

2019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2019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(2019-06) • 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 to 50 are based on the following passage.

P1 In the classic marriage vow(誓约), couples promise to stay together in sickness and in health. But a new study finds that the risk of divorce among older couples rises when the wife—not the husband—becomes seriously ill.

在经典的婚姻誓言中,夫妻承诺无论疾病还是健康都要相守在一起。但一项新研究发现,当妻子而非丈夫罹患重病时,老年夫妇的离婚风险会上升。

P2 "Married women diagnosed with a serious health condition may find themselves struggling with the impact of their disease while also experiencing the stress of divorce," said researcher Amelia Karraker.

研究人员Amelia Karraker说:"被诊断出患有严重健康问题的已婚女性可能会发现自己在努力应对疾病影响的同时,还要承受离婚的压力。"

P3 Karraker and co-author Kenzie Latham analyzed 20 years of data on 2,717 marriages from a study conducted by Indiana University since 1992. At the time of the first interview, at least one of the partners was over the age of 50.

Karraker和合著者Kenzie Latham分析了Indiana University自1992年以来开展的一项研究中2717对婚姻20年的数据。在第一次访谈时,至少有一方伴侣年龄超过50岁。

P4 The researchers examined how the onset(发生) of four serious physical illnesses affected marriages. They found that, overall, 31% of marriages ended in divorce over the period studied. The

incidence of new chronic(慢性的) illness onset increased over time as well, with more husbands than wives developing serious health problems.

研究人员考察了四种严重身体疾病的发生如何影响婚姻。他们发现,总体而言,在研究期间有31%的婚姻以离婚告终。新发慢性疾病的发生率也随时间增加,患上严重健康问题的丈夫多于妻子。

P5 "We found that women are doubly vulnerable to marital break-up in the face of illness," Karraker said. "They're more likely to be widowed, and if they're the ones who become ill, they're more likely to get divorced."

Karraker说:"我们发现,面对疾病时,女性在婚姻破裂方面处于双重弱势地位。她们更有可能成为寡妇,而且如果是她们患病,她们更有可能离婚。"

P6 While the study didn't assess why divorce is more likely when wives but not husbands become seriously ill, Karraker offers a few possible reasons. "Gender norms and social expectations about caregiving may make it more difficult for men to provide care to sick spouses," Karraker said. "And because of the imbalance in marriage markets, especially in older ages, divorced men have more choices among prospective partners than divorced women."

虽然该研究没有评估为什么妻子而非丈夫罹患重病时更容易离婚,但Karraker提供了几个可能的原因。

Karraker说:"性别规范和关于照护的社会期望可能使男性更难为患病配偶提供照料。而且由于婚姻市场的不平衡,尤其是在年龄较大时,离婚男性在潜在伴侣中拥有比离婚女性更多的选择。"

P7 Given the increasing concern about health care costs for the aging population, Karraker believes policymakers should be aware of the relationship between disease and risk of divorce.

鉴于人们对老龄人口医疗保健费用的日益关注,Karraker认为政策制定者应该意识到疾病与离婚风险之间的关系。

P8 "Offering support services to spouses caring for their other halves may reduce marital stress and prevent divorce at older ages," she said. "But it's also important to recognize that the pressure to divorce may be health-related and that sick ex-wives may need additional care and services to prevent worsening health and increased health costs."

她说:"为照顾另一半的配偶提供支持服务可能会减轻婚姻压力,并防止老年离婚。但同样重要的是要认识到,离婚压力可能与健康有关,患病的前妻可能需要额外的照护和服务,以防止健康恶化和医疗费用增加。"

题目与逐题解析

46. What can we learn about marriage vows from the passage?

- A) They may not guarantee a lasting marriage.
- B) They are as binding as they used to be.
- C) They are not taken seriously any more.
- D) They may help couples tide over hard times.

从文章中我们能了解到关于婚姻誓言的什么信息?

- A) 它们可能无法保证婚姻持久。 B) 它们和过去一样具有约束力。 C) 它们不再被认真对待。
- D) 它们可能帮助夫妻渡过艰难时期。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 What can we learn about marriage vows from the passage 指向文中关于誓约的具体陈述，要求基于原文做合理转述，而非整体推断。

【拆句】 What can we learn about marriage vows from the passage 主干是 What can we learn, about 短语限定学到的对象，from the passage 指明信息来源；结构平铺直叙，无陷阱。

【定位】 In the classic marriage vow(誓约), couples promise to stay together in sickness and in health. But a new study finds that the risk of divorce among older couples rises when the wife—not the husband—becomes seriously ill.

在经典婚誓里，夫妻承诺无论疾病还是健康都厮守。但一项新研究发现，当妻子——而非丈夫——重病时，老年夫妻的离婚风险会上升。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

But a new study finds that the risk of divorce among older couples rises when the wife—not the husband—becomes seriously ill

↔ **They may not guarantee a lasting marriage**

couples promise to stay together in sickness and in health ↔ **lasting marriage**

预判要点是"婚誓不一定兑现"，They may not guarantee a lasting marriage 中 may not 对应实然失效，guarantee a lasting marriage 对应婚誓承诺，整句与预判完全对位。

B) 与原文相反

They are as binding as they used to be 称婚誓"像过去一样有约束力"，与 But a new study finds that the risk of divorce among older couples rises 揭示的"约束力不足"截然相反。

C) 过度推断

They are not taken seriously any more 把"婚誓未必兑现"夸张为"完全不被认真对待"，原文 P1 并未说人们不重视婚誓，只说离婚风险上升。

D) 与原文相反

They may help couples tide over hard times 称婚誓能帮助夫妻渡过难关，与 But a new study finds that the risk of divorce among older couples rises when the wife—not the husband—becomes seriously ill 揭示的"妻子重病时反而易离婚"完全相反。

47. What did Karraker and co-author Kenzie Latham find about elderly husbands?

- A) They are generally not good at taking care of themselves.
- B) They can become increasingly vulnerable to serious illnesses.
- C) They can develop different kinds of illnesses just like their wives.
- D) They are more likely to contract serious illnesses than their wives.

Karraker和合著者**Kenzie Latham**关于年老丈夫发现了什么？

- A) 他们通常不善于照顾自己。 B) 他们可能变得越来越容易患严重疾病。

c) 他们可以像妻子一样患上不同种类的疾病。 d) 他们比妻子更可能患上严重疾病。

【答案】 **D** (细节题)

【判型】 What did Karraker and co-author Kenzie Latham find about elderly husbands 直接问研究发现, 属对原文事实的转述题。

【拆句】 What did Karraker and co-author Kenzie Latham find about elderly husbands 一般疑问句, find 后接 about + 对象; about 引出考察对象, 注意发现的主体是 husbands。

【定位】 The incidence of new chronic(慢性的) illness onset increased over time as well, with more husbands than wives developing serious health problems.

新的慢性病发病率随时间也在上升, 其中丈夫患严重健康问题的人数多于妻子。

【选项】 A) **无中生有**

They are generally not good at taking care of themselves 评价丈夫"不善自我照护", P4 全段未提及照护能力, P6 谈的是"照顾配偶"而非"自我照护"。

B) **偷换概念**

They can become increasingly vulnerable to serious illnesses 把 more husbands than wives (与妻子相比的对比) 偷换成 increasingly (随时间加剧) 的程度推进; 原句只比较了性别, 并未单论丈夫"越来越易病"。

C) **答非所问**

They can develop different kinds of illnesses just like their wives 强调"跟妻子一样患各种病", 回避了 more husbands than wives 的比较方向; 题问的是丈夫相对于妻子的差异, 而非相同点。

D) **✓ 正确**

more husbands than wives developing serious health problems ↔

They are more likely to contract serious illnesses than their wives

serious health problems ↔ **serious illnesses**

预判"丈夫患严重病比妻子多", They are more likely to contract serious illnesses than their wives 完整保留 more...than wives 的方向与对象, 是定位句的标准同义替换。

48. What does Karraker say about women who fall ill?

- A) They are more likely to be widowed.
- B) They are more likely to get divorced.
- C) They are less likely to receive good care.
- D) They are less likely to bother their spouses.

Karraker对患病女性有何看法?

- A) 她们更可能成为寡妇。 B) 她们更可能离婚。 C) 她们不太可能得到良好的照顾。
- D) 她们不太可能麻烦配偶。

【答案】 **B** (细节题)

【判型】 What does Karraker say about women who fall ill 指向 Karraker 直接表态的那一句，对原句做同义转述即可。

【拆句】 What does Karraker say about women who fall ill 中 who fall ill 是修饰 women 的定语从句，限定范围为患病女性；句子结构清晰，无陷阱。

【定位】 "We found that women are doubly vulnerable to marital break-up in the face of illness," Karraker said. "They're more likely to be widowed, and if they're the ones who become ill, they're more likely to get divorced."

Karraker 说："我们发现女性在面对疾病时承受婚姻破裂的双重脆弱性。""她们更可能丧偶；而如果是她们自己生病，则更可能被离婚。"

【选项】 A) 答非所问

They are more likely to be widowed 改自 They're more likely to be widowed，但那一句对应的是"女性双重脆弱"中的另一面——丧偶情境，与题干限定的 women who fall ill（自己生病）不匹配。

B) ✓ 正确

if they're the ones who become ill, they're more likely to get divorced ↔

They are more likely to get divorced

预判"她们更易被离婚"与 They are more likely to get divorced 几乎逐词对位，是原文主句的直接抽取。

C) 无中生有

They are less likely to receive good care 称患病女性不易获得良好照护，P5 整段未提到照护质量；P6 只谈男性难以提供照护，并未推出"妻子因此得不到好照护"。

D) 无中生有

They are less likely to bother their spouses 表述"她们不愿打扰配偶"，P5 完全没有涉及女性是否会因病打扰配偶的描写，属脑补出来的关怀心理。

49. Why is it more difficult for men to take care of their sick spouses according to Karraker?

A) They are more accustomed to receiving care.

B) They find it more important to make money for the family.

C) They think it more urgent to fulfill their social obligations.

D) They expect society to do more of the job.

根据 Karraker 的说法,为什么男性照顾生病配偶更困难?

A) 他们更习惯于接受照顾。 B) 他们认为为家庭挣钱更重要。 C) 他们认为履行社会义务更紧迫。

D) 他们期望社会承担更多工作。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 Why is it more difficult for men to take care of their sick spouses according to Karraker 用 according to + 人名 把原因限定到 Karraker 在文中给出的具体解释，仍属对原句的同义转述。

【拆句】 Why is it more difficult for men to take care of their sick spouses according to Karraker 形式主语句 it is more difficult for men to do sth; according to Karraker 限定信息源; 注意 men 是"照顾者", sick spouses 才是"被照顾者", 方向不能反。

【定位】 "Gender norms and social expectations about caregiving may make it more difficult for men to provide care to sick spouses," Karraker said.

Karraker 说: "关于照护的性别规范和社会期待可能使男性更难为患病配偶提供照护。"

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

Gender norms and social expectations about caregiving may make it more difficult for men to provide care to sick spouses

↔ **They are more accustomed to receiving care**

Gender norms and social expectations about caregiving ↔

more accustomed to receiving care

预判要点是"性别规范让男性不习惯当照护者", They are more accustomed to receiving care 正是该规范在男性身上的具体体现, 与因果推导一步到位。

B) 无中生有

They find it more important to make money for the family 称男性认为"养家更重要", P6 全段未提男性在赚钱与照护之间的权衡。

C) 偷换概念

They think it more urgent to fulfill their social obligations 把 social expectations about caregiving (关于照护的社会期待) 偷换成 fulfill their social obligations (履行社会义务); 前者是社会对男女照护角色的预期, 后者是工作/公共事务责任, 并非同义。

D) 无中生有

They expect society to do more of the job 称男性"期待社会承担更多", P6 只描述男性受社会规范影响而不擅照护, 并未提到男性主动把照护责任推给社会。

50. What does Karraker think is also important?

A) Reducing marital stress on wives.

B) Stabilizing old couples' relations.

C) Providing extra care for divorced women.

D) Making men pay for their wives' health costs.

Karraker认为什么也很重要?

A) 减轻妻子的婚姻压力。 B) 稳定老年夫妇的关系。 C) 为离婚女性提供额外照顾。

D) 让男性支付妻子的医疗费用。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 What does Karraker think is also important 让考生定位到 Karraker 提出的第二件重要事, 本质仍是对原文一句话的同义转述。

【拆句】 What does Karraker think is also important 中 think 后省略 that 引导的从句"(that) X is also important", 即"Karraker 认为还有什么也是重要的"; 理解关键是"also"暗含"除前文已说之外"。

【定位】 But it's also important to recognize that the pressure to divorce may be health-related and that sick ex-wives may need additional care and services to prevent worsening health and increased health costs.

但同样重要的是要认识到, 离婚的压力可能与健康相关, 已离异的患病妻子可能需要额外的照护和服务, 以防止健康恶化和医疗成本上升。

【选项】 A) 偷换概念

Reducing marital stress on wives 把 Offering support services to spouses caring for their other halves may reduce marital stress 中的"承担照护的配偶(含男女)"偷换成"妻子"; 原文 reduce marital stress 的对象是照护者, 不专指妻子。

B) 答非所问

Stabilizing old couples' relations 概括为"稳定老年夫妻关系", 对应的是 prevent divorce at older ages 的整体目标, 并不是 But also 之后所强调的"也重要的事"; 题干 also important 要的是 But 之后的第二件事。

C) ✓ 正确

sick ex\ -wives may need additional care and services ↔

Providing extra care for divorced women

additional care and services ↔ **extra care**

sick ex\ -wives ↔ **divorced women**

预判"给离异病妻额外照护", Providing extra care for divorced women 从供给侧把原文需求句完整改写, 是定位句的标准同义替换。

D) 无中生有

Making men pay for their wives' health costs 称要让男性承担妻子的医疗费, P8 仅提到 increased health costs, 并未指明由男性承担。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

16 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。

"Married women diagnosed with a serious health condition may find themselves struggling with the impact of their disease while also experiencing the stress of divorce," said researcher Amelia Karraker.

第2段，第1句

直接引语 + 倒装主句的格式常见于新闻报道和学术文献引用，find oneself doing 句型和 while 连接并列动作也是四六级和考研阅读中的高频结构。主语带后置定语修饰的长主语在真题中也很典型。掌握本句结构后可迁移到大量类似句式。

They found that, overall, 31% of marriages ended in divorce over the period studied.

第4段，第2句

"主句 + that 引导的宾语从句" 是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的句式,后置定语和介词短语状语也是典型结构。学生掌握本句的分析方法后,可以直接迁移到大量类似句子,代表性较强。

The incidence of new chronic(慢性的) illness onset increased over time as well, with more husbands than wives developing serious health problems.

第4段，第3句

简单句 + 独立主格结构是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式；with 短语作伴随状语在长难句中反复出现，掌握本句结构后可迁移到大量类似句子，典型性较高。

"We found that women are doubly vulnerable to marital break-up in the face of illness," Karraker said.

第5段，第1句

直接引语 + 宾语从句的组合是新闻报道、学术文献中的高频句式，宾语从句本身也是四六级、考研常考结构；掌握后可广泛迁移到阅读理解和翻译题中。

"They're more likely to be widowed, and if they're the ones who become ill, they're more likely to get divorced."

第5段，第2句

本句结构在四六级和考研真题中较为常见：主句内部并列、条件状语从句插入、定语从句修饰先行词，这些都是高频考查的句式组合。掌握本句的分析方法可以迁移到大量类似长难句，具有较高的复用价值。

"Gender norms and social expectations about caregiving may make it more difficult for men to provide care to sick spouses," Karraker said.

第6段，第2句

引述结构 sb said + 宾语从句是新闻、学术文本的常见句式,宾语从句中 make it + 形容词 + for sb + to do 是四六级和考研阅读的高频句型,情态动词 may 表推测也是常用法。掌握这种结构后,可以迁移到大量类似表达的理解和写作中。结构具有很强的代表性和实用性。

Given the increasing concern about health care costs for the aging population, Karraker believes policymakers should be aware of the relationship between disease and risk of divorce.

第7段，第1句

主句加宾语从句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见,believes 等认知动词引出从句是典型的观点陈述句式;句首 Given 介词短语作状语也是学术写作的常用表达。掌握本句结构后,可迁移至大量类似的观点陈述和条件背景表达句。

They are as binding as they used to be.

第46题，B

"as ... as" 比较结构是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式,本句展示了典型的同级比较用法,且涉及时态对比,具有较强的代表性和迁移价值。

They are generally not good at taking care of themselves.

第47题，A

主系表结构在四六级和考研阅读中很常见, "be + 形容词 + 介词短语" 的搭配也是高频句式。但本句过于简短且无从句或复杂修饰, 作为典型代表略显单薄, 学习后的迁移价值中等。

They can become increasingly vulnerable to serious illnesses.

第47题，B

情态动词 + 系动词 + 形容词表语的结构在四六级和考研阅读中较常见, 尤其描述趋势、可能性或状态变化时, 具有一定代表性

They are more likely to contract serious illnesses than their wives.

第47题, D

"be likely to do" 和 "more...than" 比较结构都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式,比较分句的承前省略也是典型用法。掌握这类结构可以迁移到大量同类句子,代表性较强。

They are more likely to get divorced.

第48题, B

主系表加形容词比较级的结构在考试中较为常见, "likely to do"句型也有一定代表性, 但本句过于简短, 未涉及从句、并列或其他高频复杂结构, 典型性中等偏下。

Why is it more difficult for men to take care of their sick spouses according to Karraker?

第49题 题干

"it is + 形容词 + for sb + to do sth" 是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的句式,形式主语结构也是常考语法点;疑问句形式在真题中也常见;掌握后可大量复用,具有较强的代表性。

They are more accustomed to receiving care.

第49题, A

主系表结构 "be + 形容词 + 介词短语" 是四六级和考研中常见的基本句式, "be accustomed to doing" 是固定搭配, 具备一定典型性。但由于句子过于简单, 未涉及从句或复杂修饰, 代表性处于中等水平。

They find it more important to make money for the family.

第49题, B

"find it + 形容词 + to do" 是四六级和考研真题中高频出现的句型, 典型代表了英语中用形式宾语避免头重脚轻的表达习惯。本句结构简洁规范, 掌握后可直接迁移到大量类似句式 (如 think/consider/make it + 形容词 + to do), 实用性和代表性强。

They think it more urgent to fulfill their social obligations.

第49题, C

"think/find/make + it + 形容词/名词 + to do/that从句" 是四六级和考研阅读写作中的高频句式,本句结构极具代表性,掌握后可直接迁移到大量类似表达,典型性很强

本篇出现的 45 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。

divorce

B2

n. 离婚

本篇10次 · 真题 15 句

likely

A2

adj. 很可能的

本篇8次 · 真题 224 句

spouse

B2

n. 配偶

本篇4次 · 真题 18 句

stress

B1

n. 压力

本篇3次 · 真题 102 句

seriously

B1

adv. 严肃地

本篇3次 · 真题 19 句

researcher

B2

n. 研究人员

本篇2次 · 真题 239 句

less

A1

det. 较少的

本篇2次 · 真题 224 句

reduce

B1

v. 减少，降低（数量、大小、程度等）

本篇2次 · 真题 118 句

risk

A2

n. 风险

本篇2次 · 真题 108 句

partner

B1

n. 伴侣

本篇2次 · 真题 44 句

vulnerable

C1

adj. 易受伤害的

本篇2次 · 真题 23 句

support

A2

v. 支持

本篇1次 · 真题 118 句

affect

B1

v. 影响

本篇1次 · 真题 113 句

relationship

B1

n. 关系

本篇1次 · 真题 109 句

impact B2

n. 影响

本篇1次·真题 98 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

least A2

det. 最少的

本篇1次·真题 84 句

concern B1

v. 涉及

本篇1次·真题 79 句

data B1

n. 数据

本篇1次·真题 73 句

gender B1

n. 性别 (社会文化意义上的)

本篇1次·真题 71 句

pressure B1

n. 心理压力

本篇1次·真题 63 句

struggle B1

v. 奋斗

本篇1次·真题 54 句

generally B1

adv. 通常, 一般地

本篇1次·真题 53 句

increasingly B2

adv. 越来越;日益;不断增加地

本篇1次·真题 53 句

extra A2

adj. 额外的

本篇1次·真题 48 句

conduct B2

v. 组织并实施

本篇1次·真题 45 句

overall B1

adj. 总体的

本篇1次·真题 39 句

aging B2

n. 变老;老化

本篇1次·真题 37 句

expectation B2

n. 期待;预期

本篇1次·真题 34 句

recognize B1

v. 认出

本篇1次 · 真题 34 句

aware A2

adj. 知道的

本篇1次 · 真题 30 句

increasing B1

adj. 越来越多的

本篇1次 · 真题 26 句

additional B1

adj. 额外的

本篇1次 · 真题 22 句

elderly B2

adj. 年老的

本篇1次 · 真题 19 句

increased A2

v. 增加了

本篇1次 · 真题 16 句

analyze B2

v. 分析

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

assess B2

v. 评估

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

contract B2

n. 合同

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

guarantee B2

n. 保证

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

norm B2

n. 常态

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

urgent B2

adj. 紧急的, 急迫的

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

fulfill B2

v. 履行、执行 (承诺、义务、职责等)

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

bother B1

v. 打扰; 烦扰

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

prospective C1

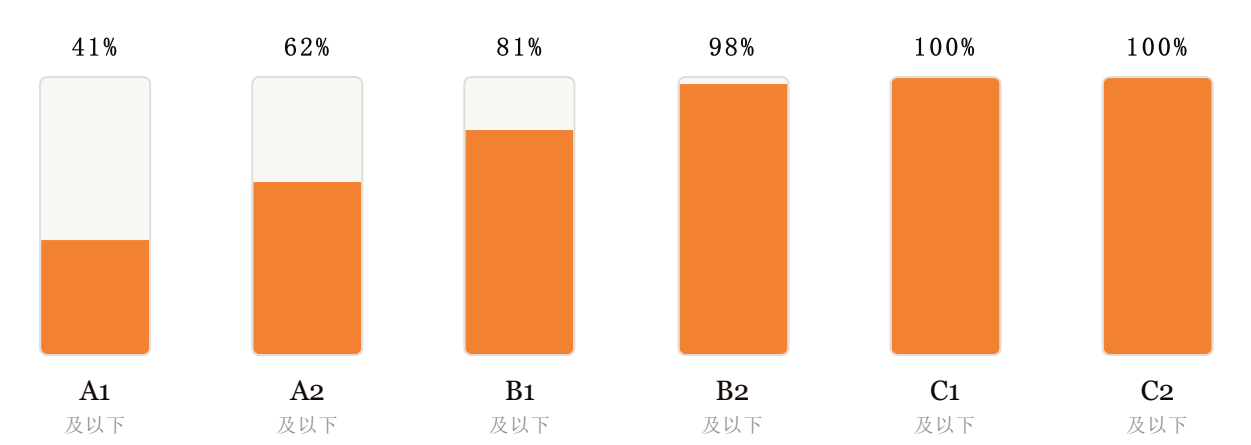
adj. 预期的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

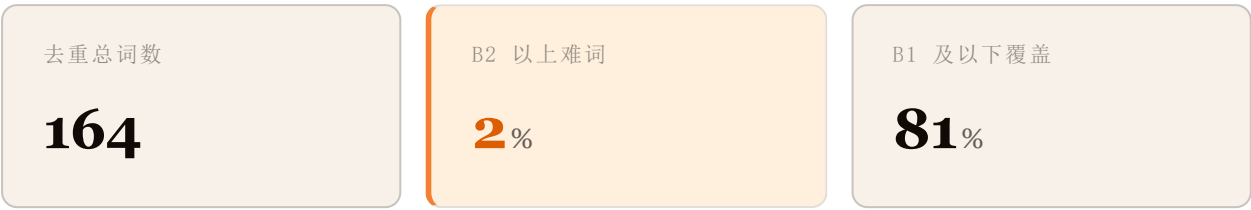
VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 164 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **164** 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 164 个·末柱为 100%



英语四级 2019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 →