

# 2026年6月·第3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2026年6月·第3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 8 段原文（段首标 P1–P8 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3套(2026-06) • 英语四级

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 Disgust is a universal human emotion. One type of disgust is called physical disgust, which protects us from eating or touching things that could be dangerous for us, such as raw meat or insects. Children experience physical disgust from a very early age, but do not achieve an understanding of the concept until they are around four years old.

厌恶是一种普遍存在于人类身上的情绪。厌恶有一种类型被称为生理性厌恶，它保护我们不去食用或触摸可能对我们有害的东西，例如生肉或昆虫。儿童从很小的时候就会产生生理性厌恶，但直到大约四岁时才会理解这一概念。

P2 Some researchers maintain that there is another type of disgust, called moral disgust, that protects us from engaging in activities that can be perceived as morally wrong. Examples of moral disgust are stealing, lying or cheating.

一些研究人员认为，厌恶还有另一种类型，即道德性厌恶，它保护我们不参与那些可能被视为道德错误的活动。道德性厌恶的例子包括偷窃、撒谎或作弊。

P3 However, not all academics think that moral disgust really exists. Some say that when we refer to disgust in relation to moral issues, we are using disgust as a metaphor(隐喻), and what we are feeling is in reality anger.

然而，并非所有学者都认为道德性厌恶确实存在。有些人说，当我们将厌恶与道德问题联系起来时，我们是在把厌恶当作隐喻，而实际上我们感受到的是愤怒。

P4 If moral disgust appears quite late in development, it makes sense to think that there is actually a social component to it. Children learn about emotions in many different ways. Of special relevance are parents-children conversations about emotions. Indeed, children whose parents talk about emotions often have a better emotional understanding than children whose parents do not discuss emotions often.

如果道德性厌恶在发展过程中出现得相当晚，那么认为它实际上包含社会因素就是合理的。儿童通过许多不同的方式了解情绪。其中尤其相关的是亲子之间关于情绪的谈话。事实上，父母经常谈论情绪的儿童，其情绪理解能力通常优于父母不常讨论情绪的儿童。

P5 However, there are no studies that have examined how parents and children talk about disgust. This is what we set up to examine in our study.

然而，还没有研究考察过父母和儿童是如何谈论厌恶的。这正是我们在研究中着手考察的问题。

P6 We asked 68 English-speaking mothers and their four-, six- or eight-year-old children to discuss some stories about moral and physical disgust. Our preliminary findings show mothers and children do talk about disgust, but mainly about physical disgust and not so much about moral disgust.

我们邀请了68位讲英语的母亲及其四岁、六岁或八岁的孩子，让他们讨论一些有关道德性厌恶和生理性厌恶的故事。我们的初步研究表明，母亲和孩子确实会谈论厌恶，但主要谈论的是生理性厌恶，而较少谈论道德性厌恶。

P7 When we asked mothers and children to discuss moral issues, such as whether it is OK to play with a child who has stolen someone else's snack, they linked this type of moral wrongdoing with the emotion of anger and not disgust.

当我们让母亲和孩子讨论道德问题时，例如与偷了别人的零食的孩子一起玩是否可以，他们把这种道德错误与愤怒这种情绪联系起来，而不是与厌恶联系起来。

P8 Does this mean that moral disgust does not exist? Some researchers suggest moral disgust exists in adults. Our findings suggest that moral disgust is either understood at a later age or is only used metaphorically, if at all, in children as old as eight years.

这是否意味着道德性厌恶并不存在？一些研究人员认为，成年人存在道德性厌恶。我们的研究表明，八岁及以下的儿童要么在更晚的年龄才理解道德性厌恶，要么根本不使用道德性厌恶，即使使用，也只是将其作为隐喻。

## 题目与逐题解析

46. What does the passage tell us about physical disgust?

- A) It is an emotion as contrasted with thoughts.
- B) It is a concept beyond children's understanding.
- C) It is a mechanism to keep us from being harmed.
- D) It is an experience gained from any form of danger.

这篇文章告诉我们，身体厌恶是什么？

- A) 它是一种与思想相对的情绪。
- B) 它是一个超出儿童理解能力的概念。
- C) 它是一种防止我们受到伤害的机制。
- D) 它是从任何形式的危险中获得的一种体验。

**【答案】 C** (细节题)

【判型】 What does the passage tell us about physical disgust?是在问文章对physical disgust的客观说明，不涉及推理、态度或主旨。

【拆句】 What does the passage tell us about physical disgust?是主谓宾结构的特殊疑问句，主语the passage，谓语tell，间接宾语us，直接宾语由what充当，about physical disgust限定话题范围，无否定、比较等陷阱。

【定位】 One type of disgust is called physical disgust, which protects us from eating or touching things that could be dangerous for us, such as raw meat or insects.

厌恶感的一种类型被称为生理厌恶，它保护我们不去吃或触碰可能对我们有危险的东西，比如生肉或昆虫。

【选项】 A) 偷换概念

It is an emotion as contrasted with thoughts.在原文Disgust is a universal human emotion.基础上添加了未出现的"as contrasted with thoughts"，把客观陈述偷换成对立关系。

B) 与原文相反

It is a concept beyond children's understanding.截取了do not achieve an understanding of the concept until they are around four years old中的否定，却忽略"until around four"，将"暂时未理解"反转为"永远无法理解"。

C) ✓ 正确

physical disgust, which protects us from eating or touching things that could be dangerous for us

↔ It is a mechanism to keep us from being harmed.

It is a mechanism to keep us from being harmed.与protects us from eating or touching things that could be dangerous for us形成语法层面的同义改写，是最佳选项。

D) 偷换概念

It is an experience gained from any form of danger.将定位句中的"protects us from eating or touching things that could be dangerous"改为"experience gained from danger"，把防御机制篡改为经验来源，且any form of danger绝对化。

47. How do some researchers perceive moral disgust?

- A) It tends to appear in various forms of wrongdoing.
- B) It is just as annoying to people as physical disgust.
- C) It is a term used by common folk to describe anger.
- D) It stops people from doing anything morally wrong.

一些研究人员如何看待道德厌恶？

- A) 它往往会出现在各种形式的不当行为中。
- B) 它和身体厌恶一样令人厌烦。
- C) 这是普通人用来描述愤怒的一个术语。
- D) 它阻止人们做任何道德上错误的事情。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 How do some researchers perceive moral disgust?是在问some researchers对moral disgust的具体看法，属于文中可直接找到的事实。

【拆句】 How do some researchers perceive moral disgust?是特殊疑问句，主语some researchers，谓语perceive，宾语moral disgust；how询问方式/看法，整体结构平直。

【定位】 Some researchers maintain that there is another type of disgust, called moral disgust, that protects us from engaging in activities that can be perceived as morally wrong.

一些研究者认为还存在另一种厌恶，称为道德厌恶，它保护我们不去做那些可能被视为道德错误的行为。

【选项】 A) 以偏概全

It tends to appear in various forms of wrongdoing.把Examples of moral disgust are stealing, lying or cheating.中的举例包装成"moral disgust本身以多种形式出现"，混淆了"触发它的行为"与"它本身"。

B) 无中生有

It is just as annoying to people as physical disgust.使用just as...as结构，但原文从未比较两种厌恶的annoying程度，也未评价其是否annoying。

C) 张冠李戴

It is a term used by common folk to describe anger.源于Some say that when we refer to disgust in relation to moral issues, we are using disgust as a metaphor(隐喻), and what we are feeling is in reality anger., 但该观点是some academics而非some researchers，且common folk缩小了原句we的范围。

D) ✓ 正确

protects us from engaging in activities that can be perceived as morally wrong ↔

**It stops people from doing anything morally wrong.**

It stops people from doing anything morally wrong.与protects us from engaging in activities that can be perceived as morally wrong.在语义场和语法结构上均对应，是正确项。

48. Why does moral disgust appear quite late in children's development?

A) It needs to be learnt through social interactions.

B) They have little control over its learning process.

C) It is too complex for them to acquire.

D) Their parents seldom talk about emotions.

为什么道德厌恶在儿童的发展过程中出现得相当晚？

A) 它需要通过社会互动来学习。 B) 他们对其学习过程几乎没有控制力。

C) 它对他们来说过于复杂，难以掌握。 D) 他们的父母很少谈论情绪。

【答案】 A (推断题)

**【判型】** Why does moral disgust appear quite late in children's development?不是直接引用某个事实句，而是要求从文中因果解释中推进一步。

**【拆句】** Why does moral disgust appear quite late in children's development?是why引导的特殊疑问句，主语moral disgust，谓语appear，状语quite late in children's development；询问原因，需在定位句附近找因果解释。

**【定位】** If moral disgust appears quite late in development, it makes sense to think that there is actually a social component to it. Children learn about emotions in many different ways.  
如果道德厌恶在成长过程中出现得相当晚，那么认为它实际上具有社会成分是合理的。儿童以多种学习方式学习情绪。

**【选项】** A) ✓ 正确

social component to it. Children learn about emotions in many different ways ↔

**It needs to be learnt through social interactions.**

It needs to be learnt through social interactions.是原文因果链的一步推理，既未跳跃也未添加新信息。

B) 无中生有

They have little control over its learning process.引入control概念，但原文Children learn about emotions in many different ways只说学习方式多，未涉及控制程度。

C) 过度推断

It is too complex for them to acquire.用too...to结构把原文的"late"和"social component"臆断为复杂度问题，原文未出现complex或acquire difficulty。

D) 与原文相反

Their parents seldom talk about emotions.与children whose parents talk about emotions often have a better emotional understanding than children whose parents do not discuss emotions often.直接相反，原文强调父母经常谈情绪。

49. What did the author and his colleagues want to examine in their experiment?

- A) What parents tell children against moral wrongdoing.
- B) What parents and children link moral wrongdoing to.
- C) How moral disgust is seen by children aged 4, 6 and 8.
- D) How disgust is discussed between parents and children.

作者和他的同事想在实验中考察什么？

- A) 父母会告诉孩子哪些反对道德不当行为的话。
- B) 父母和孩子会把道德不当行为与什么联系起来。
- C) 4岁、6岁和8岁的儿童如何看待道德厌恶。
- D) 父母和孩子之间如何谈论厌恶。

**【答案】** D (细节题)

**【判型】** What did the author and his colleagues want to examine in their experiment?直接询问研究目的，文中有明确对应句。

**【拆句】** What did the author and his colleagues want to examine in their experiment?是what引导的特殊疑问句，主语the author and his colleagues，谓语want to examine，in their experiment限定范围；did提示过去时，对应文中已完成的研究。

**【定位】** However, there are no studies that have examined how parents and children talk about disgust. This is what we set up to examine in our study.

然而，还没有研究考察过父母和孩子如何谈论厌恶。这正是我们研究要考察的问题。

**【选项】** A) 偷换概念

What parents tell children against moral wrongdoing.把how parents and children talk about disgust中的talk about disgust替换为tell children against moral wrongdoing，范围收窄且改变了话题。

B) 答非所问

What parents and children link moral wrongdoing to.对应的是they linked this type of moral wrongdoing with the emotion of anger and not disgust.，这是实验结果，不是作者想考察的问题。

C) 偷换概念

How moral disgust is seen by children aged 4, 6 and 8.把four-, six- or eight-year-old children中的年龄信息放大为研究核心，但原文研究的是父母与孩子如何谈disgust，而非儿童如何看待moral disgust。

D) ✓ 正确

how parents and children talk about disgust ↔

**How disgust is discussed between parents and children.**

How disgust is discussed between parents and children.与how parents and children talk about disgust. This is what we set up to examine in our study.逐成分对应，完全等值。

50. What can we infer about moral disgust from the author and his colleagues' findings?

- A) It is a notion hardly comprehensible to children.
- B) It rarely exists in children younger than eight.
- C) It is a term most parents use when talking to children.
- D) It exists in adults with a strong sense of justice.

从作者和他的同事的研究结果中，我们可以推断出关于道德厌恶的什么信息？

- A) 这是一个儿童几乎无法理解的概念。
- B) 八岁以下的儿童很少有道德厌恶。
- C) 这是大多数父母与孩子交谈时使用的一个术语。
- D) 它存在于具有强烈正义感的成年人身上。

**【答案】** A (推断题)

**【判型】** What can we infer about moral disgust from the author and his colleagues' findings?要求从研究发现中概括出隐含结论。

**【拆句】** What can we infer about moral disgust from the author and his colleagues' findings?是what引导的特殊疑问句，can infer表示推断，about moral disgust限定对象，from the author and his colleagues' findings限定推理依据；需要在结论句基础上做一步概括。

**【定位】** Our findings suggest that moral disgust is either understood at a later age or is only used metaphorically, if at all, in children as old as eight years.

我们的发现表明，道德厌恶要么在更晚的年龄才能被理解，要么即便存在，在八岁儿童中也只被隐喻式地使用。

**【选项】** A) ✓ 正确

either understood at a later age or is only used metaphorically, if at all, in children as old as eight years

↔ **It is a notion hardly comprehensible to children.**

It is a notion hardly comprehensible to children.是结论句的一步同义转述，未过度延伸。

B) 偷换概念

It rarely exists in children younger than eight.把only used metaphorically, if at all中的使用方式篡改为存在频率，且younger than eight与原文as old as eight不一致。

C) 与原文相反

It is a term most parents use when talking to children.与do talk about disgust, but mainly about physical disgust and not so much about moral disgust.直接相反，父母并不常使用moral disgust一词。

D) 无中生有

It exists in adults with a strong sense of justice.虽然提到Some researchers suggest moral disgust exists in adults., 但"with a strong sense of justice"是原文没有的信息。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

## 16 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。

One type of disgust is called physical disgust, which protects us from eating or touching things that could be dangerous for us, such as raw meat or insects.

第1段，第2句

句式呈现极其典型的‘主句 + 非限制性定语从句（内部嵌套限制性定语从句）’真题常见长难句架构，掌握后可高频复用到阅读与写作中。

Children experience physical disgust from a very early age, but do not achieve an understanding of the concept until they are around four years old.

第1段，第3句

采用并列转折搭配 "not... until..." 引导时间状语从句的句式结构，是四六级与考研英语阅读中高频出现的典型逻辑表达，极具迁移价值。

Some researchers maintain that there is another type of disgust, called moral disgust, that protects us from engaging in activities that can be perceived as morally wrong.

第2段，第1句

“主句 + 观点宾语从句 + 核心概念定语从句 + 进一步修饰定语从句”是四六级与考研英语阅读学术类文章中最经典的句式结构之一，复用价值高。

However, not all academics think that moral disgust really exists.

第3段，第1句

“观点动词 + that 宾语从句”以及 "not all..." 部分否定均属于学术英语与真题阅读中高频出现的典型句式。

Some say that when we refer to disgust in relation to moral issues, we are using disgust as a metaphor(隐喻), and what we are feeling is in reality anger.

第3段，第2句

该句展示了长难句中极为常见的“主句+多重嵌套及并列从句”结构，是四六级与考研英语阅读中高频出现的经典句式，可复用性强。

Indeed, children whose parents talk about emotions often have a better emotional understanding than children whose parents do not discuss emotions often.

第4段，第4句

“名词 + whose 定语从句 + 谓语 + 宾语 + than 比较结构”是阅读理解与写作中极具代表性的常考高频句型，掌握后复用与迁移价值极高。

However, there are no studies that have examined how parents and children talk about disgust.

第5段，第1句

“there be + 名词 + that 定语从句 + how/what 宾语从句”是学术论文与考试真题中极为常见的表达研究空白的经典句式，迁移价值极高。

This is what we set up to examine in our study.

第5段，第2句

"This is what..." 属于学术写作与阅读理解中高频出现的典型句式，掌握其表语从句的分析方法具有极强的可迁移性。

Our preliminary findings show mothers and children do talk about disgust, but mainly about physical disgust and not so much about moral disgust.

第6段，第2句

学术研究类文本中“主语 + show + 宾语从句”的表达极为常见，且从句内使用对比短语进行精细修饰的频率较高，对四六级与考研阅读具有高度代表性。

When we asked mothers and children to discuss moral issues, such as whether it is OK to play with a child who has stolen someone else's snack, they linked this type of moral wrongdoing with the emotion of anger and not disgust.

第7段，第1句

鉴于其高度典型的长难句嵌套结构与丰富的句法成分，极适合作为提升从句拆解与主干提取能力的重点训练例句。

Our findings suggest that moral disgust is either understood at a later age or is only used metaphorically, if at all, in children as old as eight years.

第8段，第3句

"主语 + 动词 + 宾语从句" 是学术论文与阅读理解中最常见的高频句型，从句中的选择并列与插入语修饰也极具代表性。

It is a mechanism to keep us from being harmed.

第46题，C

"It is a/an + 名词 + to do..."是极具代表性的定义与功能阐述句式，在各类英语考试阅读理解中高频出现，模式迁移复用价值很高。

It tends to appear in various forms of wrongdoing.

第47题，A

"It tends to do sth" 属于学术与说明文中表达普遍倾向的高频典型句式，具有较强的句式迁移与写作复用价值。

It stops people from doing anything morally wrong.

第47题，D

"主语 + 谓语 + 宾语 + 介词短语"以及不定代词的后置修饰均为英语高频基础句式，迁移复用价值较高。

It is too complex for them to acquire.

第48题，C

"It is + 形容词 + for sb + 不定式"是各类英语考试中极其高频的典型句型，具备极高的迁移与应用价值。

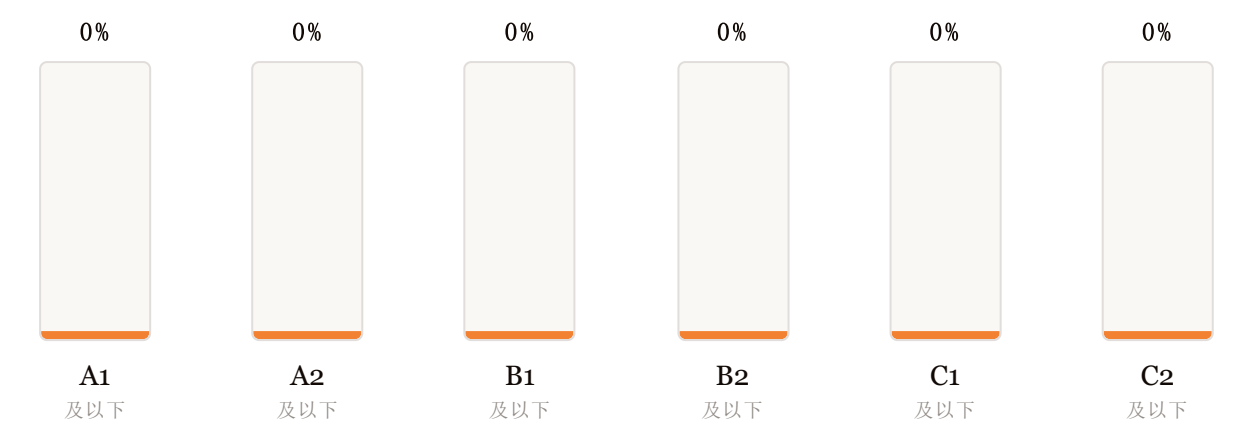
It is a term most parents use when talking to children.

第50题，C

"名词 + 关系代词省略从句 + 状语" 的结构在四六级和考研阅读中极其常见，掌握该结构对提升长难句分析能力很有帮助。

# 全文 0 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 0 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 0 个·约 0%。



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 0 个·末柱为 100%

去重总词数

0

B2 以上难词

0 %

B1 及以下覆盖

0 %

英语四级 2026年6月·第3套 · 全卷构成

|                               |            |                                        |
|-------------------------------|------------|----------------------------------------|
| Part I                        | 写作         | <a href="#">题目解析 →</a>                 |
| Part II                       | 听力         | <a href="#">与2026年6月第1套共用 · 题目解析 →</a> |
| Part III Section A            | 完形填空（选词填空） | <a href="#">题目解析 →</a>                 |
| Part III Section B            | 长篇阅读（信息匹配） | <a href="#">题目解析 →</a>                 |
| <b>Part III Section C (1)</b> | 阅读理解（四选一）  | <div>本题</div>                          |
| Part III Section C (2)        | 阅读理解（四选一）  | <a href="#">题目解析 →</a>                 |
| Part IV                       | 汉译英（段落翻译）  | <a href="#">题目解析 →</a>                 |