

2016年12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(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 The secret to eating less and being happy about it may have been cracked years ago—by McDonald's. According to a new study from Cornell University's Food and Brand Lab, small non-food rewards—like the toys in McDonald's Happy Meals—stimulate the same reward centers in the brain as food does.

少吃且乐在其中的秘诀可能在多年前就已被麦当劳破解。根据Cornell University食品与品牌实验室的一项新研究,小型非食品奖励——比如麦当劳开心乐园餐中的玩具——能刺激大脑中与食物相同的奖励中枢。

P2 The researchers, led by Martin Reimann, carried out a series of experiments to see if people would choose a smaller meal if it was paired with a non-food item.

由Martin Reimann领导的研究人员开展了一系列实验,以观察如果将较小份的餐食与非食品物品搭配在一起,人们是否会选择较小份的餐食。

P3 They found that the majority of both kids and adults opted for a half-sized portion when combined with a prize. Both options were priced the same.

他们发现,当与奖品结合时,大多数儿童和成人都选择了半份餐食。两种选择的价格相同。

P4 Even more interesting is that the promise of a future reward was enough to make adults choose the smaller portion. One of the prizes used was a lottery ticket(彩票), with a \$10, \$50 or \$100 payout,

and this was as effective as a tangible gift in persuading people to eat less.

更有趣的是,未来奖励的承诺足以让成人选择较小份的餐食。使用的奖品之一是彩票,奖金为10美元、50美元或100美元,这在说服人们少吃方面与实物礼品一样有效。

P5 "The fact that participants were willing to substitute part of a food item for the mere prospect of a relatively small monetary award is interesting," says Reimann.

Reimann说:"参与者愿意用食物的一部分来换取获得相对较小货币奖励的可能性,这一事实很有趣。"

P6 He theorizes that it is the emotional component of these intangible prizes that makes them effective. In fact, vaguely-stated possibilities of winning a prize were more effective than options with hard odds included.

他的理论是,正是这些无形奖品的情感成分使它们有效。事实上,含糊表述的获奖可能性比包含明确概率的选项更有效。

P7 "One explanation for this finding is that possible awards may be more emotionally provoking than certainty awards," says Reimann. "The uncertainty of winning provides added attraction and desirability through emotional 'thrills.' The possibility of receiving an award also produces a state of hope—a state that is in itself psychologically rewarding." In other words, there's a reason why people like to gamble.

Reimann说:"对这一发现的一种解释是,可能获得的奖励比确定获得的奖励在情感上更具刺激性。获胜的不确定性通过情感上的'刺激'增加了吸引力和期望值。获得奖励的可能性也会产生一种希望状态——这种状态本身在心理上就是一种奖励。"换句话说,这就是人们喜欢赌博的原因。

P8 How might this knowledge be used to help people eat more healthily?

这一知识如何被用来帮助人们吃得更健康?

P9 One possibility is a healthy option that offers the chance to win a spa(温泉疗养) weekend. Or maybe the reward of a half-sized portion could be a half-sized dessert to be claimed only on a future date. That would get you back in the restaurant—and make you eat a little less.

一种可能性是提供健康选项,让顾客有机会赢得温泉疗养周末。或者半份餐食的奖励可以是一份半份甜点,但只能在未来某个日期领取。这会让你再次光顾餐厅——并让你少吃一点。

题目与逐题解析

51. What do we learn about McDonald's inclusion of toys in its Happy Meals?

- A) It may shed light on people's desire to crack a secret.
- B) It has proved to be key to McDonald's business success.
- C) It appeals to kid's curiosity to find out what is hidden inside.
- D) It may be a pleasant way for kids to reduce their food intake.

关于麦当劳在开心乐园餐中附赠玩具这一做法,我们了解到什么?

- A) 这可能揭示了人们渴望破解秘密的欲望。 B) 事实证明,这是麦当劳商业成功的关键。
- C) 这吸引了孩子们想要找出里面藏着什么的好奇心。
- D) 这可能是让孩子们减少食物摄入量的一种愉快方式。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 What do we learn about McDonald's inclusion of toys in its Happy Meals? 没有 infer/imply/mainly about 等信号词，问的是关于某具体做法的客观信息。

【拆句】 题干主干是 What do we learn about X, about 的宾语是名词短语 McDonald's inclusion of toys in its Happy Meals, inclusion of toys 是动作名词化结构（包含玩具这件事），结构平铺直叙，无陷阱。

【定位】 According to a new study from Cornell University's Food and Brand Lab, small non-food rewards—like the toys in McDonald's Happy Meals—stimulate the same reward centers in the brain as food does.

据康奈尔大学食品与品牌实验室的一项新研究，小型非食物奖励——比如麦当劳开心乐园餐里的玩具——能激活大脑里与食物相同的奖励中枢。

【选项】 A) **与原文相反**

原文是“麦当劳的玩具揭示了少吃也开心的秘密”，A 项 It may shed light on people's desire to crack a secret 把方向变成“玩具揭示了人们想破解某秘密的欲望”，与原文逻辑相反。

B) **无中生有**

B 项 key to McDonald's business success 把玩具与麦当劳的商业成功挂钩，但原文全程谈的是“少吃也开心”的机制，从未提及商业成功。

C) **无中生有**

C 项 It appeals to kid's curiosity to find out what is hidden inside 谈的是“激发孩子好奇心、想知道里头藏着什么”，原文谈的是奖励中枢，没有 curiosity 与 hidden 的概念。

D) **✓ 正确**

The secret to eating less and being happy about it ↔

a pleasant way for kids to reduce their food intake

the toys in McDonald's Happy Meals ↔ for kids

选项 It may be a pleasant way for kids to reduce their food intake 恰是 The secret to eating less and being happy about it 的同义改写，且 may 与原文 may have been cracked 同样保留了不确定语气。

52. What is the finding of the researchers led by Martin Reimann?

- A) Reducing food intake is not that difficult if people go to McDonald's more.
- B) Most kids and adults don't actually feel hungry when they eat half of their meal.
- C) Eating a smaller portion of food does good to the health of kids and adults alike.
- D) Most kids and adults would choose a smaller meal that came with a non-food item.

Martin Reimann领导的研究人员有何发现？

- A) 如果人们多去麦当劳,减少食物摄入量并没有那么困难。
- B) 大多数孩子和成年人在吃完一半餐食时实际上并不感到饥饿。
- C) 吃较小份量的食物对孩子和成年人的健康都有好处。

D) 大多数孩子和成年人会选择附带非食品物品的较小份餐食。

【答案】 **D** (细节题)

【判型】 What is the finding of the researchers led by Martin Reimann? 直接问研究结论这一客观事实。

【拆句】 题干为名词性疑问 What is the finding of ..., of 后是带过去分词修饰 the researchers led by Martin Reimann (由 Martin Reimann 带领的研究者), 结构清晰, 无陷阱。

【定位】 They found that the majority of both kids and adults opted for a half-sized portion when combined with a prize.

他们发现, 当小份餐配上一个奖品时, 大多数儿童和成年人都选了小份。

【选项】 A) **偷换概念**

A 项 Reducing food intake is not that difficult if people go to McDonald's more 把研究的具体发现换成了"多去麦当劳就能少吃"的劝消费结论, 与原文研究主旨不符。

B) **无中生有**

B 项 Most kids and adults don't actually feel hungry when they eat half of their meal 谈的是"吃一半时其实不饿", 但原文只说他们选了小份, 对饥饿感只字未提。

C) **过度推断**

C 项 Eating a smaller portion of food does good to the health of kids and adults alike 给出"小份对健康有益"的判断, 但原文研究只汇报选择行为, 未做健康评估。

D) **✓ 正确**

the majority of both kids and adults ↔ **Most kids and adults**

opted for a half-sized portion when combined with a prize ↔

would choose a smaller meal that came with a non-food item

a non-food item ↔ **a non-food item**

选项把研究结果换了说法但语义等值, 恰好覆盖了"主语 (大多数儿童与成人) + 行为 (选小份) + 条件 (配非食物奖品)"三要素, 与定位句逐一对应。

53. What is most interesting in Martin Reimann's finding?

A) Kids preferred an award in the form of money to one in the form of a toy.

B) Adults chose the smaller portion on the mere promise of a future award.

C) Both kids and adults felt satisfied with only half of their meal portions.

D) Neither children nor adults could resist the temptation of a free toy.

Martin Reimann的发现中最有趣的是什么?

A) 孩子们更喜欢金钱形式的奖励而非玩具形式的奖励。

B) 成年人仅凭对未来奖励的承诺就选择了较小份量。

C) 孩子和成年人都对仅一半的餐食份量感到满足。

D) 无论是儿童还是成年人都无法抵挡免费玩具的诱惑。

【答案】 **B** (细节题)

【判型】 What is most interesting in Martin Reimann's finding? 问的是具体事实之一，不是推断也不是主旨。

【拆句】 题干主干 What is most interesting in X, 介词 in 把范围限定在 Martin Reimann's finding 之中；问的是"在他的发现里最有趣的是什么"，结构清晰。

【定位】 Even more interesting is that the promise of a future reward was enough to make adults choose the smaller portion.

更有趣的是，仅仅一个未来奖励的承诺，就足以让成人选小份。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

A 项 Kids preferred an award in the form of money to one in the form of a toy 编出一个孩子"更偏好现金"的对比，但原文只说彩票对成人有效，未对儿童做钱与玩具的优先级比较。

B) ✓ 正确

Even more interesting ↔ **most interesting**

adults ↔ **Adults**

the promise of a future reward ↔ **on the mere promise of a future award**

choose the smaller portion ↔ **chose the smaller portion**

Adults chose the smaller portion on the mere promise of a future award 把定位句的三要素（成人、选小份、仅靠未来奖励的承诺）逐一对齐，是最干净的同义替换。

C) 偷换概念

C 项 Both kids and adults felt satisfied with only half of their meal portions 谈"满足感"，但原文 opted for 与 choose 都是行为，并未报告满足感。

D) 偷换概念

D 项 Neither children nor adults could resist the temptation of a free toy 把"未来奖励的承诺"偷换成"免费玩具"，且加上"无法抗拒"的绝对化语气，与原文不一致。

54. How does Martin Reimann interpret his finding?

A) The emotional component of the prizes is at work.

B) People now care more about quality than quantity.

C) People prefer certainty awards to possible awards.

D) The desire for a future reward is overwhelming.

Martin Reimann如何解释他的发现？

A) 奖品的情感成分在起作用。 B) 人们现在更关心质量而非数量。

C) 人们更喜欢确定的奖励而非可能的奖励。 D) 对未来奖励的渴望是压倒性的。

【答案】 **A** (细节题)

【判型】 How does Martin Reimann interpret his finding? 问的是研究者本人的解释这一客观信息，文中必有原话。

【拆句】 How does X interpret Y——疑问副词 How 引导，问“以什么方式”；动词 interpret 接宾语 his finding，结构平铺直叙，无陷阱。

【定位】 He theorizes that it is the emotional component of these intangible prizes that makes them effective.

他从理论上解释说，正是这些无形奖品的情感成分让它们如此有效。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

the emotional component of these intangible prizes ↔

The emotional component of the prizes

makes them effective ↔ **is at work**

The emotional component of the prizes is at work 把 it is the emotional component ... that makes them effective 的强调句去掉强调结构、保留核心因果，是最干净的同义替换。

B) 无中生有

B 项 People now care more about quality than quantity 把焦点换成“质 vs 量”的偏好对比，原文谈的是奖励的情感效力，没有质量 / 数量的对照。

C) 与原文相反

原文 vaguely-stated possibilities of winning a prize were more effective than options with hard odds included 说不确定奖励更有效；C 项 People prefer certainty awards to possible awards 完全反过来。

D) 过度推断

D 项 The desire for a future reward is overwhelming 把原文的“情感成分起作用”偷换成“对未来奖励的欲望是压倒性的”，并加上 overwhelming 这种绝对化词。

55. What can we infer from Martin Reimann's finding?

- A) People should eat much less if they wish to stay healthy and happy.
- B) More fast food restaurants are likely to follow McDonald's example.
- C) We can lead people to eat less while helping the restaurant business.
- D) More studies are needed to find out the impact of emotion on behavior.

我们可以从 Martin Reimann 的发现中推断出什么？

- A) 如果人们希望保持健康和快乐,就应该少吃得多。
- B) 更多快餐店可能会效仿麦当劳的做法。
- C) 我们可以引导人们少吃,同时帮助餐饮业发展。
- D) 需要更多研究来找出情感对行为的影响。

【答案】 C (推断题)

【判型】 What can we infer from Martin Reimann's finding? 明确含 infer，需要从原文做一步外推。

【拆句】 What can we infer from X——主干是 we can infer，疑问代词 What 提前作 infer 的宾语；from 引出推断依据 Martin Reimann's finding，结构清晰。

【定位】 One possibility is a healthy option that offers the chance to win a spa weekend. Or maybe the reward of a half-sized portion could be a half-sized dessert to be claimed only on a future date. That would get you back in the restaurant—and make you eat a little less.

一种可能性是提供一份健康餐，附带赢取温泉周末的机会。或者把小份餐的奖励设为一份只能在未来某日才领取的小份甜点。这样既能把你带回餐厅，也能让你吃得少一点。

【选项】 A) 过度推断

A 项 People should eat much less if they wish to stay healthy and happy 提出"应当吃得少得多"的强建议，但原文只说 make you eat a little less (少一点)，且未必谈"健康+开心"二者。

B) 无中生有

B 项 More fast food restaurants are likely to follow McDonald's example 把推断引到"更多快餐店会跟进"，但原文研究只提了麦当劳作引子，从未预测同业跟进。

C) ✓ 正确

make you eat a little less ↔ lead people to eat less

get you back in the restaurant ↔ helping the restaurant business

How might this knowledge be used to help people eat more healthily? ↔ We can

C 项 We can lead people to eat less while helping the restaurant business 是四个选项里唯一同时覆盖 eat a little less (少吃) 与 get you back in the restaurant (餐厅生意) 这两端的，外推只走一步、未越界。

D) 答非所问

D 项 More studies are needed to find out the impact of emotion on behavior 把结论引到"还需更多研究"，但原文 Reimann 已对情感作用给出了解释，并用文末例子展示应用，不留"未知待研"的口子。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

11 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。

According to a new study from Cornell University's Food and Brand Lab, small non-food rewards—like the toys in McDonald's Happy Meals—stimulate the same reward centers in the brain as food does.

第1段，第2句

"the same ... as" 比较结构是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，破折号插入举例说明的用法也较为常见，句子结构具有较强的代表性和迁移价值。

The researchers, led by Martin Reimann, carried out a series of experiments to see if people would choose a smaller meal if it was paired with a non-food item.

第2段，第1句

本句结构在四六级和考研真题中高度典型：主句 + 不定式目的状语 + 宾语从句 + 嵌套状语从句的组合非常常见，尤其在描述实验、研究设计的学术类文章中反复出现。掌握本句的分析方法可以直接迁移到大量类似句式，实用性强。

Even more interesting is that the promise of a future reward was enough to make adults choose the smaller portion.

第4段，第1句

涵盖主系表倒装、主语从句、程度状语（enough to do）、宾语补足语（make sb do）等多种成分，且主语从句作主语、表语前置是易错点，适合练习主语识别和倒装结构辨析。

He theorizes that it is the emotional component of these intangible prizes that makes them effective.

第6段，第1句

涵盖主谓宾、宾语从句、宾语补足语，且宾语从句内含强调句框架，需要学生区分强调句框架与真正的主谓宾结构，训练识别被强调成分与还原句子的能力，成分划分练习价值高。

In other words, there's a reason why people like to gamble.

第7段，第4句

本句结构在考试中具有较高代表性：there be 存在句 + 关系副词引导的定语从句是常见句式，why 引导定语从句修饰 reason 是典型搭配。此类结构在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现，掌握后可直接迁移到大量类似句子，典型性较强。

How might this knowledge be used to help people eat more healthily?

第8段，第1句

本句结构“情态动词 + 被动语态 + 不定式目的状语”是四六级和考研阅读中非常常见的句式，疑问句形式也常出现在议论文或学术文本的设问环节，具有较高的代表性和复用价值。

It may shed light on people's desire to crack a secret.

第51题，A

简单句配合情态动词和固定搭配是四六级阅读中的常见句式，"shed light on"也是高频短语。不定式作后置定语用法也很典型。掌握本句结构后可迁移到类似的"情态动词+动词短语+介词短语状语"句型。

Kids preferred an award in the form of money to one in the form of a toy.

第53题，A

prefer A to B 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频结构，后置定语修饰名词、one 作替代词也是常考点；虽然句子整体为简单句，但这种"核心结构 + 修饰成分"的组合在真题中大量出现，掌握后可迁移到更复杂的句子中，典型性较强。

Both kids and adults felt satisfied with only half of their meal portions.

第53题，C

主系表结构加状语是英语基础句型之一，考试中常见，但本句的"Both ... and ..."并列主语和"with + 名词短语"状语搭配并非高频考点句式，典型性一般，掌握后可迁移的场景中等。

Neither children nor adults could resist the temptation of a free toy.

第53题，D

简单句在各类考试中是基础句型，本句的 neither...nor 并列主语结构也是考试常见考点。情态动词的使用也是高频考点。虽然句式不复杂，但属于考试中会反复出现的典型基础句式，具有一定的学习迁移价值。

People prefer certainty awards to possible awards.

第54题，C

本句涉及主语、谓语、宾语和状语四种成分，结构简单但完整，适合初学者熟悉基本成分划分。但由于过于简单、无易错点（如定语从句、宾补、形式主语等常考陷阱），训练价值中等偏低。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 47 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。

award B1

n. 奖

本篇8次·真题 20 句

portion B1

n. 部分

本篇6次·真题 20 句

less A1

det. 较少的

本篇5次·真题 224 句

finding B2

n. 调查结果

本篇5次·真题 99 句

reward B1

n. 报酬

本篇5次·真题 56 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇3次·真题 466 句

effective B1

adj. 有效的, 起作用的

本篇3次·真题 63 句

option B1

n. 选择

本篇3次·真题 60 句

emotional B1

adj. 情绪的

本篇3次·真题 50 句

item A2

n. 项目

本篇3次·真题 39 句

possibility B1

n. 可能性

本篇3次·真题 24 句

researcher B2

n. 研究人员

本篇2次·真题 239 句

reduce B1

v. 减少, 降低 (数量、大小、程度等)

本篇2次·真题 118 句

desire B2

n. 愿望

本篇2次·真题 52 句

intake B2

n. 摄入量

本篇2次·真题 21 句

component B2

n. 组成部分

本篇2次·真题 10 句

mere B2

adj. 仅仅的

本篇2次·真题10句

crack B1

v. 破裂

本篇2次·真题8句

likely A2

adj. 很可能的

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

participant B2

n. 参与者

本篇1次·真题117句

quality A2

n. 质量

本篇1次·真题100句

impact B2

n. 影响

本篇1次·真题98句

behavior B1

n. 行为

本篇1次·真题92句

claim B1

v. 声称

本篇1次·真题56句

curiosity B2

n. 好奇心

本篇1次·真题44句

majority B2

n. 大多数, 大部分

本篇1次·真题40句

appeal B2

v. 呼吁

本篇1次·真题31句

series B1

n. 系列

本篇1次·真题31句

brand B1

n. 品牌, 商标

本篇1次·真题27句

relatively B2

adv. 相对地

本篇1次·真题24句

combine B1

v. (使) 结合、组合

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

quantity B1

n. 数量

本篇1次 · 真题 21 句

prospect B2

n. 可能性

本篇1次 · 真题 16 句

attraction B1

n. 吸引力

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

persuade B1

v. 说服

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

odd B1

adj. 奇怪的

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

stimulate B2

v. 刺激

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

emotionally B2

adv. 在情感上

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

explanation B1

n. 解释

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

interpret B2

v. 解释

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

opt B2

v. 选择

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

alike B1

adj. 相似的

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

overwhelming B2

adj. 压倒性的

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

substitute B2

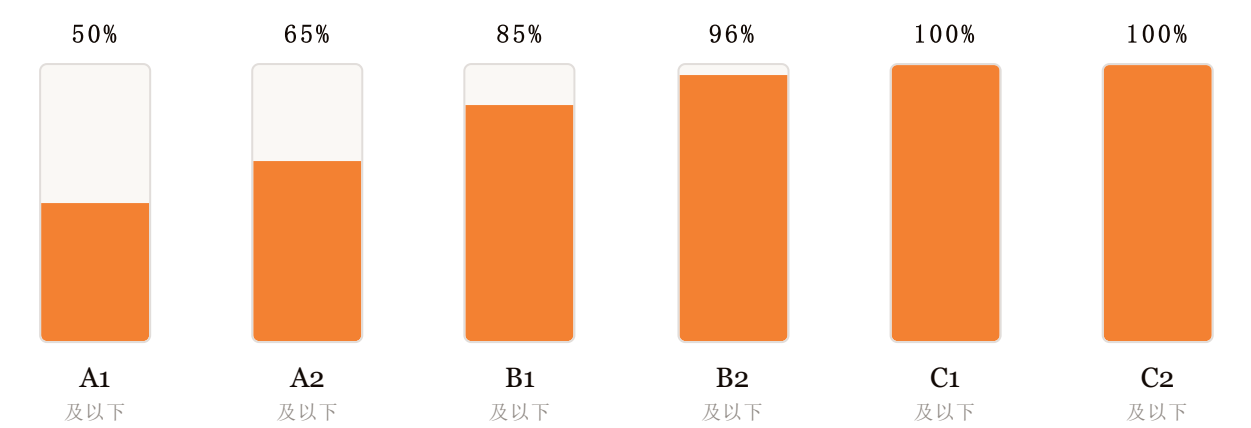
n. 替代品

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 191 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **191** 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 8 个·约 4%。



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 191 个·末柱为 100%

去重总词数

191

B2 以上难词

4%

B1 及以下覆盖

85%

英语四级 2016年12月·第3套 · 全卷构成

Part I	写作	题目解析 →
Part II	听力	与2016年12月第1套共用 · 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 →