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六级 · 真题卷第1套 · 2015年6月

Part I

Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay commenting on the saying “*Knowledge is a treasure, but practice is the key to it.*” You can cite one example or two to illustrate your point of view. You should write at least 150 words but no more than 200 words.

Part II

Listening Comprehension

(30 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear two long conversations. At the end of each conversation, you will hear four questions. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 1** with a single line through the centre.

Questions 1 to 4 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

1. A) Persuade the man to join her company.
B) Employ the most up-to-date technology.
C) Export bikes to foreign markets.
D) Expand their domestic business.
2. A) The state subsidizes small and medium enterprises.
B) The government has control over bicycle imports.
C) They can compete with the best domestic manufacturers.
D) They have a cost advantage and can charge higher prices.
3. A) Extra costs might eat up their profits abroad.
B) More workers will be needed to do packaging.
C) They might lose to foreign bike manufacturers.
D) It is very difficult to find suitable local agents.
4. A) Report to the management.
B) Attract foreign investments.
C) Conduct a feasibility study.
D) Consult financial experts.

Questions 5 to 8 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

5. A) Coal burnt daily for the comfort of our homes.
B) Anything that can be used to produce power.
C) Fuel refined from oil extracted from underground.
D) Electricity that keeps all kinds of machines running.
6. A) Oil will soon be replaced by alternative energy sources.
B) Oil reserves in the world will be exhausted in a decade.
C) Oil consumption has given rise to many global problems.
D) Oil production will begin to decline worldwide by 2025.
7. A) Minimize the use of fossil fuels.
B) Start developing alternative fuels.
C) Find the real cause for global warming.
D) Take steps to reduce the greenhouse effect.
8. A) They release harmful substances when they are burned.
B) They dissolve in the water and cause a waste of water.
C) They release poisonous gas and lead to pollution.
D) They are burned inefficiently resulting in a waste of resources.

Section B

Directions: *In this section, you will hear two passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear three or four questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.*

Questions 9 to 11 are based on the passage you have just heard.

9. A) The ability to predict fashion trends.
B) A refined taste for artistic works.
C) Years of practical experience.
D) Strict professional training.
10. A) Promoting all kinds of American hand-made specialties.
B) Strengthening cooperation with foreign governments.
C) Conducting trade in art works with dealers overseas.
D) Purchasing handicrafts from all over the world.
11. A) She has access to fashionable things.
B) She is doing what she enjoys doing.
C) She can enjoy life on a modest salary.
D) She is free to do whatever she wants.

Questions 12 to 15 are based on the passage you have just heard.

12. A) Join in neighborhood patrols.
B) Get involved in his community.
C) Voice his complaints to the city council.
D) Make suggestions to the local authorities.
13. A) Deterioration in the quality of life.
B) Increase of police patrols at night.
C) Renovation of the vacant buildings.
D) Violation of community regulations.
14. A) They may take a long time to solve.
B) They need assistance from the city.
C) They have to be dealt with one by one.
D) They are too big for individual efforts.
15. A) He had got some groceries at a big discount.
B) He had read a funny poster near his seat.
C) He had done a small deed of kindness.
D) He had caught the bus just in time.

Section C

Directions: *In this section, you will hear three recordings of lectures or talks followed by three or four questions. The recordings will be played only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet I** with a single line through the centre.*

Questions 16 to 19 are based on the recording you have just heard.

16. A) The difficulties of industrialization in North America.
B) The influence of industrialization on people's life.
C) The negative effect of industrialization in North America.
D) Improved ways of organizing the manufacturing of goods.
17. A) To provide an example of how entrepreneurs increased output by using an extended work system.
B) To provide an example of how entrepreneurs used technological improvements to increase output.
C) To provide an example of how rural workers responded to shoe bosses.
D) To provide an example of how changes in the work system improved the quality of shoes.
18. A) They were located away from large cities.
B) They used new technology to produce power.
C) They did not allow flour to cool before it was placed in barrels.
D) They combined technology with the work system.

19. A) It became easier for factory owners to find workers and customers.
B) Manufacturers had to employ more highly skilled workers.
C) The amount of power required for factories' operation was reduced.
D) Factories could operate more than one engine at a time.

Questions 20 to 22 are based on the recording you have just heard.

20. A) The Civil War.
B) An economic depression.
C) A recognition that romanticism was unpopular.
D) An increased interest in the study of common speech.
21. A) Because he wrote humorous stories and novels.
B) Because he rejected romanticism as a literary approach.
C) Because he was the first realist writer in the United States.
D) Because he influenced American prose style through his use of common speech.
22. A) He mainly wrote about historical subjects such as the Civil War.
B) His novels often contained elements of humor.
C) He viewed himself more as a social observer than as a literary artist.
D) He believed writers should emphasize the positive aspects of life.

Questions 23 to 25 are based on the recording you have just heard.

23. A) They have remained basically unchanged from their original forms.
B) They have been able to adapt to ecological changes.
C) They have caused rapid change in the environment.
D) They are no longer in existence.
24. A) Extinction of species has occurred from time to time throughout Earth's history.
B) Extinctions on Earth have generally been massive.
C) There has been only one mass extinction in Earth's history.
D) Dinosaurs became extinct much earlier than scientists originally believed.
25. A) Extinctions during the past 25 million years have tended to be more intense every 2.6 million years.
B) The theory that the periodic extinction had something to do with the Earth's movement is only a speculation.
C) This finding was already confirmed by the most prestigious scientists in the world.
D) A species' survival totally depends on its ability or inability to adapt.

Part III

Reading Comprehension

(40 minutes)

Section A

Directions: *In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully*

before making your choices. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter. Please mark the corresponding letter for each item on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.

Innovation, the elixir(灵丹妙药) of progress, has always cost people their jobs. In the Industrial Revolution hand weavers were 26 aside by the mechanical loom. Over the past 30 years the digital revolution has 27 many of the mid-skill jobs that supported 20th-century middle-class life. Typists, ticket agents, bank tellers and many production-line jobs have been dispensed with, just as the weavers were.

For those who believe that technological progress has made the world a better place, such disruption is a natural part of rising 28 . Although innovation kills some jobs, it creates new and better ones, as a more 29 society becomes richer and its wealthier inhabitants demand more goods and services. A hundred years ago one in three American workers was 30 on a farm. Today less than 2% of them produce far more food. The millions freed from the land were not rendered 31 , but found better-paid work as the economy grew more sophisticated. Today the pool of secretaries has 32 , but there are ever more computer programmers and web designers.

Optimism remains the right starting-point, but for workers the dislocating effects of technology may make themselves evident faster than its 33 . Even if new jobs and wonderful products emerge, in the short term income gaps will widen, causing huge social dislocation and perhaps even changing politics. Technology's 34 will feel like a tornado(旋风), hitting the rich world first, but 35 sweeping through poorer countries too. No government is prepared for it.

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| A) benefits | I) prosperity |
| B) displaced | J) responsive |
| C) employed | K) rhythm |
| D) eventually | L) sentiments |
| E) impact | M) shrunk |
| F) jobless | N) swept |
| G) primarily | O) withdrawn |
| H) productive | |

Section B

Directions: In this section, you are going to read a passage with ten statements attached to it. Each statement contains information given in one of the paragraphs. Identify the paragraph from which the information is derived. You may choose a paragraph more than once. Each paragraph is marked with a letter. Answer the questions by marking the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2**.

Why the Mona Lisa Stands Out

- A) Have you ever fallen for a novel and been amazed not to find it on lists of great books? Or walked around a sculpture renowned as a classic, struggling to see what the fuss is about? If so, you've probably pondered the question a psychologist, James Cutting, asked himself: How does a work of art come to be considered great?
- B) The intuitive answer is that some works of art are just great: of intrinsically superior quality. The paintings that win prime spots in galleries, get taught in classes and reproduced in books are the ones that have proved

their artistic value over time. If you can't see they're superior, that's your problem. It's an intimidatingly neat explanation. But some social scientists have been asking awkward questions of it, raising the possibility that artistic canons(名作目录) are little more than fossilised historical accidents.

- C) Cutting, a professor at Cornell University, wondered if a psychological mechanism known as the "mere-exposure effect" played a role in deciding which paintings rise to the top of the cultural league. Cutting designed an experiment to test his hunch(直觉). Over a lecture course he regularly showed undergraduates works of impressionism for two seconds at a time. Some of the paintings were canonical, included in art-history books. Others were lesser known but of comparable quality. These were exposed four times as often. Afterwards, the students preferred them to the canonical works, while a control group of students liked the canonical ones best. Cutting's students had grown to like those paintings more simply because they had seen them more.
- D) Cutting believes his experiment offers a clue as to how canons are formed. He points out that the most reproduced works of impressionism today tend to have been bought by five or six wealthy and influential collectors in the late 19th century. The preferences of these men bestowed(给予) prestige on certain works, which made the works more likely to be hung in galleries and printed in collections. The fame passed down the years, gaining momentum from mere exposure as it did so. The more people were exposed to, the more they liked it, and the more they liked it, the more it appeared in books, on posters and in big exhibitions. Meanwhile, academics and critics created sophisticated justifications for its preeminence(卓越). After all, it's not just the masses who tend to rate what they see more often more highly. As contemporary artists like Warhol and Damien Hirst have grasped, critics' praise is deeply entwined(交织) with publicity. "Scholars", Cutting argues, "are no different from the public in the effects of mere exposure."
- E) The process described by Cutting evokes a principle that the sociologist Duncan Watts calls "cumulative advantage": once a thing becomes popular, it will tend to become more popular still. A few years ago, Watts, who is employed by Microsoft to study the dynamics of social networks, had a similar experience to Cutting's in another Paris museum. After queuing to see the "Mona Lisa" in its climate-controlled bulletproof box at the Louvre, he came away puzzled: why was it considered so superior to the three other Leonardos in the previous chamber, to which nobody seemed to be paying the slightest attention?
- F) When Watts looked into the history of "the greatest painting of all time", he discovered that, for most of its life, the "Mona Lisa" remained in relative obscurity. In the 1850s, Leonardo da Vinci was considered no match for giants of Renaissance art like Titian and Raphael, whose works were worth almost ten times as much as the "Mona Lisa". It was only in the 20th century that Leonardo's portrait of his patron's wife rocketed to the number-one spot. What propelled it there wasn't a scholarly re-evaluation, but a theft.
- G) In 1911 a maintenance worker at the Louvre walked out of the museum with the "Mona Lisa" hidden under his smock(工作服). Parisians were shocked at the theft of a painting to which, until then, they had paid little attention. When the museum reopened, people queued to see the gap where the "Mona Lisa" had once hung in a way they had never done for the painting itself. From then on, the "Mona Lisa" came to represent Western culture itself.
- H) Although many have tried, it does seem improbable that the painting's unique status can be attributed entirely to the quality of its brushstrokes. It has been said that the subject's eyes follow the viewer around the room. But as the painting's biographer, Donald Sassoon, dryly notes, "In reality the effect can be obtained from any portrait." Duncan Watts proposes that the "Mona Lisa" is merely an extreme example of a general rule. Paintings, poems and pop songs are buoyed(使浮起) or sunk by random events or preferences that turn into waves of influence, passing down the generations.

- I) "Saying that cultural objects have value," Brian Eno once wrote, "is like saying that telephones have conversations." Nearly all the cultural objects we consume arrive wrapped in inherited opinion; our preferences are always, to some extent, someone else's. Visitors to the "Mona Lisa" know they are about to visit the greatest work of art ever and come away appropriately impressed—or let down. An audience at a performance of "Hamlet" knows it is regarded as a work of genius, so that is what they mostly see. Watts even calls the preeminence of Shakespeare a "historical accident".
- J) Although the rigid high-low distinction fell apart in the 1960s, we still use culture as a badge of identity. Today's fashion for eclecticism(折衷主义)—"I love Bach, ABBA and Jay Z"—is, Shamus Khan, a Columbia University psychologist, argues, a new way for the middle class to distinguish themselves from what they perceive to be the narrow tastes of those beneath them in the social hierarchy.
- K) The intrinsic quality of a work of art is starting to seem like its least important attribute. But perhaps it's more significant than our social scientists allow. First of all, a work needs a certain quality to be eligible to be swept to the top of the pile. The "Mona Lisa" may not be a worthy world champion, but it was in the Louvre in the first place, and not by accident. Secondly, some stuff is simply better than other stuff. Read "Hamlet" after reading even the greatest of Shakespeare's contemporaries, and the difference may strike you as unarguable.
- L) A study in the British Journal of Aesthetics suggests that the exposure effect doesn't work the same way on everything, and points to a different conclusion about how canons are formed. The social scientists are right to say that we should be a little sceptical of greatness, and that we should always look in the next room. Great art and mediocrity(平庸) can get confused, even by experts. But that's why we need to see, and read, as much as we can. The more we're exposed to the good and the bad, the better we are at telling the difference. The eclecticians have it.
36. According to Duncan Watts, the superiority of the "Mona Lisa" to Leonardo's other works resulted from the cumulative advantage.
37. Some social scientists have raised doubts about the intrinsic value of certain works of art.
38. It is often random events or preferences that determine the fate of a piece of art.
39. In his experiment, Cutting found that his subjects liked lesser known works better than canonical works because of more exposure.
40. The author thinks the greatness of an art work still lies in its intrinsic value.
41. It is true of critics as well as ordinary people that the popularity of artistic works is closely associated with publicity.
42. We need to expose ourselves to more art and literature in order to tell the superior from the inferior.
43. A study of the history of the greatest paintings suggests even a great work of art could experience years of neglect.
44. Culture is still used as a mark to distinguish one social class from another.
45. Opinions about and preferences for cultural objects are often inheritable.

Section C

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.

When the right person is holding the right job at the right moment, that person's influence is greatly expanded. That is the position in which Janet Yellen, who is expected to be confirmed as the next chair of the Federal Reserve Bank (Fed) in January, now finds herself. If you believe, as many do, that unemployment is the major economic and social concern of our day, then it is no stretch to think Yellen is the most powerful person in the world right now.

Throughout the 2008 financial crisis and the recession and recovery that followed, central banks have taken on the role of stimulators of last resort, holding up the global economy with vast amounts of money in the form of asset buying. Yellen, previously a Fed vice chair, was one of the principal architects of the Fed's \$3.8 trillion money dump. A star economist known for her groundbreaking work on labor markets, Yellen was a kind of prophetess early on in the crisis for her warnings about the subprime(次级债) meltdown. Now it will be her job to get the Fed and the markets out of the biggest and most unconventional monetary program in history without derailing the fragile recovery.

The good news is that Yellen, 67, is particularly well suited to meet these challenges. She has a keen understanding of financial markets, an appreciation for their imperfections and a strong belief that human suffering was more related to unemployment than anything else.

Some experts worry that Yellen will be inclined to chase unemployment to the neglect of inflation. But with wages still relatively flat and the economy increasingly divided between the well-off and the long-term unemployed, more people worry about the opposite, deflation(通货紧缩) that would aggravate the economy's problems.

Either way, the incoming Fed chief will have to walk a fine line in slowly ending the stimulus. It must be steady enough to deflate bubbles(去泡沫) and bring markets back down to earth but not so quick that it creates another credit crisis.

Unlike many past Fed leaders, Yellen is not one to buy into the finance industry's argument that it should be left alone to regulate itself. She knows all along the Fed has been too slack on regulation of finance.

Yellen is likely to address the issue right after she pushes unemployment below 6%, stabilizes markets and makes sure that the recovery is more inclusive and robust. As Princeton Professor Alan Blinder says, "She's smart as a whip, deeply logical, willing to argue but also a good listener. She can persuade without creating hostility." All those traits will be useful as the global economy's new power player takes on its most annoying problems.

46. What do many people think is the biggest problem facing Janet Yellen?

- A) Lack of money.
- B) Subprime crisis.
- C) Unemployment.
- D) Social instability.

47. What did Yellen help the Fed do to tackle the 2008 financial crisis?

- A) Take effective measures to curb inflation.
- B) Deflate the bubbles in the American economy.
- C) Formulate policies to help financial institutions.
- D) Pour money into the market through asset buying.

48. What is a greater concern of the general public?

- A) Recession.
- B) Deflation.
- C) Inequality.
- D) Income.

49. What is Yellen likely to do in her position as the Fed chief?

- A) Develop a new monetary program.
- B) Restore public confidence.
- C) Tighten financial regulation.
- D) Reform the credit system.

50. How does Alan Blinder portray Yellen?

- A) She possesses strong persuasive power.
- B) She has confidence in what she is doing.
- C) She is one of the world's greatest economists.
- D) She is the most powerful Fed chief in history.

Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

Air pollution is deteriorating in many places around the world. The fact that public parks in cities become crowded as soon as the sun shines proves that people long to breathe in green, open spaces. They do not all know what they are seeking but they flock there, nevertheless. And, in these surroundings, they are generally both peaceful and peaceable. It is rare to see people fighting in a garden. Perhaps struggle unfolds first, not at an economic or social level, but over the appropriation of air, essential to life itself. If human beings can breathe and share air, they don't need to struggle with one another.

Unfortunately, in our western tradition, neither materialist nor idealist theoreticians give enough consideration to this basic condition for life. As for politicians, despite proposing curbs on environmental pollution, they have not yet called for it to be made a crime. Wealthy countries are even allowed to pollute if they pay for it.

But is our life worth anything other than money? The plant world shows us in silence what faithfulness to life consists of. It also helps us to a new beginning, urging us to care for our breath, not only at a vital but also at a spiritual level. The interdependence to which we must pay the closest attention is that which exists between ourselves and the plant world. Often described as "the lungs of the planet", the woods that cover the earth offer us the gift of breathable air by releasing oxygen. But their capacity to renew the air polluted by industry has long reached its limit. If we lack the air necessary for a healthy life, it is because we have filled it with chemicals and undercut the ability of plants to regenerate it. As we know, rapid deforestation combined with the massive burning of fossil fuels is an explosive recipe for an irreversible disaster.

The fight over the appropriation of resources will lead the entire planet to hell unless humans learn to share life, both with each other and with plants. This task is simultaneously ethical and political because it can be discharged only when each takes it upon herself or himself and only when it is accomplished together with others. The lesson taught by plants is that sharing life expands and enhances the sphere of the living, while dividing life into so-called natural or human resources diminishes it. We must come to view the air, the plants and ourselves as the contributors to the preservation of life and growth, rather than a web of quantifiable objects or productive potentialities at our disposal. Perhaps then we would finally begin to live, rather than being concerned with bare survival.

51. What does the author assume might be the primary reason that people would struggle with each other?

- A) To get their share of clean air.
- B) To pursue a comfortable life.
- C) To gain a higher social status.
- D) To seek economic benefits.

52. What does the author accuse western politicians of?

- A) Depriving common people of the right to clean air.
- B) Giving priority to theory rather than practical action.
- C) Offering preferential treatment to wealthy countries.
- D) Failing to pass laws to curb environmental pollution.

53. What does the author try to draw our closest attention to?

- A) The massive burning of fossil fuels.
- B) Our relationship to the plant world.
- C) The capacity of plants to renew polluted air.
- D) Large-scale deforestation across the world.

54. How can human beings accomplish the goal of protecting the plant according to the author?

- A) By showing respect for plants.
- B) By preserving all forms of life.
- C) By tapping all natural resources.
- D) By pooling their efforts together.

55. What does the author suggest we do in order not just to survive?

- A) Expand the sphere of living.
- B) Develop nature's potentials.
- C) Share life with nature.
- D) Allocate the resources.

Part IV

Translation

(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to translate a passage from Chinese into English. You should write your answer on *Answer Sheet 2*.

2011年是中国城市化(urbanization)进程中的历史性时刻,其城市人口首次超过农村人口。在未来20年里,预计约有3.5亿农村人口将移居到城市。如此规模的城市发展对城市交通来说既是挑战,也是机遇。中国政府一直提倡"以人为本"的发展理念,强调人们以公交而不是私家车出行。它还号召建设"资源节约和环境友好型"社会。有了这个明确的目标,中国城市就可以更好地规划其发展,并把大量投资转向安全、清洁和经济型交通系统的发展上。

2015年6月·第1套英语六级写作·题目、范文与解析

PROMPT & MODEL ESSAY • 写作题和范文

写作题和范文

本页写作题面、参考范文与逐段解析由懒笔记基于2015年6月·第1套 英语六级写作原卷整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：完整写作要求（Directions，含主题、文体、词数与署名约束）连续排印。写作是生产性任务、无 ABCD 标准答案——题面即整道题；卷面下方直接给出满足全部硬约束的参考范文、整篇中译与逐段拆解。

真题卷第1套(2015-06) • 六级

Part I

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay commenting on the saying **“Knowledge is a treasure, but practice is the key to it.”** You can cite one example or two to illustrate your point of view. You should write at least 150 words but no more than 200 words.

【参考范文·164 词】 写作无唯一标准答案，以下为达标示范

The saying reminds us that knowledge, like a hidden treasure, is precious, yet it stays locked until practice turns the key. I firmly agree: only when we put what we learn into practice can knowledge reveal its true value.

A telling example is learning to swim. A boy may memorize every rule about breathing and strokes, but he will sink the moment he enters the water if he never trains his body. Only by jumping in and practising again and again can his theoretical knowledge become a real skill. The same is true of medical students: however many textbooks they read, they cannot heal a single patient until they operate under a doctor's guidance.

Therefore, knowledge and practice are two sides of one coin. Knowledge offers us the treasure, while practice hands us the key. As students, we should never be content with what we read on paper; instead, we ought to apply it boldly, so that our learning is finally turned into ability.

【参考译文】

这句格言提醒我们，知识就像一笔藏起来的宝藏，弥足珍贵，然而它始终上着锁，唯有实践这把钥匙才能将它打开。我完全认同：只有把所学付诸实践，知识才能显现出它真正的价值。

一个很能说明问题的例子是学游泳。一个男孩也许把关于呼吸和划水的每一条要领都背得滚瓜烂熟，但只要他从不锻炼身体、亲自下水，一入水就会下沉。唯有一一次次跳进水里反复练习，他那些理论知识才能变成真正的技能。医学生也是如此：无论他们读了多少教科书，只要不在医生指导下亲手操作，就连一个病人也治不好。

因此，知识与实践是一枚硬币的两面。知识给予我们宝藏，而实践则递给我们钥匙。作为学生，我们绝不满足于书本上读到的东西；相反，我们应当大胆地去运用它，从而让我们的所学最终转化为能力。

【第1段】释义加表态开局。本段落落实'先释义再表态'：用 The saying reminds us that knowledge, like a hidden treasure, is precious, yet it stays locked until practice turns the key 把格言解读一遍并保留 treasure、key 的比喻，紧接 I firmly agree 亮明立场，完成开头段解读格言并亮立场的功能。

【第2段】两例都带论点回扣。本段落落实'例子跟一句论点回扣'：主例学游泳后用 Only by jumping in and practising again and again can his theoretical knowledge become a real skill 把例子缝回论点；再用 The same is true of medical students 补一同向例，两例都指向'实践方能化知识为能力'，撑起举例论证的主体功能。

【第3段】合两半加呼吁收尾。本段落落实'合两半再落呼吁'：先用 two sides of one coin 把知识与实践合并重申、呼应开头，再用 we ought to apply it boldly, so that our learning is finally turned into ability 落到面向学生的行动呼吁，完成升华收尾。

ANALYSIS • 审题与立意

这道题到底要写什么、立意是什么

动笔前先钉死本题的核心写作任务与读者语域，再定中心立意与要展开的要点——这些是本题特有的内容判断，不是通用套路。

核心任务

论证实实践是开启知识宝藏的钥匙

本题要求 write an essay commenting on the saying，评论的对象是 Knowledge is a treasure, but practice is the key to it.。一句话钉死任务：你要表态并论证——知识固然是宝藏，但只有通过实践这把钥匙才能真正打开它、让知识发挥价值。题目还明确允许 cite one example or two to illustrate your point of view，说明这是可以、也应当举例佐证的论证文，不是纯抒情。

读者 • 语域

面向阅卷人的正式议论语域

本题是纯议论短文，没有具体收信人，读者就是阅卷老师，所以用正式书面语即可：不用 Dear、不用落款，也别用 gonna、kids 这类口语词。开头直接解读格言、亮出立场，全篇保持第一人称说理的客观口吻。

中心立意

知识是宝藏，实践是开启它的钥匙

本篇中心论点：我认同这句格言——知识本身珍贵如宝藏，但它处于'上锁'状态，唯有把所学付诸实践这把钥匙，才能真正打开宝藏、把知识转化为能力。注意中心要同时点住 Knowledge is a treasure, but practice is the key to it. 的两端，不能只讲实践重要而丢了'知识是前提'这一半。

要展开的要点

1. 光有知识不实践等于宝藏上锁

第一个要点：知识若只停留在书本和头脑里、不动手去做，就像宝藏被锁着，看得见却用不上。用一个具体事例说明——背熟了游泳要领却从不下水的人照样会沉。

2. 唯有反复实践才把知识变能力

第二个要点：只有亲身反复练习，理论知识才会内化成真正的技能。可再补一个同向事例——医学生读再多书，不上手实操也治不了病，正好呼应 cite one example or two to illustrate your point of view 允许举一到两例。

3. 知识与实践缺一不可须并重

第三个要点也是收尾立意：把两半合起来升华——知识给我们宝藏，实践给我们钥匙，作为学生应边学边用，让所学最终变成能力，而非满足于纸上谈兵。

STRUCTURE • 谋篇与逐段

怎么分段、每段写什么、能套哪些句架

按写作家族给出现成的段落框架（每段承担什么功能），并为每段配可直接套用的 功能句架（留出填本题内容的空位）。段序与上方参考范文——对应。

第 1 段 解读格言并亮立场

开篇用一两句把 Knowledge is a treasure, but practice is the key to it. 的含义解读出来，点出'知识是宝藏、实践是钥匙'的关系，随即表态我认同。

第 2 段 举例论证核心观点

主体段，用一到两个考生驾驭得了的具体事例（学游泳、医学生实操），论证'不实践则知识上锁、实践方能化知识为能力'。

第 3 段 重申立场升华收尾

结尾把知识与实践合起来重申二者缺一不可，并落到‘学生应边学边用、把所学变成能力’的呼吁。

第 1 段 宝藏被锁需钥匙来开

把格言解读为：知识像一笔藏起来的宝藏，珍贵却处于上锁状态，而实践就是打开它的那把钥匙；随即表明我完全认同——只有把所学付诸实践，知识才能显出真正价值。

解读格言含义 · The saying reminds us that ..., yet ... —— 用来把格言翻成自己的话，前半填‘知识珍贵’，yet 后填‘需实践方能打开’。

明确亮出立场 · I firmly agree: only when ... can ... —— 表态并顺势带出条件，only when 后填‘把所学付诸实践’。

第 2 段 学游泳与医学生须实操

主例：一个人把游泳的呼吸、划水要领全背下来，但从不下水，一进水照样下沉；只有反复下水练习，理论才变成真本领。副例呼应：医学生读再多教科书，不在医生指导下亲自动作，就治不了一个病人。两例都指向同一论点——知识唯有经实践才能转化为能力。

举例引入过渡 · A telling example is ... —— 自然引出第一个例子，填‘学游泳’等具体事例。

让步转折点关键 · ..., but he will ... if he never ... —— 用让步转折凸显‘光有知识不实践’的后果，if 后填‘从不动手/下水’。

唯有句强调条件 · Only by ... can ... become ... —— 强调唯有实践方能把知识变技能，填‘反复练习’与‘真本领’。

第3段 边学边用化知识为能力

重申知识与实践是一枚硬币的两面，缺一不可；落到呼吁——作为学生不应满足于纸上所学，而要大胆把知识用起来，最终把学到的东西变成真正的能力。

总结重申立场 · Therefore, ... are two sides of one coin —— 收束时把两个概念合并重申，填'知识与实践'。

发出行动呼吁 · As students, we should never ...; instead, we ought to ..., so that ... —— 给出建议并点出结果，so that 后填'把所学变成能力'。

REVIEW · 自检避坑

本题在四个评分维度怎样算达标、容易在哪丢分

按阅卷四维（内容切题 / 结构连贯 / 语言准确 / 字数格式）给出本题达标要点，并把最容易踩的低分写法摆出来 + 给改法 —— 这是写作版的「狠拆诱人错项」。

内容切题

两半并重且有例

本题达标关键是同时点住 Knowledge is a treasure, but practice is the key to it. 的知与实践两端，并落实 cite one example or two to illustrate your point of view; 最易失分处是只谈实践万能而丢了'知识是宝藏'这一前提。

结构连贯

三段各司其职有路标

本题达标要点是三段分别承担解读表态、举例论证、重申升华，并用 yet、Only by、Therefore、instead 等逻辑词串起；易失分处是主体段例子讲完不回扣、显得跳。

语言准确

现在时加地道搭配

本题通篇用一般现在时说理，注意 put ... into practice、turn ... into ability、be content with 等搭配用准；适当用 only by ... can、however many ... 等结构可加分，但别硬凑长句致错。

字数格式

落在规定上下限内

本题须满足 at least 150 words but no more than 200 words，属硬性上下限；既不能低于下限草草收尾，也不能靠重复注水冲过上限。

典型低分写法 · 反面示例与改法

写成实践万能片面论

反面示例："Knowledge is useless. Only practice matters, so we should stop reading books and just do things." 这把格言写成了'读书无用、实践万能'，既扭曲原意又丢了'知识是宝藏'的前提。改成："Knowledge is a precious treasure, but it can only be unlocked through practice."（承认知识珍贵，再强调实践是打开它的钥匙）。

举例不点题成孤故事

反面示例："My cousin learned to swim last summer. He was very happy. The end." 讲完就停，没说明它如何证明实践是钥匙。改成："My cousin could recite every swimming tip, yet he only truly learned after months of practice — proof that practice turns knowledge into skill."（补上回扣句，把例子接回论点）。

逐字直译不地道

反面示例："We must study knowledge and open the door of it by hand." 是中式逐字翻译，study knowledge、open the door by hand 都不地道。改成："We must acquire knowledge and unlock its value through hands-on practice."（用 acquire、unlock、hands-on practice 等地道表达）。

英语六级 2015年6月·第1套 · 全卷构成

Part I	写作	本题
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）	题目解析 →
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 →

2015年6月·第1套 英语六级听力真题原文与答案解析

PAPER & KEY • 听力题和解析

听力题和解析

本卷全部 25 题的标准答案与完整录音文字稿由懒笔记基于2015年6月·第1套 英语六级听力原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面层级：Part/Section 标题与各节 Directions 照原卷排印——真实听力考卷只印选项，题干由录音念出。其下按录音篇目逐篇排印：每篇先给完整录音文字稿（逐段中译），再逐题给出卷面题目与该题解析（题目、翻译、答案、定位、信号、替换与排除）。

真题卷第1套(2015-06) • 六级

以下按录音篇目排印：每篇先给录音原文与逐段中译（考卷上没有，考试时录音只播一遍、卷面只印选项），再逐题给出卷面题目与解析。

Part II

Listening Comprehension

(30 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear two long conversations. At the end of each conversation, you will hear four questions. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 1** with a single line through the centre.

Questions 1 to 4 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

1 W: Jack, sit down and listen. This is important. We'll have to tackle the problems of exporting step by step. And the first move is to get an up-to-date picture of where we stand now.

W: Jack, 坐下听我说。这很重要。我们得一步步解决出口的问题。第一步是弄清楚我们现在的处境。

2 M: Why don't we just concentrate on expanding here at home?

M: 我们为什么不集中精力在国内扩张呢?

3 W: Of course, we should hold on to our position here. But you must admit the market here is limited.

W: 当然，我们应该守住国内的地位。但你必须承认国内市场是有限的。

4 M: Yes, but it's safe. The government keeps out foreigners with import controls, though I must admit I feel sure we could hold our own against foreign bikes.

M: 是的，但国内安全。政府用进口管制把外国人挡在外面，虽然我得承认，我确信我们能跟外国自行车竞争。

5 W: I agree. That's why I'm suggesting exporting, because I feel we can compete with the best of them.

W: 我同意。所以我才建议出口，因为我觉得我们能跟最好的竞争对手较量。

6 M: What you are really saying is that we'd make more profit by selling bikes abroad, where we have a cost advantage and can charge higher prices.

M: 你真正想说的是，我们在国外卖自行车会赚更多利润，因为我们有成本优势，可以要更高的价格。

7 W: Exactly.

W: 没错。

8 M: But, wait a minute. Packaging, shipping, financing, etc. will push up our costs and we could end up no better off, maybe worse off.

M: 但是，等等。包装、运输、融资等等会推高我们的成本，我们最后可能好不到哪去，甚至更糟。

9 W: OK. Now there are extra costs involved. But if we do it right, they can be built into the price of the bike and we can still be competitive.

W: 好的。现在确实会有额外成本。但如果我们做得对，这些成本可以算进自行车的价格里，我们仍然有竞争力。

10 M: How sure are you about our chances of success in the foreign market?

M: 你对我们在国外市场成功的机会有多大把握？

11 W: Well, that's the sticky one. It's going to need a lot of research. I'm hoping to get your help. Well, come on, Jack. Is it worth it, or not?

W: 嗯，这是个棘手的问题。需要做大量研究。我希望得到你的帮助。来吧，Jack。值不值得做？

12 M: There'll be a lot of problems.

M: 会有很多问题。

13 W: Nothing we can't handle.

W: 没有什么是我们解决不了的。

14 M: Um... I'm not that hopeful. But, yes, I think we should go ahead with a feasibility study.

M: 嗯.....我没那么乐观。但是，对，我觉得我们应该进行可行性研究。

15 W: Marvelous, Jack. I was hoping you'd be on my side.

W: 太好了，Jack。我就希望你能站在我这边。

1. A) Persuade the man to join her company.

B) Employ the most up-to-date technology.

C) Export bikes to foreign markets.

D) Expand their domestic business.

【题目】 What does the woman intend to do?

【翻译】女士打算做什么？

- A) 说服男士加入她的公司。 B) 采用最新的技术。 C) 将自行车出口到国外市场。
D) 拓展他们的国内业务。

【答案】C (细节题) Export bikes to foreign markets.

【定位】I agree. That's why I'm suggesting exporting, because I feel we can compete with the best of them.

我同意。这正是我提议出口的原因，因为我觉得我们能跟最好的厂商一较高下。

【信号】本人 I'm suggesting 直接表态。女方用 I'm suggesting exporting 第一人称直陈自己的主张，这种说话人本人 I'm suggesting / I want 的直接表态句，就是意图题的答案信号。

【替换】I'm suggesting exporting ↔ Export bikes to foreign markets

exporting = 出口到海外市场

【排除】B) 原词陷阱

录音开头女方说 get an up-to-date picture of where we stand now，是要先摸清现状这个最新的全貌；选项把 up-to-date 偷接到 technology 上变成采用最新技术，纯属盗词错配，女方从没说要上新技术。

借用原文：get an up-to-date picture of where we stand now

D) 张冠李戴

Expand their domestic business 对应的是男方那句 Why don't we just concentrate on expanding here at home?，是男方的提议、也是女方要劝离的方向；女方虽承认要 hold on to our position here，但她的意图是往外出口，不是扩张国内。

借用原文：Why don't we just concentrate on expanding here at home?

A) 未提及

整段对话女方没有任何劝男方加入她公司的内容，Persuade the man to join her company 是凭空添加的情节，录音里两人本就是同事在商量公司决策。

2. A) The state subsidizes small and medium enterprises.

B) The government has control over bicycle imports.

C) They can compete with the best domestic manufacturers.

D) They have a cost advantage and can charge higher prices.

【题目】Why does the man think it's safe to focus on the home market?

【翻译】为什么男士认为专注于国内市场是安全的？

- A) 国家为中小企业提供补贴。 B) 政府对自行车进口进行管控。
C) 他们可以与国内最好的制造商竞争。 D) 他们拥有成本优势并能够收取更高的价格。

【答案】B (细节题) The government has control over bicycle imports.

【定位】 Yes, but it's safe. The government keeps out foreigners with import controls, though I must admit I feel sure we could hold our own against foreign bikes.

是的，但这样安全。政府用进口管制把外国人挡在外面，不过我得承认，我确信我们也能跟外国自行车一较高下。

【信号】 **safe 后紧跟的因果解释。** 男方先说 it's safe, 紧接着 The government keeps out foreigners with import controls 就是对 safe 的因果解释，安全的原因正落在这句对 safe 的说明上。

【替换】 The government keeps out foreigners with import controls ↔

The government has control over bicycle imports

挡外人=管控进口

【排除】 C) **原词陷阱**

录音确有 compete with the best 一类说法（女方 we can compete with the best of them、男方 hold our own against foreign bikes），但那是讲出口也有竞争力，不是守国内安全的原因；选项 They can compete with the best domestic manufacturers 还把对象偷换成 domestic 国内厂商。

借用原文：I feel sure we could hold our own against foreign bikes

D) **原词陷阱**

They have a cost advantage and can charge higher prices 几乎照搬男方第6段原话 we have a cost advantage and can charge higher prices，但那是男方在说卖到海外更赚钱的理由，跟守国内安全无关，是把别处的原话搬来骗你。

借用原文：we have a cost advantage and can charge higher prices

A) **未提及**

The state subsidizes small and medium enterprises 提到的国家补贴中小企业，全段对话从未出现，是凭空添加的内容。

-
3. A) Extra costs might eat up their profits abroad.
B) More workers will be needed to do packaging.
C) They might lose to foreign bike manufacturers.
D) It is very difficult to find suitable local agents.

【题目】 **What is the man's concern about selling bikes abroad?**

【翻译】 男士对在国外销售自行车有什么顾虑？

- A) 额外成本可能会吃掉他们在国外的利润。 B) 需要更多工人来做包装工作。
C) 他们可能会输给国外的自行车制造商。 D) 很难找到合适的当地代理商。

【答案】 **A** （细节题） Extra costs might eat up their profits abroad.

【定位】 But, wait a minute. Packaging, shipping, financing, etc. will push up our costs and we could end up no better off, maybe worse off.

不过，等一下。包装、运输、融资等等会推高我们的成本，我们最后可能没好到哪去，甚至更糟。

【信号】 **but wait a minute 后的转折顾虑**。男方用 But, wait a minute 强转折提醒注意，后面 push up our costs and we could end up no better off, maybe worse off 就是他的担忧落点——转折信号后才是真正的顾虑。

【替换】 push up our costs and we could end up no better off, maybe worse off ↔

Extra costs might eat up their profits abroad

成本推高致更糟=吃掉利润

【排除】 C) **原词陷阱**

录音多处出现 foreign bikes (如 hold our own against foreign bikes)，选项 They might lose to foreign bike manufacturers 借这个熟悉对象编出竞争失败的担忧；可男方第8段的顾虑是成本，而且双方都觉得能跟外商竞争，并不担心竞争输掉。

借用原文：I feel sure we could hold our own against foreign bikes

B) **原词陷阱**

男方确实念到 Packaging 这个词，但他说的是包装会推高成本，不是 More workers will be needed to do packaging 需要更多工人；选项盗用 packaging 一词、嫁接了录音没说的加人手结论。

借用原文：Packaging, shipping, financing, etc. will push up our costs

D) **未提及**

It is very difficult to find suitable local agents 说的找本地代理难，全段对话从未涉及代理一事，是凭空添加。

4. A) Report to the management.

B) Attract foreign investments.

C) Conduct a feasibility study.

D) Consult financial experts.

【题目】 **What do the speakers agree to do?**

【翻译】 说话双方同意做什么？

A) 向管理层汇报。 B) 吸引外国投资。 C) 进行可行性研究。 D) 咨询金融专家。

【答案】 **C** (细节题) Conduct a feasibility study.

【定位】 Um... I'm not that hopeful. But, yes, I think we should go ahead with a feasibility study.

嗯，我没那么乐观。不过，好吧，我觉得我们应该推进一项可行性研究。

【信号】 **but yes 后的拍板句**。男方先说 I'm not that hopeful, 再用 But, yes, I think we should go ahead with a feasibility study 转折后给出肯定结论——but yes 之后才是双方最终一致同意要做的事。

【替换】 I think we should go ahead with a feasibility study ↔ **Conduct a feasibility study**
go ahead with=conduct

【排除】 A) **未提及**

Report to the management 说的向管理层汇报, 对话里两人自行拍板, 从未提到上报管理层, 是凭空添加。

B) **原词陷阱**

Attract foreign investments 借了对话里 foreign、financing 的氛围, 但吸引外国投资这件事录音从未提, financing 指的是出口环节的融资成本, 不是引资。

借用原文: Packaging, shipping, financing, etc. will push up our costs

D) **原词陷阱**

女方说过 It's going to need a lot of research, 选项 Consult financial experts 蹭了要做研究的氛围编成咨询财务专家, 但录音从没说要找专家, 且双方一致同意的是 feasibility study, 不是咨询专家。

借用原文: It's going to need a lot of research

Questions 5 to 8 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

1 W: What does the term "alternative energy source" mean?

W: "替代能源"这个术语是什么意思?

2 M: When we think of energy or fuel for our homes and cars, we think of petroleum—a fossil fuel processed from oil removed from the ground, of which there is a limited supply. But alternative fuels can be many things—wind, sun and water can all be used to create fuel.

M: 当我们想到家庭和汽车的能源或燃料时,我们会想到石油——一种从地下开采的石油加工而成的化石燃料,其储量是有限的。但替代燃料可以有很多种——风能、太阳能和水能都可以用来制造燃料。

3 W: Is the threat of running out of petroleum real?

W: 石油耗尽的威胁是真实存在的吗?

4 M: It has taken thousands of years to create the natural stores of petroleum we have now. We are using what is available at a much faster rate than it has been produced over time. The real controversy surrounding the amounts of petroleum we have is how much we need to keep in reserve for future use. Most experts agree that by around 2025, the amount of petroleum we use will reach a peak. Then production and availability will begin to seriously decline. This is not to say there will be no petroleum at this point. But it'll become very difficult and therefore expensive to extract.

M: 形成我们现在拥有的天然石油储备花了数千年的时间。我们使用现有石油的速度远远快于它随时间产生的速度。围绕我们拥有多少石油的真正争议在于我们需要为未来使用保留多少储备。大多数专家认为,到2025年左右,我们使用的石油量将达到峰值。然后产量和可获得性将开始严重下降。这并不是说到那时就没有石油了。但开采石油将变得非常困难,因此成本也会很高。

5 W: Is that the most important reason to develop alternative fuel and energy sources?

W: 这是开发替代燃料和能源的最重要原因吗?

6 M: There're two very clear reasons to do so. One is that whether we have 60 or 600 years of fossil fuels left, we have to find other fuel sources eventually. So the sooner we start, the better off we will be. The other big argument is that when you burn fossil fuels, you release substances trapped in the ground for a long time, which leads to some long-term negative effects, like global warming and the greenhouse effect.

M: 有两个非常明确的理由这样做。一个是,无论我们还剩60年还是600年的化石燃料,我们最终都必须找到其他燃料来源。所以我们越早开始,对我们就越有利。另一个重要论据是,当你燃烧化石燃料时,你会释放出长期封存在地下的物质,这会导致一些长期的负面影响,比如全球变暖和温室效应。

5. A) Coal burnt daily for the comfort of our homes.

B) Anything that can be used to produce power.

C) Fuel refined from oil extracted from underground.

D) Electricity that keeps all kinds of machines running.

【题目】 What do we usually refer to when we talk about energy according to the man?

【翻译】 根据男士所说,我们谈论能源时通常指的是什么?

A) 每天为我们家庭的舒适而燃烧的煤炭。 B) 任何可以用来产生动力的东西。

C) 从地下开采的石油中提炼出的燃料。 D) 使各种机器运转的电力。

【答案】 C (细节题) Fuel refined from oil extracted from underground.

【定位】 When we think of energy or fuel for our homes and cars, we think of petroleum—a fossil fuel processed from oil removed from the ground, of which there is a limited supply.

当我们想到给家庭和汽车用的能源或燃料时,我们想到的是石油——一种由从地下开采出来的油加工而成的化石燃料,而它的储量是有限的。

【信号】 we think of 引出界定。答案信号是男士用 we think of petroleum 把"谈能源时通常指什么"直接答出来:紧跟其后的 a fossil fuel processed from oil removed from the ground 就是对"能源通常指什么"的具体界定,这句就是答案句。

【替换】 processed from oil removed from the ground ↔ refined from oil extracted from underground

同义改写:加工=精炼、地下=地下

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

A Coal burnt daily for the comfort of our homes. 借了原文 for our homes 的 homes 一词来制造耳熟，但原文说的是 petroleum（石油），不是 coal（煤），答非所问。

借用原文：energy or fuel for our homes and cars

B) 张冠李戴

B Anything that can be used to produce power. 听起来像"能源"的泛指定义，但原文里能产生动力的"风、太阳、水"指的是 alternative fuels（替代燃料），不是题干问的"谈能源时通常指什么"。把替代能源的范围安到了普通能源头上。

借用原文：alternative fuels can be many things—wind, sun and water

D) 未提及

D Electricity that keeps all kinds of machines running. 把能源说成"驱动机器的电"，但原文男士界定能源时指的是石油，全程未把它界定为电，属未提及。

-
6. A) Oil will soon be replaced by alternative energy sources.
B) Oil reserves in the world will be exhausted in a decade.
C) Oil consumption has given rise to many global problems.
D) Oil production will begin to decline worldwide by 2025.

【题目】 What do most experts agree on according to the man?

【翻译】 根据男士所说,大多数专家在什么问题上达成共识?

- A) 石油将很快被替代能源所取代。 B) 世界上的石油储备将在十年内耗尽。
C) 石油消费已经引发了许多全球性问题。 D) 到2025年,全球石油产量将开始下降。

【答案】 D (细节题) Oil production will begin to decline worldwide by 2025.

【定位】 Most experts agree that by around 2025, the amount of petroleum we use will reach a peak. Then production and availability will begin to seriously decline.

多数专家一致认为，到 2025 年前后，我们使用的石油量将达到峰值。此后，石油的产量和供应量将开始严重下降。

【信号】 Most experts agree 直接领出答案。 答案信号是原词 Most experts agree that——题干问的正是"专家同意什么"，这句开头就是。紧接的 by around 2025 给出年份、production and availability will begin to seriously decline 给出走势，构成完整结论。

【替换】 by around 2025 ↔ by 2025

年份原样保留

production and availability will begin to seriously decline ↔

Oil production will begin to decline worldwide

decline 同词、走势一致

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

A Oil will soon be replaced by alternative energy sources. 借了对话反复出现的 alternative (替代) 一词, 但原文专家结论说的是石油"减产", 从没说石油"很快被替代", 是听到耳熟词就想选的原词陷阱。

借用原文: alternative fuels can be many things

B) 与原文相反

B Oil reserves in the world will be exhausted in a decade. 说"十年内耗尽", 但原文明说 This is not to say there will be no petroleum at this point. (并不是说那时就没石油了), 程度被夸大, 与原文相反。

借用原文: This is not to say there will be no petroleum at this point.

C) 张冠李戴

C Oil consumption has given rise to many global problems. 像在概括"全球变暖"等危害, 但那是男士回答第8题方向时讲的, 不是"专家同意"的内容, 张冠李戴。

借用原文: long-term negative effects, like global warming and the greenhouse effect

-
7. A) Minimize the use of fossil fuels.
B) Start developing alternative fuels.
C) Find the real cause for global warming.
D) Take steps to reduce the greenhouse effect.

【题目】 What does the man think we should do now?

【翻译】 男士认为我们现在应该做什么?

- A) 尽量减少化石燃料的使用。 B) 开始开发替代燃料。 C) 找出全球变暖的真正原因。
D) 采取措施减少温室效应。

【答案】 B (细节题) Start developing alternative fuels.

【定位】 One is that whether we have 60 or 600 years of fossil fuels left, we have to find other fuel sources eventually. So the sooner we start, the better off we will be.

其一是, 不管我们还剩 60 年还是 600 年的化石燃料, 我们终究得找到别的燃料来源。所以越早动手, 我们的处境就越好。

【信号】 have to + the sooner the better 双重建议。 答案信号是必要性词 we have to find other fuel sources eventually 加上 the sooner we start, the better off we will be——have to 与"越早越好"叠在一起, 明确主张"现在就该开始找替代燃料", 这就是答案句。

【替换】 find other fuel sources ↔ **developing alternative fuels**

other fuel sources = alternative fuels

the sooner we start, the better off we will be ↔ **Start developing alternative fuels.**

the sooner we start = 现在就 Start

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

A Minimize the use of fossil fuels. 借了原文反复出现的 fossil fuels, 但男士主张的是"去找别的燃料", 并没说要"减少使用化石燃料", 听到耳熟词就误选的原词陷阱。

借用原文: whether we have 60 or 600 years of fossil fuels left

C) 原词陷阱

C Find the real cause for global warming. 借了原文末尾的 global warming, 但原文只把全球变暖列为危害, 从没主张"去找它的真正原因", 张冠李戴 / 未提及。

借用原文: like global warming and the greenhouse effect

D) 原词陷阱

D Take steps to reduce the greenhouse effect. 借了原文 greenhouse effect, 但那是被列举的危害, 男士主张的是开发替代燃料, 不是"采取措施减温室效应", 原词陷阱。

借用原文: global warming and the greenhouse effect

-
8. A) They release harmful substances when they are burned.
B) They dissolve in the water and cause a waste of water.
C) They release poisonous gas and lead to pollution.
D) They are burned inefficiently resulting in a waste of resources.

【题目】 How do fossil fuels affect the environment?

【翻译】 化石燃料如何影响环境?

- A) 它们在燃烧时释放有害物质。 B) 它们溶解在水中并造成水资源的浪费。
C) 它们释放有毒气体并导致污染。 D) 它们燃烧效率低下, 导致资源浪费。

【答案】 A (细节题) They release harmful substances when they are burned.

【定位】 The other big argument is that when you burn fossil fuels, you release substances trapped in the ground for a long time, which leads to some long-term negative effects, like global warming and the greenhouse effect.

另一个重要论点是, 当你燃烧化石燃料时, 你会释放出被长期封存在地下的物质, 这会导致一些长期的负面影响, 比如全球变暖和温室效应。

【信号】 when you burn...you release 讲影响机制。 答案信号是描述影响过程的句式 when you burn fossil fuels, you release substances——题干问"如何影响环境", 这句正给出"燃烧→释放被封存的物质→负面影响"的机制, 是答案句。

【替换】 when you burn fossil fuels ↔ **when they are burned**

主动改被动, 意思不变

you release substances trapped in the ground ↔ **They release harmful substances**
substances 同词, harmful 概括其负面

【排除】 B) 未提及

B They dissolve in the water and cause a waste of water. 说化石燃料溶于水、浪费水, 原文只讲"释放被封存的物质", 从没提溶于水或浪费水, 属未提及。

C) 过度推断

C They release poisonous gas and lead to pollution. 用了原文同款 release, 但原文只笼统说 release substances (释放物质), 并没说是"有毒气体"、也没说"污染", C 把范围悄悄缩小、属过度推断。

借用原文: you release substances trapped in the ground for a long time

D) 原词陷阱

D They are burned inefficiently resulting in a waste of resources. 借了原文的 burn, 但原文谈的是燃烧释放物质造成的环境危害, 从没说"燃烧低效、浪费资源", 原词陷阱。

借用原文: when you burn fossil fuels

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear two passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear three or four questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 1** with a single line through the centre.

Questions 9 to 11 are based on the passage you have just heard.

¹ Karen Smith is a buyer for a department store in New York. Department store buyers purchase the goods that their stores sell. They not only have to know what is fashionable at the moment, but also have to guess what will become fashionable next season or next year. Most buyers work for just one department in a store. But the goods that Karen finds may be displayed and sold in several different sections of the store. Her job involves buying handicrafts from all over the world. Last year, she made a trip to Morocco and returned with rugs, pots, dishes and pans. The year before, she visited Mexico, and bought back handmade table cloths, mirrors with frames of tin, and paper flowers. The paper flowers are bright and colorful, so they were used to decorate the whole store. This year Karen is travelling in Malaysia, Thailand and Indonesia. Many of the countries that Karen visits have government offices that promote handicrafts. The officials are glad to cooperate with her by showing her the products that are available. Karen especially likes to visit markets in small towns and villages whenever she can arrange for it. She is always looking for interesting and unusual items. Karen thinks she has the best job she could have found. She loves all the travelling that she has to do, because she often visits markets and small out-of-the-way places. She sees much more of the country she visits than an ordinary tourist would. As soon as she gets back to New York from one trip, Karen begins to plan another.

Karen Smith是纽约一家百货公司的采购员。百货公司采购员负责采购他们店铺销售的商品。他们不仅要了解当下流行什么,还要预测下一季或明年会流行什么。大多数采购员只负责店铺中的一个部门。但Karen找到的商品可能会在店铺的几个不同区域展示和销售。她的工作涉及从世界各地采购手工艺品。去年,她去了摩洛哥,带回了地毯、罐子、盘子和平底锅。前年,她访问了墨西哥,买回了手工桌布、锡框镜子和纸花。

这些纸花色彩鲜艳,因此被用来装饰整个店铺。今年Karen正在马来西亚、泰国和印度尼西亚旅行。Karen访问的许多国家都有推广手工艺品的政府机构。官员们很乐意与她合作,向她展示可供选择的产品。Karen特别喜欢在条件允许的情况下访问小城镇和村庄的市场。她总是在寻找有趣和不寻常的物品。Karen认为她找到了最理想的工作。她热爱工作中必须进行的所有旅行,因为她经常访问市场和偏僻的小地方。她比普通游客能看到更多她所访问国家的风貌。Karen每次从一次旅行回到纽约后,就立即开始计划下一次旅行。

9. A) The ability to predict fashion trends.

B) A refined taste for artistic works.

C) Years of practical experience.

D) Strict professional training.

【题目】 What is said to make a good department store buyer?

【翻译】 据说什么使人成为一名优秀的百货商店采购员?

- A) 预测时尚趋势的能力。 B) 对艺术作品的高雅品味。 C) 多年的实践经验。
D) 严格的专业培训。

【答案】 A (细节题) The ability to predict fashion trends.

【定位】 They not only have to know what is fashionable at the moment, but also have to guess what will become fashionable next season or next year.

他们不仅要知道当下什么是流行的, 还得猜测下一季或明年什么会变得流行。

【信号】 have to + not only...but also 点明硬性要求。这句用 have to 反复强调 "必须", 又用 not only...but also 把两项要求并列, 是录音里唯一正面交代 "做这行必须具备什么" 的句子, 这种 "必须/才能" 的语气就是答案信号。

【替换】 have to guess what will become fashionable next season or next year ↔

The ability to predict fashion trends

"猜测将来流行什么" = "预测流行趋势"

【排除】 B) 未提及

A refined taste for artistic works. 看似与 "采购、商品" 沾边, 但录音通篇只说要懂流行、会猜趋势, 从没说需要 "对艺术品的高雅品味", 属凭话题硬凑的未提及项。

C) 未提及

Years of practical experience. 是考生凭常识 (干这行当然要经验) 容易脑补的, 但录音强调的是 "要懂流行、会预测", 从未提 "多年实践经验", 属未提及。

D) 未提及

Strict professional training. 同样是常识联想, 录音只讲从业者得知道并预测流行, 没有任何 "严格专业训练" 的表述, 属未提及。

-
10. A) Promoting all kinds of American hand-made specialties.
B) Strengthening cooperation with foreign governments.
C) Conducting trade in art works with dealers overseas.
D) Purchasing handicrafts from all over the world.

【题目】 What does Karen's job involve?

【翻译】 Karen的工作涉及什么？

- A) 推广各种美国手工制品特产。 B) 加强与外国政府的合作。
C) 与海外经销商进行艺术品贸易。 D) 从世界各地采购手工艺品。

【答案】 D (细节题) Purchasing handicrafts from all over the world.

【定位】 Her job involves buying handicrafts from all over the world.

她的工作涉及从世界各地采购手工艺品。

【信号】 job involves 直接点题。 录音 Her job involves 与题干 What does Karen's job involve? 几乎逐词照应，是原文直接交代职责的标志句，听到 involve 这个词即可锁定本句为答案句。

【替换】 buying handicrafts from all over the world ↔ **Purchasing handicrafts from all over the world**
buying=Purchasing 的近义替换

【排除】 A) 偷换概念

Promoting all kinds of American hand-made specialties. 盗用了录音里 hand-made/handicrafts 的话题词，却把动作 buying (采购) 换成 Promoting (推广)、把范围 from all over the world 换成 American，方向和范围全反了，是偷换概念。

借用原文：buying handicrafts from all over the world

B) 原词陷阱

Strengthening cooperation with foreign governments. 盗用了录音 government offices that promote handicrafts 里的 government，但录音说的是各国政府办事处 "乐于配合她"，并非她的工作内容是 "加强与外国政府合作"，属答非所问的原词陷阱。

借用原文：government offices that promote handicrafts

C) 未提及

Conducting trade in art works with dealers overseas. 用 art works、overseas、dealers 制造 "海外艺术品交易" 的画面，但录音只说她去各国采购手工艺品，从没提 "与海外商人做艺术品贸易"，属未提及。

-
11. A) She has access to fashionable things.
B) She is doing what she enjoys doing.
C) She can enjoy life on a modest salary.
D) She is free to do whatever she wants.

【题目】 Why does Karen think she has got the best job?

【翻译】为什么Karen认为她得到了最好的工作？

- A) 她能接触到时尚的东西。 B) 她正在做她喜欢做的事情。
C) 她可以靠微薄的薪水享受生活。 D) 她可以自由地做任何她想做的事。

【答案】 **B** (细节题) She is doing what she enjoys doing.

【定位】 Karen thinks she has the best job she could have found. She loves all the travelling that she has to do, because she often visits markets and small out-of-the-way places.

凯伦认为这是她能找到的最好的工作。她热爱自己必须做的所有旅行，因为她常常去逛集市和偏僻的小地方。

【信号】 **结论句 + 紧随的 loves 与 because**。录音先给结论 thinks she has the best job，紧跟着用 She loves all the travelling 和 because 给出理由，结论句加感情动词 loves 加因果连词 because，三重信号叠加锁定这就是答案句。

【替换】 She loves all the travelling that she has to do ↔ **She is doing what she enjoys doing**

"热爱要做的旅行" = "在做自己喜欢的事"

【排除】 A) **原词陷阱**

She has access to fashionable things. 盗用了录音前文 what is fashionable 的 fashionable，但那是讲 "采购员要懂流行"，不是她觉得工作好的理由；她给的理由是热爱旅行，A 答非所问，属原词陷阱。

借用原文：what is fashionable at the moment

C) **未提及**

She can enjoy life on a modest salary. 把 "快乐" 嫁接到 "不高的薪水" 上，但录音通篇没出现任何关于工资、收入的内容，是凭常识脑补的未提及项。

D) **过度推断**

She is free to do whatever she wants. 用 free、whatever 把意思夸大成 "想做什么就做什么"，但录音只说她热爱必须做的旅行、能去偏僻地方，并没有说她在工作上 "自由到为所欲为"，属过度推断。

Questions 12 to 15 are based on the passage you have just heard.

1 Mark felt that it was time for him to take part in his community, so he went to the neighborhood meeting after work. The area city council woman was leading a discussion about how the quality of life was on the decline. The neighborhood faced many problems. Mark looked at the charts taped to the walls. There were charts for parking problems, crime, and for problems in vacant buildings. Mark read from the charts, "Police patrols cut back, illegal parking up 20%." People were supposed to suggest solutions to the council woman. It was too much for Mark. "The problems are too big," he thought. He turned to the man next to him and said, "I think this is a waste of my time. Nothing I could do would make a difference here."

Mark觉得是时候参与到社区事务中了，于是下班后去参加了社区会议。该地区的市议会女议员正在主持一场关于生活质量下降问题的讨论。这个社区面临许多问题。Mark看着贴在墙上的图表。有关于停车问

题、犯罪问题以及空置建筑问题的图表。Mark从图表上读到:"警察巡逻减少,违章停车上升20%。"人们应向市议会女议员提出解决方案。这对Mark来说太难了。"问题太大了,"他想。他转向旁边的人说:"我觉得这是在浪费我的时间。我做什么都不会有什么改变。"

2 As he neared the bus stop on his way home, Mark saw a woman carrying a grocery bag and a baby. As Mark got closer, her other child, a little boy, suddenly darted into the street. The woman tried to reach for him, but as she moved, her bag shifted, and groceries started to fall out. Mark ran to take the boy's arm and led him back to his mother. "You gotta stay with mom," he said. Then he picked up the stray groceries while the woman smiled in relief. "Thanks," she said, "You've got great timing." "Just being neighborly," Mark said. As he rode home, he glanced at the poster near his seat in the bus: Small acts of kindness add up. Mark smiled and thought, "Maybe that's a good place to start."

在回家路上快到公交车站时,Mark看到一位女士提着购物袋抱着婴儿。当Mark走近时,她的另一个孩子,一个小男孩,突然冲到了街上。那位女士试图去够他,但她一动,袋子就移位了,杂货开始掉出来。Mark跑过去抓住男孩的胳膊,把他领回到母亲身边。"你得跟妈妈待在一起,"他说。然后他捡起掉落的杂货,那位女士如释重负地笑了。"谢谢,"她说,"你来得真及时。""只是做个好邻居而已,"Mark说。在回家的车上,他瞥了一眼座位旁边的海报:小小的善举积少成多。Mark笑了,心想:"也许这就是一个好的开始。"

12. A) Join in neighborhood patrols.
B) Get involved in his community.
C) Voice his complaints to the city council.
D) Make suggestions to the local authorities.

【题目】 What did Mark think he should start doing?

【翻译】 马克认为他应该开始做什么?

- A) 加入社区巡逻。 B) 参与到他的社区中去。 C) 向市议会表达他的抱怨。
D) 向地方当局提出建议。

【答案】 B (细节题) Get involved in his community.

【定位】 Mark smiled and thought, "Maybe that's a good place to start."

马克笑了,心想:也许这是个不错的起点。

【信号】 结尾点题句 a good place to start。篇章结尾 that's a good place to start 是全文的落点——前面铺垫他帮陌生人、读到公交上小小善举会积累起来的海报,这句把这些收束成该从这儿开始行动,正是答他要开始做什么的信号句。

【替换】 take part in his community ↔ Get involved in his community

take part in 等于 get involved in, 同义替换

that's a good place to start ↔ Get involved in his community

结尾该开始呼应开头参与社区

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

录音里 neighborhood meeting、Just being neighborly 反复出现 neighbor 一类词，选项 Join in neighborhood patrols. 借 neighborhood 这个原词诱选，但 patrols 即巡逻只在墙上图表里作为问题之一被提及，他从没说要去参加巡逻。

借用原文：Police patrols cut back

C) 原词陷阱

city council woman 在录音里出现过，选项 Voice his complaints to the city council. 借 city council 原词诱选；但 Mark 结尾是积极地想参与，不是去抱怨即 complaints，方向正好相反。

借用原文：The area city council woman was leading a discussion

D) 原词陷阱

录音里 People were supposed to suggest solutions to the council woman，选项 Make suggestions to the local authorities. 把向当局提建议这个原文动作搬来诱选；但这是会上别人该做的事，Mark 当时反而觉得 this is a waste of my time，结尾他决定的是参与社区、不是去提建议。

借用原文：People were supposed to suggest solutions to the council woman

13. A) Deterioration in the quality of life.

B) Increase of police patrols at night.

C) Renovation of the vacant buildings.

D) Violation of community regulations.

【题目】 What was being discussed when Mark arrived at the neighborhood meeting?

【翻译】 当马克到达社区会议时正在讨论什么？

A) 生活质量的恶化。 B) 增加夜间警察巡逻。 C) 翻修空置建筑。 D) 违反社区规定。

【答案】 A (细节题) Deterioration in the quality of life.

【定位】 The area city council woman was leading a discussion about how the quality of life was on the decline.

片区的市议会女议员正在主持一场讨论，讨论生活质量如何在不断下滑。

【信号】 话题引出句 a discussion about. leading a discussion about how the quality of life was on the decline 里 discussion about 直接点出讨论的主题就是生活质量在下滑，是回答在讨论什么的信号句。

【替换】 the quality of life was on the decline ↔ **Deterioration in the quality of life**
on the decline 等于 Deterioration，名词化替换

【排除】 B) 与原文相反

录音图表里念到 Police patrols cut back 即巡逻被削减，选项 Increase of police patrols at night. 借 police patrols 原词诱选，却把 cut back 即削减反成 Increase 即增加，极性正好相反，而且 patrols 只是墙上诸多问题之一，不是讨论主题。

借用原文：Police patrols cut back

C) 原词陷阱

录音 problems in vacant buildings 出现过 vacant buildings，选项 Renovation of the vacant buildings. 借这个原词诱选；但录音只说空楼有问题，从没提 Renovation 即翻修，且它只是图表上的一项，不是会议讨论主题。

借用原文：problems in vacant buildings

D) 未提及

选项 Violation of community regulations. 说的违反社区规定，录音通篇没出现 regulations 或违规一说，属凭空捏造，与讨论主题无关。

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14. A) They may take a long time to solve.
B) They need assistance from the city.
C) They have to be dealt with one by one.
D) They are too big for individual efforts.

【题目】 What did Mark think of the community's problems?

【翻译】 马克如何看待社区的问题？

- A) 它们可能需要很长时间才能解决。 B) 它们需要市里的援助。 C) 它们必须逐一处理。
D) 它们对于个人的努力来说太大了。

【答案】 D (态度观点题) They are too big for individual efforts.

【定位】 It was too much for Mark. "The problems are too big," he thought.

这对马克来说太难承受了。这些问题太大了，他心想。

【信号】 主观评价句 too much 与 too big. The problems are too big 是 Mark 直接说出的判断，紧接着 Nothing I could do would make a difference here 即我做什么改变不了，补足了太大、个人无能为力的态度，是答他看法的信号句。

【替换】 The problems are too big ↔ **They are too big for individual efforts**

too big 原意保留，补出个人办不了

Nothing I could do would make a difference here ↔ **for individual efforts**

我个人改变不了等于超出个人之力

【排除】 A) 未提及

选项 They may take a long time to solve. 即要花很久才能解决听上去合理，但 Mark 的原话只说问题太大、个人无力，从没提及耗时长，是顺着常识推过头、录音无据。

B) 原词陷阱

录音里 city council woman 出现过 city，选项 They need assistance from the city. 借 city 原词诱选；但 Mark 的态度是太大、自己没用，从没说需要市里援助，把熟词拼了个录音没有的看法。

借用原文：The area city council woman

C) 未提及

选项 They have to be dealt with one by one. 即得一个个处理，录音里既无 one by one 之意、Mark 也没表达过这种看法，纯属无中生有。

15. A) He had got some groceries at a big discount.

B) He had read a funny poster near his seat.

C) He had done a small deed of kindness.

D) He had caught the bus just in time.

【题目】 Why did Mark smile on his ride home?

【翻译】 马克在回家的路上为什么微笑？

A) 他以很大的折扣买到了一些杂货。 B) 他在座位附近看到了一张有趣的海报。

C) 他做了一件小小的善事。 D) 他及时赶上了公共汽车。

【答案】 C (细节题) He had done a small deed of kindness.

【定位】 Then he picked up the stray groceries while the woman smiled in relief. "Just being neighborly," Mark said. As he rode home, he glanced at the poster near his seat in the bus: Small acts of kindness add up.

然后他捡起散落的杂货，那位女士如释重负地笑了。只是做个好邻居罢了，马克说。回家路上，他瞥见座位旁的海报：小小的善举会积累起来。

【信号】 微笑前的善举情节加点睛海报。他笑之前刚做了好事：picked up the stray groceries 并说 Just being neighborly，又读到海报 Small acts of kindness add up；正是这件善举加上海报让他释然微笑，这段情节就是答原因的信号。

【替换】 Just being neighborly ↔ **He had done a small deed of kindness**

做个好邻居等于做了件善事，详述到概括

Small acts of kindness add up ↔ **a small deed of kindness**

acts of kindness 与 deed of kindness 同义

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

录音 groceries started to fall out、picked up the stray groceries 反复出现 groceries, 选项 He had got some groceries at a big discount. 借这个高频原词诱选; 但那是别人即那位女士的杂货、是 Mark 帮忙捡的, 根本不是他打折买到的, big discount 纯属捏造。

借用原文: he picked up the stray groceries

B) 原词陷阱

录音确有 glanced at the poster near his seat, 选项 He had read a funny poster near his seat. 借 poster near his seat 原词诱选; 但海报内容是 Small acts of kindness add up 即小善举会积累, 是发人深省、不是 funny 即搞笑, 把性质偷换了。

借用原文: he glanced at the poster near his seat in the bus

D) 偷换概念

录音里那位女士夸他 You've got great timing 即你来得真及时, 选项 He had caught the bus just in time. 借 timing 这层意思诱选; 但 great timing 指他及时救了孩子, 不是刚好赶上公交, 他微笑是为善举, 不是赶上车。

借用原文: You've got great timing

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear three recordings of lectures or talks followed by three or four questions. The recordings will be played only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 1** with a single line through the centre.

Questions 16 to 19 are based on the recording you have just heard.

1 Industrialization came to the United States after 1790 as North American entrepreneurs increased productivity by reorganizing work and building factories. These innovations in manufacturing boosted output and living standards to an unprecedented extent; the average per capita wealth increased by nearly 1 percent per year—30 percent over the course of a generation. Goods that had once been luxury items became part of everyday life.

1790年后, 工业化进入美国, 北美企业家通过重组工作和建造工厂提高了生产力。这些制造业创新将产出和生活水平提升到前所未有的程度; 人均财富平均每年增长近1%——一代人时间内增长了30%。曾经是奢侈品的商品成为日常生活的一部分。

2 The impressive gain in output stemmed primarily from the change of the way in which workers made goods. Since the 1790's, North American entrepreneurs—even without technological improvements—had broadened the scope of the work system that made manufacturing more efficient by distributing materials to a succession of workers who each performed a single step of the production process. For example, during the 1820's and 1830's the shoe industry greatly expanded the scale and extent of the work system. Tens of thousands of rural women, paid according to the amount they produced, fabricated the uppers of shoes, which were bound to the soles by skilled shoemakers in dozens of Massachusetts towns, whereas previously skilled shoemakers would have made the entire shoe. This system of production made the

employer a powerful shoe boss and eroded workers' control over the pace and conditions of labor. However, it also dramatically increased the output of shoes while cutting the price.

产出的显著增长主要源于工人制造商品方式的改变。自1790年代起,北美企业家——即使没有技术改进——也通过将材料分配给一系列工人来扩大工作系统的范围,每个工人执行生产过程中的单一步骤,从而使制造更加高效。例如,在1820年代和1830年代,制鞋业大幅扩展了工作系统的规模和范围。数以万计的农村妇女按产量获得报酬,制作鞋面,然后由马萨诸塞州数十个城镇的熟练鞋匠将鞋面与鞋底缝合,而此前熟练鞋匠会制作整只鞋。这种生产系统使雇主成为强大的制鞋老板,削弱了工人对劳动节奏和条件的控制。然而,它也极大地增加了鞋的产量,同时降低了价格。

3 Entrepreneurs created an even more important new organization, the modern factory, which used power-driven machines and assembly-line techniques to turn out large quantities of well-made goods. As early as 1782 the creative inventor Oliver Evans had built a highly automated, laborsaving flour mill driven by water power. His machinery lifted the grain to the top of the mill, cleaned it as it fell into containers known as hoppers, ground the grain into flour, and then conveyed the flour back to the top of the mill to allow it to cool as it descended into barrels. Subsequently, manufacturers made use of new improved stationary steam engines to power their mills. This new technology enabled them to build factories in the nation's largest cities, taking advantage of urban inexpensive labor, good transportation networks, and eager customers.

企业家创造了一种更为重要的新组织形式,即现代工厂,它使用动力驱动的机器和流水线技术生产大量制作精良的商品。早在1782年,富有创造力的发明家Oliver Evans就建造了一座高度自动化、节省劳力的水力驱动面粉厂。他的机械将谷物提升到磨坊顶部,在谷物落入称为料斗的容器时对其进行清洁,将谷物磨成面粉,然后将面粉输送回磨坊顶部,使其在下降到桶中时冷却。随后,制造商利用新改良的固定式蒸汽机为磨坊提供动力。这项新技术使他们能够在国内最大的城市建造工厂,利用城市廉价劳动力、良好的运输网络和热切的顾客。

16. A) The difficulties of industrialization in North America.
B) The influence of industrialization on people's life.
C) The negative effect of industrialization in North America.
D) Improved ways of organizing the manufacturing of goods.

【题目】 What is the talk mainly about?

【翻译】 这段话主要讲的是什么?

- A) 北美工业化的困难。 B) 工业化对人们生活的影响。 C) 工业化在北美的负面影响。
D) 改进商品制造组织方式的方法。

【答案】 D (主旨题) Improved ways of organizing the manufacturing of goods.

【定位】 Industrialization came to the United States after 1790 as North American entrepreneurs increased productivity by reorganizing work and building factories. These innovations in manufacturing boosted output and living standards to an unprecedented extent.

1790年后工业化来到美国,北美的企业家通过重组工作、建立工厂提高了生产率。制造业的这些革新把产量和生活水平提升到了前所未有的程度。

【信号】 **开头点题句**。篇章独白的主旨往往落在开头：首句 increased productivity by reorganizing work and building factories 就点出全篇主线——靠"重组工作、建工厂"这种更好的生产组织方式来提产量，后面两段（鞋业工作体系、工厂机器）都在展开这条主线。

【替换】 reorganizing work and building factories ↔
Improved ways of organizing the manufacturing of goods
概括式同义替换

【排除】 A) **未提及**

The difficulties of industrialization in North America. 说工业化的"困难"，但全篇只讲工业化带来的成就（产量、生活水平上升），从未讲它有多难，difficulties 是凭 North America 这个原词制造的话题陷阱，内容未提及。

借用原文：Industrialization came to the United States

B) **偷换概念**

The influence of industrialization on people's life. 抓的是 boosted output and living standards 里"生活水平"那半句，但"对生活的影响"只是结果之一，全篇主线是"如何改进生产方式"，把一个支线结果当主旨，范围偏小。

借用原文：boosted output and living standards

C) **与原文相反**

The negative effect of industrialization in North America. 强调"负面影响"，但全篇基调是正面的（产量提升、生活变好）；唯一沾点负面的 eroded workers' control 只是鞋业一段里的一句，远不足以成为主旨，方向与全篇相反。

借用原文：eroded workers' control over the pace and conditions of labor

-
17. A) To provide an example of how entrepreneurs increased output by using an extended work system.
B) To provide an example of how entrepreneurs used technological improvements to increase output.
C) To provide an example of how rural workers responded to shoe bosses.
D) To provide an example of how changes in the work system improved the quality of shoes.

【题目】 **Why does the speaker mention the shoe industry?**

【翻译】 为什么演讲者提到制鞋业？

- A) 为了举例说明企业家如何通过使用扩展工作系统来增加产量。
B) 为了举例说明企业家如何利用技术改进来增加产量。
C) 为了举例说明农村工人如何回应制鞋业老板。
D) 为了举例说明工作系统的变革如何提高鞋子的质量。

【答案】 **A** （细节题）

To provide an example of how entrepreneurs increased output by using an extended work system.

【定位】 Since the 1790's, North American entrepreneurs—even without technological improvements—had broadened the scope of the work system that made manufacturing more efficient by distributing materials to a succession of workers who each performed a single step of the production process. For example, during the 1820's and 1830's the shoe industry greatly expanded the scale and extent of the work system.

自 1790 年代起，北美企业家——即便没有技术改进——也扩展了工作体系的范围，这种体系把材料分发给一连串各自只完成生产过程中某一步的工人，从而让制造更有效率。例如，在 1820、1830 年代，鞋业大大扩大了工作体系的规模和范围。

【信号】 **For example 前的论点句。** 举例信号 For example 紧跟在论点句 had broadened the scope of the work system 之后——鞋业这个例子正是为了印证“企业家在没有技术改进的情况下、靠扩展工作体系提高产量”这个论点，论点句才是答案落点。

【替换】 had broadened the scope of the work system ↔ **using an extended work system**

同义改写

even without technological improvements ↔

increased output by using an extended work system

排除技术、坐实工作体系

【排除】 B) **与原文相反**

used technological improvements to increase output 盗用了原文 technological improvements 这个原词，但录音原话是 even without technological improvements——恰恰是“没有技术改进”，B 把“没有技术”偷换成“靠技术”，正好说反。

借用原文：even without technological improvements

C) **原词陷阱**

how rural workers responded to shoe bosses 拼接了原文的 rural women、shoe boss 等原词，但原文只说这套体系 made the employer a powerful shoe boss、工人被动失去控制，从没讲工人如何“回应”老板；这是借原词制造的答非所问。

借用原文：made the employer a powerful shoe boss

D) **偷换概念**

improved the quality of shoes 借了原文 shoes，但原文讲的是工作体系 increased the output of shoes while cutting the price（增产、降价），是“数量与价格”，从未说提高了“质量”，质量是无中生有。

借用原文：increased the output of shoes while cutting the price

18. A) They were located away from large cities.

B) They used new technology to produce power.

C) They did not allow flour to cool before it was placed in barrels.

D) They combined technology with the work system.

【题目】 According to the talk, how did later mills differ from the mill built by Oliver Evans?

【翻译】根据这段话,后来的工厂与Oliver Evans建造的工厂有何不同?

- A) 它们位于远离大城市的地方。 B) 它们使用新技术来产生动力。
C) 它们不让面粉在装桶前冷却。 D) 它们将技术与工作系统相结合。

【答案】B (细节题) They used new technology to produce power.

【定位】As early as 1782 the creative inventor Oliver Evans had built a highly automated, laborsaving flour mill driven by water power. Subsequently, manufacturers made use of new improved stationary steam engines to power their mills.

早在 1782 年,富有创造力的发明家 Oliver Evans 就建了一座高度自动化、省力的面粉厂,由水力驱动。后来,制造商们利用新改良的固定式蒸汽机来为他们的工厂提供动力。

【信号】Subsequently 引出的对比。转折/递进信号 Subsequently (后来)把两个对象的动力来源摆出对比: Evans 那座 driven by water power (水力), 后来的工厂 new improved stationary steam engines (蒸汽机), 差异点就在"动力来源"。

【替换】new improved stationary steam engines to power their mills ↔

used new technology to produce power

具体到概括的同义替换

【排除】A) 与原文相反

They were located away from large cities. 说后来工厂"远离大城市", 但原文恰说蒸汽机让他们 build factories in the nation's largest cities (建在最大城市), away from cities 与原文正相反。

借用原文: build factories in the nation's largest cities

C) 张冠李戴

They did not allow flour to cool before it was placed in barrels. 拼了原文 flour、barrels、cool 等原词, 但原文讲的是 Evans 的机器 allow it to cool as it descended into barrels (让面粉冷却后入桶), 这是 Evans 那座厂的特征、且是"让其冷却", C 既张冠李戴又把"让冷却"说成"不让冷却"。

借用原文: conveyed the flour back to the top of the mill to allow it to cool as it descended into barrels

D) 偷换概念

They combined technology with the work system. 把第3段的 technology 与第2段的 work system 两个原词拼到一起, 但原文从未说后来工厂"把技术与工作体系结合", 第3段只讲蒸汽机供能, 结合之说属无中生有。

借用原文: broadened the scope of the work system

19. A) It became easier for factory owners to find workers and customers.
B) Manufacturers had to employ more highly skilled workers.
C) The amount of power required for factories' operation was reduced.
D) Factories could operate more than one engine at a time.

【题目】 Which of the following is mentioned as a result of improvements in factory machinery?

【翻译】 以下哪项被提及为工厂机械改进的结果？

- A) 工厂主更容易找到工人和顾客。 B) 制造商不得不雇用更多高技能工人。
C) 工厂运营所需的动力量减少了。 D) 工厂可以同时操作多台发动机。

【答案】 A (细节题) It became easier for factory owners to find workers and customers.

【定位】 This new technology enabled them to build factories in the nation's largest cities, taking advantage of urban inexpensive labor, good transportation networks, and eager customers.

这项新技术使他们得以在全国最大的城市建厂，从而利用城市里廉价的劳动力、良好的交通网络和热切的顾客。

【信号】 因果词 enabled。 因果信号 This new technology enabled them (这项新技术使他们得以.....) 直接把"机器改进"与其结果挂上：结果是进城建厂，进而 taking advantage of urban inexpensive labor...and eager customers——更易得到廉价劳力（工人）与顾客。

【替换】 urban inexpensive labor ↔ **to find workers**

下位到上位的替换

eager customers ↔ **and customers**

原义同指

【排除】 B) 与原文相反

Manufacturers had to employ more highly skilled workers. 说要雇"更熟练的工人"，但原文是工厂进城利用 inexpensive labor (廉价劳力)，且工作体系本就在削减对 skilled shoemakers 的依赖，方向与"更熟练工人"相反。

借用原文：urban inexpensive labor

C) 原词陷阱

The amount of power required for factories' operation was reduced. 借了原文反复出现的 power，但原文只说蒸汽机 to power their mills (供能)，从没说运转所需动力"减少了"，reduced 是无中生有。

借用原文：steam engines to power their mills

D) 未提及

Factories could operate more than one engine at a time. 借了原文 steam engines 的 engine，但原文从未提"同时开多台引擎"，more than one engine 是凭原词臆造的细节。

借用原文：new improved stationary steam engines

Questions 20 to 22 are based on the recording you have just heard.

1 The economic depression in the late-nineteenth-century United States contributed significantly to a growing movement in literature toward realism and naturalism. After the 1870's, a number of important authors began to reject the romanticism that had prevailed immediately following the Civil War of 1861-1865 and turned instead to realism. Determined to portray life as it was, with loyalty to real life and accurate representation without any idealization, they studied local dialects, wrote stories which focused on life in specific regions of the country, and emphasized the true relationships between people. In doing so, they reflected broader trends in the society, such as industrialization, evolutionary theory which emphasized the effect of the environment on humans, and the influence of science.

十九世纪晚期美国的经济萧条对文学界日益兴起的现实主义和自然主义运动产生了重大影响。1870年代之后,许多重要作家开始摒弃1861-1865年南北战争后立即盛行的浪漫主义,转而投向现实主义。他们决心如实描绘生活,忠实于真实生活并进行准确再现而不加任何理想化,研究地方方言,撰写聚焦于国内特定地区生活的故事,并强调人与人之间的真实关系。在这样做的过程中,他们反映了社会中更广泛的趋势,如工业化、强调环境对人类影响的进化论以及科学的影响。

2 Realists such as Joel Chandler Harris and Ellen Glasgow depicted life in the South, Hamlin Garland described life on the Great Plains, and Sarah Orne Jewett wrote about everyday life in rural New England. Another realist, Bret Harte, achieved fame with stories that portrayed local life in the California mining camps.

像Joel Chandler Harris和Ellen Glasgow这样的现实主义作家描绘了南方的生活,Hamlin Garland描述了大平原上的生活,Sarah Orne Jewett书写了新英格兰乡村的日常生活。另一位现实主义作家Bret Harte凭借描绘加利福尼亚矿区当地生活的故事获得了声誉。

3 Samuel Clemens, who adopted the pen name Mark Twain, became the country's most outstanding realist author, observing life around him with a humorous and skeptical eye. In his stories and novels, Twain drew on his own experiences and used dialect and common speech instead of literary language, touching off a major change in American prose style.

采用笔名Mark Twain的Samuel Clemens成为美国最杰出的现实主义作家,以幽默而怀疑的眼光观察周围的生活。在他的短篇小说和长篇小说中,Twain取材于自己的经历,使用方言和日常口语而非文学语言,引发了美国散文风格的重大变革。

4 Other writers became impatient even with realism. Pushing evolutionary theory to its limits, they wrote of a world in which a cruel and merciless environment determined human fate. These writers, called naturalists, often focused on economic hardship, studying people struggling with poverty, and other aspects of urban and industrial life. Naturalists brought to their writing a passion for direct and honest experience.

另一些作家甚至对现实主义也失去了耐心。他们将进化论推向极致,书写了一个残酷无情的环境决定人类命运的世界。这些被称为自然主义者的作家常常聚焦于经济困境,研究与贫困作斗争的人们以及城市和工业生活的其他方面。自然主义者对他们的写作带来了直接和真实经历的热情。

5 Theodore Dreiser, the foremost naturalist writer, in novels such as *Sister Carrie*, grimly portrayed a dark world in which human beings were tossed about by forces beyond their understanding or control.

Dreiser thought that writers should tell the truth about human affairs, not fabricate romance, and Sister Carrie, he said, was not intended as a piece of literary craftsmanship, but was a picture of conditions.

最杰出的自然主义作家Theodore Dreiser在《嘉莉妹妹》等小说中严峻地描绘了一个黑暗的世界,在这个世界中人类被超出他们理解或控制范围的力量摆弄。Dreiser认为作家应该讲述关于人类事务的真相,而非编造浪漫故事,他说《嘉莉妹妹》并非意图成为一部文学技巧作品,而是一幅现状的图景。

20. A) The Civil War.

B) An economic depression.

C) A recognition that romanticism was unpopular.

D) An increased interest in the study of common speech.

【题目】 According to the talk, what was a highly significant factor in the development of realist and naturalist literature?

【翻译】 根据讲座,现实主义和自然主义文学发展中一个非常重要的因素是什么?

A) 内战。 B) 经济萧条。 C) 认识到浪漫主义不受欢迎。

D) 对日常口语研究的兴趣增加。

【答案】 B (细节题) An economic depression.

【定位】 The economic depression in the late-nineteenth-century United States contributed significantly to a growing movement in literature toward realism and naturalism.

十九世纪后期美国的经济萧条,对文学中走向现实主义和自然主义的日益壮大的潮流起了重大的推动作用。

【信号】 因果信号 **contributed to**。答案句靠因果动词锁定: contributed significantly to a growing movement in literature toward realism and naturalism, contributed to 直接点出 谁推动了现实主义与自然主义,前面的 The economic depression 就是那个因素。

【替换】 The economic depression ↔ **An economic depression.**

近乎同形的概括

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

录音确实念了 the Civil War of 1861-1865, 但它只是用来标记浪漫主义流行的时间段, 并非推动现实主义的因素, 选项盗这个原词诱你 听到就选。

借用原文: the Civil War of 1861-1865

C) 未提及

录音说作家们 began to reject the romanticism (主动拒绝浪漫主义), 并未说 浪漫主义不受欢迎被公认; A recognition that romanticism was unpopular. 把 作家主动拒绝 偷换成 大众公认其不流行, 原文未提。

借用原文: began to reject the romanticism

D) 张冠李戴

An increased interest in the study of common speech. 里 common speech 是后文讲马克·吐温时才出现的 common speech, 被挪来当现实主义的成因, 既张冠又李戴, 并非第 20 题答案。

借用原文: used dialect and common speech

-
21. A) Because he wrote humorous stories and novels.
B) Because he rejected romanticism as a literary approach.
C) Because he was the first realist writer in the United States.
D) Because he influenced American prose style through his use of common speech.

【题目】 Why is Mark Twain considered as a very important literary figure?

【翻译】 为什么Mark Twain被认为是一位非常重要的文学人物?

- A) 因为他写了幽默的故事和小说。 B) 因为他拒绝浪漫主义作为一种文学手法。
C) 因为他是美国第一位现实主义作家。
D) 因为他通过使用日常口语影响了美国散文风格。

【答案】 D (细节题)

Because he influenced American prose style through his use of common speech.

【定位】 In his stories and novels, Twain drew on his own experiences and used dialect and common speech instead of literary language, touching off a major change in American prose style.

在他的故事和小说里, 吐温取材于自己的亲身经历, 用方言和日常口语而非文学化语言, 由此引发了美国散文文体的一场重大变革。

【信号】 结果信号 touching off a major change. 答案句靠 引发重大变革 这一结果短语锁定: used dialect and common speech instead of literary language, touching off a major change in American prose style 直接点出吐温的历史贡献——用口语改变了散文文体。

【替换】 used dialect and common speech instead of literary language ↔

through his use of common speech

原文细节被概括

touching off a major change in American prose style ↔ influenced American prose style

引发变革=施加影响

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

录音确说吐温 observing life around him with a humorous and skeptical eye, humorous 是真念过的词，但它形容观察眼光，不是他 重要 的理由；he wrote humorous stories and novels 借这个原词诱选。

借用原文：a humorous and skeptical eye

B) 张冠李戴

拒绝浪漫主义说的是第 1 段那批作家 began to reject the romanticism, 录音并未说吐温本人 rejected romanticism; he rejected romanticism as a literary approach 把前文群体的行为安到吐温头上。

借用原文：began to reject the romanticism

C) 偷换概念

录音说吐温是 the country's most outstanding realist author (最杰出的现实主义作家)，并未说他是 第一个现实主义作家；he was the first realist writer in the United States 把 最杰出 偷换成 第一个，原文无据。

借用原文：the country's most outstanding realist author

22. A) He mainly wrote about historical subjects such as the Civil War.

B) His novels often contained elements of humor.

C) He viewed himself more as a social observer than as a literary artist.

D) He believed writers should emphasize the positive aspects of life.

【题目】 What can we learn about Theodore Dreiser, according to the talk?

【翻译】 根据讲座，关于Theodore Dreiser我们能了解到什么？

A) 他主要写关于内战等历史题材的作品。 B) 他的小说常常包含幽默元素。

C) 他认为自己更像是一个社会观察者而非文学艺术家。

D) 他认为作家应该强调生活的积极方面。

【答案】 C (细节题) He viewed himself more as a social observer than as a literary artist.

【定位】 Dreiser thought that writers should tell the truth about human affairs, not fabricate romance, and Sister Carrie, he said, was not intended as a piece of literary craftsmanship, but was a picture of conditions.

德莱塞认为作家应当如实讲述人间世事，而不是编造浪漫故事；他说，《嘉莉妹妹》并非要作为一件文学技艺的作品，而是一幅对（社会）现状的写照。

【信号】对比信号 not A but B。答案句靠两处 not...but... 对比锁定：not intended as a piece of literary craftsmanship, but was a picture of conditions, 否定 文学技艺、肯定 反映现状，正是德莱塞的自我定位落点。

【替换】 a picture of conditions ↔ **as a social observer**

社会写照=社会观察者

not intended as a piece of literary craftsmanship ↔ **than as a literary artist**

非文学技艺=非文学艺术家

【排除】A) 原词陷阱

Civil War 是第 1 段交代年代时念的 the Civil War of 1861-1865，与德莱塞无关；He mainly wrote about historical subjects such as the Civil War. 搬这个醒目原词硬编德莱塞的题材，原文从未这样说。

借用原文：the Civil War of 1861-1865

B) 张冠李戴

幽默说的是吐温 a humorous and skeptical eye, 录音对德莱塞用的是 grimly portrayed a dark world (冷峻地描绘黑暗世界)；His novels often contained elements of humor. 把吐温的幽默错安到德莱塞身上，方向还相反。

借用原文：a humorous and skeptical eye

D) 与原文相反

录音说德莱塞 grimly portrayed a dark world 并主张 tell the truth about human affairs, not fabricate romance, 强调如实写阴暗现实，恰与 writers should emphasize the positive aspects of life (强调生活积极面) 相反。

借用原文：grimly portrayed a dark world

Questions 23 to 25 are based on the recording you have just heard.

1 Moderator:

主持人：

2 Welcome to "Science World". Today we have Dr. Michael Hudson, Chief of the Department of Life Science in Boston University. It is estimated that over 99 percent of all species that ever existed have become extinct. What causes extinction?

欢迎收听《科学世界》。今天我们请到了波士顿大学生命科学系主任Michael Hudson博士。据估计，地球上曾经存在的所有物种中，超过99%已经灭绝。是什么导致了物种灭绝？

3 Dr. Hudson:

Hudson博士：

4 Well, when a species is no longer adapted to a changed environment, it may perish. The exact causes of a species' death vary from situation to situation. Rapid ecological change may render an environment hostile to a species. For example, temperatures may change and a species may not be able to adapt. Food resources may be affected by environmental changes, which will then cause problems for a species

requiring these resources. Other species may become better adapted to an environment, resulting in competition and, ultimately, in the death of a species.

当一个物种无法适应变化的环境时，它可能会灭亡。物种灭绝的确切原因因情况而异。快速的生态变化可能使环境对某个物种变得不利。例如，温度可能发生变化，而物种可能无法适应。环境变化可能影响食物资源，这将给依赖这些资源的物种带来问题。其他物种可能更好地适应环境，导致竞争，最终导致某个物种的灭亡。

5 The fossil record reveals that extinction has occurred throughout the history of Earth. Recent analyses have also revealed that on some occasions many species become extinct at the same time—a mass extinction. One of the best-known examples of mass extinction occurred 65 million years ago with the demise of dinosaurs and many other forms of life. Perhaps the largest mass extinction was the one that occurred 225 million years ago, when approximately 95 percent of all species died. Mass extinctions can be caused by a relatively rapid change in the environment and can be worsened by the close interrelationship of many species.

化石记录表明，灭绝在整个地球历史中一直在发生。最近的分析还表明，在某些时期，许多物种同时灭绝——即大规模灭绝。最著名的大规模灭绝例子之一发生在6500万年前，恐龙和许多其他生命形式消亡。也许最大规模的灭绝发生在2.25亿年前，当时大约95%的物种死亡。大规模灭绝可能由环境相对快速的变化引起，并可能因许多物种之间的密切相互关系而恶化。

6 One interesting and controversial finding is that extinctions during the past 250 million years have tended to be more intense every 26 million years. This periodic extinction might be due to intersection of the Earth's orbit with a cloud of comets, but this theory is purely speculative. Some researchers have also speculated that extinction may be random. That is, certain species may be eliminated and others may survive for no particular reason. A species' survival may have nothing to do with its ability or inability to adapt. If so, some of evolutionary history may reflect a sequence of essentially random events.

一个有趣且有争议的发现是，在过去2.5亿年中，灭绝往往每隔2600万年就会变得更加剧烈。这种周期性灭绝可能是由于地球轨道与彗星云交汇，但这一理论纯属推测。一些研究人员还推测灭绝可能是随机的。也就是说，某些物种可能被淘汰，而其他物种可能毫无特定原因地存活下来。一个物种的存活可能与其适应或无法适应的能力无关。如果是这样，进化史的某些部分可能反映了一系列本质上随机的事件。

23. A) They have remained basically unchanged from their original forms.

B) They have been able to adapt to ecological changes.

C) They have caused rapid change in the environment.

D) They are no longer in existence.

【题目】 What does Dr. Hudson say regarding the vast majority of species in Earth's history at the beginning of the lecture?

【翻译】 Hudson博士在讲座开始时关于地球历史上绝大多数物种说了什么？

A) 它们基本保持着原始形态没有改变。 B) 它们能够适应生态变化。

C) 它们导致了环境的快速变化。 D) 它们已不复存在。

【答案】 **D** (细节题) They are no longer in existence.

【定位】 It is estimated that over 99 percent of all species that ever existed have become extinct.
据估计, 曾经存在过的所有物种中, 超过 99% 已经灭绝。

【信号】 **开头比例数字 = 定调句**。信号是开头的高比例数字 over 99 percent of all species that ever existed have become extinct——讲座一上来就用 99% 这个数字给"绝大多数物种"定性, 正对题干 the vast majority 与 at the beginning。

【替换】 over 99 percent of all species that ever existed have become extinct ↔
They are no longer in existence.
已灭绝 = 不复存在

【排除】 **A) 与原文相反**

remained basically unchanged from their original forms 说物种"基本没变", 与原文 have become extinct (已灭绝) 正好相反; 绝大多数物种是消失了, 不是原样没变。
借用原文: have become extinct

B) 原词陷阱

adapt to ecological changes 盗用了讲座反复出现的 adapt (适应) 一词, 听到"适应"就想选; 但原文说"绝大多数物种已灭绝", 恰恰是"未能适应", 且 adapt 是后文讲灭绝成因时才提, 答非"绝大多数物种现状"之问。
借用原文: adapted

C) 偷换概念

caused rapid change in the environment 把因果说反了: 原文是"环境的剧变"导致物种灭绝 (Rapid ecological change may render an environment hostile to a species), 而非物种造成了环境剧变。
借用原文: Rapid ecological change may render an environment hostile to a species

24. A) Extinction of species has occurred from time to time throughout Earth's history.

B) Extinctions on Earth have generally been massive.

C) There has been only one mass extinction in Earth's history.

D) Dinosaurs became extinct much earlier than scientists originally believed.

【题目】 **What does the evidence from fossils suggest?**

【翻译】 化石证据表明了什么?

- A) 物种灭绝在地球历史上不时发生。 B) 地球上的物种灭绝通常是大规模的。
C) 地球历史上只发生过一次大灭绝。 D) 恐龙灭绝的时间比科学家最初认为的要早得多。

【答案】 **A** (细节题)

Extinction of species has occurred from time to time throughout Earth's history.

【定位】 The fossil record reveals that extinction has occurred throughout the history of Earth.
化石记录揭示, 灭绝在地球的整个历史中一直发生着。

【信号】信息源词fossil领出答案句。信号是题干点名的信息源词在原文现身：The fossil record reveals that extinction has occurred throughout the history of Earth——fossil record 一出现，紧跟的 reveals that... 就是它"显示了什么"的答案句。

【替换】extinction has occurred throughout the history of Earth ↔

Extinction of species has occurred from time to time throughout Earth's history

贯穿历史 = 时有发生

【排除】B) 过度推断

generally been massive 用 generally (普遍) 把灭绝一概说成大规模，盗用了下文 a mass extinction 的 mass 一词；但原文只说"某些时候"出现大灭绝 (on some occasions many species become extinct at the same time)，并非"普遍都是"，属以偏概全。

借用原文：on some occasions many species become extinct at the same time

C) 与原文相反

only one mass extinction 说"只有一次"大灭绝，盗用了原文 mass extinction 原词；但原文明确举了多次 (65 million years ago 恐龙、225 million years ago 95%物种)，One of the best-known examples 的 one of (之一) 已表明不止一次，与 only one 相反。

借用原文：One of the best-known examples of mass extinction

D) 原词陷阱

Dinosaurs became extinct much earlier than scientists originally believed 盗用了原文念到的 dinosaurs (恐龙)，听到"恐龙"就想选；但原文只说恐龙灭绝发生在 65 million years ago，是举例说明大灭绝，根本没说"比科学家原先认为的更早"，属无中生有。

借用原文：65 million years ago with the demise of dinosaurs

-
25. A) Extinctions during the past 25 million years have tended to be more intense every 2.6 million years.
- B) The theory that the periodic extinction had something to do with the Earth's movement is only a speculation.
- C) This finding was already confirmed by the most prestigious scientists in the world.
- D) A species' survival totally depends on its ability or inability to adapt.

【题目】What can we learn about the "interesting and controversial" finding?

【翻译】关于这个"有趣且有争议的"发现我们能了解到什么？

- A) 过去2500万年间的物种灭绝往往每隔260万年就会更加剧烈。
- B) 周期性灭绝与地球运动有关的理论只是一种推测。
- C) 这一发现已经得到世界上最权威科学家的证实。
- D) 物种的存亡完全取决于其适应或不适应的能力。

【答案】B (细节题)

The theory that the periodic extinction had something to do with the Earth's movement is only a speculation.

【定位】 This periodic extinction might be due to intersection of the Earth's orbit with a cloud of comets, but this theory is purely speculative.

这种周期性灭绝可能源于地球轨道与一团彗星的交汇，但这一理论纯属推测。

【信号】 转折but后才是定性落点。信号是转折词 but：前半 This periodic extinction might be due to intersection of the Earth's orbit with a cloud of comets 只是抛出一个可能解释，but this theory is purely speculative 的转折之后才给出真正定性——这理论纯属推测。篇章题的结论常落在 but 之后。

【替换】 but this theory is purely speculative ↔

The theory that the periodic extinction had something to do with the Earth's movement is only a speculation.

纯属推测 = 只是猜测

【排除】 A) **原词陷阱**

more intense every 2.6 million years 盗用了原文"周期"这一说法和"more intense"的措辞，但把数字偷改了：原文是 more intense every 26 million years（每2600万年），选项写成 every 2.6 million years（每260万年），小数点位置不符，是数字陷阱。

借用原文：more intense every 26 million years

C) **与原文相反**

already confirmed by the most prestigious scientists 说该发现"已被最权威科学家证实"，与原文 purely speculative（纯属推测）正好相反，且 most prestigious 是原文完全没有的拔高，属凭空加码。

借用原文：this theory is purely speculative

D) **与原文相反**

A species' survival totally depends on its ability or inability to adapt. 盗用了原文 ability or inability to adapt 的措辞，但原文恰恰说 A species' survival may have nothing to do with its ability or inability to adapt（可能毫无关系），选项的 totally depends（完全取决于）与之极性相反。

借用原文：A species' survival may have nothing to do with its ability or inability to adapt

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

21 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。

W: Of course, we should hold on to our position here.

第3段，第1句

情态动词加动词原形的主谓宾结构是四六级常见句式,具有一定代表性,但本句过于简单,缺少定语从句、状语从句等真题高频复杂结构,典型性中等。

The government keeps out foreigners with import controls, though I must admit I feel sure we could hold our own against foreign bikes.

第4段，第2句

覆盖主谓宾、主系表、方式状语、让步状语从句、多层宾语从句等多种成分和结构。特别是"feel sure"后省略"that"的宾语从句、"our own"省略中心词的宾语用法,以及"hold our own"这类固定搭配,都是值得练习的易错点和地道表达

That's why I'm suggesting exporting, because I feel we can compete with the best of them.

第5段，第2句

"That's why" 结构在口语和书面语中高频出现，表示因果关系；because 引导原因状语从句是标准句式；感官动词 feel 后接省略 that 的宾语从句、情态动词 can 表能力都是考试常考点；本句结构具有较强的代表性和迁移价值

M: What you are really saying is that we'd make more profit by selling bikes abroad, where we have a cost advantage and can charge higher prices.

第6段，第1句

句子覆盖主语从句、表语从句、定语从句三种从句充当不同成分,包含并列谓语、方式状语、地点状语等多种成分,且主语从句中 What 既是引导词又作宾语,定语从句中 where 作地点状语,这些都是典型易混淆点,训练价值高

W: Is the threat of running out of petroleum real?

第3段，第1句

一般疑问句是四六级与考研听力、口语场景的常见句式，主系表结构配合后置定语也是阅读中的典型模式，具有一定代表性，掌握后可迁移到类似疑问与判断句型

But it'll become very difficult and therefore expensive to extract.

第4段，第7句

本句虽然结构简单，但涵盖了主语、谓语、表语和状语四种基本成分，且表语部分包含并列形容词 "difficult and expensive"，可以练习并列结构的识别。不定式 "to extract" 作状语修饰形容词，是一个值得练习的语法点。但由于整体难度较低，缺少更多易错或进阶的成分类型，训练价值中等。

One is that whether we have 60 or 600 years of fossil fuels left, we have to find other fuel sources eventually.

第6段，第2句

主系表结构 + that表语从句是四六级和考研英语中的常见句式,whether引导让步或条件从句的用法也频繁出现,句式具有较强的代表性和迁移价值

So the sooner we start, the better off we will be.

第6段，第3句

"the + 比较级..., the + 比较级..." 句型在四六级和考研英语中是高频考点,属于必须掌握的经典句式。这个句型在阅读理解、翻译和写作中都会反复出现,具有很强的代表性。学生掌握这个句型后,可以直接迁移到大量类似的句子上,实用性很高。本句作为这一句型的标准示例,典型性很强。

Oil consumption has given rise to many global problems.

第6题，C

简单句的主谓宾结构配合现在完成时是四六级和考研英语中的常见句式，"give rise to" 这一固定搭配也是学术写作的高频表达，结构具有一定代表性和实用价值，掌握后可应用于理解和写作类似因果关系句。

They not only have to know what is fashionable at the moment, but also have to guess what will become fashionable next season or next year.

第1段，第3句

not only...but also并列结构和名词性从句(尤其宾语从句)都是四六级和考研常考句式,本句同时展示了并列谓语和宾语从句的典型用法,具有较高的代表性和复用价值

Then he picked up the stray groceries while the woman smiled in relief.

第2段，第6句

while 引导的时间状语从句是考试常见句式，表达同时发生的两个动作，这种主句加状语从句的结构在四六级阅读和写作中频繁出现，具有较强的迁移价值。

The impressive gain in output stemmed primarily from the change of the way in which workers made goods.

第2段，第1句

本句的结构在四六级和考研英语阅读中非常典型：主句 + 定语从句的组合，定语从句用 in which 引导并修饰抽象名词（the way）。这种“主句陈述结果或现象 + 定语从句补充细节”的句式在学术文本和历史叙述中大量出现。掌握这种结构后，可以迁移到类似句子的理解和写作中，实用性较高。

Tens of thousands of rural women, paid according to the amount they produced, fabricated the uppers of shoes, which were bound to the soles by skilled shoemakers in dozens of Massachusetts towns, whereas previously skilled shoemakers would have made the entire shoe.

第2段，第4句

综合来看，本句具有中等偏高的主干识别难度、较高的嵌套复杂度、较高的时态语态难度、很高的成分训练价值和结构典型性。它既有足够的挑战性让学生练习定位主干、划分嵌套从句、识别时态组合，又是真题中的典型句式，学习后可大量复用。推荐作为优先训练材料。

Entrepreneurs created an even more important new organization, the modern factory, which used power-driven machines and assembly-line techniques to turn out large quantities of well-made goods.

第3段，第1句

“名词 + 同位语 + 非限制性定语从句”这一组合是四六级及考研长句的高频句式，“which”引出非限制性定语从句补充说明先行词更是阅读理解和翻译中反复出现的结构，掌握后可在大量真题句子中直接复用。

Subsequently, manufacturers made use of new improved stationary steam engines to power their mills.

第3段，第4句

简单句主谓宾结构加目的状语是常见句式；"make use of" 固定搭配、不定式作目的状语、多定语修饰名词均为四六级和考研常考点，具有一定代表性，但缺乏从句等更复杂典型结构。

In his stories and novels, Twain drew on his own experiences and used dialect and common speech instead of literary language, touching off a major change in American prose style.

第3段，第2句

本句涵盖并列谓语、双宾语（两个谓语各带一个宾语）、地点状语、结果状语等多种成分，且现在分词短语作结果状语是常见易错点，适合练习成分划分和非谓语动词辨析。

Pushing evolutionary theory to its limits, they wrote of a world in which a cruel and merciless environment determined human fate.

第4段，第2句

本句结构在四六级和考研阅读中非常典型：主句带一个限制性定语从句修饰宾语，句首附加现在分词短语作状语。这种“状语 + 主句 + 定语从句”的组合是学术文本和新闻报道的常见句式，掌握后可以迁移到大量类似长句的理解中，代表性很强。

Other species may become better adapted to an environment, resulting in competition and, ultimately, in the death of a species.

第4段，第6句

"情态动词 + 系动词 + 形容词短语作表语" 以及 "现在分词短语作结果状语" 都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式；该句展示了物种适应与竞争的科普表达方式，句式结构在学术文本和科普说明文中反复出现，掌握后可迁移到大量同类句子

Perhaps the largest mass extinction was the one that occurred 225 million years ago, when approximately 95 percent of all species died.

第5段，第4句

本句的结构（主系表 + 限制性定语从句修饰表语 + 时间状语从句补充说明）是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式。定语从句用 "that" 引导并在从句中作主语，时间状语从句用 "when" 引导，都是高频考点。掌握本句的分析方法后，可以迁移到大量类似结构的句子。

That is, certain species may be eliminated and others may survive for no particular reason.

第6段，第4句

本句成分配置较为丰富：包含两个主语（名词短语和代词）、两个谓语（情态 + 被动和情态 + 不及物动词）、一个状语（介词短语作原因状语）。特别是并列主谓结构的识别、被动语态的判定、状语的归属判断，都是值得练习的点，有一定训练价值。

If so, some of evolutionary history may reflect a sequence of essentially random events.

第6段，第6句

条件状语从句加主句是学术写作和考试中的高频句式，情态动词表达推测也是常见用法。"If so" 这种省略形式在正式文体中经常出现，"some of + 名词" 作主语的结构也很典型。学生掌握本句结构后，可以迁移到大量类似的假设推理句型中。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本卷出现的 314 个英语六级真题高频词

下列单词既在本卷录音原文中出现，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）。每个词标注本卷 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。

species B2

n. 物种

本卷16次 · 真题 136 句

extinction B2

n. 灭绝

本卷13次 · 真题 41 句

fuel B1

n. 燃料

本卷12次 · 真题 60 句

fossil B2

n. 化石

本卷7次 · 真题 39 句

system A2

n. 系统

本卷6次 · 真题 176 句

million A2

num. 一百万

本卷6次 · 真题 126 句

petroleum

B2

n. 石油

本卷6次·真题9句

would

A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本卷5次·真题568句

effect

A2

n. 影响

本卷5次·真题191句

power

A2

n. 权力

本卷5次·真题128句

mass

B1

n. 大量

本卷5次·真题44句

alternative

B2

n. 可供选择的事物

本卷5次·真题41句

department

A2

n. 部门

本卷5次·真题41句

entrepreneur

C1

n. 企业家;创业者

本卷5次·真题27句

output

B1

n. 产量

本卷5次·真题14句

literary

B2

adj. 文学的

本卷5次·真题8句

accord

C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本卷4次·真题167句

community

B1

n. 社区

本卷4次·真题163句

local

A2

adj. 当地的

本卷4次·真题143句

amount

A2

n. 数量

本卷4次·真题84句

involve

B1

v. 包含

本卷4次·真题82句

source

B1

n. 来源

本卷4次·真题75句

occur B1

v. 发生, 出现

本卷4次·真题 62 句

production B1

n. 生产

本卷4次·真题 58 句

theory B1

n. 理论

本卷4次·真题 55 句

adapt B2

v. 适应, 适合 (新环境、新情况)

本卷4次·真题 44 句

novel B1

n. 小说

本卷4次·真题 43 句

manufacturer B2

n. 制造商

本卷4次·真题 33 句

grocery B1

n. 食品杂货

本卷4次·真题 19 句

neighborhood B1

n. 街区

本卷4次·真题 19 句

focus B1

n. 重点

本卷3次·真题 200 句

global B2

adj. 全球的

本卷3次·真题 140 句

finding B2

n. 调查结果

本卷3次·真题 121 句

resource B1

n. 资源

本卷3次·真题 119 句

quality A2

n. 质量

本卷3次·真题 112 句

united B1

adj. 联合的

本卷3次·真题 97 句

decline B2

v. 下降

本卷3次·真题 88 句

states A1

n. 国家

本卷3次·真题 80 句

expand B2

v. 扩大;扩展;增长

本卷3次·真题40句

release B1

v. 释放

本卷3次·真题38句

improvement B1

n. 改进

本卷3次·真题36句

rural B1

adj. 乡村的, 农村的

本卷3次·真题35句

highly B1

adv. 非常

本卷3次·真题34句

export B1

v. 出口, 输出 (商品到国外)

本卷3次·真题22句

emphasize B2

v. 强调

本卷3次·真题21句

portray B2

v. 描绘

本卷3次·真题20句

evolutionary C1

adj. 进化的

本卷3次·真题15句

council B1

n. 委员会

本卷3次·真题12句

fashionable B1

adj. 时髦的

本卷3次·真题11句

skilled B1

adj. 熟练的

本卷3次·真题10句

manufacturing B2

n. 制造业;生产

本卷3次·真题9句

chart B1

n. 图表

本卷3次·真题8句

author A2

n. 作者

本卷2次·真题264句

better A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本卷2次·真题205句

tend B1

v. 倾向于, 往往会

本卷2次·真题 170 句

economic B2

adj. 经济的

本卷2次·真题 167 句

reduce B1

v. 减少, 降低 (数量、大小、程度等)

本卷2次·真题 138 句

negative B1

adj. 否定的

本卷2次·真题 132 句

process B1

n. 过程

本卷2次·真题 126 句

affect B1

v. 影响

本卷2次·真题 116 句

expert B1

n. 专家

本卷2次·真题 114 句

according B1

prep. 根据

本卷2次·真题 96 句

customer A2

n. 顾客, 客户

本卷2次·真题 87 句

promote B2

v. 促进

本卷2次·真题 82 句

reflect B1

v. 反映, 显示

本卷2次·真题 71 句

available A2

adj. 可获得的

本卷2次·真题 63 句

trend B1

n. 趋势

本卷2次·真题 63 句

conduct B2

v. 组织并实施

本卷2次·真题 59 句

greenhouse B1

n. 温室

本卷2次·真题 56 句

purchase B1

v. 购买

本卷2次·真题 55 句

reveal B2

v. 揭示

本卷2次·真题 54 句

mainly B1

adv. 主要地

本卷2次·真题 53 句

per B1

prep. 每

本卷2次·真题 53 句

aspect B2

n. 方面

本卷2次·真题 50 句

technological B2

adj. 技术的

本卷2次·真题 45 句

charge B1

v. 收费

本卷2次·真题 44 句

style A2

n. 方式

本卷2次·真题 44 句

labor B1

n. 劳动

本卷2次·真题 42 句

reserve B1

v. 预订

本卷2次·真题 37 句

compete B1

v. 竞争

本卷2次·真题 36 句

ecological B2

adj. 生态的

本卷2次·真题 33 句

extra A2

adj. 额外的

本卷2次·真题 33 句

profit B1

n. 利润, 盈利

本卷2次·真题 33 句

movement B1

n. 移动

本卷2次·真题 32 句

item A2

n. 项目

本卷2次·真题 31 句

urban B2

adj. 城市的, 都市的

本卷2次·真题 31 句

employ B1

v. 雇用

本卷2次·真题 30句

limited B1

adj. 有限的

本卷2次·真题 29句

extent B2

n. 程度

本卷2次·真题 28句

survival B2

n. 幸存

本卷2次·真题 27句

domestic B2

adj. 国内的

本卷2次·真题 25句

intend B1

v. 打算, 计划

本卷2次·真题 25句

warming B1

n. 变暖;加温

本卷2次·真题 24句

admit B1

v. 承认 (事实、错误等)

本卷2次·真题 22句

packaging B1

n. 包装;包装材料

本卷2次·真题 22句

import B1

v. 进口

本卷2次·真题 21句

reject B2

v. 拒绝接受

本卷2次·真题 20句

literature B2

n. 文学

本卷2次·真题 19句

intense B2

adj. 强烈的

本卷2次·真题 18句

dinosaur A2

n. 恐龙

本卷2次·真题 15句

following B1

adj. 接下来的

本卷2次·真题 15句

civil B2

adj. 公民的

本卷2次·真题 14句

grain B1

n. 谷物, 粮食

本卷2次 · 真题 14 句

substance B2

n. 物质

本卷2次 · 真题 14 句

random B2

adj. 随机的

本卷2次 · 真题 12 句

controversial B2

adj. 有争议的

本卷2次 · 真题 11 句

engine A2

n. 发动机, 引擎

本卷2次 · 真题 11 句

extract B2

v. 提取

本卷2次 · 真题 11 句

kindness B1

n. 善良, 仁慈(品质)

本卷2次 · 真题 10 句

researcher B2

n. 研究人员

本卷1次 · 真题 363 句

product A2

n. 产品

本卷1次 · 真题 271 句

relationship B1

n. 关系

本卷1次 · 真题 168 句

positive B1

adj. 积极的

本卷1次 · 真题 144 句

individual B2

adj. 单独的

本卷1次 · 真题 142 句

view A2

n. 观点, 看法

本卷1次 · 真题 134 句

rate A2

n. 速度

本卷1次 · 真题 121 句

decade B1

n. 十年

本卷1次 · 真题 120 句

average A2

adj. 平均的

本卷1次 · 真题 112 句

environmental B1

adj. 环境的
本卷1次·真题 112 句

factor B1

n. 因素
本卷1次·真题 108 句

major B1

adj. 主要的
本卷1次·真题 108 句

access B1

n. 进入
本卷1次·真题 101 句

event A2

n. 事件
本卷1次·真题 99 句

medium B1

adj. 中等的
本卷1次·真题 98 句

gain B1

v. 获得;赢得
本卷1次·真题 96 句

concern B1

v. 涉及
本卷1次·真题 88 句

evidence B1

n. 证据
本卷1次·真题 87 句

understanding B1

n. 理解;领悟
本卷1次·真题 84 句

contribute B1

v. 捐献
本卷1次·真题 79 句

region B1

n. 地区
本卷1次·真题 78 句

exist A2

v. 存在;实际上有
本卷1次·真题 77 句

gas A2

n. 气体
本卷1次·真题 77 句

nation B1

n. 国家
本卷1次·真题 76 句

solution B1

n. 解决办法
本卷1次·真题 76 句

organization

B1

n. 组织

本卷1次·真题 73 句

due

B1

adj. 预期的

本卷1次·真题 70 句

enable

B1

v. 使能够

本卷1次·真题 68 句

material

B1

n. 材料

本卷1次·真题 66 句

creative

B1

adj. 有创造力的

本卷1次·真题 65 句

shift

B1

v. 移动

本卷1次·真题 65 句

significant

B2

adj. 重要的

本卷1次·真题 65 句

management

B1

n. 管理

本卷1次·真题 63 句

determine

B2

v. 决定

本卷1次·真题 62 句

perform

B1

v. 执行

本卷1次·真题 61 句

generally

B1

adv. 通常，一般地

本卷1次·真题 60 句

generation

B2

n. 一代人

本卷1次·真题 60 句

approach

B1

v. 靠近，接近（在空间或时间上）

本卷1次·真题 59 句

specific

B2

adj. 具体的

本卷1次·真题 59 句

figure

A2

n. 数字

本卷1次·真题 58 句

productivity

B2

n. 生产率

本卷1次·真题 58 句

consumption

B2

n. 消费

本卷1次·真题 56 句

employer

B1

n. 雇主

本卷1次·真题 56 句

boost

B2

v. 提高

本卷1次·真题 55 句

solve

A2

v. 解决 (问题、困难)

本卷1次·真题 54 句

struggle

B1

v. 奋斗

本卷1次·真题 54 句

innovation

B2

n. 创新;革新(指行为或过程)

本卷1次·真题 53 句

network

B1

n. 网络

本卷1次·真题 53 句

contain

B1

v. 包含, 含有

本卷1次·真题 52 句

operate

B1

v. 运转

本卷1次·真题 52 句

particular

B2

adj. 特定的

本卷1次·真题 52 句

respond

B1

v. 回答, 答复

本卷1次·真题 52 句

argument

B1

n. 争论

本卷1次·真题 51 句

fashion

B1

n. 时尚;流行款式

本卷1次·真题 51 句

limit

B1

n. 限度

本卷1次·真题 51 句

majority

B2

n. 大多数, 大部分

本卷1次·真题 51 句

threat

B1

n. 威胁

本卷1次·真题 51 句

powerful B1

adj. 强大的

本卷1次·真题 50 句

analysis B2

n. 分析

本卷1次·真题 49 句

observe B2

v. 观察;注意到

本卷1次·真题 48 句

growing A2

adj. 增长的

本卷1次·真题 47 句

adopt B1

v. 采纳

本卷1次·真题 46 句

being B1

n. 存在

本卷1次·真题 46 句

poverty B2

n. 贫穷

本卷1次·真题 44 句

passion B2

n. 强烈的情感

本卷1次·真题 43 句

practical B1

adj. 实际的

本卷1次·真题 42 句

replace A2

v. 替换, 更换 (用新的代替旧的)

本卷1次·真题 42 句

survive B1

v. 幸存

本卷1次·真题 42 句

official B1

adj. 官方的

本卷1次·真题 37 句

relatively B2

adv. 相对地

本卷1次·真题 37 句

estimate B2

v. 估计

本卷1次·真题 36 句

lecture B1

n. 讲座

本卷1次·真题 35 句

worldwide B1

adj. 全世界的

本卷1次·真题 35 句

entire B1

adj. 整个的

本卷1次·真题 34 句

pollution B1

n. 污染

本卷1次·真题 34 句

remove A2

v. 移开

本卷1次·真题 34 句

ultimately B2

adv. 最终/终归

本卷1次·真题 34 句

combine B1

v. (使) 结合、组合

本卷1次·真题 33 句

original B1

adj. 最初的, 原始的

本卷1次·真题 33 句

eventually B1

adv. 最终

本卷1次·真题 32 句

handle A2

v. 处理

本卷1次·真题 32 句

harmful B1

adj. 有害的

本卷1次·真题 32 句

historical B2

adj. 历史的

本卷1次·真题 32 句

scale B1

n. 规模

本卷1次·真题 32 句

depression B2

n. 抑郁症

本卷1次·真题 31 句

massive B2

adj. 巨大的, 大量的

本卷1次·真题 31 句

previously B1

adv. 以前, 先前 (指过去某个时间)

本卷1次·真题 31 句

recognition B2

n. 认可

本卷1次·真题 31 句

eliminate B2

v. 消除

本卷1次·真题 30 句

vary B1

v. 不同

本卷1次·真题 30 句

ahead A2

adv. 在前面

本卷1次·真题 29 句

broad B1

adj. 宽阔的

本卷1次·真题 29 句

competitive B2

adj. 竞争的

本卷1次·真题 28 句

regulation B2

n. 规则, 条例

本卷1次·真题 28 句

therefore B1

adv. 因此, 所以

本卷1次·真题 28 句

transportation B1

n. 交通运输 (系统)

本卷1次·真题 28 句

greatly B1

adv. 非常

本卷1次·真题 27 句

salary B1

n. 薪水, 工资 (通常指按月发放的固定报酬)

本卷1次·真题 27 句

strengthen B2

v. 加强

本卷1次·真题 27 句

cooperation B2

n. 合作

本卷1次·真题 26 句

persuade B1

v. 说服

本卷1次·真题 26 句

vast B2

adj. 巨大的

本卷1次·真题 26 句

beginning A1

n. 开始

本卷1次·真题 25 句

differ B1

v. 不同, 有区别

本卷1次·真题 24 句

element B1

n. 要素

本卷1次·真题 24 句

ordinary B1

adj. 普通的

本卷1次·真题 24 句

technique B1

n. 技术

本卷1次·真题 24 句

thanks A1

intj. 谢谢

本卷1次·真题 24 句

chief B1

n. 首领

本卷1次·真题 23 句

complaint B1

n. 抱怨

本卷1次·真题 23 句

pace B1

n. 速度

本卷1次·真题 23 句

display B1

v. 展示

本卷1次·真题 22 句

accurate B2

adj. 准确的

本卷1次·真题 21 句

authority B2

n. 权力

本卷1次·真题 21 句

primarily B2

adv. 主要地

本卷1次·真题 21 句

basically B1

adv. 基本上

本卷1次·真题 20 句

efficient B2

adj. 效率高的

本卷1次·真题 20 句

electricity A2

n. 电

本卷1次·真题 20 句

stem B2

n. 茎

本卷1次·真题 20 句

trap B1

n. 陷阱

本卷1次·真题 20 句

luxury B2

n. 奢侈品

本卷1次·真题 19 句

organize B1

v. 组织, 安排 (活动、会议等)

本卷1次 · 真题 19句

stray B2

v. 走失

本卷1次 · 真题 19句

mom A1

n. 妈妈

本卷1次 · 真题 18句

seriously B1

adv. 严肃地

本卷1次 · 真题 18句

tackle B2

v. 处理

本卷1次 · 真题 18句

cooperate B2

v. 合作

本卷1次 · 真题 17句

depict B2

v. 描绘

本卷1次 · 真题 17句

essentially B2

adv. 本质上

本卷1次 · 真题 17句

orbit B2

n. 轨道

本卷1次 · 真题 17句

unusual B1

adj. 不寻常的

本卷1次 · 真题 17句

writing A2

n. 写作

本卷1次 · 真题 17句

assistance B1

n. 帮助

本卷1次 · 真题 16句

dramatically B2

adv. 显著地

本卷1次 · 真题 16句

locate B1

v. 找到;找出...的位置

本卷1次 · 真题 16句

mining B1

n. 采矿业

本卷1次 · 真题 16句

occasion B1

n. 场合

本卷1次 · 真题 16句

originally B1

adv. 起初

本卷1次·真题 16句

render B2

v. 使成为

本卷1次·真题 16句

significantly B2

adv. 显著地

本卷1次·真题 16句

surround B1

v. 围绕

本卷1次·真题 16句

convey B2

v. 传达、表达 (信息、思想、感情等)

本卷1次·真题 15句

existence B2

n. 存在;生存

本卷1次·真题 15句

minimize B2

v. 使减少到最低限度

本卷1次·真题 15句

peak B1

n. 山峰

本卷1次·真题 15句

suitable B1

adj. 合适的

本卷1次·真题 15句

totally B1

adv. 完全地

本卷1次·真题 15句

unprecedented C1

adj. 史无前例的

本卷1次·真题 15句

whereas B2

sc. 然而

本卷1次·真题 15句

artistic B2

adj. 艺术的

本卷1次·真题 14句

concentrate B1

v. 集中注意力

本卷1次·真题 14句

confirm B1

v. 证实

本卷1次·真题 14句

deed B2

n. 行为

本卷1次·真题 14句

exact B2

adj. 精确的

本卷1次·真题 14句

overseas B1

adv. 在海外

本卷1次·真题 14句

prestigious C1

adj. 有声望的

本卷1次·真题 14句

regarding B2

prep. 关于

本卷1次·真题 14句

section B1

n. 部分

本卷1次·真题 14句

worsen B2

v. (使)恶化;(使)变得更糟

本卷1次·真题 14句

improved A2

adj. 改进的

本卷1次·真题 13句

industrial B2

adj. 工业的

本卷1次·真题 13句

modest B2

adj. 谦虚的, 谦逊的

本卷1次·真题 13句

affair B2

n. 事务

本卷1次·真题 12句

agent B2

n. 代理人

本卷1次·真题 12句

approximately B1

adv. 大约, 近似地

本卷1次·真题 12句

comfort B1

n. 舒适

本卷1次·真题 12句

determined B1

adj. 坚决的

本卷1次·真题 12句

discount B1

n. 折扣;减价

本卷1次·真题 12句

eager B1

adj. 热切的

本卷1次·真题 12句

erode C1

v. 侵蚀, 腐蚀 (土壤、岩石等)

本卷1次·真题 12 句

romance B1

n. 浪漫关系

本卷1次·真题 12 句

suddenly A2

adv. 突然地

本卷1次·真题 12 句

worse A2

adj. 更糟的

本卷1次·真题 12 句

automated B2

adj. 自动化的

本卷1次·真题 11 句

enterprise B2

n. 公司

本卷1次·真题 11 句

fate B2

n. 命运

本卷1次·真题 11 句

frame B1

n. 框架

本卷1次·真题 11 句

humor B1

n. 幽默

本卷1次·真题 11 句

outstanding B2

adj. 杰出的, 出色的

本卷1次·真题 11 句

quantity B1

n. 数量

本卷1次·真题 11 句

steam B1

n. 蒸汽

本卷1次·真题 11 句

exhaust B2

v. 使筋疲力尽

本卷1次·真题 10 句

fame B2

n. 名声

本卷1次·真题 10 句

impressive B2

adj. 令人印象深刻的

本卷1次·真题 10 句

loyalty B2

n. 忠诚

本卷1次·真题 10 句

observer B2

n. 观察者

本卷1次·真题 10 句

purely B2

adv. 纯粹地

本卷1次·真题 10 句

relief B1

n. 宽慰

本卷1次·真题 10 句

sequence B2

n. 顺序

本卷1次·真题 10 句

arrange B1

v. 安排, 筹备 (活动、会议等)

本卷1次·真题 9 句

broaden B2

v. 扩大

本卷1次·真题 9 句

deterioration C1

n. 恶化

本卷1次·真题 9 句

distribute B2

v. 分发

本卷1次·真题 9 句

inexpensive B1

adj. 不昂贵的

本卷1次·真题 9 句

intersection B2

n. 十字路口, 交叉路口

本卷1次·真题 9 句

skeptical B2

adj. 怀疑的

本卷1次·真题 9 句

specialty B2

n. 专业

本卷1次·真题 9 句

upper A2

adj. 上面的, 上层的

本卷1次·真题 9 句

comet B2

n. 彗星

本卷1次·真题 8 句

container B1

n. 容器

本卷1次·真题 8 句

glance B2

v. 瞥

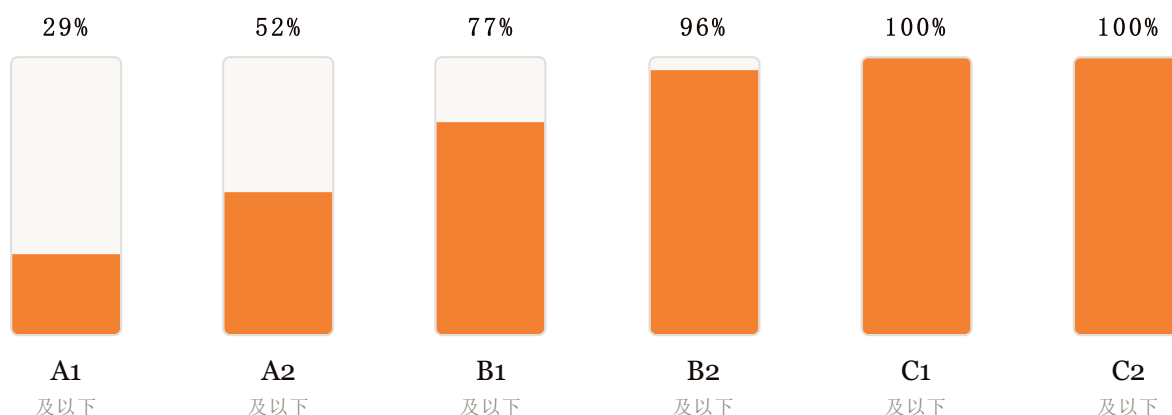
本卷1次·真题 8 句

<u>inventor</u> B1 n. 发明家 本卷1次·真题8句	<u>prevail</u> C1 v. 占上风 本卷1次·真题8句
<u>refine</u> B2 v. 改进 本卷1次·真题8句	<u>speculate</u> C1 v. 推测, 猜测 本卷1次·真题8句

VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

全卷录音原文 799 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全卷录音原文去重后共 **799** 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，本卷共 31 个·约 4%。



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去重总词数 799	B2 以上难词 4%	B1 及以下覆盖 77%
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英语六级 2015年6月·第1套 · 全卷构成

Part I	写作	题目解析 →
Part II	听力	本页
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）	题目解析 →
Part IV	汉译英（段落翻译）	题目解析 →

2015年6月·第1套 英语六级完形填空（选词填空）·26-35 题答案与解析

BLANKS & ANALYSIS · 选词填空题和解析

选词填空题和解析 · 26-35 题

本页 26-35 题的正确答案词与逐空解析由懒笔记按2015年6月·第1套 英语六级完形填空（选词填空）原卷词库逐空核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：Directions、3 段带空短文（每段之后紧随中文翻译）与 15 词共享词库连续排印；卷面下方逐空紧跟解析——该空词性、原文定位句、正确词与锁定依据，以及同词性被淘汰竞争词的逐个归因。

真题卷第1套(2015-06) · 六级

Part III Section A

Directions: In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter. Please mark the corresponding letter for each item on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.

Innovation, the elixir(灵丹妙药) of progress, has always cost people their jobs. In the Industrial Revolution hand weavers were 26 aside by the mechanical loom. Over the past 30 years the digital revolution has 27 many of the mid-skill jobs that supported 20th-century middle-class life. Typists, ticket agents, bank tellers and many production-line jobs have been dispensed with, just as the weavers were.

创新，这一进步的灵丹妙药，历来都会让人们失去工作。在工业革命中，手工织布工被机械织布机所取代。在过去30年里，数字革命已经取代了许多支撑20世纪中产阶级生活的中等技能工作。打字员、售票员、银行柜员和许多生产线工作已被淘汰，正如织布工当年的遭遇一样。

For those who believe that technological progress has made the world a better place, such disruption is a natural part of rising 28 . Although innovation kills some jobs, it creates new and better ones, as a more 29 society becomes richer and its wealthier inhabitants demand more goods and services. A hundred years ago one in three American workers was 30 on a farm. Today less than 2% of them produce far more food. The millions freed from the land were not rendered 31 , but found better-paid work as the economy grew more sophisticated. Today the pool of secretaries has 32 , but there are ever more computer programmers and web designers.

对于那些相信技术进步让世界变得更美好的人来说，这种破坏是繁荣发展的自然组成部分。尽管创新会扼杀一些工作，但它会创造新的更好的工作，因为一个生产力更高的社会会变得更加富裕，而其更富有的居民会需求更多的商品和服务。一百年前，每三个美国工人中就有一个受雇于农场。如今不到2%的农业工人生产出多得多的粮食。从土地上解放出来的数百万人并没有失业，而是随着经济变得更加复杂而找到了报酬更高的工作。今天秘书的数量减少了，但计算机程序员和网页设计师却越来越多。

Optimism remains the right starting-point, but for workers the dislocating effects of technology may make themselves evident faster than its 33 . Even if new jobs and wonderful products emerge, in the short term income gaps will widen, causing huge social dislocation and perhaps even changing politics. Technology's 34 will feel like a tornado(旋风), hitting the rich world first, but 35 sweeping through poorer countries too. No government is prepared for it.

乐观主义仍然是正确的出发点，但对工人而言，技术带来的混乱影响可能比其益处显现得更快。即使新的工作和美妙的产品出现，在短期内收入差距也会扩大，造成巨大的社会混乱，甚至可能改变政治格局。技术的影响将如同旋风一般，首先冲击富裕国家，但最终也会席卷较贫穷的国家。没有任何政府对此做好了准备。

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| A) benefits | I) prosperity |
| B) displaced | J) responsive |
| C) employed | K) rhythm |
| D) eventually | L) sentiments |
| E) impact | M) shrunk |
| F) jobless | N) swept |
| G) primarily | O) withdrawn |
| H) productive | |

26. In the Industrial Revolution hand weavers were (26) aside by the mechanical loom.

【答案】 **N) swept** (动词)

【词性槽】 were + 空 + aside = 被动语态的过去分词位

【依据】 **be swept aside 即被推到一边、被淘汰，是固定搭配**

hand weavers were (26) aside by the mechanical loom.——sweep aside 是英文里把人/事物推到一边、抛弃/淘汰的固定动词短语，与本段 Innovation has always cost people their jobs 的主旨完美吻合。

【竞争词】 **B) displaced displaced 不与 aside 搭配**

be displaced 表被取代/被迫迁移，可独立使用，但不与 aside 构成短语；本句紧跟 aside，搭配上必须是能与 aside 连用的动词。displaced 留给 27 题。

O) withdrawn be withdrawn aside 不成立

withdrawn 表被撤回，与 aside 既无固定搭配，也无法表达被机械织布机淘汰的含义。

【易错】 最具迷惑性的错误词是 **B)** —— displaced 中文 取代 看着也对，但搭配错。hand weavers were (26) aside by the mechanical loom. 一句考生很容易直接想到取代 → displaced；但 displaced 不与 aside 搭配，be swept aside 才是固定短语。防坑：动词后跟 aside/off/up 等小品词时，先想短语搭配，再回头看中文意思。

27. Over the past 30 years the digital revolution has __(27)__ many of the mid-skill jobs that supported 20th-century middle-class life.

【答案】 **B) displaced** (动词)

【词性槽】 has + 空 + 宾语 = 现在完成时及物动词

【依据】 **displace jobs 即取代岗位，对应下文 just as the weavers were**

Typists, ticket agents, bank tellers and many production-line jobs have been dispensed with, just as the weavers were.——下句以 just as the weavers were 类比 26 题织工被淘汰的命运，本句即数字革命取代了这些中等技能岗位，displace 正是这种取代关系的标准动词。

【竞争词】 0) **withdrawn withdraw 不能直接取代岗位**

has withdrawn many of the mid-skill jobs 字面是撤回了这些岗位，方向错——岗位不是被撤回，而是被取代消失；withdraw 通常用于撤资、撤兵、撤回声明等。

28. such disruption is a natural part of rising __(28)__.

【答案】 **I) prosperity** (名词)

【词性槽】 形容词 rising 后缺名词中心词

【依据】 **rising 与 prosperity 是常见搭配，且呼应下句 richer**

such disruption is a natural part of rising __(28)__. Although innovation kills some jobs, it creates new and better ones, as a more __(29)__ society becomes richer——下一句 becomes richer 直接给出语义提示：上升的应是繁荣 prosperity，rising prosperity 也是固定搭配。

【竞争词】 A) **benefits 复数搭配不顺、且后面要留给技术之 benefits**

rising benefits 可勉强讲通，但本段强调的是社会整体的繁荣上升，不是某项具体好处的增加；且 benefits 一词在后文 33 题处对应 its __(33)__.，更契合那里的语境。

E) **impact 意思偏向冲击影响、与后文 richer 不呼应**

rising impact 指影响越来越大，与本句要表达的整体社会向上变好不匹配；impact 也更适合留给 34 题 Technology's __(34)__。

K) **rhythm 节奏与社会向好无关**

rhythm 表节奏/韵律，rising rhythm 既不是常见搭配，也无法呼应下句的 richer 与 wealthier。

L) **sentiments 情绪可升可降但与全段经济变好无关**

rising sentiments 多用于情绪/情感语境，本段在讲社会更富裕、更有产出，sentiments 偏离主线。

29. as a more __(29)__ society becomes richer

【答案】 **H) productive** (形容词)

【词性槽】 more 与 society 之间需要一个形容词

【依据】 **productive society** 直接对应富裕、丰产的论调

as a more __(29)__ society becomes richer and its wealthier inhabitants demand more goods and services.——社会越富裕，居民越有钱买更多商品和服务，前因正是社会更具生产力 (more productive)；下文 Today less than 2% of them produce far more food. 也是 productive 的具体例证。

【竞争词】 J) **responsive** 反应敏捷与生产力提升无关

responsive 强调反应/回应（多用于 responsive to sth.），无法解释为何社会变富、产能上升；且 a more responsive society becomes richer 在逻辑上断链。

30. A hundred years ago one in three American workers was __(30)__ on a farm.

【答案】 **C) employed** (动词)

【词性槽】 was 后缺过去分词构成被动

【依据】 **be employed on a farm** 即在农场就业，是固定表达

A hundred years ago one in three American workers was __(30)__ on a farm.——三分之一的美国劳动者一百年前在农场上工作（被雇佣），be employed on/in 是表示就业领域的固定搭配，且与下句 The millions freed from the land（从土地上解放出来的数百万人）形成强呼应：先在农场上工作，后来才被解放。

【竞争词】 M) **shrunk** 主语是工人、不能被缩小

be shrunk 用于体积/规模收缩的主语，workers 这种人的集合不能 be shrunk on a farm，语义不通。

N) **swept** 被席卷与就业无关、且与 35 题语境冲突

was swept on a farm 既无法表达就业意思，又与第 35 题处的 __(35)__ sweeping through poorer countries too. 语境冲突——sweeping 一词已经在 35 题附近出现过含义对应。

O) **withdrawn** 撤回不能修饰在农场工作

be withdrawn 指被撤回/撤出，与 on a farm 搭配讲不通，逻辑反向。

31. The millions freed from the land were not rendered __(31)__, but found better-paid work

【答案】 **F) jobless** 形容词

【词性槽】 render + 宾语 + 形容词 中的形容词位

【依据】 **but 转折锁定前后语义相反**

were not rendered __(31)__, but found better-paid work——but 后是找到了更好的工作，按 not...but... 的对立结构，前半句否定的应是失业状态：not rendered jobless 即没有被搞成失业，逻辑严丝合缝。

【竞争词】 J) responsive 反应敏捷与失业语境无关

be rendered responsive (被弄得反应敏捷) 与上下文从土地解放后是否就业的话题无关，且不能与 but found better-paid work 形成对立。

32. Today the pool of secretaries has __(32)__, but there are ever more computer programmers and web designers.

【答案】 **M) shrunk** 动词

【词性槽】 has + 空 = 现在完成时谓语缺过去分词

【依据】 **但 but 后是变多，前半句应表达变少 → shrunk**

Today the pool of secretaries has __(32)__, but there are ever more computer programmers and web designers.——but 后是程序员和网页设计师变得越来越多，按 but 的对立逻辑，前半句秘书的队伍应是缩小：has shrunk 指缩水，与 the pool of secretaries (秘书的人才池) 搭配自然。

【竞争词】 B) displaced displaced 一般主语应是动作发出者或被取代的具体职位

the pool has displaced 字面是池子取代了什么，搭配不顺；且 displaced 更契合 26 题 hand weavers 被取代的语境，与本句要表达的数量收缩不符。

N) swept 已被席卷与池子收缩语义不合

the pool has swept 表池子席卷了某物，方向反了；且 swept 更契合 26 题 hand weavers were swept aside 的固定表达。

O) withdrawn withdrawn 多用于撤回/撤资/撤军

the pool has withdrawn (人才池撤回了) 语义不通，且 withdraw 通常需要明确的撤回对象。

33. for workers the dislocating effects of technology may make themselves evident faster than its __ (33) __.

【答案】 **A) benefits** (名词)

【词性槽】 形容词性物主代词 its 后缺名词

【依据】 **对立结构 dislocating effects vs benefits**

the dislocating effects of technology may make themselves evident faster than its __ (33) __.——句中 dislocating effects (造成混乱的负面影响) 与 its + 空 构成正负面对立: 技术的负面冲击显现得比其好处更快。benefits 正是 dislocating effects 的反向对照, 且呼应下句 Even if new jobs and wonderful products emerge——这些新岗位和好产品就是 benefits 的具体化。

【竞争词】 **E) impact** impact 是中性冲击, 与 dislocating effects 重合非对立

its impact 与 the dislocating effects of technology 几乎同义, 构不成 faster than 的对照; 且 impact 留给 34 题 Technology's __ (34) __。

K) rhythm 节奏与好处无关

its rhythm 表技术的节奏, 与本句要表达的正面/负面对照无关。

L) sentiments 技术不带情绪

technology's sentiments 在英文里几乎不成立, 技术本身不具备情感。

【易错】 最具迷惑性的错误词是 **E)** —— impact 同为名词且语义模糊, 最易抢答。faster than its __ (33) __ 一句里, its impact 字面上和 the dislocating effects of technology 都能扯上关系, 考生很容易抢填 E; 但 faster than 要求两侧对照, impact 与 dislocating effects 是同义而非对照, benefits 才是正面反向。防坑: 见 faster than/more than 先想正反对照。

34. Technology's __ (34) __ will feel like a tornado(旋风), hitting the rich world first

【答案】 **E) impact** (名词)

【词性槽】 Technology's 所有格后缺名词中心词

【依据】 **impact 与 tornado/hitting 同属冲击意象**

Technology's __ (34) __ will feel like a tornado(旋风), hitting the rich world first, but __ (35) __ sweeping through poorer countries too.——比喻成旋风、动词用 hitting/sweeping, 全部是冲击/席卷的意象, 主语必是 impact (冲击)。

【竞争词】 **K) rhythm** 节奏与旋风/重击意象不符

technology's rhythm 节奏感平稳, 与 tornado、hitting 这些猛烈意象不匹配。

L) sentiments 技术不带情绪, 且不会像旋风

technology's sentiments 几乎不成立, 且情绪也不会 hit the rich world, 意象不符。

35. hitting the rich world first, but __(35)__ sweeping through poorer countries too.

【答案】 **D) eventually** (副词)

【词性槽】 but 后、分词 sweeping 前需要副词修饰

【依据】 与 first 形成 先...后... 的时间对照

hitting the rich world first, but __(35)__ sweeping through poorer countries too.——
前半句 first (先击中富国)，but 后需要一个表示之后/最终的副词与 first 对照，
eventually 正是最终/终究的时间副词，构成 先击富国、终席卷穷国 的清晰时序。

【竞争词】 G) primarily primarily 表主要地、不表时间顺序

primarily 强调主次 (主要是...)，无法与 first 形成时间先后的对比，且 but primarily
sweeping 在逻辑上反而像在自我否定前半句 (先击富国但主要是席卷穷国)，与全句意思
矛盾。

WORD BANK · 词库分类表

15 个候选词 · 词性与词义

选词填空文后的共享词库共 **15** 个词 (A-O)，为 10 个空各选一个、每词最多用一次。
下面给出每个词的词性与中文词义；标注「用于第 N 空」的 10 个为答案，其余 5 个为干扰词。

A) **benefits** (名词) (动词)

名词：好处、益处；动词：使受益

用于第 33 空

B) **displaced** (动词) (形容词)

动词过去式/过去分词：取代、使流离失所；形
容词：被取代的

用于第 27 空

C) **employed** (动词) (形容词)

动词过去式/过去分词：雇用；形容词：受雇
的、从事...工作的

用于第 30 空

D) **eventually** (副词)

副词：最终、终究

用于第 35 空

E) **impact** (名词) (动词)

名词：冲击、影响；动词：冲击

用于第 34 空

F) **jobless** (形容词)

形容词：失业的、无工作的

用于第 31 空

G) **primarily** 副词

副词：主要地、首要地

干扰词 · 未选用

H) **productive** 形容词

形容词：多产的、生产力高的、富有成效的

用于第 29 空

I) **prosperity** 名词

名词：繁荣、兴旺

用于第 28 空

J) **responsive** 形容词

形容词：反应敏捷的、积极回应的

干扰词 · 未选用

K) **rhythm** 名词

名词：节奏、韵律

干扰词 · 未选用

L) **sentiments** 名词

名词复数：情感、情绪、观点

干扰词 · 未选用

M) **shrunk** 动词 形容词

动词 shrink 的过去分词：缩小、萎缩

用于第 32 空

N) **swept** 动词 形容词

动词 sweep 的过去式/过去分词：扫除、席卷

用于第 26 空

O) **withdrawn** 动词 形容词

动词 withdraw 的过去分词：撤回、退出；形容词：内向的

干扰词 · 未选用

全文主旨

技术革新淘汰旧岗位、催生新岗位

全文围绕技术进步与就业的长期张力展开：开篇即定调 Innovation, the elixir(灵丹妙药) of progress, has always cost people their jobs.——创新是进步的灵丹妙药，却始终在淘汰旧岗位；第二段以农场到程序员的迁移说明长期来看新工作会涌现 Although innovation kills some jobs, it creates new and better ones；第三段则提醒短期阵痛：in the short term income gaps will widen, causing huge social dislocation and perhaps even changing politics.。整篇主旨即技术革新的双刃属性。

DISTRACTORS · 干扰词复盘

这 5 个词始终没被任何空选用

词库 15 词里有 5 个是命题人埋的干扰词——它们词性看着也对、词义也沾点边，却不该填进任何一个空。下面逐个剖析它们最像哪个空的答案、为什么是陷阱。

G) primarily 最像 35 题的答案——同为副词、且有最...之感

primarily 与 eventually 同为副词，且都常出现在 hitting...primarily/eventually... 的句式中；考生若不注意 hitting the rich world first 的 first 时序提示，很容易误填 primarily。识破点：first → eventually 是时序链，first → primarily 没有逻辑链。

J) responsive 最像 29 题的答案——形容词 + society 看上去也通

responsive 与 productive 同为形容词，a more responsive society 中文也可勉强讲通；但考生若不抓 as a more _(29)_ society becomes richer 中的 becomes richer 这一因果线索，就可能误填。识破点：responsive 无法导出 richer，productive 直接导出 richer。

K) rhythm 最像 28 或 34 题——名词、且抽象

rhythm 与 prosperity、impact 同为名词，rising rhythm、technology's rhythm 在字面层面都能拼成短语；但 rhythm 与本篇 rising/becomes richer/tornado/hitting 的意象都不对。识破点：本篇所有名词空都要与具体语境意象匹配，rhythm 始终找不到落脚处。

L) sentiments 最像 28 题——情绪也会 rising

rising sentiments 是英文中真实存在的搭配（情绪高涨），考生若只看空所在半句而不读 becomes richer and its wealthier inhabitants demand more goods and services，可能误填。识破点：本句下文谈的是经济变富，不是情绪高涨，sentiments 与下文断链。

O) withdrawn 最像 26 或 27 题——同为被动语态过去分词

withdrawn 与 swept、displaced 同为可作被动的过去分词，be withdrawn 字面也讲得通；但与 aside (26 题) 和 jobs 作宾语 (27 题) 都无固定搭配。识破点：withdraw 通常用于撤资/撤兵/撤回声明，对象不是岗位或人本身。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

1 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。

Technology's impact will feel like a tornado(旋风), hitting the rich world first, but eventually sweeping through poorer countries too.

第3段，第3句

主系表结构加现在分词作伴随状语是常见句式，在阅读理解中经常出现。但本句结构相对简单，不如多层从句嵌套或复杂定语结构那样具有高度代表性，属于中等偏上的典型程度。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 34 个英语六级真题高频词

下列单词既在本篇英文短文中出现，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。

better A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本篇2次 · 真题 205 句

innovation B2

n. 创新;革新(指行为或过程)

本篇2次 · 真题 53 句

revolution B2

n. 革命

本篇2次 · 真题 27 句

less A1

det. 较少的

本篇1次 · 真题 273 句

product A2

n. 产品

本篇1次 · 真题 271 句

benefit B1

n. 好处

本篇1次 · 真题 244 句

effect A2

n. 影响

本篇1次 · 真题 191 句

impact B2

n. 影响

本篇1次 · 真题 185 句

million A2

num. 一百万

本篇1次 · 真题 126 句

support A2

v. 支持

本篇1次 · 真题 103 句

economy B1

n. 经济

本篇1次·真题 102 句

income B1

n. 收入

本篇1次·真题 94 句

demand B1

v. 坚决要求

本篇1次·真题 92 句

digital B1

adj. 数字的

本篇1次·真题 72 句

gap B1

n. 间隙

本篇1次·真题 54 句

technological B2

adj. 技术的

本篇1次·真题 45 句

wealthy B2

adj. 富有的

本篇1次·真题 39 句

emerge B2

v. 出现;浮现

本篇1次·真题 32 句

eventually B1

adv. 最终

本篇1次·真题 32 句

employ B1

v. 雇用

本篇1次·真题 30 句

designer B1

n. 设计师

本篇1次·真题 27 句

web A2

n. 网站

本篇1次·真题 26 句

prepared A2

adj. 准备好的

本篇1次·真题 23 句

productive B2

adj. 富有成效的

本篇1次·真题 23 句

shrink B2

v. 缩小

本篇1次·真题 23 句

politics B1

n. 政治

本篇1次·真题 21 句

aside B1

adv. 在旁边;到旁边

本篇1次·真题 20 句

sophisticated C1

adj. 复杂精密的

本篇1次·真题 18 句

prosperity C1

n. 繁荣

本篇1次·真题 16 句

render B2

v. 使成为

本篇1次·真题 16 句

industrial B2

adj. 工业的

本篇1次·真题 13 句

agent B2

n. 代理人

本篇1次·真题 12 句

optimism B2

n. 乐观;乐观主义

本篇1次·真题 12 句

widen B2

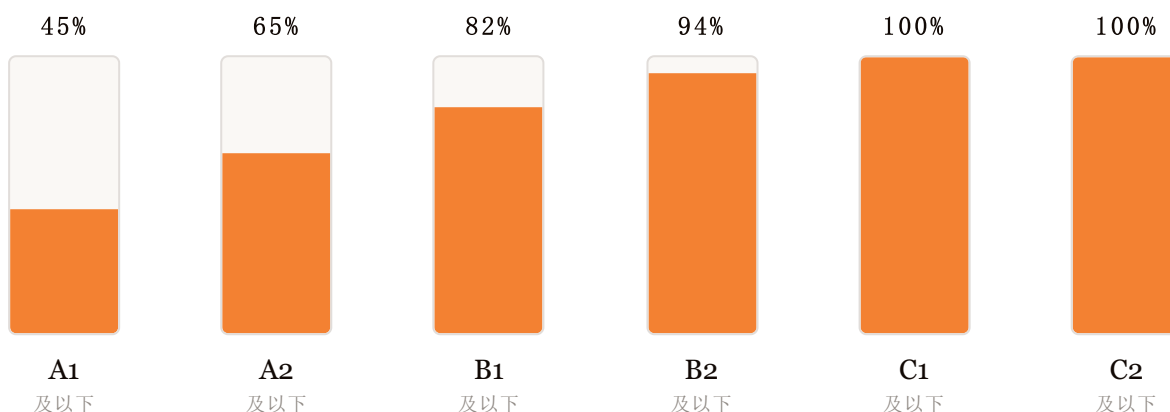
v. (使) 变宽

本篇1次·真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 127 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

带空短文去重后共 **127** 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 8 个·约 6%。



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 127 个·末柱为 100%

去重总词数

127

B2 以上难词

6%

B1 及以下覆盖

82%



英语六级 2015年6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）	本题
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）	题目解析 →
Part IV	汉译英（段落翻译）	题目解析 →

2015年6月·第1套 英语六级长篇阅读（信息匹配） 第1篇·36-45 题 答案与解析

STATEMENTS & ANALYSIS • 信息匹配题和解析

信息匹配题和解析·36-45 题

本页 36-45 题的段落匹配答案与逐句解析由懒笔记基于2015年6月·第1套 英语六级长篇阅读（信息匹配）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 12 段字母标号长文（逐段附中文翻译）；之后 10 句陈述逐句排列，每句英文陈述后紧接本句解析——陈述句中译、信息所在段落、锚点强弱、定位句中英对照、陈述句与原文的同义改写对照与易混相邻段辨析。

真题卷第1套(2015-06)·六级

Part III Section B

Directions: In this section, you are going to read a passage with ten statements attached to it. Each statement contains information given in one of the paragraphs. Identify the paragraph from which the information is derived. You may choose a paragraph more than once. Each paragraph is marked with a letter. Answer the questions by marking the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2**.

Why the Mona Lisa Stands Out

A) Have you ever fallen for a novel and been amazed not to find it on lists of great books? Or walked around a sculpture renowned as a classic, struggling to see what the fuss is about? If so, you've probably pondered the question a psychologist, James Cutting, asked himself: How does a work of art come to be considered great?

你是否曾经迷上一部小说,却惊讶地发现它并未出现在伟大著作的名单上?或者在一座被誉为经典的雕塑周围走来走去,却难以理解它为何如此受人推崇?如果是这样,你可能思考过心理学家James Cutting问自己的问题:一件艺术作品是如何被认为是伟大的?

B) The intuitive answer is that some works of art are just great: of intrinsically superior quality. The paintings that win prime spots in galleries, get taught in classes and reproduced in books are the ones that have proved their artistic value over time. If you can't see they're superior, that's your problem. It's an intimidatingly neat explanation. But some social scientists have been asking awkward questions of it, raising the possibility that artistic canons(名作目录) are little more than fossilised historical accidents.

直觉的答案是,某些艺术作品就是伟大的:具有内在的卓越品质。那些在画廊中赢得重要位置、在课堂上被教授、在书籍中被复制的画作,是那些经过时间证明了其艺术价值的作品。如果你看不出它们的优越性,那是你的问题。这是一个令人生畏的简洁解释。但一些社会科学家一直在对此提出棘手的问题,提出了这样的可能性:艺术名作目录不过是僵化的历史偶然事件。

C) Cutting, a professor at Cornell University, wondered if a psychological mechanism known as the "mere-exposure effect" played a role in deciding which paintings rise to the top of the cultural

league. Cutting designed an experiment to test his hunch(直觉). Over a lecture course he regularly showed undergraduates works of impressionism for two seconds at a time. Some of the paintings were canonical, included in art-history books. Others were lesser known but of comparable quality. These were exposed four times as often. Afterwards, the students preferred them to the canonical works, while a control group of students liked the canonical ones best. Cutting's students had grown to like those paintings more simply because they had seen them more.

Cornell大学教授Cutting想知道,一种被称为"单纯曝光效应"的心理机制是否在决定哪些画作登上文化排行榜榜首方面发挥了作用。Cutting设计了一个实验来验证他的直觉。在一门讲座课程中,他定期向本科生展示印象派作品,每次两秒钟。其中一些画作是经典作品,被收录在艺术史书籍中。其他作品知名度较低但质量相当。这些作品的曝光频率是经典作品的四倍。之后,学生们更喜欢这些作品而非经典作品,而对照组学生则最喜欢经典作品。Cutting的学生之所以更喜欢那些画作,仅仅是因为他们看到它们的次数更多。

- D) Cutting believes his experiment offers a clue as to how canons are formed. He points out that the most reproduced works of impressionism today tend to have been bought by five or six wealthy and influential collectors in the late 19th century. The preferences of these men bestowed(给予) prestige on certain works, which made the works more likely to be hung in galleries and printed in collections. The fame passed down the years, gaining momentum from mere exposure as it did so. The more people were exposed to, the more they liked it, and the more they liked it, the more it appeared in books, on posters and in big exhibitions. Meanwhile, academics and critics created sophisticated justifications for its preeminence(卓越). After all, it's not just the masses who tend to rate what they see more often more highly. As contemporary artists like Warhol and Damien Hirst have grasped, critics' praise is deeply entwined(交织) with publicity. "Scholars", Cutting argues, "are no different from the public in the effects of mere exposure."

Cutting认为他的实验为名作目录是如何形成的提供了线索。他指出,当今复制次数最多的印象派作品往往是在19世纪末由五六位富有而有影响力的收藏家购买的。这些人的偏好赋予了某些作品声望,这使得这些作品更有可能被悬挂在画廊中并印刷在作品集中。这种名望世代相传,并在单纯曝光效应的作用下获得动力。人们接触得越多,就越喜欢它,就越喜欢它,它就越多地出现在书籍、海报和大型展览中。与此同时,学者和评论家为其卓越性创造了复杂的论证。毕竟,不仅仅是大众倾向于对他们更常看到的东西给予更高的评价。正如Warhol和Damien Hirst等当代艺术家所理解的那样,评论家的赞扬与宣传深深交织在一起。Cutting认为,"学者与公众在单纯曝光效应方面没有区别"。

- E) The process described by Cutting evokes a principle that the sociologist Duncan Watts calls "cumulative advantage": once a thing becomes popular, it will tend to become more popular still. A few years ago, Watts, who is employed by Microsoft to study the dynamics of social networks, had a similar experience to Cutting's in another Paris museum. After queuing to see the "Mona Lisa" in its climate-controlled bulletproof box at the Louvre, he came away puzzled: why was it considered so superior to the three other Leonardos in the previous chamber, to which nobody seemed to be paying the slightest attention?

Cutting描述的过程让人想起社会学家Duncan Watts所说的"累积优势"原则:一旦一事物变得流行,它就会趋向于变得更加流行。几年前,受雇于Microsoft研究社交网络动态的Watts在巴黎另一家博物馆有过与Cutting类似的经历。在排队观看卢浮宫气候控制防弹箱中的《蒙娜丽莎》后,他困惑地离开了:为什么它被认为远远优于前一个展厅中另外三幅Leonardo的作品,而那些作品似乎没有人给予丝毫关注?

- F) When Watts looked into the history of "the greatest painting of all time", he discovered that, for most of its life, the "Mona Lisa" remained in relative obscurity. In the 1850s, Leonardo da Vinci was considered no match for giants of Renaissance art like Titian and Raphael, whose works were worth almost ten times as much as the "Mona Lisa". It was only in the 20th century that Leonardo's portrait of his patron's wife rocketed to the number-one spot. What propelled it there wasn't a scholarly re-evaluation, but a theft.

当Watts研究这幅"有史以来最伟大的画作"的历史时,他发现在其生命的大部分时间里,《蒙娜丽莎》一直相对默默无闻。在19世纪50年代,Leonardo da Vinci被认为无法与Titian和Raphael等文艺复兴艺术巨匠相提并论,他们的作品价值几乎是《蒙娜丽莎》的十倍。直到20世纪,Leonardo为其赞助人妻子所作的这幅肖像才飙升至首位。推动它登上榜首的不是学术重新评估,而是一次盗窃。

- G) In 1911 a maintenance worker at the Louvre walked out of the museum with the "Mona Lisa" hidden under his smock(工作服). Parisians were shocked at the theft of a painting to which, until then, they had paid little attention. When the museum reopened, people queued to see the gap where the "Mona Lisa" had once hung in a way they had never done for the painting itself. From then on, the "Mona Lisa" came to represent Western culture itself.

1911年,卢浮宫的一名维修工人将《蒙娜丽莎》藏在工作服下带出了博物馆。巴黎人对这幅直到那时他们还很少关注的画作被盗感到震惊。当博物馆重新开放时,人们排队去看《蒙娜丽莎》曾经悬挂的空位,其方式是他们从未为这幅画本身做过的。从那时起,《蒙娜丽莎》开始代表西方文化本身。

- H) Although many have tried, it does seem improbable that the painting's unique status can be attributed entirely to the quality of its brushstrokes. It has been said that the subject's eyes follow the viewer around the room. But as the painting's biographer, Donald Sassoon, dryly notes, "In reality the effect can be obtained from any portrait." Duncan Watts proposes that the "Mona Lisa" is merely an extreme example of a general rule. Paintings, poems and pop songs are buoyed(使浮起) or sunk by random events or preferences that turn into waves of influence, passing down the generations.

尽管许多人尝试过,但这幅画的独特地位似乎不太可能完全归因于其笔触的质量。有人说画中人物的眼睛会跟随观看者在房间里移动。但正如这幅画的传记作者Donald Sassoon冷静地指出的那样,"实际上这种效果可以从任何肖像画中获得。"Duncan Watts提出,《蒙娜丽莎》只是一个普遍规律的极端例子。绘画、诗歌和流行歌曲被随机事件或偏好所浮起或沉没,这些事件或偏好变成影响的浪潮,世代相传。

- I) "Saying that cultural objects have value," Brian Eno once wrote, "is like saying that telephones have conversations." Nearly all the cultural objects we consume arrive wrapped in inherited opinion; our preferences are always, to some extent, someone else's. Visitors to the "Mona Lisa" know they are about to visit the greatest work of art ever and come away appropriately impressed—or let down. An audience at a performance of "Hamlet" knows it is regarded as a work of genius, so that is what they mostly see. Watts even calls the preeminence of Shakespeare a "historical accident".

Brian Eno曾写道:"说文化对象有价值,就像说电话有对话一样。"我们消费的几乎所有文化对象都包裹着继承而来的观点;我们的偏好在某种程度上总是别人的。《蒙娜丽莎》的参观者知道他们即将参观有史以来最伟大的艺术作品,并因此留下适当的印象——或者感到失望。《哈姆雷特》演出的观众知道它被视为天才之作,所以这就是他们大多数人所看到的。Watts甚至称Shakespeare的卓越地位为"历史偶然事件"。

J) Although the rigid high-low distinction fell apart in the 1960s, we still use culture as a badge of identity. Today's fashion for eclecticism(折衷主义)—"I love Bach, ABBA and Jay Z"—is, Shamus Khan, a Columbia University psychologist, argues, a new way for the middle class to distinguish themselves from what they perceive to be the narrow tastes of those beneath them in the social hierarchy.

尽管严格的高低文化区分在20世纪60年代瓦解,我们仍然将文化作为身份的标志。Columbia大学心理学家Shamus Khan认为,当今对折衷主义的推崇——"我喜欢Bach、ABBA和Jay Z"——是中产阶级将自己与他们认为在社会等级中低于他们的人的狭隘品味区分开来的新方式。

K) The intrinsic quality of a work of art is starting to seem like its least important attribute. But perhaps it's more significant than our social scientists allow. First of all, a work needs a certain quality to be eligible to be swept to the top of the pile. The "Mona Lisa" may not be a worthy world champion, but it was in the Louvre in the first place, and not by accident. Secondly, some stuff is simply better than other stuff. Read "Hamlet" after reading even the greatest of Shakespeare's contemporaries, and the difference may strike you as unarguable.

一件艺术作品的内在质量似乎正在成为其最不重要的属性。但也许它比我们的社会科学家所认为的更重要。首先,一件作品需要具备一定的质量才有资格被推到顶端。《蒙娜丽莎》可能不是当之无愧的世界冠军,但它首先就在卢浮宫中,这并非偶然。其次,有些东西确实比其他东西更好。在阅读了Shakespeare同时代最伟大的作品之后再阅读《哈姆雷特》,你可能会觉得这种差异是无可争辩的。

L) A study in the British Journal of Aesthetics suggests that the exposure effect doesn't work the same way on everything, and points to a different conclusion about how canons are formed. The social scientists are right to say that we should be a little sceptical of greatness, and that we should always look in the next room. Great art and mediocrity(平庸) can get confused, even by experts. But that's why we need to see, and read, as much as we can. The more we're exposed to the good and the bad, the better we are at telling the difference. The eclecticians have it.

《British Journal of Aesthetics》上的一项研究表明,曝光效应对所有事物的作用方式并不相同,并指向了关于名作目录如何形成的不同结论。社会科学家说我们应该对伟大性持一点怀疑态度,应该总是看看隔壁房间,他们是对的。伟大的艺术和平庸之作可能会被混淆,即使是专家也会如此。但这就是为什么我们需要尽可能多地观看和阅读。我们接触的好作品和坏作品越多,就越能分辨出差异。折衷主义者是对的。

陈述句与逐句解析

36. According to Duncan Watts, the superiority of the "Mona Lisa" to Leonardo's other works resulted from the cumulative advantage.

根据Duncan Watts的观点,《蒙娜丽莎》相对于Leonardo其他作品的优越性源于累积优势。

【答案】 E 段(强锚点)

【锚点】 Duncan Watts + 累积优势 + 达·芬奇其他作品

【定位】 The process described by Cutting evokes a principle that the sociologist Duncan Watts calls "cumulative advantage": once a thing becomes popular, it will tend to become more popular still. ... why was it considered so superior to the three other Leonardos in the previous chamber, to which nobody seemed to be paying the slightest attention?

Cutting 所描述的过程引出了社会学家 Duncan Watts 所说的「累积优势」原则：一旦某物变得受欢迎，它会变得更加受欢迎……（在卢浮宫排队看完《蒙娜丽莎》之后他困惑地走开：）为什么这幅画被认为远胜于隔壁展厅里那三幅达·芬奇作品——而那三幅几乎无人理睬？

【改写】 According to Duncan Watts ↔ **the sociologist Duncan Watts calls**

同一人引语的同义复述

the cumulative advantage ↔ **"cumulative advantage"**

术语原样复现

the superiority of the "Mona Lisa" to Leonardo's other works ↔

why was it considered so superior to the three other Leonardos in the previous chamber

反问句被陈述化、具体被上位概括

【辨邻】 H H 段虽然也由 Watts 发声，Duncan Watts proposes that the "Mona Lisa" is merely an extreme example of a general rule，但落点是「随机事件/偏好掀起的影响波」，并未提到 cumulative advantage 这一术语，也未触及「对 Leonardo 其他作品的优越性」。

Duncan Watts proposes that the "Mona Lisa" is merely an extreme example of a general rule

37. Some social scientists have raised doubts about the intrinsic value of certain works of art.

一些社会科学家对某些艺术作品的内在价值提出了质疑。

【答案】 **B** 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 社会科学家 + 内在价值 的疑问

【定位】 But some social scientists have been asking awkward questions of it, raising the possibility that artistic canons(名作目录) are little more than fossilised historical accidents.

但有些社会科学家一直在对这种解释提出令人尴尬的问题，并提出一种可能：所谓名作目录不过是被定型化的历史偶然。

【改写】 Some social scientists ↔ **some social scientists**

身份词原样复现

have raised doubts ↔ **have been asking awkward questions of it**

提出尴尬问题=表达怀疑

the intrinsic value of certain works of art ↔

some works of art are just great: of intrinsically superior quality

intrinsic value=intrinsically superior quality

【辨邻】 K K 段确实提到 intrinsic quality，并承认 The intrinsic quality of a work of art is starting to seem like its least important attribute，但紧接着话锋一转，But perhaps it's more significant than our social scientists allow——这是作者本人反过来为内在价值辩护，与题干「社会科学家提出怀疑」的主体和立场都不符。

But perhaps it's more significant than our social scientists allow

38. It is often random events or preferences that determine the fate of a piece of art.

决定一件艺术品命运的往往是随机事件或偏好。

【答案】 H 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 随机事件/偏好 决定艺术命运

【定位】 Paintings, poems and pop songs are buoyed(使浮起) or sunk by random events or preferences that turn into waves of influence, passing down the generations.

绘画、诗歌和流行歌曲都被一些随机事件或偏好托起或淹没——这些事件和偏好转化为代代相传的影响浪潮。

【改写】 random events or preferences ↔ random events or preferences

整短语原样复现

determine the fate of a piece of art ↔

Paintings, poems and pop songs are buoyed(使浮起) or sunk

比喻表达=抽象表达

【辨邻】 E E 段只点出 once a thing becomes popular, it will tend to become more popular still，这是「累积」，不是「随机事件决定命运」；题干两个关键词 random events or preferences 与 fate 都不在 E 段，E 段不构成源头段。

once a thing becomes popular, it will tend to become more popular still

39. In his experiment, Cutting found that his subjects liked lesser known works better than canonical works because of more exposure.

在他的实验中,Cutting发现他的受试者因为接触更多而更喜欢不太知名的作品而非经典作品。

【答案】 C 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 Cutting 的实验：偏爱较不知名作品

【定位】 These were exposed four times as often. Afterwards, the students preferred them to the canonical works, while a control group of students liked the canonical ones best. Cutting's students had grown to like those paintings more simply because they had seen them more.

这些画的曝光次数是名作的四倍。结果学生更偏爱这些较不知名的画作，而对照组学生最喜欢名作。Cutting 的学生开始更喜欢这些画，仅仅因为他们看得更多。

【改写】 Cutting found that his subjects ↔ **Cutting's students had grown to like those paintings**

subjects=students 受试者上位词

liked lesser known works better than canonical works ↔

the students preferred them to the canonical works

preferred X to Y=liked X better than Y

because of more exposure ↔ **simply because they had seen them more**

曝光=看得更多

【辨邻】 **D** D 段开篇 Cutting believes his experiment offers a clue as to how canons are formed 就显示这一段已经离开「实验本身」、走向「名作目录形成机制」；题干要求的是实验中学生的实际偏好这一发现，源头只能是 C 段。

Cutting believes his experiment offers a clue as to how canons are formed

40. The author thinks the greatness of an art work still lies in its intrinsic value.

作者认为艺术作品的伟大之处仍在于其内在价值。

【答案】 **K** 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 作者立场：内在价值仍重要

【定位】 The intrinsic quality of a work of art is starting to seem like its least important attribute. But perhaps it's more significant than our social scientists allow. ... Secondly, some stuff is simply better than other stuff.

艺术品的内在质量看似越来越不像是它最重要的属性。但或许它的分量比社会科学家们承认的要重得多。.....其次，某些东西就是比另一些东西更出色。

【改写】 The author thinks ↔ **But perhaps it's more significant than our social scientists allow**

无引述=作者直陈

the greatness of an art work still lies in its intrinsic value ↔

some stuff is simply better than other stuff

口语断言=正式命题

still lies in its intrinsic value ↔ **But perhaps it's more significant than our social scientists allow**

still=反驳后保留

【辨邻】 **B** B 段 some social scientists have been asking awkward questions of it 表达的是社会科学家对内在价值的怀疑，与题干要求的「作者认为内在价值仍重要」立场相反——主语和态度都不对。

some social scientists have been asking awkward questions of it, raising the possibility that artistic canons(名作目录) are little more than fossilised historical accidents

41. It is true of critics as well as ordinary people that the popularity of artistic works is closely associated with publicity.

无论是批评家还是普通人,艺术作品的受欢迎程度都与宣传密切相关,这是事实。

【答案】 **D** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 批评家与大众都把名气和宣传挂钩

【定位】 After all, it's not just the masses who tend to rate what they see more often more highly. As contemporary artists like Warhol and Damien Hirst have grasped, critics' praise is deeply entwined(交织) with publicity. "Scholars", Cutting argues, "are no different from the public in the effects of mere exposure."

毕竟,不仅仅是普罗大众才会把看得越多的东西评得越高。正如沃霍尔、达米恩·赫斯特这样的当代艺术家所悟到的,批评家的赞美与宣传深深交织在一起。Cutting 说:「就曝光效应而言,学者们与大众毫无二致。」

【改写】 It is true of critics as well as ordinary people ↔

Scholars, Cutting argues, are no different from the public in the effects of mere exposure

critics≈scholars, ordinary people≈the public

the popularity of artistic works is closely associated with publicity ↔

critics' praise is deeply entwined(交织) with publicity

受欢迎程度=被赞美程度, 挂钩对象都是 publicity

【辨邻】 **I** I 段重点是 Nearly all the cultural objects we consume arrive wrapped in

inherited opinion —— 偏好被前人继承, 谈不到「批评家与大众都把流行与宣传挂钩」这一具体命题, 关键锚点 critics 与 publicity 都缺位。

Nearly all the cultural objects we consume arrive wrapped in inherited opinion; our preferences are always, to some extent, someone else's

42. We need to expose ourselves to more art and literature in order to tell the superior from the inferior.

我们需要让自己接触更多的艺术和文学作品,以便区分优劣。

【答案】 **L** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 多接触作品才能分辨高下

【定位】 But that's why we need to see, and read, as much as we can. The more we're exposed to the good and the bad, the better we are at telling the difference.

但正因如此,我们才需要尽量多看、多读。我们越是接触好的与坏的,就越能分辨它们的高下。

【改写】 expose ourselves to more art and literature ↔ **we need to see, and read, as much as we can**

see/read=对艺术/文学的曝光

tell the superior from the inferior ↔ **the better we are at telling the difference**

辨别高下=分辨好坏的差别

【辨邻】 C 段 Cutting's students had grown to like those paintings more simply because they had seen them more 强调曝光会带来偏爱、是一种带偏见的效应，与题干「通过多接触来分辨好坏」的处方意旨相反。

Cutting's students had grown to like those paintings more simply because they had seen them more

43. A study of the history of the greatest paintings suggests even a great work of art could experience years of neglect.

对最伟大画作历史的研究表明,即使是伟大的艺术作品也可能经历多年被忽视的时期。

【答案】 F 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 伟大画作历史 + 长期被忽视

【定位】 When Watts looked into the history of "the greatest painting of all time", he discovered that, for most of its life, the "Mona Lisa" remained in relative obscurity.

当 Watts 去研究这幅「史上最伟大画作」的历史时,他发现这幅《蒙娜丽莎》一生中的大部分时间都相对默默无闻。

【改写】 A study of the history of the greatest paintings ↔

When Watts looked into the history of "the greatest painting of all time"

look into=study 同义

could experience years of neglect ↔

for most of its life, the "Mona Lisa" remained in relative obscurity

长期默默无闻=多年被忽视

【辨邻】 G 段重点是 Parisians were shocked at the theft of a painting to which, until then, they had paid little attention——叙述盗窃事件后人们反应,没有承担「对其历史的研究」与「多年被忽视」这一全景式判断,只能作邻段排除。

Parisians were shocked at the theft of a painting to which, until then, they had paid little attention

44. Culture is still used as a mark to distinguish one social class from another.

文化仍然被用作区分一个社会阶层与另一个社会阶层的标志。

【答案】 J 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 文化作为阶层标识

【定位】 Although the rigid high-low distinction fell apart in the 1960s, we still use culture as a badge of identity. Today's fashion for eclecticism(折衷主义)—"I love Bach, ABBA and Jay Z"—is, Shamus Khan, a Columbia University psychologist, argues, a new way for the middle class to distinguish themselves from what they perceive to be the narrow tastes of those beneath them in the social hierarchy.

虽然高雅与通俗的硬性区分在 1960 年代瓦解，我们依然把文化当作身份的徽章。哥伦比亚大学心理学家 Shamus Khan 认为，今天对折衷主义口味的追捧——「我喜欢巴赫，也喜欢 ABBA 和 Jay Z」——是中产阶级用来把自己与他们眼中口味狭隘的下层群体区分开来的新方式。

【改写】 Culture is still used as a mark ↔ **we still use culture as a badge of identity**

badge=mark 同义

to distinguish one social class from another ↔

a new way for the middle class to distinguish themselves from what they perceive to be the narrow tastes of those beneath them in the social hierarchy

中产区分自己与下层=区分一个阶层与另一个阶层

【辨邻】 I I 段 Nearly all the cultural objects we consume arrive wrapped in inherited opinion 重点在「意见被继承」，没有把 culture 跟 social class 挂钩，关键锚点 social class 缺位，不能视为源头段。

Nearly all the cultural objects we consume arrive wrapped in inherited opinion; our preferences are always, to some extent, someone else's

45. Opinions about and preferences for cultural objects are often inheritable.

关于文化对象的观点和偏好往往是可继承的。

【答案】 I 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 对文化对象的偏好可继承

【定位】 Nearly all the cultural objects we consume arrive wrapped in inherited opinion; our preferences are always, to some extent, someone else's.

我们消费的几乎所有文化对象，都包裹着继承来的意见；我们的偏好在某种程度上始终是别人的偏好。

【改写】 Opinions about and preferences for cultural objects ↔

cultural objects we consume arrive wrapped in inherited opinion; our preferences

意见+偏好+文化对象三词对位

are often inheritable ↔

arrive wrapped in inherited opinion; our preferences are always, to some extent, someone else's

继承属性的同义改写

【辨邻】 H 段 Paintings, poems and pop songs are buoyed(使浮起) or sunk by random events or preferences that turn into waves of influence, passing down the generations 谈的是「影响波代代相传」，但没有点出「意见与偏好本身被继承」，关键词 inherited/inheritable 不在 H 段。

Paintings, poems and pop songs are buoyed(使浮起) or sunk by random events or preferences that turn into waves of influence, passing down the generations

PARAGRAPH MAP • 段落主旨图

12 个段落各讲了什么

逐段一句主旨 + 该段最具区分度的「信息指纹」，是逐句回扫定位的工作台。

A 用两个反问把读者拉进话题：你有没有读过一本被吹爆的小说却觉得不过如此？由此引出心理学家 James Cutting 的核心问题——一件艺术品凭什么被认为伟大。

信息指纹 引出核心问题

B 先摆出直觉答案——名画就是质量本身过硬；再立刻让社会科学家来质疑这种直觉，提出名作目录可能只是历史偶然的化石。

信息指纹 对内在价值的质疑

C 介绍 Cutting 在课堂上做的曝光实验：把名作和不那么有名但水平相当的印象派作品混着放，后者放映四倍频率，结果学生更偏爱后者。

信息指纹 Cutting 曝光实验细节

D Cutting 把实验推广到名作目录的形成史：19 世纪几位富藏家选中的画通过反复曝光节节攀升，学者批评家也不能免俗，赞誉与曝光交织。

信息指纹 名作目录的形成机制

E 引入社会学家 Duncan Watts 的累积优势原则；他在卢浮宫看《蒙娜丽莎》时同样困惑：为什么它比隔壁三幅达·芬奇画作受瞩目得多？

信息指纹 累积优势与达·芬奇对比

F 回顾《蒙娜丽莎》的历史地位：大半生默默无闻，19 世纪中叶身价远不及提香、拉斐尔；让它一飞冲天的不是学术再评价，而是一桩盗窃案。

信息指纹 蒙娜丽莎前期的长期默默无闻

G 1911 年卢浮宫维修工把《蒙娜丽莎》藏在工作服里盗走；巴黎人事后蜂拥来看那块空墙，从此这幅画成了西方文化的象征。

信息指纹 1911 年盗窃事件

H Watts 提出蒙娜丽莎只是普遍规律的极端案例——艺术品的命运常常被偶然事件或个人偏好掀起的影响浪潮托起或淹没。

信息指纹 随机事件决定艺术命运

I 引 Brian Eno 的话点出：我们消费的几乎所有文化对象都裹着继承来的意见，连莎士比亚的崇高地位都被 Watts 称作历史偶然。

信息指纹 审美偏好可继承

J 高低雅俗的硬性区分虽在 1960 年代瓦解，文化依然是身份的徽章；今天的折衷主义被 Shamus Khan 解读为中产用以区分自身与下层阶层的新方式。

信息指纹 文化作为阶层身份标识

K 作者出来辩护内在质量：艺术品的内在质量看似越来越不重要，但其实仍很重要——能跻身高位必须先有底子；《哈姆雷特》与同时代任何剧作相比都明显高出一筹。

信息指纹 作者本人为内在价值辩护

L 结尾引《英国美学杂志》一项研究：曝光效应并非对所有作品同样起作用；正确的对策是多看多读，越多接触好坏作品，越能分辨高下。

信息指纹 多接触作品以分辨高下

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

25 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。

If so, you've probably pondered the question a psychologist, James Cutting, asked himself: How does a work of art come to be considered great?

A段，第3句

本句成分丰富：主句有主语、谓语、宾语、状语；定语从句有主语（含同位语）、谓语、间接宾语；同位语从句有主语、系表谓语、表语、疑问副词状语。特别是主句宾语后同时出现定语从句和同位语从句的区分、同位语从句中疑问句语序的处理、以及定语从句中关系代词省略的识别，都是高频易错点，训练价值较高。

The paintings that win prime spots in galleries, get taught in classes and reproduced in books are the ones that have proved their artistic value over time.

B段，第2句

这是一个非常典型的四六级和考研真题句式：主系表结构 + 双定语从句修饰主语和表语 + 从句内并列结构。这种结构在学术写作和阅读理解中频繁出现，掌握后可以直接迁移到大量类似句子的分析中。句子展示了如何用定语从句对核心名词进行限定和解释，以及如何在从句内部使用并列结构来扩展信息，这些都是考试和实际阅读中的高频模式。

Cutting, a professor at Cornell University, wondered if a psychological mechanism known as the "mere-exposure effect" played a role in deciding which paintings rise to the top of the cultural league.

C段，第1句

本句覆盖了主语、谓语、宾语、同位语、状语等多种成分，且宾语从句嵌套的结构能让学生练习识别从句内部的成分划分。同位语和后置定语 known as 也是常见易错点，适合作为成分划分的练习句。

These were exposed four times as often.

C段，第6句

被动语态 + 倍数比较状语是考试中常见的表达方式，有一定代表性，但句式过于简短，缺乏复杂句的典型特征。

Afterwards, the students preferred them to the canonical works, while a control group of students liked the canonical ones best.

C段，第7句

主句 + while 引导的对比状语从句是四六级和考研阅读中常见的对比句式，具有一定代表性；"prefer A to B" 也是高频搭配；但本句结构相对简单，无复杂嵌套或特殊句式，典型性中等偏上。

He points out that the most reproduced works of impressionism today tend to have been bought by five or six wealthy and influential collectors in the late 19th century.

D段，第2句

主句加宾语从句的结构是四六级和考研阅读中最常见的句式之一，具有很高的典型性。宾语从句由"that"引导，且从句内部包含复杂名词短语作主语、不定式结构作谓语的一部分，以及多个状语修饰，这些都是真题中频繁出现的特征。掌握这种结构后可以迁移到大量类似句子的理解中。

The more people were exposed to, the more they liked it, and the more they liked it, the more it appeared in books, on posters and in big exhibitions.

D段，第5句

"the more..., the more..." 比较结构是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，用于表达正比例或递进关系，具有很强的典型性。本句将这种结构扩展为四个部分的递进链条，更是常见的复杂表达方式。学习者掌握此类结构后，可以在大量真题和阅读材料中复用识别方法，迁移价值很高。

After all, it's not just the masses who tend to rate what they see more often more highly.

D段，第7句

句子使用"it is + 表语 + 定语从句"结构，是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。定语从句嵌套宾语从句的组合也非常典型，且关系代词在从句内充当成分的用法是考试重点。掌握这类结构后，可以迁移到大量真题句子的理解和分析中，具有很强的代表性。

"Scholars", Cutting argues, "are no different from the public in the effects of mere exposure."

D段，第9句

学术写作和考试阅读中频繁出现"某人argues/claims/suggests + 宾语从句"的引述结构，插入式引语也是常见形式。这句的结构高度代表考研和四六级阅读中常考的观点引用句型，掌握后可直接迁移到大量类似句子。

When Watts looked into the history of "the greatest painting of all time", he discovered that, for most of its life, the "Mona Lisa" remained in relative obscurity.

F段，第1句

"时间状语从句 + 主句 + 宾语从句" 的组合是四六级和考研阅读中非常常见的句式，且宾语从句中插入状语的情况也频繁出现。掌握这个结构后，可以直接迁移到大量真题长难句中，具有较高的代表性。

In the 1850s, Leonardo da Vinci was considered no match for giants of Renaissance art like Titian and Raphael, whose works were worth almost ten times as much as the "Mona Lisa".

F段，第2句

被动语态加宾语补足语、非限制性定语从句修饰先行词、倍数比较结构，这些都是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的句式。句子展示了如何通过定语从句补充信息、如何用比较结构量化说明，具有很强的代表性和可迁移性。

It was only in the 20th century that Leonardo's portrait of his patron's wife rocketed to the number-one spot.

F段，第3句

强调句 It is/was ... that 是四六级和考研阅读、写作中的高频句式，掌握后可识别和仿写大量类似结构；本句还展示了如何通过强调句突出时间状语，这是学术写作和长难句分析的常见手法；句式代表性强，迁移价值高。

Although many have tried, it does seem improbable that the painting's unique status can be attributed entirely to the quality of its brushstrokes.

H段，第1句

让步状语从句 + 形式主语主句 + 名词性从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式；情态动词加被动语态、现在完成时都是常考时态语态组合；掌握此句的分析方法可以迁移到大量类似结构的句子，典型性很强。

Visitors to the "Mona Lisa" know they are about to visit the greatest work of art ever and come away appropriately impressed—or let down.

I段，第3句

本句体现两个典型考点:动词后省略that的宾语从句(know/think/believe等常见),以及并列谓语共用主语的结构。这两类结构在四六级和考研阅读中高频出现,掌握后可迁移至大量类似句式,代表性较强。

Although the rigid high-low distinction fell apart in the 1960s, we still use culture as a badge of identity.

J段，第1句

"Although 从句, 主句" 是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的让步状语从句结构, 用于表达 "尽管 A, 但 B" 的转折逻辑。主句中 "use sth as sth" 结构和副词 "still" 强调延续性也是真题常见表达模式, 学习后可迁移到大量类似句型。

First of all, a work needs a certain quality to be eligible to be swept to the top of the pile.

K段，第3句

主谓宾加不定式状语是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式, 不定式内嵌套被动结构也较为典型, 掌握后可迁移到大量类似长句, 具有一定代表性

The "Mona Lisa" may not be a worthy world champion, but it was in the Louvre in the first place, and not by accident.

K段，第4句

并列转折句("but"连接两个主句)是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式, 第一分句的情态动词否定结构和第二分句的主系状结构也较为典型。但句子整体偏短、结构简单, 不如多层嵌套或长难句那样具有高代表性, 典型性中等偏上

Secondly, some stuff is simply better than other stuff.

K段，第5句

比较结构(形容词比较级 + than引导的比较对象)是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式, 具有较好的迁移性; 主系表结构也是基础句型; 但该句未涉及更复杂的从句嵌套或特殊结构, 典型性中等偏上。

A study in the British Journal of Aesthetics suggests that the exposure effect doesn't work the same way on everything, and points to a different conclusion about how canons are formed.

L段，第1句

本句的 "主句 + 并列谓语 + 宾语从句" 结构以及宾语从句嵌套在介词短语内部的形式，在学术文章和考试真题中十分常见。这种结构模式具有较高的复用价值，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句式的理解中。

But that's why we need to see, and read, as much as we can.

L段，第4句

覆盖了主系表结构、表语从句、不定式并列宾语、比较状语从句、谓语承前省略等多种成分类型，且比较从句中的省略是常见易错点，作为划成分练习句收益较高。

According to Duncan Watts, the superiority of the "Mona Lisa" to Leonardo's other works resulted from the cumulative advantage.

第36题题干

涵盖了较长的名词短语作主语、不及物动词短语作谓语、两个不同类型的状语（方式状语和原因状语），主语内部有多层介词短语修饰，适合训练如何在复杂名词短语中定位核心词以及区分状语类型，但缺少宾语、定语从句等其他常见成分

It is often random events or preferences that determine the fate of a piece of art.

第38题题干

强调句型 "It is ... that ..." 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，尤其在议论和说明类文本中常用于突出关键信息。掌握此句型的识别和还原方法可以迁移到大量类似句子，典型性强。

It is true of critics as well as ordinary people that the popularity of artistic works is closely associated with publicity.

第41题题干

形式主语结构 "It is + 形容词 + that从句" 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，常用于表达观点、陈述事实或引出论述。被动语态 "be associated with" 也是学术和正式文体的常见表达。该句结构完整典型，掌握后可直接迁移到大量类似句型的理解和写作中。

We need to expose ourselves to more art and literature in order to tell the superior from the inferior.

第42题 题干

need to do 和 in order to 引导目的状语都是四六级和考研中的高频句式，具有较强的典型性和复用价值，但简单句结构本身在真题中不算特别有代表性。

Culture is still used as a mark to distinguish one social class from another.

第44题 题干

"主语 + 一般现在时被动 + 不定式表用途"是阅读中很常见的句式，迁移性较强。像 "distinguish A from B" 这样的搭配也常见于说明性文本。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 113 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。

cutting

B1

adj. 尖刻的

本篇8次 · 真题 12 句

quality

A2

n. 质量

本篇5次 · 真题 112 句

preference

B2

n. 偏爱

本篇5次 · 真题 29 句

effect

A2

n. 影响

本篇4次 · 真题 191 句

cultural

B1

adj. 文化的

本篇4次 · 真题 68 句

expose

B2

v. 使暴露

本篇4次 · 真题 30 句

exposure

B2

n. 暴露

本篇4次 · 真题 21 句

superior

B2

adj. 更好的

本篇4次 · 真题 19 句

tend B1

v. 倾向于, 往往会
本篇3次 · 真题 170 句

critic B2

n. 批评家
本篇3次 · 真题 34 句

artistic B2

adj. 艺术的
本篇3次 · 真题 14 句

better A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)
本篇2次 · 真题 205 句

simply B1

adv. 仅仅, 只不过
本篇2次 · 真题 119 句

argue B1

v. 争论
本篇2次 · 真题 106 句

event A2

n. 事件
本篇2次 · 真题 99 句

psychologist B2

n. 心理学家
本篇2次 · 真题 54 句

opinion A2

n. 观点
本篇2次 · 真题 37 句

historical B2

adj. 历史的
本篇2次 · 真题 32 句

spot A2

n. 地点
本篇2次 · 真题 30 句

attribute B2

n. 属性
本篇2次 · 真题 23 句

distinguish B2

v. 区分
本篇2次 · 真题 23 句

stuff A2

n. 东西
本篇2次 · 真题 20 句

mere B2

adj. 仅仅的
本篇2次 · 真题 19 句

gallery B1

n. 美术馆
本篇2次 · 真题 13 句

random B2

adj. 随机的

本篇2次 · 真题 12 句

reproduce B2

v. 复制

本篇2次 · 真题 12 句

author A2

n. 作者

本篇1次 · 真题 264 句

likely A2

adj. 很可能的

本篇1次 · 真题 228 句

process B1

n. 过程

本篇1次 · 真题 126 句

rate A2

n. 速度

本篇1次 · 真题 121 句

design B1

n. 设计

本篇1次 · 真题 119 句

expert B1

n. 专家

本篇1次 · 真题 114 句

professor B1

n. 教授 (大学教师的最高职称)

本篇1次 · 真题 112 句

academic B2

adj. 学术的

本篇1次 · 真题 104 句

least A2

det. 最少的

本篇1次 · 真题 98 句

performance B1

n. 表演

本篇1次 · 真题 98 句

according B1

prep. 根据

本篇1次 · 真题 96 句

gain B1

v. 获得;赢得

本篇1次 · 真题 96 句

journal B1

n. 杂志

本篇1次 · 真题 66 句

significant B2

adj. 重要的

本篇1次 · 真题 65 句

determine

B2

v. 决定

本篇1次 · 真题 62 句

extreme

B2

adj. 极度的

本篇1次 · 真题 60 句

generation

B2

n. 一代人

本篇1次 · 真题 60 句

mostly

B1

adv. 主要地

本篇1次 · 真题 59 句

reality

B1

n. 现实

本篇1次 · 真题 57 句

associate

B2

v. 联系

本篇1次 · 真题 54 句

gap

B1

n. 间隙

本篇1次 · 真题 54 句

principle

B2

n. 原则, 准则

本篇1次 · 真题 54 句

struggle

B1

v. 奋斗

本篇1次 · 真题 54 句

unique

B2

adj. 独特的

本篇1次 · 真题 54 句

network

B1

n. 网络

本篇1次 · 真题 53 句

audience

A2

n. 观众

本篇1次 · 真题 52 句

fashion

B1

n. 时尚;流行款式

本篇1次 · 真题 51 句

status

B2

n. 地位

本篇1次 · 真题 48 句

represent

B1

v. 代表

本篇1次 · 真题 45 句

mass

B1

n. 大量

本篇1次 · 真题 44 句

previous B1

adj. 先前的

本篇1次·真题44句

novel B1

n. 小说

本篇1次·真题43句

identity B2

n. 身份

本篇1次·真题39句

psychological B2

adj. 心理的

本篇1次·真题39句

wealthy B2

adj. 富有的

本篇1次·真题39句

lecture B1

n. 讲座

本篇1次·真题35句

possibility B1

n. 可能性

本篇1次·真题35句

giant B1

adj. 巨大的

本篇1次·真题34句

highly B1

adv. 非常

本篇1次·真题34句

perceive B2

v. 理解, 领悟 (某事的性质或意义)

本篇1次·真题32句

consume B2

v. 消耗, 耗费 (燃料、能源、时间等)

本篇1次·真题31句

explanation B1

n. 解释

本篇1次·真题31句

employ B1

v. 雇用

本篇1次·真题30句

entirely B1

adv. 完全地

本篇1次·真题29句

meanwhile B1

adv. 与此同时

本篇1次·真题29句

obtain B2

v. 获得

本篇1次·真题29句

closely B1

adv. 紧密地

本篇1次·真题28句

collection B1

n. 收集物

本篇1次·真题28句

extent B2

n. 程度

本篇1次·真题28句

propose B1

v. 提议

本篇1次·真题28句

regularly A2

adv. 经常地

本篇1次·真题27句

relative B1

n. 亲戚, 亲属

本篇1次·真题26句

scholar B2

n. 学者

本篇1次·真题26句

strike B1

v. 打击

本篇1次·真题25句

ordinary B1

adj. 普通的

本篇1次·真题24句

apart B1

adv. 分开地

本篇1次·真题22句

champion B1

n. 冠军

本篇1次·真题22句

popularity B2

n. 受欢迎

本篇1次·真题20句

deeply B1

adv. 深深地

本篇1次·真题19句

literature B2

n. 文学

本篇1次·真题19句

narrow B1

adj. 狭窄的

本篇1次·真题19句

rocket B1

n. 火箭

本篇1次·真题19句

momentum

B2

n. 动力

本篇1次·真题 18 句

sophisticated

C1

adj. 复杂精密的

本篇1次·真题 18 句

viewer

B1

n. 观众

本篇1次·真题 17 句

distinction

B2

n. 区别

本篇1次·真题 16 句

neglect

B2

v. 忽视;疏忽

本篇1次·真题 16 句

influential

B2

adj. 有影响力的;有权势的

本篇1次·真题 15 句

undergraduate

B2

n. 大学本科生

本篇1次·真题 15 句

maintenance

B2

n. 维护

本篇1次·真题 14 句

wave

A2

n. 波浪

本篇1次·真题 14 句

classic

B1

adj. 典型的

本篇1次·真题 13 句

contemporary

B2

adj. 当代的

本篇1次·真题 13 句

genius

B2

n. 天才

本篇1次·真题 12 句

mechanism

B2

n. 机制

本篇1次·真题 12 句

merely

B2

adv. 仅仅, 只不过

本篇1次·真题 12 句

comparable

B2

adj. 可比较的

本篇1次·真题 11 句

fate

B2

n. 命运

本篇1次·真题 11 句

worthy B2

adj. 值得的

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

fame B2

n. 名声

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

pile B1

n. 堆

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

confused A2

adj. 困惑的

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

prestige C1

n. 威望

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

slight B2

adj. 轻微的

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

sociologist C1

n. 社会学家

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

sink A2

v. 下沉

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

wrap B1

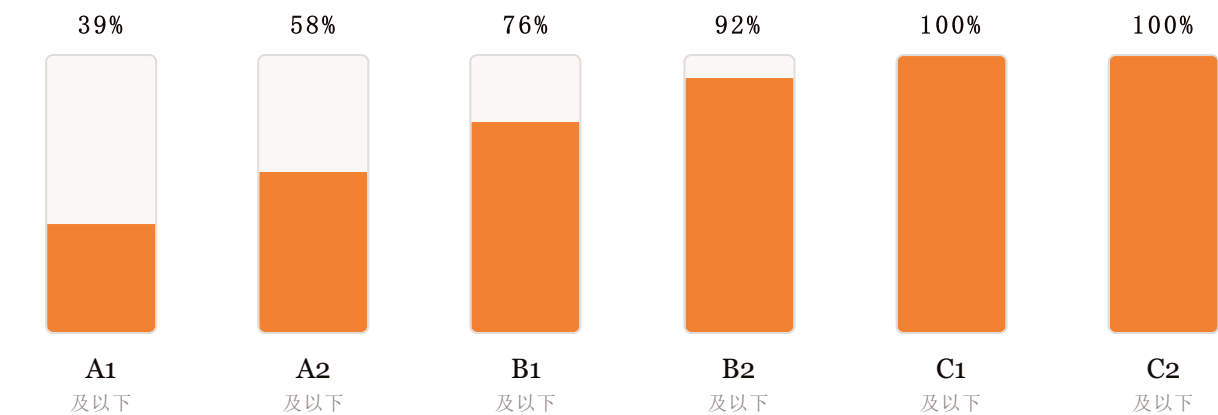
v. 包

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

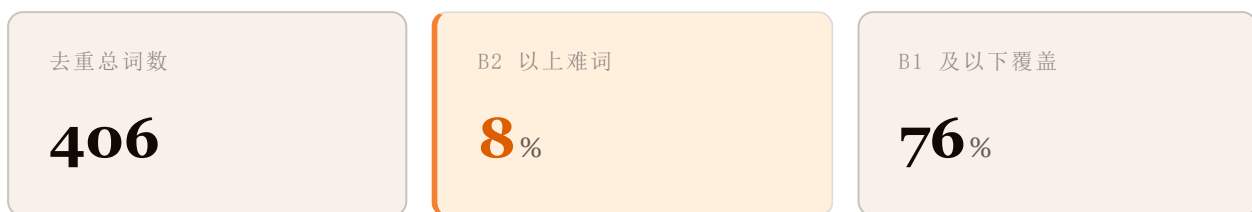
VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 406 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **406** 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 32 个 · 约 8%。



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 406 个 · 末柱为 100%



英语六级 2015年6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）	本题
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）	题目解析 →
Part IV	汉译英（段落翻译）	题目解析 →

2015年6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2015年6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 7 段原文（段首标 P1-P7 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(2015-06) • 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 When the right person is holding the right job at the right moment, that person's influence is greatly expanded. That is the position in which Janet Yellen, who is expected to be confirmed as the next chair of the Federal Reserve Bank (Fed) in January, now finds herself. If you believe, as many do, that unemployment is the major economic and social concern of our day, then it is no stretch to think Yellen is the most powerful person in the world right now.

当合适的人在合适的时刻担任合适的职位时,此人的影响力会大大扩展。这正是Janet Yellen目前所处的位置,她预计将于一月份获得确认,成为美联储下一任主席。如果你和许多人一样相信失业是我们这个时代主要的经济和社会问题,那么认为Yellen现在是最有权力的人就不是夸张了。

P2 Throughout the 2008 financial crisis and the recession and recovery that followed, central banks have taken on the role of stimulators of last resort, holding up the global economy with vast amounts of money in the form of asset buying. Yellen, previously a Fed vice chair, was one of the principal architects of the Fed's \$3.8 trillion money dump. A star economist known for her groundbreaking work on labor markets, Yellen was a kind of prophetess early on in the crisis for her warnings about the subprime(次级债) meltdown. Now it will be her job to get the Fed and the markets out of the biggest and most unconventional monetary program in history without derailing the fragile recovery.

在2008年金融危机及随后的经济衰退和复苏期间,各国央行承担起了最后刺激者的角色,以资产购买形式投入巨额资金来支撑全球经济。Yellen此前担任美联储副主席,是美联储3.8万亿美元资金投放计划的主要设计者之一。作为一位以其在劳动力市场方面的开创性研究而闻名的明星经济学家,Yellen在危机早期就对次

级债崩溃发出警告,堪称先知。现在她的工作将是引导美联储和市场退出这个史上最大规模、最非常规的货币计划,同时不让脆弱的复苏脱轨。

P3 The good news is that Yellen, 67, is particularly well suited to meet these challenges. She has a keen understanding of financial markets, an appreciation for their imperfections and a strong belief that human suffering was more related to unemployment than anything else.

好消息是,67岁的Yellen特别适合应对这些挑战。她对金融市场有敏锐的理解,认识到市场的不完善之处,并坚信人类苦难与失业的关系超过任何其他因素。

P4 Some experts worry that Yellen will be inclined to chase unemployment to the neglect of inflation. But with wages still relatively flat and the economy increasingly divided between the well-off and the long-term unemployed, more people worry about the opposite, deflation(通货紧缩) that would aggravate the economy's problems.

一些专家担心Yellen会倾向于追求降低失业率而忽视通货膨胀。但由于工资水平依然相对平稳,经济日益分化为富裕阶层和长期失业者两极,更多人担心的是相反情况,即通货紧缩会加剧经济问题。

P5 Either way, the incoming Fed chief will have to walk a fine line in slowly ending the stimulus. It must be steady enough to deflate bubbles(去泡沫) and bring markets back down to earth but not so quick that it creates another credit crisis.

无论如何,这位即将上任的美联储主席都必须在缓慢结束刺激政策时走钢丝。刺激退出必须足够稳定以去泡沫并使市场回归理性,但又不能过快以至于引发另一场信贷危机。

P6 Unlike many past Fed leaders, Yellen is not one to buy into the finance industry's argument that it should be left alone to regulate itself. She knows all along the Fed has been too slack on regulation of finance.

与许多前任美联储领导人不同,Yellen不会认同金融业关于应让其自我监管的论调。她始终清楚美联储在金融监管方面过于宽松。

P7 Yellen is likely to address the issue right after she pushes unemployment below 6%, stabilizes markets and makes sure that the recovery is more inclusive and robust. As Princeton Professor Alan Blinder says, "She's smart as a whip, deeply logical, willing to argue but also a good listener. She can persuade without creating hostility." All those traits will be useful as the global economy's new power player takes on its most annoying problems.

Yellen很可能会在将失业率降至6%以下、稳定市场并确保复苏更具包容性和稳健性之后立即解决这个问题。正如Princeton大学教授Alan Blinder所说:"她聪明绝顶,逻辑严密,愿意争论但也善于倾听。她能在不制造敌意的情况下说服他人。"所有这些特质都将在这位全球经济新权力人物应对最棘手问题时发挥作用。

题目与逐题解析

46. What do many people think is the biggest problem facing Janet Yellen?

- A) Lack of money.
- B) Subprime crisis.
- C) Unemployment.
- D) Social instability.

许多人认为Janet Yellen面临的最大问题是什么？

A) 缺少资金。 B) 次贷危机。 C) 失业。 D) 社会不稳定。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 What do many people think is the biggest problem facing Janet Yellen? 是 What 引出的事实问句，答案就在原文，无需推理。

【拆句】 题干主干是 What do many people think, 其中 is the biggest problem facing Janet Yellen 是 think 的宾语从句；facing Janet Yellen 是分词短语作 problem 的后置定语，相当于 that faces Janet Yellen。结构平铺直叙，无陷阱。

【定位】 If you believe, as many do, that unemployment is the major economic and social concern of our day, then it is no stretch to think Yellen is the most powerful person in the world right now.

如果你像许多人一样相信失业是当今最重大的经济与社会问题，那么认为 Yellen 是当今世界最有权力的人就一点也不夸张。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

Lack of money. 在原文中找不到任何对应——P2 谈的是 Fed 向市场“砸钱” \$3.8 trillion money dump, 恰恰相反。

B) 张冠李戴

Subprime crisis. 来自 warnings about the subprime(次级债) meltdown——那是 Yellen 危机早期的预警内容，不是 many people think 当前 Yellen 面临的最大问题。

C) ✓ 正确

unemployment is the major economic and social concern of our day ↔ **Unemployment.**

the major economic and social concern ↔ **biggest problem**

预判答案是“失业”，Unemployment. 与之完全一致，无任何争议。

D) 过度推断

Social instability. 是从 economic and social concern 中 social 一词过度延伸出来的——“社会层面的关切”不等于“社会不稳定”。

47. What did Yellen help the Fed do to tackle the 2008 financial crisis?

- A) Take effective measures to curb inflation.
- B) Deflate the bubbles in the American economy.
- C) Formulate policies to help financial institutions.
- D) Pour money into the market through asset buying.

Yellen帮助美联储做了什么来应对**2008年**金融危机？

- A) 采取有效措施抑制通货膨胀。 B) 消除美国经济中的泡沫。 C) 制定政策帮助金融机构。
D) 通过购买资产向市场注入资金。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 What did Yellen help the Fed do to tackle the 2008 financial crisis? 直问一个已发生的具体动作，无推理信号。

【拆句】 题干主干是 What did Yellen help the Fed do, help 后省略 to 接动词原形 do; to tackle the 2008 financial crisis 是不定式短语作目的状语。无陷阱。

【定位】 Throughout the 2008 financial crisis and the recession and recovery that followed, central banks have taken on the role of stimulators of last resort, holding up the global economy with vast amounts of money in the form of asset buying. Yellen, previously a Fed vice chair, was one of the principal architects of the Fed's \$3.8 trillion money dump.

在整个 2008 年金融危机以及随之而来的衰退与复苏期间，各国央行充当起"最后的刺激者"，通过大规模购买资产向全球经济注入巨额资金。Yellen 此前是 Fed 副主席，是 Fed 那场 3.8 万亿美元"撒钱"计划的主要设计者之一。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

Take effective measures to curb inflation. 与原文方向相反——Fed 是大规模向市场注资（应对通缩与衰退），不是“遏制通胀”。通胀只在 P4 作为“少数专家的担忧”被提及。

B) 张冠李戴

Deflate the bubbles in the American economy. 来自 deflate bubbles——那是“未来退出刺激”时要做的事，不是 to tackle the 2008 financial crisis 时 Yellen 帮 Fed 做的事。

C) 无中生有

Formulate policies to help financial institutions. 在原文中找不到对应——Fed 是向市场“砸钱”，不是“为金融机构定政策”；且 P6 显示 Yellen 反而要加强对金融业的监管。

D) ✓ 正确

vast amounts of money in the form of asset buying ↔

Pour money into the market through asset buying.

Yellen...was one of the principal architects of the Fed's \$3.8 trillion money dump ↔

Pour money into the market through asset buying.

预判“通过买资产向市场注资”与 Pour money into the market through asset buying. 完全一致。

48. What is a greater concern of the general public?

- A) Recession.
- B) Deflation.
- C) Inequality.
- D) Income.

公众更关注的是什么？

A) 经济衰退。 B) 通货紧缩。 C) 不平等。 D) 收入。

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 What is a greater concern of the general public? 直问“什么是 X”，是事实型问句，答案在原文。

【拆句】 题干 What is a greater concern of the general public?: 主干是 What is a concern, greater 是 concern 的前置定语（比较级形容词），of the general public 是介词短语作 concern 的后置定语。比较级是关键信号，提示原文存在对照。

【定位】 But with wages still relatively flat and the economy increasingly divided between the well-off and the long-term unemployed, more people worry about the opposite, deflation(通货紧缩) that would aggravate the economy's problems.

但由于工资仍相对停滞，且经济日益在富裕阶层与长期失业者之间分化，更多人担忧的是相反方向的问题——通货紧缩，它将使经济困境进一步恶化。

【选项】 A) 张冠李戴

Recession. 来自 the recession and recovery that followed——那是 2008 危机之后的"过去衰退", 不是当前"更多人担心"的对象。

B) ✓ 正确

more people worry about the opposite, deflation(通货紧缩) ↔ Deflation.

more people ↔ general public

预判答案是 deflation (通缩), Deflation. 与之完全一致。

C) 过度推断

Inequality. 来自 the economy increasingly divided between the well-off and the long-term unemployed——那只是"通缩"担忧的背景描述, 不是"担忧本身"。把背景升级为答案, 属于过度推断。

D) 无中生有

Income. 在原文中没有作为"普通大众的担忧对象"出现——wages still relatively flat 只是引出通缩担忧的论据之一, 工资 ≠ 担忧的对象。

49. What is Yellen likely to do in her position as the Fed chief?

- A) Develop a new monetary program.
- B) Restore public confidence.
- C) Tighten financial regulation.
- D) Reform the credit system.

Yellen担任美联储主席后可能会做什么?

A) 制定新的货币政策方案。 B) 恢复公众信心。 C) 加强金融监管。 D) 改革信贷体系。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 What is Yellen likely to do in her position as the Fed chief? 直问一个具体行动, 无推理信号词。

【拆句】 题干 What is Yellen likely to do in her position as the Fed chief?: 主干 What is Yellen likely to do, be likely to do 是固定结构表"很可能做某事"; in her position as the Fed chief 是介词短语作状语, as 引出 position 的同位语。

【定位】 Unlike many past Fed leaders, Yellen is not one to buy into the finance industry's argument that it should be left alone to regulate itself. She knows all along the Fed has been too slack on regulation of finance.

与许多前任 Fed 主席不同, Yellen 并不认同金融业"应被放任自我监管"的主张。她一直知道 Fed 在金融监管上太过松懈。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

Develop a new monetary program. 在原文中没有对应——文中提到的"unconventional monetary program"是 P2 已经在做的 3.8 万亿计划，而 get the Fed and the markets out of 表明她要做的是退出该计划，不是"开发新计划"。

B) 无中生有

Restore public confidence. 在原文中找不到对应——文中既未提到"public confidence"这一概念，也未把"恢复信心"列为 Yellen 的任务。

C) ✓ 正确

the Fed has been too slack on regulation of finance ↔ **Tighten financial regulation.**

Yellen is likely to address the issue ↔ **Tighten financial regulation.**

预判"收紧金融监管"与 Tighten financial regulation. 完全一致。

D) 过度推断

Reform the credit system. 来自 it creates another credit crisis 的 credit 一词——"信贷危机"只是被警告要避免的事，文章从未提 Yellen 要"改革信贷体系"。

50. How does Alan Blinder portray Yellen?

- A) She possesses strong persuasive power.
- B) She has confidence in what she is doing.
- C) She is one of the world's greatest economists.
- D) She is the most powerful Fed chief in history.

Alan Blinder 如何描绘 Yellen?

- A) 她拥有强大的说服力。
- B) 她对自己所做的事情有信心。
- C) 她是世界上最伟大的经济学家之一。
- D) 她是历史上最有权力的美联储主席。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 How does Alan Blinder portray Yellen? 问 X 如何描绘 Y，本质是问 X 说了什么、说了哪个特点。

【拆句】 题干 How does Alan Blinder portray Yellen?: 主干是 How does Alan Blinder portray Yellen, portray 后直接接宾语 Yellen, How 问描绘方式。结构简单。

【定位】 As Princeton Professor Alan Blinder says, "She's smart as a whip, deeply logical, willing to argue but also a good listener. She can persuade without creating hostility."

正如普林斯顿大学教授 Alan Blinder 所言："她绝顶聪明，逻辑性极强，愿意争论但也是个好听众。她能说服别人，而又不挑起敌意。"

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

She can persuade without creating hostility ↔ **She possesses strong persuasive power.**
without creating hostility ↔ **strong persuasive power**

引语前半段并列形容词 (smart / logical / willing to argue / good listener) 都是铺垫，最后一句 She can persuade without creating hostility 才是这段评价的整合性落点；选项 A 直接对应该落点。

B) 无中生有

She has confidence in what she is doing. 在 Alan Blinder 的引语中找不到对应——引语谈的是聪明、逻辑、能说服，没有提及“对自己所做之事有信心”。

C) 张冠李戴

She is one of the world's greatest economists. 借了 A star economist known for her groundbreaking work on labor markets 的描述——但那是文章作者的评价，不是 Alan Blinder 引语里的话。题问 Alan Blinder 怎么描绘，答案必须来自引语内。

D) 过度推断

She is the most powerful Fed chief in history. 借了 Yellen is the most powerful person in the world right now 的最高级——但原文说的是“当今世界最有权力的人”，且是作者本人的假设性表述，不是 Alan Blinder 说的，也不是“史上最有权力的 Fed 主席”。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

8 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。

That is the position in which Janet Yellen, who is expected to be confirmed as the next chair of the Federal Reserve Bank (Fed) in January, now finds herself.

第1段，第2句

主系表加限定性定语从句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中极为常见，“介词 + which”引导定语从句以及非限定性定语从句插入主句中间的用法也是高频考点，掌握本句的分析方法可以直接迁移到大量真题句式。

Throughout the 2008 financial crisis and the recession and recovery that followed, central banks have taken on the role of stimulators of last resort, holding up the global economy with vast amounts of money in the form of asset buying.

第2段，第1句

本句结构高度典型:前置状语 + 主谓宾 + 分词短语作伴随状语,是四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现的经典句式。定语从句嵌套在状语中的写法也常见于学术类文本。掌握后可迁移到大量类似长句的分析中。

Now it will be her job to get the Fed and the markets out of the biggest and most unconventional monetary program in history without derailing the fragile recovery.

第2段，第4句

"It will be + 名词 + to do" 句型在四六级和考研阅读中高频出现，尤其在新闻、时评类文本中常用此结构表达职责、任务或目标。本句的长不定式短语和介词短语嵌套也是真题常见形式，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

But with wages still relatively flat and the economy increasingly divided between the well-off and the long-term unemployed, more people worry about the opposite, deflation(通货紧缩) that would aggravate the economy's problems.

第4段，第2句

本句覆盖了主语、谓语、宾语、状语(伴随状语)、同位语、定语从句(含主语、谓语、宾语)等多种核心成分，结构丰富。并且存在易错点:句首长状语容易被误判为主语，同位语与宾语的关系需要辨析，定语从句中关系代词 "that" 既是引导词又是主语需要识别。作为成分划分练习句收益高

Either way, the incoming Fed chief will have to walk a fine line in slowly ending the stimulus.

第5段，第1句

简单句中包含 "have to" 表示义务、"walk a fine line" 这类固定搭配、以及介词短语作状语的用法，在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见。句首状语和谓语中的半情态结构也是典型考点。虽然不是复杂长难句，但其结构元素（将来时 + 义务表达 + 固定搭配 + 介词短语状语）具有一定代表性，掌握后可迁移到类似句式。

Yellen is likely to address the issue right after she pushes unemployment below 6%, stabilizes markets and makes sure that the recovery is more inclusive and robust.

第7段，第1句

本句覆盖多种句子成分：主句的主谓宾、时间状语从句（含并列谓语和多个宾语）、宾语从句（主系表）。时间状语从句内的并列谓语和嵌套宾语从句是常见易错点，适合作为划分成分的练习材料。

As Princeton Professor Alan Blinder says, "She's smart as a whip, deeply logical, willing to argue but also a good listener. She can persuade without creating hostility."

第7段，第2句

结构具有较高典型性。"As sb says" 引出引语是新闻报道、学术写作和考试阅读中的常见句式，主句中的并列表语结构也是描述人物特征时的典型用法。这种引述句式在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现，掌握后可以迁移应用到大量类似句子。

All those traits will be useful as the global economy's new power player takes on its most annoying problems.

第7段，第3句

主句 + 状语从句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见，尤其是用 "as" 引导时间或原因状语从句。这种句式具有一定代表性，学生掌握后可迁移到类似句型，但不算最高频的复杂长难句结构。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 75 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。

fed

A1

v. 喂养

本篇9次 · 真题 11 句

economy

B1

n. 经济

本篇5次 · 真题 102 句

financial

B2

adj. 财政的

本篇4次·真题 79 句

crisis

B2

n. 危机

本篇4次·真题 62 句

unemployment

B2

n. 失业 (状态)

本篇4次·真题 38 句

recovery

B2

n. 恢复

本篇3次·真题 35 句

chief

B1

n. 首领

本篇3次·真题 23 句

likely

A2

adj. 很可能的

本篇2次·真题 228 句

global

B2

adj. 全球的

本篇2次·真题 140 句

power

A2

n. 权力

本篇2次·真题 128 句

concern

B1

v. 涉及

本篇2次·真题 88 句

credit

B1

n. 赊购, 赊账

本篇2次·真题 54 句

powerful

B1

adj. 强大的

本篇2次·真题 50 句

economist

B2

n. 经济学家

本篇2次·真题 27 句

finance

B2

n. 财政

本篇2次·真题 23 句

would

A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇1次·真题 568 句

system

A2

n. 系统

本篇1次·真题 176 句

economic

B2

adj. 经济的

本篇1次·真题 167 句

issue B1

n. 问题

本篇1次·真题 158 句

challenge B1

n. 挑战

本篇1次·真题 119 句

expert B1

n. 专家

本篇1次·真题 114 句

professor B1

n. 教授 (大学教师的最高职称)

本篇1次·真题 112 句

major B1

adj. 主要的

本篇1次·真题 108 句

argue B1

v. 争论

本篇1次·真题 106 句

policy B1

n. 政策

本篇1次·真题 103 句

measure B1

v. 测量

本篇1次·真题 100 句

effective B1

adj. 有效的, 起作用的

本篇1次·真题 94 句

belief B1

n. 相信

本篇1次·真题 85 句

amount A2

n. 数量

本篇1次·真题 84 句

understanding B1

n. 理解;领悟

本篇1次·真题 84 句

increasingly B2

adv. 越来越;日益;不断增加地

本篇1次·真题 78 句

wage B1

n. 工资

本篇1次·真题 63 句

particularly B2

adv. 尤其, 特别 (强调某事物)

本篇1次·真题 57 句

institution B2

n. 机构

本篇1次·真题 52 句

argument B1

n. 争论

本篇1次·真题 51 句

labor B1

n. 劳动

本篇1次·真题 42 句

player A2

n. 运动员

本篇1次·真题 41 句

expand B2

v. 扩大;扩展;增长

本篇1次·真题 40 句

related B1

adj. 相关的

本篇1次·真题 39 句

trait B2

n. 特征

本篇1次·真题 39 句

relatively B2

adv. 相对地

本篇1次·真题 37 句

reserve B1

v. 预订

本篇1次·真题 37 句

central B1

adj. 主要的

本篇1次·真题 36 句

previously B1

adv. 以前, 先前 (指过去某个时间)

本篇1次·真题 31 句

unlike B1

prep. 不像

本篇1次·真题 31 句

federal B2

adj. 联邦 (制) 的

本篇1次·真题 29 句

confidence B1

n. 信心

本篇1次·真题 28 句

regulation B2

n. 规则, 条例

本篇1次·真题 28 句

greatly B1

adv. 非常

本篇1次·真题 27 句

persuade B1

v. 说服

本篇1次·真题 26 句

vast B2

adj. 巨大的

本篇1次·真题 26 句

willing B1

adj. 愿意的, 乐意的

本篇1次·真题 26 句

regulate B2

v. 管理

本篇1次·真题 21 句

portray B2

v. 描绘

本篇1次·真题 20 句

reform B2

v. 改革

本篇1次·真题 20 句

steady B1

adj. 稳定的

本篇1次·真题 20 句

deeply B1

adv. 深深地

本篇1次·真题 19 句

tackle B2

v. 处理

本篇1次·真题 18 句

hostility C1

n. 敌意

本篇1次·真题 16 句

neglect B2

v. 忽视, 疏忽

本篇1次·真题 16 句

possess B2

v. 拥有, 持有 (财产、特质等)

本篇1次·真题 16 句

dump B1

v. 倾倒

本篇1次·真题 15 句

unemployed B1

adj. 失业的

本篇1次·真题 15 句

confirm B1

v. 证实

本篇1次·真题 14 句

keen B2

adj. 热衷的

本篇1次·真题 14 句

recession C1

n. 经济衰退

本篇1次·真题 14 句

warning A2

n. 警告

本篇1次·真题 14 句

slowly A1

adv. 缓慢地

本篇1次·真题 13 句

appreciation B2

n. 感激

本篇1次·真题 12 句

stimulus C1

n. 刺激物

本篇1次·真题 12 句

stretch B1

v. 伸展

本篇1次·真题 11 句

resort B2

n. 度假胜地

本篇1次·真题 10 句

pour A2

v. 倒, 灌 (液体)

本篇1次·真题 9 句

formulate C1

v. 制定

本篇1次·真题 8 句

listener B1

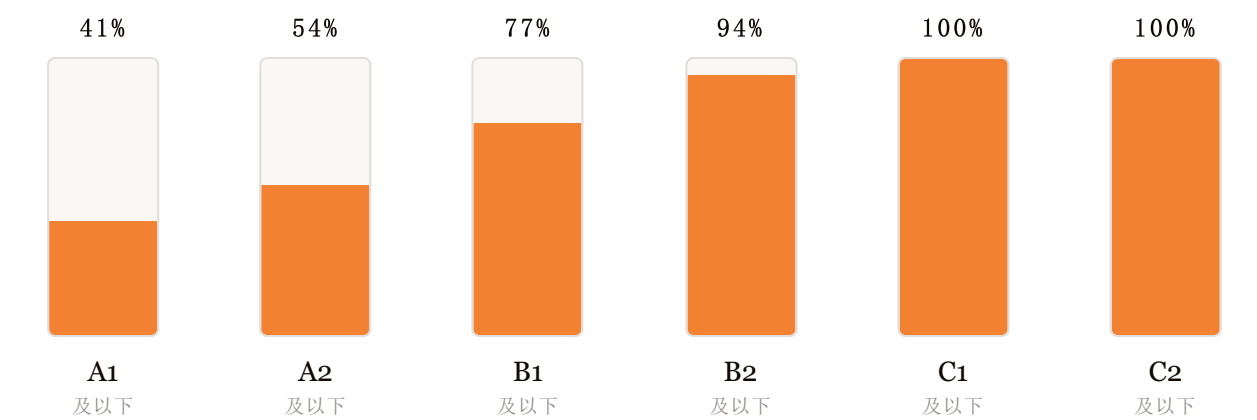
n. 听者

本篇1次·真题 8 句

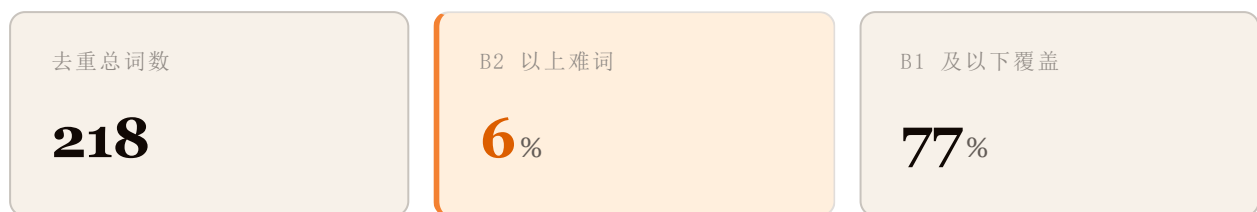
VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

全文 218 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **218** 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 14 个·约 6%。



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 218 个 · 末柱为 100%



英语六级 2015年6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 →

2015年6月·第1套 英语六级阅读理解（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2015年6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(2015-06) · 六级

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 Air pollution is deteriorating in many places around the world. The fact that public parks in cities become crowded as soon as the sun shines proves that people long to breathe in green, open spaces. They do not all know what they are seeking but they flock there, nevertheless. And, in these surroundings, they are generally both peaceful and peaceable. It is rare to see people fighting in a garden. Perhaps struggle unfolds first, not at an economic or social level, but over the appropriation of air, essential to life itself. If human beings can breathe and share air, they don't need to struggle with one another.

世界许多地方的空气污染正在恶化。城市公园一有阳光就变得拥挤不堪，这一事实证明人们渴望在绿色开放的空间里呼吸。他们并非都知道自己在寻找什么，但还是会蜂拥而至。而且在这些环境中，他们通常既平和又温顺。在花园里很少看到人们争斗。也许斗争首先展开的并非在经济或社会层面，而是围绕着对空气这一生命本身必需之物的占有。如果人类能够呼吸并共享空气，他们就不需要彼此争斗。

P2 Unfortunately, in our western tradition, neither materialist nor idealist theoreticians give enough consideration to this basic condition for life. As for politicians, despite proposing curbs on environmental pollution, they have not yet called for it to be made a crime. Wealthy countries are even allowed to pollute if they pay for it.

不幸的是，在我们西方的传统中，无论是唯物主义还是唯心主义理论家都没有对这一基本生存条件给予足够的重视。至于政治家们，尽管提出了限制环境污染的措施，但他们尚未呼吁将其定为犯罪。富裕国家甚至被允许在付费的情况下进行污染。

P3 But is our life worth anything other than money? The plant world shows us in silence what faithfulness to life consists of. It also helps us to a new beginning, urging us to care for our breath, not only at a vital but also at a spiritual level. The interdependence to which we must pay the closest attention is that which exists between ourselves and the plant world. Often described as "the lungs of the planet", the woods that cover the earth offer us the gift of breathable air by releasing oxygen. But their capacity to renew the air polluted by industry has long reached its limit. If we lack the air necessary for a healthy life, it is because we have filled it with chemicals and undercut the ability of plants to regenerate it. As we know, rapid deforestation combined with the massive burning of fossil fuels is an explosive recipe for an irreversible disaster.

但我们的生命除了金钱之外还有其他价值吗?植物世界在静默中向我们展示了对生命的忠诚意味着什么。它也帮助我们获得新的开始,敦促我们关注自己的呼吸,不仅在生理层面,也在精神层面。我们必须最密切关注的相互依存关系是存在于我们自身与植物世界之间的那种关系。森林常被描述为"地球之肺",覆盖地球的森林通过释放氧气为我们提供了可呼吸的空气。但它们更新被工业污染的空气的能力早已达到极限。如果我们缺乏健康生活所需的空气,那是因为我们用化学物质充斥了空气,并削弱了植物再生空气的能力。正如我们所知,快速的森林砍伐加上化石燃料的大量燃烧,是导致不可逆转灾难的爆炸性配方。

P4 The fight over the appropriation of resources will lead the entire planet to hell unless humans learn to share life, both with each other and with plants. This task is simultaneously ethical and political because it can be discharged only when each takes it upon herself or himself and only when it is accomplished together with others. The lesson taught by plants is that sharing life expands and enhances the sphere of the living, while dividing life into so-called natural or human resources diminishes it. We must come to view the air, the plants and ourselves as the contributors to the preservation of life and growth, rather than a web of quantifiable objects or productive potentialities at our disposal. Perhaps then we would finally begin to live, rather than being concerned with bare survival.

除非人类学会与彼此以及与植物共享生命,否则对资源占有的争夺将把整个星球带入地狱。这项任务既是伦理性的也是政治性的,因为只有当每个人都将其担负在自己身上,并且只有当它与他人一起完成时,才能履行这一任务。植物给我们的教训是,共享生命会扩展和增强生命的领域,而将生命划分为所谓的自然资源或人类资源则会缩减它。我们必须开始将空气、植物和我们自己视为保护生命和促进成长的贡献者,而不是供我们支配的可量化对象或生产潜力的网络。也许到那时,我们才会最终开始真正生活,而不是仅仅关注勉强生存。

题目与逐题解析

51. What does the author assume might be the primary reason that people would struggle with each other?

- A) To get their share of clean air.
- B) To pursue a comfortable life.
- C) To gain a higher social status.
- D) To seek economic benefits.

作者认为人们相互斗争的主要原因可能是什么?

- A) 为了获得自己应得的清洁空气。
- B) 为了追求舒适的生活。
- C) 为了获得更高的社会地位。
- D) 为了寻求经济利益。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 What does the author assume might be the primary reason that people would struggle with each other? 问作者所设想的具体原因，要在原文找到对应句即可，不需跨段综合。

【拆句】 题干主干为 What ... might be the primary reason ..., 其后 that 引导同位语从句修饰 reason, 说明这个 reason 的内容是 people would struggle with each other。理解时注意 assume 弱化口气，但并不改变事实问法，仍按细节题处理。

【定位】 Perhaps struggle unfolds first, not at an economic or social level, but over the appropriation of air, essential to life itself.

也许人类的相争最先发生的层面，并非经济或社会，而是围绕对空气——这一生命本身赖以生成的东西——的争夺。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

the appropriation of air ↔ **get their share of clean air**

essential to life itself ↔ **clean air**

预判“为争夺空气”在四个选项中只有 To get their share of clean air. 字面对应；其余三项均与 not at an economic or social level 被作者明确排除的层面挂钩。

B) 无中生有

选项把动机定位在 pursue a comfortable life, 但原文从未提及 comfort/comfortable life, 全段说的是 essential to life itself 的基本生存条件。

C) 与原文相反

原文明确说 not at an economic or social level, 选项却落在 a higher social status 这一社会层面，与原文 not ... social level 的否定形成直接反面。

D) 与原文相反

选项落在 economic benefits 这一经济层面，但原文 not at an economic or social level 已明确否定经济层面是 primary reason。

52. What does the author accuse western politicians of?

- A) Depriving common people of the right to clean air.
- B) Giving priority to theory rather than practical action.
- C) Offering preferential treatment to wealthy countries.
- D) Failing to pass laws to curb environmental pollution.

作者指责西方政客什么？

- A) 剥夺普通民众享有清洁空气的权利。
- B) 优先考虑理论而非实际行动。
- C) 给予富裕国家优惠待遇。
- D) 未能通过法律来遏制环境污染。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 What does the author accuse western politicians of? 是对原文某条具体指控的转述，仍属于客观信息检索，归为细节题。

【拆句】 题干结构是 accuse sb. of doing/sth., 宾语从 of 后引出。理解时注意 accuse 隐含 "作者认为对方做错了", 所以原文定位句必然带批评语气。

【定位】 As for politicians, despite proposing curbs on environmental pollution, they have not yet called for it to be made a crime. Wealthy countries are even allowed to pollute if they pay for it.

至于政客们, 尽管提出了遏制环境污染的措施, 却尚未呼吁把污染入罪。富裕国家甚至被允许只要肯付钱就可以污染。

【选项】 A) 过度推断

原文只批评富国花钱排污的安排, 并未声称政客"剥夺普通人呼吸权"; 选项 Depriving common people of the right to clean air 是从 "富国可排污" 推一步到 "普通人无权", 跨越文本。

B) 张冠李戴

原文 neither materialist nor idealist theoreticians give enough consideration 批评的是"理论家"轻视该课题, 而非政客"理论先于行动"; 选项 Giving priority to theory rather than practical action 把 theoreticians 的问题嫁接到 politicians 头上。

C) ✓ 正确

Wealthy countries are even allowed to pollute if they pay for it ↔

Offering preferential treatment to wealthy countries

Wealthy countries ↔ wealthy countries

预判"纵容富国花钱排污"在四个选项中只有 C 提到 wealthy countries 并以 preferential treatment 概括 even allowed 的特殊待遇; 其余三项均偏离"富国—付费—允许污染"的指控核心。

D) 偷换概念

原文 they have not yet called for it to be made a crime 说的是"尚未呼吁把污染入罪", 而非 Failing to pass laws to curb environmental pollution 的"未通过法律遏制污染"; 前者只批评"未升级到刑事立法", 后者直接否定了 proposing curbs 这一已发生的行动。

53. What does the author try to draw our closest attention to?

- A) The massive burning of fossil fuels.
- B) Our relationship to the plant world.
- C) The capacity of plants to renew polluted air.
- D) Large-scale deforestation across the world.

作者试图让我们最关注什么?

- A) 化石燃料的大量燃烧。
- B) 我们与植物世界的关系。
- C) 植物净化被污染空气的能力。
- D) 全球范围内的大规模森林砍伐。

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 What does the author try to draw our closest attention to? 问作者点出的具体关注对象，原文应有明确陈述，无需推断。

【拆句】 题干为 draw sb.'s attention to sth. 的结构，闭合介词 to 引出关注对象，回答时只需把 to 后的内容补齐。

【定位】 The interdependence to which we must pay the closest attention is that which exists between ourselves and the plant world.

我们必须给予最密切关注的相互依存关系，正是我们自己与植物世界之间的那种关系。

【选项】 A) 以偏概全

选项把关注焦点缩到 The massive burning of fossil fuels 这一污染源头；但原文 rapid deforestation combined with the massive burning of fossil fuels is an explosive recipe 只是举例说明灾难成因之一，并非作者要我们"最密切关注"的对象。

B) ✓ 正确

between ourselves and the plant world ↔ **Our relationship to the plant world**

The interdependence to which we must pay the closest attention ↔ **relationship**

预判"人与植物的相互依存"在四个选项中只有 Our relationship to the plant world. 同时含 ourselves (our) + plant world 两个要素；其余三项要么只取植物的一个功能，要么只取人类的一种行为，均偏离 interdependence 的双向关系内核。

C) 以偏概全

选项把关注焦点缩到 The capacity of plants to renew polluted air；但原文 their capacity to renew the air polluted by industry has long reached its limit 提到该能力时，重点是"已达极限"，是论证 interdependence 的依据而非作者要我们"最密切关注"的对象本身。

D) 以偏概全

选项把关注焦点缩到 Large-scale deforestation across the world，原文 rapid deforestation combined with the massive burning of fossil fuels 同样只是与 A 并列出现的灾难成因之一，并非 closest attention 所指向的对象。

54. How can human beings accomplish the goal of protecting the plant according to the author?

- A) By showing respect for plants.
- B) By preserving all forms of life.
- C) By tapping all natural resources.
- D) By pooling their efforts together.

根据作者的观点,人类如何才能实现保护植物的目标?

- A) 通过尊重植物。 B) 通过保护所有生命形式。 C) 通过开发所有自然资源。 D) 通过共同努力。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 How can human beings accomplish the goal of protecting the plant according to the author? 仅问完成路径，原文给出具体条件即可作答。

【拆句】 题干主干 How can human beings accomplish the goal ..., of protecting the plant 是介词短语作 goal 的后置定语; according to the author 表明答案必须来自原文。

【定位】 This task is simultaneously ethical and political because it can be discharged only when each takes it upon herself or himself and only when it is accomplished together with others.

这一任务同时是伦理的与政治的, 因为它只有在每个人自身承担起责任, 并且只有在与他人一同完成时, 才得以履行。

【选项】 A) **无中生有**

选项 By showing respect for plants 在原文找不到对应: 作者强调的是"分享生命"和"共同承担", 并未出现 respect/respectful 等"尊重"语义。

B) **偷换概念**

选项 By preserving all forms of life 把原文 sharing life 的"分享生命"偷换成 preserving all forms of life 的"保存一切生命形式"; preserve (保存/保护) 与 share (共享) 在动作目标上不同——前者强调"留住", 后者强调"共有"。

C) **与原文相反**

选项 By tapping all natural resources 主张"开发利用一切自然资源", 与原文 dividing life into so-called natural or human resources diminishes it 直接对立——作者明确反对把生命当作"自然资源"。

D) **✓ 正确**

together with others ↔ **pooling their efforts together**

only when it is accomplished ↔ **By**

预判"共同努力"在四个选项中只有 By pooling their efforts together. 同时含 together 与 efforts 两个要素; 其他三项要么把方式偷换成"尊重植物/保护一切生命", 要么走向反面"开发自然资源"。

55. What does the author suggest we do in order not just to survive?

- A) Expand the sphere of living.
- B) Develop nature's potentials.
- C) Share life with nature.
- D) Allocate the resources.

作者建议我们做什么才能不仅仅是生存?

A) 扩大生存空间。 B) 开发自然的潜力。 C) 与自然共享生命。 D) 分配资源。

【答案】 **C** (细节题)

【判型】 What does the author suggest we do in order not just to survive? 问作者明确给出的建议, 且限定在结尾段的对照结构里, 按细节题做。

【拆句】 题干主干 What does the author suggest we do ...; in order not just to survive 是目的状语, 含否定副词 not just, 理解为"不只是为了活着", 暗示与生存对立的更高目标。

【定位】 Perhaps then we would finally begin to live, rather than being concerned with bare survival.
也许那时，我们才能真正开始“生活”，而不只是为勉强生存而忧虑。

【选项】 A) 以偏概全

选项 Expand the sphere of living 摘取 sharing life expands and enhances the sphere of the living 中的 expand 一词当主张；但原文是说“分享生命带来扩张”，扩张是结果而非作者建议本身。

B) 与原文相反

选项 Develop nature's potentials 主张“开发自然的潜能”，与原文 rather than a web of quantifiable objects or productive potentialities at our disposal 直接对立——作者明确反对把自然视为“可供调用的生产潜能”。

C) ✓ 正确

humans learn to share life, both with each other and with plants ↔ **Share life with nature**
share life ↔ **Share life**

预判“把自己与空气植物视作生命的共同维护者”在四个选项中只有 Share life with nature. 同时保留 share life 与 nature (覆盖 plants/air) 两个要素；其他三项要么截取一句话的某个动词 (expand sphere)、要么落到被作者明确反对的“开发资源”上。

D) 与原文相反

选项 Allocate the resources 主张“分配资源”，但原文 dividing life into so-called natural or human resources diminishes it 明确批评“把生命分成自然/人类资源”——分配资源正是被否定的做法。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

6 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。

They do not all know what they are seeking but they flock there, nevertheless.

第1段，第3句

并列句加宾语从句的组合在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见。特别是 what 引导的宾语从句和 but 连接的转折并列，都是高频考点句式。掌握后可迁移到大量类似结构

The interdependence to which we must pay the closest attention is that which exists between ourselves and the plant world.

第3段，第4句

主系表结构 + 双定语从句修饰主语和表语，是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。介词 + 关系代词引导定语从句、指示代词作表语并带定语从句，都是典型考点。句子虽长但结构规整，掌握后可大量迁移到类似长难句的分析。

If we lack the air necessary for a healthy life, it is because we have filled it with chemicals and undercut the ability of plants to regenerate it.

第3段，第7句

该句型非常典型：条件状语从句加主句是考试常见结构，主句采用"it is because..."的因果解释句式也是书面语中的高频模式，表语从句内部的并列谓语和复杂名词短语（含不定式作定语）都是四六级和考研阅读中反复出现的句式。掌握这个句子的结构分析方法，可以直接迁移到大量类似的长难句中，具有很高的学习迁移价值。

The fight over the appropriation of resources will lead the entire planet to hell unless humans learn to share life, both with each other and with plants.

第4段，第1句

这是典型的"主句+条件状语从句"结构，且使用"unless"这一常见从属连词，是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的句式。主句的"lead sb to..."结构和从句的"learn to do"结构都是常考搭配。此外，"主将从现"的时态用法也是考试中的常见考点。掌握这一句式后，学习者可以轻松识别和理解大量类似的条件复合句，迁移性强。

This task is simultaneously ethical and political because it can be discharged only when each takes it upon herself or himself and only when it is accomplished together with others.

第4段，第2句

句子成分丰富且分布典型：主句包含主系表结构，原因状语从句包含情态被动谓语加条件状语，嵌套从句分别展示主谓宾补结构和被动结构。特别是 only when 引导的双重条件、each takes it upon herself or himself 的反身代词用法、together with others 的方式状语，都是常考易错点。成分层次清晰，既有基础结构又有进阶用法，训练价值高。

The lesson taught by plants is that sharing life expands and enhances the sphere of the living, while dividing life into so-called natural or human resources diminishes it.

第4段，第3句

主句加表语从句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见，while 引导对比状语从句也是高频句式，动名词作主语的用法也是考试重点。整体句式具有很高的代表性，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 69 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。

author

A2

n. 作者

本篇5次 · 真题 264 句

resource

B1

n. 资源

本篇3次 · 真题 119 句

struggle

B1

v. 奋斗

本篇3次 · 真题 54 句

pollution

B1

n. 污染

本篇3次 · 真题 34 句

would

A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要，会

本篇2次 · 真题 568 句

economic

B2

adj. 经济的

本篇2次 · 真题 167 句

environmental

B1

adj. 环境的

本篇2次 · 真题 112 句

seek

B1

v. 寻找

本篇2次 · 真题 70 句

fuel

B1

n. 燃料

本篇2次 · 真题 60 句

being

B1

n. 存在

本篇2次 · 真题 46 句

expand B2

v. 扩大;扩展;增长

本篇2次·真题40句

fossil B2

n. 化石

本篇2次·真题39句

wealthy B2

adj. 富有的

本篇2次·真题39句

capacity B2

n. 容量

本篇2次·真题36句

politician B2

n. 政治家

本篇2次·真题34句

massive B2

adj. 巨大的, 大量的

本篇2次·真题31句

accomplish B2

v. 完成, 实现 (任务、目标)

本篇2次·真题18句

benefit B1

n. 好处

本篇1次·真题244句

relationship B1

n. 关系

本篇1次·真题168句

view A2

n. 观点, 看法

本篇1次·真题134句

growth B1

n. 增长

本篇1次·真题104句

according B1

prep. 根据

本篇1次·真题96句

gain B1

v. 获得;赢得

本篇1次·真题96句

lack B1

v. 缺少

本篇1次·真题89句

despite B1

prep. 尽管

本篇1次·真题77句

exist A2

v. 存在;实际上有

本篇1次·真题77句

generally B1

adv. 通常, 一般地

本篇1次 · 真题 60 句

political B1

adj. 政治的

本篇1次 · 真题 59 句

essential B1

adj. 必不可少的

本篇1次 · 真题 55 句

theory B1

n. 理论

本篇1次 · 真题 55 句

limit B1

n. 限度

本篇1次 · 真题 51 句

status B2

n. 地位

本篇1次 · 真题 48 句

chemical B1

adj. 化学的

本篇1次 · 真题 46 句

concerned B1

adj. 担心的

本篇1次 · 真题 43 句

pursue B2

v. 追求

本篇1次 · 真题 43 句

practical B1

adj. 实际的

本篇1次 · 真题 42 句

survive B1

v. 幸存

本篇1次 · 真题 42 句

priority B2

n. 优先事项

本篇1次 · 真题 39 句

release B1

v. 释放

本篇1次 · 真题 38 句

disaster B1

n. 灾难

本篇1次 · 真题 35 句

entire B1

adj. 整个的

本篇1次 · 真题 34 句

preserve B2

v. 保护

本篇1次 · 真题 34 句

combine B1

v. (使) 结合、组合

本篇1次 · 真题 33 句

enhance B2

v. 提高

本篇1次 · 真题 32 句

assume B2

v. 假定

本篇1次 · 真题 31 句

tradition B1

n. 传统

本篇1次 · 真题 30 句

finally A2

adv. 终于, 最终

本篇1次 · 真题 29 句

vital B2

adj. 极其重要的, 必不可少的

本篇1次 · 真题 29 句

propose B1

v. 提议

本篇1次 · 真题 28 句

survival B2

n. 幸存

本篇1次 · 真题 27 句

urge B2

v. 敦促

本篇1次 · 真题 27 句

web A2

n. 网站

本篇1次 · 真题 26 句

beginning A1

n. 开始

本篇1次 · 真题 25 句

rare B1

adj. 稀有的

本篇1次 · 真题 25 句

productive B2

adj. 富有成效的

本篇1次 · 真题 23 句

tap B1

v. 轻敲、轻拍

本篇1次 · 真题 22 句

diminish C1

v. 减少

本篇1次 · 真题 21 句

consideration B2

n. 考虑

本篇1次 · 真题 20 句

unfortunately

B1

adv. 不幸地

本篇1次 · 真题 19 句

consist

B2

v. 由...组成

本篇1次 · 真题 16 句

deprive

B2

v. 剥夺

本篇1次 · 真题 16 句

deteriorate

C1

v. 恶化, 变坏

本篇1次 · 真题 16 句

crowded

A2

adj. 拥挤的, 挤满人的

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

ethical

B2

adj. 道德的

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

accuse

B2

v. 指控

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

nevertheless

B2

adv. 然而

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

preservation

B2

n. 保护

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

simultaneously

B2

adv. 同时地

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

recipe

A2

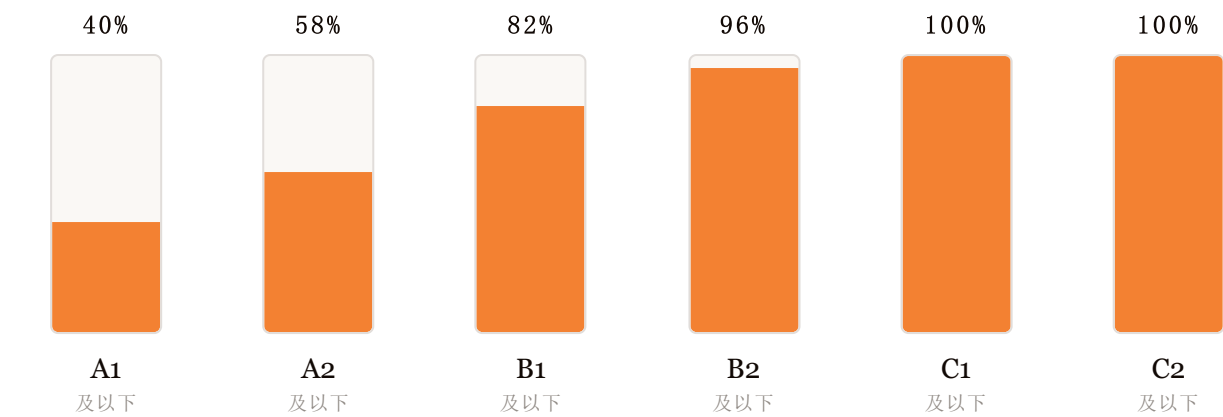
n. 烹饪食谱

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

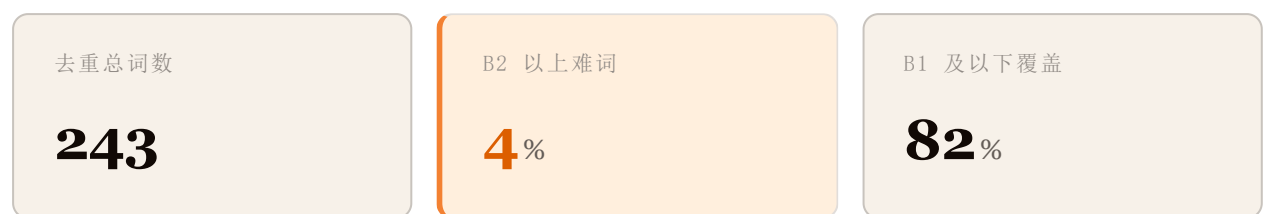
VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

全文 243 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **243** 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 10 个 · 约 4%。



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 243 个 · 末柱为 100%



英语六级 2015年6月·第1套 · 全卷构成

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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 →

2015年6月·第1套英语六级汉译英（段落翻译）·客观介绍中国城市化进程与交通发展理念 参考译文与解析

PASSAGE & TRANSLATION • 题和解析

汉译英真题、参考译文与逐句解析

本页整篇参考英译与逐句解析由懒笔记基于2015年6月·第1套 英语六级汉译英（段落翻译）原卷题干译审整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：Directions 与一整段中文原文连续排印——整段连排、无段落标记无题号，把它切成一句句翻译单元本身就是解题动作。卷面之后先给整篇参考英译定稿，再按自切句序逐句拆分：定英文主干、降级修饰成分、逐项落实语法点、句内定稿英译，答案直显。

真题卷第1套(2015-06) • 六级

Part IV

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to translate a passage from Chinese into English. You should write your answer on **Answer Sheet 2**.

2011年是中国城市化(urbanization)进程中的历史性时刻,其城市人口首次超过农村人口。在未来20年里,预计约有3.5亿农村人口将移居到城市。如此规模的城市发展对城市交通来说既是挑战,也是机遇。中国政府一直提倡"以人为本"的发展理念,强调人们以公交而不是私家车出行。它还号召建设"资源节约和环境友好型"社会。有了这个明确的目标,中国城市就可以更好地规划其发展,并把大量投资转向安全、清洁和经济型交通系统的发展上。

参考译文

整篇参考英译是复盘资产，考卷上只印中文原文——四六级 Part IV 翻译按整篇「表达通顺连贯、用词准确、语法正确」四档评分。

The year 2011 was a historic moment in China's urbanization, when its urban population exceeded the rural population for the first time. Over the next two decades, it is estimated that some 350 million rural people will move into cities. Urban development of such a scale is both a challenge and an opportunity for urban transport. The Chinese government has advocated a people-oriented development concept, emphasizing that people should travel by public transport rather than by private cars. It also calls for the building of a resource-saving and environment-friendly society. With this clear goal, Chinese cities can better plan their development and channel huge investment into the development of safe, clean and economical transport systems.

【衔接】第4、5句之间用代词 It 承接政府

第4句主语是 The Chinese government, 第5句 它还号召的"它"承前指政府, 译文用 It also calls for... 承接, 既避免重复 the government, also 又显出"还/又"的递进, 自然连成一气。

第6句句首 With this clear goal 回指上文目标

第6句 有了这个明确的目标中的"这个目标"回指第4、5句政府提出的理念与号召, 译文用 With this clear goal 前置, this 把上文两句收束成"目标", 使段末顺理成章承接, 逻辑不断裂。

逐句解析

一整段连排中文、无段落标记无题号——把它切成一句句翻译单元本身就是解题动作, 句前 N. 为逐句解析自切的句序号(非考题号), 与卷面中文逐字对应。

【主旨】客观介绍中国城市化进程与交通发展理念

全段在客观陈述中国城市化的事实、趋势与政府发展理念, 属社会/经济介绍类语体, 开篇即点明 2011年是中国城市化(urbanization)进程中的历史性时刻, 后文转入对现状与政策的陈述。这类六级汉译英题多为中国社会/文化/经济介绍, 用词宜正式客观、不口语。

【时态】一般现在时

全篇主体是对中国城市化现状、政府一贯理念与号召的客观陈述, 如 中国政府一直提倡"以人为本"的发展理念、它还号召建设"资源节约和环境友好型"社会, 这类持续性事实用一般现在时; 仅 2011年是中国城市化(urbanization)进程中的历史性时刻这一句确指过去年份用一般过去时、预计约有3.5亿农村人口将移居到城市指将来用 will, 属局部偏离。

【译法】城市化

城市化(urbanization)——原文已给出英文 urbanization, 全篇直接沿用, 不必另译。

以人为本

"以人为本"——文化负载短语, 取约定俗成意译 people-oriented (或 people-first / putting people first), 作 development concept 的定语, 全篇统一用 people-oriented。

资源节约和环境友好型社会

"资源节约和环境友好型"社会——官方固定译法 a resource-saving and environment-friendly society, 两个复合形容词用连字符, 全篇照此一种译法。

公交出行

以公交而不是私家车出行——"公交"指公共交通工具, 统一译 public transport (或 public transportation), 与 private cars 对举。

1. 2011年是中国城市化(urbanization)进程中的历史性时刻,其城市人口首次超过农村人口。

【主干】2011年(主)是(系)历史性时刻(表) (主语策略: 原句主语)

主干是 2011年是...历史性时刻, 用系表结构 The year 2011 was a historic moment (主语 The year 2011 / 系动词 was / 表语 a historic moment); 后半 其城市人口首次超过农村人口是对"历史性时刻"的具体说明, 降级处理。

【降级】"首次超过"降级为 when 定语从句

其城市人口首次超过农村人口说明这一时刻为何"历史性", 降级成 when 引导的定语从句修饰 moment: when its urban population exceeded the rural population for the first time; "首次"译 for the first time 作状语。

【语法】时态

本句确指 2011 这一过去年份，偏离全篇基调用一般过去时：was、exceeded。

主谓一致

population 作集合名词作主语，谓语用单数 exceeded（过去式不显数，但现在时须 exceeds），别误加复数。

冠词

特指城市人口与农村人口，用 the urban population、the rural population。

【译文】 The year 2011 was a historic moment in China's urbanization, when its urban population exceeded the rural population for the first time.

2. 在未来20年里,预计约有3.5亿农村人口将移居到城市。

【主干】 It is estimated that 约3.5亿人将移居城市（主语策略：形式主语it）

预计是无主句的"据预计"，用形式主语 It is estimated that... 起句；真正内容 约有3.5亿农村人口将移居到城市作 that 从句，从句主语 some 350 million rural people、谓语 will move。

【降级】 "在未来20年里"降级为时间状语

在未来20年里译 over the next two decades（或 in the next 20 years）作时间状语，放从句句首或句尾；主体是简单的"主+will+动词"，无需更多降级。

【语法】时态

"将移居"指未来，偏离基调用一般将来时 will move。

数字表达

3.5亿 = 350 million；million 跟具体数字时不加 s、后不接 of：some 350 million rural people，"约"用 some / about / approximately。

单复数

people 此处指人口（许多人），作复数，谓语 will move 不变形即可。

【译文】 Over the next two decades, it is estimated that some 350 million rural people will move into cities.

3. 如此规模的城市发展对城市交通来说既是挑战，也是机遇。

【主干】 城市发展(主)既是(系)挑战也是机遇(表)（主语策略：原句主语）

主干 如此规模的城市发展...既是挑战，也是机遇，主语 Urban development of such a scale、系动词 is、并列表语 both a challenge and an opportunity；对城市交通来说作介词状语 for urban transport。

【降级】 "如此规模的"作前置定语，"对...来说"作状语

如此规模的译 of such a scale 作 development 的后置定语（或 such large-scale 前置）；对城市交通来说降级为介词短语 for urban transport 作状语，不另起句。本句结构简单，降级到位即可。

【语法】时态

回指全篇基调，客观陈述用一般现在时 is。

冠词

challenge、opportunity 为可数单数，须各加冠词 a: both a challenge and an opportunity, opportunity 前用 an。

主谓一致

主语 development 不可数，谓语用单数 is。

【译文】 Urban development of such a scale is both a challenge and an opportunity for urban transport.

4. 中国政府一直提倡"以人为本"的发展理念,强调人们以公交而不是私家车出行。

【主干】 中国政府(主)提倡(谓)发展理念(宾) (主语策略: 原句主语)

主干 中国政府一直提倡"以人为本"的发展理念, 主语 The Chinese government、谓语 has advocated、宾语 a people-oriented development concept; 后半 强调人们以公交而不是私家车出行是政府的另一动作, 降级处理。

【降级】 "强调...出行"降级为现在分词状语

强调人们以公交而不是私家车出行是与"提倡"并行的第二个动作, 降级成现在分词短语 emphasizing that people should travel by public transport rather than by private cars 作伴随状语, 挂在主干后; "而不是"用 rather than 对举。

【语法】时态

"一直提倡"表从过去持续到现在的一贯做法, 用现在完成时 has advocated (用 advocates 一般现在时亦可, 但完成时更贴"一直")。

主谓一致

主语 The Chinese government 第三人称单数, 完成时助动词用 has。

用词搭配

"以公交出行"用 travel by public transport, by + 交通工具不加冠词、用单数; "私家车"用 private cars 复数泛指。

【译文】 The Chinese government has advocated a people-oriented development concept, emphasizing that people should travel by public transport rather than by private cars.

5. 它还号召建设"资源节约和环境友好型"社会。

【主干】 它(主)号召(谓)建设社会(宾) (主语策略: 原句主语)

它还号召建设...社会, 主语"它"指代上句的政府, 用代词 It; 谓语 calls for / has also called for, 宾语 the building of a ... society; "建设"在 call for 后用动名词 building。

【降级】 "号召建设..."用 call for + 动名词

号召建设...社会译 call for the building of..., "号召"用 call for 接名词性成分, "建设"转成动名词 building; "资源节约和环境友好型"作 society 的前置复合形容词定语 resource-saving and environment-friendly. 本句结构简单。

【语法】 时态

回指基调用一般现在时 calls for (或承接上句完成时用 has also called for, 二者皆可, 保持与上句协调)。

复合形容词构词

"资源节约型"resource-saving、"环境友好型"environment-friendly, 均用连字符连接、整体作定语, 词尾不加 s。

冠词

society 此处泛指一种社会, 用不定冠词 a: a resource-saving and environment-friendly society。

【译文】 It also calls for the building of a resource-saving and environment-friendly society.

6. 有了这个明确的目标,中国城市就可以更好地规划其发展, 并把大量投资转向安全、清洁和经济型交通系统的发展上。

【主干】 中国城市(主)能规划发展并转投资(并列谓) (主语策略: 原句主语)

中国城市就可以更好地规划其发展, 并把大量投资转向..., 主语 Chinese cities、情态谓语 can better plan their development and channel huge investment...; 有了这个明确的目标作条件状语前置。

【降级】 "有了目标"作 With 状语, 两动作并列共享情态动词

有了这个明确的目标降级为 With this clear goal 介词状语前置; 主体两个动作 规划其发展与 把大量投资转向...发展上并列, 共用情态动词 can: can better plan... and channel...; "安全、清洁和经济型"作 transport systems 的并列前置定语。

【语法】 时态

回指基调, 表能力/可能用一般现在时 + 情态动词 can plan、channel。

单复数

Chinese cities 泛指中国各城市, 用复数; 其后物主代词用 their development; transport systems 泛指多类系统可用复数。

用词搭配

"把投资转向..."用 channel / direct huge investment into / toward...; "安全、清洁和经济型"译 safe, clean and economical 三个并列形容词修饰 transport systems。

【译文】 With this clear goal, Chinese cities can better plan their development and channel huge investment into the development of safe, clean and economical transport systems.

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