

2023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2023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(2023-06) • 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 The traditional school year, with three months of vacation every summer, was first implemented when America was an agricultural society and the summer months were needed for farm work. Since then, we've completely changed as a nation. Students no longer spend summers farming, but they aren't in school, either. The average American student receives 13 weeks off from school each calendar year—with about 11 of those during the summer. Few other countries have more than seven weeks off in a school calendar.

传统学年每年夏季有三个月假期,最初实施时美国还是农业社会,夏季月份需要用于农活。此后,我们作为一个国家已经彻底改变。学生们不再在夏季务农,但他们也不在学校。美国学生平均每个日历年有13周的假期,其中约11周在夏季。很少有其他国家在一个学年里有超过7周的假期。

P2 With the U.S. lagging behind other countries in academics, it's time to consider year-round schooling. One benefit of this change is that students will not fall victim to the "summer slide," or the well-documented phenomenon where students forget some of the knowledge they have acquired when too much time is taken off from school. Decades of research shows that it can take from 8 to 13 weeks at the beginning of every school year for students to get back to where they were before the summer holiday.

由于美国在学术方面落后于其他国家,是时候考虑全年制教学了。这一改变的一个好处是学生不会成为"夏季滑坡"的受害者,即有充分文献记载的现象:当学生离开学校时间过长时,他们会忘记已经获得的一些知识。数十年的研究表明,每个学年开始时,学生需要8到13周才能恢复到暑假前的水平。

P3 But year-round schooling isn't just about academics. Teachers and students experience a closer relationship in year-round schools than they do in traditional schools and, in the absence of any long-term break, students do not feel detached from the school environment. These closer bonds and greater attachment pay off. Research shows that students in year-round schools are more self-confident and feel more positive about their schooling experience.

但全年制教学不仅仅关乎学业。教师和学生在全年制学校中比在传统学校中体验到更紧密的关系,而且在没有任何长期假期的情况下,学生不会感到与学校环境脱节。这些更紧密的联系和更强的归属感会带来回报。研究表明,全年制学校的学生更加自信,对自己的求学经历感觉更积极。

P4 But don't kids need time to relax? Some childhood development experts believe that time off from school is vital to healthy development as kids are not designed to spend so much of their time inside classrooms and the summer break provides a perfect opportunity to get outside. The problem with this argument is that most children aren't playing outside or even spending time with other kids. While some children visit summer camps, most stay at home, watching TV or playing games on electronic devices, which hardly benefits them.

但是孩子们不需要时间放松吗?一些儿童发展专家认为,离开学校的时间对健康成长至关重要,因为孩子们天生不适合在教室里度过那么多时间,而暑假为他们提供了到户外活动的绝佳机会。这一论点的问题在于,大多数儿童并没有在户外玩耍,甚至没有与其他孩子共度时光。虽然一些儿童参加夏令营,但大多数待在家里看电视或玩电子设备上的游戏,这对他们几乎没有好处。

P5 The U.S. has changed from a farming economy to a knowledge- and innovation-based economy, so it makes sense for the school year to change as well.

美国已经从农业经济转变为知识和创新型经济,因此学年也应随之改变是合理的。

题目与逐题解析

51. Why did America's traditional school year have a three-month summer vacation?

- A) Students needed to help with farm work.
- B) Students needed time to learn necessary farming skills.
- C) The agricultural society then attached less importance to academics.
- D) America lagged behind other countries in making a scientific school calendar.

为什么美国传统学年有三个月的暑假?

- A) 学生需要帮助干农活。 B) 学生需要时间学习必要的农业技能。 C) 当时的农业社会不太重视学业。
D) 美国在制定科学的校历方面落后于其他国家。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 Why did America's traditional school year have a three-month summer vacation? 问一个写在文中的具体事实原因, 答案应能在原文直接找到。

【拆句】 Q51 是一个 Why 引导的特殊疑问句, 主干就是 school year have a three-month summer vacation, 没有从句也没有否定, 结构平铺直叙、无陷阱。

【定位】 The traditional school year, with three months of vacation every summer, was first implemented when America was an agricultural society and the summer months were needed for farm work.

传统学年带有每年夏季三个月假期，它最初设立于美国还是农业社会、夏季几个月需要用于农活的时候。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

the summer months were needed for farm work ↔ **Students needed to help with farm work**
预判的"夏天要干农活"与 Students needed to help with farm work 完全吻合，故锁定此项。

B) 无中生有

原文只说夏季需要去做农活，从未提学生需要时间去"学习"农业技能，learn necessary farming skills 文中没有依据。

C) 无中生有

原文只说当时是农业社会、夏天要务农，并未说农业社会 attached less importance to academics，这是文中没有的因果。

D) 张冠李戴

America lagged behind other countries 出自第二段 With the U.S. lagging behind other countries in academics，那是"如今"现状，并非当初设三个月暑假的原因，张冠李戴。

52. What benefit will year-round schooling bring students in addition to improving their learning?

- A) It will help them get back to where their lessons started.
- B) It will enable them to absorb what they have learned.
- C) It will familiarize them with the school environment.
- D) It will strengthen their relationship with teachers.

除了提高学习成绩之外,全年制教育还会给学生带来什么好处?

- A) 它将帮助他们回到课程开始的地方。 B) 它将使他们能够消化所学的知识。
- C) 它将使他们熟悉学校环境。 D) 它将加强他们与教师的关系。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 What benefit will year-round schooling bring students in addition to improving their learning? 问一项写在文中的具体好处，属可直接核对的事实。

【拆句】 Q52 主干是 What benefit will year-round schooling bring students，后接介词短语 in addition to improving their learning 作限定，提醒答案要排除学业类好处，是理解关键。

【定位】 But year-round schooling isn't just about academics. Teachers and students experience a closer relationship in year-round schools than they do in traditional schools and, in the absence of any long-term break, students do not feel detached from the school environment.
但全年制不仅仅关乎学业。在全年制学校里，师生关系比在传统学校里更亲近，而且由于没有任何长期假期，学生不会感到与校园环境疏离。

【选项】 A) 答非所问

get back to where their lessons started 套用第二段 get back to where they were, 那讲的是暑期遗忘后补回进度，属学业范畴，被题干限定排除，且原文是消除这一损耗而非“帮学生回到起点”。

B) 答非所问

absorb what they have learned 仍是讲学习吸收，属 improving their learning 范畴，被题干“除学业外”排除。

C) 偷换概念

原文说的是学生 do not feel detached from the school environment (不疏离)，并非 familiarize them with the school environment (使其熟悉环境)，把“不疏远”偷换成“变熟悉”。

D) ✓ 正确

Teachers and students experience a closer relationship ↔

strengthen their relationship with teachers

预判的“师生关系更近”正对应 strengthen their relationship with teachers，且它落在“学业之外”的范围内，故选此项。

53. What do some childhood development experts believe about the long summer vacation?

- A) It meets students' need to study on their own.
- B) It enables students to learn about the outside world.
- C) It satisfies students' desire to stay longer at home.
- D) It contributes to students' healthy growth.

一些儿童发展专家对漫长的暑假有什么看法？

- A) 它满足了学生自主学习的需求。 B) 它使学生能够了解外部世界。
- c) 它满足了学生希望在家待更长时间的愿望。 D) 它有助于学生的健康成长。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 What do some childhood development experts believe about the long summer vacation? 问的是专家在文中直接表述的观点，可逐字核对，不需要读者推断。

【拆句】 Q53 主干 What do some childhood development experts believe, 后接 about the long summer vacation 点明评论对象；注意主语是 experts 而非作者，是“这话谁说的”的关键。

【定位】 Some childhood development experts believe that time off from school is vital to healthy development as kids are not designed to spend so much of their time inside classrooms and the summer break provides a perfect opportunity to get outside.

一些儿童发展专家认为，离开学校的休息时间对健康成长至关重要，因为孩子天生不适合把这么多时间花在教室里，而暑假正好提供了走到户外的绝佳机会。

【选项】 A) **无中生有**

专家强调的是休息和户外，从未说放假满足学生 study on their own（自学）的需要，原文无此意。

B) **过度推断**

原文只说暑假给孩子 a perfect opportunity to get outside（到户外的机会），并不等于 learn about the outside world（了解外部世界），后者把“到户外”拔高成“认识世界”。

C) **张冠李戴**

专家观点里没有“满足学生 stay longer at home”的说法；待在家看电视是后文作者反驳时提到的现实，并非专家所赞同的需求。

D) **✓ 正确**

time off from school is vital to healthy development ↔

It contributes to students' healthy growth

预判的“放假利于健康成长”正对应 It contributes to students' healthy growth，故选此项。

54. What is the argument against the experts' idea of a long summer vacation?

- A) It does little good to most students.
- B) It benefits few students playing outside.
- C) It leads students to neglect their studies.
- D) It makes students addicted to computer games.

反对专家关于漫长暑假观点的论据是什么？

- A) 它对大多数学生没什么好处。 B) 它只让少数在户外玩耍的学生受益。 C) 它导致学生忽视学业。
D) 它使学生沉迷于电脑游戏。

【答案】 A （细节题）

【判型】 What is the argument against the experts' idea of a long summer vacation? 问一个写在文中的具体反驳理由，可直接核对。

【拆句】 Q54 主干 What is the argument against the experts' idea, 介词 against 决定方向是“反对专家”；读懂 against 才不会把专家自己的话误当反驳，是理解关键。

【定位】 The problem with this argument is that most children aren't playing outside or even spending time with other kids. While some children visit summer camps, most stay at home, watching TV or playing games on electronic devices, which hardly benefits them.

这个论点的问题在于，大多数孩子并没有在户外玩耍，甚至没有和别的孩子相处。虽然有些孩子去参加夏令营，但多数人待在家里看电视或玩电子设备上的游戏，这对他们几乎没有好处。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

most stay at home, watching TV or playing games on electronic devices, which hardly benefits them

↔ **It does little good to most students**

预判的"对多数孩子没好处"正对应 It does little good to most students, 故选此项。

B) 以偏概全

原文 hardly benefits them 说的是待在家的"多数"孩子没好处，benefits few students playing outside 却把对象缩成"在外面玩的少数"，偷改了范围。

C) 无中生有

作者反驳讲的是放假对孩子无益，并未说放假让学生 neglect their studies（荒废学业），文中无此意。

D) 以偏概全

原文把看电视和玩电子设备游戏并列为现象之一，并未断言放假使学生 addicted to computer games（沉迷电脑游戏），把众多居家活动之一夸成"上瘾"。

55. What does the author think of the traditional school year in the U.S. today?

- A) Well-grounded.
- B) Culture-bound.
- C) Outdated.
- D) Welcomed.

作者如何看待当今美国的传统学年？

A) 有充分根据的。 B) 受文化束缚的。 C) 过时的。 D) 受欢迎的。

【答案】 C （态度题）

【判型】 What does the author think of the traditional school year in the U.S. today? 问的是作者对旧学制的整体评价，需通览全文立场而非某句。

【拆句】 Q55 主干 What does the author think of the traditional school year, 关键是 today——问的是"在今天看来"旧学制如何，提示要结合文章"时代已变"的论调判断，是解题关键。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

Well-grounded (有充分根据的) 是褒义, 意味旧学制合理; 而作者全篇主张它该改, 态度恰好相反。

B) 无中生有

文章把旧学制归因于"农业经济"这一时代背景, 并未从"文化"角度评价, Culture-bound (受文化局限) 在原文找不到落点。

C) ✓ 正确

The U.S. has changed from a farming economy to a knowledge- and innovation-based economy, so it makes sense for the school year to change as well

↔ Outdated

预判的"旧学制已不合时宜、该改"与 Outdated 一词对应, 故选此项。

D) 与原文相反

Welcomed (受欢迎的) 是褒义, 暗示作者赞许旧学制; 而作者主张它该改、显然不持欢迎态度, 方向相反。

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。

Few other countries have more than seven weeks off in a school calendar.

第1段, 第5句

主谓宾加状语的简单句结构在考试中常见, 且 "have + 宾语" 的实义动词用法也是高频句式, 具有一定代表性, 但由于过于基础、缺少从句或复杂修饰, 作为考试句式的典型性中等偏下。

One benefit of this change is that students will not fall victim to the "summer slide," or the well-documented phenomenon where students forget some of the knowledge they have acquired when too much time is taken off from school.

第2段, 第2句

这句主干不算最难, 但层级清楚、嵌套典型、时态也有区分度, 非常适合用来训练"先抓主干, 再逐层回挂修饰"的方法。对于结构和时态的综合练习, 优先度较高。

Decades of research shows that it can take from 8 to 13 weeks at the beginning of every school year for students to get back to where they were before the summer holiday.

第2段，第3句

本句结构高度典型:主句 + 宾语从句 + 定语从句的嵌套是四六级和考研阅读中最常见的句式之一,it takes time for sb to do sth 句型也是高频考点,where 引导的定语从句修饰抽象地点同样属于常考结构。掌握本句的分析方法可以直接迁移到大量真题句子。

The agricultural society then attached less importance to academics.

第51题，C

本句虽是简单句，但包含主语、谓语、宾语和两个状语（时间状语 "then" 和方向状语 "to academics"），成分种类较为齐全。动词 attach 与介词 to 的固定搭配（attach importance to）是一个值得练习的常见用法，但整体难度较低，缺少定语从句、复杂修饰或易混淆的成分划分点，训练价值中等偏下。

What benefit will year-round schooling bring students in addition to improving their learning?

第52题 题干

本句涉及双宾语结构（bring students what benefit），且疑问句中直接宾语 What benefit 被提前，需要学生识别还原后的双宾语位置；另有介词短语 in addition to 作状语，成分种类较丰富，适合练习疑问句语序调整和双宾语识别。

It makes students addicted to computer games.

第54题，D

"make + 宾语 + 形容词/过去分词" 结构在四六级和考研阅读中高频出现，是经典的使役动词用法；掌握后可迁移至 make sb do/done、keep sb doing 等同类句型，具有较强代表性。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 42 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。

benefit B1

n. 好处

本篇4次·真题 169 句

traditional B1

adj. 传统的

本篇4次·真题 79 句

schooling B2

n. 学校教育

本篇4次·真题 14 句

expert B1

n. 专家

本篇3次·真题 89 句

relationship B1

n. 关系

本篇2次·真题 109 句

economy B1

n. 经济

本篇2次·真题 58 句

enable B1

v. 使能够

本篇2次·真题 58 句

childhood A2

n. 童年

本篇2次·真题 30 句

argument B1

n. 争论

本篇2次·真题 29 句

farming A2

n. 农业;耕作

本篇2次·真题 14 句

agricultural B2

adj. 农业的

本篇2次·真题 8 句

author A2

n. 作者

本篇1次·真题 244 句

less A1

det. 较少的

本篇1次·真题 224 句

design B1

n. 设计

本篇1次·真题 132 句

learning A1

n. 学习

本篇1次·真题 120 句

decade B1

n. 十年

本篇1次·真题 99 句

average A2

adj. 平均的

本篇1次·真题 89 句

opportunity B1

n. 机会

本篇1次·真题 89 句

growth B1

n. 增长

本篇1次·真题 77 句

contribute B1

v. 捐献

本篇1次·真题 74 句

academic B2

adj. 学术的

本篇1次·真题 69 句

positive B1

adj. 积极的

本篇1次·真题 62 句

device B1

n. 设备

本篇1次·真题 60 句

desire B2

n. 愿望

本篇1次·真题 52 句

nation B1

n. 国家

本篇1次·真题 51 句

scientific B1

adj. 科学的

本篇1次·真题 47 句

importance B1

n. 重要性

本篇1次·真题 40 句

completely B1

adv. 完全地

本篇1次·真题 34 句

electronic B1

adj. 电子的

本篇1次·真题 30 句

addition A2

n. 增加

本篇1次·真题 25 句

beginning A1

n. 开始

本篇1次·真题 25 句

acquire B2

v. 获得

本篇1次·真题 24 句

strengthen B2

v. 加强

本篇1次 · 真题 24 句

vital B2

adj. 极其重要的, 必不可少的

本篇1次 · 真题 19 句

victim B1

n. 受害者

本篇1次 · 真题 17 句

absorb B2

v. 吸收 (液体、气体等)

本篇1次 · 真题 16 句

absence B1

n. 缺席

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

implement B2

v. 实施

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

attach B1

v. 贴上;系上;附上

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

phenomenon B2

n. 现象

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

bond B2

n. 纽带

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

attachment B2

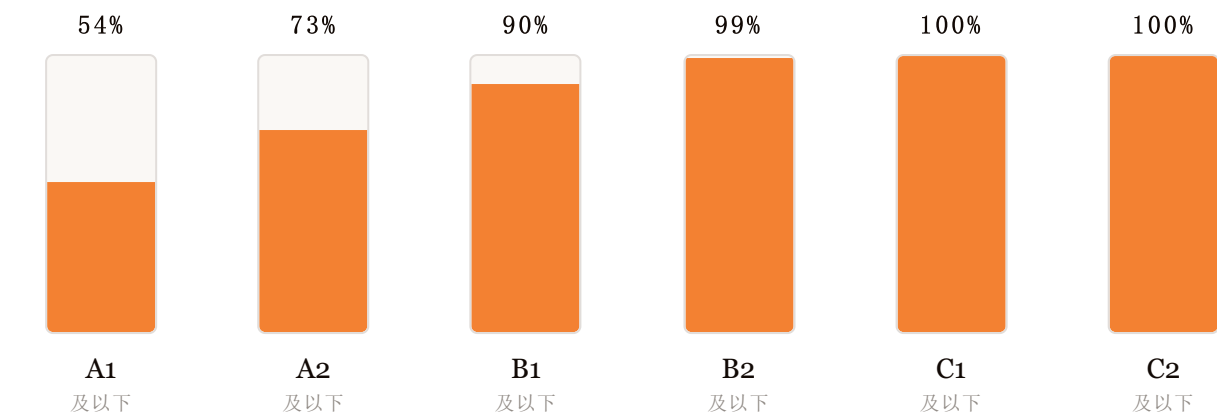
n. 附件 (邮件或文档的)

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

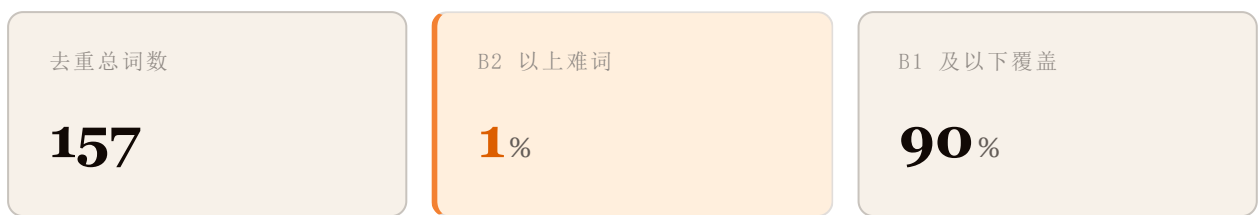
VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

全文 157 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **157** 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 2 个 · 约 1%。



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 157 个 · 末柱为 100%



英语四级 2023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 →