

2022年12月·第3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2022年12月·第3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 9 段原文（段首标 P1-P9 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3套(2022-12) · 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 Even though we are living in an age where growing old is thought of as an inevitable misery, this doctor has been changing the game for seniors over the last 25 years.

尽管我们生活在一个衰老被视为不可避免的痛苦的时代，但这位医生在过去25年里一直在改变老年人的处境。

P2 It all started in 1991 when the Harvard-educated physician was transferred from working in a stressful emergency room to being the medical director of a nursing home in upstate New York. The depressing and regimented(严格管制的) environment got him thinking on what exactly could improve the residents' conditions.

这一切始于1991年，当时这位毕业于Harvard的医生从压力巨大的急诊室调到纽约州北部一家养老院担任医疗主任。令人压抑且严格管制的环境让他开始思考究竟什么能改善住院老人的状况。

P3 Even though animals in nursing homes were illegal at the time, Dr. Bill Thomas took a chance. Based on a hunch(直觉), he brought in two dogs, four cats, hens, rabbits, 100 birds, a multitude of plants, a flower garden, and a vegetable patch.

尽管当时养老院内养动物是违法的，Bill Thomas医生还是冒险尝试了。基于直觉，他引入了两只狗、四只猫、几只母鸡、兔子、100只鸟、大量植物、一个花园和一块菜地。

P4 The change was dramatic. There was a 50% drop in medical prescriptions along with a dramatic

decrease in death rates—but most importantly, the residents were simply happier.

变化是巨大的。药物处方减少了50%，死亡率也大幅下降——但最重要的是，住院老人们简单地更快乐了。

P5 Dr. Thomas's approach, named the Eden Alternative, has driven nursing homes to allow a more autonomous(自主的) and creative living space for their elderly. It erases the belief that growing old means growing useless. He encourages residents to think of their age as an enriching new phase of life rather than the end of it.

Thomas医生的方法被命名为Eden Alternative，推动养老院为老年人提供更自主和更有创造性的生活空间。它消除了变老意味着变得无用的观念。他鼓励住院老人将自己的年龄视为充实的人生新阶段，而不是生命的终点。

P6 Thomas, now a speaker and author of several books, also created small, independently-run residences with their own bedrooms and bathrooms, and he has been preaching a singular message that getting old is not a bad thing.

Thomas现在是一位演讲者和多本书的作者，他还创建了拥有独立卧室和浴室的小型独立运营住所，并一直在宣扬一个单一的信息：变老不是坏事。

P7 "Within six weeks, they had to send a truck around to pick up all the wheelchairs," Thomas told the Washington Post. "You know why most people in nursing homes use wheelchairs? Because the buildings are so big."

"六周之内，他们不得不派一辆卡车去收走所有轮椅，"Thomas告诉Washington Post。"你知道养老院里大多数人为什么使用轮椅吗？因为建筑物太大了。"

P8 The 56-year-old doctor's methods have been adopted in Australia, Japan, Canada, and America with enormous success. Last year he published *Second Wind: Navigating the Passage to a Slower, Deeper, and More Connected Life*, a guide on how to shift our perspectives on aging and growth.

这位56岁医生的方法已在澳大利亚、日本、加拿大和美国被采用，并取得了巨大成功。去年他出版了《*Second Wind: Navigating the Passage to a Slower, Deeper, and More Connected Life*》，这是一本关于如何转变我们对衰老和成长看法的指南。

P9 He is currently traveling through North America performing with his guitar and his enthusiasm on his Age of Disruption Tour.

他目前正在北美各地进行巡演，带着他的吉他和热情参加他的Age of Disruption巡回演出。

题目与逐题解析

46. What has Bill Thomas been doing for a quarter of a century?

- A) Transforming people's lifestyle.
- B) Honoring his Harvard education.
- C) Changing people's philosophy of life.
- D) Shifting people's perspective on aging.

Bill Thomas 在过去的四分之一世纪里一直在做什么？

- A) 改变人们的生活方式。 B) 尊崇他在哈佛所受的教育。 C) 改变人们的人生哲学。

D) 转变人们对衰老的看法。

【答案】 **D** (细节题)

【判型】 What has Bill Thomas been doing for a quarter of a century? 用 what 直接问做了什么事，且锁定了二十五年的具体时间，没有 infer/suggest/imply 等推断信号，也不问全文主旨。

【拆句】 现在完成进行时 has been doing 强调「一直在做、且仍在继续」，for a quarter of a century 是时间段状语；对应原文要找「持续二十五年都在做的那件事」。

【定位】 Even though we are living in an age where growing old is thought of as an inevitable misery, this doctor has been changing the game for seniors over the last 25 years.

尽管我们生活在一个把变老视为难免之苦的时代，这位医生在过去 25 年里一直在为老年人改变这一局面。

【选项】 A) **偷换概念**

Transforming people's lifestyle 偷换了 changing the game 的对象——原文改变的是观念/局面，不是 lifestyle (衣食住行的生活方式)。

B) **无中生有**

Honoring his Harvard education 原文虽提 the Harvard-educated physician，但只是介绍背景，并未说他二十五年所做的是「为哈佛教育争光」。

C) **以偏概全**

Changing people's philosophy of life 把「对变老的看法」扩大为「整套人生哲学」，范围被无限放大，且对象从 seniors 变成了 people 全体。

D) **✓ 正确**

growing old is thought of as an inevitable misery ↔ **perspectives on aging**

changing the game for seniors ↔ **Shifting people's perspective**

预判说他在改变「对变老的看法」，Shifting people's perspective on aging 在字面与语义上同时复现这一判断，无须额外推断。

47. Why did Bill Thomas try something different in the nursing home?

A) He wanted to make it more pleasant for seniors.

B) He wanted to apply his Harvard training to practice.

C) He felt it his duty to revolutionize its management.

D) He felt disappointed working in the environment.

为什么 **Bill Thomas** 要在养老院尝试一些不同的做法？

A) 他想让养老院对老年人来说更加愉快。 B) 他想将自己在哈佛所受的训练应用于实践。

C) 他认为彻底改革养老院的管理是自己的责任。 D) 他对在这种环境中工作感到失望。

【答案】 **A** (细节题)

【判型】 Why did Bill Thomas try something different in the nursing home? 用 why 直接问动机，原文有明确的因果或心理描写句即可定位，不必跨段推断。

【拆句】一般过去时 did，问的是过去某次具体动机；try something different 是「尝试不一样的做法」，对应原文「引入动植物」这一动作。

【定位】The depressing and regimented(严格管制的) environment got him thinking on what exactly could improve the residents' conditions.

那种压抑而管制严格的环境促使他思考究竟怎样才能改善住户的处境。

【选项】A) ✓ 正确

improve the residents' conditions ↔ make it more pleasant for seniors

预判说「让老人住得更舒心」，make it more pleasant for seniors 在动宾结构与对象层面同时复现，无需推断。

B) 无中生有

apply his Harvard training to practice 把 Harvard-educated physician 这一背景细节拼到动机上——原文从未说他这么做是为了「把哈佛所学落地」。

C) 过度推断

felt it his duty to revolutionize its management 把「想改善老人处境」夸张成「觉得自己有责任去革命化养老院管理」，原文既无「职责感」亦无「revolutionize management」的表述。

D) 张冠李戴

felt disappointed working in the environment 把 The depressing and regimented(严格管制的) environment 这一对环境的描写，错置成他个人情绪。原文是环境压抑，而非他心情失望；且这是触发思考的背景，不等于动机本身。

48. What do we learn about Bill Thomas bringing animals and plants into the nursing home?

- A) He made a mess of the nursing home.
- B) He did something all professionals would do.
- C) He won instant support from the state authorities.
- D) He acted in violation of the state law.

关于 Bill Thomas 将动物和植物带入养老院,我们了解到什么?

- A) 他把养老院搞得一团糟。
- B) 他做了所有专业人士都会做的事情。
- C) 他赢得了州政府的即时支持。
- D) 他的行为违反了州法律。

【答案】D (细节题)

【判型】What do we learn about Bill Thomas bringing animals and plants into the nursing home? 锁定一个具体事件，问围绕它能从原文得到什么信息，无推断标记。

【拆句】动名词短语 bringing... into... 作介词 about 的宾语，整句问「关于他往养老院里搬动植物这件事，我们能知道什么」。

【定位】Even though animals in nursing homes were illegal at the time, Dr. Bill Thomas took a chance.

尽管当时养老院里养动物是违法的，比尔·托马斯医生还是冒险（这么做了）。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

made a mess of the nursing home 把引入动植物说成「把养老院弄得乱七八糟」，与原文完全相反——原文紧接着是 dramatic decrease in death rates 和 the residents were simply happier，效果是正面的。

B) 与原文相反

did something all professionals would do 说这是「所有专业人士都会做的事」，但原文 Dr. Bill Thomas took a chance 与 animals in nursing homes were illegal at the time 都指向「冒险特例」，并非行业常规。

C) 与原文相反

won instant support from the state authorities 把 took a chance（冒险）反向虚构成「立即获得州政府支持」，与原文「违法」事实完全冲突。

D) ✓ 正确

animals in nursing homes were illegal at the time ↔ acted in violation of the state law
预判抓住「违法」这一事实，acted in violation of the state law 用名词 violation + 介宾 of the state law 复现了 illegal，语义重心一致。

49. What has Bill Thomas been persistently advocating?

- A) Good health is not just a privilege of the young.
- B) Nursing homes should be strictly limited in size.
- C) Getting old is by no means something miserable.
- D) Residences for seniors should be run independently.

Bill Thomas 一直坚持倡导什么？

- A) 健康并非只是年轻人的特权。
- B) 养老院的规模应受到严格限制。
- C) 变老绝不是什么悲惨的事情。
- D) 老年人住所应该独立运营。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 What has Bill Thomas been persistently advocating? 问的是他一贯主张的具体内容；原文有「preaching a singular message」句可直接对接，仍属细节题。

【拆句】 现在完成进行时 has been advocating + 副词 persistently 强调持续性；what 是 advocating 的宾语前置。

【定位】 Thomas, now a speaker and author of several books, also created small, independently-run residences with their own bedrooms and bathrooms, and he has been preaching a singular message that getting old is not a bad thing.

如今他既是演讲者又是几本书的作者，他建立了独立运营、带独立卧室和卫生间的小型住所，并一直在传播一个核心讯息：变老并不是一件坏事。

【选项】 A) 偷换概念

Good health is not just a privilege of the young 把话题从「对变老的看法」偷换成「健康权」；原文虽提 50\% drop in medical prescriptions，但讨论的是养老院环境改善的效果，并未上升为「健康是不是年轻人专属」的命题。

B) 以偏概全

Nursing homes should be strictly limited in size 借用 the buildings are so big 这一例证，伪装成他的「长期主张」。原文只是用大养老院解释轮椅多，并未上升为「养老院必须严格限制规模」的口号。

C) ✓ 正确

getting old is not a bad thing ↔ **Getting old is by no means something miserable**

think of their age as an enriching new phase of life rather than the end of it ↔

Getting old is by no means something miserable

预判核心是「变老不糟糕」，Getting old is by no means something miserable 在主谓宾与否定逻辑上完全复现这一判断。

D) 以偏概全

Residences for seniors should be run independently 借用 created small, independently-run residences 这一具体做法，伪装成他的中心主张；但 preach a singular message 后的同位语清楚说明他反复在传的核心讯息是 getting old is not a bad thing，而非「独立运营」。

50. How is Bill Thomas's new concept received?

- A) It is gaining ground in many countries.
- B) It is being heatedly debated worldwide.
- C) It is considered revolutionary everywhere.
- D) It is winning approval from the government.

Bill Thomas 的新理念受到了怎样的反响？

- A) 它正在许多国家获得认同。 B) 它正在世界范围内引发热烈讨论。
- c) 它在各地都被认为具有革命性。 D) 它正在赢得政府的认可。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 How is Bill Thomas's new concept received? 问「被如何接受」，原文必有一句直陈反响的句子，无须跨段推断。

【拆句】 一般现在时被动语态 is received，主语是 new concept，问外界对其评价；how 在句首作方式状语。

【定位】 The 56-year-old doctor's methods have been adopted in Australia, Japan, Canada, and America with enormous success.

这位 56 岁的医生的方法已经在澳大利亚、日本、加拿大和美国得到采纳，并大获成功。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

have been adopted in Australia, Japan, Canada, and America ↔

gaining ground in many countries

with enormous success ↔ **gaining ground**

预判强调「被多国接受、正在扩展」，gaining ground in many countries 同时复现「多国」与「势头良好」两个要点。

B) 与原文相反

being heatedly debated worldwide 把「被接受」反扭成「被激烈争论」，原文 enormous success 是正向评价，没有任何争议、反对的语义。

C) 以偏概全

considered revolutionary everywhere 既无原文支持的「革命性」评价，又把多国采用扩大为「everywhere」——原文只列了四国，不能等同于「到处」。

D) 无中生有

winning approval from the government 凭空虚构「获得政府批准」，原文只说被采用并成功，未指明任何一个政府机构层面的官方批准。

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。

Even though we are living in an age where growing old is thought of as an inevitable misery, this doctor has been changing the game for seniors over the last 25 years.

第1段，第1句

让步状语从句加主句的结构是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式；内嵌定语从句修饰抽象名词也是常考结构；主句使用现在完成进行时搭配时间状语表示持续性动作，符合真题中常见的表达方式，具有很强的迁移性

Even though animals in nursing homes were illegal at the time, Dr. Bill Thomas took a chance.

第3段，第1句

让步状语从句 + 主句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现。Even though 引导的让步逻辑是常考句式，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

It erases the belief that growing old means growing useless.

第5段，第2句

同位语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的常见结构，尤其在说明抽象名词（belief、fact、idea、news等）时频繁出现。本句结构典型且常考，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句式。

He encourages residents to think of their age as an enriching new phase of life rather than the end of it.

第5段，第3句

"encourage sb to do sth" 句型和 "think of... as... rather than..." 对比结构都是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式。掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子，具有较高的学习复用价值。

"Within six weeks, they had to send a truck around to pick up all the wheelchairs," Thomas told the Washington Post.

第7段，第1句

引述句结构（某人告诉某人某事）在新闻报道和考试阅读中极为常见，双宾语从句的形式也是高频句式。掌握后可迁移到大量类似引述句，典型性较高。

He felt it his duty to revolutionize its management.

第47题，C

涵盖主谓宾及宾补四大核心成分，且形式宾语"it"加真正宾语不定式的结构是常见易错点，宾补"his duty"后又接定语不定式，成分丰富且具有辨析训练价值，适合练习复合宾语和非谓语修饰关系

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 49 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。

nursing

B1

n. 护理工作

本篇8次 · 真题 27 句

resident

B2

n. 居民

本篇3次 · 真题 61 句

senior B1

adj. 级别高的

本篇3次·真题 25 句

shift B1

v. 移动

本篇2次·真题 49 句

aging B2

n. 变老;老化

本篇2次·真题 37 句

perspective B2

n. 观点

本篇2次·真题 15 句

dramatic B2

adj. 巨大的

本篇2次·真题 12 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇1次·真题 466 句

author A2

n. 作者

本篇1次·真题 244 句

support A2

v. 支持

本篇1次·真题 118 句

base A2

n. 基础

本篇1次·真题 95 句

simply B1

adv. 仅仅, 只不过

本篇1次·真题 90 句

rate A2

n. 速度

本篇1次·真题 78 句

growth B1

n. 增长

本篇1次·真题 77 句

professional B1

adj. 专业的

本篇1次·真题 67 句

gain B1

v. 获得;赢得

本篇1次·真题 64 句

apply A2

v. 申请

本篇1次·真题 58 句

creative B1

adj. 有创造力的

本篇1次·真题 55 句

perform B1

v. 执行

本篇1次·真题 52 句

approach B1

v. 靠近, 接近 (在空间或时间上)

本篇1次·真题 50 句

publish B1

v. 出版, 发行 (书籍、杂志等)

本篇1次·真题 50 句

debate B2

n. 辩论

本篇1次·真题 48 句

limit B1

n. 限度

本篇1次·真题 45 句

adopt B1

v. 采纳

本篇1次·真题 41 句

belief B1

n. 相信

本篇1次·真题 41 句

management B1

n. 管理

本篇1次·真题 41 句

concept B2

n. 概念

本篇1次·真题 38 句

exactly B1

adv. 精确地

本篇1次·真题 36 句

authority B2

n. 权力

本篇1次·真题 32 句

means A2

n. 方法

本篇1次·真题 30 句

decrease B1

v. 减少, 降低

本篇1次·真题 28 句

transfer B1

v. 转移

本篇1次·真题 24 句

currently B1

adv. 目前, 当前

本篇1次·真题 23 句

guide A2

n. 指南;手册

本篇1次·真题 23 句

enormous B1

adj. 巨大的

本篇1次·真题 21 句

worldwide B1

adj. 全世界的

本篇1次·真题 21 句

advocate B2

v. 拥护

本篇1次·真题 20 句

alternative B2

n. 可供选择的事物

本篇1次·真题 19 句

elderly B2

adj. 年老的

本篇1次·真题 19 句

honor B2

n. 荣誉

本篇1次·真题 18 句

physician B2

n. 医生

本篇1次·真题 18 句

emergency B1

n. 紧急情况, 突发事件

本篇1次·真题 17 句

approval B2

n. 赞成

本篇1次·真题 14 句

independently B2

adv. 独立地

本篇1次·真题 12 句

instant B1

n. 瞬间, 刹那

本篇1次·真题 12 句

mess B1

n. 脏乱, 杂乱

本篇1次·真题 11 句

phase B2

n. 阶段

本篇1次·真题 10 句

philosophy B2

n. 哲学

本篇1次·真题 9 句

stressful B1

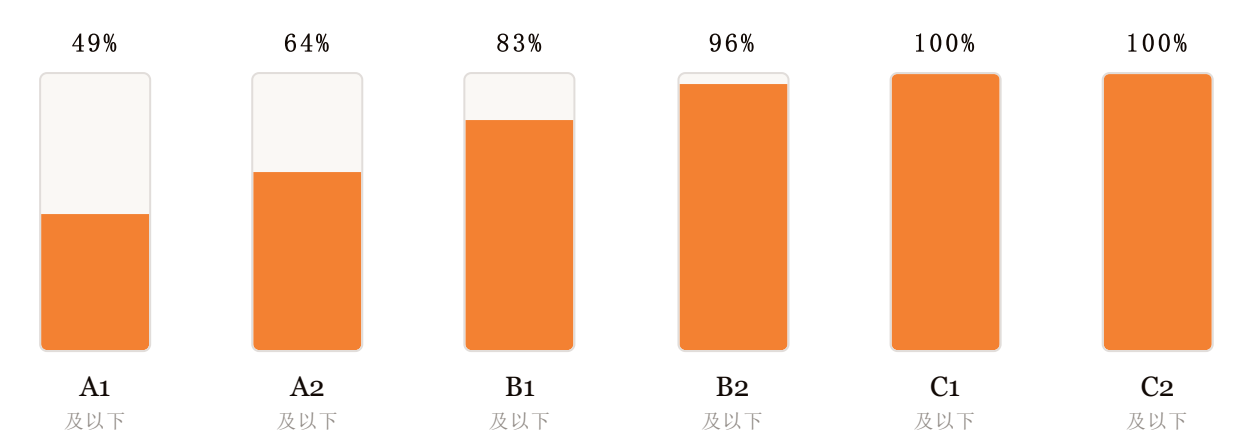
adj. 压力大的

本篇1次·真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 219 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **219** 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 9 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 219 个·末柱为 100%

去重总词数

219

B2 以上难词

4%

B1 及以下覆盖

83%

英语四级 2022年12月·第3套 · 全卷构成

Part I	写作	题目解析 →
Part II	听力	与2022年12月第2套共用 · 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 →