

2015年6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2015年6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 9 段原文（段首标 P1–P9 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(2015-06) • 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 Boys' schools are the perfect place to teach young men to express their emotions and involve them in activities such as art, dance and music.

男校是教导年轻男性表达情感并让他们参与艺术、舞蹈和音乐等活动的理想场所。

P2 Far from the traditional image of a culture of aggressive masculinity(阳刚), the absence of girls gives boys the chance to develop without pressure to conform to a stereotype, a US study says.

一项美国研究表明,远非传统印象中那种充满攻击性阳刚之气的文化,女生的缺席使男生有机会在没有压力去顺应刻板印象的情况下成长。

P3 Boys at single-sex schools were said to be more likely to get involved in cultural and artistic activities that helped develop their emotional expressiveness, rather than feeling they had to conform to the "boy code" of hiding their emotions to be a "real man".

据说单性别学校的男生更有可能参与有助于培养他们情感表达能力的文化和艺术活动,而不是觉得必须遵守隐藏情感才能成为"真正男人"的"男性准则"。

P4 The findings of the study go against received wisdom that boys do better when taught alongside girls.

该研究的发现与男生在与女生一起授课时表现更好这一普遍看法相悖。

P5 Tony Little, headmaster of Eton, warned that boys were being failed by the British education system because it had become too focused on girls. He criticised teachers for failing to recognise that boys are actually more emotional than girls.

伊顿公学校长Tony Little警告说,男生正被英国教育体系辜负,因为该体系过于关注女生。他批评教师未能认识到男生实际上比女生更情绪化。

P6 The research argued that boys often perform badly in mixed schools because they become discouraged when their female peers do better earlier in speaking and reading skills.

该研究认为,男生在男女混校中往往表现不佳,因为当他们的同龄女性在口语和阅读技能方面更早表现出色时,他们会感到沮丧。

P7 But in single-sex schools teachers can tailor lessons to boys' learning style, letting them move around the classroom and getting them to compete in teams to prevent boredom, wrote the study's author, Abigail James, of the University of Virginia.

但该研究的作者、弗吉尼亚大学的Abigail James写道,在单性别学校中,教师可以根据男生的学习风格调整课程,让他们在教室里走动,并让他们以团队形式竞争以防止厌倦。

P8 Teachers could encourage boys to enjoy reading and writing with "boy-focused" approaches such as themes and characters that appeal to them. Because boys generally have more acute vision, learn best through touch, and are physically more active, they need to be given "hands-on" lessons where they are allowed to walk around. "Boys in mixed schools view classical music as feminine(女性的) and prefer the modern genre(类型) in which violence and sexism are major themes," James wrote.

教师可以通过"以男生为中心"的方法鼓励男生喜欢阅读和写作,例如使用吸引他们的主题和人物。因为男生通常视觉更敏锐,通过触摸学习效果最好,并且身体上更活跃,所以需要给他们提供允许走动的"动手"课程。James写道:"男女混校中的男生将古典音乐视为女性化的,更喜欢以暴力和性别歧视为主要主题的现代类型。

P9 Single-sex education also made it less likely that boys would feel they had to conform to a stereotype that men should be "masterful and in charge" in relationships. "In mixed schools, boys feel compelled to act like men before they understand themselves well enough to know what that means," the study reported.

单性别教育还降低了男生觉得必须遵守男性在关系中应该"占主导地位和掌控一切"这一刻板印象的可能性。该研究报告称:"在男女混校中,男生在充分了解自己以明白那意味着什么之前,就感到被迫要表现得像个男人。

题目与逐题解析

46. The author believes that a single-sex school would_____.

- A) force boys to hide their emotions to be "real men"
- B) help to cultivate masculine aggressiveness in boys
- C) encourage boys to express their emotions more freely
- D) naturally reinforce in boys the traditional image of a man

作者认为单性别学校会_____

- A) 迫使男孩隐藏自己的情感以成为"真正的男人" B) 有助于培养男孩的男性攻击性

c) 鼓励男孩更自由地表达自己的情感 d) 自然地强化男孩心中传统的男性形象

【答案】 C (推断题)

【判型】 The author believes that a single-sex school would 用 believes 一词询问作者的整体判断，并且谓语用 would 虚拟表述结论，需要根据全文倾向推出，而非直接抄原文一句。

【拆句】 The author believes that a single-sex school would _____ 是 "主+谓+宾从" 的补全句，that 引导的宾语从句缺谓语部分，等待四个选项补全。考生只需把每个选项的动词原形接在 would 后即可读通，没有从句嵌套陷阱。

【定位】 Boys at single-sex schools were said to be more likely to get involved in cultural and artistic activities that helped develop their emotional expressiveness, rather than feeling they had to conform to the "boy code" of hiding their emotions to be a "real man".

据说男校的男孩更可能参与到有助于培养他们情感表达力的文化和艺术活动中，而不是觉得自己必须遵从 "男孩准则"——藏起情感才算 "真男人"。

【选项】 A) 原文反说型干扰

force boys to hide their emotions to be "real men" 是 hiding their emotions to be a "real man" 的字面挪用，但原文是说男校让男孩 "不必再这样"，A 项却说男校会 "force boys to" 这样，方向完全反了。

B) 旧观点伪装新结论

help to cultivate masculine aggressiveness in boys 表达的是 "培养阳刚好斗"，正是 Far from the traditional image of a culture of aggressive masculinity 中作者所反对的传统刻板印象，作者立场恰是男校要破除这一形象。

C) ✓ 正确

helped develop their emotional expressiveness ↔ **express their emotions more freely**
rather than feeling they had to conform to the "boy code" of hiding their emotions ↔

encourage boys to express their emotions more freely

预判要找 "让男孩表达情感" 这层意思，C 项 encourage boys to express their emotions more freely 中 encourage(正向动词)、express their emotions(对接原文 emotional expressiveness)、more freely(对接 rather than 藏起来) 三个语义点全对上，毫无勉强。

D) 与原文相反型干扰

naturally reinforce in boys the traditional image of a man 说男校 "强化" 传统男性形象，而原文 made it less likely that boys would feel they had to conform to a stereotype that men should be "masterful and in charge" 明确说男校让男孩 "更不可能" 落入刻板印象，方向反了。

47. It is commonly believed that in a mixed school boys _____.

- A) perform relatively better
- B) grow up more healthily
- C) behave more responsibly
- D) receive a better education

人们普遍认为在男女混校中男孩_____

A) 表现相对更好 B) 成长得更健康 C) 行为更负责任 D) 接受更好的教育

【答案】 **A** (细节题)

【判型】 It is commonly believed that in a mixed school boys 询问的是 "普遍/传统看法" 在原文是如何陈述的，并不要求考生推理，只需找到原文对应句作转述。

【拆句】 It is commonly believed that in a mixed school boys _____ 是 it 形式主语句 + that 宾语从句的常规结构，in a mixed school 是地点状语；句子并不复杂，关键不在语法而在抓 commonly believed 这层 "传统看法" 的语义信号。

【定位】 The findings of the study go against received wisdom that boys do better when taught alongside girls.

这项研究的发现与一种公认的看法相左——那种看法是:男孩和女孩同班受教时表现更好。

【选项】 **A) ✓ 正确**

boys do better when taught alongside girls ↔ **perform relatively better**

when taught alongside girls ↔ **in a mixed school**

预判 "男孩在混合学校表现更好" 与 perform relatively better 字面几乎一一对上 (题干已给出 mixed school 这个状语)，无需做任何额外推理。

B) 无中生有型干扰

grow up more healthily 涉及健康成长，定位段 P4 只谈学业表现(do better)，全文也无任何关于男孩在混合校 "成长得更健康" 的内容，属凭空臆造。

C) 常识替代型干扰

behave more responsibly 涉及行为更负责，原文 P4 完全没有谈男孩在混合校的行为/品行评价，是用 "日常常识 (男孩在女生面前更乖)" 替代文本依据。

D) 偷换概念型干扰

receive a better education 说男孩 "接受更好的教育"，比原文的 do better(表现更好) 拔高、扩大；表现更好≠教育更好(教育质量包含师资、课程、设施等更宽维度)，属偷换概念+以偏概全。

48. What does Tony Little say about the British education system?

- A) It fails more boys than girls academically.
- B) It focuses more on mixed school education.
- C) It fails to give boys the attention they need.
- D) It places more pressure on boys than on girls.

Tony Little对英国教育体系有何看法

- A) 在学业上它使更多男孩而非女孩失败 B) 它更关注男女混校教育 C) 它未能给予男孩所需的关注
D) 它给男孩施加的压力比女孩更大

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 What does Tony Little say about the British education system 直接问指定人物对指定话题的具体说法，是典型 "谁对什么看法" 的事实转述题。

【拆句】 What does Tony Little say about the British education system? 是 What 引导的特殊疑问句，主语 Tony Little、谓语 say、宾语为 about 引导的介词短语；结构平铺直叙，无陷阱。

【定位】 Tony Little, headmaster of Eton, warned that boys were being failed by the British education system because it had become too focused on girls.

伊顿公学校长 Tony Little 警告说，英国教育体系正在让男孩失望，因为它已经过于关注女孩。

【选项】 A) 熟词僻义型干扰

It fails more boys than girls academically 强调 "在学业上让更多男孩不及格"，原文 boys were being failed by the British education system 中 fail 是 "辜负" 不是 "不及格 (考试 fail)"，A 项硬把 fail 当 "不及格" 解、还加上原文没有的 "more boys than girls" 数量比较。

B) 对象偷换型干扰

It focuses more on mixed school education 说体系 "更关注混合教育"，原文则是 too focused on girls——关注的对象是女孩、不是混合教育形式；选项把女孩偷换成了 "混合学校教育" 这种制度形态。

C) ✓ 正确

boys were being failed by the British education system ↔

It fails to give boys the attention they need

because it had become too focused on girls ↔ **the attention they need**

预判 "没给男孩应有关注" 与 It fails to give boys the attention they need 的核心词 fail + attention 完全对应，且主语 it 直指 British education system，零歧义。

D) 过度推断型干扰

It places more pressure on boys than on girls 把原文 too focused on girls 误读为 "在男孩身上施更大压力"，但原文是 "对女孩投入更多" (关注/资源)，并没有说 "对男孩施压"，是对原文因果关系的过度推断。

49. According to Abigail James, one of the advantages of single-sex schools is _____.

- A) teaching can be tailored to suit the characteristics of boys
- B) boys can focus on their lessons without being distracted
- C) boys can choose to learn whatever they are interested in
- D) teaching can be designed to promote boys' team spirit

根据Abigail James的观点,单性别学校的优势之一是_____

- A) 教学可以量身定制以适应男孩的特点 B) 男孩可以专注于学习而不受干扰
C) 男孩可以选择学习任何他们感兴趣的内容 D) 教学可以设计为促进男孩的团队精神

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 According to Abigail James, one of the advantages of single-sex schools is _____ 用 according to 引出指定人物的具体说法, 要的是事实层面的转述, 不是整段推断。

【拆句】 According to Abigail James, one of the advantages of single-sex schools is _____ 是 "主+系+表" 的补全句, According to Abigail James 是插入语, 主语 one of the advantages of single-sex schools 中 of single-sex schools 修饰 advantages; 结构清楚, 注意 one of+ 复数名词 仍以 one 为单数主语。

【定位】 But in single-sex schools teachers can tailor lessons to boys' learning style, letting them move around the classroom and getting them to compete in teams to prevent boredom, wrote the study's author, Abigail James, of the University of Virginia.

但在男学校里, 老师可以根据男孩的学习风格量身定制课程, 让他们在教室里走动, 让他们组队竞争以防无聊——研究的作者、弗吉尼亚大学的 Abigail James 这样写道。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

teachers can tailor lessons to boys' learning style ↔

teaching can be tailored to suit the characteristics of boys

to boys' learning style ↔ **to suit the characteristics of boys**

选项 A 保留了原文最具辨识度的关键词 tailor，且整句改写都围绕 "按男孩特征定课" 这层意思展开，预判完全落地，毫无勉强。

B) 常识脑补型干扰

boys can focus on their lessons without being distracted 强调 "不被分心"，但 Abigail James 的论述 teachers can tailor lessons to boys' learning style 完全没提 "分心/不分心"——这是考生根据 "男女同校会分心" 的生活常识脑补出来的，原文并无依据。

C) 主语偷换型干扰

boys can choose to learn whatever they are interested in 强调 "想学什么就学什么"，原文 teachers can tailor lessons 是老师为男孩量身定课，决策权在老师，不是给学生自由选课的权利。

D) 以偏概全型干扰

teaching can be designed to promote boys' team spirit 把 "促进团队精神" 当成教学目的，但原文 getting them to compete in teams to prevent boredom 中 compete in teams 只是 "防止无聊" 的一个手段，而非整个教学的目的，更不是男校的总体优点。

50. Which of the following is characteristic of boys according to Abigail James' report?

- A) They enjoy being in charge.
- B) They conform to stereotypes.
- C) They have sharper vision.
- D) They are violent and sexist.

根据 Abigail James 的报告,以下哪项是男孩的特征

A) 他们喜欢掌控 B) 他们遵从刻板印象 C) 他们有更敏锐的视觉 D) 他们暴力且性别歧视

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 Which of the following is characteristic of boys according to Abigail James' report 是从四个选项里挑出符合原文描述的一项，本质是 "哪个事实在原文出现过"，属细节题中的事实匹配题。

【拆句】 Which of the following is characteristic of boys according to Abigail James' report? 中 characteristic 是形容词作表语，意为 "具有特征的"；according to 引导的介词短语作状语限定出处。考生易把 characteristic 误读成名词 "特征"，要注意此处它是形容词。

【定位】 Because boys generally have more acute vision, learn best through touch, and are physically more active, they need to be given "hands-on" lessons where they are allowed to walk around.
因为男孩通常视觉更敏锐、靠触觉学得最好、身体更活跃，所以他们需要 "动手" 课堂、要允许他们走动。

【选项】 A) **张冠李戴型干扰**

They enjoy being in charge 把男孩描述成 "享受掌控", 原文相关句 Single-sex education also made it less likely that boys would feel they had to conform to a stereotype that men should be "masterful and in charge" 表达的是 "刻板印象认为男人该如此", 是被反对的旧观点, 不是 Abigail James 报告中的男孩特征。

B) **与原文相反+张冠李戴双错**

They conform to stereotypes 说男孩 "符合刻板印象", 但原文 made it less likely that boys would feel they had to conform to a stereotype 是说男校让男孩 "更不必符合" 刻板印象, 方向与选项相反, 且这不在 Abigail James 报告的特征清单内。

C) **✓ 正确**

boys generally have more acute vision ↔ **They have sharper vision**

原文清单三项中 "视觉更敏锐" 一项被 C 直接对应, sharper = more acute, vision 原词不动, 预判清单直接命中第一项, 且其它选项都偏离这三项 (A 关系、B 刻板、D 暴力)。

D) **属性挪用型干扰**

They are violent and sexist 说男孩 "暴力且性别歧视", 原文 Boys in mixed schools view classical music as feminine and prefer the modern genre in which violence and sexism are major themes 是说男孩偏好以暴力和性别歧视为主题的现代音乐流派 (题材描述), 并非把男孩本身刻画成暴力和性别歧视者; 选项把音乐题材的属性直接安到男孩身上。

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。

Far from the traditional image of a culture of aggressive masculinity(阳刚), the absence of girls gives boys the chance to develop without pressure to conform to a stereotype, a US study says.

第2段，第1句

主句后置、宾语从句前置且省略引导词，这是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。双宾语结构和不定式短语作定语也是常考点。掌握后可大量迁移到类似长句的分析中。

But in single-sex schools teachers can tailor lessons to boys' learning style, letting them move around the classroom and getting them to compete in teams to prevent boredom, wrote the study's author, Abigail James, of the University of Virginia.

第7段，第1句

本句覆盖了主谓宾、地点状语、方式状语、宾语从句、同位语、后置定语、分词短语作状语等多种成分，成分种类丰富。倒装结构和宾语从句前置是易错点，适合作为划分成分的练习句。分词短语作伴随状语也是常考的成分类型

"Boys in mixed schools view classical music as feminine(女性的) and prefer the modern genre(类型) in which violence and sexism are major themes," James wrote.

第8段，第3句

覆盖主谓宾、宾补view...as、并列谓语、定语从句、主系表等多种成分类型,且view...as结构和介词+which引导定语从句均为常见易错点,练习价值较高

"In mixed schools, boys feel compelled to act like men before they understand themselves well enough to know what that means," the study reported.

第9段，第2句

直接引语作宾语、before 引导时间状语从句、疑问词引导宾语从句,以及 feel compelled to do 这种表达,都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式,结构典型且实用性强,掌握后可大量复用。

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。

mixed A2

adj. 混合的

本篇4次 · 真题 12 句

better A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本篇3次 · 真题 139 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇2次 · 真题 466 句

author A2

n. 作者

本篇2次 · 真题 244 句

likely A2

adj. 很可能的

本篇2次 · 真题 224 句

system A2

n. 系统

本篇2次 · 真题 162 句

focus B1

n. 重点

本篇2次 · 真题 107 句

traditional B1

adj. 传统的

本篇2次 · 真题 79 句

pressure B1

n. 心理压力

本篇2次 · 真题 63 句

image A2

n. 形象, 印象

本篇2次 · 真题 52 句

perform B1

v. 执行

本篇2次 · 真题 52 句

emotional B1

adj. 情绪的

本篇2次 · 真题 50 句

charge B1

v. 收费

本篇2次 · 真题 42 句

teaching A2

n. 教学工作; 教书

本篇2次 · 真题 38 句

reading A1

n. 阅读

本篇2次 · 真题 33 句

characteristic B2

n. 特征

本篇2次 · 真题 30 句

vision B2

n. 视力

本篇2次·真题 28 句

theme B1

n. 主题

本篇2次·真题 14 句

less A1

det. 较少的

本篇1次·真题 224 句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本篇1次·真题 174 句

actually A2

adv. 实际上, 事实上 (用于纠正或补充信息)

本篇1次·真题 148 句

design B1

n. 设计

本篇1次·真题 132 句

learning A1

n. 学习

本篇1次·真题 120 句

relationship B1

n. 关系

本篇1次·真题 109 句

finding B2

n. 调查结果

本篇1次·真题 99 句

according B1

prep. 根据

本篇1次·真题 88 句

view A2

n. 观点, 看法

本篇1次·真题 85 句

major B1

adj. 主要的

本篇1次·真题 73 句

involve B1

v. 包含

本篇1次·真题 65 句

argue B1

v. 争论

本篇1次·真题 58 句

generally B1

adv. 通常, 一般地

本篇1次·真题 53 句

approach B1

v. 靠近, 接近 (在空间或时间上)

本篇1次·真题 50 句

promote B2

v. 促进

本篇1次 · 真题 47 句

interested A1

adj. 感兴趣的

本篇1次 · 真题 40 句

writing A2

n. 写作

本篇1次 · 真题 40 句

code B1

n. 代码

本篇1次 · 真题 39 句

boredom B2

n. 无聊

本篇1次 · 真题 37 句

female A2

adj. 女性的

本篇1次 · 真题 37 句

appeal B2

v. 呼吁

本篇1次 · 真题 31 句

cultivate B2

v. 培养, 发展 (技能、态度、关系等)

本篇1次 · 真题 31 句

style A2

n. 方式

本篇1次 · 真题 31 句

cultural B1

adj. 文化的

本篇1次 · 真题 30 句

classical B2

adj. 古典的

本篇1次 · 真题 25 句

relatively B2

adv. 相对地

本篇1次 · 真题 24 句

character B1

n. 性格

本篇1次 · 真题 23 句

behave B1

v. 表现, 举止

本篇1次 · 真题 21 句

peer B2

n. 同龄人

本篇1次 · 真题 20 句

wisdom B2

n. 智慧

本篇1次 · 真题 19 句

compete B1

v. 竞争

本篇1次·真题 18 句

suit A2

n. 套装

本篇1次·真题 17 句

following B1

adj. 接下来的

本篇1次·真题 16 句

involved B1

adj. 参与的

本篇1次·真题 16 句

absence B1

n. 缺席

本篇1次·真题 15 句

focused B1

adj. 集中注意力的

本篇1次·真题 15 句

naturally B1

adv. 自然地

本篇1次·真题 14 句

mix A2

v. 混合

本篇1次·真题 13 句

badly A2

adv. 严重地

本篇1次·真题 12 句

commonly B1

adv. 通常，常常

本篇1次·真题 12 句

freely B1

adv. 自由地

本篇1次·真题 12 句

artistic B2

adj. 艺术的

本篇1次·真题 11 句

discourage B2

v. 使泄气

本篇1次·真题 11 句

sharp A2

adj. 锋利的，尖锐的

本篇1次·真题 10 句

physically B1

adv. 身体上

本篇1次·真题 9 句

violence B2

n. 暴力行为

本篇1次·真题 9 句

aggressive

B2

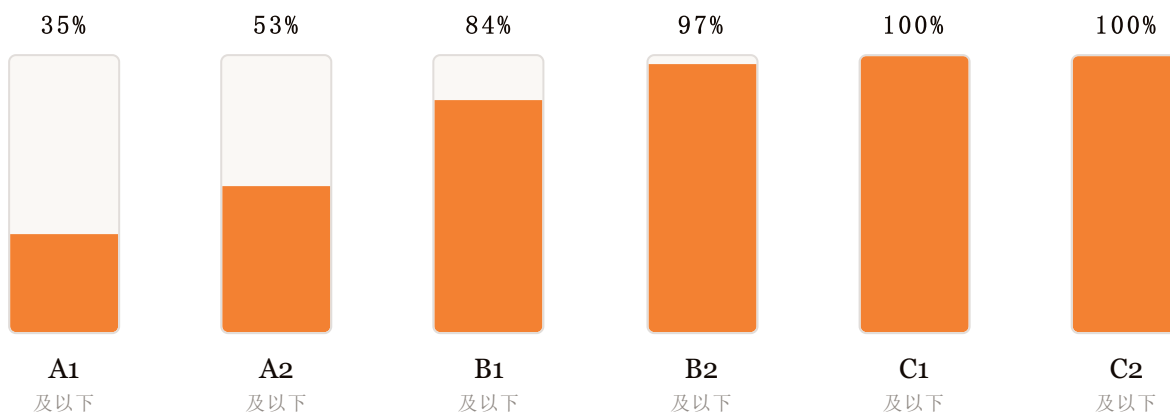
adj. 好斗的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 176 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **176** 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 5 个 · 约 3%。



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 176 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

176

B2 以上难词

3%

B1 及以下覆盖

84%

英语四级 2015年6月·第3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）	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 →