

2019年6月·第2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(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 According to the majority of Americans, women are every bit as capable of being good political leaders as men. The same can be said of their ability to dominate the corporate boardroom. And according to a new Pew Research Center survey on women and leadership, most Americans find women indistinguishable from men on key leadership traits such as intelligence and capacity for innovation, with many saying they're stronger than men in terms of being passionate and organized leaders.

根据大多数美国人的看法,女性在成为优秀政治领导者方面与男性同样有能力。关于她们主导公司董事会的能力也可以这样说。根据Pew Research Center一项关于女性与领导力的新调查,大多数美国人认为女性在智力和创新能力等关键领导特质上与男性没有区别,许多人表示女性在作为充满热情和有组织能力的领导者方面比男性更强。

P2 So why, then, are women in short supply at the top of government and business in the United States? According to the public, at least, it's not that they lack toughness, management talent or proper skill sets.

那么,为什么在美国政府和商界高层女性供应不足呢?至少根据公众看法,这并非因为她们缺乏韧性、管理才能或适当的技能。

P3 It's also not all about work-life balance. Although economic research and previous survey findings have shown that career interruptions related to motherhood may make it harder for women to advance in their careers and compete for top executive jobs, relatively few adults in the recent survey point to this as a key barrier for women seeking leadership roles. Only about one-in-five say women's

family responsibilities are a major reason why there aren't more females in top leadership positions in business and politics.

这也并非完全关乎工作与生活的平衡。尽管经济研究和以往的调查结果表明,与母亲身份相关的职业中断可能使女性更难在职业生涯中晋升并竞争高层管理职位,但在最近的调查中,相对较少的成年人将此视为女性寻求领导角色的关键障碍。只有大约五分之一的人认为女性的家庭责任是商界和政界缺乏更多女性高层领导职位的主要原因。

P4 Instead, topping the list of reasons, about four-in-ten Americans point to a double standard for women seeking to climb to the highest levels of either politics or business, where they have to do more than their male counterparts to prove themselves. Similar shares say the electorate(选民) and corporate America are just not ready to put more women in top leadership positions.

相反,在原因列表中居首的是,大约十分之四的美国人指出,对于寻求攀登政界或商界最高层级的女性存在双重标准,她们必须比男性同行做得更多才能证明自己。类似比例的人表示选民和美国企业界还没有准备好让更多女性担任高层领导职位。

P5 As a result, the public is divided about whether the imbalance in corporate America will change in the foreseeable future, even though women have made major advances in the workplace. While 53% believe men will continue to hold more top executive positions in business in the future, 44% say it's only a matter of time before as many women are in top executive positions as men. Americans are less doubtful when it comes to politics: 73% expect to see a female president in their lifetime.

因此,尽管女性在职场已取得重大进步,公众对于美国企业界的不平衡状况在可预见的未来是否会改变存在分歧。虽然53%的人认为男性将继续在商界占据更多高层管理职位,但44%的人表示女性担任与男性同样多的高层管理职位只是时间问题。美国人在政治方面的怀疑较少:73%的人预期在有生之年会看到一位女性总统。

题目与逐题解析

46. What do most Americans think of women leaders according to a new Pew Research Center survey?
- A) They have to do more to distinguish themselves.
 - B) They have to strive harder to win their positions.
 - C) They are stronger than men in terms of willpower.
 - D) They are just as intelligent and innovative as men.

根据皮尤研究中心的一项新调查,大多数美国人如何看待女性领导者?

- A) 她们必须做更多事情来使自己脱颖而出。 B) 她们必须更加努力奋斗才能赢得自己的位置。
C) 她们在意志力方面比男性更强。 D) 她们与男性一样聪明且富有创新精神。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 What do most Americans think of women leaders 问的是某一具体调查中大多数人的具体看法, 不含 infer/imply/mainly about 等暗号, 属于客观信息检索。

【拆句】 Q46 主干是 What do most Americans think of women leaders, 是常规的「think of + 宾语」结构; 句末 according to a new Pew Research Center survey 是介词短语作状语, 限定信息来源。无倒装、无双重否定, 结构平铺直叙, 无陷阱。

【定位】 And according to a new Pew Research Center survey on women and leadership, most Americans find women indistinguishable from men on key leadership traits such as intelligence and capacity for innovation, with many saying they're stronger than men in terms of being passionate and organized leaders.

根据皮尤研究中心一项关于女性与领导力的新调查，大多数美国人认为女性在智力、创新能力等关键领导特质上与男性没有区别，许多人甚至认为女性在「富有热情」「条理清晰」上比男性更强。

【选项】 A) 答非所问

They have to do more to distinguish themselves 把第 46 题答成了第 48 题的话——「比男性付出更多以证明自己」是 P4 的内容，本题问的是大多数人对女性「是否胜任」的看法，不是她们要付出多少。

B) 答非所问

They have to strive harder to win their positions 同样答的是「为什么女性高层少」(P4 的内容)，而非本题的「美国人怎么看女性的领导力」。

C) 以偏概全

They are stronger than men in terms of willpower 把原文 passionate and organized (热情、有条理) 偷换成 willpower (意志力)，且把「许多人觉得更强」当成「大多数人觉得更强」，主体范围被放大。

D) ✓ 正确

most Americans find women indistinguishable from men on key leadership traits such as intelligence and capacity for innovation

↔ They are just as intelligent and innovative as men

They are just as intelligent and innovative as men 与定位句的同义度最高，正是预判的客观转述，锁定为正确项。

47. What do we learn from previous survey findings about women seeking leadership roles?

- A) They have unconquerable difficulties on their way to success.
- B) They are lacking in confidence when competing with men.
- C) Their failures may have something to do with family duties.
- D) Relatively few are hindered in their career advancement.

关于女性寻求领导职位,我们从以前的调查结果中了解到什么?

- A) 她们在通往成功的道路上有无法克服的困难。 B) 她们在与男性竞争时缺乏自信。
- C) 她们的失败可能与家庭责任有关。 D) 相对较少的人在职业晋升中受到阻碍。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 What do we learn from previous survey findings 问的是某项已有研究的客观结论，可直接在原文检索，无需推断。

【拆句】 Q47 主干是 What do we learn from previous survey findings; 句末 about women seeking leadership roles 是介词短语作后置定语，修饰 findings 的话题。结构常规，无陷阱。

【定位】 Although economic research and previous survey findings have shown that career interruptions related to motherhood may make it harder for women to advance in their careers and compete for top executive jobs, relatively few adults in the recent survey point to this as a key barrier for women seeking leadership roles.

尽管经济学研究与以往的调查发现表明，与生育相关的职业中断可能让女性更难升职、更难争夺高管职位，但本次最新调查中只有少数受访者把这一点视为女性进入领导岗位的主要障碍。

【选项】 A) **过度推断**

They have unconquerable difficulties on their way to success 把原文的「may make it harder」（可能更难）夸大成了「unconquerable difficulties」（不可克服的困难）——程度被推过头，原文从未说「不可克服」。

B) **无中生有**

They are lacking in confidence when competing with men 把原因归到「缺乏自信」，但全文从未提过「自信」二字——这是从空中变出一个新原因，原文完全无据。

C) **✓ 正确**

career interruptions related to motherhood may make it harder for women to advance in their careers and compete for top executive jobs

↔ **Their failures may have something to do with family duties**

Their failures may have something to do with family duties 把 motherhood 上位为 family duties，又用 may 接住原文的不确定语气，是定位句最稳的同义替换。

D) **与原文相反**

Relatively few are hindered in their career advancement 与 make it harder for women to advance in their careers 直接矛盾——原文说「让女性更难升职」，本选项把它反过来说成「相对很少人在升职上受阻」。

48. What is the primary factor keeping women from taking top leadership positions according to the recent survey?

- A) Personality traits.
- B) Family responsibilities.
- C) Gender bias.
- D) Lack of vacancies.

根据最近的调查,阻止女性担任最高领导职位的主要因素是什么?

- A) 人格特质。 B) 家庭责任。 C) 性别偏见。 D) 缺乏空缺职位。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 What is the primary factor 问的是一项具体调查里排第一的因素，是可在原文直接检索的客观信息。

【拆句】 Q48 主干是 What is the primary factor; keeping women from taking top leadership positions 是 factor 的后置定语（现在分词短语，相当于 that keeps...），keep sb. from doing 意为「阻止某人做某事」。考生若不熟 keep...from 这一搭配，可能误读成「让女性留下来做某事」，需特别留意。

【定位】 Instead, topping the list of reasons, about four-in-ten Americans point to a double standard for women seeking to climb to the highest levels of either politics or business, where they have to do more than their male counterparts to prove themselves.

相反，约四成美国人把「双重标准」列为头号原因——女性想攀上政商最高层，得比男同行付出更多去证明自己。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

Personality traits（人格特质）已被 it's not that they lack toughness, management talent or proper skill sets 明确否定——大众不认为女性少了「特质」。

B) 以偏概全

Family responsibilities 确实是文中提到的因素，但 Only about one-in-five say women's family responsibilities are a major reason——仅约五分之一把它当主因，远低于第 48 题问的 primary（首因）的四成。

C) ✓ 正确

a double standard for women seeking to climb to the highest levels of either politics or business, where they have to do more than their male counterparts to prove themselves

↔ Gender bias

Gender bias（性别偏见）正是「双重标准 + 选民未准备好 + 企业界未准备好」三处性别相关描述的共同上位概念，是定位句最贴切的浓缩。

D) 无中生有

Lack of vacancies（缺乏空缺职位）全文未提；问题不是「没有岗位」，而是「女性进不去」，根本不是岗位数量的事。

49. What does the passage say about corporate America in the near future?

- A) More and more women will sit in the boardroom.
- B) Gender imbalance in leadership is likely to change.
- C) The public is undecided about whether women will make good leaders.
- D) People have opposing opinions as to whether it will have more women leaders.

文章对美国企业界在不久的将来有何评述？

- A) 将有越来越多的女性进入董事会。 B) 领导层的性别失衡状况可能会改变。
- C) 公众对女性是否会成为优秀领导者尚未决定。
- D) 人们对美国企业界是否会有更多女性领导者持相反意见。

【答案】 D（细节题）

【判型】 What does the passage say about corporate America in the near future 问的是「文章对未来怎么说」，原文有明文表述即直接采用，不是主旨题。

【拆句】 Q49 是 What does the passage say about + 名词短语 + 介词短语 的结构。corporate America 此处不是「美国公司化」而是「美国企业界」这一惯用集合名词，考生若按字面拆，会读成「公司化的美国」而失焦。

【定位】 As a result, the public is divided about whether the imbalance in corporate America will change in the foreseeable future, even though women have made major advances in the workplace.

结果是，尽管女性在职场已大步前进，但公众对「美国企业界的失衡是否会在可预见的未来发生改变」意见分裂。

【选项】 A) 以偏概全

More and more women will sit in the boardroom 只代表了 44% 那一派的想法，而 53% 那一派认为男性将继续主导高层；本选项把分裂中的少数派当成全体共识，且与多数派意见相反。

B) 与原文相反

Gender imbalance in leadership is likely to change 把原文的「公众分裂、未定」改写为「很可能改变」——这是把 divided（分裂）偷偷换成 is likely to（有可能），程度被推过头且立场被改变。

C) 偷换概念

The public is undecided about whether women will make good leaders 把分歧的对象从「未来会不会变」偷换成「女性能不能胜任领导」——而后者在 P1 已有明确答案：大众普遍认为女性同样胜任，并无分歧。

D) ✓ 正确

the public is divided about whether the imbalance in corporate America will change in the foreseeable future

↔ People have opposing opinions as to whether it will have more women leaders

the imbalance in corporate America will change ↔ it will have more women leaders

D 把被动 divided 改成主动 have opposing opinions、把抽象 imbalance change 具象为 more women leaders，措辞不同但语义完全等值，是定位句的高保真同义替换。

50. What do most Americans expect to see soon on America's political stage?

- A) A woman in the highest position of government.
- B) More and more women actively engaged in politics.
- C) A majority of women voting for a female president.
- D) As many women in top government positions as men.

大多数美国人期望在美国政治舞台上很快看到什么？

- A) 一位女性担任政府最高职位。 B) 越来越多的女性积极参与政治。
- C) 大多数女性投票支持女性总统。 D) 政府高层职位中女性与男性数量相当。

【答案】 **A** (细节题)

【判型】 What do most Americans expect to see soon 问的是大多数人对政治舞台的具体预期，原文有明文，是细节题。

【拆句】 Q50 主干是 What do most Americans expect to see soon on America's political stage. expect to see 是「期望看到」，soon 是时间副词，on America's political stage 是介词短语作地点状语。结构平直，无陷阱。

【定位】 Americans are less doubtful when it comes to politics: 73% expect to see a female president in their lifetime.

在政治问题上美国人就没那么犹豫了：73% 的人期望有生之年看到一位女总统。

【选项】 **A) ✓ 正确**

73% expect to see a female president in their lifetime ↔

A woman in the highest position of government

A 把 female president 改写为「政府最高职位的女性」，是定位句最贴切的同义替换；其他选项要么扩大范围、要么转移主体。

B) 以偏概全的反向操作

More and more women actively engaged in politics 把「期望出现一位女总统」扩大为「越来越多女性积极参与政治」——原文未提参政广度，只提了「最高位上的一位」。

C) 偷换概念

A majority of women voting for a female president 把「73% 美国人期望看到女总统」偷换成「大多数女性给女总统投票」——主体被偷换（美国人 → 女性）、动作被偷换（期望看到 → 投票），完全不是原文意思。

D) 答非所问

As many women in top government positions as men 借用了 as many women ... as men 的句式制造熟悉感，但该句式原本属于「商界 44% 派的想法」（只是时间问题之前商界男女高层将持平），与政治舞台无关；且本选项谈「平分天下」，而原文政治舞台只谈「一位女总统」。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

10 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。

And according to a new Pew Research Center survey on women and leadership, most Americans find women indistinguishable from men on key leadership traits such as intelligence and capacity for innovation, with many saying they're stronger than men in terms of being passionate and organized leaders.

第1段，第3句

主句包含主谓宾宾补结构 ("find women indistinguishable")，宾补由形容词加介词短语构成，覆盖较丰富；含有状语 ("according to..." 和 "with...") 修饰全句；伴随状语中嵌套宾语从句，从句为主系表结构含比较级；涉及形容词宾补、介词短语、伴随状语、宾语从句、比较结构等多种成分类型，且 "with" 结构和宾补识别是常见易错点，训练价值较高。

Although economic research and previous survey findings have shown that career interruptions related to motherhood may make it harder for women to advance in their careers and compete for top executive jobs, relatively few adults in the recent survey point to this as a key barrier for women seeking leadership roles.

第3段，第2句

本句的结构在四六级和考研真题中极为常见。让步状语从句前置(Although...)、嵌套宾语从句(that...)、"make it + 形容词 + for sb to do sth" 句型、并列结构(and 连接两个动词)都是高频考点。句子长度和复杂度也与真题接近,学习者掌握本句的分析方法后,可以直接迁移到大量类似真题句中,复用价值极高。

Only about one-in-five say women's family responsibilities are a major reason why there aren't more females in top leadership positions in business and politics.

第3段，第3句

本句结构高度典型:主句 + 宾语从句 + 嵌套定语从句的组合在四六级和考研阅读中极为常见,尤其是宾语从句省略 that、定语从句修饰抽象名词这两个特征,是考试高频句式,掌握后可大量迁移。

Instead, topping the list of reasons, about four-in-ten Americans point to a double standard for women seeking to climb to the highest levels of either politics or business, where they have to do more than their male counterparts to prove themselves.

第4段，第1句

本句结构高度典型：主句 + 限制性定语从句的组合是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式，定语从句修饰抽象名词（levels）并通过关系副词 "where" 连接是高频考点。主句中分词短语作状语、现在分词作后置定语修饰名词（"women seeking to climb"）、比较结构（"more than"）、不定式作目的状语等都是考试中反复出现的典型结构，掌握本句后可迁移至大量同类句式。

As a result, the public is divided about whether the imbalance in corporate America will change in the foreseeable future, even though women have made major advances in the workplace.

第5段，第1句

句子结构为"主句 + 嵌套宾语从句 + 让步状语从句"，是四六级和考研阅读中常见的复合句模式；whether 引导的宾语从句和 even though 引导的让步从句都是高频考点句式，学习后可广泛迁移

While 53% believe men will continue to hold more top executive positions in business in the future, 44% say it's only a matter of time before as many women are in top executive positions as men.

第5段，第2句

句子覆盖了主句、让步状语从句、宾语从句、时间状语从句等多种成分,且涉及形式主语、比较结构、状语从句中现在时代将来时等典型考点,成分丰富且包含多个易错点,练习价值较高

They are stronger than men in terms of willpower.

第46题，C

比较级 "形容词 + than" 结构是四六级和考研阅读写作的高频句式，且承前省略是比较结构的常见现象，本句作为该句式的标准范例，具有较强的代表性和迁移价值

They are lacking in confidence when competing with men.

第47题，B

"主句 + when 引导的时间状语从句" 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，从句中省略主语和助动词也是常见现象，掌握后可大量复用，具有较强的典型性。

More and more women will sit in the boardroom.

第49题, A

"主语 + will + 动词 + 地点状语" 是表达将来趋势的常见句式, 在四六级阅读和写作中经常出现, 尤其在讨论社会变化、未来预测类话题时; 但本句过于简单, 缺少从句或复杂修饰, 与真题中常见的长难句相比代表性一般

More and more women actively engaged in politics.

第50题, B

虽为简单句, 但覆盖了主语、谓语、方式状语和范围状语四种基本成分, 且副词"actively"插在主谓之间是一个值得练习的位置变化。同时"engage in"这一不及物动词短语搭配也有一定训练意义。但成分种类较单一, 缺少宾语、定语、从句等更丰富的结构。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 56 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。

leadership B2

n. 领导地位; 领导权

本篇8次 · 真题 18 句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本篇4次 · 真题 174 句

corporate B2

adj. 公司的

本篇4次 · 真题 18 句

career B1

n. 职业

本篇3次 · 真题 119 句

seek B1

v. 寻找

本篇3次 · 真题 56 句

female A2

adj. 女性的

本篇3次 · 真题 37 句

executive B2

n. 主管/经理/管理人员

本篇3次·真题30句

lack B1

v. 缺少

本篇2次·真题115句

finding B2

n. 调查结果

本篇2次·真题99句

major B1

adj. 主要的

本篇2次·真题73句

majority B2

n. 大多数, 大部分

本篇2次·真题40句

previous B1

adj. 先前的

本篇2次·真题37句

advance B1

v. 前进

本篇2次·真题31句

relatively B2

adv. 相对地

本篇2次·真题24句

political B1

adj. 政治的

本篇2次·真题22句

compete B1

v. 竞争

本篇2次·真题18句

less A1

det. 较少的

本篇1次·真题224句

likely A2

adj. 很可能的

本篇1次·真题224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

factor B1

n. 因素

本篇1次·真题77句

gender B1

n. 性别 (社会文化意义上的)

本篇1次·真题71句

economic B2

adj. 经济的

本篇1次·真题 62 句

united B1

adj. 联合的

本篇1次·真题 60 句

engage B2

v. 参与;从事

本篇1次·真题 57 句

balance B1

n. 平衡

本篇1次·真题 55 句

responsibility B1

n. 责任

本篇1次·真题 55 句

male A2

adj. 男性的

本篇1次·真题 54 句

innovation B2

n. 创新;革新(指行为或过程)

本篇1次·真题 50 句

intelligence B2

n. 智力

本篇1次·真题 48 句

workplace B1

n. 工作场所

本篇1次·真题 48 句

states A1

n. 国家

本篇1次·真题 43 句

failure B1

n. 失败

本篇1次·真题 41 句

management B1

n. 管理

本篇1次·真题 41 句

talent B1

n. 天赋

本篇1次·真题 39 句

stage A2

n. 阶段

本篇1次·真题 30 句

opinion A2

n. 观点

本篇1次·真题 29 句

related B1

adj. 相关的

本篇1次·真题 28 句

innovative B2

adj. 创新的

本篇1次·真题 26 句

confidence B1

n. 信心

本篇1次·真题 23 句

trait B2

n. 特征

本篇1次·真题 22 句

vote B1

n. 投票

本篇1次·真题 21 句

capable B1

adj. 有能力的

本篇1次·真题 20 句

hinder B2

v. 阻碍, 妨碍

本篇1次·真题 19 句

capacity B2

n. 容量

本篇1次·真题 18 句

intelligent B1

adj. 聪明的

本篇1次·真题 18 句

counterpart C1

n. 对应的人或物

本篇1次·真题 17 句

strive B2

v. 努力, 奋斗, 力求

本篇1次·真题 17 句

distinguish B2

v. 区分

本篇1次·真题 15 句

actively B1

adv. 积极主动地

本篇1次·真题 13 句

lifetime B1

n. 一生, 终生

本篇1次·真题 13 句

oppose B2

v. 反对

本篇1次·真题 13 句

passionate B2

adj. 热情的

本篇1次·真题 9 句

advancement B2

n. 进步

本篇1次·真题 8 句

barrier

B2

n. 障碍物

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

willpower

B2

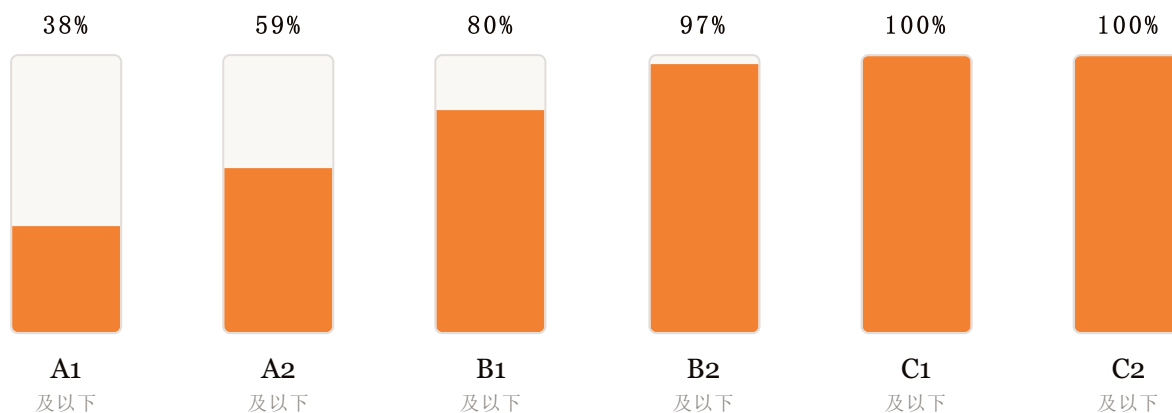
n. 意志力

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 172 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **172** 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 3%。



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 172 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

172

B2 以上难词

3%

B1 及以下覆盖

80%

英语四级 2019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）	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 →