

2018年6月·第1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2018年6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 8 段原文（段首标 P1–P8 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(2018-06) • 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 and 50 are based on the following passage.

P1 Losing your ability to think and remember is pretty scary. We know the risk of dementia(痴呆症) increases with age. But if you have memory slips, you probably needn't worry. There are pretty clear differences between signs of dementia and age-related memory loss.

失去思考和记忆能力是相当可怕的。我们知道痴呆症的风险随着年龄增长而增加。但如果你有记忆力衰退的情况,你可能不必担心。痴呆症的迹象和与年龄相关的记忆力衰退之间存在相当明显的区别。

P2 After age 50, it's quite common to have trouble remembering the names of people, places and things quickly, says Dr. Kirk Daffner of Brigham and Women's Hospital in Boston.

波士顿Brigham and Women's Hospital的Kirk Daffner博士说,50岁以后,很难快速记起人名、地名和事物名称是很常见的。

P3 The brain ages just like the rest of the body. Certain parts shrink, especially areas in the brain that are important to learning, memory and planning. Changes in brain cells can affect communication between different regions of the brain. And blood flow can be reduced as blood vessels narrow.

大脑就像身体的其他部分一样会衰老。某些部分会萎缩,尤其是大脑中对学习、记忆和规划很重要的区域。脑细胞的变化会影响大脑不同区域之间的交流。而且随着血管变窄,血流量也会减少。

P4 Forgetting the name of an actor in a favorite movie, for example, is nothing to worry about. But if you forget the plot of the movie or don't remember even seeing it, that's far more concerning, Daffner

says.

Daffner说,例如,忘记一部最喜欢的电影中某个演员的名字没什么可担心的。但如果你忘记了电影的情节或者根本不记得看过它,那就更令人担忧了。

P5 When you forget entire experiences, he says, that's "a red flag that something more serious may be involved." Forgetting how to operate a familiar object like a microwave oven, or forgetting how to drive to the house of a friend you've visited many times before can also be signs of something going wrong.

他说,当你忘记整个经历时,那是"一个危险信号,表明可能涉及更严重的问题"。忘记如何操作像微波炉这样熟悉的物品,或者忘记如何开车去你多次拜访过的朋友家,也可能是出现问题的迹象。

P6 But even then, Daffner says, people shouldn't panic. There are many things that can cause confusion and memory loss, including health problems like temporary stoppage of breathing during sleep, high blood pressure, or depression, as well as medications(药物) like antidepressants.

但即使如此,Daffner说,人们也不应该恐慌。有很多东西会导致混乱和记忆力丧失,包括健康问题,如睡眠期间暂时停止呼吸、高血压或抑郁症,以及像抗抑郁药这样的药物。

P7 You don't have to figure this out on your own. Daffner suggests going to your doctor to check on medications, health problems and other issues that could be affecting memory. And the best defense against memory loss is to try to prevent it by building up your brain's cognitive(认知的) reserve, Daffner says.

你不必自己弄清楚这一点。Daffner建议去看医生,检查可能影响记忆的药物、健康问题和其他因素。Daffner说,对抗记忆力衰退的最佳防御是通过增强大脑的认知储备来尝试预防它。

P8 "Read books, go to movies, take on new hobbies or activities that force one to think in novel ways," he says. In other words, keep your brain busy and working. And also get physically active, because exercise is a known brain booster.

他说:"读书、看电影、培养新的爱好或迫使人以新颖方式思考的活动。"换句话说,让你的大脑保持忙碌和运转。同时也要进行体育锻炼,因为运动是一种已知的大脑促进剂。

题目与逐题解析

46. Why does the author say that one needn't be concerned about memory slips?

- A) Not all of them are symptoms of dementia.
- B) They occur only among certain groups of people.
- C) Not all of them are related to one's age.
- D) They are quite common among fifty-year-olds.

为什么作者说人们不必担心记忆失误?

- A) 并非所有记忆失误都是痴呆症的症状。 B) 记忆失误仅发生在特定人群中。
- C) 并非所有记忆失误都与年龄有关。 D) 记忆失误在五十岁的人中相当常见。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 Why does the author say that one needn't be concerned about memory slips 问的是作者给出的明确理由,不是让考生自己推,属于细节定位题。

【拆句】 主干是 Why does the author say that one needn't be concerned about memory slips, 宾语从句里 one needn't be concerned about memory slips 是 say 的内容; needn't 是含蓄否定, 等于 don't need to。问的是 say 这个动作的原因, 所以要回原文找作者给出的解释句, 而不是找 memory slips 的描述句。

【定位】 We know the risk of dementia(痴呆症) increases with age. But if you have memory slips, you probably needn't worry. There are pretty clear differences between signs of dementia and age-related memory loss.

我们都知道痴呆风险随年龄增加。但如果你只是有些记忆“卡壳”, 多半不必担心。痴呆的征兆和年龄相关的记忆衰退之间, 区别相当清楚。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

There are pretty clear differences between signs of dementia and age-related memory loss ↔

Not all of them are symptoms of dementia

预判“记忆卡壳未必是痴呆征兆”与 Not all of them are symptoms of dementia 语义等值, 且其他选项均无法从定位句直接推出。

B) 无中生有

They occur only among certain groups of people 用 only among certain groups 给 memory slips 强加了“特定人群专属”的限制, 原文未做任何人群限定。

C) 与原文相反

Not all of them are related to one's age 否定了 memory slips 与年龄的关联, 但 the risk of dementia increases with age 与 age-related memory loss 都把记忆问题与年龄强绑定, 方向相反。

D) 答非所问

They are quite common among fifty-year-olds 描述的是“常见性”, 对应 After age 50, it's quite common to have trouble remembering——但 Q46 问的是“为什么不必担心”的原因, “常见”是现象而非原因。

47. What happens as we become aged according to the passage?

- A) Our interaction skills deteriorate.
- B) Some parts of our brain stop functioning.
- C) Communication within our brain weakens.
- D) Our whole brain starts shrinking.

根据文章,随着我们年龄增长会发生什么?

- A) 我们的交往能力退化。 B) 我们大脑的某些部分停止运作。 C) 我们大脑内部的沟通减弱。
- D) 我们的整个大脑开始萎缩。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 What happens as we become aged according to the passage 末尾的 according to the passage 把答案锁在原文已写明的事实里, 属典型细节题。

【拆句】 What happens as we become aged according to the passage: 主句 What happens 是疑问主语+谓语; as we become aged 是时间状语从句, as=随着; according to the passage 是来源状语。整句结构简明, 无陷阱。

【定位】 The brain ages just like the rest of the body. Certain parts shrink, especially areas in the brain that are important to learning, memory and planning. Changes in brain cells can affect communication between different regions of the brain. And blood flow can be reduced as blood vessels narrow.

大脑会和身体其它部分一样变老。某些区域会萎缩, 尤其是对学习、记忆和规划重要的区域。脑细胞的变化会影响大脑不同区域之间的交流。血管变窄, 血流量也会减少。

【选项】 A) **无中生有**

Our interaction skills deteriorate 谈的是“人际交往能力衰退”, 但 P3 全段讲的是大脑内部生理变化, 没有提及人际互动。

B) **过度推断**

原文只说 Certain parts shrink (某些区域萎缩), 并未说“停止工作”。Some parts of our brain stop functioning 把“萎缩”夸大成了“停止运作”。

C) **✓ 正确**

Changes in brain cells can affect communication between different regions of the brain ↔

Communication within our brain weakens

三条变化中只有第二条“脑细胞变化影响大脑各区间的 communication”在选项 C 中精确转述, Communication within our brain weakens 是它的同义改写。

D) **以偏概全**

原文是 Certain parts shrink, 主语限定为“某些区域”; Our whole brain starts shrinking 偷换成“整个大脑都开始萎缩”, 把范围从 certain parts 放大到 whole brain。

48. Which memory-related symptom should people take seriously?

- A) Totally forgetting how to do one's daily routines.
- B) Inability to recall details of one's life experiences.
- C) Failure to remember the names of movies or actors.
- D) Occasionally confusing the addresses of one's friends.

人们应该认真对待哪种与记忆相关的症状?

- A) 完全忘记如何完成日常事务。
- B) 无法回忆起生活经历的细节。
- C) 记不起电影或演员的名字。
- D) 偶尔混淆朋友的地址。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 Which memory-related symptom should people take seriously 是 Which 选一型, 对应原文里作者列出的严重症状清单, 逐项核对即可, 不需要推断。

【拆句】 Which memory-related symptom should people take seriously: Which 引导特殊疑问，疑问主语 Which memory-related symptom, should 是情态动词；take seriously 是动词短语，意为“严肃对待”。结构简单，关键在准确理解 take seriously=认真对待/视为危险信号。

【定位】 When you forget entire experiences, he says, that's "a red flag that something more serious may be involved." Forgetting how to operate a familiar object like a microwave oven, or forgetting how to drive to the house of a friend you've visited many times before can also be signs of something going wrong.

他说，当你把整段经历都忘掉时，这就是“严重问题可能存在的危险信号”。忘了怎么用一個像微波炉这样熟悉的物件，或者忘了怎么开车去一个去过很多次的朋友家，这些都可能是出毛病的信号。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

Forgetting how to operate a familiar object like a microwave oven, or forgetting how to drive to the house of a friend you've visited many times before

↔ **Totally forgetting how to do one's daily routines**

Totally forgetting how to do one's daily routines 把原文两个具体的日常动作（用微波炉、开车回常去的朋友家）抽象成 daily routines，覆盖度最完整，是预判的精确改写。

B) 偷换概念

原文是 forget entire experiences——忘掉整段经历；Inability to recall details of one's life experiences 把“整段经历”偷换成“经历中的细节”，方向恰好相反——忘掉细节是 P4 的“不必担心”，忘掉整段才是红旗。

C) 与原文相反

Failure to remember the names of movies or actors 对应 Forgetting the name of an actor in a favorite movie，但原文在 P4 明说这件事 is nothing to worry about，恰恰是“不严重”的代表，与题干 take seriously 极性相反。

D) 偷换概念

Occasionally confusing the addresses of one's friends 把原文 forgetting how to drive to the house of a friend you've visited many times before（完全忘了路）偷换成 confusing the addresses（搞混地址），且 occasionally（偶尔）削弱程度——红旗要的是“完全不记得”。

49. What should people do when signs of serious memory loss show up?

- A) Check the brain's cognitive reserve.
- B) Stop medications affecting memory.
- C) Turn to a professional for assistance.
- D) Exercise to improve their well-being.

当出现严重记忆丧失的迹象时,人们应该怎么做?

- A) 检查大脑的认知储备。 B) 停止服用影响记忆的药物。 C) 向专业人士寻求帮助。
D) 通过锻炼改善健康状况。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 What should people do when signs of serious memory loss show up 问的是作者明确给出的应对建议, 答案是原文 suggests 后的内容的同义替换。

【拆句】 What should people do when signs of serious memory loss show up: 主句 What should people do 是特殊疑问; when signs of serious memory loss show up 是时间状语从句, show up=出现/显现。注意 show up 是熟词僻义, 不是“露面”而是“出现(症状)”。

【定位】 You don't have to figure this out on your own. Daffner suggests going to your doctor to check on medications, health problems and other issues that could be affecting memory.

你不必自己琢磨。Daffner 建议去看医生, 让医生检查药物、健康问题以及其他可能影响记忆的因素。

【选项】 A) 答非所问

Check the brain's cognitive reserve 借用了 building up your brain's cognitive(认知的) reserve 的词面, 但原文说的是“建立”cognitive reserve 来 prevent, 不是“检查”它来应对已发生的严重信号; Q49 问的是“出现严重信号时该做什么”, 不是“如何预防”。

B) 过度推断

Stop medications affecting memory 把原文的 check on medications (让医生检查药物) 擅自升级成 stop medications (停掉药物) ——医生检查未必意味着停药, 是自作主张的过度推断。

C) ✓ 正确

going to your doctor to check on medications, health problems and other issues that could be affecting memory

↔ **Turn to a professional for assistance**

预判“去找医生帮忙”在选项里只有 Turn to a professional for assistance 用上位词 professional 概括了 doctor 这一具体角色, 其他三项都偏离了“求助医生”这一动作。

D) 答非所问

Exercise to improve their well-being 对应 get physically active 的预防建议, 但 Q49 问的是“严重信号出现时”该做什么——锻炼是长线预防, 不是应对突发严重信号。

50. What is Dr. Daffner's advice for combating memory loss?

- A) Having regular physical and mental checkups.
- B) Taking medicine that helps boost one's brain.
- C) Engaging in known memory repair activities.
- D) Staying active both physically and mentally.

Daffner博士对抗记忆丧失的建议是什么？

- A) 定期进行身体和心理检查。 B) 服用有助于增强大脑的药物。 C) 参与已知的记忆修复活动。
D) 保持身体和心理上的活跃。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 What is Dr. Daffner's advice for combating memory loss 问的是 Daffner 给出的明确建议，原文有现成引语，按细节核对即可。

【拆句】 What is Dr. Daffner's advice for combating memory loss: 主干是 What is Dr. Daffner's advice; for combating memory loss 是介词短语作后置定语修饰 advice，表目的，相当于 advice on how to combat memory loss。combat 在此作动词=对抗、抗击。

【定位】 And the best defense against memory loss is to try to prevent it by building up your brain's cognitive(认知的) reserve, Daffner says. "Read books, go to movies, take on new hobbies or activities that force one to think in novel ways," he says. In other words, keep your brain busy and working. And also get physically active, because exercise is a known brain booster.
Daffner 说，对抗记忆衰退的最佳防御，就是通过建立大脑的“认知储备”来预防它。“读书、看电影、培养新的爱好或活动，让自己以新颖的方式思考。”换句话说，让大脑忙起来、动起来。同时也要让身体动起来，运动是公认的大脑助推器。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

Having regular physical and mental checkups 谈的是“定期身心检查”，原文 P7 让人在出问题时找医生 check on medications/health problems，但从未提到 regular（定期）做 checkup 这种预防性体检。

B) 与原文相反

Taking medicine that helps boost one's brain 让人“吃药健脑”，但原文 P6 提到 medications 反而是 memory loss 的潜在原因（medications like antidepressants）。原文不仅没建议吃药，反而暗示药物可能有害。

C) 无中生有

Engaging in known memory repair activities 提到 memory repair（修复记忆）这一概念，但原文从头到尾讲的是 prevent（预防）和 build up cognitive reserve（建储备），从未提及“修复已损失的记忆”。

D) ✓ 正确

keep your brain busy and working. And also get physically active ↔

Staying active both physically and mentally

the best defense against memory loss is to try to prevent it by building up your brain's cognitive(认知的) reserve

↔ **Staying active both physically and mentally**

四个选项里只有 Staying active both physically and mentally 同时覆盖了脑动与身动，其余三项要么只覆盖一面、要么偏离原文。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

6 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。

But even then, Daffner says, people shouldn't panic.

第6段，第1句

引述动词引出宾语从句是四六级和考研中常见的句式，插入语结构也较为典型。情态动词 "should" 的否定形式在建议类表达中频繁出现，这类结构在真题中有较高复用性。

You don't have to figure this out on your own.

第7段，第1句

简单句加情态结构的组合在考试中较为常见，"have to" 和短语动词 "figure out" 都是高频表达，具有一定代表性，但句式本身过于简单，不是复杂长难句的典型代表

"Read books, go to movies, take on new hobbies or activities that force one to think in novel ways," he says.

第8段，第1句

直接引语作宾语从句、祈使句并列、限制性定语从句修饰宾语都是四六级和考研常考句式，具有较高的代表性和复用价值；掌握后可应用于大量类似结构的真题句

In other words, keep your brain busy and working.

第8段，第2句

本句虽简单，但涵盖了祈使句的典型结构（省略主语 + 动词原形）和使役动词 "keep" 的宾语补足语用法（形容词和现在分词并列作宾补），适合练习识别宾补成分及祈使句特征，有一定训练价值。

Not all of them are symptoms of dementia.

第46题，A

主系表结构是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式，部分否定 "Not all" 也是高频考点，具备一定代表性，但因结构过于简单，无从句或复杂修饰，典型性中等。

Not all of them are related to one's age.

第46题，C

本句的主系表结构在英语中很常见，"be related to" 也是高频搭配，具有一定代表性。但句子整体过于简短简单，缺少从句、修饰语等考试中常见的复杂成分，作为四六级或考研真题典型句式的代表性中等偏下。

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。

loss B1

n. 丧失

本篇5次 · 真题 46 句

affect B1

v. 影响

本篇3次 · 真题 113 句

sign A1

n. 标志

本篇3次 · 真题 78 句

symptom B2

n. 症状

本篇2次 · 真题 25 句

cognitive C1

adj. 认知的

本篇2次 · 真题 24 句

reserve B1

v. 预订

本篇2次 · 真题 20 句

shrink B2

v. 缩小

本篇2次 · 真题 14 句

physically B1

adv. 身体上

本篇2次 · 真题 9 句

slip B1

v. 滑倒

本篇2次 · 真题 9 句

author A2

n. 作者

本篇1次 · 真题 244 句

learning A1

n. 学习

本篇1次 · 真题 120 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

physical B1

adj. 身体的

本篇1次 · 真题 98 句

according B1

prep. 根据

本篇1次 · 真题 88 句

mental B1

adj. 精神的

本篇1次 · 真题 86 句

issue

B1

n. 问题

本篇1次·真题 83 句

professional

B1

adj. 专业的

本篇1次·真题 67 句

involve

B1

v. 包含

本篇1次·真题 65 句

pressure

B1

n. 心理压力

本篇1次·真题 63 句

engage

B2

v. 参与;从事

本篇1次·真题 57 句

wrong

A2

adj. 错误的

本篇1次·真题 54 句

boost

B2

v. 提高

本篇1次·真题 46 句

function

B1

n. 功能

本篇1次·真题 46 句

detail

B1

n. 细节

本篇1次·真题 45 句

region

B1

n. 地区

本篇1次·真题 45 句

figure

A2

n. 数字

本篇1次·真题 44 句

failure

B1

n. 失败

本篇1次·真题 41 句

interaction

B2

n. 相互作用

本篇1次·真题 40 句

quickly

A2

adv. 快速地

本篇1次·真题 38 句

regular

B1

adj. 经常的

本篇1次·真题 38 句

occur

B1

v. 发生, 出现

本篇1次·真题 36 句

depression

B2

n. 抑郁症

本篇1次·真题 31 句

familiar

B1

adj. 熟悉的

本篇1次·真题 28 句

related

B1

adj. 相关的

本篇1次·真题 28 句

microwave

B1

n. 微波炉

本篇1次·真题 25 句

cell

B1

n. 细胞

本篇1次·真题 23 句

concerned

B1

adj. 担心的

本篇1次·真题 23 句

routine

B1

n. 常规

本篇1次·真题 23 句

entire

B1

adj. 整个的

本篇1次·真题 19 句

narrow

B1

adj. 狭窄的

本篇1次·真题 19 句

novel

B1

n. 小说

本篇1次·真题 19 句

seriously

B1

adv. 严肃地

本篇1次·真题 19 句

combat

B2

n. 战斗

本篇1次·真题 18 句

recall

B2

v. 回忆起, 记起

本篇1次·真题 18 句

operate

B1

v. 运转

本篇1次·真题 15 句

assistance

B1

n. 帮助

本篇1次·真题 14 句

defense

B1

n. 防御

本篇1次·真题 13 句

planning B1

n. 规划

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

totally B1

adv. 完全地

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

confusion B2

n. 困惑

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

flow B1

v. 流动

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

concerning B2

prep. 关于

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

panic B1

n. 恐慌

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

oven A2

n. 烤箱

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

temporary B1

adj. 暂时的

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

weaken B2

v. 使变弱

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

aged B1

adj. 年老的;上了年纪的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

confuse B1

v. 使困惑

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

deteriorate C1

v. 恶化, 变坏

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

inability B2

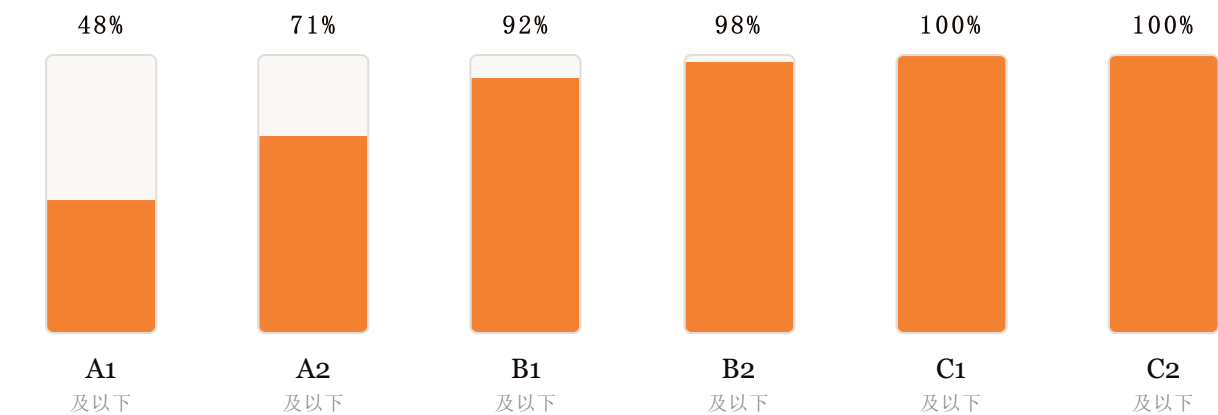
n. 无能力;不能

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

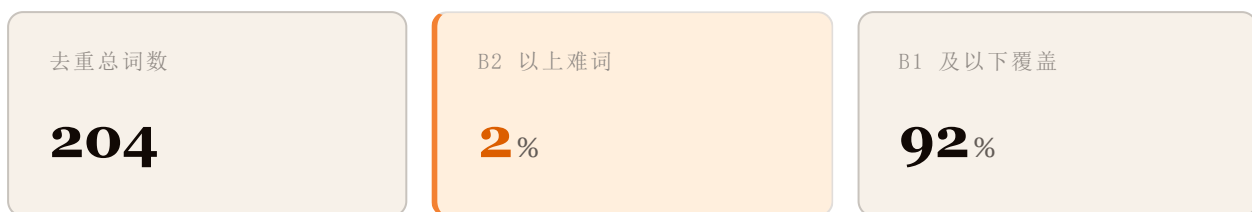
VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 204 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **204** 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 204 个 · 末柱为 100%



英语四级 2018年6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）	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 →