

2018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2018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 5 段原文（段首标 P1-P5 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(2018-06) · 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 You probably know about the Titanic, but it was actually just one of three state-of-the-art(先进的) ocean ships back in the day. The Olympic class ships were built by the Harland & Wolff ship makers in Northern Ireland for the White Star Line company. The Olympic class included the Olympic, the Britannic and the Titanic. What you may not know is that the Titanic wasn't even the flagship of this class. All in all, the Olympic class ships were marvels of sea engineering, but they seemed cursed to suffer disastrous fates.

你可能知道泰坦尼克号,但它实际上只是当时三艘最先进的远洋轮船之一。奥林匹克级轮船由北爱尔兰的 Harland & Wolff造船厂为White Star Line公司建造。奥林匹克级包括奥林匹克号、不列颠尼克号和泰坦尼克号。你可能不知道的是,泰坦尼克号甚至不是这一级别的旗舰。总而言之,奥林匹克级轮船是海洋工程的奇迹,但它们似乎注定要遭受灾难性的命运。

P2 The Olympic launched first in 1910, followed by the Titanic in 1911, and lastly the Britannic in 1914. The ships had nine decks, and White Star Line decided to focus on making them the most luxurious ships on the water.

奥林匹克号于1910年首先下水,随后是1911年的泰坦尼克号,最后是1914年的不列颠尼克号。这些轮船有九层甲板,White Star Line公司决定专注于将它们打造成水上最豪华的轮船。

P3 Stretching 269.13 meters, the Olympic class ships were wonders of naval technology, and everyone thought that they would continue to be so for quite some time. However, all suffered terrible accidents on the open seas. The Olympic got wrecked before the Titanic did, but it was the only one to

survive and maintain a successful career of 24 years. The Titanic was the first to sink after famously hitting a huge iceberg in 1912. Following this disaster, the Britannic hit a naval mine in 1916 and subsequently sank as well.

奥林匹克级轮船全长269.13米,是海军技术的奇迹,每个人都认为它们会在相当长的时间内继续如此。然而,所有轮船都在公海上遭遇了可怕的故事。奥林匹克号在泰坦尼克号之前就遭到损毁,但它是唯一幸存下来并保持了24年成功航行生涯的轮船。泰坦尼克号是第一艘沉没的,于1912年撞上了一座巨大的冰山而闻名于世。在这场灾难之后,不列颠尼克号于1916年触及水雷,随后也沉没了。

P4 Each ship was coal-powered by several boilers constantly kept running by exhausted crews below deck. Most recognizable of the ship designs are the ship's smoke stacks, but the fourth stack was actually just artistic in nature and served no functional purpose. While two of these ships sank, they were all designed with double hulls(船体) believed to make them "unsinkable", perhaps a mistaken idea that led to the Titanic's and the Britannic's tragic end.

每艘轮船都由几个锅炉提供煤炭动力,这些锅炉由甲板下筋疲力尽的船员持续运转。轮船设计中最具辨识度的是轮船的烟囱,但第四个烟囱实际上只是艺术性质的,不起任何功能性作用。虽然其中两艘轮船沉没了,但它们都采用了双层船体设计,被认为是"永不沉没的",这或许是一个错误的想法,导致了泰坦尼克号和不列颠尼克号的悲剧结局。

P5 The Olympic suffered two crashes with other ships and went on to serve as a hospital ship and troop transport in World War I. Eventually, she was taken out of service in 1935, ending the era of the luxurious Olympic class ocean liners.

奥林匹克号经历了与其他轮船的两次碰撞,后来在第一次世界大战中作为医疗船和部队运输船服役。最终,她于1935年退役,结束了豪华的奥林匹克级远洋客轮的时代。

题目与逐题解析

51. What does the passage say about the three Olympic class ships?

- A) They performed marvellously on the sea.
- B) They could all break the ice in their way.
- C) They all experienced terrible misfortunes.
- D) They were models of modern engineering.

文章关于三艘奥林匹克级邮轮说了什么?

- A) 它们在海上表现出色。 B) 它们都能破开航道上的冰层。 C) 它们都经历了可怕的不幸。
- D) 它们是现代工程的典范。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 What does the passage say about the three Olympic class ships?问的是文章对这三条船的客观陈述, 不带infer/imply/mainly about之类信号, 属于在原文里找直接事实的细节题。

【拆句】 What does the passage say about the three Olympic class ships?主干就是疑问句"文章关于三艘奥林匹克级船说了什么", about后面是定位对象, 结构平铺直叙, 无陷阱。

【定位】 All in all, the Olympic class ships were marvels of sea engineering, but they seemed cursed to suffer disastrous fates.

总而言之，奥林匹克级船是航海工程的奇迹，但它们似乎被诅咒注定要遭遇灾难性的命运。

【选项】 A) 答非所问

They performed marvellously on the sea.只对应定位句but之前的marvels of sea engineering，而题干问的是“文章关于三船说了什么”——文章的核心陈述在but转折之后，A把转折前的次要信息当主要信息卖。

B) 无中生有

全文只提到hitting a huge iceberg in 1912导致泰坦尼克号沉没，不存在“三船都能破冰”的陈述；They could all break the ice in their way.纯属对iceberg一词的过度联想。

C) ✓ 正确

they seemed cursed to suffer disastrous fates ↔ **They all experienced terrible misfortunes.**
预判说的“三船都遭灾难命运”正好被They all experienced terrible misfortunes.逐词覆盖，且选项也用了all与terrible misfortunes双重对位定位句的cursed与disastrous fates，锁定即可。

D) 以偏概全

They were models of modern engineering.只对应定位句but之前的工程奇迹部分，漏掉了“都遭厄运”这一重心；同时把sea engineering偷换成了modern engineering，范围被悄悄扩大。

52. What did White Star Line have in mind when it purchased the three ships?

- A) Their capacity of sailing across all waters.
- B) The utmost comfort passengers could enjoy.
- C) Their ability to survive disasters of any kind.
- D) The long voyages they were able to undertake.

White Star Line在购买这三艘船时考虑的是什么？

- A) 它们能在所有水域航行的能力。
- B) 乘客能享受到的极致舒适。
- C) 它们在任何灾难中的生存能力。
- D) 它们能够进行的长途航行。

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 What did White Star Line have in mind when it purchased the three ships?问公司当初的想法，对应原文一处明确陈述即可，不需要跨段推断，属于细节题。

【拆句】 What did White Star Line have in mind when it purchased the three ships?主干是“公司心里有什么打算”，when引导时间状语从句指明时点，注意have in mind是固定短语“心里想着/打算”，不是字面“放在脑子里”。

【定位】 The ships had nine decks, and White Star Line decided to focus on making them the most luxurious ships on the water.

这些船有九层甲板，白星航运公司决定把重心放在使它们成为水上最豪华的船。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

Their capacity of sailing across all waters.把"on the water"曲解成"all waters", 原文只交代造船目的是豪华, 从未提及跨任何水域的能力。

B) ✓ 正确

the most luxurious ships on the water ↔ The utmost comfort passengers could enjoy.

预判的"最豪华"落到The utmost comfort passengers could enjoy.上, two者在"乘客体验最高级"这一层完全对应, passengers也是搭乘luxurious ships的天然主体, 锁定即可。

C) 与原文相反

Their ability to survive disasters of any kind.说成"能扛任何灾难", 但they seemed cursed to suffer disastrous fates恰好相反; 而且原文谈的是"公司当时打算", 不是"船的能力", 主语也偷换了。

D) 无中生有

The long voyages they were able to undertake.谈"远航能力", 原文从未提及航程长短, 公司打算只锁定在"豪华", 长航纯属虚构。

53. What is said about the fourth stack of the ships?

- A) It was a mere piece of decoration.
- B) It was the work of a famous artist.
- C) It was designed to let out extra smoke.
- D) It was easily identifiable from afar.

关于这些船的第四个烟囱说了什么?

- A) 它只是一件装饰品。
- B) 它是一位著名艺术家的作品。
- C) 它被设计用来排出多余的烟雾。
- D) 它从远处很容易辨认。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 What is said about the fourth stack of the ships?问的是原文"关于第四根烟囱说了什么", 被动语态明确指向原文已写陈述, 是典型细节题。

【拆句】 What is said about the fourth stack of the ships?被动结构"关于第四根烟囱被说了什么", of the ships是修饰stack的所属关系, 句子结构无陷阱。

【定位】 Most recognizable of the ship designs are the ship's smoke stacks, but the fourth stack was actually just artistic in nature and served no functional purpose.

船舶设计中最容易辨认的是船上的烟囱, 但第四根烟囱实际上只是出于艺术目的, 没有任何功能性用途。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

the fourth stack was actually just artistic in nature and served no functional purpose ↔

It was a mere piece of decoration.

预判的"只是装饰、无功能"被It was a mere piece of decoration.精确覆盖, mere强化的"仅仅"对应了原文served no functional purpose的限定意味, 锁定即可。

B) 无中生有

It was the work of a famous artist.把artistic (艺术性的) 曲解成"出自某位著名艺术家之手", 原文从未提及任何艺术家, 更没说famous——这是借artistic的字面联想造出的伪信息。

C) 与原文相反

It was designed to let out extra smoke.说第四根烟囱是用来排多余烟的, 但原文说明说served no functional purpose——它根本没功能, 更不可能用来排烟, 正话反说。

D) 张冠李戴

It was easily identifiable from afar.想说"远处一眼可辨", 但原文Most recognizable of the ship designs are the ship's smoke stacks说的是整组烟囱最易识别——主语是"船上的烟囱"整体, 不是第四根那一根, 选项把整组的特征安在了第四根身上。

54. What might have led to the tragic end of the Titanic and the Britannic?

A) Their unscientific designs.

B) Their captains' misjudgment.

C) The assumption that they were built with the latest technology.

D) The belief that they could never sink with a double-layer body.

什么可能导致了泰坦尼克号和不列颠尼克号的悲剧结局?

A) 它们不科学的设计。 B) 它们船长的误判。 C) 认为它们采用了最新技术建造的假设。

D) 认为它们有双层船体永远不会沉没的信念。

【答案】 D (推断题)

【判型】 What might have led to the tragic end of the Titanic and the Britannic?里的might have led to是不确定的过去推测, 作者本人对此原因也只是"猜想", 需要考生顺原文的推测信号一步推出。

【拆句】 What might have led to the tragic end of the Titanic and the Britannic?里might have done是"过去也许曾....."的虚拟推测; lead to后接结果, 所以问的是"过去也许导致悲剧结局的原因", 注意不要把might当成"力量"。

【定位】 While two of these ships sank, they were all designed with double hulls(船体) believed to make them "unsinkable", perhaps a mistaken idea that led to the Titanic's and the Britannic's tragic end.

尽管其中两艘船沉了, 但三艘船都被设计了双层船体, 人们相信这能让它们"不可沉没", 而这个错误的观念也许正是导致泰坦尼克号和不列颠尼克号悲剧结局的原因。

【选项】 A) 偷换概念

Their unscientific designs.说"设计不科学", 但原文wonders of naval technology和marvels of sea engineering都明确肯定其工程水平——错的是人的"信念", 不是"设计"本身。

B) 无中生有

Their captains' misjudgment.说船长误判, 但原文从未提到任何船长或其判断行为, captains'这一专属信息完全没有出处。

C) 偷换概念

The assumption that they were built with the latest technology.说"以为用了最新科技", 但原文真正的mistaken idea是"船不可沉", 不是"技术先不先进"; 而且latest technology在原文中是事实而非假想(wonders of naval technology), 把"事实"偷换成"假想"。

D) ✓ 正确

double hulls(船体) believed to make them "unsinkable", perhaps a mistaken idea ↔

The belief that they could never sink with a double-layer body.

预判落在"对双层船体不沉的误信"上, The belief that they could never sink with a double-layer body.把这三层全部承接: belief对a mistaken idea, never sink对unsinkable, double-layer body对double hulls, 锁定无悬念。

55. What happened to the ship Olympic in the end?

- A) She was used to carry troops.
- B) She was sunk in World War I.
- C) She was converted into a hospital ship.
- D) She was retired after her naval service.

奥林匹克号最终的结局如何?

- A) 它被用来运送军队。
- B) 它在第一次世界大战中沉没了。
- C) 它被改造成了一艘医疗船。
- D) 它在海军服役后退役了。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 What happened to the ship Olympic in the end?问的是奥林匹克号最终发生了什么, 对应原文一句明确陈述, 是细节题。

【拆句】 What happened to the ship Olympic in the end?主干是"奥林匹克号最终发生了什么", in the end是时间状语, 限定要"最后那一步", 提醒不要被途中经历干扰。

【定位】 Eventually, she was taken out of service in 1935, ending the era of the luxurious Olympic class ocean liners.

最终, 她在1935年退役, 结束了奥林匹克级豪华远洋客轮的时代。

【选项】 A) 以偏概全

She was used to carry troops.只对应troop transport in World War I这一中间环节，是"过程"而非"in the end"问的"最终结局"，把途中经历当成最终答案。

B) 与原文相反

She was sunk in World War I.说她在二战时沉没，但原文it was the only one to survive明确说奥林匹克号是唯一幸存的那一艘，沉的是泰坦尼克号和不列颠尼克号——明显反向。

C) 以偏概全

She was converted into a hospital ship.只对应hospital ship这一中间环节，同样是"曾经"而非"最终"，且converted into带有"长期改装"意味，原文只是说她在战时充当过医院船，并非最终归宿。

D) ✓ 正确

Eventually, she was taken out of service in 1935 ↔ **She was retired after her naval service.** 预判的"最终退役"在She was retired after her naval service.上完整落点，retire对应taken out of service, after her naval service还吻合hospital ship and troop transport in World War I的先后顺序，锁定。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

9 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。

What you may not know is that the Titanic wasn't even the flagship of this class.

第1段，第4句

主语从句加表语从句的双重名词性从句结构是考试中的高频句式，而且本句用"What you may/might not know is that..."这种框架，是学术写作和考试阅读中非常典型的信息引入句式。掌握这个句型后可以直接迁移到大量类似结构的句子，实用性很强。

All in all, the Olympic class ships were marvels of sea engineering, but they seemed cursed to suffer disastrous fates.

第1段，第5句

并列句是四六级和考研中的常见句式，but 连接的转折并列尤其典型。两个主系表结构的组合也常见。句首状语短语和不定式短语作状语也是常考点。这个句子结构具有一定代表性，但没有从句嵌套等更高频的复杂结构。

The Olympic launched first in 1910, followed by the Titanic in 1911, and lastly the Britannic in 1914.

第2段，第1句

涵盖主语、谓语、时间状语、方式状语等基本成分；过去分词短语作状语是值得练习的结构，且句中存在并列省略（第二个 followed by 的省略），有一定训练价值，但整体成分种类不算特别丰富

However, all suffered terrible accidents on the open seas.

第3段，第2句

主谓宾加状语的简单句在考试中常见，但本句无从句或特殊结构，代表性一般，学习迁移价值中等

The Titanic was the first to sink after famously hitting a huge iceberg in 1912.

第3段，第4句

本句覆盖主系表结构、后置定语（不定式）、时间状语（介词短语含动名词）等多种成分，适合练习系动词句型和状语识别。但成分种类相对基础，缺少定语从句、宾语补足语等更复杂的结构，也没有形式主语、主谓倒装等易错点，训练价值中等偏下。

Following this disaster, the Britannic hit a naval mine in 1916 and subsequently sank as well.

第3段，第5句

涵盖主语、并列谓语、宾语、时间状语（两处）、方式状语、程度状语等多种成分，且并列谓语的一及物一不及物搭配可供练习区分及物性，成分种类较丰富，有一定训练价值。

Eventually, she was taken out of service in 1935, ending the era of the luxurious Olympic class ocean liners.

第5段，第2句

本句涵盖了时间状语（Eventually、in 1935）、被动语态谓语、结果状语（分词短语 ending...）等多种成分，且分词状语和被动结构是学习者常见易错点。句子结构相对简洁，适合作为练习被动语态和分词状语识别的入门材料。但成分种类不算特别丰富（如缺少定语从句、宾补等），坑点密度中等。

What might have led to the tragic end of the Titanic and the Britannic?

第54题 题干

疑问句结构在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见，特别是以 "What" 引导的特殊疑问句。情态动词加完成式表达推测的用法也是考试中的高频考点。掌握本句结构后，学习者可以较容易地迁移到其他类似的疑问句和情态推测句型中，因此具有较高的代表性。

She was used to carry troops.

第55题，A

被动语态+不定式作目的状语是四六级和考研阅读中的常见结构，具有一定代表性。掌握后可迁移至 "sth is designed to do"、"sth is intended to do" 等类似句式。虽然本句本身结构简单，但其模式在真题中反复出现。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 **35** 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。

sink A2

v. 下沉

本篇5次 · 真题 20 句

design B1

n. 设计

本篇3次 · 真题 132 句

suffer B1

v. 遭受（痛苦、疾病、损失等）

本篇3次 · 真题 64 句

actually A2

adv. 实际上，事实上（用于纠正或补充信息）

本篇2次 · 真题 148 句

engineering B1

n. 工程学

本篇2次 · 真题 33 句

survive B1

v. 幸存

本篇2次 · 真题 24 句

disaster B1

n. 灾难

本篇2次 · 真题 23 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇1次 · 真题 466 句

career B1

n. 职业

本篇1次 · 真题 119 句

focus B1

n. 重点

本篇1次 · 真题 107 句

base A2

n. 基础

本篇1次 · 真题 95 句

perform B1

v. 执行

本篇1次 · 真题 52 句

extra A2

adj. 额外的

本篇1次 · 真题 48 句

easily A2

adv. 容易地

本篇1次 · 真题 47 句

maintain B1

v. 维持

本篇1次 · 真题 44 句

belief B1

n. 相信

本篇1次 · 真题 41 句

launch B1

v. 推出

本篇1次 · 真题 39 句

purchase B1

v. 购买

本篇1次 · 真题 39 句

eventually B1

adv. 最终

本篇1次 · 真题 29 句

maker A2

n. 制造者

本篇1次 · 真题 22 句

retire B1

v. 退休

本篇1次 · 真题 22 句

transport B1

v. 运输, 运送

本篇1次 · 真题 20 句

constantly B1

adv. 不断地, 持续地

本篇1次·真题 19 句

capacity B2

n. 容量

本篇1次·真题 18 句

crash B1

v. (车辆) 猛撞, 碰撞

本篇1次·真题 17 句

era B2

n. 时代

本篇1次·真题 16 句

comfort B1

n. 舒适

本篇1次·真题 15 句

assumption B2

n. 假定/假设(未经证实就认为是真的事)

本篇1次·真题 13 句

crew B1

n. 全体船员

本篇1次·真题 13 句

stretch B1

v. 伸展

本篇1次·真题 12 句

artistic B2

adj. 艺术的

本篇1次·真题 11 句

undertake B2

v. 承担

本篇1次·真题 11 句

mere B2

adj. 仅仅的

本篇1次·真题 10 句

convert B2

v. 转变

本篇1次·真题 9 句

exhaust B2

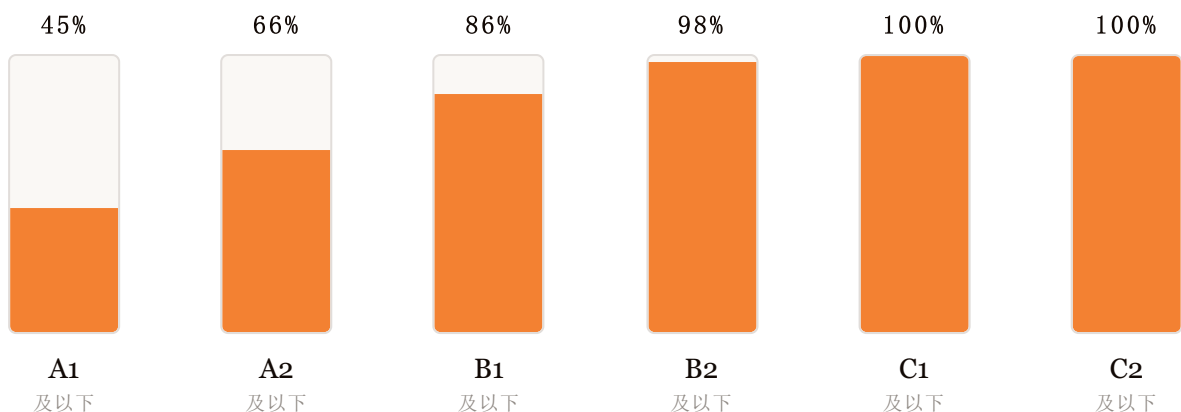
v. 使筋疲力尽

本篇1次·真题 8 句

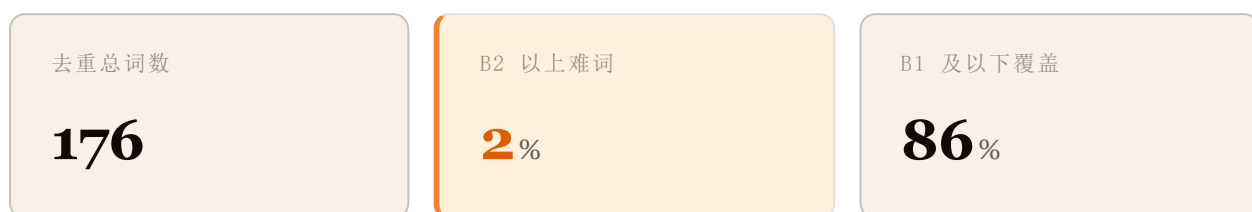
VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

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 3 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 176 个 · 末柱为 100%



英语四级 2018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 →