

2019年12月·第1套 英语六级阅读理解（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2019年12月·第1套 英语六级阅读理解（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(2019-12) · 六级

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 "The dangerous thing about lying is people don't understand how the act changes us," says Dan Ariely behavioural psychologist at Duke University. Psychologists have documented children lying as early as the age of two. Some experts even consider lying a developmental milestone, like crawling and walking, because it requires sophisticated planning, attention and the ability to see a situation from someone else's perspective to manipulate them. But, for most people, lying gets limited as we develop a sense of morality and the ability to self-regulate.

杜克大学行为心理学家Dan Ariely说："撒谎的危险之处在于人们不理解这一行为如何改变我们。"心理学家已记录到儿童早在两岁时就会撒谎。一些专家甚至认为撒谎是一个发展里程碑,就像爬行和走路一样,因为它需要复杂的计划、注意力以及从他人视角看待情境以操纵他人的能力。但对大多数人来说,随着我们发展出道德感和自我调节能力,撒谎会受到限制。

P2 Harvard cognitive neuroscientist Joshua Greene says, for most of us, lying takes work. In studies, he gave subjects a chance to deceive for monetary gain while examining their brains in a functional MRI machine, which maps blood flow to active parts of the brain. Some people told the truth instantly and instinctively. But others opted to lie, and they showed increased activity in their frontal parietal(颅腔壁的) control network, which is involved in difficult or complex thinking. This suggests that they were deciding between truth and dishonesty—and ultimately opting for the latter. For a follow-up analysis, he found that people whose neural(神经的) reward centers were more active when they won

money were also more likely to be among the group of liars – suggesting that lying may have to do with the inability to resist temptation.

哈佛认知神经科学家Joshua Greene说,对我们大多数人而言,撒谎需要努力。在研究中,他给受试者提供通过欺骗获取金钱利益的机会,同时用功能性核磁共振成像机检查他们的大脑,该机器可以绘制血液流向大脑活跃部位的图像。一些人立即本能地说出真话。但其他人选择撒谎,他们的额顶叶控制网络显示出更高的活跃度,该网络参与困难或复杂的思考。这表明他们在真实和不诚实之间做决定,并最终选择了后者。在后续分析中,他发现那些在赢钱时神经奖励中枢更活跃的人也更有可能属于撒谎者群体,这表明撒谎可能与无法抵抗诱惑有关。

P3 External conditions also matter in terms of when and how often we lie. We are more likely to lie, when we are able to rationalise it, when we are stressed and fatigued or see others being dishonest. And we are less likely to lie when we have moral reminders or when we think others are watching. "We as a society need to understand that, when we don't punish lying, we increase the probability it will happen again," Ariely says.

外部条件在我们何时以及多久撒一次谎方面也很重要。当我们能够将其合理化、当我们有压力和疲劳或看到他人不诚实时,我们更有可能撒谎。而当我们有道德提醒或认为他人在观察时,我们不太可能撒谎。Ariely说:"作为一个社会,我们需要理解,当我们不惩罚撒谎时,我们就增加了它再次发生的可能性。

P4 In a 2016 study published in the journal Nature Neuroscience, Ariely and colleagues showed how dishonesty alters people's brains, making it easier to tell lies in the future. When people uttered a falsehood, the scientists noticed a burst of activity in their amygdala. The amygdala is a crucial part of the brain that produces fear, anxiety and emotional responses including that sinking, guilty feeling you get when you lie. But when scientists had their subjects play a game—in which they won money by deceiving their partner, they noticed the negative signals from the amygdala began to decrease. Not only that, but when people faced no consequences for dishonesty, their falsehood tended to get even more sensational. This means that if you give people multiple opportunities to lie for their own benefit, they start with little lies which get bigger over time.

在2016年发表于《自然·神经科学》杂志的一项研究中,Ariely和同事展示了不诚实如何改变人们的大脑,使其在未来更容易撒谎。当人们说出谎言时,科学家注意到他们的杏仁核出现了活跃迸发。杏仁核是大脑的关键部分,会产生恐惧、焦虑和情绪反应,包括你撒谎时产生的那种下沉的内疚感。但当科学家让受试者玩一个游戏,在游戏中他们通过欺骗同伴来赢钱时,他们注意到来自杏仁核的负面信号开始减弱。不仅如此,当人们的不诚实行为不会面临任何后果时,他们的谎言往往会变得更加夸张。这意味着如果你给人们多次机会为自己的利益撒谎,他们会从小谎言开始,随着时间推移谎言会变得越来越来。

题目与逐题解析

46. Why do some experts consider lying a milestone in a child's development?

- A) It shows they have the ability to view complex situations from different angles.
- B) It indicates they have an ability more remarkable than crawling and walking.
- C) It represents their ability to actively interact with people around them.
- D) It involves the coordination of both their mental and physical abilities.

为什么一些专家认为说谎是儿童发展过程中的一个里程碑?

- A) 这表明他们有能力从不同角度看待复杂情况。 B) 这表明他们拥有比爬行和走路更非凡的能力。

c) 这代表他们有能力主动与周围的人互动。 d) 这涉及他们心理和身体能力的协调配合。

【答案】 **A** (细节题)

【判型】 题干 Why do some experts consider lying a milestone in a child's development? 是问「为什么把撒谎视作里程碑」，问的是原文已经写明的事实理由，不是推断。

【拆句】 主干是 Why do some experts consider lying a milestone, consider A B 是「认为 A 是 B」的双宾结构；介词短语 in a child's development 修饰 milestone，限定语义场为儿童发展，结构平铺无陷阱。

【定位】 Some experts even consider lying a developmental milestone, like crawling and walking, because it requires sophisticated planning, attention and the ability to see a situation from someone else's perspective to manipulate them.

一些专家甚至将撒谎视为一种发育里程碑，类似爬行和走路，因为它需要复杂的规划、注意力，以及从他人视角看待情境以操纵对方的能力。

【选项】 **A) ✓ 正确**

the ability to see a situation from someone else's perspective ↔

the ability to view complex situations from different angles

sophisticated planning, attention and the ability to see a situation from someone else's perspective

↔ **complex situations from different angles**

预判要的是「综合高级思维」，A 项 view complex situations from different angles 把原文 see a situation from someone else's perspective 精确改写出来，命中预判。

B) 偷换概念

原文用 like crawling and walking 把撒谎与爬行、走路并列为发育里程碑，并未说撒谎「比 more remarkable than crawling and walking」。

C) 偷换概念

原文讲 see a situation from someone else's perspective to manipulate them，重点是「换位思考以操纵」，而非积极地 actively interact with people；选项把「操纵」美化为「互动」。

D) 无中生有

原文列举的三项 sophisticated planning, attention and the ability to see a situation from someone else's perspective 全是心智活动，不含体力活动；选项的 both their mental and physical abilities 凭空多出 physical 一维。

47. Why does the Harvard neuroscientist say that lying takes work?

- A) It is hard to choose from several options.
- B) It is difficult to sound natural or plausible.
- C) It requires speedy blood flow into one's brain.
- D) It involves lots of sophisticated mental activity.

为什么Harvard的神经科学家说说谎需要费力？

- A) 很难从几个选项中做出选择。 B) 很难听起来自然或可信。 C) 这需要血液快速流入大脑。
D) 这涉及大量复杂的心理活动。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 题干 Why does the Harvard neuroscientist say that lying takes work? 问神经科学家为什么作此判断，理由原文必有交代。

【拆句】 主干 Why does the Harvard neuroscientist say..., that 引导宾语从句 that lying takes work, takes work 这里取「需要付出努力/费劲」的引申义，不是字面的「带去工作」，是典型的熟词僻义点。

【定位】 Harvard cognitive neuroscientist Joshua Greene says, for most of us, lying takes work. In studies, he gave subjects a chance to deceive for monetary gain while examining their brains in a functional MRI machine, which maps blood flow to active parts of the brain. Some people told the truth instantly and instinctively. But others opted to lie, and they showed increased activity in their frontal parietal(颅腔壁的) control network, which is involved in difficult or complex thinking.

哈佛认知神经科学家 Joshua Greene 说，对大多数人而言，撒谎是要费劲的。在研究中，他让受试者有机会为金钱回报而撒谎，同时用 fMRI 检查他们的大脑——fMRI 能映射出大脑活跃区域的血流。有些人会即时本能地说真话，但另一些人选择撒谎，他们的颅腔壁控制网络活动增强，而这一区域涉及困难或复杂的思考。

【选项】 A) 偷换概念

原文 deciding between truth and dishonesty 是说撒谎者在「说真说假」之间挣扎，并未说选项 hard to choose from several options 的「多项中难选」；A 把二选一夸大成多选一，且重点偏离了「费劲」的脑科学解释。

B) 无中生有

原文讨论的是撒谎时大脑活动加剧，没说撒谎者要 sound natural or plausible（让谎言听起来自然可信）；这种表达层面的难度是常识联想，原文未涉及。

C) 偷换概念

原文是说 fMRI 仪器 maps blood flow to active parts of the brain——把血流映射到活跃脑区作观察手段，并非撒谎本身需要 speedy blood flow into one's brain。选项把仪器原理偷换成撒谎的生理条件。

D) ✓ 正确

which is involved in difficult or complex thinking ↔ **lots of sophisticated mental activity**
increased activity in their frontal parietal(颅腔壁的) control network ↔

involves lots of sophisticated mental activity

预判要的是「撒谎牵涉复杂脑活动」，D 项 involves lots of sophisticated mental activity 把原文 complex thinking 用 sophisticated mental activity 精确改写，命中预判。

48. Under what circumstances do people tend to lie?

- A) When they become too emotional.
- B) When they face too much peer pressure.
- C) When the temptation is too strong.
- D) When the consequences are not imminent.

在什么情况下人们倾向于说谎？

- A) 当他们变得过于情绪化时。
- B) 当他们面临过大的同伴压力时。
- C) 当诱惑过于强烈时。
- D) 当后果不是迫在眉睫时。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 题干 Under what circumstances do people tend to lie? 问的是原文列举过的具体条件之一，答案就在原文的条件清单里。

【拆句】 Under what circumstances 作状语前置，主干 do people tend to lie; tend to do 「倾向于...」，全句无修饰从句，结构平铺无陷阱。

【定位】 We are more likely to lie, when we are able to rationalise it, when we are stressed and fatigued or see others being dishonest.

我们更容易撒谎——当我们能把它合理化时，当我们承受压力或疲惫时，或者当我们看到别人也不诚实时。

【选项】 A) 偷换概念

原文条件清单是 able to rationalise it、stressed and fatigued、see others being dishonest，没有提到 become too emotional（变得过于情绪化）。stressed 与 emotional 不是同义概念，前者特指压力疲劳，后者指情绪失控。

B) 偷换概念

原文 see others being dishonest 是「看到别人也不诚实」，重点在「他人行为示范」而非 peer pressure（同辈群体压力要求一致行为）。前者是观察学习，后者是群体强制。

C) ✓ 正确

we are able to rationalise it ↔ the temptation is too strong

the inability to resist temptation ↔ the temptation is too strong

在四个选项里，只有 C 项 the temptation is too strong 能与「rationalise it」「无法抗拒诱惑」这条主线对得上；A/B/D 都不在原文条件清单内，故锁定 C。

D) 张冠李戴

原文条件清单里没有 consequences are not imminent（后果不即将到来）这一条；与「后果」相关的内容在第四段讲「不受惩罚谎言会变大」（属 50 题），但那是「不受罚的结果」，不是「撒谎的触发条件」。

49. When are people less likely to lie?

- A) When they are worn out and stressed.
- B) When they are under watchful eyes.
- C) When they think in a rational way.
- D) When they have a clear conscience.

什么时候人们不太可能说谎？

- A) 当他们精疲力竭并且有压力时。
- B) 当他们处于他人密切注视之下时。
- C) 当他们以理性方式思考时。
- D) 当他们问心无愧时。

【答案】 B （细节题）

【判型】 题干 When are people less likely to lie? 问的是原文列举过的「不易撒谎」的条件，答案是原文事实陈述，不需推断。

【拆句】 When 引导状语从句省略形式，主干 are people less likely to lie; less likely 是 likely 的比较级形式，构成反向倾向。

【定位】 And we are less likely to lie when we have moral reminders or when we think others are watching.

当我们有道德提醒、或者认为别人正在注视着我们时，我们就不那么容易撒谎。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

原文 we are stressed and fatigued 出现在 more likely to lie 的条件里——「压力疲惫」是「更易撒谎」的条件，而非「不易撒谎」。选项 worn out and stressed 把它搬到「less likely」侧，正反弄反。

B) ✓ 正确

we think others are watching ↔ under watchful eyes

预判要的是「认为有人在看」的状态，B 项 under watchful eyes 用名词化短语精确改写了 think others are watching，是同义替换中典型的「动词从句→名词短语」转化，命中预判。

C) 偷换概念

think in a rational way（理性思考）与原文 rationalise it（合理化撒谎）措辞相近、语义却相反——前者是冷静客观，后者是为撒谎找借口；并且 rationalise 在原文是 more likely 一侧的条件。

D) 偷换概念

原文 moral reminders 是「外部的道德提醒/警示」（如海报、宣誓），不是 a clear conscience（自己问心无愧）。前者是外来刺激，后者是内心状态，且原文从未涉及「良心是否干净」的判断。

50. What does the author say will happen when a liar does not get punished?

- A) They may feel justified.
- B) They will tell bigger lies.
- C) They will become complacent.
- D) They may mix lies and truths.

作者说当说谎者没有受到惩罚时会发生什么？

- A) 他们可能觉得理直气壮。 B) 他们会说更大的谎。 C) 他们会变得自满。
- D) 他们可能会把谎言和真话混在一起。

【答案】 B （细节题）

【判型】 题干 What does the author say will happen when a liar does not get punished? 问的是原文交代过的后果，答案直接陈述于文中。

【拆句】 主干 What does the author say will happen, What 是 will happen 的主语，作 say 的宾语从句的主句主语；when a liar does not get punished 是时间状语从句，整句虽嵌套但语义清晰。

【定位】 Not only that, but when people faced no consequences for dishonesty, their falsehood tended to get even more sensational. This means that if you give people multiple opportunities to lie for their own benefit, they start with little lies which get bigger over time.

不仅如此，当人们因撒谎而不受任何后果时，他们的谎言会变得越发耸人听闻。这意味着，如果你给人们多次为自身利益撒谎的机会，他们会从小谎开始，谎言会随时间越变越大。

【选项】 A) 过度推断

原文谈的是 negative signals from the amygdala began to decrease——脑区负面信号减弱（是脑层面的反应），并未说撒谎者 feel justified（觉得自己有理、问心无愧）。脑信号减弱不等同于「合理化」心理。

B) ✓ 正确

they start with little lies which get bigger over time ↔ tell bigger lies

their falsehood tended to get even more sensational ↔ They will tell bigger lies

预判要的是「谎言规模升级」，B项 tell bigger lies 把原文「越发耸人听闻」与「小谎变大谎」两条线索精确浓缩为一句，命中预判。

C) 无中生有

原文没有写撒谎者会 become complacent（自满）；自满是一种心理态度，原文谈的是「谎言规模」与「脑信号」，不是态度上的自得。

D) 无中生有

原文讲的是「谎言越编越大」，并未说撒谎者会 mix lies and truths（把真话假话混在一起）；前者是规模升级，后者是策略变化，方向不同。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

5 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。

Some experts even consider lying a developmental milestone, like crawling and walking, because it requires sophisticated planning, attention and the ability to see a situation from someone else's perspective to manipulate them.

第1段，第3句

主句的 "consider + 宾语 + 宾补" 结构和原因状语从句都是四六级及考研阅读中的高频句式。并列宾语、不定式作定语和目的状语的用法也极为常见。掌握这类结构后可大量复用到其他长难句的分析中，迁移价值高。

But others opted to lie, and they showed increased activity in their frontal parietal(颅腔壁的) control network, which is involved in difficult or complex thinking.

第2段，第4句

并列主句加非限制性定语从句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见，且定语从句修饰名词的用法是高频考点。掌握这类句式后可以大量复用到其他长难句的分析中。

This suggests that they were deciding between truth and dishonesty—and ultimately opting for the latter.

第2段，第5句

"主句 + that 宾语从句" 是四六级和考研阅读中极为常见的句式，且宾语从句内部使用过去进行时并列结构也具有一定代表性；掌握此类结构可直接迁移到大量真题句型中，典型性高。

For a follow-up analysis, he found that people whose neural(神经的) reward centers were more active when they won money were also more likely to be among the group of liars – suggesting that lying may have to do with the inability to resist temptation.

第2段，第6句

本句是极佳的划成分练习句，涵盖了主谓宾、主系表、时间状语从句、定语从句、宾语从句以及分词作状语等多种语法成分。尤其是"people"与其谓语"were"的超远距离搭配，非常考验学生提取主干的能力。

It is hard to choose from several options.

第47题，A

"It is + 形容词 + to do"是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，在说明性、议论性文本中反复出现。掌握这一结构后可直接迁移到大量类似句子，代表性强，实用价值高。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 63 个英语六级真题高频词

下列单词既在本篇真题中出现，又是 **英语六级** 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。

likely A2

adj. 很可能的

本篇4次·真题 228 句

involve B1

v. 包含

本篇3次·真题 82 句

less A1

det. 较少的

本篇2次·真题 273 句

tend B1

v. 倾向于, 往往会

本篇2次·真题 170 句

mental B1

adj. 精神的

本篇2次·真题 120 句

expert B1

n. 专家

本篇2次·真题 114 句

consequence B2

n. 结果

本篇2次·真题 66 句

complex B2

adj. 复杂的, 难懂的

本篇2次·真题 61 句

psychologist B2

n. 心理学家

本篇2次·真题 54 句

emotional B1

adj. 情绪的

本篇2次·真题 52 句

flow B1

v. 流动

本篇2次·真题 18 句

opt B2

v. 选择

本篇2次·真题 18 句

sophisticated C1

adj. 复杂精密的

本篇2次·真题 18 句

stressed B1

adj. 焦虑不安的

本篇2次·真题 13 句

milestone B2

n. 里程碑

本篇2次·真题 10 句

neuroscientist C1

n. 神经科学家

本篇2次·真题 10 句

author A2

n. 作者

本篇1次·真题 264 句

benefit B1

n. 好处

本篇1次·真题 244 句

view A2

n. 观点, 看法

本篇1次·真题 134 句

negative B1

adj. 否定的

本篇1次·真题 132 句

opportunity B1

n. 机会

本篇1次·真题 115 句

gain B1

v. 获得; 赢得

本篇1次·真题 96 句

publish B1

v. 出版, 发行 (书籍、杂志等)

本篇1次·真题 94 句

physical B1

adj. 身体的

本篇1次·真题 91 句

cognitive C1

adj. 认知的

本篇1次·真题 85 句

colleague B1

n. 同事

本篇1次·真题 84 句

thinking A2

n. 思考

本篇1次·真题 68 句

journal B1

n. 杂志

本篇1次·真题 66 句

peer B2

n. 同龄人

本篇1次·真题 62 句

pressure B1

n. 心理压力

本篇1次·真题 57 句

network B1

n. 网络

本篇1次·真题 53 句

response B1

n. 回答

本篇1次·真题 52 句

analysis B2

n. 分析

本篇1次·真题 49 句

option B1

n. 选择

本篇1次·真题 48 句

indicate B2

v. 表明

本篇1次·真题 46 句

represent B1

v. 代表

本篇1次·真题 45 句

anxiety B2

n. 焦虑

本篇1次·真题 44 句

reward B1

n. 报酬

本篇1次·真题 43 句

signal B1

n. 信号

本篇1次·真题 42 句

partner B1

n. 伴侣

本篇1次·真题 39 句

perspective B2

n. 观点

本篇1次·真题 38 句

interact B2

v. 相互作用

本篇1次·真题 37 句

ultimately B2

adv. 最终;终归

本篇1次·真题 34 句

moral B2

adj. 道德的

本篇1次·真题 32 句

limited B1

adj. 有限的

本篇1次·真题 29 句

decrease B1

v. 减少, 降低

本篇1次·真题 28 句

increased A2

v. 增加了

本篇1次·真题 28 句

alter B2

v. 改变, 更改 (使某物与之前不同)

本篇1次·真题 24 句

rational B2

adj. 理性的

本篇1次·真题 22 句

crucial B2

adj. 至关重要的

本篇1次·真题 21 句

mix A2

v. 混合

本篇1次·真题 21 句

multiple B2

adj. 多个的

本篇1次·真题 21 句

planning B1

n. 规划

本篇1次·真题 21 句

neuroscience C1

n. 神经科学

本篇1次·真题 19 句

external B2

adj. 外部的;外面的

本篇1次·真题 18 句

resist B2

v. 抵抗

本篇1次·真题 18 句

actively B1

adv. 积极主动地

本篇1次·真题 14 句

circumstance B2

n. 情况

本篇1次·真题 14 句

document B1

n. 文件

本篇1次·真题 14 句

latter B2

det. 后者的

本篇1次·真题 14 句

remarkable B2

adj. 非凡的

本篇1次·真题 14 句

instantly B1

adv. 立即, 马上

本篇1次·真题 11 句

functional B2

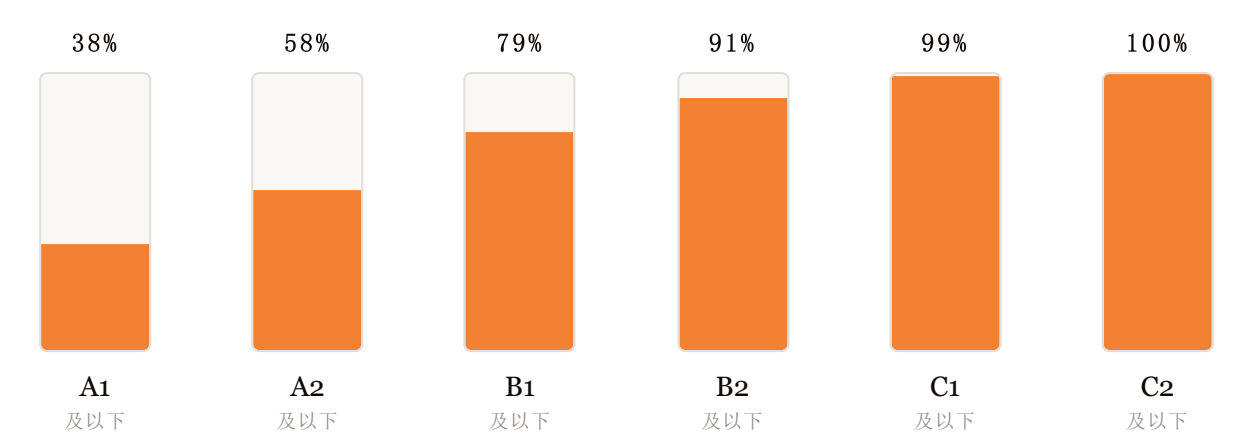
adj. 实用的

本篇1次·真题 9 句

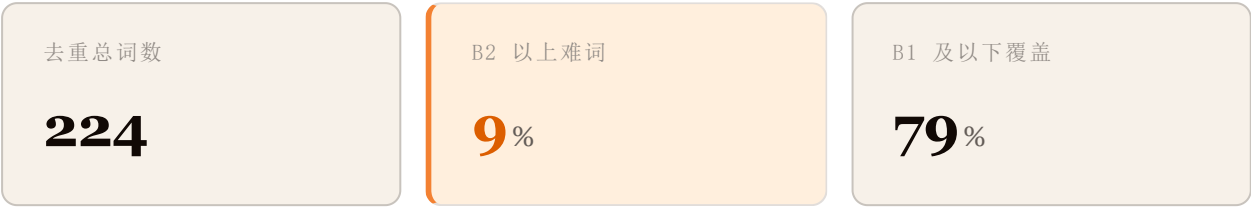
VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 224 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **224** 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 20 个·约 9%。



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 224 个·末柱为 100%



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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 →