

2015年6月·第3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 • 阅读理解和解析

阅读理解和解析·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 4 段原文（段首标 P1-P4 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 (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 It's an annual argument. Do we or do we not go on holiday? My partner says no because the boiler could go, or the roof fall off, and we have no savings to save us. I say you only live once and we work hard and what's the point if you can't go on holiday. The joy of a recession means no argument next year—we just won't go.

这是一个每年都会出现的争论。我们到底去不去度假？我的伴侣说不去，因为锅炉可能会坏，或者屋顶会塌下来，而我们没有积蓄来救急。我说人生只有一次，我们工作很辛苦，如果不能去度假那还有什么意义。经济衰退的好处意味着明年不用争论了——我们就是不会去。

P2 Since money is known to be one of the things most likely to bring a relationship to its knees, we should be grateful. For many families the recession means more than not booking a holiday. A YouGov poll of 2,000 people found 22% said they were arguing more with their partners because of concerns about money. What's less clear is whether divorce and separation rates rise in a recession—financial pressures mean couples argue more but make splitting up less affordable. Recent research shows arguments about money were especially damaging to couples. Disputes were characterised by intense verbal(言语上的) aggression, tended to be repeated and not resolved, and made men, more than women, extremely angry.

众所周知，金钱是最有可能使一段关系陷入困境的因素之一，对此我们应该心存感激。对许多家庭来说，经济衰退意味着的不仅仅是不预订假期。YouGov对2000人的民意调查发现，22%的人表示他们因为对金钱的担忧而与伴侣争吵得更多。不太清楚的是离婚率和分居率是否会在经济衰退时期上升——经济压力意味着

夫妻争吵更多,但也使分手变得更加难以承受。最近的研究显示,关于金钱的争吵对夫妻的伤害尤其大。争执的特点是激烈的言语攻击,往往会反复发生且得不到解决,并且使男性比女性更加愤怒。

P3 Kim Stephenson, an occupational psychologist, believes money is such a big deal because of what it symbolises, which may be different things to men and women. "People can say the same things about money but have different ideas of what it's for," he explains. "They'll say it's to save, to spend, for security, for freedom, to show someone you love them." He says men are more likely to see money as a way of buying status and of showing their parents that they've achieved something.

职业心理学家Kim Stephenson认为,金钱之所以如此重要,是因为它所象征的意义,而这对男性和女性来说可能是不同的东西。他解释说:"人们可以对金钱说同样的话,但对它的用途有不同的理解。他们会说金钱是用来储蓄的,用来消费的,为了安全感,为了自由,为了向某人表明你爱他们。"他说男性更有可能把金钱视为购买地位的一种方式,以及向父母展示自己已经取得成就的方式。

P4 "The biggest problem is that couples assume each other knows what's going on with their finances, but they don't. There seems to be more of a taboo(禁忌) about talking about money than about death. But you both need to know what you're doing, who's paying what into the joint account and how much you keep separately. In a healthy relationship, you don't have to agree about money, but you have to talk about it."

最大的问题是夫妻双方都认为对方知道他们的财务状况,但实际上并不知道。谈论金钱似乎比谈论死亡更加禁忌。但你们双方都需要知道自己在做什么,谁往联名账户里存了多少钱,以及各自保留多少钱。在健康的关系中,你们不必在金钱问题上达成一致,但你们必须谈论它。

题目与逐题解析

51. What does the author say about vacationing?

- A) People enjoy it all the more during a recession.
- B) Few people can afford it without working hard.
- C) It makes all the hard work worthwhile.
- D) It is the chief cause of family disputes.

作者关于度假是怎么说的?

- A) 人们在经济衰退期间更加享受度假。
- B) 很少有人不努力工作就能负担得起度假。
- C) 度假使所有的辛勤工作都变得值得。
- D) 度假是家庭争吵的主要原因。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 题干 What does the author say about vacationing? 是对作者某一具体表态的提问, 没有 infer / imply / mainly about 等推断或主旨信号。

【拆句】 题干 What does the author say about vacationing? 是标准 wh- 疑问句: what 作 say 的宾语, about vacationing 是介词短语作 say 的状语修饰, 主干清晰、无陷阱。

【定位】 I say you only live once and we work hard and what's the point if you can't go on holiday.
我说, 人只活一次, 我们工作得这么辛苦, 要是连个假都不能度, 那这一切还有什么意义?

【选项】 A) 无中生有

原文只说衰退期可能不去度假，并未说衰退期反而更享受度假；enjoy it all the more during a recession 是无中生有。

B) 偷换概念

原文是说作者认为辛苦工作“应当”换来度假，并未说“只有努力工作才能负担得起”；Few people can afford it without working hard 把作者的价值主张偷换成了一句关于“经济可负担性”的客观规律。

C) ✓ 正确

we work hard and what's the point if you can't go on holiday ↔

It makes all the hard work worthwhile

we work hard ↔ **all the hard work**

预判说“度假让辛苦工作有意义”，C项 It makes all the hard work worthwhile 与之完全对应——主语 it 指 vacationing，谓语 makes...worthwhile 即“使.....值得”。

D) 过度推断

P1 仅写“我”和伴侣关于度假的小争论，且明言今年衰退反倒不会再吵；P2 才把家庭最大矛盾归到 money 上。把度假说成“家庭纠纷的首要原因”是范围与因果的双重夸大。

52. What does the author mean by saying "money is known...to bring a relationship to its knees"(Line 1, Para. 2)?

- A) Money is considered to be the root of all evils.
- B) Some people sacrifice their dignity for money.
- C) Few people can resist the temptation of money.
- D) Disputes over money may ruin a relationship.

作者说“众所周知,金钱.....会让一段关系屈膝”(第2段第1行)是什么意思?

- A) 金钱被认为是万恶之源。 B) 有些人为了金钱牺牲自己的尊严。 C) 很少有人能抵挡金钱的诱惑。
- D) 金钱纠纷可能会毁掉一段关系。

【答案】 D (词义句意题)

【判型】 题干 What does the author mean by saying "money is known...to bring a relationship to its knees" 正是要求对一句带习语意味的原句作释义。

【拆句】 What does the author mean by saying "..."? 中 by saying 是方式状语，引号内 money is known to bring a relationship to its knees 用了习语 bring sb./sth. to its knees (使.....屈服 / 陷入困境)，主语 money 配 be known to do (被普遍认为会...)。基础薄弱考生易被 to its knees 直译为“跪下”而误解。

【定位】 Since money is known to be one of the things most likely to bring a relationship to its knees, we should be grateful.

既然金钱已被公认为最有可能让一段关系土崩瓦解的因素之一，我们就该（对衰退终结了度假之争）感到庆幸。

【选项】 A) 偷换概念

原句说的是金钱会“摧毁关系”，并未给金钱本身做善恶定性；A 借用了俗语 "money is the root of all evils"（金钱是万恶之源），偷换概念。

B) 无中生有

原文谈的是金钱对关系的破坏，未涉及“为金钱牺牲尊严”；Some people sacrifice their dignity for money 是无中生有。

C) 偷换概念

原句讲金钱摧毁关系，而非人抵抗不住金钱诱惑；Few people can resist the temptation of money 把“破坏关系的力量”偷换为“诱惑力”。

D) ✓ 正确

money is known to be one of the things most likely to bring a relationship to its knees ↔

Disputes over money may ruin a relationship

most likely to ↔ **may**

预判“金钱会让关系垮掉”几乎逐字对应 Disputes over money may ruin a relationship，是隐喻直译型答案。

53. The YouGov poll of 2,000 people indicates that in a recession _____.

- A) conflicts between couples tend to rise
- B) it is more expensive for couples to split up
- C) couples show more concern for each other
- D) divorce and separation rates increase

YouGov对2000人进行的民意调查表明,在经济衰退期间_____。

- A) 夫妻之间的冲突往往会增加
- B) 夫妻分手的成本更高
- C) 夫妻对彼此表现出更多关心
- D) 离婚率和分居率上升

【答案】 **A** (细节题)

【判型】 题干 The YouGov poll of 2,000 people indicates that in a recession _____ 是对一项具体调查结论的客观转述。

【拆句】 题干是补全句：主语 The YouGov poll of 2,000 people 配谓语 indicates，宾语从句 that in a recession _____ 待补全。in a recession 是从句内的时间状语，不能丢。

【定位】 A YouGov poll of 2,000 people found 22% said they were arguing more with their partners because of concerns about money.

YouGov 对 2000 人的一项民调发现，22% 的受访者表示，由于经济上的顾虑，他们与伴侣争吵得更多了。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

arguing more with their partners ↔ **conflicts between couples tend to rise**

22% said they were arguing more ↔ **tend to rise**

预判“伴侣间冲突上升”几乎逐字对应 conflicts between couples tend to rise, 是数据题的标准抽象型答案。

B) 张冠李戴

financial pressures mean couples argue more but make splitting up less affordable 确实提到分手成本变高, 但这是作者紧跟在调查结果之后给出的另一层分析, 不是 YouGov poll 的结论。题干限定主语是 The YouGov poll, 故 B 张冠李戴。

C) 与原文相反

原文说伴侣因钱争吵更多, 与选项 couples show more concern for each other (更关心对方) 极性正相反。

D) 与原文相反

原文 What's less clear is whether divorce and separation rates rise in a recession 明言离婚/分居率是否上升尚不清楚; 选项 divorce and separation rates increase 把“不清楚”直接断定为“上升”, 与原文相反。

54. What does Kim Stephenson believe?

- A) Money is often a symbol of a person's status.
- B) Money means a great deal to both men and women.
- C) Men and women spend money on different things.
- D) Men and women view money in different ways.

Kim Stephenson认为什么?

- A) 金钱往往是一个人地位的象征。 B) 金钱对男性和女性都意义重大。
- C) 男性和女性在不同的事情上花钱。 D) 男性和女性以不同的方式看待金钱。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 题干 What does Kim Stephenson believe? 询问具体人物的具体观点, 不涉及推断或主旨。

【拆句】 标准 wh- 疑问句, 主语 Kim Stephenson, 谓语 believe, 宾语 what 提前; 结构平铺直叙, 无陷阱。

【定位】 Kim Stephenson, an occupational psychologist, believes money is such a big deal because of what it symbolises, which may be different things to men and women.

职业心理学家 Kim Stephenson 认为, 金钱之所以是大事, 是因为它的象征意义——而这种象征对男人和女人来说可能是不一样的东西。

【选项】 A) 以偏概全

men are more likely to see money as a way of buying status 仅是 Stephenson 用来说明男女差异的一个例子，且 status 只属男性视角；选项 Money is often a symbol of a person's status 把它升格成“对所有人而言金钱即地位”，是 Stephenson 论点的偏移。

B) 偷换概念

原文重心是“对男女意味不同”，而非“对男女都很重要”；Money means a great deal to both men and women 抹平了 Stephenson 想强调的差异性。

C) 偷换概念

Stephenson 谈的是金钱的象征意义对男女不同（视角/含义），不是“实际花钱去买的东西不同”（行为 / 用途）；选项把象征层偏移到了消费层。

D) ✓ 正确

what it symbolises, which may be different things to men and women ↔

Men and women view money in different ways

预判“男女看待金钱方式不同”几乎逐字对应 Men and women view money in different ways。

55. The author suggests at the end of the passage that couples should _____.

- A) put their money together instead of keeping it separately
- B) make efforts to reach agreement on their family budgets
- C) discuss money matters to maintain a healthy relationship
- D) avoid arguing about money matters to remain romantic

作者在文章结尾建议夫妻应该_____。

- A) 把钱放在一起而不是分开保管
- B) 努力就家庭预算达成一致
- C) 讨论金钱问题以维持健康的关系
- D) 避免争论金钱问题以保持浪漫

【答案】 C （细节题）

【判型】 题干 The author suggests at the end of the passage that couples should _____ 限定在末段，问的是具体建议，不需跨段整合。

【拆句】 题干为待补全句：主干 The author suggests...that couples should _____；插入语 at the end of the passage 仅作定位提示。that 引导宾语从句，主语 couples、情态动词 should 后跟原形动词的位置正是答案要填的部分。

【定位】 In a healthy relationship, you don't have to agree about money, but you have to talk about it. 在一段健康的关系里，你不必（在金钱问题上）意见一致，但必须就此进行交流。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

末段 who's paying what into the joint account and how much you keep separately 显示作者认同“既有共同账户也有各自留存”的安排，而非要求把钱完全合并；put their money together instead of keeping it separately 与原文倾向相反。

B) 与原文相反

原文 you don't have to agree about money 明言“不必达成一致”；make efforts to reach agreement on their family budgets 把“不必一致”翻转成“努力达成一致”。

C) ✓ 正确

you have to talk about it ↔ **discuss money matters to maintain a healthy relationship**

In a healthy relationship ↔ **to maintain a healthy relationship**

预判“必须就金钱进行沟通以维持健康关系”逐字对应 discuss money matters to maintain a healthy relationship。

D) 偷换概念

原文建议主动 talk about 金钱以维持健康关系；avoid arguing about money matters to remain romantic 把“沟通”偷换为“回避争论”——回避正是作者反对的（more of a taboo about talking about money than about death 即是在批评回避）。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

2 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。

Since money is known to be one of the things most likely to bring a relationship to its knees, we should be grateful.

第2段，第1句

原因状语从句置于句首、被动语态加不定式补足语、后置定语修饰名词，这些都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式；尤其是“be known to be”和“likely to do”结构在真题中反复出现，学习者掌握本句的结构拆解方法后，可以直接迁移到大量类似句子，典型性很强。

What's less clear is whether divorce and separation rates rise in a recession—financial pressures mean couples argue more but make splitting up less affordable.

第2段，第4句

本句覆盖的成分丰富：主语从句、表语从句、宾语从句、并列宾语从句、状语、承前省略的主语和连词。尤其是宾语从句的并列和省略（第二个从句省略that和主语）是常见易错点，值得练习。破折号连接两个主句的结构也具有训练价值。整体成分种类多样，适合作为成分划分练习句。

HIGH-FREQUENCY · 真题高频词

本篇出现的 43 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。

relationship

B1

n. 关系

本篇5次 · 真题 109 句

recession

C1

n. 经济衰退

本篇5次 · 真题 18 句

author

A2

n. 作者

本篇3次 · 真题 244 句

argue

B1

v. 争论

本篇3次 · 真题 58 句

argument

B1

n. 争论

本篇3次 · 真题 29 句

dispute

B2

n. 争论

本篇3次 · 真题 9 句

less

A1

det. 较少的

本篇2次 · 真题 224 句

likely

A2

adj. 很可能的

本篇2次 · 真题 224 句

tend

B1

v. 倾向于，往往会

本篇2次 · 真题 137 句

concern

B1

v. 涉及

本篇2次 · 真题 79 句

rate A2

n. 速度

本篇2次 · 真题 78 句

partner B1

n. 伴侣

本篇2次 · 真题 44 句

status B2

n. 地位

本篇2次 · 真题 39 句

divorce B2

n. 离婚

本篇2次 · 真题 15 句

poll B2

n. 民意调查

本篇2次 · 真题 10 句

split B1

v. 分开

本篇2次 · 真题 9 句

financial B2

adj. 财政的

本篇1次 · 真题 101 句

view A2

n. 观点, 看法

本篇1次 · 真题 85 句

pressure B1

n. 心理压力

本篇1次 · 真题 63 句

security B1

n. 安全

本篇1次 · 真题 62 句

account A2

n. 账户

本篇1次 · 真题 61 句

budget B1

n. 预算

本篇1次 · 真题 45 句

maintain B1

v. 维持

本篇1次 · 真题 44 句

conflict B2

n. 冲突

本篇1次 · 真题 38 句

indicate B2

v. 表明

本篇1次 · 真题 35 句

assume B2

v. 假定

本篇1次 · 真题 34 句

extremely B1

adv. 极其

本篇1次·真题 34 句

saving B1

n. 节省

本篇1次·真题 31 句

psychologist B2

n. 心理学家

本篇1次·真题 30 句

chief B1

n. 首领

本篇1次·真题 29 句

affordable B1

adj. 买得起的

本篇1次·真题 21 句

annual B1

adj. 每年的, 年度的

本篇1次·真题 19 句

romantic B1

adj. 浪漫的

本篇1次·真题 19 句

evil B1

adj. 邪恶的

本篇1次·真题 18 句

freedom B1

n. 自由

本篇1次·真题 13 句

root A2

n. 根

本篇1次·真题 13 句

finance B2

n. 财政

本篇1次·真题 11 句

resolve B2

v. 解决 (问题、困难)

本篇1次·真题 11 句

intense B2

adj. 强烈的

本篇1次·真题 10 句

ruin B2

v. 毁坏

本篇1次·真题 9 句

grateful B1

adj. 感激的

本篇1次·真题 8 句

symbol B2

n. 象征

本篇1次·真题 8 句

verbal B2

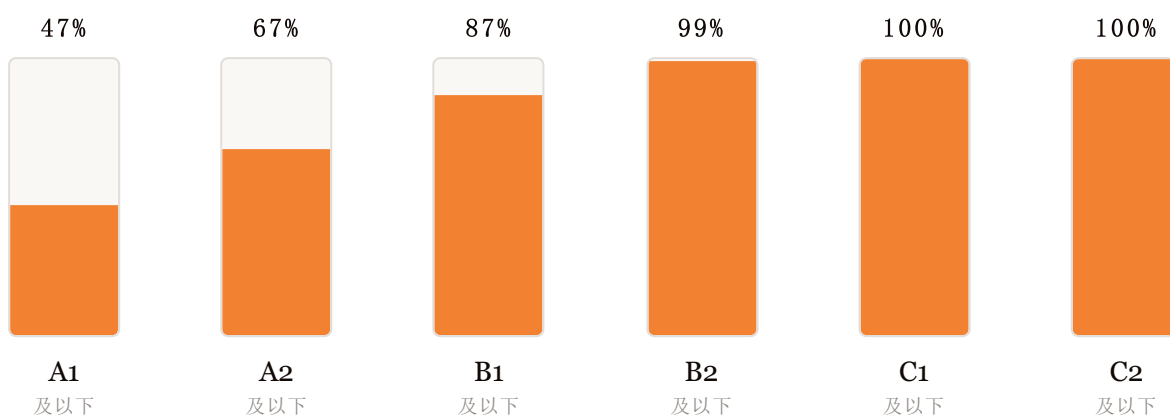
adj. 口头的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 171 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **171** 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 1 个 · 约 1%。



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 171 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

171

B2 以上难词

1%

B1 及以下覆盖

87%

英语四级 2015年6月·第3套 · 全卷构成

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Part II	听力	题目解析 →
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Part III Section B	长篇阅读（信息匹配）	题目解析 →
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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 →