

2019年6月·第1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 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1套(2019-06) • 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 If you were like most children, you probably got upset when your mother called you by a sibling's(兄弟姐妹的) name. How could she not know you? Did it mean she loved you less?

如果你和大多数孩子一样，当母亲用兄弟姐妹的名字称呼你时，你可能会感到不高兴。她怎么会认不出你呢？这是否意味着她对你的爱少一些？

P2 Probably not. According to the first research to tackle this topic head-on, misnaming the most familiar people in our life is a common cognitive(认知的) error that has to do with how our memories classify and store familiar names.

也许不是。根据首次正面解决这一话题的研究，在我们的生活中对最熟悉的人叫错名字是一种常见的认知错误，这与我们的记忆如何对熟悉的名字进行分类和储存有关。

P3 The study, published online in April in the journal Memory and Cognition, found that the "wrong" name is not random but is invariably fished out from the same relationship pond: children, siblings, friends. The study did not examine the possibility of deep psychological significance to the mistake, says psychologist David Rubin, "but it does tell us who's in and who's out of the group."

该研究于4月在线发表在《记忆与认知》期刊上，研究发现"错误的"名字不是随机的，而是总是从同一关系池中提取出来的：孩子、兄弟姐妹、朋友。心理学家David Rubin说，该研究没有考察这种错误的深层心理意义的可能性，"但它确实告诉我们谁在群体内，谁在群体外"。

P4 The study also found that within that group, misnamings occurred where the names shared initial or internal sounds, like Jimmy and Joanie or John and Bob. Physical resemblance between people was not a factor. Nor was gender.

研究还发现，在该群体内，叫错名字发生在名字共享首字母或内部音节的情况下，比如Jimmy和Joanie或John和Bob。人与人之间的外貌相似性不是一个因素。性别也不是。

P5 The researchers conducted five separate surveys of more than 1,700 people. Some of the surveys included only college students; others were done with a mixed-age population. Some asked subjects about incidents where someone close to them—family or friend—had called them by another person's name. The other surveys asked about times when subjects had themselves called someone close to them by the wrong name. All the surveys found that people mixed up names within relationship groups such as grandchildren, friends and siblings but hardly ever crossed these boundaries.

研究人员对1700多人进行了五项独立调查。一些调查仅包括大学生；其他调查则针对年龄混合的人群。一些调查询问受访者关于与他们亲近的人——家人或朋友——用另一个人的名字称呼他们的事件。其他调查询问受访者自己用错误的名字称呼与他们亲近的人的时候。所有调查都发现，人们在关系群体内混淆名字，如孙辈、朋友和兄弟姐妹，但几乎从未跨越这些界限。

P6 In general, the study found that undergraduates were almost as likely as old people to make this mistake and men as likely as women. Older people and women made the mistake slightly more often, but that may be because grandparents have more grandchildren to mix up than parents have children. Also, mothers may call on their children more often than fathers, given traditional gender norms. There was no evidence that errors occurred more when the misnamer was frustrated, tired or angry.

总体而言，研究发现大学生和老年人犯这种错误的可能性几乎一样，男性和女性的可能性也一样。老年人和女性犯错的频率略高一些，但这可能是因为祖父母要混淆的孙辈比父母要混淆的孩子更多。此外，鉴于传统的性别规范，母亲可能比父亲更频繁地呼唤孩子。没有证据表明当叫错名字的人感到沮丧、疲倦或愤怒时错误发生得更多。

题目与逐题解析

51. How might people often feel when they were misnamed?

- A) Unwanted.
- B) Unhappy.
- C) Confused.
- D) Indifferent.

当人们被叫错名字时，他们通常会有什么感受？

A) 不受欢迎。 B) 不高兴。 C) 困惑。 D) 无所谓。

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 题干 How might people often feel when they were misnamed? 是 How 引导的具体细节问句，问的是被叫错名字时的感受这一具体信息点，不是推断、不是主旨。

【拆句】 How might people often feel when they were misnamed? 是一个 how 引导的特殊疑问句，主句 How might people often feel, when 引导时间状语从句 when they were misnamed, 从句被动语态表示“被叫错名字”，全句结构平铺、无陷阱。

【定位】 If you were like most children, you probably got upset when your mother called you by a sibling's(兄弟姐妹的) name.

如果你跟大多数孩子一样，当你妈妈用你兄弟姐妹的名字叫你时，你很可能感到不悦/沮丧。

【选项】 A) **过度推断**

Unwanted 意为"不被需要、被嫌弃"，原文 How could she not know you? Did it mean she loved you less? 只是孩子自问，紧接着 Probably not. 直接否定了"妈妈不爱我"的猜想，Unwanted 是被否定的过度联想。

B) **✓ 正确**

got upset ↔ **Unhappy**

预判出感受是"不开心"，扫一眼四个选项，只有 Unhappy 在情绪轴上与 upset 完全对位，锁定 B。

C) **偷换概念**

Confused 意为"困惑、糊涂"，但原文写感受用的是 upset，没有任何"困惑"的语义；How could she not know you? 是惊讶/委屈的反问，不是"我搞不清楚状况"的困惑。

D) **与原文相反**

Indifferent 意为"冷漠、无所谓"，与定位句 got upset 表达的强情绪正好相反——若孩子"无所谓"，就不会 upset 了。

52. What did David Rubin's research find about misnaming?

- A) It is related to the way our memories work.
- B) It is a possible indicator of a faulty memory.
- C) It occurs mostly between kids and their friends.
- D) It often causes misunderstandings among people.

David Rubin的研究发现了关于叫错名字的什么情况？

- A) 它与我们记忆的运作方式有关。 B) 它可能是记忆力缺陷的一个指标。
- C) 它主要发生在孩子和他们的朋友之间。 D) 它经常在人们之间造成误解。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 题干 What did David Rubin's research find about misnaming? 问的是某项研究的具体发现，是 What did ... find 句式的客观信息提取，归为细节题。

【拆句】 What did David Rubin's research find about misnaming? 是 What 引导的特殊疑问句，主语 David Rubin's research，谓语 find，about misnaming 是 find 的范围状语；结构平铺、无陷阱。

【定位】 The study did not examine the possibility of deep psychological significance to the mistake, says psychologist David Rubin, "but it does tell us who's in and who's out of the group." 配合 misnaming the most familiar people in our life is a common cognitive(认知的) error that has to do with how our memories classify and store familiar names

该研究并未考察这一错误是否具有深层心理意义, 心理学家 David Rubin 说, "但它确实告诉我们谁在群里、谁在群外。" 并结合第二段: "叫错最熟悉的人的名字是一种常见的认知错误, 与我们的记忆如何分类和存储熟悉的名字有关。"

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

has to do with how our memories classify and store familiar names ↔

It is related to the way our memories work.

has to do with 对位 related to, classify and store 对位 the way ... work, 两层同义替换同时成立, 锁定 A。

B) 偷换概念

a possible indicator of a faulty memory"记忆有缺陷的可能信号"把"与记忆机制有关"歪曲成"记忆出了问题"——原文 a common cognitive(认知的) error 的 error 指"认知层面的小差错", 不等于"记忆故障", 更没有"指标 indicator"的语义。

C) 以偏概全

It occurs mostly between kids and their friends 把研究发现限缩到"主要发生在孩子与朋友之间", 原文 the same relationship pond: children, siblings, friends 列举的是"关系池"的若干成员, 并未说"主要在孩子与朋友之间", 更未提及"孩子"是错误方。

D) 无中生有

It often causes misunderstandings among people 说叫错名字"常造成人际误解"——原文 P3 只讨论这种错误反映了"关系群内/群外"的认知归类, 并未提及叫错名字会带来"误解 misunderstandings"这种社交后果。

53. What is most likely the cause of misnaming?

- A) Similar personality traits.
- B) Similar spellings of names.
- C) Similar physical appearance.
- D) Similar pronunciation of names.

叫错名字最可能的原因是什么?

A) 相似的性格特征。 B) 相似的名字拼写。 C) 相似的外貌。 D) 相似的名字发音。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 题干 What is most likely the cause of misnaming? 问的是"原因"这一具体信息点, 原文有明确对应句, 不是要考生自行推断。

【拆句】 What is most likely the cause of misnaming? 主语 What, 系动词 is, 表语 the cause of misnaming, most likely 作状语修饰整个判断, 只表"最可能"的语气而不影响信息提取; 结构平铺、无陷阱。

【定位】 The study also found that within that group, misnamings occurred where the names shared initial or internal sounds, like Jimmy and Joanie or John and Bob.

该研究还发现，在那个群体内部，叫错的情况发生在名字共享首音或内部读音的人之间，比如 Jimmy 和 Joanie，或 John 和 Bob。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

Similar personality traits 说原因是"性格特征相似"，但 P4 完全没有讨论性格，只讨论 sounds、physical resemblance、gender 三项；性格是原文从未提及的全新维度。

B) 偷换概念

Similar spellings of names 把"读音相似"偷换成"拼写相似"——例子 Jimmy and Joanie or John and Bob 中的 John 和 Bob 拼写完全不同，靠的是 sound 而非 spelling，由此可证选项偷换。

C) 与原文相反

Similar physical appearance 说原因是外貌相似，但原文 Physical resemblance between people was not a factor. 明确否定了这一因素，与选项直接相反。

D) ✓ 正确

the names shared initial or internal sounds ↔ **Similar pronunciation of names.**

预判出"名字读音相似"，扫一眼四个选项只有 Similar pronunciation of names. 在"读音"这一轴上对位，锁定 D。

54. What did the surveys of more than 1,700 subjects find about misnaming?

- A) It more often than not hurts relationships.
- B) It hardly occurs across gender boundaries.
- C) It is most frequently found in extended families.
- D) It most often occurs within a relationship group.

对1700多名受试者的调查发现关于叫错名字的什么情况？

- A) 它往往会伤害关系。
- B) 它几乎不会跨越性别界限发生。
- C) 它在大家庭中最为常见。
- D) 它最常发生在一个关系群体内。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 题干 What did the surveys of more than 1,700 subjects find about misnaming? 与第 52 题同构，是研究发现的客观提取，归细节题。

【拆句】 What did the surveys of more than 1,700 subjects find about misnaming? What 引导特殊疑问句，主语 the surveys of more than 1,700 subjects 含 of 短语修饰 surveys, about misnaming 状语；结构清晰、无陷阱。

【定位】 All the surveys found that people mixed up names within relationship groups such as grandchildren, friends and siblings but hardly ever crossed these boundaries.

所有调查均发现，人们会在同一关系组内（如孙辈、朋友、兄弟姐妹之间）混淆名字，但几乎从不跨越这些组别。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

It more often than not hurts relationships 说叫错名"通常会伤害关系"——原文 P3 已经明确说 The study did not examine the possibility of deep psychological significance to the mistake (研究并未考察深层心理意义), 全文从未讨论叫错名字会否伤害关系。

B) 偷换概念

It hardly occurs across gender boundaries 把"几乎不跨关系组"偷换成"几乎不跨性别"——原文 hardly ever crossed these boundaries 中的 boundaries 明确指向前文 relationship groups, 而非 gender; 性别的内容在 Nor was gender. 与 P6, 与本题考点无关。

C) 无中生有

It is most frequently found in extended families 说"大家庭中最常见"——原文 P5 列举的是 grandchildren、friends、siblings 三类"关系组", 并未给出按"家庭规模"做比较的结论; extended families (大家庭/扩展家庭) 是原文从未引入的维度。

D) ✓ 正确

people mixed up names within relationship groups ↔

It most often occurs within a relationship group.

hardly ever crossed these boundaries ↔ **most often occurs within a relationship group**

within relationship groups 与 hardly ever crossed these boundaries 两层信息同时被 most often occurs within a relationship group 覆盖, 锁定 D。

55. Why do mothers misname their children more often than fathers?

- A) They suffer more frustrations.
- B) They become worn out more often.
- C) They communicate more with their children.
- D) They generally take on more work at home.

为什么母亲比父亲更经常叫错孩子的名字?

- A) 她们承受更多挫折。
- B) 她们更经常感到疲惫不堪。
- C) 她们与孩子交流更多。
- D) 她们通常在家里承担更多工作。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 题干 Why do mothers misname their children more often than fathers? 是 Why 引导的因果细节, 原文有明确解释句, 归细节题。

【拆句】 Why do mothers misname their children more often than fathers? Why 引导特殊疑问句, 主谓宾 mothers misname their children, more often than fathers 是比较状语, 省略了 fathers misname their children; 考生若没看出省略, 容易误以为题干在比 mothers 和 fathers 这两个人, 而不是在比两种行为的频次。

【定位】 Also, mothers may call on their children more often than fathers, given traditional gender norms.

另外，鉴于传统的性别规范，母亲可能比父亲更经常地呼唤/招呼自己的孩子。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

They suffer more frustrations 说"母亲承受更多挫败"——原文 There was no evidence that errors occurred more when the misnamer was frustrated, tired or angry. 已经明确否定了 frustration 与叫错名字的关联，这条选项与原文直接相反。

B) 与原文相反

They become worn out more often 说"母亲更常感到疲惫"——同样被原文 There was no evidence that errors occurred more when the misnamer was ... tired ... 否定，与 They suffer more frustrations. 同属"被否定项当原因"的骗局。

C) ✓ 正确

mothers may call on their children more often than fathers ↔

They communicate more with their children.

预判出"母亲与孩子互动更多"，扫四个选项只有 They communicate more with their children. 在"亲子互动频次"轴上对位，锁定 C。

D) 无中生有

They generally take on more work at home 说"母亲通常承担更多家务"——原文 given traditional gender norms 只是用一个状语"鉴于传统性别规范"作为高频呼唤的背景，并未把"家务多"作为原因；"做更多家务"是选项编造的具体内容，原文从未提及。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

3 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。

Some of the surveys included only college students; others were done with a mixed-age population.

第5段，第2句

分号连接的并列句在考试阅读中较为常见，且本句展示了被动语态在学术表达中的典型用法（描述研究方法），具有一定的代表性和复用价值。

The other surveys asked about times when subjects had themselves called someone close to them by the wrong name.

第5段，第4句

本句覆盖主语、谓语、宾语、方式状语，同位语从句内部还有主语、谓语、宾语、定语（close to them）、方式状语（by the wrong name），成分种类较丰富。同位语从句的识别（与定语从句区分）、反身代词 themselves 的位置理解、介词短语作状语的判断，都是有训练价值的点。

They generally take on more work at home.

第55题，D

主谓宾加状语是常见句式，但过于基础，真题中此类简单句通常作为长难句的子句出现，单独作为完整句的代表性有限。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 39 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。

occur B1

v. 发生，出现

本篇5次 · 真题 36 句

relationship B1

n. 关系

本篇4次 · 真题 109 句

likely A2

adj. 很可能的

本篇3次 · 真题 224 句

gender B1

n. 性别（社会文化意义上的）

本篇2次 · 真题 71 句

wrong A2

adj. 错误的

本篇2次 · 真题 54 句

familiar B1

adj. 熟悉的

本篇2次 · 真题 28 句

error A2

n. 错误

本篇2次·真题 18 句

mix A2

v. 混合

本篇2次·真题 13 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

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本篇1次·真题 174 句

online A2

adj. 在线的

本篇1次·真题 145 句

physical B1

adj. 身体的

本篇1次·真题 98 句

traditional B1

adj. 传统的

本篇1次·真题 79 句

factor B1

n. 因素

本篇1次·真题 77 句

suffer B1

v. 遭受 (痛苦、疾病、损失等)

本篇1次·真题 64 句

generally B1

adv. 通常, 一般地

本篇1次·真题 53 句

evidence B1

n. 证据

本篇1次·真题 52 句

publish B1

v. 出版, 发行 (书籍、杂志等)

本篇1次·真题 50 句

conduct B2

v. 组织并实施

本篇1次·真题 45 句

mostly B1

adv. 主要地

本篇1次·真题 35 句

psychologist B2

n. 心理学家

本篇1次·真题 30 句

journal

B1

n. 杂志

本篇1次·真题 29 句

related

B1

adj. 相关的

本篇1次·真题 28 句

psychological

B2

adj. 心理的

本篇1次·真题 25 句

cognitive

C1

adj. 认知的

本篇1次·真题 24 句

possibility

B1

n. 可能性

本篇1次·真题 24 句

frequently

B1

adv. 频繁地

本篇1次·真题 21 句

slightly

B1

adv. 稍微, 略微, 轻微地

本篇1次·真题 21 句

extend

B1

v. 延伸; 延长

本篇1次·真题 20 句

incident

B2

n. (尤指不寻常或令人不快的) 事件, 事情

本篇1次·真题 18 句

indicator

B2

n. 指示物; 指示信号

本篇1次·真题 14 句

norm

B2

n. 常态

本篇1次·真题 14 句

initial

B1

adj. 最初的

本篇1次·真题 12 句

tackle

B2

v. 处理

本篇1次·真题 12 句

classify

B2

v. 将...分类; 把...归类

本篇1次·真题 9 句

misunderstanding

B2

n. 误解

本篇1次·真题 9 句

undergraduate

B2

n. 大学本科生

本篇1次·真题 9 句

frustration

B2

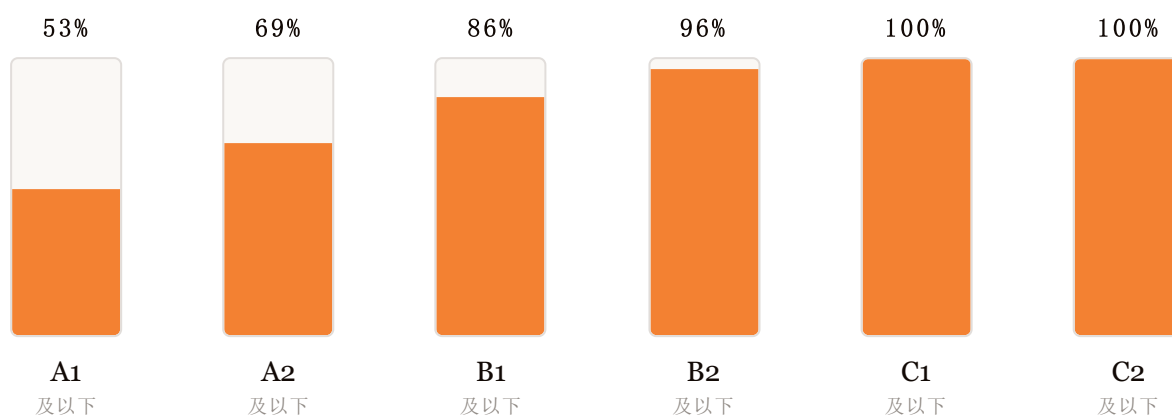
n. 挫败感

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 159 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **159** 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 6 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 159 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

159

B2 以上难词

4%

B1 及以下覆盖

86%

英语四级 2019年6月·第1套 · 全卷构成

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Part II	听力	题目解析 →
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