

2024年12月·第1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2024年12月·第1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1套(2024-12) · 英语四级

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 Engineering in the U.S. has long been a male-dominated profession. Fifty years ago, it looked like that might change.

长期以来,美国的工程学一直是一个男性主导的专业。五十年前,这种情况看起来可能会改变。

P2 In 1970, the percentage of women majoring in engineering was less than 1%. In 1979, that number was 9%. Many hoped women would continue to enter the field at the same rate. But that's not what happened. Today, only 21% of engineering majors are women, a number largely unchanged since 2000.

1970年,主修工程学的女性比例不到1%。1979年,这一数字为9%。许多人希望女性能够以同样的速度继续进入该领域。但事实并非如此。如今,只有21%的工程学专业学生是女性,这一数字自2000年以来基本保持不变。

P3 I am a historian who, along with my colleagues, surveyed 251 women engineers who graduated from college in the 1970s. These pioneers reflected on the challenges they faced—and had advice for women entering the field today.

我是一名历史学家,与我的同事们一起对251名在20世纪70年代大学毕业的女性工程师进行了调查。这些先驱者反思了她们所面临的挑战,并为今天进入该领域的女性提供了建议。

P4 One survey taker explained, "The greatest challenge for me was continuing to believe in myself, when all the messages I was getting were that I would never be taken seriously or promoted or given

raises at the same rate as men, who were clearly less qualified and not as smart as I was."

一位受访者解释说:"对我来说最大的挑战是继续相信自己,而我收到的所有信息都是,我永远不会被认真对待,也不会像男性那样得到晋升或加薪,而那些男性明显不如我有资格,也没有我聪明。"

P5 A chemical engineer who worked in manufacturing agreed, "You have to prove yourself just because you are female. And you have to work twice as hard!"

一位从事制造业的化学工程师也表示同意:"仅仅因为你是女性,你就必须证明自己。而且你必须付出双倍的努力!"

P6 A civil engineer said, "We are 'women engineers.' People don't refer to a man as a 'man engineer'—he's an engineer. We are constantly reminded that we don't truly belong." Another civil engineer stated, "On many levels, you're never quite one of the groups."

一位土木工程师说:"我们是'女性工程师'。人们不会把男性称为'男性工程师',他就是工程师。我们不断被提醒,我们并不真正属于这里。"另一位土木工程师表示:"在许多层面上,你永远不完全是群体中的一员。"

P7 Women also talked about family caregiving responsibilities. A retired vice president from a major chemical company stated, "Young women engineers are on an equal footing until they have children, then they struggle to balance work and family—and compete with men who don't have the same household responsibilities."

女性还谈到了家庭照料责任。一家大型化工公司的退休副总裁表示:"年轻的女性工程师在生孩子之前处于平等地位,然后她们就要努力平衡工作和家庭,并与没有相同家庭责任的男性竞争。"

P8 But over the years things have changed a lot. Young women engineers are more accepted mostly because there are just more of them.

但多年来情况已经发生了很大变化。年轻的女性工程师更容易被接受,主要是因为她们的人数更多了。

P9 Many women engineers hailed the benefits of their chosen career. A program manager in manufacturing stated that engineering is the best degree. A mechanical engineer said, "It will give you the flexibility to do almost anything. It is also satisfying to see the effects of what you have done."

许多女性工程师赞扬了她们所选择职业的好处。一位制造业项目经理表示,工程学是最好的学位。一位机械工程师说:"它会给你几乎可以做任何事情的灵活性。看到你所做工作的成效也很令人满意。"

题目与逐题解析

51. What does the passage say about the engineering profession in the United States?

- A) It has seen a change in attitude towards women engineers since 1979.
- B) It witnessed a significant increase in women engineers in the 1970s.
- C) It has experienced the gradual weakening of male dominance.
- D) It boasted the largest number of engineering majors in 2000.

这篇文章对美国工程行业有何论述?

- A) 自1979年以来,该行业对女性工程师的态度发生了变化。
- B) 该行业在20世纪70年代见证了女性工程师数量的显著增长。
- C) 该行业经历了男性主导地位的逐渐削弱。
- D) 该行业在2000年拥有数量最多的工程专业学生。

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 What does the passage say about the engineering profession in the United States 没有 infer/imply/mainly about 等推断或主旨标志，问 "the passage say"，是对原文已陈述事实的核对，属四级最高频的细节题。

【拆句】 题干主干是 What does the passage say about ...，是 say about 后接宾语的特殊疑问句，结构平铺直叙、无陷阱，只要知道 say about="就.....说了什么"即可。

【定位】 In 1970, the percentage of women majoring in engineering was less than 1%. In 1979, that number was 9%. Many hoped women would continue to enter the field at the same rate. But that's not what happened.

1970 年，主修工程的女性占比不到 1%；1979 年这一数字升至 9%。许多人本希望女性能以同样速度持续进入这一行业，但事实并非如此。

【选项】 A) **无中生有**

原文只给比例数据，没有提任何"对待女工程师态度的变化"，a change in attitude towards women engineers since 1979 属于凭空添加新概念。

B) **✓ 正确**

In 1970, the percentage of women majoring in engineering was less than 1%. In 1979, that number was 9%

↔ **It witnessed a significant increase in women engineers in the 1970s**

In 1970 和 In 1979 ↔ **in the 1970s**

预判要的是"70 年代女工程师比例大幅上升"，B 项 significant increase in women engineers in the 1970s 几乎逐词对应，无需犹豫即可锁定。

C) **与原文相反**

Today, only 21% of engineering majors are women, a number largely unchanged since 2000 明确说自 2000 年起男性主导未弱化，与 gradual weakening of male dominance 直接相反。

D) **偷换概念**

原文 2000 年只是"21% 未变"的起算点，并未说 2000 年工程专业人数达到最大，boasted the largest number of engineering majors in 2000 属于把时间词原样搬，结论却换了内容。

52. What does one survey taker say was her greatest challenge?

- A) Not to feel superior to less qualified male engineers.
- B) Not to take seriously all the messages she was getting.
- C) Not to think highly of her qualifications when promoted or given a pay raise.
- D) Not to lose self-confidence though constantly discouraged or unfairly treated.

一位受访者表示她面临的最大挑战是什么？

- A) 不对资质较低的男性工程师产生优越感。
- B) 不把她收到的所有信息都当真。
- C) 在升职或加薪时不过高评价自己的资历。
- D) 尽管不断受到打击或遭受不公平待遇，仍不失去自信。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 What does one survey taker say was her greatest challenge 是对原文一句引语的客观还原，属细节题。

【拆句】 What does one survey taker say was her greatest challenge 是个嵌套问句，say 后面接的是 "(that) her greatest challenge was ____"，疑问词 What 提到了句首，回原文找 "挑战是 ____" 这层语义即可。

【定位】 The greatest challenge for me was continuing to believe in myself, when all the messages I was getting were that I would never be taken seriously or promoted or given raises at the same rate as men, who were clearly less qualified and not as smart as I was.

我最大的挑战是在收到"我永远不会像男性那样被认真对待、被晋升或被加薪——而那些男性明显不如我合格、不如我聪明"这类信息时，仍然继续相信自己。

【选项】 A) 偷换概念

原文受访者只是说"那些男性明显不如我合格"，是事实陈述；Not to feel superior to less qualified male engineers 把它扭曲成"不要觉得自己高人一等"，方向截然不同。

B) 答非所问

原文 all the messages I was getting 是"挑战的背景"，不是"挑战本身"；B 项却把"不要把这些信息当真"说成挑战，错把背景当主体。

C) 与原文相反

原文说"她被晋升/加薪的待遇不如男性"，C 项却说"在被晋升/加薪时不要看高自己的资历"，既颠倒了情境（她没有被同等晋升），也错读了态度。

D) ✓ 正确

continuing to believe in myself ↔ **Not to lose self-confidence**

all the messages I was getting were that I would never be taken seriously or promoted or given raises at the same rate as men

↔ **though constantly discouraged or unfairly treated**

预判要"在打压中坚持自信"，D 项 Not to lose self-confidence though constantly discouraged or unfairly treated 两个要素全有，是定位句的精准同义替换。

53. How do women engineers frequently feel according to the two civil engineers?

- A) Disqualified on many levels.
- B) Excluded from the group.
- C) Overworked by their organizations.
- D) Looked down upon by male colleagues.

根据两位土木工程师的说法,女性工程师经常有何感受?

- A) 在许多层面上不具备资格。 B) 被排除在团体之外。 C) 被所在组织过度使用。
- D) 被男性同事看不起。

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 How do women engineers frequently feel according to the two civil engineers 问的是"她们感觉如何", 依据 according to 直接锁定原文两位 civil engineer 的话, 是细节归纳题。

【拆句】 How do women engineers frequently feel according to the two civil engineers 主干是 How do women engineers feel, frequently 是状语, according to ... 是介词短语作状语, 限定信息来源, 没有从句也无否定, 是直白的特殊疑问句。

【定位】 A civil engineer said, "We are 'women engineers.' People don't refer to a man as a 'man engineer'—he's an engineer. We are constantly reminded that we don't truly belong." Another civil engineer stated, "On many levels, you're never quite one of the groups."

一位土木工程师说: "我们被叫作'女工程师'。人们不会把男人叫'男工程师'——他就是工程师。我们时刻被提醒: 我们并不真正属于这里。"另一位土木工程师说: "在很多层面上, 你从来不算这个圈子的一员。"

【选项】 A) 偷换概念

原文 On many levels, you're never quite one of the groups 中的 on many levels 修饰"在多个层面上"不属于群体, A 项 Disqualified on many levels 把它说成"在多个层面上不合格", 是把"不属于群体"换成"不合格"。

B) ✓ 正确

We are constantly reminded that we don't truly belong ↔ Excluded from the group

you're never quite one of the groups ↔ Excluded from the group

预判要"不属于/被排除的情绪", B 项 Excluded from the group 直接对应两位受访者的核心情感, 是最稳的同义替换。

C) 张冠李戴

P6 全段谈的是"不属于群体"的归属感问题, 根本未涉及工作量; Overworked by their organizations 是从 work twice as hard 借来的概念, 硬塞进了 53 题。

D) 过度推断

原文两位土木工程师讲的是"被整个圈子提醒不属于", 并未具体说"是男同事看低自己"; Looked down upon by male colleagues 把抽象的群体压缩成"男同事"这一具体施动者。

54. What probably makes young women engineers more accepted nowadays?

- A) Their success in gaining an equal footing.
- B) Their ability to balance work and family.
- C) The change in their responsibilities.
- D) The increase in their number.

什么可能使年轻女性工程师在当今更容易被接受?

- A) 她们在获得平等地位方面取得的成功。 B) 她们平衡工作与家庭的能力。 C) 她们职责的改变。
- D) 她们数量的增加。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 What probably makes young women engineers more accepted nowadays 看似含 probably 像推断，实质问“原文里给出的原因是什么”，原文已经直说理由，仍是细节题。

【拆句】 What probably makes young women engineers more accepted nowadays 是 What makes sb. + 形容词 的使役结构，What 作主语，makes 是谓语，young women engineers 是宾语，more accepted nowadays 是宾语补足语，意为“是什么让年轻女工程师如今更被接受”。

【定位】 Young women engineers are more accepted mostly because there are just more of them.
年轻女工程师之所以如今更被接受，主要是因为她们的人数变多了。

【选项】 A) **张冠李戴**

原文 Young women engineers are on an equal footing until they have children 只说“育前与男性平起平坐”，是过去就存在的状态，不是“如今更被接受”的新原因；A 项 Their success in gaining an equal footing 把它包装成新成就，归错原因。

B) **与原文相反**

原文 then they struggle to balance work and family 明明说“在生育后她们挣扎于平衡工作与家庭”，B 项却说“她们有能力平衡工作与家庭”，方向完全相反。

C) **无中生有**

原文 compete with men who don't have the same household responsibilities 提到“家庭责任不对等”，但从未说女工程师的责任发生了变化；C 项 The change in their responsibilities 是凭空增添一个变化。

D) **✓ 正确**

there are just more of them ↔ **The increase in their number**

预判要“人数变多”，D 项 The increase in their number 是这层意思的最贴近名词化表达，无可争议。

55. What can we conclude about many female engineers from the statement of a mechanical engineer?

- A) They take great pride in their chosen career.
- B) They have reaped the benefits of being flexible.
- C) They enjoy doing engineering to the best degree.
- D) They have proved capable of doing almost anything.

从一位机械工程师的陈述中,我们可以对许多女性工程师得出什么结论?

- A) 她们对所选择的职业深感自豪。
- B) 她们获得了灵活工作的好处。
- C) 她们享受将工程工作做到最佳程度。
- D) 她们已证明能够做几乎任何事情。

【答案】 **A** (推断题)

【判型】 What can we conclude about many female engineers from the statement of a mechanical engineer 中的 conclude+from 是典型推断题信号，需要从一位受访者的具体话语得出“许多女工程师”层面的结论。

【拆句】 What can we conclude about many female engineers from the statement of a mechanical engineer 主干为 What can we conclude, about many female engineers 是 conclude 的对象, from the statement of a mechanical engineer 是信息来源; 问的是"从这位机械工程师的话里能得出关于许多女工程师的什么结论"。

【定位】 Many women engineers hailed the benefits of their chosen career. A program manager in manufacturing stated that engineering is the best degree. A mechanical engineer said, "It will give you the flexibility to do almost anything. It is also satisfying to see the effects of what you have done."

许多女工程师都盛赞自己所选职业的好处。一位制造业项目经理说工程是最好的学位。一位机械工程师说:"它会给你几乎可以做什么事的灵活性, 看到自己所做工作的成果也令人满足。"

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

Many women engineers hailed the benefits of their chosen career ↔

They take great pride in their chosen career

It is also satisfying to see the effects of what you have done ↔

take great pride in their chosen career

预判要"对职业感到自豪", A 项 take great pride in their chosen career 在态度极性和概括层级上都对得最准, 是最贴预判的一项。

B) 偷换概念

原文 give you the flexibility to do almost anything 是说"这份职业能给你灵活性", 强调的是职业本身的属性; B 项 reaped the benefits of being flexible 把它说成"她们因"自己"灵活而获益", 把工具属性挪到了人本身。

C) 无中生有

原文 engineering is the best degree 是"工程是最好的学位", 整体作主系表; C 项 enjoy doing engineering to the best degree 把 the best degree 拆成 to the best degree (=最大程度地) 作状语, 意思变成"以最高程度享受做工程", 是字面拼凑出的伪意思。

D) 过度推断

原文 give you the flexibility to do almost anything 是工程这个职业"能让你"做几乎任何事, 是潜在可能; D 项 proved capable of doing almost anything 说她们"已经证明自己能做几乎任何事", 把可能性升级为既定事实。

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。

These pioneers reflected on the challenges they faced—and had advice for women entering the field today.

第3段，第2句

并列谓语结构和省略关系代词的定语从句都是四六级及考研阅读中的常见句式，句子长度和复杂度也符合真题水平，掌握后可迁移到大量类似结构的分析，具有较强代表性。

One survey taker explained, "The greatest challenge for me was continuing to believe in myself, when all the messages I was getting were that I would never be taken seriously or promoted or given raises at the same rate as men, who were clearly less qualified and not as smart as I was."

第4段，第1句

此句是练习划分成分的绝佳素材，包含了非谓语动词、省略关系词的定语从句、复杂的并列谓语以及比较结构中的省略。

A chemical engineer who worked in manufacturing agreed, "You have to prove yourself just because you are female. And you have to work twice as hard!"

第5段，第1句

本句结构非常典型：主句带定语从句修饰主语、宾语从句表达具体内容、内部嵌套状语从句说明原因，这种多层嵌套模式在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现。掌握此类句式后，学习者可以迁移到大量类似结构的句子中，具有很高的代表性和复用价值。

A retired vice president from a major chemical company stated, "Young women engineers are on an equal footing until they have children, then they struggle to balance work and family—and compete with men who don't have the same household responsibilities."

第7段，第2句

"某人说+宾语从句"结构、时间状语从句修饰主句、限制性定语从句修饰名词，都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。宾语从句内的并列谓语和对比逻辑（until...then...）也是常考模式。社会议题类长句在真题中常见，本句结构具有较强代表性。

A mechanical engineer said, "It will give you the flexibility to do almost anything. It is also satisfying to see the effects of what you have done."

第9段，第3句

覆盖主谓宾、主系表、双宾语、形式主语与真正主语、关系代词双重功能等多种成分配置，且 what 从句和 It 作形式主语都是常见易错点，适合作为成分划分的综合练习。

They take great pride in their chosen career.

第55题，A

覆盖主谓宾和状语、定语五种成分，结构简单但成分齐全，适合初学者练习基本成分识别，但无复杂搭配或易混点。

They have proved capable of doing almost anything.

第55题，D

主系表结构中使用现在完成时、连系动词后接形容词短语作表语，这一句式在四六级和考研阅读中出现频率较高；prove 作连系动词的用法也是常考知识点；掌握本句的分析方法可迁移到大量类似结构，具有较强的典型性。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 47 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。

engineering B1

n. 工程学

本篇7次 · 真题 33 句

major B1

adj. 主要的

本篇4次 · 真题 73 句

challenge B1

n. 挑战

本篇3次 · 真题 80 句

responsibility B1

n. 责任

本篇3次 · 真题 55 句

male A2

adj. 男性的

本篇3次 · 真题 54 句

benefit B1

n. 好处

本篇2次 · 真题 169 句

career B1

n. 职业

本篇2次 · 真题 119 句

rate A2

n. 速度

本篇2次 · 真题 78 句

balance B1

n. 平衡

本篇2次 · 真题 55 句

colleague B1

n. 同事

本篇2次 · 真题 48 句

promote B2

v. 促进

本篇2次 · 真题 47 句

female A2

adj. 女性的

本篇2次 · 真题 37 句

equal A2

adj. 相等的

本篇2次 · 真题 23 句

constantly B1

adv. 不断地, 持续地

本篇2次 · 真题 19 句

chemical B1

adj. 化学的

本篇2次 · 真题 13 句

qualified B2

adj. 有资格的

本篇2次 · 真题 11 句

manufacturing B2

n. 制造业; 生产

本篇2次 · 真题 10 句

profession B2

n. 职业 (尤指需要专门技能和培训的)

本篇2次 · 真题 10 句

effect A2

n. 影响

本篇1次 · 真题 156 句

according B1

prep. 根据

本篇1次 · 真题 88 句

gain B1

v. 获得;赢得

本篇1次·真题 64 句

united B1

adj. 联合的

本篇1次·真题 60 句

struggle B1

v. 奋斗

本篇1次·真题 54 句

states A1

n. 国家

本篇1次·真题 43 句

reflect B1

v. 反映, 显示

本篇1次·真题 39 句

conclude B2

v. 断定;推断出

本篇1次·真题 36 句

significant B2

adj. 重要的

本篇1次·真题 36 句

mostly B1

adv. 主要地

本篇1次·真题 35 句

graduate B1

n. 毕业生

本篇1次·真题 34 句

household B1

n. 家庭

本篇1次·真题 33 句

highly B1

adv. 非常

本篇1次·真题 28 句

largely B2

adv. 主要地

本篇1次·真题 24 句

flexible B2

adj. 灵活的

本篇1次·真题 22 句

frequently B1

adv. 频繁地

本篇1次·真题 21 句

capable B1

adj. 有能力的

本篇1次·真题 20 句

seriously B1

adv. 严肃地

本篇1次·真题 19 句

truly

B1

adv. 真正地

本篇1次 · 真题 19 句

compete

B1

v. 竞争

本篇1次 · 真题 18 句

remind

A2

v. 提醒

本篇1次 · 真题 18 句

nowadays

B1

adv. 现在

本篇1次 · 真题 17 句

percentage

B1

n. 百分比, 百分率

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

statement

B1

n. 声明

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

superior

B2

adj. 更好的

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

flexibility

B2

n. 灵活性

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

witness

B2

n. 目击者

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

reap

B2

v. 获得, 得到 (回报、好处或后果)

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

belong

A2

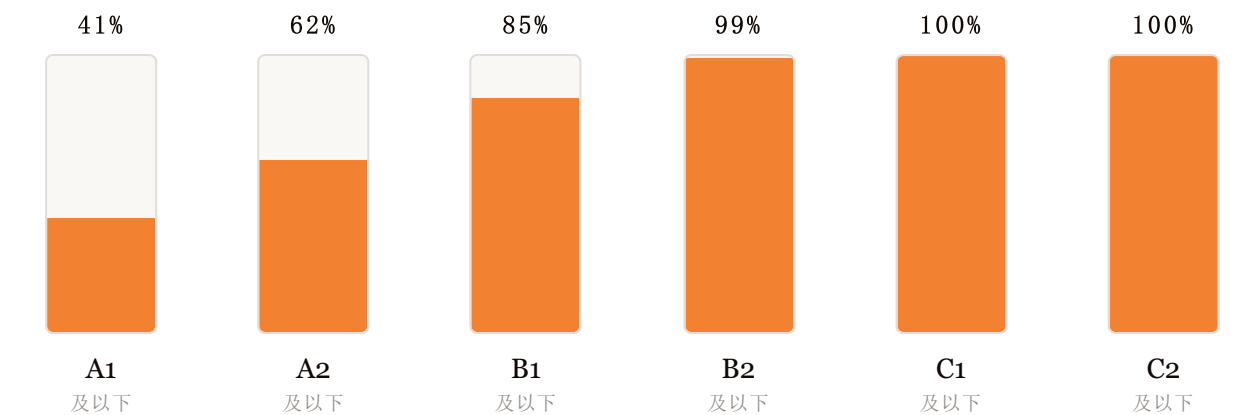
v. 属于 (某人)

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

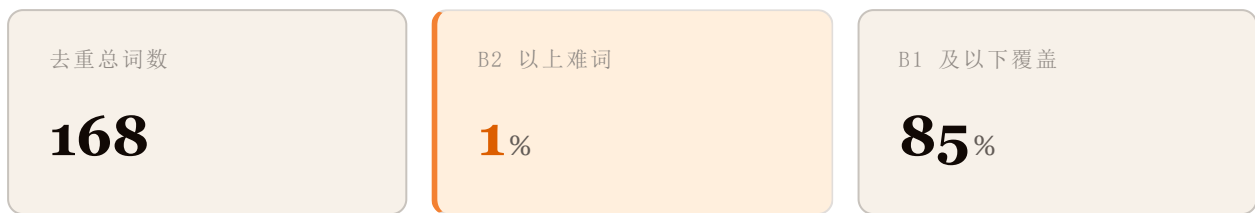
VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

全文 168 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **168** 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 168 个 · 末柱为 100%



英语四级 2024年12月·第1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 →