

2022年6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 • 阅读理解和解析

阅读理解和解析·51-55 题

本页 51-55 题的答案与逐题解析由懒笔记基于2022年6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 4 段原文（段首标 P1-P4 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(2022-06) • 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 In the age of the internet, there's no such thing as a private debate. But is that bad for science? Some scientists have had concerns. When debates in any sector move beyond the halls of universities and government agencies, there's potential for information to be used incorrectly, leading to public confusion; yet, open debate can also promote communication between the scientific community and the public. Recent open debates on scientific research, health, and policy have aroused greater public attention and encouraged more diverse voices. If this trend spurs scientists to agree more quickly about the best solutions to our problems—and at the same time helps the public observe the process of scientific discourse more clearly—then this is good for everyone, including scientists.

在互联网时代,不存在私密的辩论这回事。但这对科学来说是坏事吗?一些科学家对此表示担忧。当任何领域的辩论超出大学和政府机构的范围时,信息就有可能被错误使用,导致公众困惑;然而,开放的辩论也能促进科学界与公众之间的交流。近期关于科学研究、健康和政策的公开辩论引起了更广泛的公众关注,并鼓励了更多元化的声音。如果这一趋势促使科学家更快地就解决问题的最佳方案达成一致,同时帮助公众更清楚地观察科学讨论的过程,那么这对包括科学家在内的每个人都有益。

P2 A recent debate published in The New York Times discussed the question of how quickly medicine should be developed and produced. Issues such as safety of the product and perception of the public were examined and considered. But some experts worried that such public speculation might lead

people to believe that disagreement about the details meant a lack of adequate scientific consensus over the safety and efficiency of modern-day medicine.

《纽约时报》最近发表的一场辩论探讨了药物应以多快速度研发和生产的问题。产品的安全性和公众的认知等议题得到了审视和考量。但一些专家担心,这种公开推测可能会让人们认为,对细节的分歧意味着在现代药物的安全性和有效性方面缺乏充分的科学共识。

P3 The anxiety seems misplaced. Gone are the days of going to a conference and debating scientific issues, and that's good because those gatherings were not diverse enough and excluded many important voices. These days, the public can access debates about science regardless of where they take place. 这种焦虑似乎是多余的。去会议上辩论科学问题的日子已经一去不复返了,这是好事,因为那些聚会不够多元化,排除了许多重要的声音。如今,无论辩论在哪里进行,公众都可以接触到关于科学的辩论。

P4 For many scientists, public debate is a new frontier and it may feel like a place with few restraints or rules. But rather than avoiding such conversations, let the debates be transparent and vigorous, wherever they are held. If the public is to understand that science is an honorably self-correcting process, the idea that science is a fixed set of facts in a textbook needs to be dismissed. With the validity of science coming under attack, there's a need for scientific debates to be perceived as open and true to life. Let everyone see the noisy, messy deliberations that advance science and lead to decisions that benefit us all.

对许多科学家来说,公开辩论是一个新领域,可能感觉像是一个几乎没有限制或规则的地方。但与其回避这类对话,不如让辩论无论在哪里举行都保持透明和充满活力。如果能让公众理解科学是一个值得尊敬的自我纠正过程,就需要摒弃科学是教科书中一套固定事实的观念。随着科学的有效性受到攻击,科学辩论需要被视为开放和真实的。让每个人都看到那些推动科学进步并做出有益于我们所有人的决策的嘈杂、混乱的讨论过程。

题目与逐题解析

51. What does the author think open debate can do?

- A) Help the public to better understand science.
- B) Clear up confusion in the scientific community.
- C) Settle disputes between universities and government agencies.
- D) Prevent information from being used incorrectly by the public.

作者认为公开辩论能做什么?

- A) 帮助公众更好地理解科学。
- B) 消除科学界的困惑。
- C) 解决大学与政府机构之间的争议。
- D) 防止信息被公众错误使用。

【答案】 **A** (细节题)

【判型】 What does the author think open debate can do 是一个具体的做什么问题, 不含infer、imply、mainly about等推断或主旨信号词, 属于围绕一个话题点的细节定位题

【拆句】 主干是What does the author think open debate can do, think后省略that, 引出宾语从句open debate can do (what)。问句的What其实是宾语从句里do的宾语, 被前置到句首。结构简单、无陷阱。

【定位】 If this trend spurs scientists to agree more quickly about the best solutions to our problems—and at the same time helps the public observe the process of scientific discourse more clearly—then this is good for everyone, including scientists.

如果这一趋势能推动科学家更快地就我们面临问题的最佳解决方案达成一致，并同时帮助公众更清楚地观察科学讨论的过程，那么对所有人，包括科学家在内，都是好事。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

helps the public observe the process of scientific discourse more clearly ↔

Help the public to better understand science

预判让公众更清楚地观察、理解科学讨论与Help the public to better understand science在语义上同构，仅是observe到understand、scientific discourse到science的上下位替换

B) 偷换概念

Clear up confusion in the scientific community说的是消除科学界内部的困惑，但原文potential for information to be used incorrectly, leading to public confusion点明confusion存在于公众一侧、而非科学界内部

C) 无中生有

Settle disputes between universities and government agencies声称开放辩论能解决高校与政府机构之间的纠纷；原文虽提及halls of universities and government agencies，但只是说辩论的发生地，并未说要去settle什么disputes

D) 与原文相反

Prevent information from being used incorrectly by the public把防止信息被误用说成open debate的功能；但原文there's potential for information to be used incorrectly, leading to public confusion里，这一可能性是开放辩论的副作用而非它的解决目标

52. Why did a recent debate published in The New York Times arouse concerns among experts?

- A) It might hinder the progress in medical research.
- B) It might breed public distrust in modern medicine.
- C) It might add to the difficulty of getting research funds.
- D) It might prevent medical scientists reaching consensus.

为什么《纽约时报》上发表的一场近期辩论在专家中引起了担忧？

- A) 它可能会阻碍医学研究的进展。
- B) 它可能会滋生公众对现代医学的不信任。
- C) 它可能会增加获取研究资金的难度。
- D) 它可能会妨碍医学科学家达成共识。

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 Why did a recent debate published in The New York Times arouse concerns among experts问的是某一具体事件下专家担心的具体原因，原因可在文中直接找到，不需要跨段推断

【拆句】主干是Why加did加a recent debate加arouse加concerns。a recent debate后带过去分词短语published in The New York Times作后置定语，限定是哪一场debate；among experts限定concerns的范围。理清后题干即那场登在某报上的辩论，为何让专家担心。

【定位】But some experts worried that such public speculation might lead people to believe that disagreement about the details meant a lack of adequate scientific consensus over the safety and efficiency of modern-day medicine.

但一些专家担心，这种公开揣测可能让人们相信：对细节的分歧意味着科学界对现代医药的安全与效率缺乏足够的共识。

【选项】A) 无中生有

It might hinder the progress in medical research谈的是阻碍医学研究的进展，原文只说公开辩论可能让公众产生误解，并未说会拖慢医学研究本身

B) ✓ 正确

might lead people to believe that disagreement about the details meant a lack of adequate scientific consensus over the safety and efficiency of modern-day medicine

↔ It might breed public distrust in modern medicine

预判中的对现代医药产生不信任正好对应public distrust in modern medicine；原文的多步表述被压缩成一个名词distrust，是典型的名词化同义替换

C) 无中生有

It might add to the difficulty of getting research funds说会增加获得研究经费的难度；原文从未提及funds、funding、money相关概念

D) 偷换概念

It might prevent medical scientists reaching consensus说会阻止医学科学家达成共识；原文是meant a lack of adequate scientific consensus——即让公众以为科学界没共识，但事实是科学界已有共识，并不是公开辩论会真的让科学家无法达成共识

53. Why does the author say some experts' anxiety seems misplaced?

- A) Debating scientific issues at a conference is now old-fashioned.
- B) Diverse topics can be debated by both scientists and the public.
- C) Debates about science are accessible to the public anyway.
- D) Scientists can voice their opinions whatever way they like.

为什么作者说一些专家的焦虑似乎是错位的？

- A) 在会议上辩论科学问题现在已经过时了。
- B) 科学家和公众都可以辩论各种话题。
- C) 无论如何公众都能接触到关于科学的辩论。
- D) 科学家可以用任何他们喜欢的方式表达自己的观点。

【答案】C (细节题)

【判型】Why does the author say some experts' anxiety seems misplaced问的是作者下此判断的依据，依据明示在原文紧随其后的句子中，属于因果细节

【拆句】 Why does the author say后接一个宾语从句some experts' anxiety seems misplaced。anxiety前是some experts'所有格作定语；seems是系动词、misplaced是表语形容词。理解为为什么作者说某些专家的担心是放错地方的。

【定位】 Gone are the days of going to a conference and debating scientific issues, and that's good because those gatherings were not diverse enough and excluded many important voices. These days, the public can access debates about science regardless of where they take place. 去开会、在会上辩论科学问题的日子已经过去了，这是好事，因为那些聚会不够多元，把许多重要的声音排除在外。如今，无论辩论在哪里举行，公众都能接触到。

【选项】 A) **以偏概全**

Debating scientific issues at a conference is now old-fashioned只是原文Gone are the days of going to a conference的复述，确实存在于文中，但它只是支撑句之一，不是作者用来回答为什么misplaced的核心理由；核心理由是公众如今随处可获取辩论

B) **偷换概念**

Diverse topics can be debated by both scientists and the public说的是多元话题可被科学家与公众共同辩论；原文diverse是修饰those gatherings本身（聚会不够多元），并不是说话题多元，更没说公众能与科学家共同辩论

C) **✓ 正确**

the public can access debates about science regardless of where they take place ↔

Debates about science are accessible to the public anyway

预判中的无论在哪都能接触到正是accessible to the public anyway的内涵；从access（动词）到accessible（形容词）的词性转换加主被动互换是四级最典型的同义替换手法

D) **张冠李戴**

Scientists can voice their opinions whatever way they like说的是科学家可以以他们喜欢的方式发声；原文谈论的是公众能接触到辩论，主语和动作都不是科学家

54. What does the author suggest scientists do about public debate?

- A) Have more discussions about it.
- B) Embrace it with open arms.
- C) Formulate new rules for it.
- D) Restrain it to a rational degree.

作者建议科学家如何对待公开辩论？

A) 对此进行更多讨论。 B) 张开双臂拥抱它。 C) 为它制定新规则。 D) 将它限制在理性的程度。

【答案】 B （细节题）

【判型】 What does the author suggest scientists do about public debate问的是一个具体建议，答案在原文祈使句中能直接找到，无需推断

【拆句】 主干What does the author suggest scientists do。suggest后接的是宾语从句省略that，scientists是从句主语、do是从句动词（虚拟语气省略should），about public debate是范围状语。句意：作者建议科学家们对于公共辩论应该怎么做。

【定位】 But rather than avoiding such conversations, let the debates be transparent and vigorous, wherever they are held.

但与其回避这类对话，不如让辩论变得透明而有力，无论它们在哪里举行。

【选项】 A) 偷换概念

Have more discussions about it说对公共辩论本身展开更多讨论——它把公共辩论变成被讨论的对象；原文是要科学家参与到公共辩论中，而不是开会讨论公共辩论应不应该做

B) ✓ 正确

rather than avoiding such conversations, let the debates be transparent and vigorous ↔

Embrace it with open arms

预判拥抱并积极参与与Embrace it with open arms在意象与态度极性上完全一致；rather than avoiding的反面正是embrace

C) 与原文相反

Formulate new rules for it说要为公共辩论制定新规则；原文it may feel like a place with few restraints or rules承认公共辩论缺规则，但下一句紧接着以But rather than avoiding such conversations转向拥抱而非立规则，作者并未建议立新规

D) 与原文相反

Restrain it to a rational degree说要把公共辩论约束到一个合理程度；原文却用let the debates be transparent and vigorous强调放开而非约束，方向相反

55. What does the author say about science in the last paragraph?

- A) It is transmitted through textbooks.
- B) It is what proves valid and true to life.
- C) It is a dynamic and self-improving process.
- D) It is a collection of facts and established rules.

作者在最后一段关于科学说了什么？

- A) 它是通过教科书传播的。 B) 它是被证明有效且符合实际的东西。
- c) 它是一个动态的自我完善过程。 D) 它是事实和既定规则的集合。

【答案】 C （细节题）

【判型】 What does the author say about science in the last paragraph问的是末段里关于science的具体描述，不问全文主旨也不问态度极性，定位段已给出，属段内细节题

【拆句】 主干What does the author say about science。in the last paragraph是地点状语限定回答范围。say about science是动词搭配对...作出说明。理解为在末段里作者关于science说了什么。

【定位】 If the public is to understand that science is an honorably self-correcting process, the idea that science is a fixed set of facts in a textbook needs to be dismissed.

如果想让公众明白科学是一个光荣的自我修正过程，那么科学就是教科书里一组固定事实这一观念就必须被抛弃。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

It is transmitted through textbooks说科学通过教科书传播；原文the idea that science is a fixed set of facts in a textbook needs to be dismissed恰好是作者要否定的观念

B) 张冠李戴

It is what proves valid and true to life说科学是被证明有效且符合现实的东西；原文there's a need for scientific debates to be perceived as open and true to life里true to life修饰的是scientific debates（辩论）如何被感知，而不是用来定义science本身

C) ✓ 正确

science is an honorably self-correcting process ↔ **It is a dynamic and self-improving process**
预判自我修正的动态过程与a dynamic and self-improving process逐字对应；self-correcting对应self-improving是同根同义的复合形容词替换

D) 与原文相反

It is a collection of facts and established rules说科学是事实与既定规则的集合——这与原文science is a fixed set of facts in a textbook想抛弃的旧观念完全对齐

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

8 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。

When debates in any sector move beyond the halls of universities and government agencies, there's potential for information to be used incorrectly, leading to public confusion; yet, open debate can also promote communication between the scientific community and the public.

第1段，第4句

句式具有较强代表性。时间状语从句 + 并列主句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中常见，there be 句型和情态动词 can 也是高频考点。句子展现了学术写作中常用的“先设定前提、再呈现对立观点”的论证模式，掌握后可迁移到大量同类句子的分析中。

If this trend spurs scientists to agree more quickly about the best solutions to our problems—and at the same time helps the public observe the process of scientific discourse more clearly—then this is good for everyone, including scientists.

第1段，第6句

if 引导的条件状语从句搭配主句陈述结论,是四六级和考研英语阅读中极为常见的句式;从句内两个并列谓语各带宾补的结构也是典型的学术写作句型,掌握后可大量迁移到类似复杂条件句的理解中

But some experts worried that such public speculation might lead people to believe that disagreement about the details meant a lack of adequate scientific consensus over the safety and efficiency of modern-day medicine.

第2段，第3句

双层宾语从句嵌套是四六级和考研英语阅读中的高频句式,尤其在学术讨论、观点陈述类文本中常见。掌握这种"担心/认为 that...导致...相信 that..."的结构后,可直接迁移到大量类似长难句,实用性极强。

Gone are the days of going to a conference and debating scientific issues, and that's good because those gatherings were not diverse enough and excluded many important voices.

第3段，第2句

本句覆盖倒装结构中的主谓表识别、并列谓语的划分、原因状语从句的定位、介词短语作后置定语等多种成分类型,且倒装主句是典型易错点,作为成分划分练习材料价值较高。

If the public is to understand that science is an honorably self-correcting process, the idea that science is a fixed set of facts in a textbook needs to be dismissed.

第4段，第3句

本句涵盖条件状语、宾语从句、同位语从句、被动语态谓语、名词性从句作主语成分等多种结构,同位语从句与定语从句的区分是常见易错点,条件从句内再嵌套宾语从句的层级关系也值得训练,成分种类丰富且典型。

With the validity of science coming under attack, there's a need for scientific debates to be perceived as open and true to life.

第4段，第4句

there be 存在句 + with 复合结构状语 + 不定式后置定语，这是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的句式组合。句式既非过于简单也非罕见特例，属于典型的中等难度学术表达结构，掌握后可在大量阅读材料中复用。

Debates about science are accessible to the public anyway.

第53题，C

涉及主语（含介词短语修饰）、系动词谓语、表语和状语，成分相对基础，但可作为主系表结构和介词短语作定语、状语的入门练习，训练价值较低。

Scientists can voice their opinions whatever way they like.

第53题，D

简单句加方式状语的结构在考试中较为常见，“情态动词 + 动词原形”也是四六级和考研必考点，“whatever”引导的结构具有一定典型性，但整体句式偏简单，代表性中等。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 52 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。

debate

B2

n. 辩论

本篇16次 · 真题 48 句

scientific

B1

adj. 科学的

本篇8次 · 真题 47 句

author

A2

n. 作者

本篇4次 · 真题 244 句

process

B1

n. 过程

本篇3次 · 真题 108 句

expert B1

n. 专家

本篇3次·真题 89 句

issue B1

n. 问题

本篇3次·真题 83 句

diverse B2

adj. 多种多样的

本篇3次·真题 14 句

community B1

n. 社区

本篇2次·真题 81 句

concern B1

v. 涉及

本篇2次·真题 79 句

textbook A2

n. 教科书

本篇2次·真题 52 句

publish B1

v. 出版, 发行 (书籍、杂志等)

本篇2次·真题 50 句

anxiety B2

n. 焦虑

本篇2次·真题 41 句

quickly A2

adv. 快速地

本篇2次·真题 38 句

agency B2

n. 代理机构

本篇2次·真题 29 句

confusion B2

n. 困惑

本篇2次·真题 12 句

consensus C1

n. (意见的) 一致

本篇2次·真题 11 句

arouse C1

v. 激起, 引起 (情感、反应)

本篇2次·真题 9 句

benefit B1

n. 好处

本篇1次·真题 169 句

better A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本篇1次·真题 139 句

product A2

n. 产品

本篇1次·真题 128 句

lack B1

v. 缺少

本篇1次 · 真题 115 句

access B1

n. 进入

本篇1次 · 真题 83 句

potential B2

adj. 潜在的

本篇1次 · 真题 63 句

policy B1

n. 政策

本篇1次 · 真题 61 句

attack A2

v. 攻击

本篇1次 · 真题 55 句

internet A2

n. 互联网

本篇1次 · 真题 55 句

promote B2

v. 促进

本篇1次 · 真题 47 句

detail B1

n. 细节

本篇1次 · 真题 45 句

trend B1

n. 趋势

本篇1次 · 真题 44 句

fund B2

n. 资金

本篇1次 · 真题 40 句

solution B1

n. 解决办法

本篇1次 · 真题 38 句

advance B1

v. 前进

本篇1次 · 真题 31 句

opinion A2

n. 观点

本篇1次 · 真题 29 句

establish B2

v. 建立, 创立 (组织、机构、关系等)

本篇1次 · 真题 25 句

collection B1

n. 收集物

本篇1次 · 真题 21 句

fixed B1

adj. 固定的

本篇1次 · 真题 21 句

observe B2

v. 观察/注意到

本篇1次·真题 21 句

perceive B2

v. 理解, 领悟 (某事的性质或意义)

本篇1次·真题 21 句

efficiency B2

n. 效率

本篇1次·真题 20 句

clearly A2

adv. 清楚地, 明白地

本篇1次·真题 19 句

hinder B2

v. 阻碍, 妨碍

本篇1次·真题 19 句

perception C1

n. 看法

本篇1次·真题 19 句

regardless B2

adv. 不管

本篇1次·真题 17 句

settle B1

v. 解决 (争端、问题)

本篇1次·真题 17 句

sector B2

n. (经济或商业的) 部门, 行业

本篇1次·真题 15 句

accessible B2

adj. 可到达的

本篇1次·真题 13 句

adequate B2

adj. 足够的, 充分的

本篇1次·真题 12 句

embrace B2

v. 拥抱

本篇1次·真题 11 句

rational B2

adj. 理性的

本篇1次·真题 11 句

breed B2

v. 繁殖

本篇1次·真题 10 句

dispute B2

n. 争论

本篇1次·真题 9 句

vigorous B2

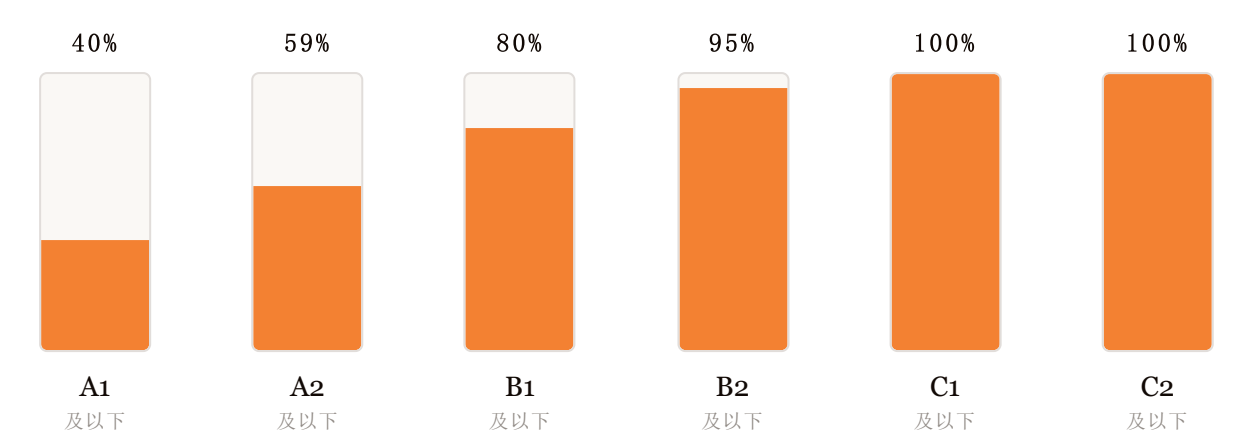
adj. 充满活力的

本篇1次·真题 9 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 199 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **199** 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 9 个·约 5%。



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 199 个·末柱为 100%



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Part III Section B	长篇阅读（信息匹配）	题目解析 →
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