

2021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2021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 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2套(2021-06) • 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 Success was once defined as being able to stay at a company for a long time and move up the corporate ladder. The goal was to reach the top, accumulate wealth and retire to a life of ease. My father is a successful senior executive. In 35 years, he worked for only three companies.

成功曾经被定义为能够在一家公司长期工作并沿着企业阶梯向上攀升。目标是达到顶峰，积累财富，然后退休过上安逸的生活。我的父亲是一位成功的高级管理人员。在35年里，他只为三家公司工作过。

P2 When I started my career, things were already different. If you weren't changing companies every three or four years, you simply weren't getting ahead in your career. But back then, if you were a consultant or freelancer(自由职业者), people would wonder what was wrong with you. They would assume you had problems getting a job.

当我开始职业生涯时，情况已经不同了。如果你不是每三四年就换一次公司，你根本无法在职业生涯中取得进步。但在那时，如果你是顾问或自由职业者，人们会怀疑你有什么问题。他们会认为你找工作有困难。

P3 Today, consulting or freelancing for five businesses at the same time is a badge of honor. It shows how valuable an individual is. Many companies now look to these "ultimate professionals" to solve problems their full-time teams can't. Or they save money by hiring "top-tier(顶尖的) experts" only for particular projects.

如今，同时为五家企业提供咨询或自由职业服务是一种荣誉徽章。它显示了一个人有多么宝贵。许多公司现在寻求这些“终极专业人士”来解决他们全职团队无法解决的问题。或者他们通过仅为特定项目雇用“顶尖

专家"来节省资金。

P4 Working at home or in cafes, starting businesses of their own, and even launching business ventures that eventually may fail, all indicate "initiative," "creativity," and "adaptability," which are desirable qualities in today's workplace. Most important, there is a growing recognition that people who balance work and play, and who work at what they are passionate about, are more focused and productive, delivering greater value to their clients.

在家或在咖啡馆工作,创办自己的企业,甚至发起最终可能失败的商业项目,这些都表明了"主动性"、"创造力"和"适应能力",这些都是当今职场中令人向往的品质。最重要的是,人们越来越认识到,那些平衡工作与娱乐、从事自己热爱的工作的人更加专注和高效,为客户提供更大的价值。

P5 Who are these people? They are artists, writers, programmers, providers of office services and career advice. What's needed now is a marketplace platform specifically designed to bring freelancers and clients together. Such platforms then become a place to feature the most experienced, professional, and creative talent. This is where they conduct business, where a sense of community reinforces the culture and values of the gig economy(零工经济), and where success is rewarded with good reviews that encourage more business.

这些人是谁?他们是艺术家、作家、程序员、办公服务提供者和职业建议提供者。现在需要的是一个专门设计用来将自由职业者和客户聚集在一起的市场平台。这样的平台随后成为展示最有经验、最专业和最有创造力的人才的地方。这是他们开展业务的地方,在这里社区意识强化了零工经济的文化和价值观,成功会获得良好评价的奖励,从而鼓励更多业务。

P6 Slowly but surely, these platforms create a bridge between traditional enterprises and this emerging economy. Perhaps more important, as the global economy continues to be disrupted by technology and other massive change, the gig economy will itself become an engine of economic and social transformation.

这些平台正在缓慢但稳定地在传统企业和这个新兴经济体之间搭建桥梁。也许更重要的是,随着全球经济继续被技术和其他重大变革所颠覆,零工经济本身将成为经济和社会转型的引擎。

题目与逐题解析

51. What does the author use the example of his father to illustrate?

- A) How long people took to reach the top of their career.
- B) How people accumulated wealth in his father's time.
- C) How people viewed success in his father's time.
- D) How long people usually stayed in a company.

作者用他父亲的例子来说明什么?

- A) 人们花多长时间到达职业生涯的顶峰。
- B) 在他父亲的时代,人们如何积累财富。
- C) 在他父亲的时代,人们如何看待成功。
- D) 人们通常在一家公司待多久。

【答案】 C (例证目的题)

【判型】 题干What does the author use the example of his father to illustrate?里use the example...to illustrate是例证目的题的标志句式。

【拆句】 What does the author use the example of his father to illustrate?主干是What does the author use...to illustrate, 宾语the example of his father插在use和to illustrate之间, 可还原为The author uses the example of his father to illustrate what? 句子结构清晰, 无陷阱。

【定位】 Success was once defined as being able to stay at a company for a long time and move up the corporate ladder. The goal was to reach the top, accumulate wealth and retire to a life of ease. My father is a successful senior executive. In 35 years, he worked for only three companies. 成功曾经被定义为能在一家公司长期任职、并沿企业晋升阶梯向上攀升。其目标是登上顶峰、积累财富、退休享福。我父亲是一位成功的高级主管。35年里他只为三家公司工作过。

【选项】 A) **把例子局部细节当成例证目的=以偏概全**

A项How long people took to reach the top of their career.只截取了例子里"长期任职"这层片面信息, 且"花多久到顶"是文中未直接给出的时间细节。

B) **拎走并列项里的一个=以偏概全**

B项How people accumulated wealth in his father's time.把原文里accumulate wealth截出来做主旨, 但accumulate wealth只是论点中目标的一个并列项, 并非例子要说明的核心。

C) **✓ 正确**

Success was once defined as being able to stay at a company for a long time and move up the corporate ladder.

↔ **How people viewed success in his father's time.**

C项把"父辈时代人们如何看待成功"完整对应原文论点句的语义, 例子(35年三家公司)正是这个看法的证据。

D) **把例子字面=目的, 是答非所问**

D项How long people usually stayed in a company.几乎是父亲例子(he worked for only three companies 35年)的复述, 问的是"例子表面讲了啥", 而题问的是"例子用来证明啥"。

52. Why did people often change jobs when the author started his career?

A) It was considered a fashion at that time.

B) It was a way to advance in their career.

C) It was a response to the changing job market.

D) It was difficult to keep a job for long.

当作者开始他的职业生涯时,为什么人们经常换工作?

A) 这在当时被认为是一种时尚。 B) 这是一种在职业生涯中晋升的方式。

C) 这是对不断变化的就业市场的回应。 D) 长期保住一份工作很困难。

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 Why did people often change jobs when the author started his career?问的是当时换工作背后的具体原因, 答案能在原文里找到对应表述。

【拆句】 Why did people often change jobs when the author started his career?主干Why did people change jobs, 后接when引导的时间状语从句, 结构平铺直叙, 无陷阱。

【定位】 If you weren't changing companies every three or four years, you simply weren't getting ahead in your career.

如果你没在每三四年换一次公司, 那你的职业基本就没在前进。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

A项It was considered a fashion at that time.里的fashion (流行风尚) 在原文中无任何对应表述, 作者强调的是"不换就升不上去"的功利动因, 而非流行潮流。

B) ✓ 正确

If you weren't changing companies every three or four years, you simply weren't getting ahead in your career.

↔ It was a way to advance in their career.

从预判"换工作是为了职业前进"出发, B项直接以a way to advance in their career对位, 完全覆盖定位句的正面含义。

C) 偷换概念

C项It was a response to the changing job market.把换工作说成是对"职场变化"的被动响应, 原文给出的是主动追求职业前进的内在动因, 逻辑方向相反。

D) 与原文相反

D项It was difficult to keep a job for long.说当时"很难长期保住一份工作", 原文说的是"如果想前进就得自己换", 并非工作保不住; D项把主动换岗读成被动失业。

53. What does the author say about people now working for several businesses at the same time?

- A) They are often regarded as most treasured talents.
- B) They are able to bring their potential into fuller play.
- C) They have control over their life and work schedules.
- D) They feel proud of being outstanding problem solvers.

关于现在同时为几家企业工作的人,作者说了什么?

- A) 他们常被视为最宝贵的人才。 B) 他们能够更充分地发挥自己的潜力。
- C) 他们能够掌控自己的生活和工作日程。 D) 他们为自己是杰出的问题解决者而感到自豪。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 What does the author say about people now working for several businesses at the same time?问的是作者对该群体的具体评价, 原文应有直接陈述。

【拆句】 What does the author say about people now working for several businesses at the same time?主干What does the author say about people, working for several businesses at the same time是people的现在分词后置定语; now是时间副词, 把范围限定在当下。

【定位】 Today, consulting or freelancing for five businesses at the same time is a badge of honor. It shows how valuable an individual is.

如今，同时为五家公司做咨询或自由职业是一种荣誉徽章，它显示一个人有多么有价值。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

It shows how valuable an individual is. ↔

They are often regarded as most treasured talents.

a badge of honor ↔ **are often regarded as**

从预判出发，A项把badge of honor+how valuable汇总成most treasured talents，最贴合作者对这群人的评价。

B) **张冠李戴（错段拼接）**

B项They are able to bring their potential into fuller play.说他们"能把潜力发挥得更充分"，原文未在53题的定位段说这件事，潜力发挥要到P4再讨论focused and productive。

C) **过度推断**

C项They have control over their life and work schedules.说他们"掌控自己的生活和工作日程"，原文虽提到为多家公司打工，但没说他们对日程有控制权——这层引申是读者的主观联想。

D) **偷换概念（叙述视角+部分原因）**

D项They feel proud of being outstanding problem solvers.说他们"为自己作为解决问题者而自豪"，原文里badge of honor是社会对他们的视角，不是他们自己feel proud；problem solvers也只是企业聘他们的部分原因。

54. What have businesses come to recognize now?

- A) Who is capable of solving problems with ease.
- B) How people can be more focused and productive.
- C) What kind of people can contribute more to them.
- D) Why some people are more passionate about work.

企业现在认识到了什么？

- A) 谁能够轻松地解决问题。 B) 人们如何能更加专注和高效。 C) 什么样的人能为它们做出更多贡献。
- D) 为什么有些人对工作更有热情。

【答案】 C （细节题）

【判型】 What have businesses come to recognize now?问当下企业认识到了什么，是问事实细节，不是推断。

【拆句】 What have businesses come to recognize now?现在完成时have come to recognize表示从过去到现在累积形成的认识，now强调当下状态，结构无陷阱。

【定位】 Most important, there is a growing recognition that people who balance work and play, and who work at what they are passionate about, are more focused and productive, delivering greater value to their clients.

最重要的是，人们越来越认识到：那些工作与休息平衡、并从事自己所热爱之事的人，更专注、更高产，能给客户带来更大的价值。

【选项】 A) **张冠李戴+偷换程度**

A项Who is capable of solving problems with ease.里solving problems with ease (轻松解决问题) 来自solve problems their full-time teams can't, 但P3说的是"解决全职团队搞不定的问题", 并非"轻松", 且和"现在认识到的"语境不符。

B) **答非所问 (偷换疑问词)**

B项How people can be more focused and productive.问的是"如何变得更专注高产", 而原文给的是"哪类人更专注高产", 疑问词错位, 且companies的认知对象是人, 不是方法。

C) **✓ 正确**

people who balance work and play, and who work at what they are passionate about, are more focused and productive, delivering greater value to their clients

↔ **What kind of people can contribute more to them.**

原文that从句的真正主语是people who..., 整句重心是这类人能为客户贡献更多价值; C项的"What kind of people can contribute more to them"精准对位该重心。

D) **答非所问+偷换重心**

D项Why some people are more passionate about work.问"为什么有些人对工作更热情", 但原文里passionate只是描述这类人的特征之一, 并未解释"原因", 且重心是其价值, 不是热情的成因。

55. What does the author say about the gig economy?

- A) It may force companies to reform their business practice.
- B) It may soon replace the traditional economic model.
- C) It will drive technological progress on a global scale.
- D) It will bring about radical economic and social changes.

关于零工经济,作者说了什么?

- A) 它可能迫使企业改革其商业实践。
- B) 它可能很快取代传统的经济模式。
- C) 它将在全球范围内推动技术进步。
- D) 它将带来彻底的经济和社会变革。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 What does the author say about the gig economy?问的是作者对零工经济的具体陈述; 答案直接在原文有对应句而非需要推断。

【拆句】 What does the author say about the gig economy?结构简单: 主干What does the author say, about the gig economy是介词短语修饰say, 无陷阱。

【定位】 Perhaps more important, as the global economy continues to be disrupted by technology and other massive change, the gig economy will itself become an engine of economic and social transformation.

或许更重要的是，随着全球经济持续被技术和其他剧变所颠覆，零工经济本身将成为经济与社会变革的引擎。

【选项】 A) **过度推断**

A项It may force companies to reform their business practice.说零工经济会"迫使企业改革其业务实践"，原文并未提到"迫使企业改革"这一动作，create a bridge between traditional enterprises and this emerging economy说的是搭桥而非迫使改革。

B) **与原文相反**

B项It may soon replace the traditional economic model.说零工经济会"很快取代传统经济模式"，原文里始终是"搭桥"成为引擎，从未表达替代关系。

C) **与原文相反 (因果颠倒)**

C项It will drive technological progress on a global scale.说零工经济"将驱动全球技术进步"，但原文里是"global economy被technology颠覆"，技术是动因、零工经济是结果之一，方向被反过来。

D) **✓ 正确**

the gig economy will itself become an engine of economic and social transformation ↔

It will bring about radical economic and social changes.

从预判"将带来经济与社会变革"出发，D项把engine of transformation改写成bring about radical changes，逐字段语义匹配，是定位句的直接同义替换。

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。

Success was once defined as being able to stay at a company for a long time and move up the corporate ladder.

第1段，第1句

"be defined as" 这一被动结构在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现，常用于说明概念、定义或标准的变化。简单句配合被动语态和较长状语的组合，是典型的学术或说明文句式，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子的理解中。

Working at home or in cafes, starting businesses of their own, and even launching business ventures that eventually may fail, all indicate "initiative," "creativity," and "adaptability," which are desirable qualities in today's workplace.

第4段，第1句

本句成分划分训练价值较高。主句的主语是三个并列的动名词短语，涉及动名词作主语的识别；谓语前有强调词 all，需要判断其作用；宾语是三个并列的抽象名词，后接非限制性定语从句。限制性定语从句内部有关系代词作主语、情态动词谓语和时间状语；非限制性定语从句是主系表结构，表语是名词短语带后置定语。句子覆盖了主语、谓语、宾语、定语、状语等多种成分类型，且涉及并列结构、从句嵌套、动名词短语、定语从句中关系代词充当成分等多个易错点，适合作为综合性成分划分练习。

Most important, there is a growing recognition that people who balance work and play, and who work at what they are passionate about, are more focused and productive, delivering greater value to their clients.

第4段，第2句

本句涵盖丰富成分类型:主句的存在句主语、同位语从句、并列限制性定语从句、宾语从句、状语、表语,且存在主语被长修饰成分分隔的情况。特别适合练习识别同位语从句与定语从句的区别、并列定语从句的切分、以及嵌套从句中成分归属的判断,训练价值高。

It was difficult to keep a job for long.

第52题，D

It is + 形容词 + to do 句型在四六级和考研阅读写作中高频出现，是表达“做某事如何”的典型结构。掌握后可直接迁移到大量类似句子，代表性强。

They are often regarded as most treasured talents.

第53题，A

"be regarded as" 是四六级和考研阅读中常见的被动表达句式，具有一定代表性，掌握后可迁移到类似 "be considered as"、"be viewed as" 等结构，但句式本身较为基础，不算高度典型的复杂考点。

It will bring about radical economic and social changes.

第55题，D

主谓宾结构配合一般将来时是英语中最常见的句式之一，具有一定典型性。但本句过于简单，没有体现四六级或考研真题中常考的复杂结构（如从句、非谓语、特殊句式等），代表性和迁移价值不高。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 75 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。

career B1

n. 职业

本篇6次 · 真题 119 句

economy B1

n. 经济

本篇5次 · 真题 58 句

author A2

n. 作者

本篇4次 · 真题 244 句

economic B2

adj. 经济的

本篇3次 · 真题 62 句

platform B1

n. 平台

本篇3次 · 真题 24 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要，会

本篇2次 · 真题 466 句

global B2

adj. 全球的

本篇2次 · 真题 81 句

traditional B1

adj. 传统的

本篇2次 · 真题 79 句

professional B1

adj. 专业的

本篇2次 · 真题 67 句

solve A2

v. 解决 (问题、困难)

本篇2次 · 真题 58 句

talent B1

n. 天赋

本篇2次 · 真题 39 句

productive B2

adj. 富有成效的

本篇2次 · 真题 32 句

ease B1

n. 容易

本篇2次 · 真题 18 句

focused B1

adj. 集中注意力的

本篇2次 · 真题 15 句

client B1

n. 客户

本篇2次 · 真题 13 句

accumulate B2

v. 积累

本篇2次 · 真题 12 句

passionate B2

adj. 热情的

本篇2次 · 真题 9 句

design B1

n. 设计

本篇1次 · 真题 132 句

quality A2

n. 质量

本篇1次 · 真题 100 句

project A2

n. 项目

本篇1次 · 真题 90 句

simply B1

adv. 仅仅, 只不过

本篇1次 · 真题 90 句

expert B1

n. 专家

本篇1次 · 真题 89 句

view A2

n. 观点, 看法

本篇1次 · 真题 85 句

community B1

n. 社区

本篇1次 · 真题 81 句

individual B2

adj. 单独的

本篇1次 · 真题 79 句

contribute B1

v. 捐献

本篇1次 · 真题 74 句

potential B2

adj. 潜在的

本篇1次 · 真题 63 句

reward B1

n. 报酬

本篇1次 · 真题 56 句

balance B1

n. 平衡

本篇1次 · 真题 55 句

creative B1

adj. 有创造力的

本篇1次 · 真题 55 句

wrong A2

adj. 错误的

本篇1次 · 真题 54 句

workplace B1

n. 工作场所

本篇1次 · 真题 48 句

replace A2

v. 替换, 更换 (用新的代替旧的)

本篇1次 · 真题 47 句

response B1

n. 回答

本篇1次 · 真题 47 句

conduct B2

v. 组织并实施

本篇1次 · 真题 45 句

fashion B1

n. 时尚; 流行款式

本篇1次 · 真题 45 句

deliver B1

v. 递送, 运送 (货物、信件等)

本篇1次 · 真题 41 句

launch B1

v. 推出

本篇1次 · 真题 39 句

feature B1

n. 特征

本篇1次 · 真题 37 句

particular B2

adj. 特定的

本篇1次 · 真题 37 句

hire A2

v. 雇用

本篇1次 · 真题 35 句

indicate B2

v. 表明

本篇1次 · 真题 35 句

assume B2

v. 假定

本篇1次·真题 34 句

creativity B2

n. 创造力

本篇1次·真题 34 句

recognize B1

v. 认出

本篇1次·真题 34 句

ahead A2

adv. 在前面

本篇1次·真题 32 句

advance B1

v. 前进

本篇1次·真题 31 句

executive B2

n. 主管;经理;管理人员

本篇1次·真题 30 句

eventually B1

adv. 最终

本篇1次·真题 29 句

growing A2

adj. 增长的

本篇1次·真题 29 句

valuable B1

adj. 贵重的

本篇1次·真题 28 句

senior B1

adj. 级别高的

本篇1次·真题 25 句

define B1

v. 给.....下定义

本篇1次·真题 24 句

technological B2

adj. 技术的

本篇1次·真题 24 句

massive B2

adj. 巨大的, 大量的

本篇1次·真题 23 句

retire B1

v. 退休

本篇1次·真题 22 句

schedule A2

n. 时间表

本篇1次·真题 21 句

capable B1

adj. 有能力的

本篇1次·真题 20 句

scale B1

n. 规模

本篇1次·真题 20 句

initiative B2

n. 主动性

本篇1次·真题 19 句

corporate B2

adj. 公司的

本篇1次·真题 18 句

honor B2

n. 荣誉

本篇1次·真题 18 句

venture B2

n. 冒险事业

本篇1次·真题 17 句

engine A2

n. 发动机, 引擎

本篇1次·真题 15 句

specifically B2

adv. 明确地

本篇1次·真题 14 句

slowly A1

adv. 缓慢地

本篇1次·真题 13 句

surely B1

adv. 肯定地

本篇1次·真题 13 句

provider B2

n. 供应者

本篇1次·真题 12 句

consultant B2

n. 顾问

本篇1次·真题 11 句

radical B2

adj. 根本的

本篇1次·真题 11 句

reform B2

v. 改革

本篇1次·真题 11 句

illustrate B2

v. 说明

本篇1次·真题 10 句

cafe A2

n. 咖啡馆

本篇1次·真题 9 句

outstanding B2

adj. 杰出的, 出色的

本篇1次·真题 9 句

recognition

B2

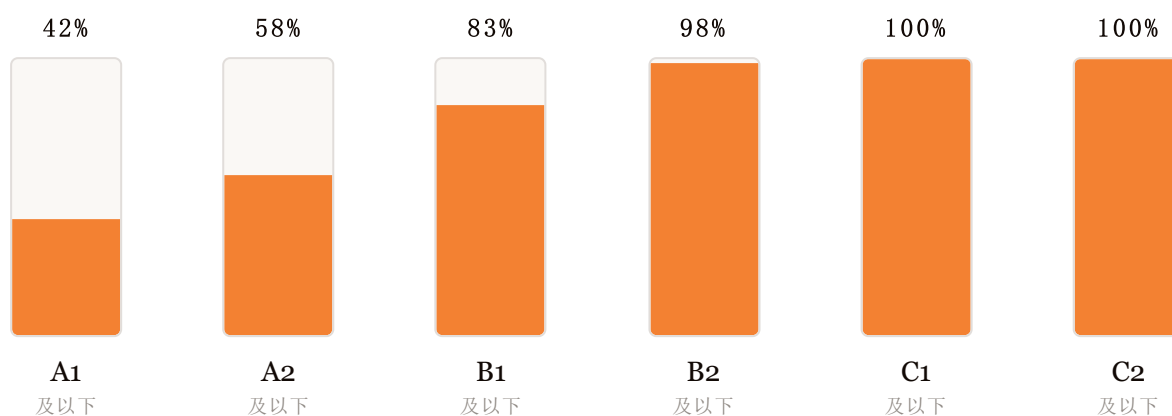
n. 认可

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 216 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **216** 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 216 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

216

B2 以上难词

2%

B1 及以下覆盖

83%

英语四级 2021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 →