

🌸 外刊阅读第 5 篇

UK universities warned to 'stress-test' assessments as 92% of students use AI

The Guardian

Feb 26, 2025

难度指数：★★☆☆☆

🌸 原文阅读

P1: British universities have been warned to “stress-test” all assessments after new research revealed “almost all” undergraduates are using generative artificial intelligence in their studies.

P2: A survey of 1,000 students – both domestic and international – found there had been an “explosive increase” in the use of genAI in the past 12 months. Almost nine out of 10 (88%) in the 2025 poll said they used tools such as ChatGPT for their assessments, up from 53% last year.

P3: The proportion using any AI tool surged from 66% in 2024 to 92% in 2025, meaning just 8% of students are not using AI, according to a report published by the Higher Education Policy Institute and Kortext, a digital e-textbook provider.

P4: Josh Freeman, the report's author, said such dramatic changes in behaviour in just 12 months were almost unheard of, and warned: “Universities should take heed: generative AI is here to stay.”

P5: “There are urgent lessons here for institutions,” Freeman said. “Every assessment must be reviewed in case it can be completed easily using AI.” That will require bold retraining initiatives for staff in the power and potential of generative AI.

P6: Institutions will not solve any of these problems alone and should seek to share best practice with each other. Ultimately, AI tools should be harnessed to advance learning rather than inhibit it.

P7: Students say they use genAI to explain concepts, summarise articles and suggest research ideas, but almost one in five (18%) admitted to including AI-generated text directly in their work.

P8: “When asked why they use AI, students most often find it saves them time (51%) and improves the quality of their work (50%),” the report said. “The main factors putting them off using AI are the risk of being accused of academic

misconduct and the fear of getting false or biased results.”

P9: One student told researchers: “I enjoy working with AI as it makes life easier when doing assignments; however, I do get scared I’ll get caught.” Women are more worried about these factors than men, who show greater enthusiasm for AI, as do wealthier students and those on science, technology, engineering and maths (Stem) courses.

P10: According to the report, half of students from the most privileged backgrounds used genAI to summarise articles, compared with 44% from the least privileged backgrounds. “The digital divide we identified in 2024 appears to have widened,” the report concluded.

✿ 思考题

P2: A survey of 1,000 students – both domestic and international – found there had been an “explosive increase” in the use of genAI in the past 12 months. Almost nine out of 10 (88%) in the 2025 poll said they used tools such as ChatGPT for their assessments, up from 53% last year.

What did the survey of 1,000 students find about the use of generative AI among British undergraduates?

- A. The use of genAI decreased slightly in the past year.
- B. Most students used genAI tools for their assessments in 2025.
- C. International students used genAI less frequently than domestic students.
- D. Only a small number of students knew how to use genAI tools.

✿ 外刊阅读第 5 篇

UK universities warned to 'stress-test' assessments as 92% of students use AI

The Guardian

Feb 26, 2025

难度指数：★★☆☆☆

✿ 外刊笔记

P1: British universities have been warned to "stress-test" all assessments after new research revealed "almost all" undergraduates are using generative artificial intelligence in their studies.

最新研究显示，“几乎所有”本科生都在学习中使用生成式人工智能，英国各大学被警告要对所有评估进行“压力测试”。

P2: A survey of 1,000 students – both domestic and international – found there had been an "explosive increase" in the use of genAI in the past 12 months. Almost nine out of 10 (88%) in the 2025 poll said they used tools such as ChatGPT for their assessments, up from 53% last year.

一项针对 1000 名国内外学生的调查表明，在过去的 12 个月里，使用人工智能（的人数）出现了“爆炸式增长”。2025 年的投票显示，近九成（88%）的学生表示他们使用 ChatGPT 等工具进行评估，较去年的 53% 显著上升。

----- 1 -----

warn v.提醒，使警惕；警告
assessment n.评估，评价；估价

reveal ①v.揭示，透露；表明，证明 ②n.（电视节目最后的）揭示

undergraduate ①n.大学本科生 ②adj.大学本科生的
generative adj.有生产力的，有生殖力的

artificial adj.人造的，人工的

intelligence n.智力，才智；智能；情报

【固】**generative artificial intelligence** 生成式人工智能

----- 2 -----

domestic adj.本国的；国内的；家务的；家用的

explosive adj.爆炸的；爆炸性的

poll ①n.民意调查；选举投票 ②v.对…进行民意测验

P3: The **proportion** using any AI tool **surged** from 66% in 2024 to 92% in 2025, meaning just 8% of students are not using AI, according to a report published by the Higher Education Policy Institute and Kortext, a **digital e-textbook** provider.

根据高等教育政策研究所和**数字电子教科书**提供商 Kortext 发布的一份报告，使用人工智能工具的学生**比例**从 2024 年的 66%**飙升**至 2025 年的 92%，这意味着只有 8% 的学生没有使用人工智能。

P4: Josh Freeman, the report's author, said such dramatic changes in behaviour in just 12 months were almost **unheard of**, and warned: "Universities should **take heed**: generative AI is here to stay."

报告作者乔希·弗里曼指出，如此剧烈的行为转变在短短 12 个月内发生是**前所未闻的**，并警告说：“大学应当**注意**：生成式人工智能将长期存在。”

P5: "There are **urgent** lessons here for **institutions**," Freeman said. "Every assessment must be reviewed **in case** it can be completed easily using AI." That will require **bold** retraining **initiatives** for staff in the power and potential of generative AI.

“这对**(高等教育)机构**来说是一个**紧迫的**教训，”弗里曼强调，“每项评估都必须经过审查，**以防**人工智能可以轻易完成。”这需要对教职员工开展**大胆的**再培训**措施**，使其了解生成式 AI 的能力与潜力。

P6: Institutions will not solve any of these problems alone and should seek to share best practice with each other. **Ultimately**, AI tools should be **harnessed** to advance learning rather than **inhibit** it.

各院校（大学机构）无法单独解决这些问题，而应寻求彼此分享最佳实践。**最终**，人工智能工具应该被**利用**来促进而非**阻碍**学习。

----- 3 -----

proportion n.部分，份额；比例

surge ①n.激增；急剧上升；突飞猛进 ②v.急剧上升；飞涨；激增

digital adj.数字的，数码的
e-textbook n.电子教科书

----- 4 -----

unheard of adj.前所未闻的
heed v./n.注意，留心；听从
【固】**take heed (of)** 注意，留心

----- 5 -----

urgent adj.紧急的，急迫的；急切的，催促的

institution n.机构，团体；社会收容机构；制度，习俗；建立，制定

【固】**in case** 以防万一

bold ①adj.大胆自信的，敢于冒险的；明显的；粗体的
②n.黑体，粗体

initiative n.措施，倡议；主动性，积极性；主动权；公民立法提案程序

----- 6 -----

ultimately adv. 最终，最后；根本上，最重要地

harness ①v.利用；给（马）套上挽具 ②n.（马的）挽具，马具；背带，安全带

inhibit v.阻碍，抑制；（~ from）使拘束，使尴尬

P7: Students say they use genAI to explain **concepts**, **summarise** articles and suggest research ideas, but almost one in five (18%) **admitted** to including AI-generated text directly in their work.

学生表示他们使用生成式 AI 来解释**概念**、**总结**文章和提供研究思路，但近五分之一（18%）的学生**承认**直接将 AI 生成的文本写入作业中。

P8: "When asked why they use AI, students most often find it **saves them time** (51%) and improves the quality of their work (50%)," the report said. "The main **factors putting them off** using AI are the risk of being **accused of academic misconduct** and the fear of getting false or **biased** results."

“当被问及为何使用 AI 时，学生最常给出的理由是 AI 能**节省他们的时间**（51%）和提升作业质量（50%），”报告指出，“**阻碍**他们使用 AI 的主要因素是被**指控为学术不端**的风险，以及担心会得到**错误或片面的**结果。”

P9: One student told **researchers**: "I enjoy working with AI as it makes life easier when doing **assignments**; however, I do get **scared** I'll get caught." Women are more worried about these factors than men, who show greater **enthusiasm** for AI, as do **wealthier** students and those on science, technology, **engineering** and maths (Stem) courses.

一名学生告诉**研究人员**：“我喜欢使用 AI，因为它让完成**作业**变得更轻松；但我确实**害怕**自己会被发现（使用 AI）。”与男性相比，女性对这些因素的担忧更强烈——而男性对 AI 表现出更高的**热情**，**经济**

----- 7 -----
concept n.概念，观念
summarise v.总结，概述（= summarize）

admit v.（勉强）承认；招认；准许进入；接纳，接收

----- 8 -----
【固】save (sb.) sth 节省，节约（某人的）某物；（为某人）保留某物；避免（出现困难或不愉快的事）
factor ①n.因素，要素；（增或减的）数量，倍数 ②v. ~in (out) 将（不将）...考虑在内

【固】put (sb.) off 拒绝（某人）；阻止（某人）；使反感；使疏远

accuse v.控告；控诉；谴责
misconduct n.失职；处理不当；行为不端

【固】academic misconduct 学术欺诈；学术不端

biased adj.有偏见的；倾向性的，有偏向的；片面的

----- 9 -----
researcher n.研究者；探索者

assignment n.（分配的）任务；（学生的）作业；（任务等的）分配，指派

scared adj.害怕的，恐惧的；紧张的

enthusiasm n.热情；热心；热忱；热衷的事物；激发热情的事物

wealthy adj.富有的；富裕的；富饶的

engineering n.工程；工程学

条件更好的学生以及科学、技术、工程和数学(STEM)专业的学生亦是如此。

P10: According to the report, half of students from the most **privileged backgrounds** used genAI to summarise articles, compared with 44% from the least privileged backgrounds. "The **digital divide** we **identified** in 2024 appears to have **widened**," the report concluded.

根据该报告，在最**优越背景**的学生中，有半数使用生成式 AI 总结文章，而弱势背景的学生中这一比例仅为 44%。报告总结称：“我们在 2024 年**发现**的**数字鸿沟**似乎已进一步**扩大**。”

----- 10 -----

privileged adj.有特权的，受特别优待的；荣幸的，幸运的

background n.出身背景；学历；经历；后景；背景

【固】**digital divide** 数字鸿沟（人们在计算机及网络使用便利程度上的差异）

identify v.认出；辨认；找到；发现；显示；说明身份

widen v.（使）变宽；放宽；（使）扩展，（程度）加深，（范围）扩大

✿ 长难句分析

1. **British universities have been warned to "stress-test" all assessments** after new research revealed "almost all" undergraduates are using generative artificial intelligence in their studies.

（1）主干：British universities have been warned to "stress-test" all assessments（主+谓+宾+主补）

（2）修饰：

- 时间状语从句：after new research revealed...
- 省略 that 的宾语从句：(that) "almost all" undergraduates are using generative artificial intelligence in their studies

（3）译文：

最新研究显示，“几乎所有”本科生都在学习中使用生成式人工智能，英国各大学被警告要对所有评估进行“压力测试”。

2. **Josh Freeman**, the report's author, **said** such dramatic changes in behaviour in just 12 months were almost unheard of, **and warned**: "Universities should take heed: generative AI is here to stay."

（1）主干：Josh Freeman,... said..., and warned:...（主+谓，and 连接两个并列谓语，共享主语 Josh Freeman）

(2) 修饰：

- 同位语，补充说明主语身份：,the report's author,
- 省略引导词 that 的宾语从句：such dramatic changes in behaviour in just 12 months were almost unheard of, (其中“in...”多重后置定语共同修饰 changes)
- 直接引语作 warned 的宾语："Universities should take heed: generative AI is here to stay." (其中冒号后是同位语，解释 heed 的具体内容)

(3) 译文：

报告作者乔希·弗里曼指出，如此剧烈的行为转变在短短 12 个月内发生是前所未有的，并警告说：“大学应当注意：生成式人工智能将长期存在。”

3. **Women are more worried** about these factors **than men**, who show greater enthusiasm for AI, as do wealthier students and those on science, technology, engineering and maths (Stem) courses.

(1) 主句：Women are more worried ...than men...(主+系+表+比较对象)

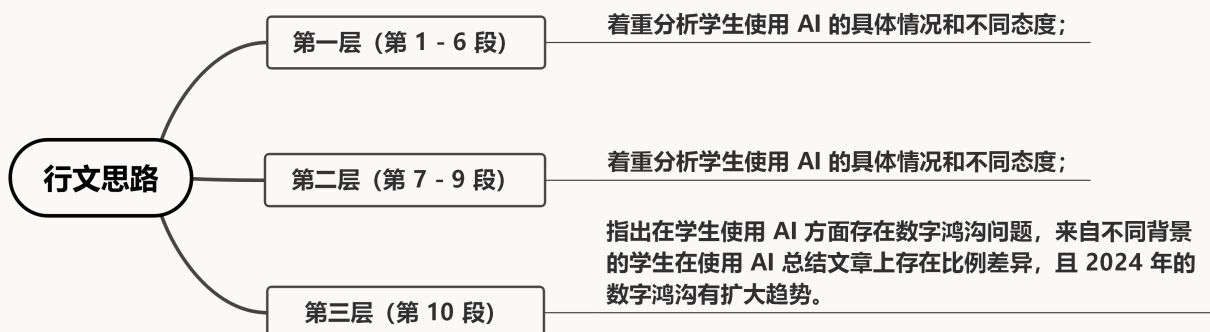
(2) 修饰：

- 介词短语，补充修饰 worried 的内容：about these factors
- who 引导的定语从句，修饰 men：who show greater enthusiasm for AI
- as 引导的状语从句，形成比较，扩展对比群体：as do wealthier students and those on science, technology, engineering and maths (Stem) courses.
- 倒装结构：as do... (助动词 do 提前，替代 “show greater enthusiasm for AI”)

(3) 译文

与男性相比，女性对这些因素的担忧更强烈——而男性对 AI 表现出更高的热情，经济条件更好的学生以及科学、技术、工程和数学（STEM）专业的学生亦是如此。

✿ 行文思路



🌸 类似真题速览

真题	内容
2018 年英语二 T1	一种实践教育观
2017 年英语二 T3	毕业生应该选择间隔年
2012 年英语二 T1	洛杉矶联合学区针对家庭作业的错误的处理方法
2022 年英语一 T2	Z 世代对学历的看法

🌸 思考题解析

P2: A survey of 1,000 students – both domestic and international – found there had been an “explosive increase” in the use of genAI in the past 12 months. Almost nine out of 10 (88%) in the 2025 poll said they used tools such as ChatGPT for their assessments, up from 53% last year.

What did the survey of 1,000 students find about the use of generative AI among British undergraduates?

- A. The use of genAI decreased slightly in the past year.
- B. Most students used genAI tools for their assessments in 2025.**
- C. International students used genAI less frequently than domestic students.
- D. Only a small number of students knew how to use genAI tools.

选项错分析：

A. The use of genAI decreased slightly in the past year.

-错误原因：与原文相悖，文中明确表示使用量是 “explosive increase”（爆炸性增长），并非减少，且文中无相关段落支撑该说法，所以错误。

B. Most students used genAI tools for their assessments in 2025.

-正确原因：定位到第 2 段 “A survey of 1,000 students – both domestic and international – found there had been an “explosive increase” in the use of genAI in the past 12 months. Almost nine out of 10 (88%) in the 2025 poll said they used tools such as ChatGPT for their assessments, up from 53% last year.”，该段表明在 2025 年的调查中，近十分之九（88%）的学生在考核中使用了诸如 ChatGPT 之类的生成式 AI 工具，说明大多数学生在 2025 年的考核中使用了生成式 AI，正确。

C. International students used genAI less frequently than domestic students.

-错误原因：文中未对国际学生和国内学生使用生成式 AI 的频率进行比较，无

对应段落，所以错误。

D. Only a small number of students knew how to use genAI tools.

-错误原因：与原文不符，文章强调使用生成式 AI 的学生比例很高，并非只有少数学生知道如何使用，且文中无相关段落支撑，所以错误。

