

2015年12月·第2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2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2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 Martha Stewart was charged, tried and convicted of a crime in 2004. As she neared the end of her prison sentence, a well-known columnist wrote that she was "paying her dues," and that "there is simply no reason for anyone to attempt to deny her right to start anew."

Martha Stewart于2004年被指控、审判并定罪。当她刑期即将结束时,一位知名专栏作家写道,她正在"付出代价",并且"没有任何理由去试图否认她重新开始的权利"。

P2 Surely, the American ideal of second chances should not be reserved only for the rich and powerful. Unfortunately, many federal and state laws impose post-conviction restrictions on a shockingly large number of Americans, who are prevented from ever fully paying their debt to society.

当然,美国关于第二次机会的理想不应该只留给富人和权贵。不幸的是,许多联邦和州法律对数量惊人的美国人施加了定罪后的限制,使他们无法完全偿还对社会的债务。

P3 At least 65 million people in the United States have a criminal record. This can result in severe penalties that continue long after punishment is completed.

美国至少有6500万人有犯罪记录。这可能导致在刑罚完成后仍长期持续的严厉惩罚。

P4 Many of these penalties are imposed regardless of the seriousness of the offense or the person's individual circumstances. Laws can restrict or ban voting, access to public housing, and professional and business licensing. They can affect a person's ability to get a job and qualification for benefits.

这些惩罚中的许多是不考虑罪行的严重程度或个人的具体情况而施加的。法律可以限制或禁止投票、获得公共住房以及专业和商业执照。它们可以影响一个人获得工作的能力和获得福利的资格。

P5 In all, more than 45,000 laws and rules serve to exclude vast numbers of people from fully participating in American life.

总共有超过45000项法律和规定将大量人群排除在充分参与美国生活之外。

P6 Some laws make sense. No one advocates letting someone convicted of pedophilia(恋童癖) work in a school. But too often collateral(附随的) consequences bear no relation to public safety. Should a woman who possessed a small amount of drugs years ago be permanently unable to be licensed as a nurse?

有些法律是合理的。没有人主张让被判恋童癖罪的人在学校工作。但附随后果往往与公共安全无关。一个多年前持有少量毒品的女性应该永久无法获得护士执照吗?

P7 These laws are also counterproductive, since they make it harder for people with criminal records to find housing or land a job, two key factors that reduce backsliding.

这些法律也适得其反,因为它们使有犯罪记录的人更难找到住房或找到工作,而这两个关键因素可以减少重新犯罪。

P8 A recent report makes several recommendations, including the abolition of most post-conviction penalties, except for those specifically needed to protect public safety. Where the penalties are not a must, they should be imposed only if the facts of a case support it.

最近的一份报告提出了几项建议,包括废除大多数定罪后的惩罚,除了那些专门为保护公共安全所需的惩罚。在惩罚不是必须的情况下,只有在案件事实支持时才应施加。

P9 The point is not to excuse or forget the crime. Rather, it is to recognize that in America's vast criminal justice system, second chances are crucial. It is in no one's interest to keep a large segment of the population on the margins of society.

重点不是要原谅或忘记罪行。相反,是要认识到在美国庞大的刑事司法系统中,第二次机会至关重要。让社会中的一大部分人处于边缘地位不符合任何人的利益。

题目与逐题解析

51. What does the well-known columnist's remark about Martha Stewart suggest?

- A) Her past record might stand in her way to a new life.
- B) Her business went bankrupt while she was in prison.
- C) Her release from prison has drawn little attention.
- D) Her prison sentence might have been extended.

知名专栏作家关于**Martha Stewart**的评论表明了什么?

- A) 她的过往记录可能会阻碍她开启新生活。 B) 她在狱中时她的生意破产了。
- C) 她的出狱几乎没有引起关注。 D) 她的刑期可能被延长了。

【答案】 **A** (细节题)

【判型】 What does the well-known columnist's remark about Martha Stewart suggest? 问的是某一具体引语暗示了什么，作答范围被锁在某句原文上。

【拆句】 题干主干 What does the well-known columnist's remark suggest?, about Martha Stewart 是修饰 remark 的介词短语，限定是哪一条评论。句式直白、无陷阱。

【定位】 As she neared the end of her prison sentence, a well-known columnist wrote that she was "paying her dues," and that "there is simply no reason for anyone to attempt to deny her right to start anew."

在她即将刑满之际，一位知名专栏作家写道，她正在"为自己的过错付出代价"，并且"完全没有理由让任何人企图否认她重新开始的权利"。

【选项】 **A) ✓ 正确**

deny her right to start anew ↔ **stand in her way to a new life**

no reason ... to deny ↔ **might stand in her way**

预判是"过去的记录不应阻挡新生活"，Her past record might stand in her way to a new life 恰是这句话的同义另一面——既然作者强调"不该阻挡"，背后承认的恰是"过去记录有可能阻挡"。

B) 无中生有

Her business went bankrupt while she was in prison 说她在狱中生意破产，文中只字未提其商业状况。

C) 与原文相反

Her release from prison has drawn little attention 说她出狱关注度低，但 P1 恰恰是知名专栏作家公开撰文评论她，反而是高关注。

D) 与原文相反

Her prison sentence might have been extended 说她刑期可能被延长，但 As she neared the end of her prison sentence 明确说她快刑满了。

52. What do we learn from the second paragraph about many criminals in America?

A) They backslide after serving their terms in prison.

B) They are deprived of chances to turn over a new leaf.

C) They receive severe penalties for committing minor offenses.

D) They are convicted regardless of their individual circumstances.

从第二段我们对美国许多罪犯了解到什么？

A) 他们在服刑期满后重新犯罪。 B) 他们被剥夺了重新做人的机会。

C) 他们因犯轻微罪行而受到严厉惩罚。 D) 无论个人情况如何,他们都被定罪。

【答案】 **B** (细节题)

【判型】 What do we learn from the second paragraph about many criminals in America? 是典型的段内事实题，问从该段我们了解到关于这群人的什么。

【拆句】主干 What do we learn about many criminals?, from the second paragraph 限定信息来源, about many criminals in America 限定对象。三个 about/from/in 三层介宾叠加, 但逻辑平铺直叙、无陷阱。

【定位】Unfortunately, many federal and state laws impose post-conviction restrictions on a shockingly large number of Americans, who are prevented from ever fully paying their debt to society.

不幸的是, 许多联邦和州的法律对数量惊人的美国人施加了定罪后的限制, 使他们永远无法彻底偿清对社会的债。

【选项】A) 答非所问

They backslide after serving their terms in prison 说他们刑满后又走老路; backslide 在 P7 才作为后果出现, 且原文是说限制让人 reduce backsliding 更难, 与本段无关。

B) ✓ 正确

prevented from ever fully paying their debt to society ↔

deprived of chances to turn over a new leaf

American ideal of second chances ↔ **turn over a new leaf**

预判"二次机会被剥夺"与 They are deprived of chances to turn over a new leaf 完全嵌合: deprive 对应 prevent, turn over a new leaf 对应 paying their debt to society 后的新开始。

C) 答非所问

They receive severe penalties for committing minor offenses 中的"轻罪重罚"对应是 Many of these penalties are imposed regardless of the seriousness of the offense 与 P6 的内容, 不属 P2 的信息。

D) 偷换概念

They are convicted regardless of their individual circumstances 说他们被定罪时不考虑个人情况, 但 regardless of ... the person's individual circumstances 修饰的是 penalties imposed (处罚的施加) 而非 conviction (定罪), 且也不出自 P2。

53. What are the consequences for many Americans with a criminal record?

- A) They remain poor for the rest of their lives.
- B) They are deprived of all social benefits.
- C) They are marginalized in society.
- D) They are deserted by their family.

有犯罪记录的许多美国人会面临什么后果?

- A) 他们的余生都处于贫困之中。
- B) 他们被剥夺了所有社会福利。
- C) 他们在社会中被边缘化。
- D) 他们被家人抛弃。

【答案】C (细节题)

【判型】 What are the consequences for many Americans with a criminal record? 问的是有犯罪记录者所承受的后果，答案应为对原文后果描述的同义概括。

【拆句】 主干 What are the consequences?; for many Americans 限定承受者，with a criminal record 是后置定语修饰 Americans。两层介词修饰，但语义平直。

【定位】 In all, more than 45,000 laws and rules serve to exclude vast numbers of people from fully participating in American life.

总的来说，超过 45,000 条法律法规将大量人群排斥在充分参与美国生活之外。

【选项】 A) 过度推断

They remain poor for the rest of their lives 说他们终生贫穷，但 P4 只说限制就业与福利，未直接断言"终生贫穷"。

B) 以偏概全

They are deprived of all social benefits 用了 all (全部)，但 They can affect a person's ability to get a job and qualification for benefits 只说"影响福利资格"，并非"剥夺全部福利"。

C) ✓ 正确

exclude vast numbers of people from fully participating in American life ↔

marginalized in society

keep a large segment of the population on the margins of society ↔ **marginalized in society**

预判"被排斥在主流生活之外" = They are marginalized in society: 尾段 on the margins of society 又把这层意思原词级回响一次，正确项无可争议。

D) 无中生有

They are deserted by their family 谈家庭抛弃，文中关于家庭的内容一字未提。

54. What does the author think of the post-conviction laws and rules?

- A) They help to maintain social stability.
- B) Some of them have long been outdated.
- C) They are hardly understood by the public.
- D) A lot of them have negative effects on society.

作者如何看待定罪后的法律和规定？

- A) 它们有助于维护社会稳定。 B) 其中一些早已过时。 C) 它们很难被公众理解。
- D) 其中许多对社会产生了负面影响。

【答案】 D (态度题)

【判型】 What does the author think of the post-conviction laws and rules? 直接问作者对某具体对象的看法，属作者态度题。

【拆句】 主干 What does the author think of X?, X = the post-conviction laws and rules. think of 是固定搭配，意为"如何看待"。结构简单。

【定位】 These laws are also counterproductive, since they make it harder for people with criminal records to find housing or land a job, two key factors that reduce backsliding.

这些法律还适得其反，因为它们让有犯罪记录的人更难找到住所或工作——而这两点恰恰是减少重新犯罪的两大关键因素。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

They help to maintain social stability 是正面评价，但作者用 counterproductive 明确否定，态度极性正相反。

B) 无中生有

Some of them have long been outdated 说部分法律早已过时，但原文从未用 outdated/obsolete 类词评价它们；作者批的是“反效果”，不是“年代久远”。

C) 无中生有

They are hardly understood by the public 说公众难以理解这些法律，但作者通篇是在评价法律的实际效果，不评价公众的理解程度。

D) ✓ 正确

These laws are also counterproductive ↔ A lot of them have negative effects on society too often collateral consequences bear no relation to public safety ↔

negative effects on society

预判“作者对这些法律持负面态度”与 A lot of them have negative effects on society 完全吻合：counterproductive 是 negative effects 的浓缩；a lot of them 对应 these laws 与 more than 45,000 laws and rules 的体量。

55. What is the author's main purpose in writing the passage?

- A) To create opportunities for criminals to reform themselves.
- B) To appeal for changes in America's criminal justice system.
- C) To ensure that people with a criminal record live a decent life.
- D) To call people's attention to prisoners' conditions in America.

作者写这篇文章的主要目的是什么？

- A) 为罪犯创造自我改造的机会。
- B) 呼吁美国刑事司法系统进行改革。
- C) 确保有犯罪记录的人过上体面的生活。
- D) 引起人们对美国囚犯状况的关注。

【答案】 B (主旨题)

【判型】 What is the author's main purpose in writing the passage? 问全文写作目的，覆盖范围是整篇而非某句。

【拆句】 What is the author's main purpose in writing the passage? 句型直白：be 动词系表结构，main purpose 是表语核心，in writing the passage 是动名词介词短语修饰 purpose。

【选项】 A) 以偏概全

To create opportunities for criminals to reform themselves 只覆盖了 second chances 这一局部主张，没有对应 counterproductive 与 abolition 的修法呼吁部分——它说的是"为犯罪者创造改过机会"而非"呼吁立法改变"。

B) ✓ 正确

A recent report makes several recommendations, including the abolition of most post-conviction penalties

↔ **appeal for changes in America's criminal justice system**

in America's vast criminal justice system ↔ **America's criminal justice system**

counterproductive + abolition of most post-conviction penalties ↔ **changes**

预判"呼吁改革刑事司法体系相关法律"与 To appeal for changes in America's criminal justice system 在动词 (appeal for)、范围 (America's criminal justice system)、内容 (changes ↔ abolition + recommendations) 三层都嵌合。

C) 偷换概念

To ensure that people with a criminal record live a decent life 是把作者的最终愿景当作写作目的，但本文目的不是"确保过上体面生活"这种结果，而是"呼吁修改具体的 post-conviction 法律"这种行动。

D) 偷换概念

To call people's attention to prisoners' conditions in America 说要让人关注"在押囚犯的处境"，但全文谈的是 people with a criminal record (出狱后有案底的人)，不是 prisoners (在押犯人)。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

12 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。

Surely, the American ideal of second chances should not be reserved only for the rich and powerful.

第2段，第1句

这种"抽象名词作主语加情态被动"的议论文句式非常常见，考试阅读和写作里都容易遇到。掌握后可迁移到很多表达立场和原则判断的句子。

Unfortunately, many federal and state laws impose post-conviction restrictions on a shockingly large number of Americans, who are prevented from ever fully paying their debt to society.

第2段，第2句

“主句 + 逗号后补充说明前面名词”的结构非常常见，阅读中经常出现。再加上主动与被动、介词搭配和后置修饰同时出现，具有较强的迁移价值。

This can result in severe penalties that continue long after punishment is completed.

第3段，第2句

“主句 + 定语从句修饰宾语 + 状语从句嵌套在定语从句内”是四六级和考研阅读中的典型长难句模式。情态动词表可能性、被动语态在时间从句中的使用、关系代词引导限制性定语从句,都是高频考点句式。学会分析此类句子可大量迁移到真题中。

In all, more than 45,000 laws and rules serve to exclude vast numbers of people from fully participating in American life.

第5段，第1句

“主语 + 动词 + 不定式 + 宾语 + 介词短语”是英语中高频出现的句式,尤其在说明某事物的作用或目的时常用。句中 “serve to do” 和 “exclude sb from doing sth” 都是四六级和考研阅读中的常见搭配,掌握本句结构后可复用到大量类似句子的分析中

Some laws make sense.

第6段，第1句

这种“主语 + 一般现在时谓语 + 后置核心成分”的基础陈述句非常常见，是很多更复杂句式的出发点。先把这种骨架读稳，后续处理扩展结构会更容易。

Should a woman who possessed a small amount of drugs years ago be permanently unable to be licensed as a nurse?

第6段，第4句

本句结构不算极端复杂，但兼具主干遮挡、定语从句识别、情态结构判断和不定式被动辨析等训练点。对结构与时态一起练习很有代表性，适合优先纳入训练。

These laws are also counterproductive, since they make it harder for people with criminal records to find housing or land a job, two key factors that reduce backsliding.

第7段，第1句

句子包含原因状语从句（since 引导）、限制性定语从句（that 引导）、形式宾语与真正宾语分离等典型考试句式，这些结构在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现，具有很高的代表性和复用价值。

A recent report makes several recommendations, including the abolition of most post-conviction penalties, except for those specifically needed to protect public safety.

第8段，第1句

简单句配长定语修饰是学术文本常见句式，including 和 except for 的搭配使用也较典型，具有一定代表性

Her prison sentence might have been extended.

第51题，D

情态动词加完成式，再叠加被动，是英语阅读里很常见的判断和推测表达。掌握这种结构后，迁移到类似句子会很有帮助。

They are deprived of chances to turn over a new leaf.

第52题，B

“主语 + 一般现在时被动 + 介词结构 + 不定式后置定语”是英语阅读中很常见的句型。掌握这种识别路径后，处理同类被动句和名词后不定式修饰时都能迁移。

They are deprived of all social benefits.

第53题，B

一般现在时被动句是考试和阅读里非常常见的基本句型，像“be deprived of”这样的表达也很典型。掌握这种识别方法，迁移到大量同类句子都有效。

They are hardly understood by the public.

第54题，C

“主语 + 一般现在时被动 + 程度副词 + by 短语”是英语里非常常见的句式。掌握这种识别路径后，很多同类句都可以直接迁移分析。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 61 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。

criminal

B1

n. 罪犯

本篇8次 · 真题 20 句

penalty

B1

n. 处罚

本篇5次 · 真题 19 句

impose

B2

v. 强制实行

本篇3次 · 真题 10 句

author

A2

n. 作者

本篇2次 · 真题 244 句

benefit

B1

n. 好处

本篇2次 · 真题 169 句

system

A2

n. 系统

本篇2次 · 真题 162 句

individual

B2

adj. 单独的

本篇2次 · 真题 79 句

consequence

B2

n. 结果

本篇2次 · 真题 38 句

housing

B1

n. 住房

本篇2次 · 真题 30 句

fully

B1

adv. 完全地

本篇2次 · 真题 26 句

crime A2

n. 犯罪行为

本篇2次·真题 22 句

vast B2

adj. 巨大的

本篇2次·真题 20 句

severe B2

adj. 严重的

本篇2次·真题 18 句

regardless B2

adv. 不管

本篇2次·真题 17 句

circumstance B2

n. 情况

本篇2次·真题 16 句

justice B2

n. 公正;正义

本篇2次·真题 11 句

effect A2

n. 影响

本篇1次·真题 156 句

million A2

num. 一百万

本篇1次·真题 119 句

reduce B1

v. 减少, 降低 (数量、大小、程度等)

本篇1次·真题 118 句

support A2

v. 支持

本篇1次·真题 118 句

affect B1

v. 影响

本篇1次·真题 113 句

simply B1

adv. 仅仅, 只不过

本篇1次·真题 90 句

case A2

n. 情况

本篇1次·真题 89 句

opportunity B1

n. 机会

本篇1次·真题 89 句

amount A2

n. 数量

本篇1次·真题 87 句

least A2

det. 最少的

本篇1次·真题 84 句

access B1

n. 进入

本篇1次 · 真题 83 句

factor B1

n. 因素

本篇1次 · 真题 77 句

professional B1

adj. 专业的

本篇1次 · 真题 67 句

due B1

adj. 预期的

本篇1次 · 真题 62 句

united B1

adj. 联合的

本篇1次 · 真题 60 句

negative B1

adj. 否定的

本篇1次 · 真题 57 句

ensure B2

v. 确保

本篇1次 · 真题 54 句

maintain B1

v. 维持

本篇1次 · 真题 44 句

states A1

n. 国家

本篇1次 · 真题 43 句

charge B1

v. 收费

本篇1次 · 真题 42 句

ban B2

v. 禁止

本篇1次 · 真题 37 句

recognize B1

v. 认出

本篇1次 · 真题 34 句

appeal B2

v. 呼吁

本篇1次 · 真题 31 句

release B1

v. 释放

本篇1次 · 真题 31 句

powerful B1

adj. 强大的

本篇1次 · 真题 30 句

recommendation B2

n. 推荐

本篇1次 · 真题 30 句

unable A2

adj. 不能的

本篇1次·真题 27 句

participate B1

v. 参加

本篇1次·真题 25 句

attempt B1

v. 试图

本篇1次·真题 24 句

federal B2

adj. 联邦（制）的

本篇1次·真题 24 句

crucial B2

adj. 至关重要的

本篇1次·真题 22 句

advocate B2

v. 拥护

本篇1次·真题 20 句

extend B1

v. 延伸;延长

本篇1次·真题 20 句

ideal B2

adj. 理想的

本篇1次·真题 20 句

reserve B1

v. 预订

本篇1次·真题 20 句

unfortunately B1

adv. 不幸地

本篇1次·真题 20 句

minor B2

adj. 较小的

本篇1次·真题 19 句

commit B2

v. 承诺、保证做某事

本篇1次·真题 17 句

debt B1

n. 欠款

本篇1次·真题 15 句

specifically B2

adv. 明确地

本篇1次·真题 14 句

surely B1

adv. 肯定地

本篇1次·真题 13 句

deny B1

v. 否认

本篇1次·真题 11 句

reform

B2

v. 改革

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

permanently

B2

adv. 永久地

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

restriction

B2

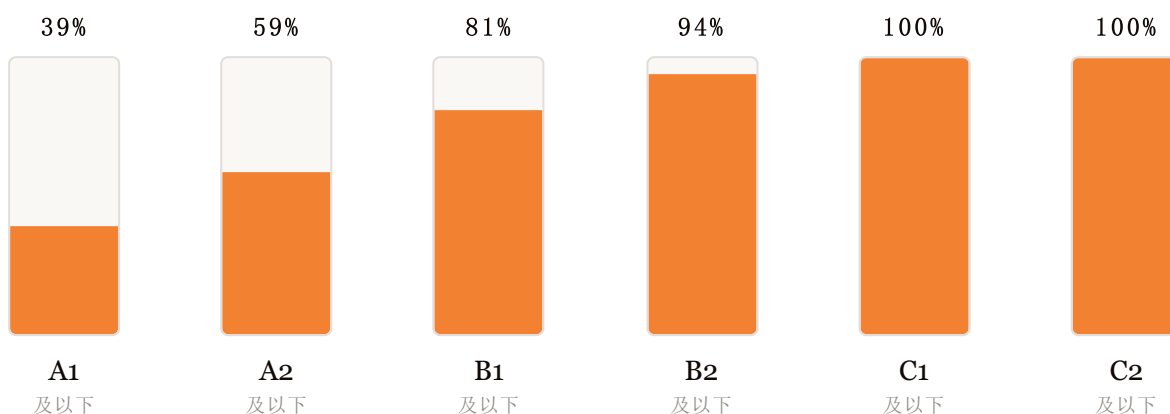
n. 限制

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 218 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **218** 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 13 个 · 约 6%。



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 218 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

218

B2 以上难词

6%

B1 及以下覆盖

81%

英语四级 2015年12月·第2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 →