会替代承担这种角色。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

increasing numbers of full-time fathers ↔ **More men taking an extended parental leave**
预判要的是"更多男性承担育儿"，四个选项里只有 More men taking an extended parental leave 同时覆盖了"更多男性"与"请长假/全职"两个要素，与定位句完全等值。

B) 无中生有

原文只谈数量与社会结构 (socioeconomic trends)，完全没有讨论 People's changing attitudes towards family，属于额外加戏。

C) 答非所问

Q51 问的是"什么"带来希望，定位句答案是"全职爸爸增加"，与 More women entering business management 这种关于女性自身的描述无关。

D) 无中生有

原文谈论的是"全职爸爸增加"这一具体现象，并没有把希望归因于 The improvement of their socioeconomic status 整体社会经济地位的改善。

52. Why does the author say the hope for more full-time fathers is misguided?

- A) Women are better at taking care of children.
- B) Many men value work more than their family.
- C) Their number is too small to make a difference.
- D) Not many men have the chance to stay at home.

作者为什么说期望更多全职父亲的想法是被误导的？

- A) 女性更擅长照顾孩子。 B) 许多男性重视工作胜过重视家庭。
- C) 他们的数量太少,不足以产生影响。 D) 没有多少男性有机会待在家里。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 Why does the author say the hope for more full-time fathers is misguided? 直接问作者下此判断的依据，答案在原文里有字面解释。

【拆句】 主干是 Why does the author say...? 其中 the hope for more full-time fathers is misguided 是 say 的宾语从句：主语 the hope、修饰语 for more full-time fathers、系动词 is、表语 misguided。读懂"作者说这个希望被误判"即可，无复杂修饰。

【定位】 It's true that the number of men who have left work to do their thing as full-time parents has doubled in a decade, but it's still very small: only 0.8% of married couples where the stay-at-home father was out of the labor force for a year. ... This is simply not a large enough group to reduce the social stigma and force other adjustments necessary to supporting men in this decision, even if only for a relatively short time.

诚然，过去十年里离职做全职父母的男性数量翻了一番，但绝对数量仍很小：只有 0.8% 的已婚夫妇属于这种情况。.....这一群体根本不够大，不足以削弱社会污名、推动支持男性做此选择所必需的其他调整，哪怕只是相对短期的调整。

【选项】 A) **无中生有**

Women are better at taking care of children 在原文找不到任何对应——作者讨论的是"群体规模"，未将"误判"归因于"女性更会带孩子"。

B) **无中生有**

Many men value work more than their family 把误判归因于男性的主观取舍，但原文谈的是客观数量 only 0.8%，没有讨论 value work more 这种价值排序。

C) **✓ 正确**

This is simply not a large enough group to reduce the social stigma ↔

Their number is too small to make a difference

预判要的核心是"群体太小"，四个选项里只有 Their number is too small to make a difference 直接命中"数量小"与"无法产生影响"两个要素。

D) **偷换概念**

Not many men have the chance to stay at home 把矛头指向"机会少"，但原文只描述了"已经在做的男性比例只有 0.8%"这一客观结果，并未讨论 chance（机会）多少。

53. Why do few men take a long parental leave?

- A) A long leave will have a negative impact on their career.
- B) They just have too many responsibilities to fulfill at work.
- C) The economic loss will be too much for their family to bear.
- D) They are likely to get fired if absent from work for too long.

为什么很少有男性休长期育儿假？

- A) 长假会对他们的职业生涯产生负面影响。
- B) 他们在工作中要履行的责任实在太多。
- C) 经济损失对他们的家庭来说太大,难以承受。
- D) 如果长时间缺勤,他们很可能会被解雇。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 Why do few men take a long parental leave? 问的是一个客观社会现象的原因，答案需在原文的解释/分析句里直接找到。

【拆句】 Why do few men take a long parental leave? 主干主语 few men、谓语 take、宾语 a long parental leave; few 表否定 ("很少有")，等同 "not many"——基础薄弱考生容易把 few 当 a few ("有几个") 来读，方向就反了。

【定位】 Such choices impact who moves up in the organization. While you're away, someone else is doing your work, making your sales, taking care of your customers. That can't help you at work. It can only hurt you.

这类（请假）选择会影响谁能在组织里升迁。你不在岗的时候，别人在做你的工作、谈你的客户、维护你的顾客。这不会对你的工作有任何帮助，只会损害你。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

Such choices impact who moves up in the organization ↔

A long leave will have a negative impact on their career

It can only hurt you ↔ **A long leave will have a negative impact on their career**

预判要的核心是“长假伤职业”，只有 A long leave will have a negative impact on their career 同时覆盖“长假”与“负面影响于职业”两个要素。

B) 偷换概念

They just have too many responsibilities to fulfill at work 把不请假归因为“工作上责任太多无法脱身”，但原文给出的是“请了假会伤晋升”——是“代价”而不是“责任繁重”。

C) 无中生有

The economic loss will be too much for their family to bear 把焦点搬到“家庭无法承受经济损失”，原文从未讨论家庭收入承受力，只讨论“个人在组织里的位置被取代”。

D) 过度推断

原文只说 It can only hurt you（损害），并未升级到 get fired（被解雇）这种极端结果——hurt 范围远小于 fire。

54. What is the most likely reaction to men returning from an extended parental leave?

- A) Jealousy.
- B) Surprise.
- C) Admiration.
- D) Sympathy.

男性休完较长育儿假回来后,最可能遇到什么反应?

A) 嫉妒。 B) 惊讶。 C) 钦佩。 D) 同情。

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 What is the most likely reaction to men returning from an extended parental leave? 表面带 most likely 像推断，但实际是要去原文找作者对那种反应的直接描述。

【拆句】 主干 What is the most likely reaction? 后接 to men returning from an extended parental leave 作 reaction 的后置修饰；现在分词短语 returning ... leave 修饰 men，等同“休完长假回来的男性”。结构稍长，但顺读即可。

【定位】 But with many more women than men choosing to leave the workforce entirely to raise families, returning from an extended parental leave doesn't raise as many eyebrows as it does for men.

但由于选择完全退出职场来养育家庭的女性远多于男性，从长期育儿假回归对女性来说不会像对男性那样引起众人侧目（吃惊）。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

Jealousy（嫉妒）需要原文存在“别人羡慕请假的男性”这种正向欲望叙述，但原文反复强调的是“对男性请长假持惊讶/不利眼光”，与嫉妒方向不符。

B) ✓ 正确

doesn't raise as many eyebrows as it does for men ↔ **Surprise**

预判要的核心是“对男性感到意外”，四个情绪词里只有 Surprise 与 raise eyebrows 严格等值；其余三个选项的情绪指向与原文不一致。

C) 与原文相反

Admiration（钦佩）需要原文出现“了不起、令人敬佩”这类正向评价，但原文用 raise eyebrows、social stigma 等词，方向都是负面或意外，与钦佩相反。

D) 偷换概念

Sympathy（同情）需要原文将请假的男性塑造为“受害者并值得怜悯”，但原文只说他们的职业会被损害，并未引导出“同情”这一旁观者情绪。

55. What does the author say about high-potential women in the not-too-distant future?

- A) They will benefit from the trend of more fathers staying at home.
- B) They will find high-paying professions a bit more family-friendly.
- C) They are unlikely to break their career trajectory to raise a family.
- D) They will still face the difficult choice between career and children.

作者对不太遥远的未来中高潜力女性有何看法？

- A) 她们将从更多父亲待在家里的趋势中受益。 B) 她们会发现高薪职业对家庭更友好一些。
- c) 她们不太可能为养育家庭而中断职业发展轨迹。 D) 她们仍将面临事业与孩子之间的艰难选择。

【答案】 D （细节题）

【判型】 What does the author say about high-potential women in the not-too-distant future? 句式 What does the author say 表示答案就在原文，作者已直接表态。

【拆句】 主干 What does the author say about X? about 后宾语为 high-potential women in the not-too-distant future，其中 in the not-too-distant future 是介词短语作 women 的后置定语，指明时间范围。整体只是“作者怎么说这群人的未来”。

【定位】 In the foreseeable future, stay-at-home fathers may make all the difference for individual families, but their presence won't reduce the numbers of high-potential women who are forced to choose between family and career.

在可预见的未来，全职爸爸或许能在个别家庭里起到决定性作用，但他们的存在并不会减少那些被迫在家庭与事业之间作出选择的高潜力女性的人数。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

原文明确 their presence won't reduce the numbers of high-potential women who are forced to choose between family and career, 即全职爸爸不会让这群女性受益; They will benefit from the trend of more fathers staying at home 恰好反过来。

B) 偷换概念

原文 Women would make more if ... higher-paying professions were more family-friendly 使用虚拟语气 would/were——是假设条件, 并不等于"未来真会变得家庭友好"。

C) 与原文相反

They are unlikely to break their career trajectory to raise a family 是一种"未来不再中断职业"的乐观预测, 但原文 high-potential women who are forced to choose between family and career 表明她们仍要被迫做出选择——可能仍会中断。

D) ✓ 正确

their presence won't reduce the numbers of high-potential women who are forced to choose between family and career

↔ **They will still face the difficult choice between career and children**

预判要的核心是"困境延续", 只有 They will still face the difficult choice between career and children 中的 still 与 difficult choice 完整承接了"未来仍要二选一"的语义。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

4 句真题句逐层精讲

下列真题句各有独立的句子解析页——中文翻译、结构树逐层拆解、成分与时态、考点讲解与真题高频词。点击句子进入完整解析。

It's true that the number of men who have left work to do their thing as full-time parents has doubled in a decade, but it's still very small: only 0.8% of married couples where the stay-at-home father was out of the labor force for a year.

第2段, 第1句

成分种类丰富且含多个易错点: 形式主语与真正主语的区分、主语从句的识别、关系代词和关系副词在定语从句中的成分判定、同位语与其它成分的区分、目的状语和时间状语的定位。这些都是基础学生常混淆的考点, 练习价值高。

A study found that 85% of new fathers take some time off after the birth of a child—but for all but a few, it's a week or two at most.

第3段，第2句

主句加 that 引导的宾语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频结构，宾语从句内部的并列对比（but 连接转折）也是常见句式。破折号的使用虽不如逗号普遍，但整体框架极具代表性，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

Meanwhile, the average for women who take leave is more than 10 weeks.

第3段，第3句

限制性定语从句修饰主句成分是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，且本句展示了定语从句嵌入主语内部这一常见结构。主系表结构结合定语从句的组合也具有较强代表性。掌握本句结构后，学生可将分析方法迁移到大量类似句子上。

Women, of course, face the same issues of returning after a long absence.

第4段，第5句

简单句配插入语和后置定语是常见句式，有一定代表性。但整体结构过于简单，缺少真题中高频的从句嵌套或复杂修饰，作为四六级或考研典型句式的代表性一般。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 46 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。

career B1

n. 职业

本篇4次 · 真题 119 句

parental B2

adj. 父母的

本篇4次 · 真题 21 句

likely A2

adj. 很可能的

本篇3次 · 真题 224 句

author A2

n. 作者

本篇2次 · 真题 244 句

reduce B1

v. 减少, 降低 (数量、大小、程度等)

本篇2次 · 真题 118 句

impact B2

n. 影响

本篇2次 · 真题 98 句

trend B1

n. 趋势

本篇2次 · 真题 44 句

workforce B2

n. (一国或一地区的) 劳动力, 劳动人口

本篇2次 · 真题 24 句

profession B2

n. 职业 (尤指需要专门技能和培训的)

本篇2次 · 真题 10 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇1次 · 真题 466 句

benefit B1

n. 好处

本篇1次 · 真题 169 句

customer A2

n. 顾客, 客户

本篇1次 · 真题 124 句

support A2

v. 支持

本篇1次 · 真题 118 句

decade B1

n. 十年

本篇1次 · 真题 99 句

base A2

n. 基础

本篇1次 · 真题 95 句

simply B1

adv. 仅仅, 只不过

本篇1次 · 真题 90 句

average A2

adj. 平均的

本篇1次 · 真题 89 句

issue B1

n. 问题

本篇1次 · 真题 83 句

individual B2

adj. 单独的

本篇1次 · 真题 79 句

organization B1

n. 组织

本篇1次 · 真题 76 句

economic B2

adj. 经济的

本篇1次·真题 62 句

negative B1

adj. 否定的

本篇1次·真题 57 句

balance B1

n. 平衡

本篇1次·真题 55 句

responsibility B1

n. 责任

本篇1次·真题 55 句

contain B1

v. 包含, 含有

本篇1次·真题 50 句

debate B2

n. 辩论

本篇1次·真题 48 句

loss B1

n. 丧失

本篇1次·真题 46 句

management B1

n. 管理

本篇1次·真题 41 句

status B2

n. 地位

本篇1次·真题 39 句

working A2

adj. 有工作的

本篇1次·真题 39 句

female A2

adj. 女性的

本篇1次·真题 37 句

labor B1

n. 劳动

本篇1次·真题 35 句

improvement B1

n. 改进

本篇1次·真题 29 句

relatively B2

adv. 相对地

本篇1次·真题 24 句

entirely B1

adv. 完全地

本篇1次·真题 22 句

extend B1

v. 延伸; 延长

本篇1次·真题 20 句

unfortunately

B1

adv. 不幸地

本篇1次 · 真题 20 句

meanwhile

B1

adv. 与此同时

本篇1次 · 真题 19 句

absence

B1

n. 缺席

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

percentage

B1

n. 百分比, 百分率

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

presence

B2

n. 在场

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

reaction

B1

n. 反应

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

endless

B2

adj. 无尽的

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

fulfill

B2

v. 履行、执行 (承诺、义务、职责等)

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

unlikely

B1

adj. 不太可能的

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

adjustment

B2

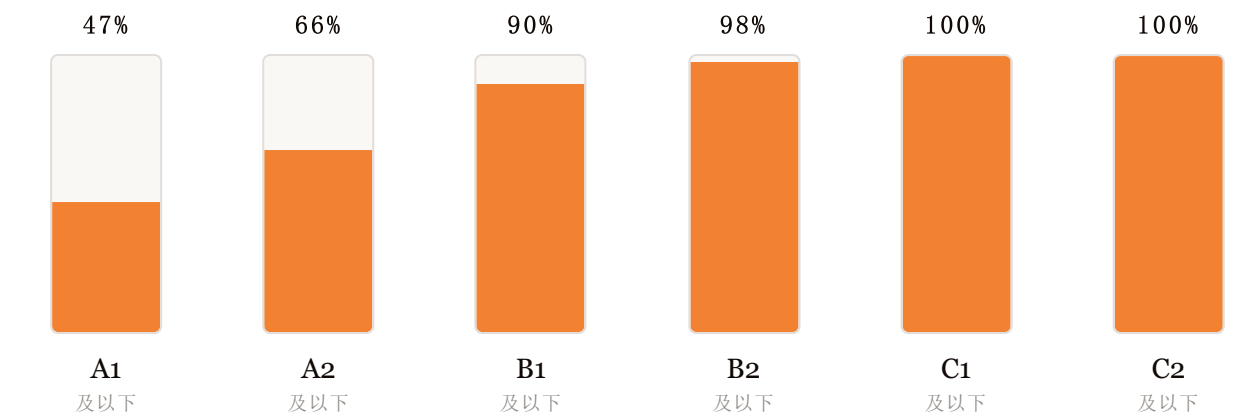
n. 调整

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

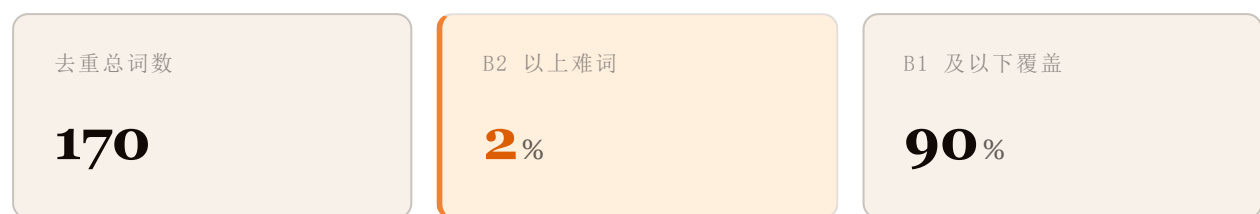
VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

全文 170 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **170** 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 170 个 · 末柱为 100%



英语四级 2015年6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）	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 →