

2017年6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2017年6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 6 段原文（段首标 P1-P6 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(2017-06) • 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 "One of the reasons I find this topic very interesting is because my mom was a smoker when I was younger," says Lindson-Hawley, who studies tobacco and health at the University of Oxford.

"我觉得这个话题非常有趣的原因之一是，我妈妈在我小时候是个吸烟者，"在牛津大学研究烟草与健康的 Lindson-Hawley 说。

P2 By studying about 700 adult smokers, she found out that her mom quit the right way—by stopping abruptly and completely.

通过研究约700名成年吸烟者，她发现她妈妈用了正确的戒烟方法——突然彻底地戒掉。

P3 In her study, participants were randomly(随机地) assigned to two groups. One had to quit abruptly on a given day, going from about a pack a day to zero. The other cut down gradually over the course of two weeks. People in both groups used nicotine(尼古丁) patches before they quit, in addition to a second form of nicotine replacement, like gum or spray. They also had talk therapy with a nurse before and after quit day.

在她的研究中，参与者被随机分配到两组。一组必须在指定日期突然戒烟，从每天约一包降至零。另一组在两周时间内逐步减量。两组人员在戒烟前都使用了尼古丁贴片，此外还使用了第二种尼古丁替代形式，如口香糖或喷雾。他们还在戒烟日前后接受了护士的谈话治疗。

P4 Six months out, more people who had quit abruptly had stuck with it—more than one-fifth of them, compared to about one-seventh in the other group. Although these numbers appear low, it is much

higher than if people try without support.

六个月后，突然戒烟的人中坚持下来的更多——超过五分之一，而另一组约为七分之一。尽管这些数字看起来很低，但比人们在没有支持的情况下尝试戒烟要高得多。

P5 And the quit rates were particularly convincing given that before the study started, most of the people had said they'd rather cut down gradually before quitting. "If you're training for a marathon, you wouldn't expect to turn up and just be able to run it. And I think people see that for smoking as well. They think, 'Well, if I gradually reduce, it's like practice,'" says Lindson-Hawley. But that wasn't the case. Instead of giving people practice, the gradual reduction likely gave them cravings(瘾) and withdrawal symptoms before they even reached quit day, which could be why fewer people in that group actually made it to that point. "Regardless of your stated preference, if you're ready to quit, quitting abruptly is more effective," says Dr. Gabriela Ferreira. "When you can quote a specific number like a fifth of the patients were able to quit, that's compelling. It gives them the encouragement, I think, to really go for it," Ferreira says.

戒烟率尤其令人信服，因为在研究开始前，大多数人曾表示他们更愿意在戒烟前逐步减量。"如果你在为马拉松训练，你不会指望一上来就能跑完全程。我认为人们对吸烟也是这样看的。他们想，'嗯，如果我逐步减少，这就像练习一样，'"Lindson-Hawley说。但事实并非如此。逐步减量非但没有给人们提供练习，反而可能在他们到达戒烟日之前就给了他们渴望和戒断症状，这可能就是该组实际坚持到那一天的人更少的原因。"无论你声称的偏好是什么，如果你准备好戒烟了，突然戒烟更有效，"Gabriela Ferreira博士说。"当你能引用一个具体数字，比如五分之一的患者能够戒烟，这很有说服力。我认为这给了他们鼓励，让他们真正去尝试，"Ferreira说。

P6 People rarely manage to quit the first time they try. But at least, she says, they can maximize the odds of success.

人们很少能在第一次尝试时就成功戒烟。但至少，她说，他们可以最大化成功的几率。

题目与逐题解析

51. What does Lindson-Hawley say about her mother?

- A) She quit smoking with her daughter's help.
- B) She succeeded in quitting smoking abruptly.
- C) She was also a researcher of tobacco and health.
- D) She studied the smoking patterns of adult smokers.

Lindson-Hawley 对她母亲有何评价？

- A) 她在女儿的帮助下戒了烟。
- B) 她成功地突然戒了烟。
- C) 她也是烟草与健康方面的研究者。
- D) 她研究了成年吸烟者的吸烟模式。

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 题干 What does Lindson-Hawley say about her mother? 用 what...say about 句式直接索取一项可在原文复现的事实。

【拆句】 题干 What does Lindson-Hawley say about her mother? 是标准 what 引导的特殊疑问句，主语 Lindson-Hawley、谓语 say、介宾 about her mother，无从句、无否定、无陷阱。

【定位】 By studying about 700 adult smokers, she found out that her mom quit the right way—by stopping abruptly and completely.

通过研究约 700 名成年烟民，她发现她的母亲采用了正确的方法戒烟——突然且彻底地停止吸烟。

【选项】 A) **原文无据即无中生有**

She quit smoking with her daughter's help. 中"在女儿的帮助下"在 P1 与 P2 中均无任何线索，纯属虚构。

B) **✓ 正确**

her mom quit the right way ↔ **She succeeded in quitting smoking**
by stopping abruptly and completely ↔ **abruptly**

She succeeded in quitting smoking abruptly. 同时覆盖"成功"和"突然"两点，与预判完全一致。

C) **把别人的身份套到题干主语**

She was also a researcher of tobacco and health. 把 studies tobacco and health at the University of Oxford 的身份从 Lindson-Hawley 张冠李戴到她的母亲身上。

D) **动作执行者错置**

She studied the smoking patterns of adult smokers. 把 By studying about 700 adult smokers 这一研究行为的执行者从 Lindson-Hawley 偷换为母亲。

52. What kind of support did smokers receive to quit smoking in Lindson-Hawley's study?

- A) They were given physical training.
- B) They were looked after by physicians.
- C) They were encouraged by psychologists.
- D) They were offered nicotine replacements.

在 Lindson-Hawley 的研究中,吸烟者获得了什么样的戒烟支持?

- A) 他们接受了体能训练。
- B) 他们由医生照料。
- C) 他们受到心理学家的鼓励。
- D) 他们获得了尼古丁替代品。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 题干 What kind of support did smokers receive to quit smoking in Lindson-Hawley's study? 用 what kind of 直问"哪一种"支持，是事实分类。

【拆句】 题干 What kind of support did smokers receive to quit smoking in Lindson-Hawley's study? 由 what kind of 引导，宾语提前；主干是 smokers received support, to quit smoking 是目的状语，介宾短语 in Lindson-Hawley's study 限定范围；句式直白无陷阱。

【定位】 People in both groups used nicotine patches before they quit, in addition to a second form of nicotine replacement, like gum or spray.

两组的受试者在戒烟前都使用了尼古丁贴片，此外还使用了第二种形式的尼古丁替代品，比如口香糖或喷剂。

【选项】 A) 把比喻误当事实

They were given physical training. 把 training for a marathon 这一"比喻"误读为研究中实际提供的支持, 把比喻当事实。

B) 近场职业词偷换

They were looked after by physicians. 把原文的 nurse 偷换为 physicians (医生), 二者职业身份不同。

C) 原文无据即无中生有

They were encouraged by psychologists. 中"心理学家鼓励"在 P3 中无据; 原文是护士做谈话治疗, Q53 中 Ferreira 是医生 (Dr.), 均非心理学家。

D) ✓ 正确

nicotine patches ↔ nicotine replacements

used ↔ were offered

They were offered nicotine replacements. 既包含原文的 patches, 也包含 gum 与 spray, 正是预判中"尼古丁替代品"的上位概括。

53. How does Dr. Gabriela Ferreira view the result of Lindson-Hawley's experiment?

- A) It is idealized.
- B) It is unexpected.
- C) It is encouraging.
- D) It is misleading.

Gabriela Ferreira 博士如何看待 **Lindson-Hawley** 实验的结果?

A) 它是理想化的。 B) 它是出乎意料的。 C) 它是令人鼓舞的。 D) 它是误导性的。

【答案】 C (态度题)

【判型】 题干 How does Dr. Gabriela Ferreira view the result of Lindson-Hawley's experiment? 以 view 索取人物对某事的评价立场。

【拆句】 题干 How does Dr. Gabriela Ferreira view the result of Lindson-Hawley's experiment? 是 how 引导的特殊疑问句, 主语 Dr. Gabriela Ferreira、谓语 view、宾语 the result of Lindson-Hawley's experiment, 问"如何看待", 无复杂结构。

【定位】 "When you can quote a specific number like a fifth of the patients were able to quit, that's compelling. It gives them the encouragement, I think, to really go for it," Ferreira says.
"当你能引用一个具体的数字, 比如五分之一的患者能够戒烟成功, 这就很有说服力。我认为, 它能给他们鼓励, 让他们真正去尝试," Ferreira 说。

【选项】 A) 极性相反即与原文相反

It is idealized. 暗示"过于理想、脱离实际", 是隐性贬义; 与 Ferreira 的强正面态度极性相反。

B) 把第三方反应当主角态度

It is unexpected. 在 Ferreira 引语中无据——她强调结果"有说服力、能鼓励人", 而非"令人意外"; 意外感是 Regardless of your stated preference 处对受试者预期的反差, 与 Ferreira 自身态度无关。

C) ✓ 正确

It gives them the encouragement ↔ **It is encouraging**

that's compelling ↔ **It is encouraging**

It is encouraging. 与原文 encouragement 同根同极性, 是 Ferreira 正面评价的直接翻版。

D) 极性相反即与原文相反

It is misleading. 是强烈贬义, 表示"会把人引向错误结论", 与 Ferreira 引语中 compelling、encouragement 的强正面极性完全相反。

54. The idea of "a marathon" (Line 2, Para. 5) illustrates the popular belief that quitting smoking

- A) is something few can accomplish
- B) needs some practice first
- C) requires a lot of patience
- D) is a challenge at the beginning

"马拉松"这一概念体现了一种普遍看法,即戒烟

A) 是很少有人能完成的事情 B) 首先需要一些练习 C) 需要大量的耐心 D) 在开始时是一项挑战

【答案】 B (例证目的题)

【判型】 题干 The idea of "a marathon" (Line 2, Para. 5) illustrates the popular belief that quitting smoking 用 illustrates 直问"这个比喻是为了说明什么观点"。

【拆句】 题干 The idea of "a marathon" (Line 2, Para. 5) illustrates the popular belief that quitting smoking 是不完整陈述句, 主语是 the idea of "a marathon", 谓语 illustrates, 宾语 the popular belief 后跟同位语从句 that quitting smoking ..., 选项是该从句的延续, 需把选项与 quitting smoking 拼读才完整。

【定位】 "If you're training for a marathon, you wouldn't expect to turn up and just be able to run it. And I think people see that for smoking as well. They think, 'Well, if I gradually reduce, it's like practice,'" says Lindson-Hawley.

"如果你在为马拉松做训练, 你不会指望出场就能直接跑完。我认为人们在戒烟问题上也是这么看的。他们想, '好吧, 如果我逐渐减量, 那就像练习一样, '" Lindson-Hawley 说。

【选项】 A) 把数据负面感推到大众认知

is something few can accomplish 在 P5 中无据；原文马拉松比喻指向"需要练习"，并未表达"鲜有人能成功"。

B) ✓ 正确

if I gradually reduce, it's like practice ↔ needs some practice first
training for a marathon ↔ practice

needs some practice first 精准概括原文 They think 后的大众想法——把戒烟当成需要先练习的事，与预判完全吻合。

C) 常识词偷换文本词

requires a lot of patience 在原文无对应；马拉松比喻强调的是"练习"，不是"耐心"。

D) 偷换时间状语

is a challenge at the beginning 把比喻意象"在起跑线"误读为"开始时困难"；原文马拉松比喻强调的是"开始前需要训练"，而非"开始时本身是挑战"。

55. What happens when people try to quit smoking gradually?

- A) They find it even more difficult.
- B) They are simply unable to make it.
- C) They show fewer withdrawal symptoms.
- D) They feel much less pain in the process.

当人们试图逐渐戒烟时会发生什么？

- A) 他们发现这甚至更加困难。 B) 他们根本无法做到。 C) 他们表现出较少的戒断症状。
- D) 他们在这个过程中感到痛苦少得多。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 题干 What happens when people try to quit smoking gradually? 用 what 直问"发生了什么"，是结果性事实询问。

【拆句】 题干 What happens when people try to quit smoking gradually? 是 what 引导的特殊疑问句，含 when 引导的时间状语从句 when people try to quit smoking gradually；不定式 to quit smoking 作 try 的宾语，gradually 修饰 quit；结构清晰无陷阱。

【定位】 Instead of giving people practice, the gradual reduction likely gave them cravings and withdrawal symptoms before they even reached quit day, which could be why fewer people in that group actually made it to that point.

渐进减量并没有让人得到"练习"，反而很可能在他们还没到戒烟日之前就引发了瘾和戒断症状，这也许就是为什么那一组实际成功撑到戒烟日的人更少的原因。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

cravings and withdrawal symptoms ↔ even more difficult

fewer people in that group actually made it to that point ↔ even more difficult

They find it even more difficult. 精准概括“渐进减量带来更多症状、更少人坚持”这一双重证据，与预判完全一致。

B) 绝对化即以偏概全/过度推断

They are simply unable to make it. 用 simply unable 表达“根本做不到”，是绝对化表述；原文 fewer people ... made it 只是说“更少人成功”，并未说“无一人成功”。

C) 正话反说

They show fewer withdrawal symptoms. 与原文 the gradual reduction likely gave them cravings and withdrawal symptoms 完全相反——原文是渐进组反而出现戒断症状，选项说“更少”。

D) 原文无据即无中生有

They feel much less pain in the process. 中“过程中疼痛感更轻”在 P5 中无对应；原文只谈 cravings 与 withdrawal symptoms，未讨论疼痛程度，且与渐进组实际表现的负面趋势矛盾。

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。

People in both groups used nicotine(尼古丁) patches before they quit, in addition to a second form of nicotine replacement, like gum or spray.

第3段，第4句

主句加时间状语从句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见，before 引导的时间从句也是典型用法，掌握后具有一定迁移价值，但句子本身结构相对简单，代表性中等

And the quit rates were particularly convincing given that before the study started, most of the people had said they'd rather cut down gradually before quitting.

第5段，第1句

本句覆盖主语、系动词谓语、表语、原因状语、时间状语、方式状语、宾语从句等多种成分，且原因状语由整个从句充当、宾语从句内部又含方式和时间状语，成分种类丰富，适合练习复杂句成分划分

"If you're training for a marathon, you wouldn't expect to turn up and just be able to run it. And I think people see that for smoking as well. They think, 'Well, if I gradually reduce, it's like practice,'" says Lindson-Hawley.

第5段，第2句

这种“类比 + 观点引出 + 专家引述”的结构是英语学术报道、科普文章（如《经济学人》）的极典型句式，复用价值极高。

"When you can quote a specific number like a fifth of the patients were able to quit, that's compelling. It gives them the encouragement, I think, to really go for it," Ferreira says.

第5段，第6句

引述动词加宾语从句、宾语从句内包含状语从句和并列主句，是四六级和考研阅读中常见的句式结构；双宾语结构和插入语也是考试高频考点，学习本句对应对真题句型有较好的迁移价值。

She succeeded in quitting smoking abruptly.

第51题，B

succeed in doing 是常见固定搭配，动名词作介词宾语也是典型考点；但整体句式过于简单，在真题中更常见结合从句或复杂修饰的变体，单纯的简单句代表性中等。

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。

quit

B1

v. 离开（工作、学校等）

本篇 16 次 · 真题 26 句

smoking

A2

n. 吸烟，抽烟

本篇 7 次 · 真题 12 句

gradually B1

adv. 逐渐地, 逐步地

本篇4次·真题 22 句

smoker A2

n. 吸烟者

本篇4次·真题 8 句

nicotine B2

n. 尼古丁

本篇3次·真题 15 句

support A2

v. 支持

本篇2次·真题 118 句

symptom B2

n. 症状

本篇2次·真题 25 句

tobacco B1

n. 烟草

本篇2次·真题 18 句

mom A1

n. 妈妈

本篇2次·真题 16 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇1次·真题 466 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

likely A2

adj. 很可能的

本篇1次·真题 224 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

reduce B1

v. 减少, 降低 (数量、大小、程度等)

本篇1次·真题 118 句

participant B2

n. 参与者

本篇1次·真题 117 句

process B1

n. 过程

本篇1次·真题 108 句

physical B1

adj. 身体的

本篇1次·真题 98 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

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

challenge B1

n. 挑战

本篇1次 · 真题 80 句

rate A2

n. 速度

本篇1次 · 真题 78 句

effective B1

adj. 有效的, 起作用的

本篇1次 · 真题 63 句

specific B2

adj. 具体的

本篇1次 · 真题 42 句

belief B1

n. 相信

本篇1次 · 真题 41 句

particularly B2

adv. 尤其, 特别 (强调某事物)

本篇1次 · 真题 39 句

pattern B1

n. 模式

本篇1次 · 真题 37 句

completely B1

adv. 完全地

本篇1次 · 真题 34 句

psychologist B2

n. 心理学家

本篇1次 · 真题 30 句

unable A2

adj. 不能的

本篇1次 · 真题 27 句

addition A2

n. 增加

本篇1次 · 真题 25 句

beginning A1

n. 开始

本篇1次 · 真题 25 句

pain A2

n. 疼痛

本篇1次 · 真题 25 句

assign B1

v. 分配 (任务、工作)

本篇1次 · 真题 20 句

physician B2

n. 医生

本篇1次 · 真题 18 句

regardless B2

adv. 不管

本篇1次 · 真题 17 句

therapy B2

n. 治疗

本篇1次 · 真题 16 句

reduction B2

n. 减少

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

accomplish B2

v. 完成, 实现 (任务、目标)

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

odd B1

adj. 奇怪的

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

rarely B1

adv. 很少, 难得, 不常

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

preference B2

n. 偏爱

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

illustrate B2

v. 说明

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

maximize B2

v. 使最大化

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

patience B1

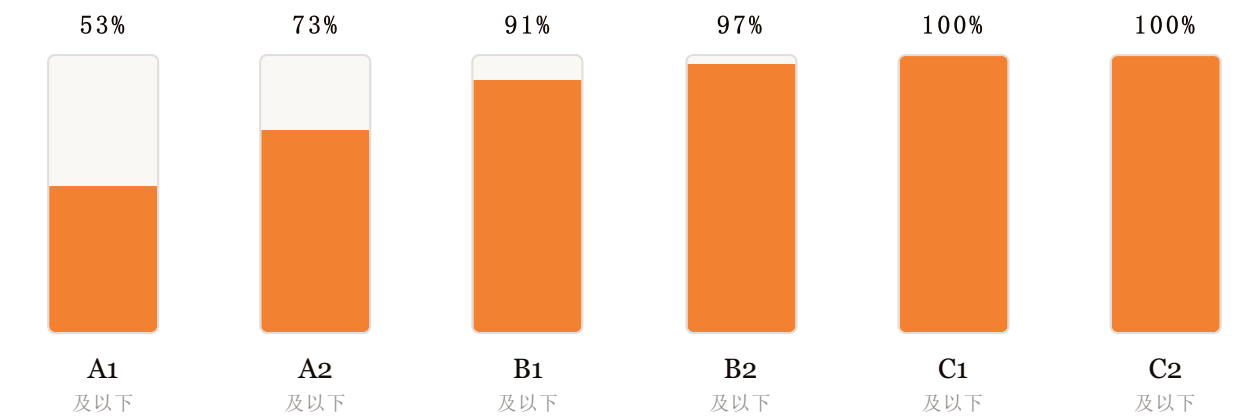
n. 耐心

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

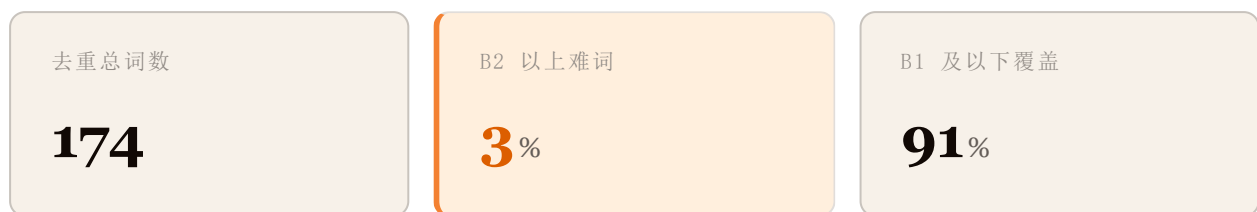
VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

全文 174 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 174 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 5 个 · 约 3%。



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 174 个 · 末柱为 100%



英语四级 2017年6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 →