

2016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2016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(2016-12) · 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 In the past, falling oil prices have given a boost to the world economy, but recent forecasts for global growth have been toned down, even as oil prices sink lower and lower. Does that mean the link between lower oil prices and growth has weakened?

过去,油价下跌给世界经济带来了提振,但即使油价跌得越来越低,近期对全球增长的预测却被下调了。这是否意味着低油价与增长之间的联系减弱了?

P2 Some experts say there are still good reasons to believe cheap oil should heat up the world economy. Consumers have more money in their pockets when they're paying less at the pump. They spend that money on other things, which stimulates the economy.

一些专家表示,仍然有充分的理由相信廉价石油应该会刺激世界经济。当消费者在加油站支付更少时,他们口袋里就有更多的钱。他们把这些钱花在其他事情上,从而刺激经济。

P3 The biggest gains go to countries that import most of their oil like China, Japan, and India. But doesn't the extra money in the pockets of those countries' consumers mean an equal loss in oil-producing countries, canceling out the gains? Not necessarily, say economic researcher Sara Johnson. "Many oil producers built up huge reserve funds when prices were high, so when prices fall they will draw on their reserves to support government spending and subsidies(补贴) for their consumers."

最大的受益者是那些进口大部分石油的国家,如中国、日本和印度。但这些国家消费者口袋里的额外资金不就意味着石油生产国的同等损失,从而抵消了收益吗?经济研究员Sara Johnson说,未必如此。"许多石油生

产国在价格高企时建立了巨额储备基金,所以当价格下跌时,它们会动用储备来支持政府支出和对消费者的补贴。"

P4 But not all oil producers have big reserves. In Venezuela, collapsing oil prices have sent its economy into free-fall.

但并非所有石油生产国都有大量储备。在委内瑞拉,油价暴跌已使其经济陷入自由落体式下滑。

P5 Economist Carl Weinberg believes the negative effects of plunging oil prices are overwhelming the positive effects of cheaper oil. The implication is a sharp decline in global trade, which has plunged partly because oil-producing nations can't afford to import as much as they used to.

经济学家Carl Weinberg认为,油价暴跌的负面影响压倒了廉价石油的积极影响。这意味着全球贸易急剧下降,部分原因是石油生产国无力像过去那样进口那么多商品。

P6 Sara Johnson acknowledges that the global economic benefit from a fall in oil prices today is likely lower than it was in the past. One reason is that more countries are big oil producers now, so the nations suffering from the price drop account for a larger share of the global economy.

Sara Johnson承认,如今油价下跌给全球经济带来的好处可能低于过去。原因之一是现在更多国家是大型石油生产国,因此受油价下跌影响的国家在全球经济中占据更大份额。

P7 Consumers, in the U.S. at least, are acting cautiously with the savings they're getting at the gas pump, as the memory of the recent great recession is still fresh in their mind. And a number of oil-producing countries are trimming their gasoline subsidies and raising taxes, so the net savings for global consumers is not as big as the oil price plunge might suggest.

至少在美国,消费者对他们在加油站节省下来的钱持谨慎态度,因为最近那场大衰退的记忆仍然历历在目。

而且一些石油生产国正在削减汽油补贴并提高税收,因此全球消费者的净节省额并不像油价暴跌所暗示的那么大。

题目与逐题解析

51. What does the author mainly discuss in the passage?

- A) The reasons behind the plunge of oil prices.
- B) Possible ways to stimulate the global economy.
- C) The impact of cheap oil on global economic growth.
- D) The effect of falling oil prices on consumer spending.

作者在文章中主要讨论了什么?

- A) 石油价格暴跌背后的原因。 B) 刺激全球经济的可能方法。 C) 廉价石油对全球经济增长的影响。
- D) 石油价格下跌对消费者支出的影响。

【答案】 C (主旨题)

【判型】 What does the author mainly discuss in the passage? 中 mainly discuss + in the passage 一起把范围拉到全篇。

【拆句】 What does the author mainly discuss in the passage? 是常规特殊疑问句，主语 the author、谓语 discuss、宾语就是疑问词 what；mainly 作状语修饰 discuss。结构平铺直叙，无陷阱。

【选项】 A) **答非所问**

The reasons behind the plunge of oil prices 谈油价为何会跌，原文从头到尾都把油价下跌当作「已发生事件」讨论其后果，从未解释其原因。

B) **偷换概念**

Possible ways to stimulate the global economy 暗示文章在列举刺激经济的方法，但原文核心是辩论「便宜油价到底能否或多大程度刺激」，不是给方法清单。

C) **✓ 正确**

falling oil prices have given a boost to the world economy ↔

The impact of cheap oil on global economic growth

the negative effects of plunging oil prices are overwhelming the positive effects of cheaper oil

↔ **The impact of cheap oil on global economic growth**

C 的两个语义节点 impact + global economic growth 同时命中正方段、反方段、解释段；其他三项要么只覆盖局部，要么偏到全文未谈的话题。

D) **以偏概全**

The effect of falling oil prices on consumer spending 只覆盖 P2 与 P7 谈消费者那一面，遗漏 P3 至 P5 谈产油国储备金、Weinberg 论断、P6 谈全球占比等大部分内容。

52. Why do some experts believe cheap oil will stimulate the global economy?

- A) Manufacturers can produce consumer goods at a much lower cost.
- B) Lower oil prices have always given a big boost to the global economy.
- C) Oil prices may rise or fall but economic laws are not subject to change.
- D) Consumers will spend their savings from cheap oil on other commodities.

为什么一些专家认为廉价石油会刺激全球经济？

- A) 制造商能够以低得多的成本生产消费品。 B) 较低的石油价格总是给全球经济带来巨大推动。
- C) 石油价格可能上涨或下跌,但经济规律不会改变。
- D) 消费者会将从廉价石油中节省的钱花在其他商品上。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 Why do some experts believe cheap oil will stimulate the global economy? 问的是 experts 持该观点的具体原因，属可定位的细节。

【拆句】 Why do some experts believe cheap oil will stimulate the global economy? 主句 Why do some experts believe + 宾语从句 cheap oil will stimulate the global economy。注意 believe 后的从句省略了 that，basic 考生要识别 cheap oil will stimulate... 整句是 believe 的内容，不是题干在断言事实。

【定位】 Consumers have more money in their pockets when they're paying less at the pump. They spend that money on other things, which stimulates the economy.

在加油站花得少时，消费者口袋里就有更多钱。他们把这笔钱花在别的东西上，从而刺激经济。

【选项】 A) **无中生有**

Manufacturers can produce consumer goods at a much lower cost 把受益主体从「消费者」偏到了「制造商」，且原文未提任何制造成本的内容。

B) **与原文相反**

Lower oil prices have always given a big boost to the global economy 中的 always 与 In the past, falling oil prices have given a boost 仅限定「过去」相矛盾；且全文核心正是要说明「这次不一样」，B 与全文走向相反。

C) **答非所问**

Oil prices may rise or fall but economic laws are not subject to change 谈的是「经济规律不变」这种抽象命题，与 Why 所问的具体理由毫无关系；且原文从未论述 economic laws。

D) **✓ 正确**

They spend that money on other things ↔

Consumers will spend their savings from cheap oil on other commodities

which stimulates the economy ↔ **will stimulate the global economy**

预判句「消费者把油价省下的钱花到别处」与 Consumers will spend their savings from cheap oil on other commodities 逐字对应，无须再比较即可锁定。

53. What happens in many oil-exporting countries when oil prices go down?

- A) They suspend import of necessities from overseas.
- B) They reduce production drastically to boost oil prices.
- C) They use their money reserves to back up consumption.
- D) They try to stop their economy from going into free-fall.

当石油价格下跌时，许多石油出口国会发生什么？

- A) 它们暂停从海外进口必需品。
- B) 它们大幅削减产量以提振石油价格。
- C) 它们动用货币储备来支撑消费。
- D) 它们试图阻止本国经济陷入自由落体式下滑。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 What happens in many oil-exporting countries when oil prices go down? 问产油国在油价下跌时做了什么，属可定位的具体动作。

【拆句】 What happens in many oil-exporting countries when oil prices go down? 主句 What happens + 地点状语 in many oil-exporting countries + 时间状语从句 when oil prices go down。三层都简单，注意 happens 是不及物动词，主语就是 what。

【定位】 Many oil producers built up huge reserve funds when prices were high, so when prices fall they will draw on their reserves to support government spending and subsidies for their consumers.

许多产油国在油价高时积累了庞大的储备金，所以当油价下跌时，他们会动用储备金支持政府开支和对消费者的补贴。

【选项】 A) 过度推断

They suspend import of necessities from overseas 中 suspend import 与 necessities 都未在 P3 出现；P5 只提到 oil-producing nations can't afford to import as much as they used to, 是「减少进口」不是「暂停」，且不限定「必需品」。

B) 无中生有

They reduce production drastically to boost oil prices 提到 reduce production 与 boost oil prices, 但原文从头到尾未谈产油国主动减产抬价。

C) ✓ 正确

they will draw on their reserves ↔ They use their money reserves
to support government spending and subsidies for their consumers ↔ to back up consumption
预判中「动用储备金」「支持消费」两个核心成分在 They use their money reserves to back up consumption 中均有对应；其他选项均不含「储备金」这一核心要素。

D) 张冠李戴

They try to stop their economy from going into free-fall 把 In Venezuela, collapsing oil prices have sent its economy into free-fall 这个无储备国家的反例当成「产油国」的通行做法，张冠李戴。

54. How does Carl Weinberg view the current oil price plunge?

- A) It is one that has seen no parallel in economic history.
- B) Its negative effects more than cancel out its positive effects.
- C) It still has a chance to give rise to a boom in the global economy.
- D) Its effects on the global economy go against existing economic laws.

Carl Weinberg如何看待当前的石油价格暴跌？

- A) 这是经济史上前所未有的现象。
- B) 其负面影响抵消了正面影响还有余。
- C) 它仍有机会引发全球经济繁荣。
- D) 其对全球经济的影响违背了现有的经济规律。

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 How does Carl Weinberg view the current oil price plunge? 问某具名专家对具体事件的看法，原文会直接给出 Weinberg 的论断。

【拆句】 How does Carl Weinberg view the current oil price plunge? view 在此是动词「看待」，不是名词「景观」；这是熟词僻义考点，basic 考生易先想到「风景」而误读题意。

【定位】 Economist Carl Weinberg believes the negative effects of plunging oil prices are overwhelming the positive effects of cheaper oil.

经济学家 Carl Weinberg 认为，油价暴跌的负面影响正在压过更便宜油价带来的正面影响。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

It is one that has seen no parallel in economic history 称这次暴跌「经济史上无先例」，原文 Weinberg 只比较负正面影响的大小，从未将其与历史上其他次暴跌比较。

B) ✓ 正确

the negative effects of plunging oil prices are overwhelming the positive effects of cheaper oil

↔ **Its negative effects more than cancel out its positive effects**

预判句「负面盖过正面」与 Its negative effects more than cancel out its positive effects 在语义节点上一一对应，唯一变化是把 overwhelm 改成 more than cancel out。

C) 与原文相反

It still has a chance to give rise to a boom in the global economy 说仍可能繁荣，与 negative effects... are overwhelming the positive effects 直接矛盾。

D) 答非所问

Its effects on the global economy go against existing economic laws 把话题岔到「违反经济规律」，原文 Weinberg 谈的是影响大小，不是规律本身。

55. Why haven't falling oil prices boosted the global economy as they did before?

- A) People are not spending all the money they save on gas.
- B) The global economy is likely to undergo another recession.
- C) Oil importers account for a larger portion of the global economy.
- D) People the world over are afraid of a further plunge in oil prices.

为什么石油价格下跌没有像以前那样推动全球经济？

- A) 人们没有把在汽油上节省的所有钱都花掉。
- B) 全球经济可能会经历另一次衰退。
- C) 石油进口国在全球经济中占据更大比重。
- D) 全世界的人们都担心石油价格进一步暴跌。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 Why haven't falling oil prices boosted the global economy as they did before? 与开篇 falling oil prices have given a boost 与 recent forecasts for global growth have been toned down 的对比相呼应，原文必有解释。

【拆句】 Why haven't falling oil prices boosted the global economy as they did before? 现在完成时否定 + 比较状语从句 as they did before。as 在这里是「像...一样」的方式从句引导词，did 是助动词代指 boosted，basic 考生易把 as 误读成「作为」或「当」。

【定位】 Consumers, in the U.S. at least, are acting cautiously with the savings they're getting at the gas pump, as the memory of the recent great recession is still fresh in their mind.

至少在美国，消费者对从加油站省下的钱采取谨慎态度，因为最近的经济大衰退记忆仍历历在目。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

Consumers, in the U.S. at least, are acting cautiously with the savings they're getting at the gas pump

↔ **People are not spending all the money they save on gas**

the net savings for global consumers is not as big as the oil price plunge might suggest ↔

People are not spending all the money they save on gas

预判「消费者把钱攥住了」= not spending all the money——同样是「省了但没花光」的语义；其余三项均偏离这一核心。

B) 过度推断

The global economy is likely to undergo another recession 把全文论题「经济为何没被刺激起来」偷换为「是否会陷入新衰退」；原文仅提到 the memory of the recent great recession 作为消费者谨慎的「心理原因」，并未预测会有 another recession。

C) 偷换概念

Oil importers account for a larger portion of the global economy 把 more countries are big oil producers now 偷换成「oil importers 占比更大」——原文是 producers 占比更大，二者主体反了。

D) 无中生有

People the world over are afraid of a further plunge in oil prices 编造了「全世界人害怕油价再跌」，原文从未提到 fear 或 a further plunge。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

3 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。

"Many oil producers built up huge reserve funds when prices were high, so when prices fall they will draw on their reserves to support government spending and subsidies(补贴) for their consumers."

第3段，第4句

本句是典型的因果并列复合句，使用 so 连接两个主句，且每个主句都包含时间状语从句，这种 when 引导时间状语从句 + 主句 + so 连接因果逻辑的结构在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见。句中还体现了时间状语从句用一般现在时表将来的经典用法，以及动词短语、不定式目的状语等高频语法点，具有较强的代表性和可迁移性。

And a number of oil-producing countries are trimming their gasoline subsidies and raising taxes, so the net savings for global consumers is not as big as the oil price plunge might suggest.

第7段，第2句

因果并列句 (so 连接)、并列谓语、比较状语从句 (as...as 结构) 都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式；全句结构具有较强的代表性，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子

It still has a chance to give rise to a boom in the global economy.

第54题，C

简单句配不定式后置定语的组合在考试中常见，但本句结构过于简单直白，缺少考试真题中常考的从句嵌套、分隔修饰、长难句特征，作为典型句式的代表性偏低。

HIGH-FREQUENCY · 真题高频词

本篇出现的 67 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。

global B2

adj. 全球的

本篇14次 · 真题 81 句

economy B1

n. 经济

本篇14次 · 真题 58 句

consumer B1

n. 消费者

本篇8次 · 真题 84 句

effect A2

n. 影响

本篇6次 · 真题 156 句

economic B2

adj. 经济的

本篇6次 · 真题 62 句

boost B2

v. 提高

本篇4次 · 真题 46 句

reserve B1

v. 预订

本篇4次 · 真题 20 句

growth B1

n. 增长

本篇3次 · 真题 77 句

saving B1

n. 节省

本篇3次 · 真题 31 句

producer B2

n. 生产者

本篇3次 · 真题 16 句

stimulate B2

v. 刺激

本篇3次 · 真题 14 句

import B1

v. 进口

本篇3次 · 真题 13 句

likely A2

adj. 很可能的

本篇2次 · 真题 224 句

expert B1

n. 专家

本篇2次 · 真题 89 句

gain B1

v. 获得;赢得

本篇2次 · 真题 64 句

positive B1

adj. 积极的

本篇2次 · 真题 62 句

account A2

n. 账户

本篇2次 · 真题 61 句

negative B1

adj. 否定的

本篇2次 · 真题 57 句

nation B1

n. 国家

本篇2次·真题 51 句

gas A2

n. 气体

本篇2次·真题 28 句

recession C1

n. 经济衰退

本篇2次·真题 18 句

pump B1

n. 泵

本篇2次·真题 16 句

spending A2

n. 开支

本篇2次·真题 15 句

author A2

n. 作者

本篇1次·真题 244 句

researcher B2

n. 研究人员

本篇1次·真题 239 句

less A1

det. 较少的

本篇1次·真题 224 句

benefit B1

n. 好处

本篇1次·真题 169 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

impact B2

n. 影响

本篇1次·真题 98 句

base A2

n. 基础

本篇1次·真题 95 句

view A2

n. 观点, 看法

本篇1次·真题 85 句

least A2

det. 最少的

本篇1次·真题 84 句

decline B2

v. 下降

本篇1次·真题 73 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

link A2

n. 联系

本篇1次·真题 52 句

tax A2

n. 税

本篇1次·真题 49 句

extra A2

adj. 额外的

本篇1次·真题 48 句

loss B1

n. 丧失

本篇1次·真题 46 句

mainly B1

adv. 主要地

本篇1次·真题 45 句

consumption B2

n. 消费

本篇1次·真题 44 句

further B1

adv. 更远地

本篇1次·真题 41 句

fund B2

n. 资金

本篇1次·真题 40 句

manufacturer B2

n. 制造商

本篇1次·真题 34 句

production B1

n. 生产

本篇1次·真题 29 句

necessarily B2

adv. 必然地

本篇1次·真题 27 句

lower A2

adj. 较低的;下方的

本篇1次·真题 25 句

economist B2

n. 经济学家

本篇1次·真题 24 句

equal A2

adj. 相等的

本篇1次·真题 23 句

collapse B2

v. 倒塌, 坍塌

本篇1次·真题 22 句

portion B1

n. 部分

本篇1次·真题 20 句

sink A2

v. 下沉

本篇1次·真题 20 句

implication C1

n. 可能的影响或结果

本篇1次·真题 18 句

acknowledge B2

v. 承认 (事实、错误等)

本篇1次·真题 17 句

following B1

adj. 接下来的

本篇1次·真题 16 句

partly B1

adv. 部分地

本篇1次·真题 14 句

overseas B1

adv. 在海外

本篇1次·真题 13 句

boom B1

n. 繁荣

本篇1次·真题 12 句

existing B1

adj. 现有的

本篇1次·真题 10 句

necessity B2

n. 必需品

本篇1次·真题 10 句

sharp A2

adj. 锋利的, 尖锐的

本篇1次·真题 10 句

undergo B2

v. 经历, 经受 (尤指艰难、痛苦或变化的过...)

本篇1次·真题 10 句

net A2

n. 网

本篇1次·真题 9 句

tone B1

n. 语气, 口气

本篇1次·真题 9 句

weaken B2

v. 使变弱

本篇1次·真题 9 句

overwhelm

B2

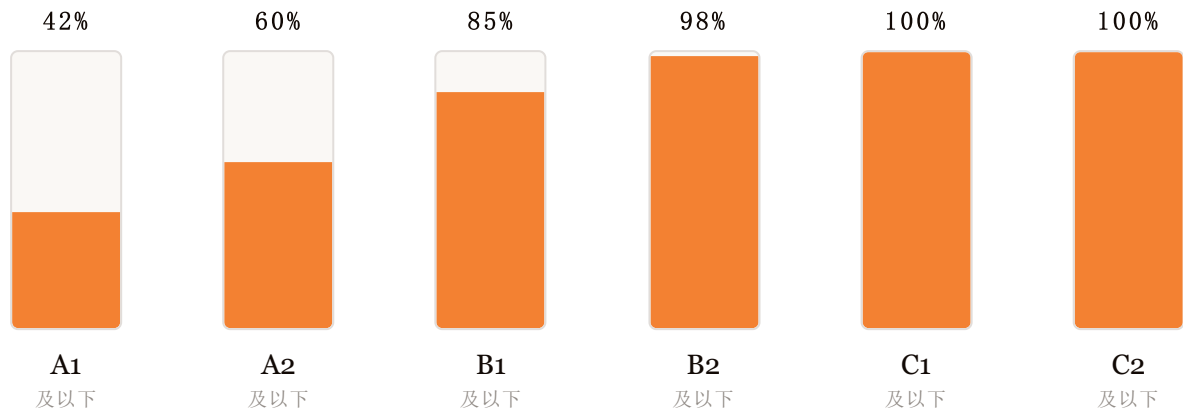
v. 使不知所措

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 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 171 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

171

B2 以上难词

2%

B1 及以下覆盖

85%

英语四级 2016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 →