

2024年6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2024年6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 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3套(2024-06) • 英语四级

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 It may sound surprising, but you don't have to be interested in fashion, or even in history, to enjoy *Dress Codes: How the Laws of Fashion Made History*. I happen to be interested in both, and ended up enjoying the book for completely different reasons.

这听起来可能令人惊讶,但你不必对时尚感兴趣,甚至不必对历史感兴趣,也能享受《着装法则:时尚法律如何创造历史》这本书。我恰好对两者都感兴趣,最终却因为完全不同的原因而喜欢上了这本书。

P2 Richard Thompson Ford is a law professor, and you probably won't forget that for even one page. His carefully reasoned arguments, packed with examples, sound almost like reading a court opinion, only maybe wordier. You will probably never think of fashion as a trifle again.

Richard Thompson Ford是一位法学教授,你可能不会有哪怕一页忘记这一点。他精心论证的观点充满实例,读起来几乎像在阅读法院意见书,只是可能更冗长。你可能再也不会把时尚当作小事了。

P3 Ford's thesis is that the best way to understand what particular fashions meant in any given era is to look at the restrictions placed on them. Through this lens, he shows us that the first laws passed in the 1200s to ensure that only the nobility were allowed to wear certain fabrics, colors and ornaments reflected the rise of the middle class, who were now able to imitate some of these fashions. The status of the upper classes was threatened; fashion was a tool to preserve it.

Ford的论点是,理解任何特定时代特定时尚意义的最佳方式是看对它们施加的限制。通过这个视角,他向我们展示了13世纪通过的第一批法律确保只有贵族才能穿戴某些面料、颜色和装饰品,这反映了中产阶级的

崛起,他们现在能够模仿其中一些时尚。上层阶级的地位受到威胁,时尚成为维护这种地位的工具。

P4 Ford takes the reader through the evolution of fashion while examining the underlying motivations of status, sex, power, and personality, which, he assumes, influenced all innovations in fashion in the past and which continue to influence us today. His writing is more than a little dense—dense with research, clauses, and precise adjectives and nouns. But there's also humor and enough interesting episodes to make the writing appealing. No one is spared his sharp analysis: not the easy targets of 19th century women's crippling(伤害身体的) fashions nor the modern uniforms of Silicon Valley T-shirts

Ford带领读者经历时尚的演变,同时考察地位、性别、权力和个性等潜在动机,他认为这些动机影响了过去时尚的所有创新,并继续影响着今天的我们。他的写作不止一点密集——充满研究、从句以及精确的形容词和名词。但其中也有幽默和足够多的有趣情节使文字引人入胜。没有人能逃脱他犀利的分析:无论是19世纪女性伤害身体的时尚这一容易的目标,还是硅谷T恤的现代制服。

P5 But the greatest strength of this book (on fashion!) is its intellectual profoundness. Ford asks us to question unconscious beliefs, to realize that we almost never do so, to understand that the simplest choices are charged with meaning, and yet that meaning can and does change all the time. Consider the fact that a 1918 catalog insisted that boys and girls be dressed in the appropriate color. We believe our thinking today is evolved; Ford shows us it's not.

但这本书(关于时尚!)最大的优点是其智识的深刻性。Ford要求我们质疑无意识的信念,认识到我们几乎从不这样做,理解最简单的选择都充满意义,然而这种意义可以而且确实一直在变化。想想这样一个事实:1918年的一份商品目录坚持男孩和女孩应该穿着合适的颜色。我们相信今天的思维是进化了的,Ford向我们展示事实并非如此。

题目与逐题解析

46. What does the author think of the book *Dress Codes: How the Laws of Fashion Made History*?

- A) It is read by people for entirely different reasons.
- B) It is meant for those interested in fashion history.
- C) It makes enjoyable as well as informative reading.
- D) It converts fashion into something for deliberation.

作者如何看待《着装法则:时尚法律如何创造历史》这本书?

- A) 人们出于完全不同的原因阅读它。 B) 它是为对时尚史感兴趣的人准备的。
- C) 它既有趣又富有知识性。 D) 它将时尚转化为值得深思的事物。

【答案】 C (主旨题)

【判型】 What does the author think of the book 问的是作者对整本书的看法,不针对任何细节段,属于全文评价层面的主旨态度问题。

【拆句】 主干 What does the author think of the book: think of 在此是「认为……怎么样」的固定搭配, of 后接评价对象;书名作 of 的宾语。无陷阱。

【选项】 A) 过度推断

It is read by people for entirely different reasons 把 I happen to be interested in both, and ended up enjoying the book for completely different reasons 中「我个人因不同理由喜欢」错误推广到所有读者群体。

B) 与原文相反

It is meant for those interested in fashion history 与 you don't have to be interested in fashion, or even in history, to enjoy 直接矛盾——原文是「不必对这两者感兴趣也能享受」，选项却限定「专为感兴趣者而写」。

C) ✓ 正确

enjoy Dress Codes: How the Laws of Fashion Made History ↔ **enjoyable**

intellectual profoundness ↔ **informative**

enough interesting episodes to make the writing appealing ↔ **enjoyable**

It makes enjoyable as well as informative reading 用 enjoyable as well as informative 两个形容词分别对应「P1/P4 阅读体验」和「P5 思想深度」两条主线，是唯一同时覆盖两面的选项。

D) 过度推断

It converts fashion into something for deliberation 把 You will probably never think of fashion as a trifle again 过度解读为「把时尚转化为可供深思的事物」，把作者对一句话的预测拔成全书定位。

47. How can people best understand a particular fashion in an era, according to Ford?

- A) By examining the restraints imposed on it.
- B) By looking at what the nobility were wearing.
- C) By glancing at its fabrics, colors and ornaments.
- D) By doing a survey of the upper and middle classes

根据Ford的观点,人们如何才能最好地理解某个时代的特定时尚?

- A) 通过审视施加在时尚上的限制。 B) 通过观察贵族的穿着。 C) 通过浏览时尚的面料、颜色和装饰。
- D) 通过对上层阶级和中产阶级进行调查。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 How can people best understand a particular fashion in an era, according to Ford? 用 how 问具体方法，且明确归属 according to Ford，是定位 Ford 观点句的细节题。

【拆句】 主干 How can people understand..., best 修饰 understand 表程度；in an era 限定 fashion 所处时代；句末 according to Ford 标注观点归属。无陷阱。

【定位】 Ford's thesis is that the best way to understand what particular fashions meant in any given era is to look at the restrictions placed on them.

Ford 的核心论点是：要理解某一时代里特定时尚的含义，最好的方式就是看强加在这些时尚之上的种种限制。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

look at the restrictions placed on them ↔ **examining the restraints imposed on it**

四个选项中只有 By examining the restraints imposed on it 完整还原「观察—限制」这一对核心语义，与预判完全等值。

B) 拿例证替换方法

By looking at what the nobility were wearing 只截取 the nobility were allowed to wear certain fabrics, colors and ornaments 此处例证，没回到 Ford 真正提出的方法——「看限制」。

C) 偷换概念

By glancing at its fabrics, colors and ornaments 取自 certain fabrics, colors and ornaments，是 1200s 立法所限制的具体内容，被偷换成了「理解时尚的方法」。

D) 无中生有

By doing a survey of the upper and middle classes 中 doing a survey 文中并无任何对应，Ford 谈的是「看限制」而非做问卷或调查。

48. What was the aim of the first laws passed regarding fashion in the 1200s?

- A) To facilitate the rise of the middle class.
- B) To loosen restrictions on dress codes.
- C) To help initiate some novel fashions
- D) To preserve the status of the nobles.

13世纪通过的第一批有关时尚的法律的目的是什么？

- A) 促进中产阶级的崛起。
- B) 放宽对着装规范的限制。
- C) 帮助创立一些新颖的时尚。
- D) 维护贵族的地位。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 What was the aim of the first laws 问的是某一具体历史事件的目的，需要回原文找对应「目的/原因」表述。

【拆句】 主干 What was the aim of the first laws...? aim of 后接修饰首批法律的两个定语 passed regarding fashion 和 in the 1200s。无陷阱。

【定位】 the first laws passed in the 1200s to ensure that only the nobility were allowed to wear certain fabrics, colors and ornaments reflected the rise of the middle class, who were now able to imitate some of these fashions. The status of the upper classes was threatened; fashion was a tool to preserve it.

1200 年代通过的最早一批法律，规定只有贵族才能穿戴某些面料、颜色与饰品；这些法律折射出中产阶级的崛起，因为他们已能模仿其中一些时尚。上层阶级的地位受到威胁，时尚成为维持这一地位的工具。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

To facilitate the rise of the middle class 把「中产阶级崛起」当成目的，但原文是中产阶级崛起在前、立法在后，立法是为了反制这种崛起、保护贵族。

B) 与原文相反

To loosen restrictions on dress codes 与原文「立法是限制」的方向完全相反，原文是 only the nobility were allowed to wear，明显是加紧而非放松。

C) 无中生有

To help initiate some novel fashions 称立法是为了开启新潮流，文中只字未提；原文谈的是用法律压制模仿，而非鼓励创新。

D) ✓ 正确

The status of the upper classes was threatened; fashion was a tool to preserve it ↔

To preserve the status of the nobles

only the nobility were allowed to wear certain fabrics, colors and ornaments ↔

To preserve the status of the nobles

预判「维护贵族地位」直接对应 To preserve the status of the nobles, preserve, status、nobles 三个关键词全部命中，是直白的同义重述。

49. What does the author think of Ford's writing?

- A) It uses comparison and contrast in describing fashions of different eras.
- B) It makes heavy reading but is not lacking in humor or appeal.
- C) It is filled with interesting episodes to spare readers intolerable boredom.
- D) It is characteristic of academics in presenting arguments.

作者如何看待Ford的写作？

- A) 在描述不同时代的时尚时运用了比较和对照。
- B) 阅读起来费力但不乏幽默感和吸引力。
- C) 充满有趣的小插曲,使读者免于难以忍受的枯燥。
- D) 在论证方面具有学术特征。

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 What does the author think of Ford's writing? 评价对象是局部的 writing，不是全书，属于一段内的评价细节题。

【拆句】 主干 What does the author think of Ford's writing? think of 仍是固定搭配「对...怎么看」。无陷阱。

【定位】 His writing is more than a little dense—dense with research, clauses, and precise adjectives and nouns. But there's also humor and enough interesting episodes to make the writing appealing.

他的写作可以说相当密实——密集的研究、从句以及精准的形容词与名词。但其中也不乏幽默与足够多的有趣片段，使得整本书读来仍具吸引力。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

It uses comparison and contrast in describing fashions of different eras 谈 Ford 用了 comparison and contrast, P4 通篇没有这层评价。

B) ✓ 正确

His writing is more than a little dense ↔ **makes heavy reading**

there's also humor and enough interesting episodes to make the writing appealing ↔

not lacking in humor or appeal

It makes heavy reading but is not lacking in humor or appeal 用 but 连接, 分别对接原文 dense 与 But there's also humor and ...appealing 两个分句, 与预判完全一致。

C) 过度推断

It is filled with interesting episodes to spare readers intolerable boredom 把原文「也有」夸成「充满」, 把「使写作吸引人」放大为「拯救读者免于难以忍受的无聊」, 与 dense 评价并列存在的事实矛盾。

D) 以偏概全

It is characteristic of academics in presenting arguments 与 sound almost like reading a court opinion, only maybe wordier 有关, 但题目问的是 P4 段的写作评价; 且选项遗漏了「幽默与吸引力」这一面。

50. What does the author say is the greatest strength of Ford's book?

- A) Plentiful information.
- B) Meaningful choices.
- C) Evolved thinking.
- D) Intellectual depth

作者认为Ford这本书的最大优势是什么?

A) 丰富的信息。 B) 有意义的选择。 C) 深化的思考。 D) 思想深度。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 What does the author say is the greatest strength of Ford's book? 问「最大优点是什么」, 文中必有显式表述, 属细节定位题。

【拆句】 主干 What does the author say is the greatest strength...? 嵌套宾语从句 the author say + 主语 [the greatest strength of Ford's book] + 系动词 is, 问的是表语的内容。无陷阱。

【定位】 But the greatest strength of this book (on fashion!) is its intellectual profoundness.

但这本(讲时尚的!)书最大的优点, 是它在思想上的深刻。

【选项】 A) **张冠李戴**

Plentiful information 把 dense with research 误当作本段「最大优点」，跨段错位，且 Ford 的写作密度在原文是写作风格而非最大优点。

B) **以偏概全**

Meaningful choices 取自 the simplest choices are charged with meaning，那是支撑思想深度的细节，不是最大优点本身。

C) **与原文相反**

Evolved thinking 直接对应 We believe our thinking today is evolved; Ford shows us it's not，作者明确指出今天的思维其实并未进化——把它当作 Ford 书的最大优点，与原文结论完全相反。

D) **✓ 正确**

intellectual profoundness ↔ **Intellectual depth**

Intellectual depth 与预判「思想上的深刻」语义一一对应，无任何缩放或偷换。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

7 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。

Through this lens, he shows us that the first laws passed in the 1200s to ensure that only the nobility were allowed to wear certain fabrics, colors and ornaments reflected the rise of the middle class, who were now able to imitate some of these fashions.

第3段，第2句

本句成分丰富且包含多个易错点：双宾语结构 shows us that、主语被大段修饰语隔断、后置定语与不定式目的状语的区分、被动语态中的主语补足语、非限制性定语从句的识别；特别是第一个宾语从句的主语 "the first laws passed in the 1200s to ensure that ..." 中，学生需要区分 passed 作定语、to ensure 作状语、that 引导嵌套宾语从句，这些都是高价值的成分划分训练点。

Ford takes the reader through the evolution of fashion while examining the underlying motivations of status, sex, power, and personality, which, he assumes, influenced all innovations in fashion in the past and which continue to influence us today.

第4段，第1句

本句展示了四六级和考研阅读中常见的典型结构:主句后接并列的非限制性定语从句补充说明,以及 while doing 形式的状语短语。这种结构在学术或说明性文本中频繁出现,掌握后可复用于大量类似句子的理解和分析,具有很高的代表性。

His writing is more than a little dense—dense with research, clauses, and precise adjectives and nouns.

第4段，第2句

主系表结构是英语最常见的基本句型之一，在各类考试中频繁出现，具有较高的典型性，但本句过于简单，不涉及复杂变式。

But there's also humor and enough interesting episodes to make the writing appealing.

第4段，第3句

there be 句型搭配并列主语和后置定语的结构在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现，属于典型的常考句式。掌握此类句型的主干识别和定语后置处理方法可大量复用到其他真题句子中。

Ford asks us to question unconscious beliefs, to realize that we almost never do so, to understand that the simplest choices are charged with meaning, and yet that meaning can and does change all the time.

第5段，第2句

ask sb to do 结构配合宾语从句、并列不定式短语、and yet 引出转折从句,是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的复杂句式,掌握后可迁移到大量类似结构,典型性很强。

Consider the fact that a 1918 catalog insisted that boys and girls be dressed in the appropriate color.

第5段，第3句

本句结构典型、成分丰富、含虚拟语气和多层嵌套等值得练习的难点，但主干识别难度不高。作为“同位语从句+虚拟语气宾语从句”组合的练习句，适合帮助学生掌握常考句式和易错点，综合训练价值较高，推荐优先学习。

It is meant for those interested in fashion history.

第46题，B

"be meant for" 固定搭配和被动语态在考试中常见，过去分词作后置定语也是高频考点，具有较好的典型性和复用价值

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 58 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。

fashion B1

n. 时尚;流行款式

本篇17次 · 真题 45 句

author A2

n. 作者

本篇3次 · 真题 244 句

interested A1

adj. 感兴趣的

本篇3次 · 真题 40 句

writing A2

n. 写作

本篇3次 · 真题 40 句

status B2

n. 地位

本篇3次 · 真题 39 句

era B2

n. 时代

本篇3次 · 真题 16 句

code B1

n. 代码

本篇2次·真题 39 句

particular B2

adj. 特定的

本篇2次·真题 37 句

reading A1

n. 阅读

本篇2次·真题 33 句

argument B1

n. 争论

本篇2次·真题 29 句

reader A2

n. 读者

本篇2次·真题 23 句

preserve B2

v. 保护

本篇2次·真题 20 句

strength B1

n. 力量

本篇2次·真题 20 句

upper A2

adj. 上面的, 上层的

本篇2次·真题 10 句

restriction B2

n. 限制

本篇2次·真题 9 句

episode B2

n. (电视剧、广播剧等的) 一集

本篇2次·真题 8 句

fabric B1

n. 织物

本篇2次·真题 8 句

lack B1

v. 缺少

本篇1次·真题 115 句

professor B1

n. 教授 (大学教师的最高职称)

本篇1次·真题 105 句

according B1

prep. 根据

本篇1次·真题 88 句

academic B2

adj. 学术的

本篇1次·真题 69 句

power A2

n. 权力

本篇1次·真题 59 句

ensure B2

v. 确保

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

realize B1

v. 意识到, 认识到

本篇1次·真题 50 句

charge B1

v. 收费

本篇1次·真题 42 句

belief B1

n. 相信

本篇1次·真题 41 句

thinking A2

n. 思考

本篇1次·真题 40 句

reflect B1

v. 反映, 显示

本篇1次·真题 39 句

aim B1

v. 瞄准

本篇1次·真题 38 句

boredom B2

n. 无聊

本篇1次·真题 37 句

personality B1

n. 个性

本篇1次·真题 35 句

assume B2

v. 假定

本篇1次·真题 34 句

completely B1

adv. 完全地

本篇1次·真题 34 句

appeal B2

v. 呼吁

本篇1次·真题 31 句

characteristic B2

n. 特征

本篇1次·真题 30 句

opinion A2

n. 观点

本篇1次·真题 29 句

analysis B2

n. 分析

本篇1次·真题 24 句

carefully A2

adv. 仔细地

本篇1次·真题 24 句

target B1

n. 目标;靶子

本篇1次·真题 24 句

contrast B2

n. 对比

本篇1次·真题 22 句

entirely B1

adv. 完全地

本篇1次·真题 22 句

motivation B2

n. 动力

本篇1次·真题 19 句

novel B1

n. 小说

本篇1次·真题 19 句

valley A2

n. 山谷

本篇1次·真题 17 句

court A2

n. 法院

本篇1次·真题 16 句

imitate B2

v. 模仿;仿效(行为、声音、方式等)

本篇1次·真题 15 句

silicon B2

n. 硅 (化学元素)

本篇1次·真题 14 句

enjoyable B1

adj. 令人愉快的

本篇1次·真题 13 句

facilitate C1

v. 促进

本篇1次·真题 13 句

uniform B1

n. 制服

本篇1次·真题 13 句

appropriate B2

adj. 合适的

本篇1次·真题 12 句

threaten B1

v. 威胁;恐吓

本篇1次·真题 12 句

impose B2

v. 强制实行

本篇1次·真题 10 句

sharp A2

adj. 锋利的, 尖锐的

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

surprising A2

adj. 令人惊讶的

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

convert B2

v. 转变

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

sex A2

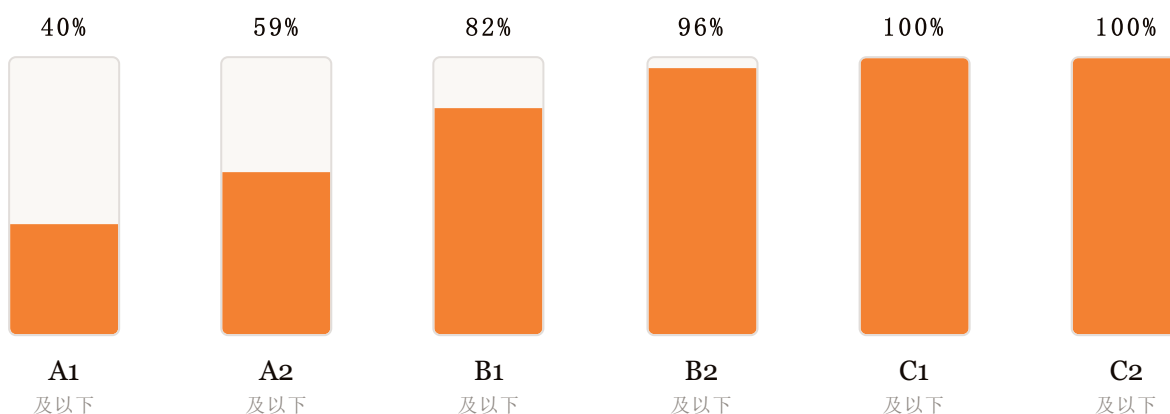
n. 性别

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 193 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **193** 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 8 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 193 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

193

B2 以上难词

4%

B1 及以下覆盖

82%

英语四级 2024年6月·第3套 · 全卷构成

Part I	写作	题目解析 →
Part II	听力	与2024年6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 →