

2025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2025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(2025-06) • 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 With the rise of pop music, jazz, and electronic music, both opera and classical music started to fade away from the public eye. Some people are beginning to wonder whether opera and classical music are still relevant to the modern world of music. Granted, you will not typically see today's teenagers lending their ears to Bach anytime soon, but there are some major indicators that both opera and classical music are now still quite alive.

随着流行音乐、爵士乐和电子音乐的兴起,歌剧和古典音乐都开始从公众视野中淡出。一些人开始疑惑歌剧和古典音乐在现代音乐世界中是否仍然具有相关性。诚然,你通常不会看到今天的青少年很快就会去聆听 Bach 的作品,但有一些重要迹象表明歌剧和古典音乐现在仍然相当活跃。

P2 The most major indicator of classical music's importance in society today is the fact that much of the popular music that is currently being produced uses similar beats, harmonies, and melodies(旋律) as those that were used in some of classical music's best works. Even so, it can be difficult for those who do not study music theory to see this as an indicator, since it is subtle and just shows the impact symphonic(交响乐的) orchestras have had on society's taste in music.

古典音乐在当今社会重要性的最主要标志是,目前制作的大量流行音乐使用了与古典音乐一些最佳作品中所使用的相似的节拍、和声和旋律。即便如此,对于那些不研究音乐理论的人来说,可能很难将此视为一个标志,因为它是微妙的,只是显示了交响乐团对社会音乐品味产生的影响。

P3 A better example for the relevance of opera and classical music can be seen in the invention of the rock opera. Opera, in its simplest definition, is telling a story using music as its form. The art of

telling a story using music has not faded in the least bit. In fact, sometimes actual orchestras are used for major parts of the opera itself. Some of the world's greatest hits have been parts of rock operas.

歌剧和古典音乐相关性的一个更好例子可以从摇滚歌剧的发明中看到。歌剧,用最简单的定义来说,就是用音乐作为形式来讲述故事。用音乐讲述故事的艺术丝毫没有消退。事实上,有时真正的管弦乐队会被用于歌剧本身的主要部分。世界上一些最伟大的热门歌曲都是摇滚歌剧的组成部分。

P4 Fans of classical music can also tell you that there are few types of music that are more expressive. So, it should come as no surprise to anyone that classical music pieces are still used as background music in modern movies. Symphonic orchestra compositions have also been created solely for the purpose of being included in major motion pictures. These are often very well received amongst mainstream music fans.

古典音乐的爱好者也会告诉你,很少有音乐类型比古典音乐更具表现力。因此,古典音乐作品仍被用作现代电影的背景音乐,这对任何人来说都不应感到意外。交响乐团作品也被专门创作用于收录在重要电影作品中。这些作品通常在主流音乐爱好者中受到很好的评价。

P5 Classical music and opera are the very foundation of what our modern music is based upon. Considering the huge impact they have had on our current society, it is without doubt that we can expect them to continue to remain important for centuries to come.

古典音乐和歌剧是我们现代音乐所基于的根基。考虑到它们对我们当前社会产生的巨大影响,毫无疑问我们可以期待它们在未来几个世纪中继续保持重要地位。

题目与逐题解析

51. What does the author think of classical music and opera in today's world?

- A) They still make their presence felt.
- B) They have given way to electronic music.
- C) They will not fade away from the public eye.
- D) They are no longer relevant to teenagers' lives.

作者如何看待古典音乐和歌剧在当今世界的地位?

- A) 它们仍然保持着存在感。 B) 它们已经让位于电子音乐。 C) 它们不会从公众视野中消失。
- D) 它们与青少年的生活不再相关。

【答案】 A (态度题)

【判型】 题干 What does the author think of classical music and opera in today's world? 用 think of 直接问作者看法, 对象又是全文核心话题, 是典型的整体态度题。

【拆句】 题干主干是 What does the author think of ..., think of sth = 对某事物的看法; in today's world 是时间地点状语, 限定评价的时间范围。结构平铺直叙, 无陷阱。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

both opera and classical music are now still quite alive ↔ **They still make their presence felt**
四个选项里只有 They still make their presence felt 与预判「仍有存在感」的肯定立场吻合，其余三项要么表否定立场、要么改换主语。

B) 与原文相反

P1 只列举 pop music, jazz, and electronic music 作为崛起的对手，没说古典乐和歌剧已 give way to (让位给) 电子乐。

C) 无中生有

原文 started to fade away from the public eye 是已发生的事实，选项 They will not fade away from the public eye 把它改成对将来的否定预言，是无中生有的预言。

D) 以偏概全

you will not typically see today's teenagers lending their ears to Bach anytime soon 只是承认青少年不常听，但作者用 Granted (诚然) 让步后立刻 but 反转，重点不在青少年身上。

52. What do we learn about much of the popular music currently produced?

- A) It can be difficult for many classical music fans to appreciate.
- B) It can be seen as an indicator of refinement on classical music.
- C) It caters to society's taste in music in a more subtle way than classical music.
- D) It contains elements similar to those in some masterpieces of classical music.

关于当前制作的大部分流行音乐,我们了解到什么?

- A) 许多古典音乐爱好者可能难以欣赏它。 B) 它可以被视为古典音乐精致化的一个标志。
- C) 它比古典音乐更微妙地迎合社会的音乐品味。 D) 它包含与某些古典音乐杰作相似的元素。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 What do we learn about much of the popular music currently produced? 是对某具体对象的客观信息提问，不带 infer/imply，按细节题处理。

【拆句】 much of the popular music currently produced 是名词短语：much of 限定范围（大部分），currently produced 是过去分词短语作后置定语修饰 popular music = 当下被制作出来的流行音乐。后置分词定语是四级长难句高频结构，识别它能避免把 produced 误读成谓语。

【定位】 The most major indicator of classical music's importance in society today is the fact that much of the popular music that is currently being produced uses similar beats, harmonies, and melodies(旋律) as those that were used in some of classical music's best works.

古典乐在当今社会重要性的最显著标志是：当下被制作出来的大部分流行乐使用了与古典乐一些最佳作品相似的节拍、和声与旋律。

【选项】 A) 偷换概念

原文说的是「不学乐理的人难以察觉这一现象」，没说流行乐让古典乐迷难以欣赏。

B) 过度推断

原文只说流行乐「使用相似要素」，并未称其是古典乐的 refinement（精炼/提升）。

C) 张冠李戴

原文是「交响乐对社会音乐品味的影响是 subtle 的」，主语是交响乐的影响、不是流行乐。

D) ✓ 正确

uses similar beats, harmonies, and melodies(旋律) as those that were used in some of classical music's best works

↔ It contains elements similar to those in some masterpieces of classical music

选项 D 把 similar 与 some of classical music's best works 都原样保留，仅把并列名词上位为 elements，是定位句的标准同义替换。

53. Why does the author mention the invention of the rock opera?

- A) To illustrate how to tell a story using music.
- B) To present the simplest definition of opera.
- C) To show the relevance of opera and classical music.
- D) To justify the necessity of using orchestras in opera.

作者为什么提到摇滚歌剧的发明？

- A) 为了说明如何用音乐讲述故事。
- B) 为了给出歌剧最简单的定义。
- C) 为了展示歌剧和古典音乐的相关性。
- D) 为了证明在歌剧中使用管弦乐队的必要性。

【答案】 C （例证目的题）

【判型】 题干 Why does the author mention the invention of the rock opera? 直接问举例的目的，是例证目的题的最典型句式。

【拆句】 题干主干 Why does the author mention X? X = the invention of the rock opera, of 短语作 the invention 的后置定语。结构简单，无陷阱。

【定位】 A better example for the relevance of opera and classical music can be seen in the invention of the rock opera.

歌剧与古典乐仍具相关性的一个更佳例证，可以从摇滚歌剧的发明中看出。

【选项】 A) 答非所问

Opera, in its simplest definition, is telling a story using music as its form 只是为了说明摇滚歌剧的合理性而插入的歌剧定义，不是举摇滚歌剧的目的。

B) 以偏概全

选中确实给了歌剧的最简定义，但那是为论证服务的工具，不是举摇滚歌剧的目的。

C) ✓ 正确

A better example for the relevance of opera and classical music can be seen in the invention of the rock opera

↔ To show the relevance of opera and classical music

原文已把例子的服务对象 the relevance of opera and classical music 写在前置位置，选项 C 用不定式 to show 把这个目的复述出来，是逐字命中。

D) 过度推断

原文只说 sometimes actual orchestras are used for major parts of the opera itself ——是 sometimes（有时），不是 necessity（必要性）。

54. Why are classical music pieces still used as background music in modern movies?

- A) There are few types of music for movie producers to choose from.
- B) They are considered to be the most expressive type of music.
- C) They are well received by movie fans from all over the world.
- D) They are essential for movies to become the world's greatest hits.

为什么古典音乐作品仍被用作现代电影的背景音乐？

- A) 电影制作人可选择的音乐类型很少。
- B) 它们被认为是最具表现力的音乐类型。
- C) 它们受到世界各地电影爱好者的好评。
- D) 它们对于电影成为世界最受欢迎作品至关重要。

【答案】 B （细节题）

【判型】 题干 Why are classical music pieces still used as background music in modern movies? 是对一个具体事实问原因，答案在原文有直接对应，按细节题处理。

【拆句】 题干主干 Why are classical music pieces still used as background music ...? 被动语态 are used, still 表「仍然」，in modern movies 是地点状语。识别 are used 是被动而非主动是关键，能避免把题理解成「古典乐使用了什么」。

【定位】 Fans of classical music can also tell you that there are few types of music that are more expressive. So, it should come as no surprise to anyone that classical music pieces are still used as background music in modern movies.

古典乐迷也会告诉你，没有多少类型的音乐比它更具表现力。所以，古典乐至今仍被用作现代电影的背景音乐就一点也不意外了。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

原文从未说「电影制作方可选的音乐类型很少」，only 谈古典乐自身的表现力强。

B) ✓ 正确

there are few types of music that are more expressive ↔

They are considered to be the most expressive type of music

题干问 why，定位句的 So 前那句被替换为最高级表达，正好回答原因；这是唯一与原因句对应的选项。

C) 因果颠倒

原文 These are often very well received amongst mainstream music fans 是讲电影配乐的结果——观众接受——并未说这是它被选作配乐的原因。

D) 张冠李戴

Some of the world's greatest hits have been parts of rock operas 谈的是摇滚歌剧的成就，与电影配乐被使用的原因无关。

55. What do we learn about our modern music?

- A) It could not have come into being without classical music and opera as its foundation.
- B) It cannot outcompete classical music and opera in its impact on our current society.
- C) It will not enjoy as much popularity as classical music and opera among music fans.
- D) It might not be able to rival classical music and opera in importance for centuries to come.

关于我们的现代音乐,我们了解到什么?

- A) 如果没有古典音乐和歌剧作为基础,它不可能产生。
- B) 它在对当今社会的影响方面无法超越古典音乐和歌剧。
- C) 它在音乐爱好者中不会像古典音乐和歌剧那样受欢迎。
- D) 在未来几个世纪里,它在重要性上可能无法与古典音乐和歌剧匹敌。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 What do we learn about our modern music? 是对 modern music 的客观信息提问，按细节题处理；但因对象是全文性概念，定位句多落在尾段总结。

【拆句】 题干主干 What do we learn about our modern music? our modern music 是介词宾语，about 引出谈论对象。结构简单，无陷阱。

【定位】 Classical music and opera are the very foundation of what our modern music is based upon. 古典乐与歌剧正是我们现代音乐所赖以建立的根基。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

Classical music and opera are the very foundation of what our modern music is based upon ↔

It could not have come into being without classical music and opera as its foundation

选项 A 用「否定 + without」的常见同义改写技法，把肯定陈述变成必要条件，逻辑完全等价，是定位句标准的同义替换。

B) 无中生有

原文从未拿现代音乐和古典乐/歌剧比对社会影响力的高下，仅强调古典乐和歌剧仍重要。

C) 偷换概念

原文谈的是「根基」与「重要性」，不是受欢迎程度（popularity）的比较。

D) 过度推断

原文 we can expect them to continue to remain important for centuries to come 只是肯定古典乐和歌剧的持久重要，没有否定现代音乐重要性。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

13 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。

With the rise of pop music, jazz, and electronic music, both opera and classical music started to fade away from the public eye.

第1段，第1句

句式在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见：介词短语作状语置于句首交代背景或原因，后接简单句主干陈述结果，是典型的“原因-结果”叙述模式。both...and 并列主语和 start to do 结构也是高频考点。掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子，具有一定代表性。

Some people are beginning to wonder whether opera and classical music are still relevant to the modern world of music.

第1段，第2句

本句体现“主句+宾语从句”的经典结构，宾语从句由“whether”引导，这是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式；主句使用进行时也是常见时态组合，整体结构具有较强的代表性和迁移价值

Granted, you will not typically see today's teenagers lending their ears to Bach anytime soon, but there are some major indicators that both opera and classical music are now still quite alive.

第1段，第3句

本句结构高度典型：让步 + 转折的逻辑框架是议论文常见句式，there be 句型 + 同位语从句的组合在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现，"see sb doing" 复合宾语结构也是高频考点。这种先让步再转折、用同位语从句补充论据的写法，在学术和议论类文本中极为常见，学习迁移价值高。

The most major indicator of classical music's importance in society today is the fact that much of the popular music that is currently being produced uses similar beats, harmonies, and melodies(旋律) as those that were used in some of classical music's best works.

第2段，第1句

本句成分丰富且典型：主句包含主语、系动词、表语（表语中嵌套同位语从句），同位语从句包含主语（内嵌定语从句）、谓语、宾语（宾语中嵌套比较结构和定语从句），定语从句中有时间状语、地点状语。特别是同位语从句与定语从句的区分、关系代词 "that" 在从句中充当成分的判定、以及比较结构的分析，都是考生易错点，训练价值高。

Even so, it can be difficult for those who do not study music theory to see this as an indicator, since it is subtle and just shows the impact symphonic(交响乐的) orchestras have had on society's taste in music.

第2段，第2句

句子成分丰富且包含多个典型易错点：形式主语 it 与真正主语不定式的识别，介词短语作状语的判断，定语从句关系代词的省略和在从句中充当宾语的双重身份，并列谓语的切分，以及嵌套定语从句的归属判断；这些都是划分成分练习的高价值训练点。

Symphonic orchestra compositions have also been created solely for the purpose of being included in major motion pictures.

第4段，第3句

现在完成时被动语态在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见，尤其在描述研究成果、历史事件或客观事实时频繁出现。目的状语的使用也很典型。掌握本句结构后，可以迁移到大量同类句子，代表性较强。

Classical music and opera are the very foundation of what our modern music is based upon.

第5段，第1句

主系表结构配合关系代词引导的名词性从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，宾语从句作介词宾语的用法也属于典型考点。本句结构规整、层次分明，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句型的分析中，具有很强的典型性。

Considering the huge impact they have had on our current society, it is without doubt that we can expect them to continue to remain important for centuries to come.

第5段，第2句

本句结构具有较高的典型性：形式主语结构、主语从句、限制性定语从句（关系代词省略）、现在分词短语作状语，都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。掌握本句的分析方法可迁移到大量同类真题句。

They have given way to electronic music.

第51题，B

简单句结构在考试中常见，现在完成时也是基础时态之一，具有一定代表性；但句子过于简短、结构单一，不如复合句或长难句更具典型性。

They are no longer relevant to teenagers' lives.

第51题，D

主系表结构配时间状语 "no longer" 是四六级和考研阅读中常见的句式，用于表达状态变化或对比过去与现在。虽然句子本身很简单，但 "no longer" 这类否定副词的位置和用法在考试中经常出现，具有一定的典型性和迁移价值。

What do we learn about much of the popular music currently produced?

第52题 题干

特殊疑问句在四六级和考研阅读理解的题干中极为常见，且本句涉及介词短语作状语、过去分词作后置定语等高频结构。掌握本句的分析方法可以直接迁移到大量类似的疑问句和定语结构中，代表性较强。

It contains elements similar to those in some masterpieces of classical music.

第52题，D

简单句配后置定语是常见句式，形容词短语作定语在真题中频繁出现，但本句结构过于简单，缺少从句或复杂修饰，作为结构典型性代表价值中等。

It could not have come into being without classical music and opera as its foundation.

第55题，A

谓语 "could not have come" 是情态动词与完成式的组合，表达对过去情况的否定推测，对基础学习者有一定门槛。需要理解情态动词 "could" 的推测用法以及完成式 "have come" 指向过去的时间含义，比一般现在或一般过去时更复杂。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 30 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。

classical B2

adj. 古典的

本篇20次 · 真题 25 句

opera B1

n. 歌剧

本篇18次 · 真题 18 句

major B1

adj. 主要的

本篇4次 · 真题 73 句

indicator B2

n. 指示物;指示信号

本篇4次 · 真题 14 句

impact B2

n. 影响

本篇3次 · 真题 98 句

type A2

n. 类型

本篇3次 · 真题 97 句

fade B1

v. 逐渐消失

本篇3次·真题9句

author A2

n. 作者

本篇2次·真题244句

current B1

adj. 现在的

本篇2次·真题64句

importance B1

n. 重要性

本篇2次·真题40句

electronic B1

adj. 电子的

本篇2次·真题30句

currently B1

adv. 目前, 当前

本篇2次·真题23句

foundation B2

n. 基础;根基

本篇2次·真题23句

relevant B2

adj. 相关的

本篇2次·真题22句

definition B2

n. 定义

本篇2次·真题16句

base A2

n. 基础

本篇1次·真题95句

least A2

det. 最少的

本篇1次·真题84句

contain B1

v. 包含, 含有

本篇1次·真题50句

theory B1

n. 理论

本篇1次·真题31句

essential B1

adj. 必不可少的

本篇1次·真题30句

being B1

n. 存在

本篇1次·真题29句

typically B1

adv. 通常, 一般

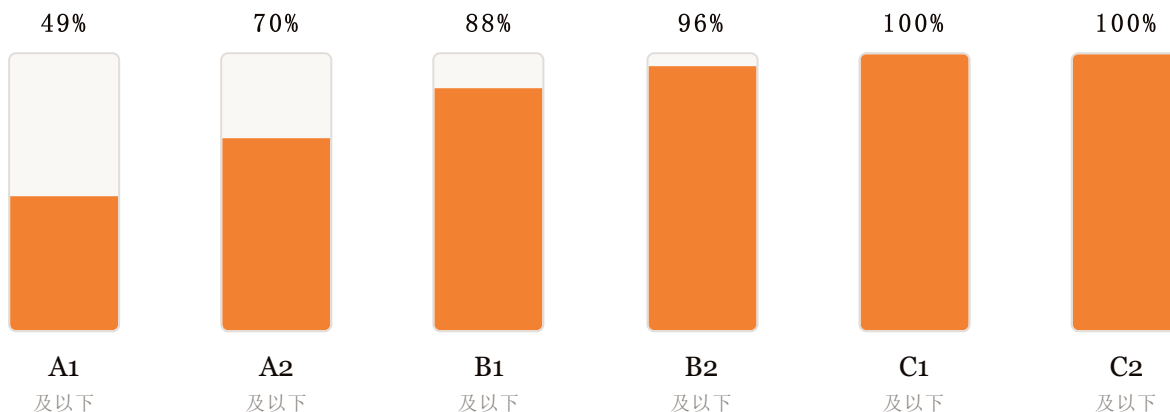
本篇1次·真题22句

<u>actual</u> B1 adj. 真实的 本篇1次 · 真题 18 句	<u>rival</u> B2 n. 竞争对手 本篇1次 · 真题 17 句
<u>producer</u> B2 n. 生产者 本篇1次 · 真题 16 句	<u>presence</u> B2 n. 在场 本篇1次 · 真题 11 句
<u>element</u> B1 n. 要素 本篇1次 · 真题 10 句	<u>harmony</u> B2 n. 和谐 本篇1次 · 真题 10 句
<u>illustrate</u> B2 v. 说明 本篇1次 · 真题 10 句	<u>necessity</u> B2 n. 必需品 本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 164 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **164** 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 6 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 164 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

164

B2 以上难词

4%

B1 及以下覆盖

88%



英语四级 2025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	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 →