

2022年9月·第1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2022年9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(2022-09) • 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 Academic dishonesty is nothing new. As long as there have been homework assignments and tests, there have been cheaters. The way that cheating looks has changed over time, though, particularly now that technology has made it easier than ever. A study by the Josephson Institute of Ethics interviewed 23,000 high school students and asked them a variety of questions about academic ethics. Of the teens surveyed, 51 percent said that they had knowingly cheated at some point on an exam but that they did not feel uneasy about the behavior. A Common Sense Media survey found that 35 percent of students had cheated via smartphone, though the parents surveyed in that particular study did not believe their kids had ever cheated. In many cases, students did not realize that strategies like looking up answers on a smartphone were actually cheating at all.

学术不诚实并非新鲜事物。自从有了家庭作业和考试,就有了作弊者。然而,作弊的形式随着时间发生了变化,尤其是现在技术使作弊变得比以往任何时候都更容易。Josephson Institute of Ethics的一项研究采访了23,000名高中生,并向他们询问了有关学术道德的各种问题。在接受调查的青少年中,51%的人表示他们曾在考试中故意作弊,但对这种行为并不感到不安。Common Sense Media的一项调查发现,35%的学生通过智能手机作弊,尽管该研究中接受调查的家长并不相信他们的孩子曾经作弊。在许多情况下,学生根本没有意识到像在智能手机上查找答案这样的策略实际上就是作弊。

P2 In today's classrooms, students who cheat are rarely caught. There are no formulas written on the insides of hands or students looking across the aisle, or whispering answers to their classmates. Today's students use smartphones, tablets or even in-class computers to aid their cheating attempts and

leave no trace of their crimes. Since cheating through technology is not listed specifically as being against the rules in many school policies, students do not view the actions as unethical.

在当今的课堂上,作弊的学生很少被抓到。没有写在手掌内侧的公式,也没有学生看向过道对面或向同学低声说出答案。今天的学生使用智能手机、平板电脑甚至课堂上的计算机来帮助他们的作弊企图,并且不留下任何犯罪痕迹。由于许多学校政策中没有明确将通过技术作弊列为违反规则的行为,学生不认为这些行为是不道德的。

P3 The technology is being adopted so quickly that school districts cannot adequately keep up with cheating policies, or even awareness campaigns that alert students to the problem with using technology to find answers in a certain way. From a young age, students learn that answers exist conveniently at their fingertips through search engines and expert websites.

技术的采用速度如此之快,以至于学区无法充分跟上作弊政策的制定,甚至无法开展提醒学生以某种方式使用技术查找答案存在问题的宣传活动。从小,学生就了解到通过搜索引擎和专家网站可以方便地获得答案。

P4 Schools must develop anti-cheating policies that include technology and these policies must be updated consistently. Teachers must stay on guard when it comes to what their students are doing in classrooms and how technology could be playing a negative role in the learning process. Parents must also talk to their kids about the appropriate ways to find academic answers and alert them to unethical behaviours that may seem innocent in their own eyes.

学校必须制定包含技术内容的反作弊政策,并且这些政策必须持续更新。教师必须对学生在课堂上的行为以及技术如何在学习过程中发挥负面作用保持警惕。家长也必须与孩子讨论寻找学术答案的恰当方式,并提醒他们注意在他们自己看来可能是无害的不道德行为。

题目与逐题解析

46. What do we learn from the study by the Josephson Institute of Ethics?

- A) Over half of the students interviewed were unaware they were cheating.
- B) Cheating was becoming a way of life for a majority of high school teens.
- C) More than half of the interviewees felt no sense of guilt over cheating.
- D) Cheating was getting more and more difficult for high school students.

我们从 **Josephson Institute of Ethics** 的研究中了解到什么?

- A) 超过半数受访学生没有意识到自己在作弊。 B) 作弊正在成为大多数高中生的生活方式。
- C) 超过半数受访者对作弊没有负罪感。 D) 作弊对高中生来说变得越来越困难。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 What do we learn from the study 是对某项具体研究内容的客观转述提问,不涉及推断、主旨、态度,属于针对单一信息源的细节题。

【拆句】 结构是 What do we learn from the study by the Josephson Institute of Ethics?——主干是 what do we learn from + 名词短语,介词短语 by the Josephson Institute of Ethics 修饰 the study,语序简单、无陷阱。

【定位】 Of the teens surveyed, 51 percent said that they had knowingly cheated at some point on an exam but that they did not feel uneasy about the behavior.

在受访的青少年中,51% 的人说他们曾在某次考试中明知故犯地作弊,但对这种行为并不感到不安。

【选项】 A) 张冠李戴

Over half of the students interviewed were unaware they were cheating. 说"过半受访者不知道自己在作弊",但定位句明明用了 knowingly,与之相反;"不知情作弊"是后文 Common Sense Media 部分讨论的内容,被偷换到本题。

B) 过度推断

Cheating was becoming a way of life for a majority of high school teens. 把"曾在某次考试作弊"升级为"成为生活方式",程度被无端拔高;定位句只说"曾经作弊过",并未说"已成为日常"。

C) ✓ 正确

51 percent said that they had knowingly cheated ↔ **More than half of the interviewees** did not feel uneasy about the behavior ↔ **felt no sense of guilt over cheating**

More than half of the interviewees felt no sense of guilt over cheating. 把"过半"和"无负罪感"同时对上定位句,正是细节题最干净的同义替换。

D) 与原文相反

Cheating was getting more and more difficult for high school students. 说作弊变得越来越难,但全文核心论点是 technology has made it easier than ever,方向完全相反。

47. What did the Common Sense Media survey reveal?

- A) Most parents tended to overprotect their children.
- B) Many students committed cheating unknowingly.
- C) Students were in urgent need of ethical education.
- D) Parents and kids had conflicting ideas over cheating.

Common Sense Media 的调查揭示了什么?

- A) 大多数家长倾向于过度保护自己的孩子。 B) 许多学生在不知情的情况下作弊。
- C) 学生迫切需要道德教育。 D) 家长和孩子对作弊的看法存在冲突。

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 What did the Common Sense Media survey reveal? 同样指向某项具体调查的客观发现,属于客观转述,不涉态度/推断。

【拆句】 What did the Common Sense Media survey reveal?——主谓宾极简单,reveal 在此当及物动词"揭示",一个主语一个宾语,无修饰、无从句。

【定位】 A Common Sense Media survey found that 35 percent of students had cheated via smartphone, though the parents surveyed in that particular study did not believe their kids had ever cheated. In many cases, students did not realize that strategies like looking up answers on a smartphone were actually cheating at all.

Common Sense Media 的一项调查发现 35% 的学生曾用智能手机作弊,尽管该项调查中受访的家长并不相信自己的孩子曾经作弊。很多情况下,学生根本没意识到用手机查答案这种做法其实就是作弊。

【选项】 A) **无中生有**

Most parents tended to overprotect their children. 中 overprotect(过度保护)是原文里完全没出现的概念,文中只说家长 did not believe their kids had ever cheated(不相信孩子作过弊),这是"不知情"而非"过度保护"。

B) **✓ 正确**

students did not realize that strategies like looking up answers on a smartphone were actually cheating at all

↔ **Many students committed cheating unknowingly**

looking up answers on a smartphone were actually cheating ↔ **committed cheating**

Many students committed cheating unknowingly. 同时覆盖"作弊"和"不自知"两个要点,正是定位句最干净的同义替换。

C) **答非所问**

Students were in urgent need of ethical education. 是"应该"层面的建议(末段才有类似主张),并非该调查所揭示的事实;47 题问的是 reveal,要求是事实,不是该做什么。

D) **偷换概念**

Parents and kids had conflicting ideas over cheating. 把家长不知情与学生不自知放在一起描述为"观念冲突",但原文里两方都不认为自己/孩子在作弊,实际上是"双方都没认识到",不是冲突,而是同向盲区。

48. Why do students rarely get caught cheating nowadays?

- A) They copy formulas on their palms.
- B) They help each other to cover up their acts.
- C) They keep changing their ways of cheating.
- D) They make use of modern technology.

为什么现在学生很少因作弊被抓?

- A) 他们把公式抄在手掌上。
- B) 他们互相帮助掩盖自己的行为。
- C) 他们不断改变作弊方式。
- D) 他们利用现代技术。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 Why do students rarely get caught cheating nowadays? 用 Why 问原因,但原因往往在原文同一句或紧邻句给出,不需多步推理,仍属细节定位。

【拆句】 Why do students rarely get caught cheating nowadays?——副词 rarely 是隐性否定"很少/几乎不",get caught doing 是"被抓到正在做某事"的固定结构,nowadays 限定时间。基础薄弱考生注意:rarely 不是"罕见"的名词,而是"很少"的副词。

【定位】 In today's classrooms, students who cheat are rarely caught. There are no formulas written on the insides of hands or students looking across the aisle, or whispering answers to their classmates. Today's students use smartphones, tablets or even in-class computers to aid their cheating attempts and leave no trace of their crimes.

在今天的教室里,作弊的学生很少被抓到。没人再在手心写公式、隔着过道偷看,或者向同学小声报答案。今天的学生用智能手机、平板,甚至课堂电脑辅助作弊,不留任何痕迹。

【选项】 A) **与原文相反**

They copy formulas on their palms. 实际上正是原文用 no formulas written on the insides of hands 否定掉的旧做法,选项把这条已经被否定的现象当成"现在"还在做,方向恰好反了。

B) **无中生有**

They help each other to cover up their acts. 中 cover up(掩盖)的描述在原文里完全没有;原文只说技术让作弊"不留痕迹",并未说学生互相帮忙打掩护。

C) **偷换概念**

They keep changing their ways of cheating. 描述"学生不断改变作弊方式",但原文是"作弊方式随时代而变"——主语是"作弊方式",不是"学生";而且 keep changing 强调持续变化,原文只比较了"以前 vs 现在"两个时点。

D) **✓ 正确**

use smartphones, tablets or even in-class computers ↔ **They make use of modern technology** to aid their cheating attempts ↔ **make use of**

They make use of modern technology. 用 modern technology 一词覆盖原文三种设备,且对应了 to aid their cheating attempts 的"借助"语义,是干净的概括化替换。

49. What does the author think schools should do to tackle cheating?

- A) Bring policies against cheating up to date.
- B) Reform their exam methods constantly.
- C) Take advantage of the latest technologies.
- D) Alert parents to their children's behaviour.

作者认为学校应该如何应对作弊?

- A) 更新反作弊政策使其跟上时代。
- B) 不断改革考试方法。
- C) 利用最新技术。
- D) 提醒家长注意孩子的行为。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 What does the author think schools should do 问的是作者对学校的具体建议,原文末段是直接的祈使/must 句,属客观陈述,不是推断。

【拆句】 What does the author think schools should do to tackle cheating?——主句 What does the author think,后接宾语从句 schools should do,不定式 to tackle cheating 作目的状语,逻辑就是"作者认为学校该做什么来解决作弊"。

【定位】 Schools must develop anti-cheating policies that include technology and these policies must be updated consistently.

学校必须制定包含科技因素的反作弊政策,并且这些政策必须不断更新。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

these policies must be updated consistently ↔ **Bring policies against cheating up to date**
anti-cheating policies ↔ **policies against cheating**

Bring policies against cheating up to date. 把"持续更新政策"这一并列要点提炼出来,正命中原文 must be updated consistently;且 against cheating 等值替换 anti-cheating。

B) 无中生有

Reform their exam methods constantly. 提到"改革考试方式",但原文末段对学校的建议只涉及"制定/更新政策",未谈考试方式的改革。

C) 与原文相反

Take advantage of the latest technologies. 让学校利用最新技术(去解决作弊),但原文里技术是问题源——students learn that answers exist conveniently at their fingertips through search engines——学校要做的是把技术纳入政策约束,而非利用技术解决问题。

D) 张冠李戴

Alert parents to their children's behaviour. 让学校去提醒家长,但原文末段对学校只字未提家长这件事;"alert"一词原文里出现在家长对孩子的位置 alert them to unethical behaviours。

50. What does the author suggest teachers do in the classroom?

- A) Prevent students from overusing electronic devices.
- B) Develop more effective anti-cheating strategies.
- C) Find more ways to curb students' unethical acts.
- D) Guard against students' misuse of technology.

作者建议教师在课堂上做什么?

- A) 防止学生过度使用电子设备。 B) 制定更有效的反作弊策略。
- C) 寻找更多方法遏制学生的不道德行为。 D) 防范学生滥用技术。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 What does the author suggest teachers do in the classroom? 仍是对原文一句建议句的转述,无推断需求,属细节题。

【拆句】 What does the author suggest teachers do in the classroom?——suggest 后接省略 that 的宾语从句 teachers (should) do,基础薄弱考生注意:suggest 后从句的 should 常省略,do 是动词原形而不是名词。

【定位】 Teachers must stay on guard when it comes to what their students are doing in classrooms and how technology could be playing a negative role in the learning process.

老师必须时刻警惕——既要警惕学生在课堂里都在做什么,也要警惕科技可能在学习过程中扮演的负面角色。

【选项】 A) 偷换概念

Prevent students from overusing electronic devices. 把"科技扮演负面角色"窄化为单一的"过度使用电子设备";原文要警惕的核心不是"用得太多",而是"用得不当"(作弊)。

B) 张冠李戴

Develop more effective anti-cheating strategies. 让老师去"制定更有效的反作弊策略",但末段把"develop policies"的任务给了 schools,老师只是"stay on guard"。

C) 过度推断

Find more ways to curb students' unethical acts. 让老师"找出更多办法去遏制不道德行为",但原文里老师的动作只是"警惕",并未要求老师去找新办法或主动出击。

D) ✓ 正确

Teachers must stay on guard ↔ Guard against

how technology could be playing a negative role in the learning process ↔

students' misuse of technology

Guard against students' misuse of technology. 把"警惕"与"科技的负面作用"两块拼成一个干净的动宾结构,正中原文要点。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

9 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。

As long as there have been homework assignments and tests, there have been cheaters.

第1段, 第2句

"As long as" 引导条件状语从句是常见句式,there be 句型也是基础结构,主从句时态呼应体现了英语中典型的逻辑表达方式,这类结构在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现,掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

The way that cheating looks has changed over time, though, particularly now that technology has made it easier than ever.

第1段，第3句

句子涵盖主语（含定语从句修饰）、谓语、时间状语、插入状语、原因状语从句、宾语、宾语补足语等多种成分，且定语从句嵌入主语内部、状语从句位于句末，成分种类丰富，位置分布有一定迷惑性，适合作为划分练习句。

A Common Sense Media survey found that 35 percent of students had cheated via smartphone, though the parents surveyed in that particular study did not believe their kids had ever cheated.

第1段，第6句

本句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中非常典型：主句带宾语从句陈述调查结果，是学术和新闻语体的常见句式；让步状语从句 though 引入对比视角，是议论文和说明文的高频结构；状语从句内嵌套宾语从句，体现了复杂句中从句层叠的常见模式。掌握这种主句加宾语从句再加让步状语从句的组合，以及从句内再嵌套从句的模式，对理解真题长难句有很强的迁移价值。

In many cases, students did not realize that strategies like looking up answers on a smartphone were actually cheating at all.

第1段，第7句

主句加 that 引导的宾语从句是考试高频结构，realize、think、believe 等动词后接 that 从句极为常见；从句内后置定语修饰主语也是典型用法；掌握后迁移性强。

Since cheating through technology is not listed specifically as being against the rules in many school policies, students do not view the actions as unethical.

第2段，第4句

"Since" 引导原因状语从句 + 主句陈述结果的结构在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现，属于典型的因果逻辑句式，掌握后可应用于大量类似句子的分析。

The technology is being adopted so quickly that school districts cannot adequately keep up with cheating policies, or even awareness campaigns that alert students to the problem with using technology to find answers in a certain way.

第3段，第1句

本句结构高度典型：so ... that 引导结果状语从句是四六级和考研的高频考点，被动语态的现在进行时也常出现在描述当前趋势的文章中，限制性定语从句修饰宾语是基础必考结构。句子整体呈现了主句 + 结果状语从句 + 定语从句 的三层嵌套，这种复杂度和结构类型在真题长难句中极为常见。掌握本句的拆解方法后，可以直接迁移到大量类似句型。

Cheating was getting more and more difficult for high school students.

第46题，D

"主语 + be getting + 表语" 的渐变结构在真题中较为常见，动名词作主语也是典型考点，但整体结构相对基础，代表性中等，不属于高频复杂句式。

They make use of modern technology.

第48题，D

简单的主谓宾结构在真题中常见，但本句过于简单，不具备真题常考的复杂修饰、从句嵌套或特殊句式特征，作为真题句式代表性一般。

Bring policies against cheating up to date.

第49题，A

覆盖谓语、宾语、宾语补足语三种核心成分，宾语内嵌套定语性介词短语，宾补为固定搭配。适合训练识别使役结构和宾补的位置，以及区分宾语与宾补的边界。对基础较弱的学习者有一定练习价值。

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。

cheating B1

n. 作弊

本篇10次 · 真题 13 句

policy B1

n. 政策

本篇5次 · 真题 61 句

academic B2

adj. 学术的

本篇3次 · 真题 69 句

smartphone B1

n. 智能手机

本篇3次 · 真题 38 句

alert B2

adj. 警觉的

本篇3次 · 真题 17 句

author A2

n. 作者

本篇2次 · 真题 244 句

strategy B2

n. 策略

本篇2次 · 真题 53 句

media B1

n. 大众传播媒介（报刊、电视、广播、互联...

本篇2次 · 真题 45 句

teen A2

n. 青少年

本篇2次 · 真题 42 句

formula B2

n. 公式

本篇2次 · 真题 27 句

institute B2

n. 学院

本篇2次 · 真题 21 句

rarely B1

adv. 很少，难得，不常

本篇2次 · 真题 14 句

actually A2

adv. 实际上，事实上（用于纠正或补充信息）

本篇1次 · 真题 148 句

tend B1

v. 倾向于，往往会

本篇1次 · 真题 137 句

learning A1

n. 学习

本篇1次 · 真题 120 句

process B1

n. 过程

本篇1次 · 真题 108 句

behavior B1

n. 行为

本篇1次·真题 92 句

case A2

n. 情况

本篇1次·真题 89 句

expert B1

n. 专家

本篇1次·真题 89 句

view A2

n. 观点, 看法

本篇1次·真题 85 句

effective B1

adj. 有效的, 起作用的

本篇1次·真题 63 句

device B1

n. 设备

本篇1次·真题 60 句

negative B1

adj. 否定的

本篇1次·真题 57 句

realize B1

v. 意识到, 认识到

本篇1次·真题 50 句

variety B1

n. 多样化

本篇1次·真题 47 句

exist A2

v. 存在;实际上有

本篇1次·真题 46 句

reveal B2

v. 揭示

本篇1次·真题 43 句

adopt B1

v. 采纳

本篇1次·真题 41 句

majority B2

n. 大多数, 大部分

本篇1次·真题 40 句

particularly B2

adv. 尤其, 特别 (强调某事物)

本篇1次·真题 39 句

district B1

n. 地区

本篇1次·真题 38 句

quickly A2

adv. 快速地

本篇1次·真题 38 句

particular B2

adj. 特定的

本篇1次·真题 37 句

electronic B1

adj. 电子的

本篇1次·真题 30 句

assignment B1

n. (学校的) 作业、任务

本篇1次·真题 29 句

campaign B2

n. 运动

本篇1次·真题 29 句

aid B1

n. 帮助

本篇1次·真题 26 句

attempt B1

v. 试图

本篇1次·真题 24 句

update B1

v. 更新

本篇1次·真题 24 句

awareness B2

n. 意识

本篇1次·真题 23 句

crime A2

n. 犯罪行为

本篇1次·真题 22 句

constantly B1

adv. 不断地, 持续地

本篇1次·真题 19 句

commit B2

v. 承诺、保证做某事

本篇1次·真题 17 句

nowadays B1

adv. 现在

本篇1次·真题 17 句

latest B1

adj. 最新的

本篇1次·真题 16 句

engine A2

n. 发动机, 引擎

本篇1次·真题 15 句

specifically B2

adv. 明确地

本篇1次·真题 14 句

tablet B1

n. 药片

本篇1次·真题 14 句

urgent

B2

adj. 紧急的, 急迫的

本篇1次·真题 14 句

trace

B2

v. 追踪, 查找

本篇1次·真题 13 句

appropriate

B2

adj. 合适的

本篇1次·真题 12 句

ethical

B2

adj. 道德的

本篇1次·真题 12 句

tackle

B2

v. 处理

本篇1次·真题 12 句

reform

B2

v. 改革

本篇1次·真题 11 句

consistently

B2

adv. 始终如一地

本篇1次·真题 10 句

aisle

B2

n. (建筑物内的) 过道, 通道

本篇1次·真题 9 句

cannot

A1

aux. 不能

本篇1次·真题 9 句

unaware

B2

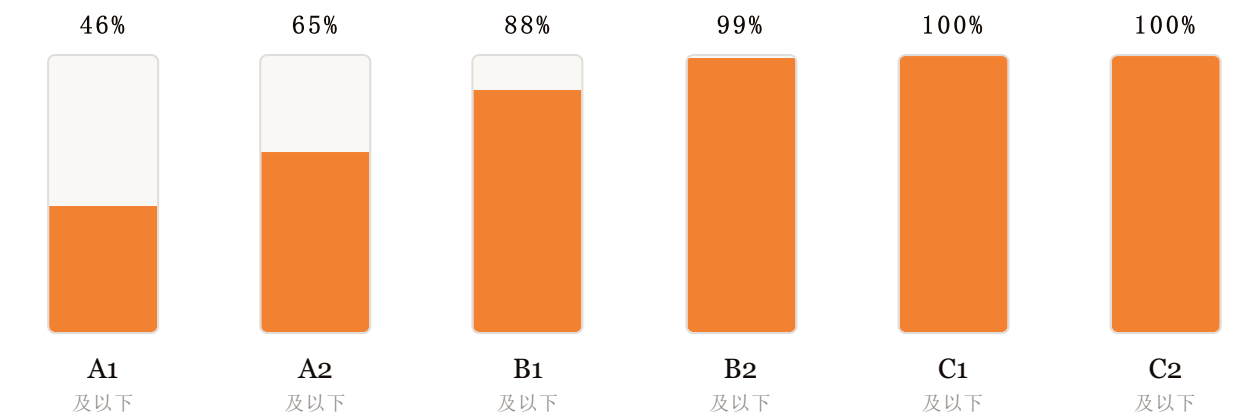
adj. 未察觉的

本篇1次·真题 8 句

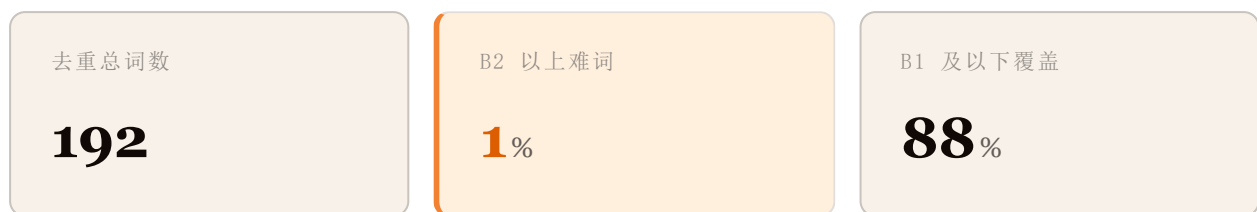
VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

全文 192 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **192** 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 192 个 · 末柱为 100%



英语四级 2022年9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）	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 →