

2015年12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12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 7 段原文（段首标 P1-P7 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(2015-12) · 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 nice to have people of like mind around. Agreeable people boost your confidence and allow you to relax and feel comfortable. Unfortunately, that comfort can hinder the very learning that can expand your company and your career.

身边有志同道合的人是件好事。意见相投的人能增强你的信心,让你放松并感到舒适。不幸的是,这种舒适可能会阻碍能够拓展你的公司和职业生涯的学习。

P2 It's nice to have people agree, but you need conflicting perspectives to dig out the truth. If everyone around you has similar views, your work will suffer from confirmation bias(偏颇).

有人赞同固然不错,但你需要冲突的观点来挖掘真相。如果你周围的每个人都有相似的看法,你的工作就会受到确认偏误的影响。

P3 Take a look at your own network. Do your contacts share your point of view on most subjects? If yes, it's time to shake things up. As a leader, it can be challenging to create an environment in which people will freely disagree and argue, but as the saying goes: From confrontation comes brilliance.

审视一下你自己的人际网络。你的联系人在大多数问题上是否与你观点一致?如果是,那就该改变现状了。作为领导者,创造一个人们可以自由表达不同意见和争论的环境可能具有挑战性,但正如俗话说:真理越辩越明。

P4 It's not easy for most people to actively seek conflict. Many spend their lives trying to avoid arguments. There's no need to go out and find people you hate, but you need to do some self-assessment

to determine where you have become stale in your thinking. You may need to start by encouraging your current network to help you identify your blind spots.

对大多数人来说,主动寻求冲突并不容易。许多人一生都在努力避免争论。没有必要出去寻找你讨厌的人,但你需要进行一些自我评估,以确定自己的思维在哪些方面已经变得僵化。你可能需要首先鼓励你现有的人际网络帮助你识别自己的盲点。

P5 Passionate, energetic debate does not require anger and hard feelings to be effective. But it does require moral strength. Once you have worthy opponents, set some ground rules so everyone understands responsibilities and boundaries. The objective of this debating game is not to win but to get to the truth that will allow you to move faster, farther, and better.

充满激情、充满活力的辩论不需要愤怒和不快就能产生效果。但它确实需要道德力量。一旦你有了值得尊敬的对手,就要制定一些基本规则,让每个人都明白各自的责任和界限。这场辩论游戏的目标不是为了获胜,而是为了找到能让你走得更快、更远、更好的真相。

P6 Fierce debating can hurt feelings, particularly when strong personalities are involved. Make sure you check in with your opponents so that they are not carrying the emotion of the battles beyond the battlefield. Break the tension with smiles and humor to reinforce the idea that this is friendly discourse and that all are working toward a common goal.

激烈的辩论可能会伤害感情,尤其是当涉及性格强势的人时。确保你与对手沟通,使他们不会把战斗的情绪带到战场之外。用微笑和幽默来缓解紧张气氛,以强化这是友好讨论、所有人都在朝着共同目标努力的理念。

P7 Reward all those involved in the debate sufficiently when the goals are reached. Let your sparring partners(拳击陪练) know how much you appreciate their contribution. The more they feel appreciated, the more they'll be willing to get into the ring next time.

当目标达成时,要充分奖励所有参与辩论的人。让你的陪练伙伴知道你有多欣赏他们的贡献。他们越是感到被欣赏,下次就越愿意再次参与其中。

题目与逐题解析

51. What happens when you have like-minded people around you all the while?

- A) It will help your company expand more rapidly.
- B) It will create a harmonious working atmosphere.
- C) It may prevent your business and career from advancing.
- D) It may make you feel uncertain about your own decisions.

当你周围一直都是志同道合的人时会发生什么?

- A) 这将帮助你的公司更快速地扩张。
- B) 这将创造一个和谐的工作氛围。
- C) 这可能会阻碍你的事业和职业发展。
- D) 这可能会让你对自己的决定感到不确定。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 What happens when you have like-minded people around you all the while? 用 What happens when 直接问条件下的后果, 答案必在原文中以陈述句形式出现, 不需推断。

【拆句】 主干是 What happens, 其后 when 引导时间状语从句 when you have like-minded people around you all the while, 从句里 around you 是 like-minded people 的后置修饰, all the while 作时间状语; 结构平铺, 无陷阱。

【定位】 Agreeable people boost your confidence and allow you to relax and feel comfortable. Unfortunately, that comfort can hinder the very learning that can expand your company and your career.
和你意见一致的人会增强你的自信、让你放松舒适。不幸的是, 正是这种舒适感会妨碍那种本可以让你的公司和事业得到发展的学习。

【选项】 A) **与原文相反**

It will help your company expand more rapidly 把"妨碍"颠倒成"帮助加速"; 原文明确 that comfort can hinder the very learning that can expand your company and your career, hinder (妨碍) 与 help (帮助) 极性相反。

B) **无中生有**

It will create a harmonious working atmosphere 中 harmonious working atmosphere 在原文找不到对应表达; 原文只提 relax and feel comfortable, 是"个人放松舒适", 不是"团队和谐的工作氛围", 且作者立场是这种舒适有害, 并未把它说成有益的氛围。

C) **✓ 正确**

that comfort can hinder the very learning that can expand your company and your career ↔

It may prevent your business and career from advancing

预判说的"舒适→妨碍学习→妨碍事业"在 prevent your business and career from advancing 里被压缩成"妨碍事业前进", 与定位句结构——对应。

D) **与原文相反**

It may make you feel uncertain about your own decisions 把原文 Agreeable people boost your confidence 中的 boost confidence (增强自信) 反向改写为 feel uncertain about your own decisions (对自己决定不确定)。

52. What does the author suggest leaders do?

- A) Avoid arguments with business partners.
- B) Encourage people to disagree and argue.
- C) Build a wide and strong business network.
- D) Seek advice from their worthy competitors.

作者建议领导者做什么?

- A) 避免与商业伙伴发生争论。 B) 鼓励人们持不同意见并进行争论。
- C) 建立一个广泛而强大的商业网络。 D) 向有价值的竞争对手寻求建议。

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 What does the author suggest leaders do? 直接询问作者给出的具体建议, 答案是文中明确陈述的内容, 无须推断。

【拆句】主干 What does the author suggest, suggest 后接动词复合宾语 leaders do (leaders 作 do 的逻辑主语, 相当于 suggest that leaders should do what) ; 结构简单, 但要注意 suggest 的宾语是"领导该做的事"而不是"作者做的事"。

【定位】As a leader, it can be challenging to create an environment in which people will freely disagree and argue, but as the saying goes: From confrontation comes brilliance.

作为领导者, 营造一个让人们能自由地表达异议并辩论的氛围可能颇具挑战, 但正如那句话所说: 碰撞出真知。

【选项】A) 与原文相反

Avoid arguments with business partners 中 avoid arguments 与原文 freely disagree and argue 完全相反; 段4 Many spend their lives trying to avoid arguments 把"避免争论"列为大众的常见错误, 作者立场不支持。

B) ✓ 正确

create an environment in which people will freely disagree and argue ↔

Encourage people to disagree and argue

预判是"造环境让人自由争论", B 用 encourage 把"营造环境促成"的施动效果直接说成"鼓励", 动词宾语 disagree and argue 与原文逐字相同。

C) 无中生有

Build a wide and strong business network 把段3 Take a look at your own network 里的 network 拿来扩写; 但原文是"审视已有人脉是否同质", 并未建议"建立更广更强的商业人脉"——wide and strong 这层意思属无中生有。

D) 偷换概念

Seek advice from their worthy competitors 借用段5 Once you have worthy opponents 的 worthy opponents 但偷换了用途: 原文中 worthy opponents 是用来"辩论交锋"的, 并非用来"征求建议"; 且 competitors 与 opponents 词义虽近, 作者并未让领导"向对手讨教"。

53. What is the purpose of holding a debate?

- A) To find out the truth about an issue.
- B) To build up people's moral strength.
- C) To remove misunderstandings.
- D) To look for worthy opponents.

举行辩论的目的是什么?

- A) 找出某个问题的真相。 B) 增强人们的道德力量。 C) 消除误解。 D) 寻找有价值的对手。

【答案】A (细节题)

【判型】What is the purpose of holding a debate? 直接问"辩论的目的是什么", 答案是文中明示的目的句, 不需推断。

【拆句】主干 What is the purpose, of 引导的介词短语 of holding a debate 修饰 purpose, holding 是动名词作介词宾语; 结构平铺, 无陷阱。

【定位】The objective of this debating game is not to win but to get to the truth that will allow you to move faster, farther, and better.

这场辩论游戏的目的不在于赢, 而在于触及那真理——它能让你走得更快、更远、更好。

【选项】A) ✓ 正确

to get to the truth ↔ To find out the truth about an issue

预判是"触及真理", 选项 A 把 get to 换成 find out 后语义不变; about an issue 与原文 this debating game 所辩论的"议题"相吻合, 不引入新成分。

B) 偷换概念

To build up people's moral strength 借用段5 it does require moral strength 中的 moral strength, 但原文是说"辩论需要道德勇气"——道德勇气是辩论的前提/要求, 不是辩论的目的; 选项把"前提"偷换为"目的"。

C) 无中生有

To remove misunderstandings 在原文找不到对应表述; 段5只字未提 misunderstanding 或类似概念, 作者讲的是"求真"而不是"消误"。

D) 偷换概念

To look for worthy opponents 拿段5 Once you have worthy opponents 的 worthy opponents 做诱饵; 但原文是"一旦你已经有了配得上的对手"——这是辩论前置条件, 不是辩论目的。

54. What advice does the author give to people engaged in a fierce debate?

- A) They listen carefully to their opponents' views.
- B) They show due respect for each other's beliefs.
- C) They present their views clearly and explicitly.
- D) They take care not to hurt each other's feelings.

作者给参与激烈辩论的人什么建议?

- A) 他们认真倾听对手的观点。
- B) 他们对彼此的信念表示应有的尊重。
- C) 他们清晰明确地陈述自己的观点。
- D) 他们注意不伤害彼此的感情。

【答案】D (细节题)

【判型】What advice does the author give to people engaged in a fierce debate? 直接索取作者给"激辩中人"的明示建议, 文中必有相应建议句, 不需推断。

【拆句】主干 What advice does the author give, to 短语 to people engaged in a fierce debate 是给 give 补足对象的状态; engaged in a fierce debate 是过去分词短语作 people 的后置定语 (people who are engaged in), 考生若不识"过去分词作后置定语"易把 engaged 当谓语而读乱。

【定位】 Fierce debating can hurt feelings, particularly when strong personalities are involved. Make sure you check in with your opponents so that they are not carrying the emotion of the battles beyond the battlefield.

激烈的辩论会伤害感情，尤其是当个性强势的人卷入其中时。请务必和对手沟通确认，让他们不要把交锋中的情绪带出战场之外。

【选项】 A) **无中生有**

They listen carefully to their opponents' views 在原文找不到对应表达；段6讲的是"激烈辩论后情绪管理"，没有 listen carefully 或 hear out 类"倾听"建议。

B) **无中生有**

They show due respect for each other's beliefs 在原文段6找不到 respect 或 beliefs 的对应表述；作者关心的是 emotion 而非 belief，且未提"尊重"这一动作。

C) **无中生有**

They present their views clearly and explicitly 在原文段6找不到对应；段6的建议是"情绪不外延"，与"表达清晰"不在同一议题。

D) **✓ 正确**

Fierce debating can hurt feelings ↔ **They take care not to hurt each other's feelings**

Make sure you check in with your opponents so that they are not carrying the emotion of the battles beyond the battlefield

↔ **They take care not to hurt each other's feelings**

预判说"避免对手把情绪带出战场=别伤感情"，D 把这层意思压缩为 take care not to hurt each other's feelings，既保留 hurt feelings 原词，又用 take care not to 表防范，与原文一一对应。

55. How should we treat our rivals after a successful debate?

- A) Try to make peace with them.
- B) Try to make up the differences.
- C) Invite them to the ring next time.
- D) Acknowledge their contribution.

在一场成功的辩论之后我们应该如何对待对手？

A) 尝试与他们和解。 B) 尝试弥合分歧。 C) 邀请他们下次再战。 D) 承认他们的贡献。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 How should we treat our rivals after a successful debate? 直接询问"辩论后该怎样对待对手"，原文明示，不需推断。

【拆句】 主干 How should we treat our rivals, after 短语 after a successful debate 作时间状语；结构平铺，但要注意 treat 此处是"对待"不是"治疗/请客"——若按熟词原义读会偏掉。

【定位】 Reward all those involved in the debate sufficiently when the goals are reached. Let your sparring partners(拳击陪练) know how much you appreciate their contribution.

目标达成后，要充分奖励所有参与辩论的人。让你的陪练对手知道你有多感谢他们的贡献。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

Try to make peace with them 中 make peace 是"和解、讲和"，预设事前有冲突需要修补；原文段7的语境是"辩论是为求真的友好讨论"（呼应段6 friendly discourse），不需要事后"讲和"——make peace 是无中生有。

B) 偷换概念

Try to make up the differences 中 make up the differences 是"消除分歧、弥合差异"；但原文段7关心的是"奖励+表达感激"而非"消除分歧"——偷换了动作对象。

C) 答非所问

Invite them to the ring next time 借用段7末句 the more they'll be willing to get into the ring next time；但原文是说"对手会更愿意自己再上场"，是对方的意愿，不是"我们邀请他们"——题干问 How should we treat them，答案的主体动作应是"我们做什么"；C 把"对方的自愿"偷换为"我们的邀请"。

D) ✓ 正确

Let your sparring partners(拳击陪练) know how much you appreciate their contribution ↔

Acknowledge their contribution

Reward all those involved in the debate sufficiently when the goals are reached ↔

Acknowledge their contribution

预判是"承认/感谢他们的贡献"，D 用一个 acknowledge 同时覆盖原文"奖励"和"让对手知道被欣赏"两层动作——是定位句最精准的同义压缩。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

5 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。

There's no need to go out and find people you hate, but you need to do some self-assessment to determine where you have become stale in your thinking.

第4段，第3句

本句成分丰富，覆盖主语、谓语、表语、宾语、定语从句、宾语从句、状语等多种成分。第一个主句的 there be 存在句和表语结构、第二个主句的不定式宾语及其内嵌的目的不定式，都是值得练习的典型结构。定语从句省略关系代词、宾语从句由 where 引导且内含现在完成时，都是易错点。唯一不足是缺少补语、同位语等其他成分类型，但已足够作为一道综合性成分划分练习。

The objective of this debating game is not to win but to get to the truth that will allow you to move faster, farther, and better.

第5段，第4句

主系表结构配合 not... but... 强调句式，以及定语从句修饰抽象名词，都是四六级和考研阅读中常见的句式。allow sb to do sth 结构也是高频搭配。句子整体结构典型，掌握后可以在多种语境中复用，代表性强。

Make sure you check in with your opponents so that they are not carrying the emotion of the battles beyond the battlefield.

第6段，第2句

覆盖了祈使句主谓宾、宾语从句、目的状语从句、地点状语等多种成分，且宾语从句省略 that、状语从句有明确引导词 "so that"，适合练习从句识别和成分划分，尤其是虚拟语气在宾语从句中的应用这一易错点

The more they feel appreciated, the more they'll be willing to get into the ring next time.

第7段，第3句

本句采用的 "the more..., the more..." 比较结构是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式,常用于表达正相关的因果或递进关系。掌握这一结构后,学习者可在大量真题和实际阅读中快速识别并理解同类句子,迁移价值很高。

Try to make up the differences.

第55题，B

祈使句在口语和应用文中常见，但在四六级、考研阅读长难句中出现频率较低，典型性中等偏下。

本篇出现的 55 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。

debate

B2

n. 辩论

本篇6次 · 真题 48 句

view

A2

n. 观点，看法

本篇4次 · 真题 85 句

opponent

B2

n. 对手

本篇4次 · 真题 11 句

network

B1

n. 网络

本篇3次 · 真题 30 句

author

A2

n. 作者

本篇2次 · 真题 244 句

career

B1

n. 职业

本篇2次 · 真题 119 句

involve

B1

v. 包含

本篇2次 · 真题 65 句

argue

B1

v. 争论

本篇2次 · 真题 58 句

seek

B1

v. 寻找

本篇2次 · 真题 56 句

partner

B1

n. 伴侣

本篇2次 · 真题 44 句

expand

B2

v. 扩大;扩展;增长

本篇2次 · 真题 34 句

argument

B1

n. 争论

本篇2次 · 真题 29 句

strength

B1

n. 力量

本篇2次 · 真题 20 句

moral

B2

adj. 道德的

本篇2次 · 真题 15 句

learning B1

n. 学习

本篇1次·真题 120 句

issue B1

n. 问题

本篇1次·真题 83 句

current B1

adj. 现在的

本篇1次·真题 64 句

suffer B1

v. 遭受 (痛苦、疾病、损失等)

本篇1次·真题 64 句

effective B1

adj. 有效的, 起作用的

本篇1次·真题 63 句

due B1

adj. 预期的

本篇1次·真题 62 句

reward B1

n. 报酬

本篇1次·真题 56 句

responsibility B1

n. 责任

本篇1次·真题 55 句

identify B1

v. 识别

本篇1次·真题 54 句

determine B2

v. 决定

本篇1次·真题 51 句

boost B2

v. 提高

本篇1次·真题 46 句

contact B1

n. 联系

本篇1次·真题 43 句

spot A2

n. 地点

本篇1次·真题 42 句

belief B1

n. 相信

本篇1次·真题 41 句

thinking A2

n. 思考

本篇1次·真题 40 句

particularly B2

adv. 尤其, 特别 (强调某事物)

本篇1次·真题 39 句

working A2

adj. 有工作的

本篇1次·真题 39 句

conflict B2

n. 冲突

本篇1次·真题 38 句

personality B1

n. 个性

本篇1次·真题 35 句

advance B1

v. 前进

本篇1次·真题 31 句

carefully A2

adv. 仔细地

本篇1次·真题 24 句

confidence B1

n. 信心

本篇1次·真题 23 句

willing B1

adj. 愿意的, 乐意的

本篇1次·真题 22 句

contribution B2

n. 贡献

本篇1次·真题 20 句

unfortunately B1

adv. 不幸地

本篇1次·真题 20 句

clearly A2

adv. 清楚地, 明白地

本篇1次·真题 19 句

hinder B2

v. 阻碍, 妨碍

本篇1次·真题 19 句

rival B2

n. 竞争对手

本篇1次·真题 17 句

challenging B2

adj. 有挑战性的

本篇1次·真题 16 句

bias B2

n. 偏见

本篇1次·真题 15 句

comfort B1

n. 舒适

本篇1次·真题 15 句

perspective B2

n. 观点

本篇1次·真题 15 句

atmosphere

B2

n. 气氛

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

actively

B1

adv. 积极主动地

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

competitor

B1

n. 竞争者

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

freely

B1

adv. 自由地

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

objective

B2

n. 目标

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

saying

B1

n. 谚语

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

engaged

B1

adj. 忙碌的

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

passionate

B2

adj. 热情的

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

anger

B1

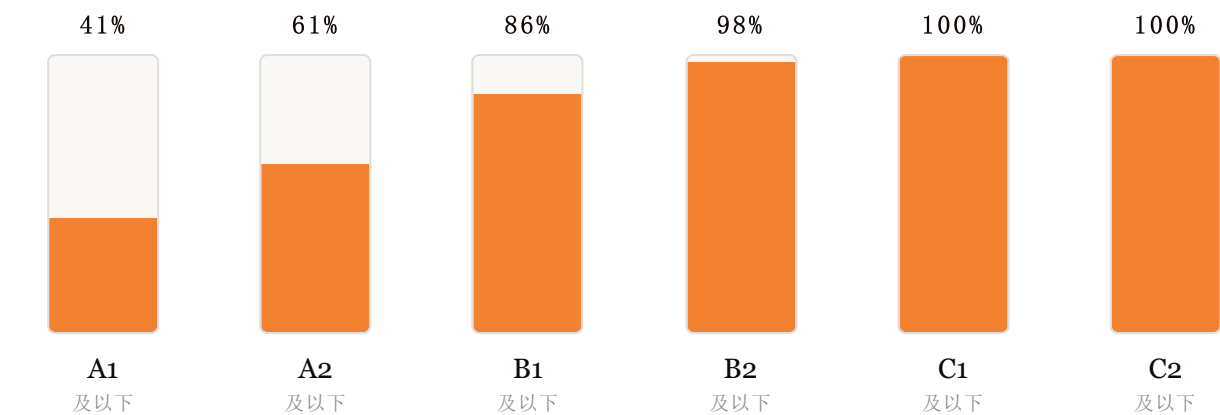
n. 愤怒

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

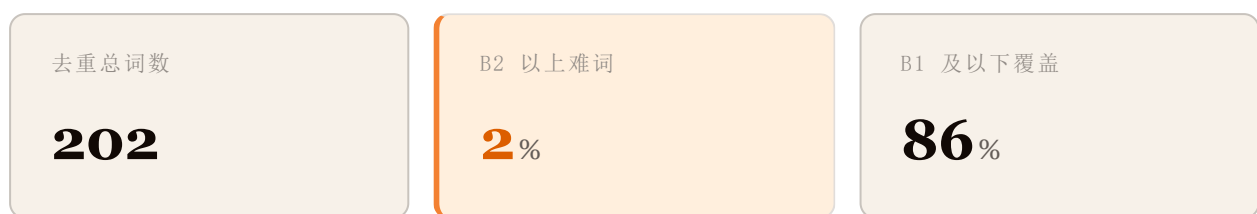
VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 202 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **202** 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 4 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 202 个 · 末柱为 100%



英语四级 2015年12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 →