

2017年12月·第3套 英语四级阅读理解（四选一） 第1篇·46-50 题 答案与解析

QUESTIONS & ANALYSIS · 阅读理解题和解析

阅读理解题和解析 · 46-50 题

本页 46-50 题的答案与逐题解析由懒笔记基于2017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(2017-12) · 四级

Part III Section C (1)

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 One

Questions 46 to 50 are based on the following passage.

P1 Aging happens to all of us, and is generally thought of as a natural part of life. It would seem silly to call such a thing a "disease."

衰老发生在我们所有人身上,通常被认为是生命中自然的一部分。把这样的事情称为"疾病"似乎很荒谬。

P2 On the other hand, scientists are increasingly learning that aging and biological age are two different things, and that the former is a key risk factor for conditions such as heart disease, cancer and many more. In that light, aging itself might be seen as something treatable, the way you would treat high blood pressure or a vitamin deficiency.

另一方面,科学家们越来越多地了解到衰老和生物年龄是两回事,前者是心脏病、癌症等许多疾病的关键风险因素。从这个角度来看,衰老本身可能被视为某种可治疗的东西,就像你治疗高血压或维生素缺乏症一样。

P3 Biophysicist Alex Zhavoronkov believes that aging should be considered a disease. He said that describing aging as a disease creates incentives to develop treatments.

生物物理学家Alex Zhavoronkov认为衰老应该被视为一种疾病。他说,将衰老描述为疾病会激励人们开发治疗方法。

P4 "It unties the hands of the pharmaceutical(制药的) industry so that they can begin treating the disease and not just the side effects," he said.

"这解放了制药行业的束缚,使他们能够开始治疗疾病本身,而不仅仅是副作用,"他说。

P5 "Right now, people think of aging as natural and something you can't control," he said. "In academic circles, people take aging research as just an interest area where they can try to develop interventions. The medical community also takes aging for granted, and can do nothing about it except keep people within a certain health range."

"现在,人们认为衰老是自然的,是你无法控制的,"他说。"在学术界,人们把衰老研究仅仅当作一个兴趣领域,在那里他们可以尝试开发干预措施。医学界也认为衰老是理所当然的,除了让人们保持在一定的健康范围之内,对此无能为力。"

P6 But if aging were recognized as a disease, he said, "It would attract funding and change the way we do health care. What matters is understanding that aging is curable."

但他说,如果衰老被认定为一种疾病,"它将吸引资金并改变我们提供医疗保健的方式。重要的是理解衰老是可以治愈的。"

P7 "It was always known that the body accumulates damage," he added. "The only way to cure aging is to find ways to repair that damage. I think of it as preventive medicine for age-related conditions."

"人们一直知道身体会积累损伤,"他补充道。"治愈衰老的唯一方法是找到修复这些损伤的方法。我把它看作是针对年龄相关疾病的预防医学。"

P8 Leonard Hayflick, a professor at the University of California, San Francisco, said the idea that aging can be cured implies the human lifespan can be increased, which some researchers suggest is possible. Hayflick is not among them.

加州大学旧金山分校教授Leonard Hayflick说,衰老可以被治愈的观点意味着人类寿命可以延长,一些研究人员认为这是可能的。Hayflick不在其中。

P9 "There're many people who recover from cancer, stroke, or heart disease. But they continue to age, because aging is separate from their disease," Hayflick said. "Even if those causes of death were eliminated, life expectancy would still not go much beyond 92 years."

"有很多人从癌症、中风或心脏病中康复。但他们继续衰老,因为衰老与他们的疾病是分开的,"Hayflick说。"即使这些死亡原因被消除,预期寿命仍然不会大幅超过92岁。"

题目与逐题解析

46. What do people generally believe about aging?

- A) It should cause no alarm whatsoever.
- B) They just cannot do anything about it.
- C) It should be regarded as a kind of disease.
- D) They can delay it with advances in science.

人们通常对衰老持什么看法?

- A) 它不应引起任何担忧。
- B) 他们对此无能为力。
- C) 它应被视为一种疾病。
- D) 他们可以借助科学进步来延缓它。

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 What do people generally believe about aging? 用 what 直接询问"人们普遍相信什么", 是要求回原文找客观陈述的事实题。

【拆句】 主干 What do people generally believe about aging? 是一个标准 wh-问句, 主语 people、谓语 believe、宾语由 what 提到句首, 结构平铺直叙、无陷阱。

【定位】 Aging happens to all of us, and is generally thought of as a natural part of life. It would seem silly to call such a thing a "disease."

衰老发生在我们每个人身上, 通常被认为是生命的自然组成部分。把这样一种东西称作"疾病"似乎很可笑。

【选项】 A) 偷换概念

It should cause no alarm whatsoever 说"完全不必警觉", 原文只说"被当作自然现象", 并未说人们对衰老完全不警觉; 事实上人对自身衰老多有担忧, 只是认为无可改变。

B) ✓ 正确

a natural part of life ↔ cannot do anything about it

It would seem silly to call such a thing a "disease." ↔ They just cannot do anything about it. 预判的"顺其自然、无能为力"恰好被 They just cannot do anything about it. 直接对译——natural=客观无可改变、cannot do anything=主观放弃干预, 整句正是定位句两半的合译。

C) 与原文相反

It should be regarded as a kind of disease 是 Zhavoronkov 的主张, 不是"people generally"的看法; 原文恰恰说大众觉得 It would seem silly to call such a thing a "disease.", 态度相反。

D) 无中生有

They can delay it with advances in science 谈"借科学进步延缓衰老", 第 1 段只字未提; 这是后文 Zhavoronkov 的设想, 不能算作大众普遍看法。

47. How do many scientists view aging now?

- A) It might be prevented and treated.
- B) It can be as risky as heart disease.
- C) It results from a vitamin deficiency.
- D) It is an irreversible biological process.

许多科学家现在如何看待衰老?

- A) 它可能被预防和治疗。 B) 它可能像心脏病一样具有风险。 C) 它源于维生素缺乏。
- D) 它是一个不可逆转的生物过程。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 How do many scientists view aging now? 问的是科学家"如何看待", 仍是回原文取客观转述, 归为细节题。

【拆句】 How do many scientists view aging now? 主语 many scientists、谓语 view、宾语 aging, 副词 now 限定时间; 结构简单、无难点。

【定位】 On the other hand, scientists are increasingly learning that aging and biological age are two different things, and that the former is a key risk factor for conditions such as heart disease, cancer and many more. In that light, aging itself might be seen as something treatable, the way you would treat high blood pressure or a vitamin deficiency.

另一方面, 科学家越来越认识到, 衰老和生物年龄是两回事, 且前者是心脏病、癌症等多种疾病的关键风险因素。由此看来, 衰老本身也许可被视作可治疗的对象, 就像治疗高血压或维生素缺乏一样。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

aging itself might be seen as something treatable ↔ It might be prevented and treated
something treatable ↔ prevented and treated

预判的"可治疗、可干预"在 It might be prevented and treated 上落到实处——情态动词、被动语态、医学动词三处都对得上。

B) 偷换概念

It can be as risky as heart disease 说"衰老和心脏病一样有风险", 原文是说衰老是 a key risk factor for conditions such as heart disease, 即衰老是心脏病的风险因素, 而非"和心脏病一样危险"。

C) 无中生有

It results from a vitamin deficiency 说"衰老源于维生素缺乏", 原文中 vitamin deficiency 只是"可治疗对象"的举例参照(治疗衰老就像治疗维生素缺乏), 不是衰老的成因。

D) 与原文相反

It is an irreversible biological process 说"衰老是不可逆的生物过程", 与原文方向相反——原文恰恰在论证衰老是 something treatable, 即可干预、并非不可逆。

48. What does Alex Zhavoronkov think of "describing aging as a disease"?

- A) It will prompt people to take aging more seriously.
- B) It will greatly help reduce the side effects of aging.
- C) It will free pharmacists from the conventional beliefs about aging.
- D) It will motivate doctors and pharmacists to find ways to treat aging.

Alex Zhavoronkov 如何看待"将衰老描述为一种疾病"?

- A) 它将促使人们更认真地对待衰老。 B) 它将极大地帮助减少衰老的副作用。
- C) 它将使药剂师摆脱关于衰老的传统观念。 D) 它将激励医生和药剂师寻找治疗衰老的方法。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 What does Alex Zhavoronkov think of "describing aging as a disease"? 问的是具体人物对某事的看法, 文中应有他对此的直接陈述。

【拆句】 What does Alex Zhavoronkov think of "describing aging as a disease"? 主干 what does X think of Y; 宾语 Y 是一个动名词短语 describing aging as a disease, 意为"把衰老描述成一种疾病"——动名词作宾语, 常见结构、无陷阱。

【定位】 "It unties the hands of the pharmaceutical industry so that they can begin treating the disease and not just the side effects," he said.

"这松开了制药业的手脚, 使他们能够开始治疗这种疾病本身, 而不仅仅是治疗它的副作用," 他说。

【选项】 A) **张冠李戴**

It will prompt people to take aging more seriously 说"促使大众更认真对待衰老", 但定位句的对象是 pharmaceutical industry (制药业), 不是 people。

B) **与原文相反**

It will greatly help reduce the side effects of aging 说"将大大有助于减少衰老的副作用"——原文恰恰是说要 treating the disease and not just the side effects, 把治疗重心从副作用转到病本身, 干扰项却把功劳记在"减少副作用"上, 方向反了。

C) **无中生有**

It will free pharmacists from the conventional beliefs about aging 说"让药剂师摆脱关于衰老的传统观念", 原文 unties the hands 指的是"解开行业的限制让他们去治疗", 并未提及"传统观念"这一对象; 况且对象是整个行业而非仅药剂师。

D) **✓ 正确**

unties the hands of the pharmaceutical industry ↔

motivate doctors and pharmacists to find ways to treat aging

the pharmaceutical industry ↔ **doctors and pharmacists**

begin treating the disease ↔ **find ways to treat aging**

预判的"激励医药界研发疗法"在 It will motivate doctors and pharmacists to find ways to treat aging. 上三处落位——motivate 对应 unties the hands、doctors and pharmacists 对应 pharmaceutical industry、find ways to treat aging 对应 begin treating the disease。

49. What do we learn about the medical community?

- A) They now have a strong interest in research on aging.
- B) They differ from the academic circles in their view on aging.
- C) They can contribute to people's health only to a limited extent.
- D) They have ways to intervene in people's aging process.

我们对医学界了解到什么?

- A) 他们现在对衰老研究有浓厚兴趣。 B) 他们在衰老观点上与学术界不同。
- C) 他们对人们健康的贡献只能达到有限程度。 D) 他们有能力干预人们的衰老过程。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 What do we learn about the medical community? 用 learn about 询问文中关于该群体讲了什么，仍属事实定位。

【拆句】 What do we learn about the medical community? 主干 what do we learn about X, learn about = 了解到、得知；结构平铺、无陷阱。

【定位】 The medical community also takes aging for granted, and can do nothing about it except keep people within a certain health range.

医学界也把衰老视为理所当然，对它无能为力，只能把人维持在某个健康区间内。

【选项】 A) **张冠李戴**

They now have a strong interest in research on aging 说"医学界对衰老研究有浓厚兴趣"——原文里"对衰老有兴趣"的是 In academic circles, people take aging research as just an interest area (学术界)，不是 medical community。

B) **与原文相反**

They differ from the academic circles in their view on aging 说"医学界与学术界看法不同"——原文用 also (也) 把两者并置，意思是"医学界跟学术界一样"，并非不同。

C) **✓ 正确**

can do nothing about it except keep people within a certain health range ↔

can contribute to people's health only to a limited extent

keep people within a certain health range ↔ **contribute to people's health**

预判的"贡献有限"在 They can contribute to people's health only to a limited extent. 上一锤定音——only to a limited extent 精准对译了原文的 do nothing about it except 这一极小贡献语义。

D) **与原文相反**

They have ways to intervene in people's aging process 说"他们有机会介入衰老过程"——原文恰恰说 can do nothing about it except keep people within a certain health range，他们对衰老过程本身做不了任何事，只能维持健康状态。

50. What does Professor Leonard Hayflick believe?

A) The human lifespan cannot be prolonged.

B) Aging is hardly separable from disease.

C) Few people can live up to the age of 92.

D) Heart disease is the major cause of aging.

Leonard Hayflick 教授相信什么？

A) 人类寿命无法延长。 B) 衰老与疾病难以分离。 C) 很少有人能活到92岁。

D) 心脏病是衰老的主要原因。

【答案】 **A** (细节题)

【判型】 What does Professor Leonard Hayflick believe? 问具体人物的信念，文中有其直接陈述。

【拆句】 What does Professor Leonard Hayflick believe? 主干 what does X believe, 疑问宾语提前; 句式简单、无陷阱。

【定位】 Leonard Hayflick, a professor at the University of California, San Francisco, said the idea that aging can be cured implies the human lifespan can be increased, which some researchers suggest is possible. Hayflick is not among them.

加州大学旧金山分校教授 Leonard Hayflick 说, "衰老可被治愈"这一观点暗含"人类寿命可被延长"之意, 某些研究者认为这是可能的——但 Hayflick 不在这些人之中。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

Hayflick is not among them ↔ The human lifespan cannot be prolonged

life expectancy would still not go much beyond 92 years ↔ cannot be prolonged

预判的"寿命无法延长"在 The human lifespan cannot be prolonged. 上落到实处:

Hayflick is not among them 给出态度极性、life expectancy would still not go much beyond 92 years 给出量化封顶, 两处共同印证选项 A 的断言。

B) 与原文相反

Aging is hardly separable from disease 说"衰老几乎无法与疾病分开"——原文恰恰说 they continue to age, because aging is separate from their disease, 明确把衰老与疾病分开。

C) 偷换概念

Few people can live up to the age of 92 说"几乎没人能活到 92 岁"——原文给的是"即使消除主要死因, 寿命也不会超过 92 岁", 是"上限封顶"而非"很少有人能活到"。

D) 无中生有

Heart disease is the major cause of aging 说"心脏病是衰老的主因", 原文未给出任何此类因果——文中 heart disease 只是被列举的疾病之一, 不是衰老的成因。

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。

It would seem silly to call such a thing a "disease."

第1段, 第2句

形式主语结构 (It + seem/appear + 形容词 + to do) 在四六级和考研阅读、写作中频繁出现, 是典型的常考句式。掌握这一结构后, 学习者可以迁移到大量类似句子 (如 It seems necessary to..., It appears difficult to... 等)。would seem 的情态用法也是正式书面语的常见表达。因此, 本句结构具有较高的典型性和复用价值。

On the other hand, scientists are increasingly learning that aging and biological age are two different things, and that the former is a key risk factor for conditions such as heart disease, cancer and many more.

第2段，第1句

本句展示了“及物动词 + 并列宾语从句”的典型结构，且两个宾语从句之间存在递进逻辑，这种句式在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见，学习者掌握后可迁移到大量同类长难句的理解中。

"It unties the hands of the pharmaceutical(制药的) industry so that they can begin treating the disease and not just the side effects," he said.

第4段，第1句

"so that" 引导目的状语从句是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的典型结构；引语作宾语从句也是常考句式；掌握本句结构对理解类似句子有较强的迁移价值

But if aging were recognized as a disease, he said, "It would attract funding and change the way we do health care. What matters is understanding that aging is curable."

第6段，第1句

涵盖了插入语、从句作宾语、虚拟条件句、省略引导词的定语从句、主语从句等多种高阶语法现象，是极佳的综合练习素材。

"Even if those causes of death were eliminated, life expectancy would still not go much beyond 92 years."

第9段，第2句

"Even if" 引导的让步条件状语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频结构，主句使用 "would" 表达假设推测也是常见句式。这种“让步条件从句 + 主句推测结果”的组合在学术和议论文本中反复出现，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子的理解中。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 48 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。

aging B2

n. 变老;老化

本篇25次·真题37句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇4次·真题466句

effect A2

n. 影响

本篇2次·真题156句

process B1

n. 过程

本篇2次·真题108句

professor B1

n. 教授 (大学教师的最高职称)

本篇2次·真题105句

view A2

n. 观点, 看法

本篇2次·真题85句

community B1

n. 社区

本篇2次·真题81句

academic B2

adj. 学术的

本篇2次·真题69句

damage B1

n. 损害

本篇2次·真题55句

generally B1

adv. 通常, 一般地

本篇2次·真题53句

cure B1

v. 治愈 (疾病)

本篇2次·真题12句

lifespan B2

n. 寿命

本篇2次·真题11句

vitamin B1

n. 维生素

本篇2次·真题11句

deficiency C1

n. 缺乏

本篇2次·真题10句

researcher B2

n. 研究人员

本篇1次·真题239句

reduce B1

v. 减少, 降低 (数量、大小、程度等)

本篇1次·真题118句

risk A2

n. 风险

本篇1次 · 真题 108 句

factor B1

n. 因素

本篇1次 · 真题 77 句

contribute B1

v. 捐献

本篇1次 · 真题 74 句

major B1

adj. 主要的

本篇1次 · 真题 73 句

pressure B1

n. 心理压力

本篇1次 · 真题 63 句

increasingly B2

adv. 越来越;日益;不断增加地

本篇1次 · 真题 53 句

attract B1

v. 吸引 (注意力、兴趣)

本篇1次 · 真题 41 句

belief B1

n. 相信

本篇1次 · 真题 41 句

range B1

n. 范围

本篇1次 · 真题 41 句

recognize B1

v. 认出

本篇1次 · 真题 34 句

motivate B2

v. 激励

本篇1次 · 真题 33 句

advance B1

v. 前进

本篇1次 · 真题 31 句

delay B1

n. 延迟

本篇1次 · 真题 30 句

differ B1

v. 不同, 有区别

本篇1次 · 真题 30 句

former B1

adj. 以前的, 从前的

本篇1次 · 真题 24 句

limited B1

adj. 有限的

本篇1次 · 真题 23 句

greatly B1

adv. 非常

本篇1次·真题20句

funding B2

n. 资金

本篇1次·真题19句

seriously B1

adv. 严肃地

本篇1次·真题19句

conventional B2

adj. 传统的

本篇1次·真题18句

imply B2

v. 暗示, 暗指

本篇1次·真题18句

eliminate B2

v. 消除

本篇1次·真题16句

intervention C1

n. 干预

本篇1次·真题16句

recover B1

v. 恢复健康

本篇1次·真题13句

accumulate B2

v. 积累

本篇1次·真题12句

incentive B2

n. 激励

本篇1次·真题12句

prompt B2

v. 促使

本篇1次·真题12句

alarm A2

n. 警报器

本篇1次·真题11句

expectancy C1

n. 预期寿命

本篇1次·真题9句

extent B2

n. 程度

本篇1次·真题9句

risky B2

adj. 有风险的

本篇1次·真题8句

stroke B1

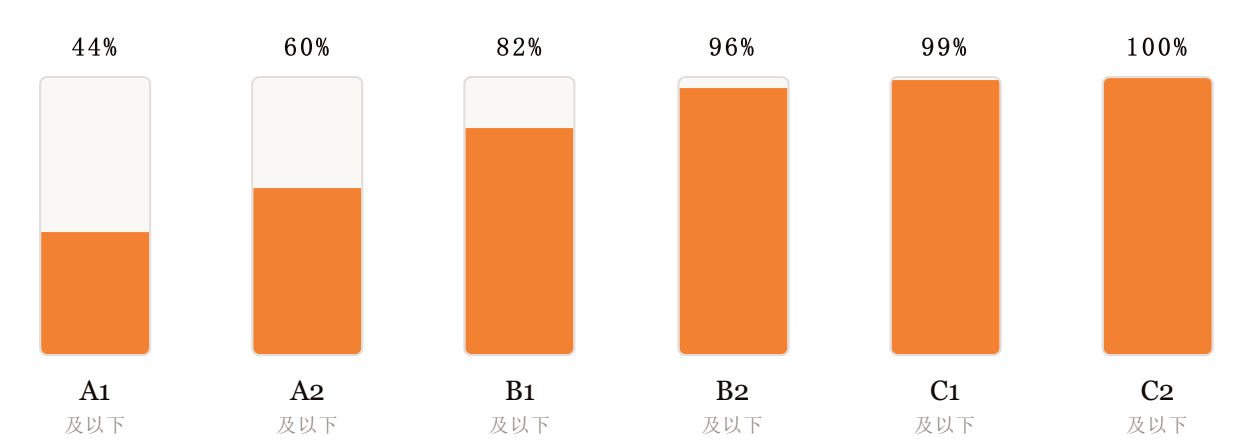
n. 中风

本篇1次·真题8句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 176 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **176** 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 7 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 176 个·末柱为 100%

去重总词数

176

B2 以上难词

4%

B1 及以下覆盖

82%

英语四级 2017年12月·第3套 · 全卷构成

Part I	写作	题目解析 →
Part II	听力	与2017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）	本题
Part III Section C (2)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Part IV	汉译英（段落翻译）	题目解析 →