

2026年6月·第3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 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3套(2026-06) • 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 After finding out details about a stranger, we mistakenly think that they also know about us. As a result, we act more honestly around them, according to a recent study in *Nature*.

《自然》杂志近期发表的一项研究显示，在了解到陌生人的一些情况后，我们会错误地认为对方也了解我们。因此，我们在他们面前会表现得更加诚实。

P2 Past research has found that we tend to assume social relationships are reciprocal(相互的). Most of the time, this assumption is accurate: someone you think of as a friend will usually consider you a friend too. But sometimes our social ties are more one-sided: for example, you might learn something about a stranger who doesn't know you at all. Researchers Anuj Shah and Michael LaForest wondered whether our tendency to believe that social ties are reciprocal could lead us to mistakenly feel that a stranger does actually know us.

以往的研究发现，我们往往认为社会关系是相互的。大多数时候，这一假设是准确的：你认为是朋友的人通常也会把你当作朋友。但有时我们的社会关系更具单向性：例如，你可能了解到一个完全不认识你的陌生人的一些情况。研究人员阿努杰·沙阿和迈克尔·拉福里斯特想知道，我们相信社会关系具有相互性的倾向，是否会导致我们错误地觉得陌生人确实了解我们。

P3 In a series of lab-based studies, this is exactly what the researchers found. When we know about strangers, we erroneously think they also know about us. But the really interesting finding came when the researchers stepped out of the lab, to conduct a field experiment. The team developed leaflets(传单) containing fairly ordinary information about local community police officers, such as their favourite food,

hobbies, or reasons for joining the police force. They then sent out these leaflets to every apartment in a number of housing developments in disadvantaged areas. The officers themselves also dropped off cards to local residents containing similar information.

研究人员通过一系列实验室研究发现，事实正是如此。当我们了解到陌生人的一些情况时，会错误地认为他们也了解我们。但真正有趣的发现出现在研究人员走出实验室进行一项实地实验之后。研究团队制作了一些传单，内容是当地社区警察的较为普通的信息，例如他们最喜欢的食物、兴趣爱好或加入警察队伍的原因。随后，他们将这些传单发放到不发达地区若干住宅小区的每一套公寓。警察本人也向当地居民发放了载有类似信息的卡片。

P4 Two months later, the researchers surveyed residents at these housing developments as well as control areas that did not receive leaflets or outreach cards. Residents were asked to imagine that they had committed a crime and how likely it would be that local officers would find out about it. They also rated how well the officers in the area knew them.

两个月后，研究人员对这些住宅小区的居民以及未收到传单或宣传卡片的对照区域居民进行了调查。研究人员要求居民设想自己实施了一项犯罪，并评估当地警察发现这件事的可能性有多大。他们还对当地警察对自己的了解程度进行了评价。

P5 The team found that residents of the developments that had received the leaflets believed it more likely that local officers would find out about illegal activity than residents of the control areas. Even more strikingly, the team found that immediately after the leaflet distribution, there were fewer criminal complaints and arrests in the areas around the developments that had received the leaflets than around the control developments.

研究团队发现，收到传单的住宅小区居民认为当地警察发现违法活动的可能性高于对照区域的居民。更令人惊讶的是，研究团队发现，在传单发放后不久，收到传单的住宅小区周边地区的犯罪报案数和逮捕人数都少于对照小区周边地区。

题目与逐题解析

51. What is the finding of a recent study in Nature?

- A) People are more honest with those who know them than with total strangers.
- B) People we want to have detailed information about are keen to know about us.
- C) People who get to know about a person wrongly assume the person knows them too.
- D) People who are familiar with each other tend to behave honestly in their everyday dealings.

《自然》杂志最近一项研究的发现是什么？

- A) 人们对了解自己的人比对完全陌生的人更加诚实。
- B) 我们想详细了解的人也很想了解我们。
- C) 了解某人情况的人错误地以为那个人也了解自己。
- D) 彼此熟悉的人在日常交往中往往表现得很诚实。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 What is the finding of a recent study in Nature? 直接要求提取 recent study in Nature 的具体结论，不涉及全文主旨或作者态度。

【拆句】 What is the finding of a recent study in Nature? 是主系表结构的特殊疑问句，主语为 the finding of a recent study in Nature，结构平铺直叙，无隐藏否定或比较陷阱。

【定位】 After finding out details about a stranger, we mistakenly think that they also know about us.
在了解到一个陌生人的一些细节后，我们错误地认为他们也了解我们。

【选项】 A) **比较结构警惕对象与方向**

People are more honest with those who know them than with total strangers. 把原文的诚实对象从陌生人偷换成熟人，并将比较对象反向设置。

B) **无中生有**

People we want to have detailed information about are keen to know about us.
中的 want 与 keen 是原文没有的主观意愿，属于无中生有。

C) **✓ 正确**

After finding out details about a stranger ↔ **People who get to know about a person**
we mistakenly think that they also know about us ↔

wrongly assume the person knows them too

People who get to know about a person wrongly assume the person knows them too. 与 After finding out details about a stranger, we mistakenly think that they also know about us. 在语义上完全等价，仅做了代词和词汇替换。

D) **偷换概念**

People who are familiar with each other tend to behave honestly in their everyday dealings. 将原文的 stranger 替换为 familiar with each other，把研究对象从陌生人之间的错觉改为熟人之间的日常行为。

52. What does the passage say about the assumption that social relationships are reciprocal?

- A) It is more the exception than the rule.
- B) It does not hold true in every situation.
- C) It does not apply to complex relationships.
- D) It is more accurate in one-sided social ties.

关于社会关系是相互的这一假设，文章是怎么说的？

- A) 它是特例，而不是惯例。
- B) 它并非在每种情况下都成立。
- C) 它不适用于复杂的关系。
- D) 在单向社会关系中，这一假设更加准确。

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 What does the passage say about the assumption... 要求回到原文找关于该 assumption 的具体描述，属于局部信息提取。

【拆句】 What does the passage say about the assumption that social relationships are reciprocal? 中 that 引导同位语从句修饰 assumption，整体是主谓宾结构，无复杂从句嵌套。

【定位】 Past research has found that we tend to assume social relationships are reciprocal. Most of the time, this assumption is accurate: someone you think of as a friend will usually consider you a friend too. But sometimes our social ties are more one-sided: for example, you might learn something about a stranger who doesn't know you at all.

过去的研究发现，我们倾向于认为社会关系是相互的。大多数时候这一假设是准确的：你视为朋友的人通常也视你为朋友。但有时社会关系更单向：例如，你可能了解到一个根本不认识你的陌生人的某些事情。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

It is more the exception than the rule. 表示互惠假设多为例外，但原文说 Most of the time 是准确的，因此该选项与原文相反。

B) ✓ 正确

Most of the time, this assumption is accurate: someone you think of as a friend will usually consider you a friend too. But sometimes our social ties are more one-sided

↔ **It does not hold true in every situation.**

It does not hold true in every situation. 没有绝对化，也没有扩大范围，恰好对应 Most of the time... But sometimes... 的语义。

C) 无中生有

It does not apply to complex relationships. 提到复杂关系，但原文只讨论 one-sided ties，并未对关系复杂程度分类。

D) 与原文相反

It is more accurate in one-sided social ties. 与原文相反，原文指出 one-sided ties 正是假设不准确的例外情况。

53. What did Anuj Shah and Michael LaForest want to find out about the belief that social relationships are reciprocal?

- A) Whether it may resolve misunderstandings about social ties.
- B) Whether it could help develop one's relationships with strangers.
- C) Whether it could help strengthen interpersonal relationships.
- D) Whether it may lead to false assumptions about a stranger.

Anuj Shah 和 Michael LaForest 想 **выяс**清关于社会关系是相互的这一看法的什么问题？

- A) 它是否可以消除对社会关系的误解。
- B) 它是否有助于发展自己与陌生人的关系。
- C) 它是否有助于加强人际关系。
- D) 它是否可能导致对陌生人的错误假设。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 What did Anuj Shah and Michael LaForest want to find out... 聚焦于研究者的研究意图，属于局部细节。

【拆句】 What did Anuj Shah and Michael LaForest want to find out about the belief that social relationships are reciprocal? 中 that social relationships are reciprocal 为同位语从句，修饰 belief，整体询问过去的研究目的。

【定位】 Researchers Anuj Shah and Michael LaForest wondered whether our tendency to believe that social relationships are reciprocal could lead us to mistakenly feel that a stranger does actually know us.

研究者 Anuj Shah 和 Michael LaForest 想知道，我们相信社会关系是互惠的这种倾向，是否让我们误以为一个陌生人确实认识我们。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

Whether it may resolve misunderstandings about social ties. 用 resolve misunderstandings 替换了原文的 lead to mistakenly feel，方向完全相反。

B) 无中生有

Whether it could help develop one's relationships with strangers. 中的 develop relationships 是原文没有的积极目的，属于无中生有。

C) 偷换概念

Whether it could help strengthen interpersonal relationships. 同样引入 strengthen interpersonal relationships 这一积极结果，偏离原文的研究问题。

D) ✓ 正确

our tendency to believe that social relationships are reciprocal could lead us to mistakenly feel that a stranger does actually know us

↔ **Whether it may lead to false assumptions about a stranger.**

Whether it may lead to false assumptions about a stranger. 中的 it 指代 the belief that social relationships are reciprocal，lead to false assumptions 对应原文的 lead us to mistakenly feel，是对研究问题的精确概括。

54. When did Anuj Shah and Michael LaForest find something really interesting in their research?

- A) During lab-based studies.
- B) During a field experiment.
- C) While investigating local residents' crime.
- D) While talking to police officers nearby.

Anuj Shah 和 Michael LaForest 何时在研究发现了真正有趣的现象？

- A) 在基于实验室的研究期间。
- B) 在一次实地实验期间。
- C) 在调查当地居民的犯罪情况时。
- D) 在与附近的警察交谈时。

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 When did Anuj Shah and Michael LaForest find something really interesting in their research? 要求回到原文定位 really interesting 对应的具体阶段。

【拆句】 When did Anuj Shah and Michael LaForest find something really interesting in their research? 为 when 引导的特殊疑问句，主语为研究者，谓语为 find something really interesting，结构清晰。

【定位】 But the really interesting finding came when the researchers stepped out of the lab, to conduct a field experiment.

但真正有趣的发现出现在研究者走出实验室、开展实地实验的时候。

【选项】 A) **转折后的内容权重高于转折前**

During lab-based studies. 对应的是前文提到的实验室研究，而原文用 But 转折指出真正有趣的发现来自 field experiment.

B) **✓ 正确**

when the researchers stepped out of the lab, to conduct a field experiment ↔

During a field experiment.

During a field experiment. 与 when the researchers stepped out of the lab, to conduct a field experiment. 在时间上完全对应，是对原文的精确概括。

C) **张冠李戴**

While investigating local residents' crime. 对应的是第4段中居民被问及犯罪的调查环节，而非第3段中 really interesting finding 发生的时机。

D) **偷换概念**

While talking to police officers nearby. 中的 talking 是原文未描述的行为，警察只是发放传单和卡片，并未与居民交谈。

55. What happened in the areas around the housing developments subjected to the studies?

A) They saw fewer crimes than the control developments.

B) They witnessed a swifter elimination of illegal activities.

C) Local police responded more quickly to criminal complaints than before.

D) Local police related better to residents there than to those in other areas.

在研究所涉及的住宅开发项目周边地区发生了什么？

A) 这些地区的犯罪案件少于对照住宅项目周边地区。 B) 这些地区见证了非法活动更快地被遏制。

C) 当地警方比以前更快地回应了犯罪投诉。

D) 当地警方与那里的居民相处得比与其他地区的居民更好。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 What happened in the areas around the housing developments subjected to the studies? 要求提取实验后相关区域的具体变化。

【拆句】 What happened in the areas around the housing developments subjected to the studies? 中 subjected to the studies 为过去分词短语作后置定语，修饰 housing developments，整体询问某地发生的事件。

【定位】 Even more strikingly, the team found that immediately after the leaflet distribution, there were fewer criminal complaints and arrests in the areas around the developments that had received the leaflets than around the control developments.

更令人惊讶的是，研究小组发现，在发放传单后，收到传单的小区周边地区的犯罪投诉和逮捕数量都少于对照小区周边地区。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

there were fewer criminal complaints and arrests in the areas around the developments that had received the leaflets than around the control developments

↔ They saw fewer crimes than the control developments.

They saw fewer crimes than the control developments. 中的 fewer crimes 对应 fewer criminal complaints and arrests, control developments 与原文原词一致，概括准确。

B) 过度推断

They witnessed a swifter elimination of illegal activities. 中的 swifter 是原文没有的速度含义，属于过度推断。

C) 偷换概念

Local police responded more quickly to criminal complaints than before. 把 fewer criminal complaints 错误地解释为警方响应速度提升，原文并未比较警方反应时间。

D) 过度推断

Local police related better to residents there than to those in other areas. 把犯罪投诉和逮捕减少归结为警民关系更好，但原文并未评价警民关系。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

11 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 a result, we act more honestly around them, according to a recent study in Nature.

第1段，第2句

句首用 "As a result" 承接上文、句尾用 "according to..." 引用研究出处的结构在学术英语及四六级阅读中极具代表性。

Past research has found that we tend to assume social relationships are reciprocal(相互的).

第2段，第1句

“研究表明/发现 + 从句”是各类英语考试阅读理解与学术写作中的高频典型句式，掌握后复用价值高。

Most of the time, this assumption is accurate: someone you think of as a friend will usually consider you a friend too.

第2段，第2句

冒号引出解释说明、“consider A B”复合宾语以及后置定语从句省略关系词均属于高考、四六级与考研英语中的高频典型句式。

But sometimes our social ties are more one-sided: for example, you might learn something about a stranger who doesn't know you at all.

第2段，第3句

“总述观点 + 冒号/举例 + 定语从句限定”是四六级与考研阅读中极具代表性的长难句展开方式，句式结构可迁移性强。

Researchers Anuj Shah and Michael LaForest wondered whether our tendency to believe that social ties are reciprocal could lead us to mistakenly feel that a stranger does actually know us.

第2段，第4句

本句是典型的学术研究背景介绍句式，以心理/实验动词引出多层疑问与事实从句，在四六级及考研阅读中极其常见。

In a series of lab-based studies, this is exactly what the researchers found.

第3段，第1句

“this is exactly what...”是各类英语考试阅读理解中极高频出现的强调与总结句型，迁移价值极高。

The team found that residents of the developments that had received the leaflets believed it more likely that local officers would find out about illegal activity than residents of the control areas.

第5段，第1句

综合嵌套复杂度、时态呼应与典型句式特征，本句非常适合作为长难句语法分析和成分拆解的高优先级训练材料。

Even more strikingly, the team found that immediately after the leaflet distribution, there were fewer criminal complaints and arrests in the areas around the developments that had received the leaflets than around the control developments.

第5段，第2句

“主句 + 宾语从句 + 内部嵌套定语从句 + 比较结构”是四六级及考研英语阅读真题中汇报研究成果时极具代表性的高频复杂句式，迁移复用价值高。

People we want to have detailed information about are keen to know about us.

第51题，B

“名词 + 省略关系词的分句 + 主句谓语”是四六级与考研英语阅读中极高频出现的主谓分隔句式，具有极强的代表性和迁移复用价值。

People who are familiar with each other tend to behave honestly in their everyday dealings.

第51题，D

“名词 + 关系代词引导的定语从句 + 主句谓语”是各类英语考试真题中最常见的典型句式之一，具备很高的迁移学习价值。

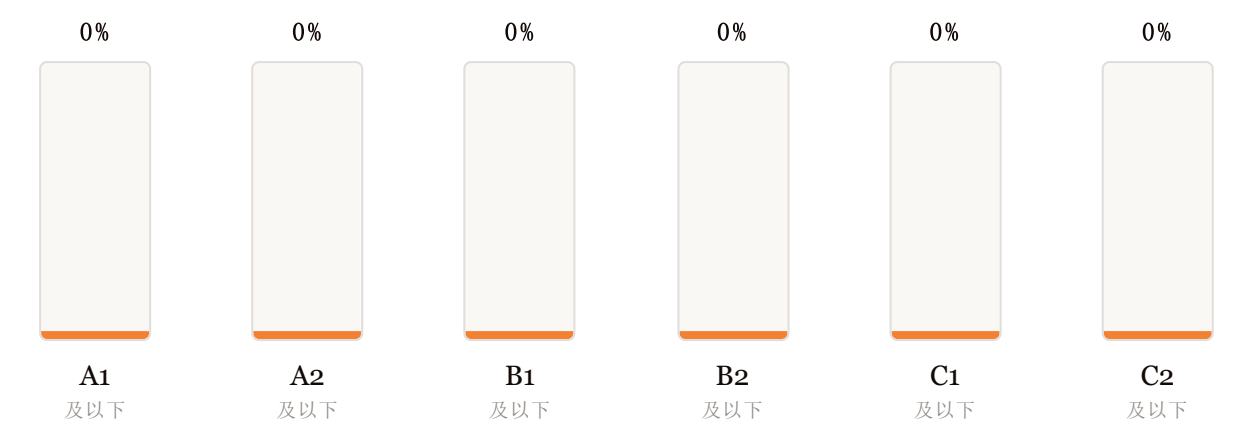
It does not apply to complex relationships.

第52题，C

“主语 + 不及物动词 + 介词短语”是真题阅读中最基础且高频出现的简单句型，具有很高的模式迁移价值。

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	题目解析 →
Part II	听力	与2026年6月第1套共用 · 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）	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 →