

2018年12月·第2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2018年12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(2018-12) · 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 Roughly the size of a soda can, sitting on a bookshelf, a relatively harmless gadget may be turning friends away from your home. The elephant in your living room is your Internet-connected security camera, a device people are increasingly using for peace of mind in their homes. But few stop to think about the effect these devices may have on house guests. Should you tell your friends, for instance, that they're being recorded while you all watch the big game together?

大约一听汽水罐大小,放在书架上,一个相对无害的小装置可能正在把朋友拒之门外。你客厅里的"大象"就是你的联网安全摄像头,一种人们越来越多地用来获得家庭安心感的设备。但很少有人会停下来思考这些设备可能对来访客人产生的影响。比如,当你们一起观看重大比赛时,你是否应该告诉朋友他们正在被录像?

P2 "It's certainly new territory, especially as home security cameras become easier to install," says Lizzie Post, president of the Emily Post Institute, America's foremost manners advisors. "I think it will be very interesting to see what etiquette(礼仪) emerges in terms of whether you tell people you have a camera or not, and whether guests have a right to ask that it be turned off, if it's not a security issue." "这无疑是新领域,尤其是随着家庭安全摄像头变得越来越容易安装,"美国最权威的礼仪顾问机构Emily Post Institute的主席Lizzie Post说。"我认为,看看在是否告诉别人你有摄像头,以及如果不是安全问题,客人是否有权要求关闭摄像头方面会出现什么样的礼仪规范,将会非常有趣。"

P3 Post wants to make clear that she's not talking about legal rights, but rather personal preferences. She also wants to explain that there are no right or wrong answers regarding manners on this front yet,

because the technology is just now becoming mainstream. Besides, the Emily Post Institute doesn't dictate manners.

Post想要明确的是,她谈论的不是法律权利,而是个人偏好。她还想解释,在这个问题上目前还没有关于礼仪的对错答案,因为这项技术现在才刚刚成为主流。此外,Emily Post Institute并不规定礼仪。

P4 When it comes to security cameras, Post says it's a host's responsibility to make sure guests feel comfortable within their home. "I'm always a fan of being open and honest." For instance, if the host casually acknowledges that there is a camera in the room by telling a story about it, that may be enough to provide an opening for a guest to say if they are uncomfortable.

在涉及安全摄像头时,Post说确保客人在家中感到舒适是主人的责任。"我一直是坦诚相待的支持者。"例如,如果主人通过讲述一个相关故事随意地承认房间里有摄像头,这可能就足以为客人提供一个机会来表达他们是否感到不舒服。

P5 However, if a contractor is working in your home, you don't need to tell them that there are cameras watching. Then again, the air of accountability that the camera generates can also work in contractors' favor. "If anything does go wrong while they're in the house, they don't want to be blamed for it," she says. "In fact, the camera could be the thing that proves that they didn't steal the \$20, or knock the vase off the table."

然而,如果有承包商在你家工作,你不需要告诉他们有摄像头在监控。话说回来,摄像头产生的责任氛围也可能对承包商有利。"如果他们在房子里时确实出了什么问题,他们不想被归咎,"她说。"事实上,摄像头可能恰恰是证明他们没有偷那20美元或把花瓶从桌上碰掉的东西。

题目与逐题解析

46. For what reason may your friends feel reluctant to visit your home?

- A) The security camera installed may intrude into their privacy.
- B) They don't want their photos to be circulated on the Internet.
- C) The security camera may turn out to be harmful to their health.
- D) They may not be willing to interact with your family members.

你的朋友可能因为什么原因不愿意到你家做客?

- A) 安装的安全摄像头可能会侵犯他们的隐私。 B) 他们不想自己的照片在互联网上传播。
- C) 安全摄像头可能会对他们的健康有害。 D) 他们可能不愿意与你的家人互动。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 题干For what reason may your friends feel reluctant to visit your home?问"出于何种原因", 是对文中既有事实的原因追问, 不涉及推理或主旨。

【拆句】 题干For what reason may your friends feel reluctant to visit your home?主干是"your friends may feel reluctant to visit your home", 前置"For what reason"提问原因; "feel reluctant to do"是"不愿做某事"的固定搭配, 对基础薄弱者只需把"reluctant"读作"不情愿"即可, 无陷阱。

【定位】 Roughly the size of a soda can, sitting on a bookshelf, a relatively harmless gadget may be turning friends away from your home. The elephant in your living room is your Internet-connected security camera, a device people are increasingly using for peace of mind in their homes.

一个大约易拉罐大小、摆在书架上的、相对无害的小玩意儿，正可能把朋友赶出你家。你客厅里那头“看不见的大象”，就是那台联网安防摄像头——人们越来越多地用它来求得家中安心。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

Internet-connected security camera ↔ **The security camera installed**

turning friends away from your home ↔ **intrude into their privacy**

预判中“摄像头让客人感到被监视、隐私受侵犯”与The security camera installed may intrude into their privacy字字对应，无需在其他选项中挑选。

B) 无中生有

原文只说摄像头会记录画面they're being recorded while you all watch the big game together，从未提及把朋友照片传播到互联网；“circulated on the Internet”是把“Internet-connected”这个修饰词错位嫁接到“photos”上的捏造。

C) 与原文相反

原文首句明说摄像头是a relatively harmless gadget即“相对无害的小玩意儿”，选项harmful to their health说“危害健康”，正好与原文相反。

D) 答非所问

原文谈的是摄像头让客人不适，与“不愿和你家人互动”无关；interact with your family members替换了原因主体（从“摄像头”换成“家庭成员”），与题干“reluctant to visit”的真实原因脱钩。

47. What does Lizzie Post say is new territory?

- A) The effect of manners advice on the public.
- B) Cost of applying new technologies at home.
- C) The increasing use of home security devices.
- D) Etiquette around home security cameras.

Lizzie Post说什么是新领域？

- A) 礼仪建议对公众的影响。
- B) 在家中应用新技术的成本。
- C) 家庭安全设备使用的增加。
- D) 围绕家庭安全摄像头的礼仪规范。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 题干What does Lizzie Post say is new territory?问“某人说什么是X”，是对引语内容的事实复述，不含推断信号。

【拆句】 题干What does Lizzie Post say is new territory?含一个嵌入式宾语从句“what...is new territory”，相当于问“她说的‘new territory’指的是什么”。结构简单无修饰，重点在抓引语中与“new territory”等值的所指。

【定位】 "It's certainly new territory, especially as home security cameras become easier to install," says Lizzie Post, president of the Emily Post Institute, America's foremost manners advisors. "I think it will be very interesting to see what etiquette emerges in terms of whether you tell people you have a camera or not, and whether guests have a right to ask that it be turned off, if it's not a security issue."

"这无疑是全新领域，尤其是家用安防摄像头越来越易于安装时，"美国头号礼仪顾问机构 Emily Post Institute 的会长 Lizzie Post 说，"我觉得很有意思的是，会形成怎样的礼仪——比如你要不要告诉别人家里有摄像头、客人在非安全情形下有没有权利要求关掉它。"

【选项】 A) 偷换概念

原文谈的是"摄像头礼仪本身是新领域"，并未谈"礼仪建议对公众产生了什么影响"；选项把话题主语从"礼仪"偷换成了"礼仪建议的影响"。

B) 无中生有

原文只说摄像头"easier to install"即更易安装，从未涉及成本问题；Cost of applying new technologies at home 纯属凭"easier to install"瞎联想出的成本话题。

C) 答非所问

原文 home security cameras become easier to install 说的是摄像头普及的趋势，这只是"new territory"产生的背景前提；题干问的是 new territory 是什么，不是它产生的背景。

D) ✓ 正确

what etiquette emerges in terms of whether you tell people you have a camera or not ↔

Etiquette around home security cameras.

预判"家用摄像头相关的礼仪是全新领域"与 Etiquette around home security cameras 完全等值，无需在其他选项中挑选。

48. What is Lizzie Post mainly discussing with regard to the use of home security cameras?

- A) Legal rights.
- B) Moral issues
- C) Likes and dislikes of individuals.
- D) The possible impact on manners.

关于家庭安全摄像头的使用, Lizzie Post 主要讨论的是什么?

A) 法律权利。 B) 道德问题。 C) 个人的好恶。 D) 对礼仪可能产生的影响。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 题干 What is Lizzie Post mainly discussing with regard to the use of home security cameras? 问的是 Post 自己界定的讨论范围，原文有"她澄清自己在谈 X 而非 Y"的明示句，仍属事实层面。

【拆句】 题干What is Lizzie Post mainly discussing with regard to the use of home security cameras?主干是"What is Lizzie Post discussing", "mainly"是程度副词, "with regard to..."是介词短语作话题状语, 相当于中文"关于...", 她主要在谈什么"。结构清楚, 关键在抓"mainly"和"with regard to"两个限定。

【定位】 Post wants to make clear that she's not talking about legal rights, but rather personal preferences.

Post想说清楚, 她谈的并不是法律权利, 而是个人偏好。

【选项】 A) **与原文相反**

原文she's not talking about legal rights直接说她不谈法律权利; 选项Legal rights恰好选了原文"not"后面的A位。

B) **无中生有**

原文Post只在"legal rights"和"personal preferences"之间二选一, 根本没谈"moral issues (道德问题)"。

C) **✓ 正确**

personal preferences ↔ **Likes and dislikes of individuals.**

预判"她谈的是个人偏好"与Likes and dislikes of individuals字面释义完全等值; A项"法律权利"恰好是原文显式排除的项, 最直接的排除依据。

D) **答非所问**

题干问的是Post自己界定的讨论对象, personal preferences即答案; The possible impact on manners虽与第2段what etiquette emerges搭得上, 但说的是"会对礼仪产生影响", 与第3段"她谈的是个人偏好"不是一回事。

49. What is a host's responsibility regarding security cameras, according to Lizzie Post?

- A) Making their guests feel at ease.
- B) Indicating where they are.
- C) Turning them off in time.
- D) Ensuring their guests' privacy.

根据Lizzie Post的说法,主人在安全摄像头方面的责任是什么?

A) 让客人感到自在。 B) 指明摄像头的位置。 C) 及时关闭摄像头。 D) 确保客人的隐私。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 题干What is a host's responsibility regarding security cameras, according to Lizzie Post?要求复述Post给出的责任定义, 是典型事实复述题。

【拆句】 题干What is a host's responsibility regarding security cameras, according to Lizzie Post?主干"What is a host's responsibility"是表语从句的what疑问, "regarding security cameras"是介词短语作后置定语限定responsibility, "according to Lizzie Post"是观点出处状语。三层修饰但层次清楚, 无陷阱。

【定位】 When it comes to security cameras, Post says it's a host's responsibility to make sure guests feel comfortable within their home.

谈到安防摄像头时，Post说，主人的责任是确保客人在家中感到舒适。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

make sure guests feel comfortable within their home ↔ **Making their guests feel at ease.**

预判"让客人感到舒适自在"与Making their guests feel at ease字字对应，无需在其他选项中挑选。

B) 过度推断

原文只说the host casually acknowledges that there is a camera in the room by telling a story about it, 即"主人随口提一句家里有摄像头", 这只是举例做法之一, 且原文用"may be enough"语气宽松; 没有要求一定要"指明摄像头位置 (where they are) "。

C) 张冠李戴

原文whether guests have a right to ask that it be turned off提到"关摄像头", 主语是客人有没有这个权利, 不是主人有义务及时去关; 选项Turning them off in time把宾语动作错记到主人头上。

D) 偷换概念

原文说责任是guests feel comfortable, 是覆盖一切让客人舒适的措施; 选项Ensuring their guests' privacy只抓"隐私"一面, 把责任范围窄化。

50. In what way can the home security camera benefit visitors to your home?

- A) It can satisfy their curiosity.
- B) It can prove their innocence.
- C) It can help them learn new technology.
- D) It can make their visit more enjoyable.

家庭安全摄像头能以何种方式让你家的访客受益?

- A) 它能满足他们的好奇心。
- B) 它能证明他们的清白。
- C) 它能帮助他们学习新技术。
- D) 它能让他们访问更加愉快。

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 题干In what way can the home security camera benefit visitors to your home?问"以何种方式带来好处", 要求复述原文给出的具体场景, 仍是事实层面。

【拆句】 题干In what way can the home security camera benefit visitors to your home?是"In what way + can + 主语 + 动词"的倒装疑问句, 主干"the home security camera can benefit visitors", "to your home"是visitors的后置定语。要点是把"benefit"识别为动词"使受益", 而非名词"益处"。

【定位】 Then again, the air of accountability that the camera generates can also work in contractors' favor. "If anything does go wrong while they're in the house, they don't want to be blamed for it," she says. "In fact, the camera could be the thing that proves that they didn't steal the \$20, or knock the vase off the table."

再说一层，摄像头制造出的“可追责氛围”其实也能对承包商有利。“万一他们在屋里时真的出了什么岔子，他们也不想背锅，”她说，“事实上，摄像头反而可能成为证明他们没偷那20美元、没碰倒花瓶的东西。”

【选项】 A) **无中生有**

原文从未谈论访客对摄像头本身的好奇；satisfy their curiosity是凭“新技术”或“新设备”瞎联想出的话题。

B) **✓ 正确**

proves that they didn't steal the \$20, or knock the vase off the table ↔

It can prove their innocence.

预判“摄像头能证明承包商没偷东西没毁物”对应抽象概括“证明清白”，与It can prove their innocence字字对应。

C) **无中生有**

原文说的好处是“证明清白”，与“学习新技术”无关；learn new technology只是把“new technology”这个第3段提过的话题词嫁接到访客身上，造一个无关的好处。

D) **偷换概念**

原文谈的好处是具体“证明清白”，并非笼统的“更愉快”；make their visit more enjoyable是把具体益处稀释成泛泛感受。

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。

Should you tell your friends, for instance, that they're being recorded while you all watch the big game together?

第1段，第4句

本句在结构嵌套、时态语态叠加、成分丰富度方面都具有较好的训练价值，难度适中偏上但不至于过难，适合作为进阶练习材料。三层嵌套结构和进行时被动语态的组合能够有效训练学生的句子拆解能力和时态识别能力，具有较高的综合训练推荐度。

"I think it will be very interesting to see what etiquette(礼仪) emerges in terms of whether you tell people you have a camera or not, and whether guests have a right to ask that it be turned off, if it's not a security issue."

第2段，第2句

该句涵盖了形式主语、不定式后置、双宾语从句、并列从句、虚拟语气等几乎所有高阶语法点，极具练习价值。

Post wants to make clear that she's not talking about legal rights, but rather personal preferences.

第3段，第1句

主句 + 宾语从句的结构是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，"make clear that..." 结构和 "not...but rather..." 对比表达也经常出现。从句内并列表语的用法同样常见。掌握本句的分析方法后，可以直接迁移到大量类似的复杂句中，代表性较强。

Besides, the Emily Post Institute doesn't dictate manners.

第3段，第3句

简单的主谓宾陈述句是英语中最常见的基本句型，具有一定代表性。但四六级和考研真题中更常出现复杂句式（多重从句、特殊结构等），这种极简结构虽然常见，迁移价值不如复合句高。

Then again, the air of accountability that the camera generates can also work in contractors' favor.

第5段，第2句

主语中嵌套限制性定语从句、谓语为情态动词结构、多个状语修饰，这是四六级和考研阅读中非常典型的句式。学生掌握后可迁移到大量类似长难句，具有较高的代表性和复用价值。

The security camera may turn out to be harmful to their health.

第46题，C

"情态动词 + 系动词短语 + 不定式表语" 是常见的表达推测或可能性的句式，在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现（如 "may prove to be"、"might turn out to be"）。结构具有一定代表性，掌握后可迁移到类似句型，但不属于最高频的核心句式。

What is Lizzie Post mainly discussing with regard to the use of home security cameras?

第48题题干

本句覆盖了疑问句倒装结构中的主语、谓语、宾语（疑问词前置）、方式状语（mainly）和范围状语（介词短语），成分种类较为丰富；疑问词作宾语前置是值得练习的考点，有助于学生理解特殊疑问句的成分还原方法，训练价值中等偏上。

HIGH-FREQUENCY · 真题高频词

本篇出现的 46 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。

security B1

n. 安全

本篇11次 · 真题 62 句

manner B1

n. 方式

本篇5次 · 真题 10 句

device B1

n. 设备

本篇3次 · 真题 60 句

host B1

n. 主人

本篇3次 · 真题 17 句

effect A2

n. 影响

本篇2次 · 真题 156 句

responsibility B1

n. 责任

本篇2次 · 真题 55 句

wrong A2

adj. 错误的

本篇2次 · 真题 54 句

instance B2

n. 例子

本篇2次 · 真题 33 句

install B1

v. 安装（设备、软件）

本篇2次 · 真题 23 句

institute B2

n. 学院

本篇2次 · 真题 21 句

regarding B2

prep. 关于

本篇2次·真题 15 句

privacy B2

n. 隐私

本篇2次·真题 9 句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本篇1次·真题 174 句

benefit B1

n. 好处

本篇1次·真题 169 句

impact B2

n. 影响

本篇1次·真题 98 句

issue B1

n. 问题

本篇1次·真题 83 句

individual B2

adj. 单独的

本篇1次·真题 79 句

apply A2

v. 申请

本篇1次·真题 58 句

internet A2

n. 互联网

本篇1次·真题 55 句

ensure B2

v. 确保

本篇1次·真题 54 句

increasingly B2

adv. 越来越;日益;不断增加地

本篇1次·真题 53 句

mainly B1

adv. 主要地

本篇1次·真题 45 句

curiosity B2

n. 好奇心

本篇1次·真题 44 句

indicate B2

v. 表明

本篇1次·真题 35 句

interact B2

v. 相互作用

本篇1次·真题 35 句

harmful B1

adj. 有害的

本篇1次·真题 31 句

increasing B1

adj. 越来越多的

本篇1次·真题26句

soda B1

n. 苏打水

本篇1次·真题25句

relatively B2

adv. 相对地

本篇1次·真题24句

legal B1

adj. 法律的

本篇1次·真题23句

willing B1

adj. 愿意的, 乐意的

本篇1次·真题22句

favor B1

n. 帮忙

本篇1次·真题19句

generate B2

v. 产生, 引起 (结果、反应等)

本篇1次·真题19句

roughly B1

adv. 大约, 大概

本篇1次·真题19句

ease B1

n. 容易

本篇1次·真题18句

emerge B2

v. 出现;浮现

本篇1次·真题18句

acknowledge B2

v. 承认 (事实、错误等)

本篇1次·真题17句

certainly A2

adv. 当然

本篇1次·真题15句

blame B1

v. 责备

本篇1次·真题14句

reluctant B2

adj. 不情愿的

本篇1次·真题14句

enjoyable B1

adj. 令人愉快的

本篇1次·真题13句

preference B2

n. 偏爱

本篇1次·真题13句

opening B1

n. 开口;洞;缺口

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

uncomfortable B1

adj. 不舒服的

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

dislike A2

v. 不喜欢

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

advisor B2

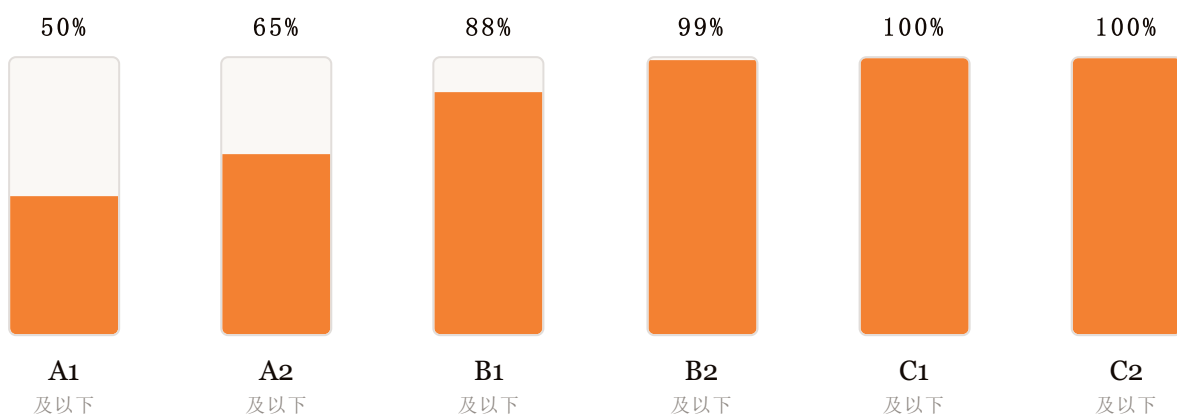
n. 顾问

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 176 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **176** 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 176 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

176

B2 以上难词

1%

B1 及以下覆盖

88%

英语四级 2018年12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）	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 →