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六级 · 真题卷第3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 "If you cannot do great things, do small things in a great way." You can cite examples 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) It is well paid.
B) It is stimulating.
C) It is demanding.
D) It is fairly secure.
2. A) A quick promotion.
B) Free accommodation.
C) Moving expenses.
D) A lighter workload.
3. A) He has difficulty communicating with local people.
B) He has to spend a lot more traveling back and forth.
C) He has trouble adapting to the local weather.
D) He has to sign a long-term contract.
4. A) The woman will help the man make a choice.
B) The man is going to attend a job interview.
C) The man is in the process of job hunting.
D) The woman sympathizes with the man.

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

5. A) To inquire about the interest rates at the woman's bank.
B) To inquire about the current financial market situation.
C) To see if he can find a job in the woman's company.
D) To see if he can get a loan from the woman's bank.
6. A) There is no difference between rate and yield.
B) The man has a good understanding of rate and yield.
C) The rate is the percentage of simple interest paid on the money.
D) The yield is only influenced by the amount of money.
7. A) Long-term investment.
B) A three-month deposit.
C) Any high-interest deposit.
D) Any high-yield investment.
8. A) She treated him to a meal.
B) She gave him loans at low rates.
C) She offered him dining coupons.
D) She raised interest rates for him.

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 12 are based on the passage you have just heard.

9. A) It is a Portuguese company selling coffee in New York.
B) Its most important task is to conduct coffee studies.
C) It represents several countries that export coffee.
D) Its role is to regulate international coffee prices.
10. A) The freezing weather in Brazil.
B) The impact of global warming.
C) The increased coffee consumption.
D) The fluctuation of coffee prices.
11. A) He is doing a bachelor's degree.
B) He is young, handsome and single.
C) He is a heavy coffee drinker.
D) He is tall, rich and intelligent.

12. A) A visit to several coffee-growing plantations.
B) Coffee prices and his advertising campaign.
C) A vacation on some beautiful tropical beach.
D) A quick promotion and a handsome income.

Questions 13 to 15 are based on the passage you have just heard.

13. A) They were held up in a traffic jam.
B) They boarded a wrong coach in a hurry.
C) They were late for the first morning bus.
D) They were delayed by the train for hours.
14. A) It was canceled because of an unexpected strike.
B) It was spoiled by poor accommodations.
C) It was the most exciting trip they ever had.
D) It was postponed due to terrible weather.
15. A) Go overseas.
B) Stay at home.
C) Take romantic cruises.
D) Take escorted trips.

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) Their extraordinary intelligence.
B) The special bones in their fins.
C) The way they communicate.
D) The way they get water.
17. A) They love to keep them as pets just like cats and dogs.
B) They love them but cannot live with them.
C) They can find many stores selling such souvenirs.
D) They believe such souvenirs can bring good luck.
18. A) They made them swim around their ships.
B) They painted their images on some items.
C) They hunted them in great numbers.
D) They trained them to perform tricks.

19. A) They are hunted in many places except Japan.
B) They have been protected thanks to literature and film.
C) They have adapted to the life in captivity.
D) They are losing their habitat and clean sea.

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

20. A) It won't have any side-effect.
B) It can kill drug-resistant tumours.
C) It can be as effective as conventional treatments.
D) It can stop cancer cells from spreading in the body.
21. A) How to find a way to deliver viruses to tumours effectively.
B) How to inject viruses directly into tumours.
C) How to allow viruses to do what chemotherapy drugs do.
D) How to strengthen the body's immune system.
22. A) To use it to cure 75% of the patients with malignant cancers.
B) To make it accepted by the patients with incurable cancers.
C) To apply it to those with secondary cancers.
D) To apply it to treat all kinds of cancers.

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

23. A) It allows users of some Kindle devices to borrow books from local libraries.
B) It has benefited more than eleven thousand local libraries in the US.
C) It has led to a debate between publishers and libraries over e-book lending.
D) It aims at allowing everyone to read books anytime they like.
24. A) They can purchase any kind of media product.
B) They can lend books to readers repeatedly.
C) They can deal with digital products as they like.
D) They can limit the time the readers keep a certain book.
25. A) By allowing libraries to purchase e-books for lending in perpetuity.
B) By adopting the technology known as digital rights management.
C) By requiring libraries to purchase more of its e-book.
D) By persuading the critics to support the publishers.

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.

Travel websites have been around since the 1990s, when Expedia, Travelocity, and other holiday booking sites were launched, allowing travelers to compare flight and hotel prices with the click of a mouse. With information no longer 26 by travel agents or hidden in business networks, the travel industry was revolutionized, as greater transparency helped 27 prices.

Today, the industry is going through a new revolution—this time transforming service quality. Online rating platforms— 28 in hotels, restaurants, apartments, and taxis—allow travelers to exchange reviews and experiences for all to see.

Hospitality businesses are now ranked, analyzed, and compared not by industry 29 , but by the very people for whom the service is intended—the customer. This has 30 a new relationship between buyer and seller. Customers have always voted with their feet; they can now explain their decision to anyone who is interested. As a result, businesses are much more 31 , often in very specific ways, which creates powerful 32 to improve service.

Although some readers might not care for gossip reports of unfriendly bellboys(行李员) in Berlin or malfunctioning hotel hairdryers in Houston, the true power of online reviews lies not just in the individual stories, but in the websites' 33 to aggregate a large volume of ratings.

The impact cannot be 34 . Businesses that attract top ratings can enjoy rapid growth, as new customers are attracted by good reviews and 35 provide yet more positive feedback. So great is the influence of online ratings that many companies now hire digital reputation managers to ensure a favorable online identity.

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| A) accountable | I) persisting |
| B) capacity | J) pessimistic |
| C) controlled | K) professionals |
| D) entail | L) slash |
| E) forged | M) specializing |
| F) incentives | N) spectators |
| G) occasionally | O) subsequently |
| H) overstated | |

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**.

Plastic Surgery

A better credit card is the solution to ever larger hack attacks.

A) A thin magnetic stripe (magstripe) is all that stands between your credit-card information and the bad guys. And they've been working hard to break in. That's why 2014 is shaping up as a major showdown: banks,

law enforcement and technology companies are all trying to stop a network of hackers who are succeeding in stealing account numbers, names, email addresses and other crucial data used in identity theft. More than 100 million accounts at Target, Neiman Marcus and Michaels stores were affected in some way during the most recent attacks, starting last November.

- B) Swipe(刷卡) is the operative word: cards are increasingly vulnerable to attacks when you make purchases in a store. In several recent incidents, hackers have been able to obtain massive information of credit-debit-(借记) or prepaid-card numbers using malware, i.e. malicious software, inserted secretly into the retailers' point-of-sale system—the checkout registers. Hackers then sold the data to a second group of criminals operating in shadowy corners of the web. Not long after, the stolen data was showing up on fake cards and being used for online purchases.
- C) The solution could cost as little as \$2 extra for every piece of plastic issued. The fix is a security technology used heavily outside the U.S. While American credit cards use the 40-year-old magstripe technology to process transactions, much of the rest of the world uses smarter cards with a technology called EMV (short for Europay, MasterCard, Visa) that employs a chip embedded in the card plus a customer PIN (personal identification number) to authenticate(验证) every transaction on the spot. If a purchaser fails to punch in the correct PIN at the checkout, the transaction gets rejected. (Online purchases can be made by setting up a separate transaction code.)
- D) Why haven't big banks adopted the more secure technology? When it comes to mailing out new credit cards, it's all about relative costs, says David Robertson, who runs the Nilson Report, an industry newsletter. "The cost of the card, putting the sticker on it, coding the account number and expiration date, embossing(凸印) it, the small envelope—all put together, you're in the dollar range." A chip-and-PIN card currently costs closer to \$3, says Robertson, because of the price of chips. (Once large issuers convert together, the chip costs should drop.)
- E) Multiply \$3 by the more than 5 billion magstripe credit and prepaid cards in circulation in the U.S. Then consider that there's an estimated \$12.4 billion in card fraud on a global basis, says Robertson. With 44% of that in the U.S., American credit-card fraud amounts to about \$5.5 billion annually. Card issuers have so far calculated that absorbing the liability for even big hacks like the Target one is still cheaper than replacing all that plastic.
- F) That leaves American retailers pretty much alone the world over in relying on magstripe technology to charge purchases—and leaves consumers vulnerable. Each magstripe has three tracks of information, explains payments security expert Jeremy Gumbley, the chief technology officer of Credit Call, an electronic-payments company. The first and third are used by the bank or card issuer. Your vital account information lives on the second track, which hackers try to capture. "Malware is scanning through the memory in real time and looking for data," he says. "It creates a text file that gets stolen."
- G) Chip-and-PIN cards, by contrast, make fake cards or skimming impossible because the information that gets scanned is encrypted(加密). The historical reason the U.S. has stuck with magstripe, ironically enough, is once superior technology. Our cheap, ultra-reliable wired networks made credit-card authentication over the phone frictionless. In France, card companies created EMV in part because the telephone monopoly was so maddeningly inefficient and expensive. The EMV solution allowed transactions to be verified locally and securely.
- H) Some big banks, like Wells Fargo, are now offering to convert your magstripe card to a chip-and-PIN model. It's actually a hybrid(混合体) that will still have a magstripe, since most U.S. merchants don't have EMV

terminals. Should you take them up on it? If you travel internationally, the answer is yes.

- I) Keep in mind, too, that credit cards typically have better liability protection than debit cards. If someone uses your credit card fraudulently(欺诈性的), it's the issuer or merchant, not you, that takes the hit. Debit cards have different liability limits depending on the bank and the events surrounding any fraud. "If it's available, the logical thing is to get a chip-and-PIN card from your bank," says Eric Adamowsky, a co-founder of Credit CardInsider.com. "I would use credit cards over debit cards because of liability issues." Cash still works pretty well too.
- J) Retailers and banks stand to benefit from the lower fraud levels of chip-and-PIN cards but have been reluctant for years to invest in the new infrastructure(基础设施) needed for the technology, especially if consumers don't have access to it. It's a chicken-and-egg problem: no one wants to spend the money on upgraded point-of-sale systems that can read the chip cards if shoppers aren't carrying them—yet there's little point in consumers' carrying the fancy plastic if stores aren't equipped to use them. (An earlier effort by Target to move to chip and PIN never gained progress.) According to Gumbley, there's a "you-first mentality. The logjam(僵局) has to be broken."
- K) JPMorgan Chase CEO Jamie Dimon recently expressed his willingness to do so, noting that banks and merchants have spent the past decade suing each other over interchange fees—the percentage of the transaction price they keep—rather than deal with the growing hacking problem. Chase offers a chip-enabled card under its own brand and several others for travel-related companies such as British Airways and Ritz-Carlton.
- L) The Target and Neiman hacks have also changed the cost calculation: although retailers have been reluctant to spend the \$6.75 billion that Capgemini consultants estimate it will take to convert all their registers to be chip-and-PIN-compatible, the potential liability they now face is dramatically greater. Target has been hit with class actions from hacked consumers. "It's the ultimate nightmare," a retail executive from a well-known chain admitted to TIME.
- M) The card-payment companies MasterCard and Visa are pushing hard for change. The two firms have warned all parties in the transaction chain—merchant, network, bank—that if they don't become EMV-compliant by October 2015, the party that is least compliant will bear the fraud risk.
- N) In the meantime, app-equipped smartphones and digital wallets—all of which can use EMV technology—are beginning to make inroads(侵染) on cards and cash. PayPal, for instance, is testing an app that lets you use your mobile phone to pay on the fly at local merchants—without surrendering any card information to them. And further down the road is biometric authentication, which could be encrypted with, say, a fingerprint.
- O) Credit and debit cards, though, are going to be with us for the foreseeable future, and so are hackers, if we stick with magstripe technology. "It seems crazy to me," says Gumbley, who is English, "that a cutting-edge technology country is depending on a 40-year-old technology." That's why it may be up to consumers to move the needle on chip and PIN. Says Robertson: "When you get the consumer into a position of worry and inconvenience, that's where the rubber hits the road."

36. It is best to use an EMV card for international travel.

37. Personal information on credit and debit cards is increasingly vulnerable to hacking.

38. The French card companies adopted EMV technology partly because of inefficient telephone service.

39. While many countries use the smarter EMV cards, the U.S. still clings to its old magstripe technology.
40. Attempts are being made to prevent hackers from carrying out identity theft.
41. Credit cards are much safer to use than debit cards.
42. Big banks have been reluctant to switch to more secure technology because of the higher costs involved.
43. The potential liability for retailers using magstripe is far more costly than upgrading their registers.
44. The use of magstripe cards by American retailers leaves consumers exposed to the risks of losing account information.
45. Consumers will be a driving force behind the conversion from magstripe to EMV technology.

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.

What's the one word of advice a well-meaning professional would give to a recent college graduate? China? India? Brazil? How about trade?

When the Commerce Department reported last week that the trade deficit in June approached \$50 billion, it set off a new round of economic doomsaying. Imports, which soared to \$200.3 billion in the month, are subtracted in the calculation of gross domestic product. The larger the trade deficit, the smaller the GDP. Should such imbalances continue, pessimists say, they could contribute to slower growth.

But there's another way of looking at the trade data. Over the past two years, the figures on imports and exports seem not to signal a double-dip recession—a renewed decline in the broad level of economic activity in the United States—but an economic expansion.

The rising volume of trade—more goods and services shuttling in and out of the United States—is good news for many sectors. Companies engaged in shipping, trucking, rail freight, delivery, and logistics(物流) have all been reporting better than expected results. The rising numbers signify growing vitality in foreign markets—when we import more stuff, it puts more cash in the hands of people around the world, and U.S. exports are rising because more foreigners have the ability to buy the things we produce and market. The rising tide of trade is also good news for people who work in trade-sensitive businesses, especially those that produce commodities for which global demand sets the price—agricultural goods, mining, metals, oil.

And while exports always seem to lag, U.S. companies are becoming more involved in the global economy with each passing month. General Motors sells as many cars in China as in America each month. While that may not do much for imports, it does help GM's balance sheet—and hence makes the jobs of U.S.-based executives more stable.

One great challenge for the U.S. economy is slack domestic consumer demand. Americans are paying down debt, saving more, and spending more carefully. That's to be expected, given what we've been through. But there's a bigger challenge. Can U.S.-based businesses, large and small, figure out how to get a piece of growing

global demand? Unless you want to pick up and move to India, or Brazil, or China, the best way to do that is through trade. It may seem obvious, but it's no longer enough simply to do business with our friends and neighbors here at home.

Companies and individuals who don't have a strategy to export more, or to get more involved in foreign markets, or to play a role in global trade, are shutting themselves out of the lion's share of economic opportunity in our world.

46. How do pessimists interpret the U.S. trade deficit in June?
- A) It reflects Americans' preference for imported goods.
 - B) It signifies a change in American economic structure.
 - C) It could lead to slower growth of the national economy.
 - D) It is the result of America's growing focus on domestic market.
47. What does the author say about the trade data of the past two years?
- A) It indicates that economic activities in the U.S. have increased.
 - B) It signals decreasing domestic demand for goods and services.
 - C) It reflects the fluctuations in the international market.
 - D) It shows that U.S. economy is slipping further into recession.
48. Who particularly benefits from the rising volume of trade?
- A) People who have expertise in international trade.
 - B) Consumers who favor imported goods and services.
 - C) Producers of agricultural goods and raw materials.
 - D) Retailers dealing in foreign goods and services.
49. What is one of the challenges facing the American economy?
- A) Decreasing productivity.
 - B) Competition from overseas.
 - C) People's reluctance to spend.
 - D) Slack trade activities.
50. What is the author's advice to U.S. companies and individuals?
- A) To import more cheap goods from developing countries.
 - B) To increase their market share overseas.
 - C) To be alert to fluctuations in foreign markets.
 - D) To move their companies to where labor is cheaper.

Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

A recurring criticism of the UK's university sector is its perceived weakness in translating new knowledge into new products and services.

Recently, the UK National Stem Cell Network warned the UK could lose its place among the world leaders in stem cell research unless adequate funding and legislation could be assured. We should take this concern

seriously as universities are key in the national innovation system.

However, we do have to challenge the unthinking complaint that the sector does not do enough in taking ideas to market. The most recent comparative data on the performance of universities and research institutions in Australia, Canada, USA and UK shows that, from a relatively weak starting position, the UK now leads on many indicators of commercialisation activity.

When viewed at the national level, the policy interventions of the past decade have helped transform the performance of U.K. universities. Evidence suggests the UK's position is much stronger than in the recent past and is still showing improvement. But national data masks the very large variation in the performance of individual universities. The evidence shows that a large number of universities have fallen off the back of the pack, a few perform strongly and the rest chase the leaders.

This type of uneven distribution is not peculiar to the U.K. and is mirrored across other economies. In the UK, research is concentrated: less than 25% of universities receive 75% of the research funding. These same universities are also the institutions producing the greatest share of PhD graduates, science citations, patents and licence income. The effect of policies generating long-term resource concentration has also created a distinctive set of universities which are research-led and commercially active. It seems clear that the concentration of research and commercialisation work creates differences between universities.

The core objective for universities which are research-led must be to maximise the impact of their research efforts. These universities should be generating the widest range of social, economic and environmental benefits. In return for the scale of investment, they should share their expertise in order to build greater confidence in the sector.

Part of the economic recovery of the UK will be driven by the next generation of research commercialisations spilling out of our universities. There are three dozen universities in the UK which are actively engaged in advanced research training and commercialisation work.

If there was a greater coordination of technology transfer offices within regions and a simultaneous investment in the scale and functions of our graduate schools, universities could, and should, play a key role in positioning the U.K. for the next growth cycle.

51. What does the author think of UK universities in terms of commercialisation?

- A) They still have a place among the world leaders.
- B) They have lost their leading position in many ways.
- C) They do not regard it as their responsibility.
- D) They fail to convert knowledge into money.

52. What does the author say about the national data on UK universities' performance in commercialisation?

- A) It masks the fatal weaknesses of government policy.
- B) It does not reflect the differences among universities.
- C) It does not rank UK universities in a scientific way.
- D) It indicates their ineffective use of government resources.

53. We can infer from Paragraph 5 that "policy interventions"(Line 1, Para. 4) refers to_____.

- A) concentration of resources in a limited number of universities
- B) compulsory cooperation between universities and industries
- C) government aid to non-research-oriented universities
- D) fair distribution of funding for universities and research institutions

54. What does the author suggest research-led universities do?

- A) Fully utilise their research to benefit all sectors of society.
- B) Generously share their facilities with those short of funds.
- C) Publicise their research to win international recognition.
- D) Spread their influence among top research institutions.

55. How can the university sector play a key role in the UK's economic growth?

- A) By establishing more regional technology transfer offices.
- B) By asking the government to invest in technology transfer research.
- C) By promoting technology transfer and graduate school education.
- D) By increasing the efficiency of technology transfer agencies.

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**.

中国传统的待客之道要求饭菜丰富多样，让客人吃不完。中国宴席上典型的菜单包括开席的一套凉菜及其后的热菜，例如肉类、鸡鸭、蔬菜等。大多数宴席上，全鱼被认为是必不可少的，除非已经上过各式海鲜。如今，中国人喜欢把西方特色菜与传统中式菜肴融于一席，因此牛排上桌也不少见。沙拉也已流行起来，尽管传统上中国人一般不吃任何未经烹饪的菜肴。宴席通常至少有一道汤，可以最先或最后上桌。甜点和水果通常标志宴席的结束。

2015年6月·第3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3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3套(2015-06) • 六级

Part I

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay commenting on the saying "If you cannot do great things, do small things in a great way." You can cite examples to illustrate your point of view. You should write at least 150 words but no more than 200 words.

【参考范文·163词】 写作无唯一标准答案，以下为达标示范

The saying "If you cannot do great things, do small things in a great way" reminds us that true value lies not in the scale of what we do, but in the devotion and care we put into it. In my view, greatness is an attitude rather than a matter of size.

Consider an ordinary street cleaner who sweeps every corner spotless before dawn, or a rural teacher who spends decades patiently guiding children in a remote village. Neither builds an empire, yet by pouring perfection into humble tasks, they make an impact far beyond their modest positions. Their example shows that even the smallest job, done with heart, can shine. Had they despised such work as trivial, their potential would have been wasted.

Therefore, we should never look down on small things or wait passively for great opportunities. Even if we cannot change the world overnight, doing each ordinary task in an extraordinary way is itself a form of greatness worth pursuing.

【参考译文】

「如果你无法做成大事，就把小事做得了不起。」这句话提醒我们，真正的价值不在于所做之事的规模，而在于我们投入其中的用心与专注。在我看来，伟大是一种态度，而非事情大小的问题。

想想一位天不亮就把每个角落打扫得一尘不染的清洁工，或是一位在偏远山村坚持数十年、耐心教导孩子的乡村教师。他们都没有建立什么丰功伟业，却因把平凡的工作做到极致，产生了远超其岗位的影响。他们的例子表明，哪怕是最微小的工作，只要用心去做，也能闪光。倘若他们轻视这样的工作、视之为琐屑，他们的潜能便会被白白浪费。

因此，我们绝不应看轻小事，也不应被动地等待大机会。即便我们无法一夜之间改变世界，把每一件平凡之事以不平凡的方式做出来，本身就是一种值得追求的伟大。

【第 1 段】释义加对照表态。首段用 "reminds us that true value lies not in the scale ... but in the devotion and care" 一句转述格言内核，避免逐字照抄；再用 "greatness is an attitude rather than a matter of size" 以 rather than 对照亮出立场，落实了「释义 + 亮立场」的功能。

【第 2 段】具体例子加让步反证。主体段用 "Consider an ordinary street cleaner who ... or a rural teacher who ..." 给出两个具体平凡人物；"Neither builds an empire, yet by pouring perfection into humble tasks" 用 yet 完成让步转折；"Had they despised such work as trivial" 再以虚拟倒装从反面强化，论证既有正例又有反证。

【第 3 段】收束加升华呼应。结尾用 "Therefore, we should never look down on small things or wait passively" 收束并提醒读者；"Even if we cannot change the world overnight, doing each ordinary task in an extraordinary way is itself a form of greatness" 用 Even if 让步把主题拔高，与开头的立场首尾呼应。

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

评论格言并亮出己见

本题核心任务是 commenting on the saying，格言是 If you cannot do great things, do small things in a great way。一句话钉死：先讲清这句话真正的意思——即使做不成大事，也要把眼前的小事做到极致——再明确表态你是否认同、认同什么，并用例子把观点落地。它不是让你复述格言，而是让你就格言发表评论。

读者 • 语域

面向阅卷人的正式书面语

本题是纯议论文，没有具体收信人，读者就是阅卷老师。所以语域按正式书面语走：不用 you know、gonna 这类口语，也不用缩写堆砌；用第一人称表态 (In my view) 是允许的，但整体保持客观说理的口吻。六级评论类作文的读者预期就是「条理清楚、有观点、有论据」，语域踩稳即可，不必刻意加戏。

中心立意

价值在于用心而非大小

中心论点：一个人的价值不取决于所做之事的大小，而取决于投入其中的用心与专注；正如 If you cannot do great things, do small things in a great way 所说，把平凡小事做到极致，本身就是一种伟大。

要展开的要点

1. 态度是伟大的真正来源

分论点一：伟大是一种态度而非规模。同样一件小事，敷衍地做和倾注心血地做，结果天差地别，决定差别的是 devotion（用心），不是事情本身有多大。

2. 平凡岗位也能发光

分论点二：用具体的平凡人物证明——如把每个角落打扫干净的清洁工、在偏远山村坚持数十年的乡村教师，他们没做惊天动地的大事，却因把小事做到极致而产生远超岗位的影响，正好落实 You can cite examples to illustrate your point of view 的要求。

3. 拒绝眼高手低

分论点三（收尾升华）：不要看不起小事、也不要空等大机会；把每件普通事以不普通的方式做出来，就是我们够得着的伟大。

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 释义加亮立场

转述格言含义并一句话表明观点——价值在于用心而非事情大小。

第 2 段 举例论证中心

用清洁工、乡村教师等平凡人物，展开论证把小事做到极致同样伟大。

第 3 段 升华并呼应

重申立场、劝诫不要眼高手低，把小事做出大格局，与开头呼应。

第 1 段 点明用心决定价值

写出：这句话提醒我们，真正的价值不在于所做之事的规模，而在于投入其中的用心与专注；在我看来，伟大是一种态度，而非事情大小的问题。呼应中心论点 If you cannot do great things, do small things in a great way.

释义引入 · The saying "... " reminds us that ... rather than ... (先用 reminds us that 转述格言内核，再用 rather than 点出它真正强调的一面)

亮明观点 · In my view, ... is ... rather than a matter of ... (用 In my view 直接表态，rather than 把对立面点出来，立场更鲜明)

第 2 段 清洁工与乡村教师

写出：一位天不亮就把每个角落打扫得一尘不染的清洁工，或一位在偏远山村坚持数十年耐心教书的乡村教师，他们都没建立丰功伟业，却因把平凡工作做到极致而产生远超岗位的影响；正是 You can cite examples to illustrate your point of view 要求的落地例证。

举例过渡 · Consider an ordinary ... who ..., or a ... who ... (用 Consider 引出具体的事物，who 从句补充他所做的小事，两个例子并列增强说服力)

让步转折 · Neither ..., yet by ...ing ..., they make an impact far beyond ... (先用 Neither 退一步承认没做大事，再用 yet by doing 转到用心做小事的价值)

反面假设 · Had they ...ed ... as trivial, their ... would have been wasted (用 Had 引导的倒装虚拟从反面设想，强化「轻视小事就浪费潜能」)

第3段 拒绝眼高手低并升华

写出：因此，我们绝不该轻视小事或被动等待大机会；即便无法一夜改变世界，把每一件平凡之事以不平凡的方式做出来，本身就是一种值得追求的伟大——正是 If you cannot do great things, do small things in a great way 的真义。

收束呼吁 · Therefore, we should never ... or ... (用 Therefore 收束全文, never ... or ... 并列点出要避免的两种错误做法)

让步升华 · Even if we cannot ..., doing ... in an extraordinary way is itself a form of greatness (用 Even if 让步, 把「做小事」升华为一种伟大, 呼应中心)

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

评论要有己见

本题要求 commenting on the saying，达标关键是既解读了格言、又表明并论证了自己的立场，而不是把 If you cannot do great things, do small things in a great way 换个说法重复一遍。

结构连贯

三段各司其职

本题三段式最稳：观点—论证—升华层层递进，靠 rather than、yet、Therefore、Even if 等连接词衔接，避免三段都在讲同一层意思。

语言准确

从句与评论词兼顾

本题善用 who 定语从句、yet 让步、Had... 虚拟倒装丰富句式，并用 devotion、perfection、ordinary 等评论高频词精准表意，避免逐字直译的中式英语。

字数格式

卡住上下限守配比

本题硬性要求 write at least 150 words but no more than 200 words，既不能不足也不能超；主体论证段应最长，但不能长到把首尾两段挤到只剩一句。

典型低分写法 · 反面示例与改法

同义改写堆满全篇

反面示例: "This saying means small things can be great. Small things done well are great. So we should do small things greatly." —— 三句都在原地打转、没有观点和论据。修正: "This saying reminds us that value comes from devotion, not scale. In my view, anyone who pours heart into humble work deserves to be called great, as the following example shows."

只报名字不给细节

反面示例: "For example, Lei Feng is great because he did small good things." —— 空泛贴标签，读者不知道他到底做了什么。修正: "Consider a bus conductor who greets every passenger warmly and helps the elderly to their seats each day; such small acts, repeated with care, make ordinary work shine."

误解成只做小事

反面示例: "We do not need to do great things; doing small things is enough." —— 偏离了本意，把重点放到了「小」而非「用心做到极致」。修正: "Even when great deeds are beyond us, doing small things in an extraordinary way lets ordinary work carry great meaning."

重复句凑下限

反面示例: "Small things are important. Small things are really very important. We must know small things are important." —— 三句一个意思纯为凑字。修正: "Small things matter because they accumulate: a teacher's daily patience, over years, can reshape a child's whole future."

英语六级 2015年6月·第3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3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3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3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 M: I'd like to go to the States, but if I took the job there, I wouldn't get a very good salary.

M: 我想去美国，但如果我接受那边的工作，薪水不会很高。

2 W: Really? I thought salaries were high there, but there would be some fringe benefits presumably.

W: 真的吗？我以为那边薪水挺高的，不过应该会有一些附加福利吧。

3 M: Oh, yes. It'd be stimulating and it has some advantages.

M: 哦，是的。会很有挑战性，而且有一些优势。

4 W: What else do you have in mind?

W: 你还考虑什么其他的吗？

5 M: Well, there's a position in Portugal.

M: 嗯，葡萄牙有个职位。

6 W: How does it compare?

W: 和美国那个相比怎么样？

7 M: It'd offer greater security, because it'd be on a homebase contract.

M: 会更有保障, 因为是本土合同。

8 W: And salary?

W: 薪水呢?

9 M: Much better, I'll get an overseas allowance plus free accommodation from the firm.

M: 好多了, 我会拿到海外津贴, 公司还提供免费住宿。

10 W: Presumably you'd be given moving expenses for the Portugal job?

W: 葡萄牙那个工作应该会给你报销搬家费吧?

11 M: Yes, but just to complicate matters, there's a possibility of a post in Sao Paulo.

M: 是的, 但更复杂的是, 圣保罗还有个职位可能性。

12 W: That's Brazil, isn't it?

W: 那是巴西, 对吧?

13 M: Yes. I'd get a promotion if I took a post there.

M: 对。如果我去那边的话会升职。

14 W: I'd love to go to Brazil.

W: 我很想去巴西。

15 M: But there are some disadvantages. I'd have to do a five-year term there.

M: 但有些缺点。我得在那边干满五年。

16 W: Personal problem surely?

W: 当然是个人问题吧?

17 M: Well, not at the moment. But if there were a change in family circumstances, I'd be a long way from home.

M: 嗯, 目前还不是。但如果家庭情况有变化, 我离家就太远了。

18 W: But if you're worried about distance, isn't that the same problem with the States?

W: 但如果你担心距离, 美国不也是同样的问题吗?

19 M: Yes, but in the States I'd be on an annual contract, so I could leave fairly quickly if I needed to.

M: 是的, 但在美国我签的是年度合同, 所以如果需要的话我可以比较快地离开。

20 W: In Portugal?

W: 葡萄牙呢?

21 M: Well, that's almost next door, isn't it? I could visit home every few months if necessary.

M: 嗯, 那几乎就在隔壁, 不是吗? 必要的话我可以每隔几个月就回家看看。

22 W: I can see you've got a difficult choice to make.

W: 我看得出你得做个艰难的选择。

23 M: Well, fortunately I don't have to make up my mind about any of them yet. In fact, I haven't even been called for an interview.

M: 嗯，幸好我还不用对其中任何一个做决定。实际上，我连面试通知都还没收到。

1. A) It is well paid.
- B) It is stimulating.
- C) It is demanding.
- D) It is fairly secure.

【题目】 What does the man say about the job in the States?

【翻译】 男士对美国的这份工作是怎么说的？

A) 薪酬很高。 B) 很有挑战性。 C) 要求很高。 D) 相当稳定。

【答案】 B (细节题) It is stimulating.

【定位】 Oh, yes. It'd be stimulating and it has some advantages.

哦，是的。这份工作会很有干劲、令人兴奋，而且有一些好处。

【信号】 被问者对美国工作的直接应答。女方刚提到这份工作的待遇，男方紧接着应答 It'd be stimulating and it has some advantages，这是他对‘美国工作如何’的直接表态，正是答案落点；stimulating 一词即评价核心。

【替换】 stimulating ↔ stimulating

评价词原义直接对应

【排除】 A) 与原文相反

对话开头男方说 I wouldn't get a very good salary——美国工作薪水并不好，It is well paid. 借了 salary 这个被反复念到的话题，却把意思说反了。

借用原文：I wouldn't get a very good salary

C) 未提及

It is demanding. 与正确项 It is stimulating. 词形相近、读音也容易在一遍过中混淆，但原文只说 stimulating，从没说这份工作 demanding(要求高、累人)，是凭相近词形设的陷阱。

D) 张冠李戴

secure(稳定)是男方说葡萄牙工作时的话——It'd offer greater security，而 It is fairly secure. 把这份稳定挪到了问的美国工作上；恰恰相反，美国工作是 on an annual contract 年度合同，并不稳。

借用原文：It'd offer greater security

-
2. A) A quick promotion.
B) Free accommodation.
C) Moving expenses.
D) A lighter workload.

【题目】 What benefit would the man get if he took the post in Sao Paulo?

【翻译】 如果男士接受圣保罗的职位,他会获得什么好处?

A) 快速晋升。 B) 免费住宿。 C) 搬迁费用。 D) 更轻松的工作量。

【答案】 A (细节题) A quick promotion.

【定位】 Yes. I'd get a promotion if I took a post there.

是的。如果我接受那边的职位,我会得到晋升。

【信号】 被问者对圣保罗职位好处的直接应答。女方确认 Sao Paulo 在巴西后,男方紧接着回 I'd get a promotion if I took a post there, there 即指圣保罗,这句直接说出这份工作给的好处——promotion,是答案落点。

【替换】 a promotion ↔ A quick promotion.
promotion 原词对应、选项加了修饰

【排除】 B) 张冠李戴

Free accommodation. 直接盗用原文 free accommodation,但那是男方谈葡萄牙工作时说的薪资福利,不是圣保罗(巴西)的,听到原词就选会落入配对错位。

借用原文: free accommodation from the firm

C) 张冠李戴

Moving expenses. 取自 moving expenses,但原文那句是女方推测葡萄牙工作会给搬家费,与圣保罗无关,是又一处把别份工作的福利移花接木。

借用原文: you'd be given moving expenses for the Portugal job

D) 未提及

A lighter workload. 听上去像福利,但整段对话没有任何一处说哪份工作活儿更少,是凭空添的干扰,原文无据。

-
3. A) He has difficulty communicating with local people.
B) He has to spend a lot more traveling back and forth.
C) He has trouble adapting to the local weather.
D) He has to sign a long-term contract.

【题目】 What does the man say is the disadvantage of working in Brazil?

【翻译】 男士说在巴西工作的缺点是什么?

A) 他与当地人交流有困难。 B) 他不得不花费更多时间往返奔波。
C) 他难以适应当地的天气。 D) 他必须签订长期合同。

【答案】 **D** (细节题) He has to sign a long-term contract.

【定位】 But there are some disadvantages. I'd have to do a five-year term there.

但是也有一些缺点。我得在那里干满五年。

【信号】 **转折 But 之后引出真正的缺点。** 男方先说升职是好处，随即用 But there are some disadvantages 转折，转折后的 I'd have to do a five-year term there 才是答案句；But 与 disadvantages 是双重信号。

【替换】 do a five-year term ↔ **sign a long-term contract**

五年期=长期合约的概括

【排除】 A) **未提及**

He has difficulty communicating with local people. 听着像海外工作常见难题，但对话从没提语言或沟通问题，是凭印象编的干扰。

B) **偷换概念**

原文确谈了距离——I'd be a long way from home, He has to spend a lot more traveling back and forth 蹭了这个距离话题，却偷换成‘往返花费更多’，原文说的是离家远、家里有事难回，并未说要花更多钱来回奔波。

借用原文：I'd be a long way from home

C) **未提及**

He has trouble adapting to the local weather. 把缺点归到天气上，可整段对话没有一个字谈气候，是和原文完全无关的捏造。

4. A) The woman will help the man make a choice.

B) The man is going to attend a job interview.

C) The man is in the process of job hunting.

D) The woman sympathizes with the man.

【题目】 **What do we learn from the end of the conversation?**

【翻译】 从对话的结尾我们可以了解到什么？

A) 女士会帮助男士做出选择。 B) 男士将要参加一场工作面试。 C) 男士正在找工作。

D) 女士同情男士。

【答案】 **C** (推断题) The man is in the process of job hunting.

【定位】 Well, fortunately I don't have to make up my mind about any of them yet. In fact, I haven't even been called for an interview.

嗯，幸好我现在还不必对这些职位中的任何一个做决定。事实上，我连面试通知都还没接到。

【信号】 **对话收尾处男方的处境自陈。** 结尾男方说 I don't have to make up my mind about any of them yet 又补 I haven't even been called for an interview，这两句自陈点明他还远没到拍板阶段——正处在求职途中，是推断的依据。

【替换】 I haven't even been called for an interview ↔ **in the process of job hunting**

连面试都没到=仍在求职途中

【排除】 A) **过度推断**

The woman will help the man make a choice. 蹭了女方那句 you've got a difficult choice to make, 但女方只是评论‘你有个难选择’, 并没说要帮他选, 选择是男方自己的事。

借用原文: I can see you've got a difficult choice to make

B) **原词陷阱**

The man is going to attend a job interview. 借了结尾 interview 这个词, 但原文是 I haven't even been called for an interview——连面试都还没被叫去, 选项却说‘即将去面试’, 恰好相反。

借用原文: I haven't even been called for an interview

D) **未提及**

The woman sympathizes with the man. 说女方同情他, 但女方结尾只说 I can see you've got a difficult choice to make, 更多是中性评论, 加上她还说过 I'd love to go to Brazil 透着羡慕, 谈不上同情。

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

1 W: Good morning, High Mountain Savings and Loan. How may we help you?

W: 早上好, High Mountain储蓄贷款公司。有什么可以帮您的吗?

2 M: Well, I'm looking for the highest rate possible on a short-term certificate to deposit account.

M: 嗯, 我在找一个短期存款证账户, 利率越高越好。

3 W: Well, let's see what we can do for you. High Mountain is currently offering a rate of 6.496 on a thirteen-week account for the minimum deposit of only 12,000 dollars, 6.55% on a minimum deposit of 25,000 dollars and 6.7% on a deposit of 50,000 dollars. Those will have yields of 6.55%, 6.71% and 6.87% respectively.

W: 好的, 让我看看能为您做些什么。High Mountain目前为十三周账户提供6.496%的利率, 最低存款额只需12,000美元, 最低存款25,000美元的利率是6.55%, 存款50,000美元的利率是6.7%。这些账户的收益率分别是6.55%、6.71%和6.87%。

4 M: Rate and yield? I'm afraid I don't understand the difference.

M: 利率和收益率? 我恐怕不太明白两者的区别。

5 W: Well, sir. The rate is the percentage of simple interest paid on your money, and the yield is the total percentage you will receive on your account if you leave your money with us, for at least a year, at the same interest rate.

W: 好的, 先生。利率是您的资金所获得的单利百分比, 而收益率是如果您把钱存在我们这里至少一年, 按照相同的利率计算, 您账户上将获得的总百分比。

6 M: Oh, well... Um... But I'm not interested in long-term investing and three months sounds just fine.
M: 哦, 好吧.....嗯.....但我对长期投资不感兴趣, 三个月听起来正合适。

7 W: Then perhaps you'd like to open one of our high finance money market checking accounts. With the minimum balance of only 50,000 dollars, you'll get interest of 6.1% on any amount over that, for a yearly yield of 6.27%. Of course, there's no penalty for early withdrawal.

W: 那也许您想开设我们的高级理财货币市场支票账户之一。只需最低余额50,000美元, 超过该金额的任何部分都能获得6.1%的利息, 年收益率为6.27%。当然, 提前取款没有罚金。

8 M: Er... No, thank you, I...

M: 呃.....不, 谢谢, 我.....

9 W: Or, could we persuade you to save with us if we offered you a dining coupon book that will get you a 25% discount at many of the area's leading restaurants and cost you only 12 dollars and 95 cents?

W: 或者, 如果我们给您一本餐饮优惠券手册, 能让您在本地许多顶级餐厅享受25%的折扣, 只需12美元95美分, 这样能说服您在我们这里存款吗?

10 M: Look, I... I think I'll just call around for more information. Thank you for your time.

M: 听着, 我.....我想我还是再打电话咨询一下更多信息吧。谢谢您的时间。

5. A) To inquire about the interest rates at the woman's bank.

B) To inquire about the current financial market situation.

C) To see if he can find a job in the woman's company.

D) To see if he can get a loan from the woman's bank.

【题目】 What is the man's purpose in making the phone call?

【翻译】 这位男士打电话的目的是什么?

A) 询问这位女士所在银行的利率。 B) 询问当前的金融市场状况。

C) 看看他能否在这位女士的公司找到工作。

D) 看看他能否从这位女士所在的银行获得贷款。

【答案】 A (目的题) To inquire about the interest rates at the woman's bank.

【定位】 M: Well, I'm looking for the highest rate possible on a short-term certificate to deposit account.

男: 嗯, 我想找一个短期存单账户上尽可能高的利率。

【信号】 提问方诉求句 I'm looking for...。 男士开口第一句 I'm looking for the highest rate possible 就是"我想要....."的诉求句, 目的题的答案信号正是这种主动表达需求的句式, 听到即定位。

【替换】 looking for the highest rate possible ↔ inquire about the interest rates

"想要高利率" = "咨询利率"

【排除】 B) 偷换概念

录音男士要的是 the highest rate possible on a short-term certificate (某个存款的利率), 不是 the current financial market situation (整体金融市场行情); 选项把"问某存款利率"偷换成"问大市行情", 范围放大了。

借用原文: the highest rate possible on a short-term certificate to deposit account

C) 未提及

find a job in the woman's company 在录音里毫无踪影, 男士从头到尾谈的是存钱、利率, 找工作纯属虚构, 属未提及。

D) 原词陷阱

get a loan from the woman's bank 借用了银行名 Savings and Loan 里的 loan 一词, 但男士是来"存钱" (deposit) 的, 不是来"借钱" (loan) 的, 听到 loan 就选正中陷阱。

借用原文: High Mountain Savings and Loan

-
6. A) There is no difference between rate and yield.
B) The man has a good understanding of rate and yield.
C) The rate is the percentage of simple interest paid on the money.
D) The yield is only influenced by the amount of money.

【题目】 What can we know about rate and yield?

【翻译】 关于利率和收益率我们能了解到什么?

- A) 利率和收益率之间没有区别。 B) 这位男士对利率和收益率有很好的理解。
C) 利率是资金所支付的单利百分比。 D) 收益率只受资金数额的影响。

【答案】 C (细节题) The rate is the percentage of simple interest paid on the money.

【定位】 W: Well, sir. The rate is the percentage of simple interest paid on your money, and the yield is the total percentage you will receive on your account if you leave your money with us, for at least a year, at the same interest rate.

女: 嗯, 先生。利率 (rate) 是按单利付给您本金的那个百分比; 而收益率 (yield) 是您若把钱在我们这里存满至少一年、按同样利率算, 您账户上能拿到的总百分比。

【信号】 下定义句 The rate is... and the yield is... 在男士问 I don't understand the difference 之后, 女方用 The rate is the percentage of simple interest 这种"A is... and B is..."的下定义句作答, 正是细节题该锁定的解释句。

【替换】 The rate is the percentage of simple interest paid on your money ↔

The rate is the percentage of simple interest paid on the money

近乎原句, 仅 your→the

【排除】 A) 与原文相反

男士专门问 I don't understand the difference, 女方随即分别定义二者, 说明 rate 与 yield 确有差别; There is no difference between rate and yield. 与录音意思正好相反。

借用原文: I'm afraid I don't understand the difference.

B) 张冠李戴

录音里是男士说 I don't understand the difference (不懂区别), The man has a good understanding of rate and yield. 却说他"很懂", 把"不懂"说成"懂", 张冠李戴且反了向。

借用原文: I don't understand the difference

D)

女方说 yield 是 if you leave your money with us, for at least a year, 即收益率还跟"存满一年"这个时间条件有关; The yield is only influenced by the amount of money. 用 only 把影响因素缩到只剩金额, 遗漏了时间, 以偏概全。

借用原文: if you leave your money with us, for at least a year

7. A) Long-term investment.

B) A three-month deposit.

C) Any high-interest deposit.

D) Any high-yield investment.

【题目】 What is the man most interested in?

【翻译】 这位男士最感兴趣的是什么?

A) 长期投资。 B) 三个月的存款。 C) 任何高利率的存款。 D) 任何高收益的投资。

【答案】 B (细节题) A three-month deposit.

【定位】 M: Oh, well... Um... But I'm not interested in long-term investing and three months sounds just fine.

男: 哦, 嗯.....可我对长期投资不感兴趣, 三个月就挺好。

【信号】 否定加偏好 not interested in... ...sounds fine. 男士先用否定 I'm not interested in long-term investing 排掉长期, 紧接 three months sounds just fine 正面表态三个月, "先否后肯"的落点在肯定那头, 正是答案信号。

【替换】 three months sounds just fine ↔ A three-month deposit

"三个月就好"="三个月存款"

not interested in long-term investing ↔ A three-month deposit

排掉长期反衬出短期

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

Long-term investment 直接搬了录音 long-term investing 的原词，可男士前面正是 not interested in 它，听到 long-term 就选恰好踩中"否定后还选"的坑。

借用原文：I'm not interested in long-term investing

C)

Any high-interest deposit 借了开头 the highest rate 的"高利率"概念，但他明确要的是"短期 / 三个月"，而非"任何高息存款"；any 一字把范围放到无限，与他具体的"三个月"诉求不符。

借用原文：I'm looking for the highest rate possible

D) 原词陷阱

Any high-yield investment 拼了录音里出现过的 yield 和 investing 两个词，可男士要的是短期的三个月存款，且他刚否掉 long-term investing；any high-yield 既范围过大又方向不符。

借用原文：not interested in long-term investing

-
8. A) She treated him to a meal.
B) She gave him loans at low rates.
C) She offered him dining coupons.
D) She raised interest rates for him.

【题目】 What did the woman do to persuade the man to deposit in her bank?

【翻译】 这位女士做了什么来说服这位男士在她的银行存款？

- A) 她请他吃饭。 B) 她以低利率给他提供贷款。 C) 她给他提供了餐饮优惠券。
D) 她为他提高了利率。

【答案】 C (细节题) She offered him dining coupons.

【定位】 W: Or, could we persuade you to save with us if we offered you a dining coupon book that will get you a 25% discount at many of the area's leading restaurants and cost you only 12 dollars and 95 cents?

女：或者，如果我们送您一本餐饮优惠券册，能让您在本地许多一流餐厅打七五折、且只花您 12.95 美元，能不能说动您在我们这儿存钱呢？

【信号】 劝说动词 **persuade + offered 的具体物**。题干的 persuade 在录音 could we persuade you to save 里原词出现，紧跟的 offered you a dining coupon book 就是她做的那个具体动作，定位即此句。

【替换】 offered you a dining coupon book ↔ **She offered him dining coupons**

"给餐券册" = "给餐券"

【排除】 A)

She treated him to a meal. 听感和"餐"有关, 但录音是 offered you a dining coupon book (给打折餐券), 不是她亲自请吃饭; treat to a meal (请客) 和给券是两码事。

借用原文: a dining coupon book

B) 原词陷阱

She gave him loans at low rates. 拼了银行名里的 loan 和全篇的 rate, 可女方给的是餐券, 全程没提给他低息贷款; 这是把听过的金融词拼成一个没发生的动作。

借用原文: High Mountain Savings and Loan

D) 原词陷阱

She raised interest rates for him. 借了通篇的 interest / rate, 但女方报的利率是固定档位、并未"为他提高", 她最后的挽留手段是给餐券而非加息。

借用原文: a rate of 6,496 on a thirteen-week account

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 12 are based on the passage you have just heard.

1 Vaukin de Silva is a Brazilian who lives and works in New York. Brazil's most important product is coffee and coffee is Vaukin's business. He works for an international coffee institute. It represents Brazil and several other countries that export coffee. The institute wants more people to drink more coffee. That hasn't been easy to do for the last few months.

Vaukin de Silva是一位生活和工作在纽约的巴西人。巴西最重要的产品是咖啡,而咖啡正是Vaukin的事业。他为一家国际咖啡协会工作。该协会代表巴西和其他几个出口咖啡的国家。该协会希望更多的人喝更多的咖啡。在过去几个月里,这并不容易做到。

2 A period of freezing weather destroyed a large part of Brazil's coffee crop. As a result, there has been a shortage of coffee throughout the world. The shortage has caused prices to go very high. Many people are talking about giving up coffee until the prices come down again. All the countries that are represented in the institute want people to continue drinking coffee. They spend a lot of time explaining the recent rise in price to newspaper reporters. They want the public to understand the reason for the shortage. A month ago, Vaukin was put in charge of an advertising campaign. The campaign will try to encourage people to keep on drinking coffee.

一段冰冻天气摧毁了巴西咖啡作物的很大一部分。结果,全世界范围内出现了咖啡短缺。这种短缺导致价格大幅上涨。许多人谈论要放弃喝咖啡,直到价格再次下降。该协会所代表的所有国家都希望人们继续喝咖啡。他们花费大量时间向新闻记者解释最近的价格上涨。他们希望公众理解短缺的原因。一个月前,Vaukin被任命负责一项广告宣传活动。该宣传活动将试图鼓励人们继续喝咖啡。

3 Sometimes, Vaukin misses the beaches and tropical weather in Rio de Janeiro, but he likes life in New York. He's young, only 27 years old, and he's a good-looking bachelor. There are a lot of women to meet in New York and a lot of places to go with them. When he misses home, there are several Brazilian restaurants where he can go and speak Portuguese, his native language. The last few weeks, however, he's been too busy to think about anything except coffee prices and his advertising campaign.

有时,Vaukin会怀念Rio de Janeiro的海滩和热带气候,但他喜欢纽约的生活。他很年轻,只有27岁,而且是一位英俊的单身汉。在纽约有很多女性可以认识,也有很多地方可以和她们一起去。当他想家时,有几家巴西餐厅可以去,在那里他能说葡萄牙语,他的母语。然而,最近几周,他一直忙得顾不上思考除了咖啡价格和他的广告宣传活动之外的任何事情。

9. A) It is a Portuguese company selling coffee in New York.
B) Its most important task is to conduct coffee studies.
C) It represents several countries that export coffee.
D) Its role is to regulate international coffee prices.

【题目】 What does the passage say about the international coffee institute?

【翻译】 文章中关于国际咖啡研究所说了什么?

- A) 它是一家在纽约销售咖啡的葡萄牙公司。 B) 它最重要的任务是开展咖啡研究。
C) 它代表几个出口咖啡的国家。 D) 它的职责是调控国际咖啡价格。

【答案】 C (细节题) It represents several countries that export coffee.

【定位】 He works for an international coffee institute. It represents Brazil and several other countries that export coffee.

他在一家国际咖啡机构工作。该机构代表巴西以及其他几个出口咖啡的国家。

【信号】 对机构的直接定义句。录音用 It represents Brazil and several other countries that export coffee. 直接给机构下定义, 这种 "It + 表职能的动词" 的定性句就是答案信号, 听到对题中对象的定义句即可锁定。

【替换】 It represents Brazil and several other countries that export coffee. ↔

It represents several countries that export coffee.

近乎原句的同义压缩

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

录音确实提到主人公 lives and works in New York 且其业务与咖啡有关，A 便把 "在纽约" "咖啡" 拼成 a Portuguese company selling coffee in New York，但机构是国际咖啡机构、不是 "葡萄牙公司卖咖啡"，葡萄牙只是后文人物的母语来源，张冠李戴。

借用原文：Vaukin de Silva is a Brazilian who lives and works in New York.

B) 未提及

录音说机构想让更多人喝咖啡、后来搞广告宣传，B 却说其首要任务是 conduct coffee studies (做咖啡研究)，录音通篇没提研究，属无中生有。

D) 原词陷阱

录音后文大量谈到价格上涨 The shortage has caused prices to go very high., D 便把 "价格" 接到机构身上说它 regulate international coffee prices (调控价格)，但录音只说机构代表出口国、想推动消费，从没说它调控价格，盗用 prices 一词答非所问。

借用原文：The shortage has caused prices to go very high.

-
10. A) The freezing weather in Brazil.
B) The impact of global warming.
C) The increased coffee consumption.
D) The fluctuation of coffee prices.

【题目】 What caused the recent shortage of coffee throughout the world?

【翻译】 是什么导致了最近全球范围内的咖啡短缺？

- A) 巴西的冰冻天气。 B) 全球变暖的影响。 C) 咖啡消费量的增加。
D) 咖啡价格的波动。

【答案】 A (细节题) The freezing weather in Brazil.

【定位】 A period of freezing weather destroyed a large part of Brazil's coffee crop. As a result, there has been a shortage of coffee throughout the world.

一段时间的严寒天气毁掉了巴西大部分咖啡作物。结果，全世界都出现了咖啡短缺。

【信号】 as a result 锁定因果。 录音用 As a result, there has been a shortage of coffee throughout the world. 中的 as a result 把前句 freezing weather destroyed a large part of Brazil's coffee crop 标成原因、后句标成结果，这个因果信号词就是答案定位点。

【替换】 A period of freezing weather destroyed a large part of Brazil's coffee crop. ↔

The freezing weather in Brazil.

把完整因果句概括成名词短语

【排除】 B) 与原文相反

录音说的是 freezing weather (严寒), B 却说 The impact of global warming. (全球变暖), 方向正好相反; 考生若只听到 "天气" 没听清是冷是暖, 就可能被它带跑, 与原文相反。

借用原文: A period of freezing weather destroyed a large part of Brazil's coffee crop.

C) 原词陷阱

录音确实希望 more people to drink more coffee, C 便顺势说短缺是因 The increased coffee consumption. (消费增加), 但录音明说短缺源于天气毁了收成, 消费多是机构的愿望、不是短缺的原因, 张冠李戴。

借用原文: The institute wants more people to drink more coffee.

D) 原词陷阱

录音里价格高是短缺造成的结果 The shortage has caused prices to go very high., D 却说 The fluctuation of coffee prices. (价格波动) 是短缺的原因, 因果颠倒。

借用原文: The shortage has caused prices to go very high.

-
11. A) He is doing a bachelor's degree.
B) He is young, handsome and single.
C) He is a heavy coffee drinker.
D) He is tall, rich and intelligent.

【题目】 What do we learn about Vaukin de Silva?

【翻译】 关于Vaukin de Silva我们了解到什么?

- A) 他正在攻读学士学位。 B) 他年轻、英俊且单身。 C) 他是一个重度咖啡饮用者。
D) 他高大、富有且聪明。

【答案】 B (细节题) He is young, handsome and single.

【定位】 He's young, only 27 years old, and he's a good-looking bachelor.

他很年轻, 才 27 岁, 是个相貌出众的单身汉。

【信号】 集中描人的并列特征句。 录音用 He's young, only 27 years old, and he's a good-looking bachelor. 一口气并列给出年龄、外貌、婚姻三项特征, 这种集中描人的句子就是人物细节题的答案句。

【替换】 young ↔ young

原词对应

good-looking ↔ handsome

同义词替换

bachelor ↔ single

名词转形容词的同义

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

录音只说他 27 岁、年轻，A 却推断他 doing a bachelor's degree (在读学士学位)，录音中的 bachelor 是 "单身汉"、不是 "学士"，A 把这个一词多义的词理解错了，过度推断。

借用原文：he's a good-looking bachelor

C) 原词陷阱

全篇都在讲咖啡，C 便说他是 a heavy coffee drinker (重度咖啡爱好者)，但录音只说咖啡是他的业务、从没说他本人嗜咖啡，张冠李戴。

借用原文：coffee is Vaukin's business

D) 未提及

D 用 tall, rich and intelligent 三个形容词模仿 B 的三连结构，但录音说的是 young、good-looking、bachelor, tall、rich、intelligent 三词录音一个都没提，靠句式眼熟蒙人，未提及。

-
12. A) A visit to several coffee-growing plantations.
B) Coffee prices and his advertising campaign.
C) A vacation on some beautiful tropical beach.
D) A quick promotion and a handsome income.

【题目】 What has occupied Vaukin's mind for the last few weeks?

【翻译】 过去几周什么事情一直占据着Vaukin的思绪？

- A) 对几个咖啡种植园的访问。 B) 咖啡价格和他的广告宣传活动。
C) 在某个美丽的热带海滩度假。 D) 快速晋升和丰厚的收入。

【答案】 B (细节题) Coffee prices and his advertising campaign.

【定位】 The last few weeks, however, he's been too busy to think about anything except coffee prices and his advertising campaign.

然而最近这几周，他忙得除了咖啡价格和他的广告宣传活动之外，别的什么都顾不上想。

【信号】 时间状语加 however 转折锁定。 录音以 The last few weeks, however, he's been too busy to think about anything except coffee prices and his advertising campaign. 用时间状语 The last few weeks 加转折词 however，把话题从前面怀念海滩的旧情绪拉回 "现在只顾两件事"，这句才是答案落点。

【替换】 coffee prices and his advertising campaign ↔ **Coffee prices and his advertising campaign.**

近乎原句照搬

he's been too busy to think about anything except ↔ **B**

排他句锁定唯一在意之事

【排除】 A) 未提及

A 说 A visit to several coffee-growing plantations (参观咖啡种植园), 借了全篇的 coffee 话题造势, 但录音从没提他去参观种植园, 无中生有。

C) 原词陷阱

录音确说他有时 misses the beaches and tropical weather in Rio de Janeiro, C 便据此选 A vacation on some beautiful tropical beach, 但那是 sometimes 的怀念、且被 however 转折掉了, 不是最近占据心思的事, 张冠李戴又错配时间。

借用原文: Vaukin misses the beaches and tropical weather in Rio de Janeiro

D) 过度推断

录音说他被派去负责广告宣传 Vaukin was put in charge of an advertising campaign, D 顺势推断他得到 A quick promotion and a handsome income (快速升职和丰厚收入), 但录音从没提升职或收入, 过度推断。

借用原文: Vaukin was put in charge of an advertising campaign.

Questions 13 to 15 are based on the passage you have just heard.

1 Last summer, my wife and I had saved for a year to be able to take a romantic cruise to several Caribbean islands. Because the train was scheduled to arrive in Miami, Florida several hours before the sailing, we didn't think we'd have any reason to worry about getting to the dock on time. We should've known that long distance trains are often many hours late. We should've taken an earlier one to allow extra time. We should have, but we didn't and we missed the boat. Because there wouldn't be a refund of our cruise fare if we returned home, we had to pay for a hotel room and meals in the city and an air fare to fly to the first island on the shipped route two days later. We missed half the cruise.

去年夏天,我和妻子攒了一年的钱,想去加勒比海的几个岛屿进行一次浪漫的邮轮之旅。因为火车预计在航行前几个小时抵达佛罗里达州迈阿密,我们认为没有理由担心无法按时到达码头。我们本该知道长途火车经常晚点好几个小时。我们本该乘坐更早的一班火车以留出额外时间。我们本应该这样做,但我们没有,结果我们错过了船。由于如果我们回家就无法退还邮轮费用,我们不得不支付城里的酒店房间和餐费,以及两天后飞往航线上第一个岛屿的机票费用。我们错过了一半的邮轮旅程。

2 This year, we decided to let an experienced travel agent do our vacation planning for us. We had to pay the full price in advance for an escorted tour. We should be joining that relaxing well-planned trip right now. How could we have known there would be a strike against our airline? And why hasn't anyone advised us that the travel agency can't refund your money unless the tour operator can get the passengers' fees back from the reserved hotels, the tour boat's company and so on?

今年,我们决定让一位经验丰富的旅行社为我们做假期规划。我们不得不提前支付全款参加一个有导游陪同的旅行团。我们现在本应该正在享受那趟轻松且计划周详的旅行。我们怎么会知道我们乘坐的航空公司会发生罢工呢?为什么没有人告诉我们,除非旅行社运营商能从预订的酒店、游船公司等处拿回乘客的费用,否则旅行社无法退款?

3 To avoid trouble like this, we ought to get more travel experience. But to tell you the truth, we don't want to go anywhere. We're planning to spend our vacations at home for a long time to come.

为了避免这样的麻烦,我们应该获得更多的旅行经验。但说实话,我们哪儿也不想去了。我们打算在很长一段时间里都在家度假。

13. A) They were held up in a traffic jam.

B) They boarded a wrong coach in a hurry.

C) They were late for the first morning bus.

D) They were delayed by the train for hours.

【题目】 Why did the couple fail to get to the cruise in time?

【翻译】 这对夫妇为什么没能及时赶上游轮?

A) 他们被堵在交通拥堵中。 B) 他们匆忙中上错了长途汽车。

C) 他们错过了早上第一班公共汽车。 D) 他们被火车耽搁了几个小时。

【答案】 D (细节题) They were delayed by the train for hours.

【定位】 Because the train was scheduled to arrive in Miami, Florida several hours before the sailing, we didn't think we'd have any reason to worry about getting to the dock on time. We should've known that long distance trains are often many hours late.

因为火车原定在开船前几个小时就到达佛罗里达州的迈阿密, 我们觉得没理由担心赶不上到码头的船。我们本该想到, 长途火车常常会晚点好几个小时。

【信号】 转折式悔悟句 We should've...才是真因。前半句 we didn't think we'd have any reason to worry 是当时的乐观预期, 真正的原因藏在后面悔悟的 We should've known that long distance trains are often many hours late——火车晚点好几个小时才是没赶上船的根子。

【替换】 long distance trains are often many hours late ↔ **delayed by the train for hours**

“火车晚点好几个小时”同义改写成“被火车耽误数小时”

【排除】 A) 未提及

They were held up in a traffic jam. 说的是堵车, 但录音从头到尾只讲火车晚点, 没有任何提到开车遇堵的内容, 属凭常识臆造的原因。

B) 未提及

They boarded a wrong coach in a hurry. 说匆忙上错了车, 录音只说火车晚点害他们误了船, 从没说他们上错车, 是无中生有。

C) 偷换概念

They were late for the first morning bus. 借了录音“该早点出发”的影子 (We should've taken an earlier one 指早一班火车), 却偷换成赶不上头班巴士, 录音里压根没有 bus, 是把交通工具张冠李戴的迷惑项。

借用原文: We should've taken an earlier one to allow extra time

14. A) It was canceled because of an unexpected strike.
B) It was spoiled by poor accommodations.
C) It was the most exciting trip they ever had.
D) It was postponed due to terrible weather.

【题目】 What does the speaker say about their trip this year?

【翻译】 说话者对他们今年的旅行说了什么？

- A) 由于意外罢工而被取消了。 B) 因住宿条件差而被破坏了。
C) 这是他们经历过的最激动人心的旅行。 D) 由于恶劣天气而被推迟了。

【答案】 A (细节题) It was canceled because of an unexpected strike.

【定位】 We should be joining that relaxing well-planned trip right now. How could we have known there would be a strike against our airline?

我们现在本该正在享受那趟轻松又安排周到的旅行才对。我们怎么会料到航空公司会发生罢工呢？

【信号】 反问句 **How could we have known...道出意外是罢工。** We should be joining that relaxing well-planned trip right now 用“本该正在……（却没有）”暗示行程泡汤，紧跟的反问 How could we have known there would be a strike against our airline 点出搅黄行程的意外正是航空公司罢工。

【替换】 there would be a strike against our airline ↔ **canceled because of an unexpected strike**
“航空公司罢工” = “因意外罢工被取消”

【排除】 B) **张冠李戴**

It was spoiled by poor accommodations. 说被糟糕住宿毁了，录音里和住宿沾边的是去年误船后 we had to pay for a hotel room (被迫掏钱住酒店)，那是去年的事、也并非“住宿差”，本题问的是今年，时间和事由都对不上。

借用原文：we had to pay for a hotel room and meals in the city

C) **与原文相反**

It was the most exciting trip they ever had. 说是最精彩的一次旅行，但今年行程因罢工压根没成行 (We should be joining that relaxing well-planned trip right now 是“本该却没”的遗憾语气)，整段是抱怨，不可能是“最棒”，与原文相反。

借用原文：We should be joining that relaxing well-planned trip right now

D) **偷换概念**

It was postponed due to terrible weather. 也讲行程被某原因耽搁，方向蹭对了，但把原因偷换成 terrible weather (坏天气)；录音明说今年的祸首是罢工，从未提天气，原因张冠李戴。

借用原文：there would be a strike against our airline

15. A) Go overseas.
B) Stay at home.
C) Take romantic cruises.
D) Take escorted trips.

【题目】 What will the speaker do in the future for a vacation?

【翻译】 说话者未来度假时会做什么？

A) 去海外。 B) 待在家里。 C) 乘坐浪漫游轮。 D) 参加陪同旅行团。

【答案】 B (细节题) Stay at home.

【定位】 But to tell you the truth, we don't want to go anywhere. We're planning to spend our vacations at home for a long time to come.

但说实话，我们哪儿也不想去了。我们打算今后很长一段时间都在家里过假期。

【信号】 转折 But + 未来时间状语，落在“在家过假期”。前一句 we ought to get more travel experience 是个虚晃的应该，紧跟 But to tell you the truth, we don't want to go anywhere 用 But 转折道出真实想法，再以 spend our vacations at home for a long time to come (今后很长一段时间在家过假期) 落定将来的打算。

【替换】 spend our vacations at home for a long time to come ↔ Stay at home

“在家过假期”概括为“待在家”

【排除】 A) 与原文相反

Go overseas. 是出国玩，但录音结尾明说 we don't want to go anywhere (哪儿也不想去了)，方向正好相反。

借用原文：we don't want to go anywhere

C) 原词陷阱

Take romantic cruises. 直接搬了录音第一段 a romantic cruise 这个抢眼原词，但那是去年想去(且没去成)的旅行，不是今后的打算；本题问的是 future，录音结尾说要在家，并不会再去坐邮轮。

借用原文：a romantic cruise to several Caribbean islands

D) 原词陷阱

Take escorted trips. 搬了录音今年那次 an escorted tour 的原词，但那是今年已经尝试(且因罢工泡汤)的方式，不是今后的打算；录音结尾明说今后要待在家，不再去跟团。

借用原文：an escorted tour

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 Moderator:

主持人:

2 Good evening, ladies and gentleman. Today we are honored to have Professor Barnett who is an expert in dolphin study. And he will introduce to us the unique characteristics and living conditions of dolphins. Professor Barnett, please.

女士们先生们，晚上好。今天我们很荣幸地请到了海豚研究专家Barnett教授。他将向我们介绍海豚的独特特征和生活状况。Barnett教授，请。

3 Professor Barnett:

Barnett教授:

4 Thank you for your introduction, Lisa. Well, one of the most intelligent animals on the planet is the dolphin. These unique animals have been regarded highly by humans for many centuries. In ancient Greece, if sailors saw dolphins swim by their ships when they were starting out on a voyage, they believed they would have good luck.

谢谢你的介绍，Lisa。海豚是地球上最聪明的动物之一。几个世纪以来，这些独特的动物一直受到人类的高度重视。在古希腊，如果水手们在出航时看到海豚在他们的船边游过，他们相信自己会有好运。

5 One unique characteristic that makes them different from other sea animals is the way that they communicate. Dolphins use sound, touch and taste in order to learn about their world; however, unlike dogs, dolphins cannot smell. They use a whistle or sound waves to see and feel their way around their environment. This makes them different from many other sea animals and also helps them communicate with people.

使它们区别于其他海洋动物的一个独特特征是它们的交流方式。海豚使用声音、触觉和味觉来了解它们的世界；然而，与狗不同，海豚不能闻气味。它们使用哨声或声波来观察和感知周围的环境。这使它们区别于许多其他海洋动物，也帮助它们与人类交流。

6 Another unique thing about dolphins is that the bones in their fins are similar to those in human arms and hands. However, the connective tissue that surrounds the bones forms a flipper instead of a hand with individual fingers. Even though dolphins live in the oceans, they do not drink the salt water around them. Their bodies absorb water from the wide variety of creatures they eat.

海豚的另一个独特之处是它们鳍上的骨骼与人类手臂和手部的骨骼相似。然而，包围骨骼的结缔组织形成了鳍状肢而不是带有独立手指的手。尽管海豚生活在海洋中，它们并不饮用周围的盐水。它们的身体从它们吃的各种各样的生物中吸收水分。

7 Loving a dolphin is an easy thing to do but, unlike a dog or a cat, the dolphin cannot come home with you from the ocean. That is why many people like collecting dolphin souvenirs. One can find many such things in almost every shop around the world. Even the ancient people painted the images of dolphins on their vases.

喜爱海豚是一件容易的事，但与狗或猫不同，海豚不能从海洋跟你回家。这就是为什么许多人喜欢收集海豚纪念品。几乎在世界各地的每家商店都能找到许多这样的东西。甚至古代人也在他们的花瓶上绘制海豚

的图像。

8 However, dolphins are sometimes hunted in places like Japan, in an activity known as dolphin drive hunting. Besides drive hunting, they also face threats from habitat loss and marine pollution. Dolphins have been depicted in various cultures worldwide. Dolphins occasionally feature in literature and film. Dolphins are sometimes kept in captivity and trained to perform tricks, but breeding success has been poor and the animals often die within a few months of capture. The most common dolphins kept are the killer whales and bottlenose dolphins.

然而，海豚有时会在日本等地被猎杀，这种活动被称为海豚驱赶猎杀。除了驱赶猎杀，它们还面临栖息地丧失和海洋污染的威胁。海豚在世界各地的各种文化中都有描绘。海豚偶尔出现在文学和电影中。海豚有时被圈养并训练表演杂技，但繁殖成功率很低，这些动物通常在被捕获后几个月内死亡。最常被圈养的海豚是虎鲸和宽吻海豚。

16. A) Their extraordinary intelligence.

B) The special bones in their fins.

C) The way they communicate.

D) The way they get water.

【题目】 What makes dolphins different from other sea animals?

【翻译】 是什么使海豚不同于其他海洋动物？

- A) 它们非凡的智力。 B) 它们鳍中的特殊骨骼。 C) 它们交流的方式。
D) 它们获取水分的方式。

【答案】 C (细节题) The way they communicate.

【定位】 One unique characteristic that makes them different from other sea animals is the way that they communicate.

让它们区别于其他海洋动物的一个独有特征，就是它们沟通交流的方式。

【信号】 unique characteristic...different 是与众不同的强调信号。 One unique characteristic that makes them different from other sea animals 直接照搬了题干里 different from other sea animals 的措辞，又用 unique characteristic 强调独有，这种点名与众不同的句子就是答案句信号，紧跟其后的 the way that they communicate 即答案落点。

【替换】 the way that they communicate ↔ **The way they communicate.**

近乎原句、仅省去关系词

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

录音开头确说过 one of the most intelligent animals on the planet is the dolphin, Their extraordinary intelligence. 借了 intelligent 这个原词诱你选, 但智力是引入语、并非本题问的让它与其他海洋动物区别的那项特征, 属答非所问。

借用原文: one of the most intelligent animals on the planet is the dolphin

B) 张冠李戴

The special bones in their fins. 取自后文 the bones in their fins are similar to those in human arms and hands, 鳍骨确是录音讲的一项特征, 但录音明确用 unique characteristic...different 点中的是沟通方式, 鳍骨那段并未被冠以与其他海洋动物相区别的标签, 属张冠李戴。

借用原文: the bones in their fins are similar to those in human arms and hands

D) 张冠李戴

The way they get water. 对应 they do not drink the salt water around them. Their bodies absorb water from the wide variety of creatures they eat, 取水方式录音确有, 但同样不是那句 unique...different 点中的项, 被挪来当本题答案属张冠李戴。

借用原文: they do not drink the salt water around them

17. A) They love to keep them as pets just like cats and dogs.

B) They love them but cannot live with them.

C) They can find many stores selling such souvenirs.

D) They believe such souvenirs can bring good luck.

【题目】 Why do many people enjoy collecting dolphin souvenirs?

【翻译】 为什么许多人喜欢收集海豚纪念品?

A) 他们喜欢像养猫养狗一样把它们当作宠物饲养。

B) 他们喜爱它们但无法与它们生活在一起。 c) 他们能找到许多出售此类纪念品的商店。

D) 他们相信此类纪念品能带来好运。

【答案】 B (细节题) They love them but cannot live with them.

【定位】 Loving a dolphin is an easy thing to do but, unlike a dog or a cat, the dolphin cannot come home with you from the ocean. That is why many people like collecting dolphin souvenirs.

爱上海豚很容易, 但与狗或猫不同, 海豚没法像它们那样跟你从海里回家。正因如此, 许多人才喜欢收藏海豚纪念品。

【信号】 but 转折加 That is why 双重因果信号。but, unlike a dog or a cat, the dolphin cannot come home with you 先用 but 转折点出爱却不能共同生活的矛盾, 再用 That is why many people like collecting dolphin souvenirs 的 That is why 把前因直接接到收藏纪念品上, 转折加显性因果两个信号叠在一起, 锁定前半句即原因。

【替换】 Loving a dolphin is an easy thing to do ↔ **They love them**

动名词转人称、同义

the dolphin cannot come home with you from the ocean ↔ **cannot live with them**

不能带回家=不能共同生活，概括改写

【排除】 A) **与原文相反**

They love to keep them as pets just like cats and dogs. 借了录音里 unlike a dog or a cat 的猫狗原词诱选，但录音原意是与猫狗不同、海豚不能带回家养，选项却说像猫狗一样当宠物养，恰好说反。

借用原文：unlike a dog or a cat, the dolphin cannot come home with you from the ocean

C) **答非所问**

They can find many stores selling such souvenirs. 借了 One can find many such things in almost every shop around the world 的原词，但那句讲的是纪念品到处买得到，是收藏带来的现象、不是人们想收藏的原因，答非所问。

借用原文：One can find many such things in almost every shop around the world

D) **原词陷阱**

They believe such souvenirs can bring good luck. 里的 good luck 取自前文古希腊水手见海豚 they believed they would have good luck，但那讲的是航海好运，录音从没说收藏纪念品能带来好运，本题范围内属未提及。

借用原文：they believed they would have good luck

18. A) They made them swim around their ships.

B) They painted their images on some items.

C) They hunted them in great numbers.

D) They trained them to perform tricks.

【题目】 **What did ancient people do with dolphins?**

【翻译】 古人是如何对待海豚的？

A) 他们让海豚在他们的船只周围游动。 B) 他们将海豚的形象绘制在一些物品上。

C) 他们大量捕猎海豚。 D) 他们训练海豚表演技巧。

【答案】 **B** (细节题) They painted their images on some items.

【定位】 Even the ancient people painted the images of dolphins on their vases.

甚至连古人都在自己的花瓶上画上了海豚的图像。

【信号】 **主语 ancient people 与题干主体直接对应。** Even the ancient people painted the images of dolphins on their vases 这句主语就是 the ancient people，与题干 ancient people 直接对上，Even 又起强调，定位极清晰，其谓语 painted the images 就是答案动作。

【替换】 painted the images of dolphins on their vases ↔ **painted their images on some items**

vases 概括为 items、其余近原词

【排除】A) 原词陷阱

They made them swim around their ships. 借了开头 if sailors saw dolphins swim by their ships 里 swim 与 ships 的原词，但录音是水手看见海豚自己游过船边，并非古人让海豚绕船游，既是动作主体错位也属过度引申。

借用原文：if sailors saw dolphins swim by their ships when they were starting out on a voyage

C) 张冠李戴

They hunted them in great numbers. 借了 dolphins are sometimes hunted in places like Japan 的 hunted，但捕猎讲的是当今日本之事、主语不是 ancient people，把今人之事安到古人头上属张冠李戴。

借用原文：dolphins are sometimes hunted in places like Japan

D) 张冠李戴

They trained them to perform tricks. 借了 trained to perform tricks 的原词，但那讲的是如今把海豚圈养起来训练表演，与古人无关，仍是把当代行为错配给古人的张冠李戴。

借用原文：trained to perform tricks

19. A) They are hunted in many places except Japan.

B) They have been protected thanks to literature and film.

C) They have adapted to the life in captivity.

D) They are losing their habitat and clean sea.

【题目】What's happening to the dolphins?

【翻译】海豚正在遭遇什么？

A) 除日本外，它们在许多地方被捕猎。 B) 由于文学和电影的作用，它们已经得到保护。

C) 它们已经适应了圈养生活。 D) 它们正在失去栖息地和清洁的海洋。

【答案】D (细节题) They are losing their habitat and clean sea.

【定位】However, dolphins are sometimes hunted in places like Japan, in an activity known as dolphin drive hunting. Besides drive hunting, they also face threats from habitat loss and marine pollution.

然而，海豚有时会在日本等地遭到捕猎，这种行为被称为驱赶式捕猎。除了驱赶式捕猎，它们还面临着栖息地丧失和海洋污染的威胁。

【信号】However 转折加 face threats 收尾的现状信号。末段开头 However, dolphins are sometimes hunted in places like Japan 用 However 把语气从前文的受喜爱转到当下困境，再以 they also face threats from habitat loss and marine pollution 列出现实威胁，转折加 face threats 正是现状题答案句的信号。

【替换】face threats from habitat loss ↔ losing their habitat

habitat loss 名词化还原为动词、同义

marine pollution ↔ clean sea

海洋污染=失去洁净海域，正反对调

【排除】 A) 与原文相反

They are hunted in many places except Japan. 借了 hunted in places like Japan 的 hunted 与 Japan, 但录音是在日本等地被捕猎, 选项却说除日本外的许多地方, 把 like Japan (包括日本) 改成 except Japan (排除日本), 范围正好相反。

借用原文: dolphins are sometimes hunted in places like Japan

B) 过度推断

They have been protected thanks to literature and film. 借了 Dolphins occasionally feature in literature and film 的原词, 但录音只说海豚偶尔出现在文学影视中, 从未说因此受到保护, protected 与 thanks to 的因果是凭空加上去的。

借用原文: Dolphins occasionally feature in literature and film

C) 与原文相反

They have adapted to the life in captivity. 借了 kept in captivity 的原词, 但录音说圈养下繁殖不佳、常在被捕数月内死亡, 恰恰是没能适应, 选项说已适应与原文相反。

借用原文: the animals often die within a few months of capture

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

1 British scientists are preparing to launch trials of a radical new way to fight cancer, which kills tumours by infecting them with viruses like the common cold. If successful, virus therapy could eventually form a third pillar alongside radiotherapy and chemotherapy in the standard arsenal against cancer, while avoiding some of the side-effects.

英国科学家正准备开展一项激进的抗癌新方法的试验, 该方法通过用类似普通感冒的病毒感染肿瘤来杀死肿瘤。如果成功, 病毒疗法最终可能与放疗和化疗一起, 成为抗癌标准武器库中的第三大支柱, 同时避免一些副作用。

2 Leonard Seymour, a professor of gene therapy at Oxford University, will lead the trials later this year. One of the country's leading geneticists, Prof. Seymour has been working with viruses that kill cancer cells directly, while avoiding harm to healthy tissue. "In principle, you've got something which could be many times more effective than regular chemotherapy," he said.

Oxford University基因治疗教授Leonard Seymour将于今年晚些时候领导这些试验。作为该国领先的遗传学家之一, Seymour教授一直在研究能直接杀死癌细胞、同时避免伤害健康组织的病毒。他说: "原则上, 你得到的东西可能比常规化疗有效许多倍。"

3 Preliminary research on mice shows that the viruses work well on tumours resistant to standard cancer drugs. "It's an interesting possibility that they may have an advantage in killing drug-resistant tumours, which could be quite different to anything we've had before."

对小鼠的初步研究表明, 这些病毒对耐受标准抗癌药物的肿瘤效果良好。"它们在杀死耐药肿瘤方面可能具有优势, 这是一个有趣的可能性, 这可能与以前拥有的任何东西都大不相同。"

4 Researchers have known for some time that viruses can kill tumour cells and some aspects of the work have already been published in scientific journals. American scientists have previously injected

viruses directly into tumours but this technique will not work if the cancer is inaccessible or has spread throughout the body.

研究人员早已知道病毒可以杀死肿瘤细胞,这项工作的某些方面已经在科学期刊上发表。美国科学家此前曾将病毒直接注射到肿瘤中,但如果癌症难以到达或已扩散到全身,这种技术将不起作用。

5 Prof. Seymour's innovative solution is to mask the virus from the body's immune system, effectively allowing the viruses to do what chemotherapy drugs do—spread through the blood and reach tumours wherever they are. The big hurdle has always been to find a way to deliver viruses to tumours via the bloodstream without the body's immune system destroying them on the way.

Seymour教授的创新解决方案是将病毒从身体免疫系统中隐藏起来,有效地让病毒做化疗药物所做的事情——通过血液传播并到达肿瘤所在的任何位置。最大的障碍一直是找到一种通过血液将病毒输送到肿瘤的方法,而不会在途中被身体免疫系统破坏。

6 The therapy would be especially useful for secondary cancers, which sometimes spread around the body after the first tumour appears. "There's an awful statistic of patients in the west...with malignant cancers; 75% of them go on to die from secondary cancers." said Prof. Seymour.

这种疗法对继发性癌症尤其有用,继发性癌症有时会在首次出现肿瘤后扩散到全身。Seymour教授说:"西方恶性癌症患者有一个可怕的统计数据;其中75%的人最终死于继发性癌症。"

7 Several more years of trials will be needed, before the therapy can be considered for use in the NHS. Though the approach will be examined at first for cancers that do not respond to conventional treatments, Prof. Seymour hopes that one day it will be applied to all cancers.

在NHS考虑使用该疗法之前,还需要进行数年的试验。尽管这种方法最初将针对对常规治疗无效的癌症进行检验,但Seymour教授希望有一天它能应用于所有癌症。

20. A) It won't have any side-effect.

B) It can kill drug-resistant tumours.

C) It can be as effective as conventional treatments.

D) It can stop cancer cells from spreading in the body.

【题目】 What's the possible advantage of virus therapy according to Prof. Seymour?

【翻译】 根据Seymour教授的说法,病毒疗法可能具有什么优势?

A) 它不会产生任何副作用。 B) 它可以杀死耐药肿瘤。

C) 它可以像常规治疗方法一样有效。 D) 它可以阻止癌细胞在体内扩散。

【答案】 B (细节题) It can kill drug-resistant tumours.

【定位】 Preliminary research on mice shows that the viruses work well on tumours resistant to standard cancer drugs. "It's an interesting possibility that they may have an advantage in killing drug-resistant tumours, which could be quite different to anything we've had before."
在小鼠身上的初步研究表明,这些病毒对那些抵抗标准抗癌药物的肿瘤很有效。「一个有趣的可能是,它们在杀死耐药肿瘤方面或许具有优势,这可能和我们以往拥有的任何手段都大不相同。」

【信号】原文直接出现 **advantage** 这个题眼词。原文 they may have an advantage in killing drug-resistant tumours 里的 advantage 与题干 advantage 是同一个词，教授亲口说出的这句优势论断就是答案句，听到 advantage 就该锁定此处。

【替换】an advantage in killing drug-resistant tumours ↔ **It can kill drug-resistant tumours**
名词短语 killing 改写成动词 kill

【排除】A) **原词陷阱**

原文首段确实念到 while avoiding some of the side-effects (避免一些副作用)，听到 side-effect 就想选 A；但原文只说避免一些副作用，绝不等于 It won't have any side-effect. 的毫无任何副作用，程度被夸大，且这不是教授讲的那个 advantage。

借用原文：while avoiding some of the side-effects

C) **偷换概念**

原文教授说 something which could be many times more effective than regular chemotherapy (比常规化疗有效许多倍)，选项 It can be as effective as conventional treatments. 却说成和常规疗法一样有效；more effective (更有效) 被偷改成 as effective as (同等有效)，程度被压低，与原文相反。

借用原文：something which could be many times more effective than regular chemotherapy

D) **原词陷阱**

原文多处念到 spread (has spread throughout the body、spread through the blood)，听到 spread 容易选 It can stop cancer cells from spreading in the body.；但原文的 spread 说的是病毒在血液里扩散、或癌症已扩散，从没说这疗法能阻止癌细胞扩散，属盗词又答非所问。

借用原文：spread through the blood and reach tumours wherever they are

-
21. A) How to find a way to deliver viruses to tumours effectively.
B) How to inject viruses directly into tumours.
C) How to allow viruses to do what chemotherapy drugs do.
D) How to strengthen the body's immune system.

【题目】What's the big challenge facing virus therapy?

【翻译】病毒疗法面临的最大挑战是什么？

- A) 如何找到一种有效地将病毒输送到肿瘤的方法。 B) 如何将病毒直接注射到肿瘤中。
C) 如何让病毒发挥化疗药物的作用。 D) 如何增强人体免疫系统。

【答案】**A** (细节题) How to find a way to deliver viruses to tumours effectively.

【定位】The big hurdle has always been to find a way to deliver viruses to tumours via the bloodstream without the body's immune system destroying them on the way.

一直以来最大的障碍是：找到一种办法，让病毒经由血液被送到肿瘤处，同时又不被身体的免疫系统在半路上摧毁。

【信号】 **big hurdle** 这个表障碍的强调信号。原文 The big hurdle has always been 里的 big hurdle (最大障碍) 正是 challenge 的同义信号词, has always been 又加重了它一贯是难题的语气, 听到这种讲难处的措辞就锁定其后内容为答案句。

【替换】 to find a way to deliver viruses to tumours via the bloodstream without the body's immune system destroying them

↔ **How to find a way to deliver viruses to tumours effectively**

把不被免疫系统摧毁概括成 effectively

【排除】 B) **原词陷阱**

原文第四段念到 American scientists have previously injected viruses directly into tumours, 听到 inject directly 就想选 How to inject viruses directly into tumours.; 但原文说直接注射是已有做法、且在癌症扩散时行不通, 它不是要解决的难题, 而是被替代的旧法, 盗词又答非所问。

借用原文: American scientists have previously injected viruses directly into tumours

C) **原词陷阱**

原文第五段念到 allowing the viruses to do what chemotherapy drugs do, 听到 do what chemotherapy drugs do 就想选 How to allow viruses to do what chemotherapy drugs do.; 但这是教授的解决办法 (让病毒像化疗药一样随血流到处走), 是难题被攻克后的结果, 不是 challenge 本身。

借用原文: effectively allowing the viruses to do what chemotherapy drugs do

D) **与原文相反**

原文反复念到 immune system (without the body's immune system destroying them), 听到 immune system 就想选 How to strengthen the body's immune system.; 但原文说的是要躲开/瞒过免疫系统、别让它毁掉病毒, 绝不是增强免疫系统, 方向恰好相反。

借用原文: to mask the virus from the body's immune system

22. A) To use it to cure 75% of the patients with malignant cancers.

B) To make it accepted by the patients with incurable cancers.

C) To apply it to those with secondary cancers.

D) To apply it to treat all kinds of cancers.

【题目】 **What does Prof. Seymour want to do with virus therapy?**

【翻译】 Seymour教授想用病毒疗法做什么?

A) 用它来治愈75%的恶性癌症患者。 B) 使其被无法治愈的癌症患者接受。

C) 将其应用于继发性癌症患者。 D) 将其应用于治疗所有种类的癌症。

【答案】 **D** (目的题) To apply it to treat all kinds of cancers.

【定位】 Though the approach will be examined at first for cancers that do not respond to conventional treatments, Prof. Seymour hopes that one day it will be applied to all cancers.

尽管这种方法起初只会用于那些对常规疗法无反应的癌症，但西摩教授希望有朝一日它将被用于所有癌症。

【信号】 hopes that 这个表愿望的信号 + Though 让步转折。原文 Prof. Seymour hopes that one day it will be applied to all cancers 里的 hopes 直接对应题干 want to do; 前半 Though the approach will be examined at first for cancers that do not respond to conventional treatments 是让步，真正的打算落在 Though 之后的 hopes 这句，转折后才是教授真意。

【替换】 it will be applied to all cancers ↔ **To apply it to treat all kinds of cancers**
applied to all cancers 与 apply to all kinds 同义

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

原文第六段念到 75% of them go on to die from secondary cancers 和 malignant cancers, 听到 75%、malignant 就想选 To use it to cure 75% of the patients with malignant cancers.; 但原文这个 75% 说的是恶性癌病人有 75% 会死于继发癌，是个统计惨况，根本不是教授要治愈 75% 病人的打算，盗数字又答非所问。

借用原文：75% of them go on to die from secondary cancers

B) 未提及

选项 To make it accepted by the patients with incurable cancers. 说要让无法治愈的癌症病人接受它，原文虽提到 cancers that do not respond to conventional treatments (对常规疗法无反应的癌)，但从没说教授的目标是让病人接受它 (accepted by the patients)，accepted 这层意思原文未提及。

C) 原词陷阱

原文第六段念到 especially useful for secondary cancers, 听到 secondary cancers 就想选 To apply it to those with secondary cancers.; 但原文只说对继发癌特别有用，教授的最终打算却是用于 all cancers (所有癌)，C 把范围偷缩成只用于继发癌，与教授真意不符。

借用原文：The therapy would be especially useful for secondary cancers

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

1 Amazon.com launched its Kindle library-lending service in the United States. Millions of users of the Kindle reader and app can now borrow Kindle books from their local public library. The service will be available through the websites of more than eleven thousand local libraries across the country.

Amazon.com在美国推出了Kindle图书馆借阅服务。数百万Kindle阅读器和应用程序的用户现在可以从当地公共图书馆借阅Kindle电子书。该服务将通过全国一万一千多个地方图书馆的网站提供。

2 Users of other devices have already been able to borrow library books. Experts say Amazon's entry is likely to reopen a debate between publishers and libraries over e-book lending.

其他设备的用户已经能够借阅图书馆书籍。专家表示,Amazon的加入可能会重新引发出版商与图书馆之间关于电子书借阅的争论。

3 Bill Rosenblatt is president of Giant Steps Media Technology Strategies, a consulting company. He says, "Publishers and libraries are enemies that occur in nature like snakes and monkeys. Libraries would like to be able to make books available to everyone, all the time, with no limitations. And publishers, of course, would like to sell more books to the public."

Bill Rosenblatt是咨询公司Giant Steps Media Technology Strategies的总裁。他说:"出版商和图书馆是天敌,就像蛇和猴子一样。图书馆希望能够让所有人随时借阅书籍,没有任何限制。而出版商当然希望向公众销售更多书籍。"

4 Mr. Rosenblatt says the debate in the United States centers on what is known as the law of first sale. Once you buy any kind of media product such as a book or a CD or a DVD or anything like that, you can do whatever you want with it. You can read it, you can give it away, you can lend it, you can resell it, you can burn it—whatever you want. This law is referred to as 'first sale'.

Rosenblatt先生说,美国的争论集中在所谓的首次销售法则上。一旦你购买了任何类型的媒体产品,比如书籍、CD、DVD或类似的东西,你可以对它做任何事情。你可以阅读它,可以赠送它,可以出借它,可以转售它,可以烧掉它——你想做什么都可以。这一法律被称为"首次销售"。

5 This law is what permits libraries to lend books over and over again without having to pay publishers each time. But Bill Rosenblatt points out that it does not include digital products. Technology known as digital rights management can make e-books unreadable once they have reached a certain time or user limit.

这一法律使图书馆能够反复出借书籍而无需每次都向出版商付费。但Bill Rosenblatt指出,它不包括数字产品。被称为数字版权管理的技术可以使电子书在达到一定时间或用户限制后变得无法阅读。

6 Mr. Rosenblatt says, "Several months ago, one of the major publishers, HarperCollins, which is a division of News Corp, announced that they were only going to allow e-books to be lent out twenty-six times, and then they would have to be purchased by the libraries again. Apart from HarperCollins, publishers are allowing libraries to purchase e-books for lending in perpetuity, meaning as many times as anyone wants to borrow them."

Rosenblatt先生说:"几个月前,主要出版商之一HarperCollins,它是新闻集团的一个部门,宣布他们只允许电子书被借出二十六次,然后图书馆必须再次购买。除HarperCollins外,出版商允许图书馆购买电子书以供永久借阅,也就是说任何人想借多少次都可以。"

7 HarperCollins says it took the action to protect the growing e-book industry and its own book sales. But Bill Rosenblatt says critics did not see it that way. They believe a digital book should be lendable forever.

HarperCollins表示,它采取这一行动是为了保护不断增长的电子书行业和自己的图书销售。但Bill Rosenblatt说,批评者并不这样认为。他们认为数字书籍应该能够永久借阅。

23. A) It allows users of some Kindle devices to borrow books from local libraries.
B) It has benefited more than eleven thousand local libraries in the US.
C) It has led to a debate between publishers and libraries over e-book lending.
D) It aims at allowing everyone to read books anytime they like.

【题目】 What can be learnt about Amazon.com's Kindle library-lending service?

【翻译】 关于亚马逊网站的Kindle图书馆借阅服务可以了解到什么？

- A) 它允许某些Kindle设备的用户从当地图书馆借阅图书。
B) 它使美国一万一千多家当地图书馆受益。
C) 它引发了出版商与图书馆之间关于电子书借阅的争论。
D) 它旨在让每个人随时都能阅读图书。

【答案】 A (细节题) It allows users of some Kindle devices to borrow books from local libraries.

【定位】 Millions of users of the Kindle reader and app can now borrow Kindle books from their local public library.

数百万 Kindle 阅读器和应用的用户，现在可以从他们当地的公共图书馆借阅 Kindle 电子书了。

【信号】 开篇介绍对象的功能定义句。 篇章独白开头紧接服务名 launched its Kindle library-lending service 之后，就用一句话说清这服务让用户做什么——can now borrow Kindle books from their local public library，这种对象功能定义句正是细节题答案最常落脚处。

【替换】 can now borrow Kindle books from their local public library ↔

borrow books from local libraries

近乎同义、仅作概括化改写

Millions of users of the Kindle reader and app ↔ **users of some Kindle devices**

下位概括为上位

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

录音说服务将通过 more than eleven thousand local libraries 的网站提供, eleven thousand 修饰的是覆盖的图书馆数量; 选项 It has benefited more than eleven thousand local libraries 把这同一个数字偷换成已经使超过一万一千家图书馆受益, benefited 的结果是录音没说的。

借用原文: more than eleven thousand local libraries across the country

C) 答非所问

录音确实说亚马逊入局 likely to reopen a debate between publishers and libraries, 但这是该服务可能引发的后续争论, 而非问的这项服务本身是什么; It has led to a debate... 把衍生后果错当对服务本身的描述, 且 likely to reopen 只是可能、并非已经导致。

借用原文: Amazon's entry is likely to reopen a debate between publishers and libraries over e-book lending

D) 过度推断

It aims at allowing everyone to read books anytime they like. 听上去像图书馆的理想, 但 everyone... anytime 这种无限制说法是录音里图书馆方的愿望 (make books available to everyone, all the time), 并非这项服务的宗旨, 把别人的愿景安到服务目标上属拔高与张冠李戴。

借用原文: make books available to everyone, all the time, with no limitations

-
24. A) They can purchase any kind of media product.
B) They can lend books to readers repeatedly.
C) They can deal with digital products as they like.
D) They can limit the time the readers keep a certain book.

【题目】 What can libraries do according to the "first sale" law?

【翻译】 根据"首次销售"法,图书馆可以做什么?

- A) 它们可以购买任何类型的媒体产品。 B) 它们可以反复向读者出借图书。
C) 它们可以随意处理数字产品。 D) 它们可以限制读者保留某本书的时间。

【答案】 B (细节题) They can lend books to readers repeatedly.

【定位】 This law is what permits libraries to lend books over and over again without having to pay publishers each time.

正是这条法律允许图书馆一次又一次地出借书籍, 而无需每次都向出版商付费。

【信号】 permits 直接点明规则赋予的权利。 答案句用 permits libraries to lend books over and over again, permits (允许) 是规则赋权的明确信号词, 题干问 what can libraries do, 落点就在 permits 后面的那个动作上。

【替换】 lend books over and over again ↔ **lend books to readers repeatedly**
over and over again = repeatedly 同义替换

【排除】 A) 张冠李戴

录音里 buy any kind of media product 讲的是任何买了媒介产品的人 (you) 在 first sale 法下能随意处置它，主体是买家个人；选项 They can purchase any kind of media product. 把这话安到图书馆头上、还把重点从买后处置偷换成能购买任何产品，主体与重点双错。

借用原文：Once you buy any kind of media product such as a book or a CD or a DVD

C) 与原文相反

选项 They can deal with digital products as they like. 借用了录音里的 digital products；但录音恰恰强调 first sale 法 does not include digital products——对数字产品并不适用，所以图书馆并不能随意处置数字产品，选项把否定说成了肯定。

借用原文：it does not include digital products

D) 答非所问

They can limit the time the readers keep a certain book. 描述的限制读者持有时长，对应的是录音里 digital rights management 技术能在到期后让电子书不可读，那是数字版权管理的效果、且是限制图书馆的做法，与 first sale 法允许图书馆做什么无关，答非所问。

借用原文：Technology known as digital rights management can make e-books unreadable once they have reached a certain time or user limit

25. A) By allowing libraries to purchase e-books for lending in perpetuity.

B) By adopting the technology known as digital rights management.

C) By requiring libraries to purchase more of its e-book.

D) By persuading the critics to support the publishers.

【题目】 How did HarperCollins protect the e-book industry and its own book sales?

【翻译】 HarperCollins如何保护电子书行业和自身的图书销售？

A) 通过允许图书馆购买电子书以永久出借。 B) 通过采用被称为数字版权管理的技术。

C) 通过要求图书馆购买更多它的电子书。 D) 通过说服批评者支持出版商。

【答案】 C (细节题) By requiring libraries to purchase more of its e-book.

【定位】 HarperCollins announced that they were only going to allow e-books to be lent out twenty-six times, and then they would have to be purchased by the libraries again.

HarperCollins 宣布，他们只允许电子书被外借二十六次，之后图书馆就必须重新购买这些电子书。

【信号】 主体名 + only...then 限定句即做法落点。答案句紧跟主体名 HarperCollins，用 only... twenty-six times... then...purchased... again 这种限定加后续要求的句式说清其具体做法，正是问 How 时的落点；后一句 Apart from HarperCollins 把它与其他出版商区隔开，更确认这做法专属 HarperCollins。

【替换】 then they would have to be purchased by the libraries again ↔

requiring libraries to purchase more of its e-book

被动转主动 + again 概括为 more

only going to allow e-books to be lent out twenty-six times ↔

requiring libraries to purchase more

借满次数即触发重购，因果对应

【排除】 A) 张冠李戴

By allowing libraries to purchase e-books for lending in perpetuity. 几乎照抄录音

allowing libraries to purchase e-books for lending in perpetuity, 但录音明说这是

Apart from HarperCollins 其他出版商的做法，恰恰与 HarperCollins 相反；把别家的永久出借做法安到 HarperCollins 头上，正是张冠李戴。

借用原文：Apart from HarperCollins, publishers are allowing libraries to purchase e-books for lending in perpetuity

B) 原词陷阱

By adopting the technology known as digital rights management. 搬来录音里的专有术语；但录音 Technology known as digital rights management 只是背景介绍这类技术能限制电子书，并未说 HarperCollins 采用它来保护销售，把背景技术冒充成本题主体的具体手段。

借用原文：Technology known as digital rights management can make e-books unreadable

D) 与原文相反

By persuading the critics to support the publishers. 与录音相反：录音说 critics did not see it that way, 批评者并不认同，HarperCollins 并未去说服批评者支持，更没把它作为保护手段，属与原文相反加未提及。

借用原文：Bill Rosenblatt says critics did not see it that way

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

20 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: But if you're worried about distance, isn't that the same problem with the States?

第18段，第1句

条件状语从句加否定疑问句的组合在口语和书面语中都很常见,尤其是在论辩、质疑或反驳的语境中。该句式结构("if + 条件从句, isn't/doesn't + 主句")是典型的反问句型,在考试阅读和听力材料中频繁出现,掌握后可广泛应用于理解类似反问和条件假设的句子。

He has difficulty communicating with local people.

第3题，A

have difficulty (in) doing sth 是四六级和考研常考句型，动名词作后置定语修饰抽象名词的用法也很典型，学生掌握后可迁移到大量类似结构。

He has trouble adapting to the local weather.

第3题，C

"have trouble (in) doing sth" 是四六级和考研阅读中极为常见的固定搭配句式，表达困难或问题时频繁出现。掌握这一结构后，学生能够快速识别和理解大量类似表达，迁移性很强，属于高频典型句式。

Thank you for your time.

第10段，第2句

祈使句是日常交际和写作中的常见句式，"Thank you for..." 更是固定表达，具有较高的实用性和典型性，掌握后可直接迁移到大量类似场景。

What is the man most interested in?

第7题 题干

特殊疑问句（尤其是 "What + be 动词 + 主语 + 形容词 + 介词" 的提问格式）在四六级听力和阅读中极为常见，掌握这类结构的倒装规则和成分还原方法可以直接迁移到大量类似题目，典型性较高。

As a result, there has been a shortage of coffee throughout the world.

第2段，第2句

there be 句型加现在完成时是四六级和考研阅读中的高频结构,常用于描述客观存在的现象或问题,具有较强的代表性和迁移价值

Many people are talking about giving up coffee until the prices come down again.

第2段，第4句

"主句 + until 时间状语从句" 是四六级和考研阅读中常见的句式,且 "talk about + 动名词" 结构也是典型搭配,学习后可迁移到同类句型,具有较好的代表性。

Because the train was scheduled to arrive in Miami, Florida several hours before the sailing, we didn't think we'd have any reason to worry about getting to the dock on time.

第1段，第2句

本句结构在四六级和考研阅读中高度典型。"Because" 引导原因状语从句修饰主句,"think" 后接省略 "that" 的宾语从句,宾语从句中使用 "would" 表达过去对未来的看法,状语从句使用被动语态,这些都是真题中反复出现的常考句式。掌握本句的分析方法可以大量复用到类似结构的句子中。

This year, we decided to let an experienced travel agent do our vacation planning for us.

第2段，第1句

"decide to do" 和 "let sb do" 都是四六级、考研高频句式。简单句 + 不定式宾语 + 使役动词的组合在真题中常见,掌握后可迁移到大量类似结构。虽不及复合句复杂,但作为基础句型代表性强。

And why hasn't anyone advised us that the travel agency can't refund your money unless the tour operator can get the passengers' fees back from the reserved hotels, the tour boat's company and so on?

第2段，第5句

句子涵盖双宾语结构 (advised us that...)、宾语从句、条件状语从句、地点状语等多种成分,且宾语从句作为直接宾语是易错点。条件状语从句嵌套在宾语从句中的结构也值得练习,能帮助学生掌握复杂句的成分层级划分。

They were held up in a traffic jam.

第13题，A

被动语态的简单句在四六级和考研真题中较为常见,本句的 "主语 + be + 过去分词 + 介词短语" 结构具有一定代表性,掌握后可迁移到其他被动句的分析,但缺少从句等更复杂的典型考点。

It was the most exciting trip they ever had.

第14题，C

主系表结构配合定语从句是英语考试中的常见句式，省略关系代词的定语从句也是高频考点。最高级形容词作定语的用法同样典型。整体结构具有较强的代表性，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

It was postponed due to terrible weather.

第14题，D

被动语态 + 原因状语是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子，具有一定代表性。

Even though dolphins live in the oceans, they do not drink the salt water around them.

第6段，第3句

句首让步状语加主句，是英语阅读里非常常见的典型结构。掌握这种“先看连接标志，再分清主从”的方法，迁移性很强。

Besides drive hunting, they also face threats from habitat loss and marine pollution.

第8段，第2句

覆盖了主语、谓语、宾语、状语、定语五种基本成分，适合初学者识别核心成分和修饰成分的区别。句首介词短语作状语、宾语后介词短语作定语的位置安排较为典型，但因句式过于简单，缺少易错点（如形式主语、双宾语、宾补等），练习收益有限。

"In principle, you've got something which could be many times more effective than regular chemotherapy," he said.

第2段，第3句

涵盖主句的主谓宾、宾语从句、定语从句主系表、比较结构中的省略等多种成分，尤其比较结构中的承前省略和程度状语 "many times" 是易错点，训练价值较高。

It can stop cancer cells from spreading in the body.

第20题，D

"情态动词 + 动词原形" 和 "stop sb from doing" 都是四六级、考研中的高频结构，宾语补足语也是常考点。句式具有一定代表性，掌握后可迁移到类似结构。但因是简单句，缺少从句等更复杂的典型考点。

You can read it, you can give it away, you can lend it, you can resell it, you can burn it—whatever you want.

第4段，第3句

并列主句的结构在真题中较为常见，情态动词谓语也是高频考点。但本句的并列数量(五个)较多，且结构过于规整重复，实际真题中更常见的是二到三个分句的并列，且各分句结构有所变化，因此本句的典型性中等偏上。

But Bill Rosenblatt points out that it does not include digital products.

第5段，第2句

主句 + 宾语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式，points out that 也是典型的观点引述结构，有一定代表性。但句子过于简短平直，缺少修饰和变化，作为范例略显单薄。

It aims at allowing everyone to read books anytime they like.

第23题，D

本句涵盖主谓宾基本结构，且宾语部分包含动名词短语、逻辑宾语、宾语补足语（不定式）以及时间状语从句等多种成分类型；特别是动名词作宾语、不定式作宾语补足语、anytime 引导时间状语从句这些点都是常见易错或易混淆的考点，适合作为成分划分的综合练习题。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本卷出现的 195 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。

dolphin A2

n. 海豚

本卷23次·真题 41 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本卷19次·真题 568 句

virus B1

n. 病毒 (引起疾病的微生物)

本卷15次·真题 21 句

rate A2

n. 速度

本卷11次·真题 121 句

tumour C1

n. 肿瘤

本卷11次·真题 12 句

publisher B2

n. 出版商

本卷8次·真题 10 句

yield B2

v. 产生

本卷7次·真题 45 句

therapy B2

n. 治疗

本卷7次·真题 30 句

local A2

adj. 当地的

本卷6次·真题 143 句

states A1

n. 国家

本卷6次·真题 80 句

product A2

n. 产品

本卷5次·真题 271 句

professor B1

n. 教授 (大学教师的最高职称)

本卷5次·真题 112 句

digital B1

adj. 数字的

本卷5次·真题 72 句

purchase B1

v. 购买

本卷5次·真题 55 句

deposit B2

n. 存款

本卷5次·真题 18 句

account A2

n. 账户

本卷4次·真题 93 句

campaign B2

n. 运动

本卷4次·真题 57 句

unique B2

adj. 独特的

本卷4次·真题 54 句

user A2

n. 使用者

本卷4次·真题 42 句

institute B2

n. 学院

本卷4次·真题 35 句

shortage B2

n. 短缺

本卷4次·真题 24 句

cruise B1

v. 乘船游览

本卷4次·真题 9 句

lending B1

n. 借出

本卷4次·真题 8 句

benefit B1

n. 好处

本卷3次·真题 244 句

system A2

n. 系统

本卷3次·真题 176 句

advertising B1

n. 广告业

本卷3次·真题 72 句

apply A2

v. 申请

本卷3次·真题 63 句

media B1

n. 大众传播媒介（报刊、电视、广播、互联...

本卷3次·真题 58 句

debate B2

n. 辩论

本卷3次·真题 52 句

cell B1

n. 细胞

本卷3次·真题 47 句

represent B1

v. 代表

本卷3次·真题 45 句

loan B1

n. 贷款

本卷3次·真题 37 句

contract B2

n. 合同

本卷3次·真题 30句

reader A2

n. 读者

本卷3次·真题 30句

directly B1

adv. 直接地

本卷3次·真题 29句

persuade B1

v. 说服

本卷3次·真题 26句

hunting B1

n. 打猎

本卷3次·真题 25句

percentage B1

n. 百分比, 百分率

本卷3次·真题 21句

trial B2

n. 审判, 审讯

本卷3次·真题 21句

immune B2

adj. 有免疫力的

本卷3次·真题 19句

bone A2

n. 骨

本卷3次·真题 18句

hunt B1

v. 搜寻

本卷3次·真题 15句

secondary B2

adj. 次要的

本卷3次·真题 11句

minimum B2

n. 最小值

本卷3次·真题 9句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本卷2次·真题 167句

expert B1

n. 专家

本卷2次·真题 114句

united B1

adj. 联合的

本卷2次·真题 97句

effective B1

adj. 有效的, 起作用的

本卷2次·真题 94句

later A1

adv. 以后, later

本卷2次·真题 87 句

amount A2

n. 数量

本卷2次·真题 84 句

available A2

adj. 可获得的

本卷2次·真题 63 句

management B1

n. 管理

本卷2次·真题 63 句

perform B1

v. 执行

本卷2次·真题 61 句

image A2

n. 形象, 印象

本卷2次·真题 57 句

launch B1

v. 推出

本卷2次·真题 56 句

device B1

n. 设备

本卷2次·真题 54 句

limit B1

n. 限度

本卷2次·真题 51 句

adapt B2

v. 适应, 适合 (新环境、新情况)

本卷2次·真题 44 句

effectively B2

adv. 有效地

本卷2次·真题 43 句

interested A1

adj. 感兴趣的

本卷2次·真题 41 句

conventional B2

adj. 传统的

本卷2次·真题 39 句

deliver B1

v. 递送, 运送 (货物、信件等)

本卷2次·真题 37 句

characteristic B2

n. 特征

本卷2次·真题 36 句

possibility B1

n. 可能性

本卷2次·真题 35 句

critic B2

n. 批评家

本卷2次·真题 34 句

habitat B2

n. (动植物的) 栖息地, 生长环境

本卷2次·真题 34 句

unlike B1

prep. 不像

本卷2次·真题 31 句

promotion B2

n. 晋升, 升职

本卷2次·真题 29 句

salary B1

n. 薪水, 工资 (通常指按月发放的固定报酬)

本卷2次·真题 27 句

distance A2

n. 距离

本卷2次·真题 26 句

strike B1

v. 打击

本卷2次·真题 25 句

intelligent B1

adj. 聪明的

本卷2次·真题 24 句

leading B1

adj. 最重要的

本卷2次·真题 24 句

export B1

v. 出口, 输出 (商品到国外)

本卷2次·真题 22 句

fairly B1

adv. 相当

本卷2次·真题 20 句

literature B2

n. 文学

本卷2次·真题 19 句

trick B1

n. 诡计

本卷2次·真题 18 句

tropical B1

adj. 热带的

本卷2次·真题 14 句

disadvantage B2

n. 不利条件

本卷2次·真题 12 句

presumably B2

adv. 大概

本卷2次·真题 10 句

tissue B1

n. 纸巾

本卷2次 · 真题 9 句

researcher B2

n. 研究人员

本卷1次 · 真题 363 句

likely A2

adj. 很可能的

本卷1次 · 真题 228 句

better A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本卷1次 · 真题 205 句

impact B2

n. 影响

本卷1次 · 真题 185 句

individual B2

adj. 单独的

本卷1次 · 真题 142 句

global B2

adj. 全球的

本卷1次 · 真题 140 句

million A2

num. 一百万

本卷1次 · 真题 126 句

process B1

n. 过程

本卷1次 · 真题 126 句

challenge B1

n. 挑战

本卷1次 · 真题 119 句

major B1

adj. 主要的

本卷1次 · 真题 108 句

scientific B1

adj. 科学的

本卷1次 · 真题 103 句

support A2

v. 支持

本卷1次 · 真题 103 句

least A2

det. 最少的

本卷1次 · 真题 98 句

crop B1

n. 农作物

本卷1次 · 真题 95 句

income B1

n. 收入

本卷1次 · 真题 94 句

publish B1

v. 出版, 发行 (书籍、杂志等)

本卷1次·真题 94 句

understanding B1

n. 理解; 领悟

本卷1次·真题 84 句

financial B2

adj. 财政的

本卷1次·真题 79 句

solution B1

n. 解决办法

本卷1次·真题 76 句

current B1

adj. 现在的

本卷1次·真题 72 句

due B1

adj. 预期的

本卷1次·真题 70 句

journal B1

n. 杂志

本卷1次·真题 66 句

variety B1

n. 多样化

本卷1次·真题 66 句

wrong A2

adj. 错误的

本卷1次·真题 66 句

quickly A2

adv. 快速地

本卷1次·真题 63 句

various B1

adj. 各种各样的

本卷1次·真题 63 句

occur B1

v. 发生, 出现

本卷1次·真题 62 句

approach B1

v. 靠近, 接近 (在空间或时间上)

本卷1次·真题 59 句

conduct B2

v. 组织并实施

本卷1次·真题 59 句

aim B1

v. 瞄准

本卷1次·真题 57 句

consumption B2

n. 消费

本卷1次·真题 56 句

loss B1

n. 丧失

本卷1次·真题 56 句

feature B1

n. 特征

本卷1次·真题 55 句

principle B2

n. 原则, 准则

本卷1次·真题 54 句

respond B1

v. 回答, 答复

本卷1次·真题 52 句

threat B1

n. 威胁

本卷1次·真题 51 句

aspect B2

n. 方面

本卷1次·真题 50 句

balance B1

n. 平衡

本卷1次·真题 49 句

sign A1

n. 标志

本卷1次·真题 49 句

advance B1

v. 前进

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

attend A2

v. 出席, 参加 (会议、活动等)

本卷1次·真题 46 句

expense B1

n. 花费

本卷1次·真题 46 句

harm B1

n. 伤害

本卷1次·真题 46 句

native B1

adj. 本国的

本卷1次·真题 45 句

charge B1

v. 收费

本卷1次·真题 44 句

gene B2

n. 基因

本卷1次·真题 43 句

agency B2

n. 代理机构

本卷1次·真题 42 句

currently B1

adv. 目前, 当前

本卷1次·真题 42 句

marine B2

adj. 海洋的

本卷1次·真题 41 句

schedule A2

n. 时间表

本卷1次·真题 41 句

reserve B1

v. 预订

本卷1次·真题 37 句

app B1

n. 应用程序

本卷1次·真题 36 句

worldwide B1

adj. 全世界的

本卷1次·真题 35 句

giant B1

adj. 巨大的

本卷1次·真题 34 句

highly B1

adv. 非常

本卷1次·真题 34 句

pollution B1

n. 污染

本卷1次·真题 34 句

extra A2

adj. 额外的

本卷1次·真题 33 句

regular B1

adj. 经常的

本卷1次·真题 33 句

eventually B1

adv. 最终

本卷1次·真题 32 句

firm B1

adj. 坚固的

本卷1次·真题 32 句

item A2

n. 项目

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

security B1

n. 安全

本卷1次·真题 31 句

radical B2

adj. 根本的

本卷1次·真题 29 句

increased A2

v. 增加了

本卷1次·真题 28 句

cannot A1

aux. 不能

本卷1次·真题 27 句

delay B1

n. 延迟

本卷1次·真题 27 句

strengthen B2

v. 加强

本卷1次·真题 27 句

annual B1

adj. 每年的, 年度的

本卷1次·真题 25 句

statistic B2

n. 统计数字

本卷1次·真题 25 句

fee B1

n. 费用

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

warming B1

n. 变暖;加温

本卷1次·真题 24 句

finance B2

n. 财政

本卷1次·真题 23 句

route B1

n. 路线

本卷1次·真题 23 句

apart B1

adv. 分开地

本卷1次·真题 22 句

exciting A2

adj. 令人兴奋的

本卷1次·真题 22 句

planning B1

n. 规划

本卷1次·真题 21 句

regulate B2

v. 管理

本卷1次·真题 21 句

worried A2

adj. 担心的

本卷1次·真题 21 句

secure B2

adj. 安全的

本卷1次·真题 20 句

capture B1

v. 捕获

本卷1次·真题 19 句

unexpected B1

adj. 意外的

本卷1次·真题 18 句

depict B2

v. 描绘

本卷1次·真题 17 句

announce B1

v. 宣布

本卷1次·真题 16 句

breeding B2

n. 繁殖

本卷1次·真题 16 句

division B1

n. 分开

本卷1次·真题 16 句

surround B1

v. 围绕

本卷1次·真题 16 句

absorb B2

v. 吸收 (液体、气体等)

本卷1次·真题 15 句

innovative B2

adj. 创新的

本卷1次·真题 15 句

occasionally B1

adv. 偶尔

本卷1次·真题 15 句

circumstance B2

n. 情况

本卷1次·真题 14 句

honor B2

n. 荣誉

本卷1次·真题 14 句

limitation B2

n. 限制

本卷1次·真题 14 句

overseas B1

adv. 在海外

本卷1次·真题 14 句

plus A2

prep. 加, 加上

本卷1次·真题 14 句

wave A2

n. 波浪

本卷1次·真题 14 句

creature B1

n. 生物

本卷1次·真题 13 句

cure B1

v. 治愈 (疾病)

本卷1次·真题 13 句

oh A1

intj. 哦 (表示惊讶、理解或反应)

本卷1次·真题 13 句

agent B2

n. 代理人

本卷1次·真题 12 句

discount B1

n. 折扣; 减价

本卷1次·真题 12 句

forever A2

adv. 永远

本卷1次·真题 12 句

jam A2

n. 果酱

本卷1次·真题 11 句

operator B1

n. 操作员

本卷1次·真题 11 句

repeatedly B1

adv. 反复地

本卷1次·真题 11 句

ought B1

aux. 应该

本卷1次·真题 10 句

alongside B1

prep. 在...旁边

本卷1次·真题 9 句

occupy B2

v. 占据, 占用 (空间、时间)

本卷1次·真题9句

penalty B1

n. 处罚

本卷1次·真题9句

anytime A2

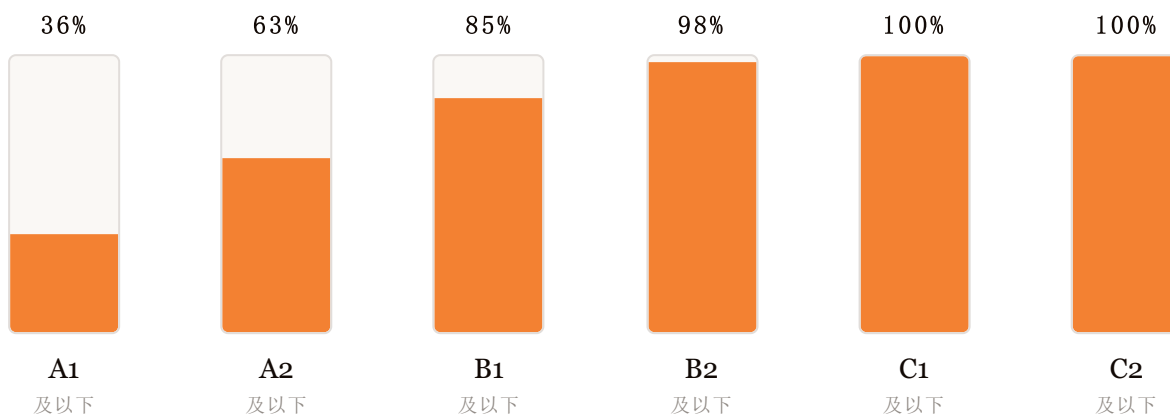
adv. 在任何时候

本卷1次·真题8句

VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

全卷录音原文 680 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全卷录音原文去重后共 **680** 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 13 个·约 2%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率 (CDF) · 数据为全卷录音原文去重词 680 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

680

B2 以上难词

2%

B1 及以下覆盖

85%

英语六级 2015年6月·第3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3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3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、5 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3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.

Travel websites have been around since the 1990s, when Expedia, Travelocity, and other holiday booking sites were launched, allowing travelers to compare flight and hotel prices with the click of a mouse. With information no longer 26 by travel agents or hidden in business networks, the travel industry was revolutionized, as greater transparency helped 27 prices.

旅游网站自20世纪90年代就已出现，当时Expedia、Travelocity和其他假期预订网站相继推出，使旅行者只需点击鼠标就能比较航班和酒店价格。随着信息不再由旅行社控制或隐藏在商业网络中，旅游业发生了革命性变化，因为更高的透明度帮助大幅降低了价格。

Today, the industry is going through a new revolution—this time transforming service quality. Online rating platforms— 28 in hotels, restaurants, apartments, and taxis—allow travelers to exchange reviews and experiences for all to see.

如今，该行业正在经历一场新的革命——这次是服务质量的转型。专门针对酒店、餐厅、公寓和出租车的在线评级平台让旅行者能够交流评论和体验，供所有人查看。

Hospitality businesses are now ranked, analyzed, and compared not by industry 29 , but by the very people for whom the service is intended—the customer. This has 30 a new relationship between buyer and seller. Customers have always voted with their feet; they can now explain their decision to anyone who is interested. As a result, businesses are much more 31 , often in very specific ways, which creates powerful 32 to improve service.

酒店服务业现在被排名、分析和比较的依据不再是行业专业人士，而是服务的真正对象——顾客。这在买方和卖方之间建立了一种新的关系。顾客总是用脚投票；现在他们可以向任何感兴趣的人解释自己的决定。因此，企业的责任感大大增强，通常是以非常具体的方式，这为改善服务创造了强大的激励机制。

Although some readers might not care for gossip reports of unfriendly bellboys(行李员) in Berlin or malfunctioning hotel hairdryers in Houston, the true power of online reviews lies not just in the individual stories, but in the websites' 33 to aggregate a large volume of ratings.

尽管有些读者可能不关心关于柏林不友好的行李员或休斯敦酒店吹风机故障的八卦报道，但在线评论的真正力量不仅在于个别故事，而在于网站汇总大量评级的能力。

The impact cannot be 34 . Businesses that attract top ratings can enjoy rapid growth, as new customers are attracted by good reviews and 35 provide yet more positive feedback. So great is the influence of online ratings that many companies now hire digital reputation managers to ensure a favorable online identity.

这种影响怎么强调都不为过。获得高评级的企业可以享受快速增长，因为新顾客被好评吸引，随后又提供更多积极反馈。在线评级的影响如此之大，以至于许多公司现在聘请数字声誉管理人员来确保良好的在线形象。

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| A) accountable | I) persisting |
| B) capacity | J) pessimistic |
| C) controlled | K) professionals |
| D) entail | L) slash |
| E) forged | M) specializing |
| F) incentives | N) spectators |
| G) occasionally | O) subsequently |
| H) overstated | |

26. With information no longer (26) by travel agents or hidden in business networks

【答案】 **C) controlled** (动词)

【词性槽】 no longer + 过去分词，与 hidden 并列

【依据】 信息被旅行社『掌控』正是 90 年代行业旧态

With information no longer controlled by travel agents or hidden in business networks, the travel industry was revolutionized: 在线旅游网站出现前，价格信息长期由旅行社『把持』，与后文 transparency (透明化) 形成对比，controlled 准确无误。

【竞争词】 H) overstated overstated = 夸大；与 by travel agents 的『把持』语义对不上

信息被『夸大』并不能解释为何旅游业被透明化革命；overstated 留给第 34 题 cannot be __ 的固定搭配 cannot be overstated (影响不可低估)。

27. as greater transparency helped __(27)__ prices

【答案】 **L) slash** (动词)

【词性槽】 helped + 动词原形 (to 省略)

【依据】 **slash prices = 大幅压价，正是『透明化导致价格下降』的结果**

greater transparency helped slash prices: 信息透明 → 消费者能横向比价 → 商家被迫降价; slash 比 cut/reduce 更强烈，呼应『被革命』的力度。

【竞争词】 **D) entail** entail = 必然涉及/需要，无法搭配 prices 表降价

entail prices 在英语里不成立; entail 通常接 risks / costs / responsibilities 这类抽象后果，且方向是『带来某事』而非『把价格砍下去』。

【易错】 最具迷惑性的错误词是 **D)** —— entail 词性对，但搭配错。entail 与 slash 均为动词原形，词性槽匹配; 但 helped __(27)__ prices 要求与 prices 成搭配的强动词，slash prices 是地道商业短语，entail prices 不成立。防坑要诀——动 + 具体宾语必查固定搭配。

28. Online rating platforms—__(28)__ in hotels, restaurants, apartments, and taxis—allow travelers to exchange reviews

【答案】 **M) specializing** (动词)

【词性槽】 破折号插入语，做 Online rating platforms 的后置定语

【依据】 **specialize in = 专门做某领域，与四个具体行业列举完美咬合**

Online rating platforms—__(28)__ in hotels, restaurants, apartments, and taxis: 平台『专门覆盖』酒店、餐厅、公寓、出租车这四个细分领域，specializing in 是地道搭配; 语义指『各有专攻的平台』。

【竞争词】 **I) persisting** persist in = 执着坚持，对象应是抽象行为而非行业

persist in hotels and restaurants 在英语里不成立——persist in 后接 doing/努力，描述『在酒店里坚持』没有意义，违背 specialize 与 persist 的语义分工。

29. Hospitality businesses are now ranked, analyzed, and compared not by industry __ (29) __, but by the very people for whom the service is intended—the customer.

【答案】 **K) professionals** (名词)

【词性槽】 by 介词后 + not...but 对比的另一端是 the customer

【依据】 **industry professionals = 业内专业人士，与 the customer 形成正反对**

not by industry __ (29) __, but by the very people for whom the service is intended—the customer 句意要求把『打分主体』从过去的『行业内行』转到『顾客本人』；
industry professionals 是固定搭配，正好对上 the customer 的反面。

【竞争词】 F) incentives 义为『激励』，无法与 by 搭配做评分主体

incentives 是抽象名词『激励/动机』，industry incentives 不构成评分主体，与 the customer 也对不上反义。

N) spectators spectators 是『观赛观众』，与 hospitality 行业不沾边

spectators 指体育/演出场合的看客，industry spectators 既非固定搭配，也无法承担『过去给业内打分的人』这一语义。

30. This has __ (30) __ a new relationship between buyer and seller.

【答案】 **E) forged** (动词)

【词性槽】 This has + 空 + a new relationship，完成时态的过去分词

【依据】 **forge a new relationship = 缔造一种新关系，固定搭配**

This has forged a new relationship between buyer and seller.: forge a relationship/alliance/bond 是英语母语者描述『从无到有、费力建立关系』的高频搭配，与新评分文化『新关系』的力度匹配。

31. businesses are much more __ (31) __, often in very specific ways

【答案】 **A) accountable** (形容词)

【词性槽】 be 动词 are + much more + 空

【依据】 **accountable = 须对（顾客）担责的，与下文『顾客可向任何人解释决定』完美呼应**

Customers...can now explain their decision to anyone who is interested. As a result, businesses are much more accountable: 顾客把意见公开 → 商家须对顾客负责，
accountable 是『对...负责/受问责』的标准词，并直接驱动下句 powerful incentives to improve service 的因果链。

【竞争词】 J) pessimistic pessimistic = 悲观的，与全文积极变革主线矛盾

全文论述新关系如何促使商家『改善服务』，若填 more pessimistic 则逻辑反转，且 pessimistic 通常修饰人的心态而非商家行为属性。

32. which creates powerful __(32)__ to improve service.

【答案】 **F) incentives** (名词)

【词性槽】 creates + 形容词 powerful + 空 + 不定式 to improve

【依据】 **powerful incentives to improve service = 改善服务的强大动力**

businesses are much more __(31)__, often in very specific ways, which creates powerful incentives to improve service.: 商家被问责 → 产生强烈的改善动力, incentive 与 to do 搭配是英语高频固定结构。

【竞争词】 B) capacity capacity 通常不可数、且义为『能力』而非『动机』

powerful capacities 几乎不用复数; capacity to do 表『有能力做』, 但本句强调的是『动力/驱动』, 逻辑不对。B 留给第 33 题 websites' capacity to aggregate。

33. the true power of online reviews lies not just in the individual stories, but in the websites' __(33)__ to aggregate a large volume of ratings.

【答案】 **B) capacity** (名词)

【词性槽】 所有格 the websites' + 空 + to do

【依据】 **capacity to aggregate = 汇集(评分)的能力**

the true power of online reviews lies...in the websites' capacity to aggregate a large volume of ratings.: 在线评论的力量不在单条故事, 而在网站『汇集海量评分』的能力, capacity to do 表能力恰好。

34. The impact cannot be __(34)___.

【答案】 **H) overstated** (动词)

【词性槽】 cannot be + 过去分词, 被动情态结构

【依据】 **cannot be overstated = 怎么强调也不为过, 固定表达**

The impact cannot be overstated. 是英语写作中评价某事影响巨大的高频句式, 紧接后文论述 Businesses that attract top ratings can enjoy rapid growth, 正是『影响极大、再强调都不为过』。

35. as new customers are attracted by good reviews and ____(35)____ provide yet more positive feedback

【答案】 **O) subsequently** (副词)

【词性槽】 and 后并列两个谓语动词 attracted / provide 之间需要副词修饰

【依据】 **subsequently = 随后，正好接续 attracted → provide feedback 的时序**

new customers are attracted by good reviews and subsequently provide yet more positive feedback: 新顾客先被好评吸引、随后又留下更多好评，形成正反馈循环，subsequently 精准表达这种因果与时序。

【竞争词】 **G) occasionally occasionally = 偶尔，与正反馈循环矛盾**

若填 occasionally，则新顾客『偶尔』才反馈，无法支撑前句 rapid growth 的强势成长，逻辑相反。

【易错】 最具迷惑性的错误词是 **G)** —— occasionally 词性对，但逻辑反。副词槽里 G occasionally 与 O subsequently 都是候选，主体考生若只看词性，极易误选 occasionally；防坑要诀——读完后半句 provide yet more positive feedback 后再回头判断要时序 (subsequently) 还是频率 (occasionally)。

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) **accountable** (形容词)

(对他人/公众) 负有解释/答复责任的；担责的

用于第 31 空

B) **capacity** (名词)

能力；容量；身份

用于第 33 空

C) **controlled** (动词) (形容词)

控制、掌控 (过去式/过去分词)；受控的

用于第 26 空

D) **entail** (动词)

(必然) 涉及、需要、带来

干扰词 · 未选用

E) **forged** 动词

(费力地) 建立、缔造; 锻造; 伪造 (过去式/过去分词)

用于第 30 空

F) **incentives** 名词

激励; 动机; 刺激物 (复数)

用于第 32 空

G) **occasionally** 副词

偶尔; 间或

干扰词 · 未选用

H) **overstated** 动词 形容词

夸大; 言过其实 (过去式/过去分词)

用于第 34 空

I) **persisting** 动词 形容词

坚持; 持续存在 (动名词/现在分词)

干扰词 · 未选用

J) **pessimistic** 形容词

悲观的

干扰词 · 未选用

K) **professionals** 名词

专业人士; 行家 (复数)

用于第 29 空

L) **slash** 动词 名词

大幅削减; 猛砍

用于第 27 空

M) **specializing** 动词 形容词

专门从事; 专攻 (动名词/现在分词)

用于第 28 空

N) **spectators** 名词

观众; 旁观者 (复数)

干扰词 · 未选用

O) **subsequently** 副词

随后; 后来

用于第 35 空

全文主旨

在线评分平台如何重塑旅游业服务质量

文章先回顾上世纪 90 年代旅游网站让价格透明化的第一次革命 (Travel websites have been around since the 1990s), 再切入今天的第二次革命——Online rating platforms让顾客直接给酒店、餐厅打分, 倒逼商家改善服务、催生数字声誉经理这一岗位 (many companies now hire digital reputation managers)。

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。

D) **entail** 最像 27 题 helped __ prices 的答案

entail 也是动词原形，乍看可填 helped __ prices；但 entail 接抽象后果，与 prices 不搭配。识破点：动 + 具体宾语必看搭配，slash prices 才是固定组合，详见 greater transparency helped __ (27) __ prices。

G) **occasionally** 最像 35 题 and __ provide 的答案

occasionally 词性对、位置对，乍看能填 and __ provide；但 new customers are attracted by good reviews and __ (35) __ provide yet more positive feedback 描述的是正反馈循环，需要顺承的 subsequently，而非偶发的 occasionally。识破点：副词二选一看逻辑要时序还是频率。

I) **persisting** 最像 28 题 __ in hotels 的答案

persisting 同为 -ing 形态，可与 in 搭配 persist in，但 persist in 后接『行为/努力』而非『行业』；Online rating platforms—specializing in hotels, restaurants, apartments, and taxis 列举的是行业领域，必须 specialize in。识破点：动词 + 介词的固定搭配只认对象类型。

J) **pessimistic** 最像 31 题 are much more __ 的答案

pessimistic 是纯形容词，词性符合 are much more __；但全文是积极论调，pessimistic 与后文 powerful incentives to improve service 的正向因果链矛盾。识破点：褒贬色彩与上下文一致性。

N) **spectators** 最像 29 题 by industry __ 的答案

spectators 是复数可数名词，乍看能填 by industry __；但 spectators 指体育/演出『看客』，与 hospitality 行业不沾边，industry spectators 也非英语搭配。识破点：industry + 名词的固定搭配是 industry professionals/experts。

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。

Travel websites have been around since the 1990s, when Expedia, Travelocity, and other holiday booking sites were launched, allowing travelers to compare flight and hotel prices with the click of a mouse.

第1段，第1句

本句采用“主句 + 非限制性定语从句 + 现在分词短语作状语”的结构，是英语书面语中常见的复杂句式；现在完成时搭配 since 时间状语、被动语态、分词作结果状语，都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，具有较强的代表性和迁移价值。

Today, the industry is going through a new revolution—this time transforming service quality.

第2段，第1句

主谓宾结构配合现在进行时是考试常见句式，破折号引出的补充说明在阅读理解中也较常出现。现在分词短语作状语在真题中有一定代表性。整体结构具有中等典型性，掌握后对理解同类句式有帮助。

Hospitality businesses are now ranked, analyzed, and compared not by industry professionals, but by the very people for whom the service is intended—the customer.

第3段，第1句

本句的被动语态主句 + 限制性定语从句(介词 + 关系代词)结构,以及 not...but... 对比状语,均为四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式;特别是介词前置的定语从句和被动语态的并列谓语,在真题中反复出现,掌握后可大量复用,具有较高的典型性和迁移价值。

As a result, businesses are much more accountable, often in very specific ways, which creates powerful incentives to improve service.

第3段，第4句

主句加非限制性定语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，用“which”补充说明前文内容是学术写作和新闻报道的常见手法。插入状语和不定式后置定语也是典型结构，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子，代表性较强。

Businesses that attract top ratings can enjoy rapid growth, as new customers are attracted by good reviews and subsequently provide yet more positive feedback.

第5段，第2句

本句成分较为丰富，涵盖主句的主谓宾、嵌套定语从句的主谓宾、状语从句的主语及两个并列谓语和各自的修饰成分（方式状语、时间状语、宾语）。特别是主句中嵌套定语从句、状语从句中包含被动语态和并列谓语，这些都是学习者容易混淆的易错点。作为成分划分练习句，能够覆盖多种常见结构，训练价值较高。

So great is the influence of online ratings that many companies now hire digital reputation managers to ensure a favorable online identity.

第5段，第3句

主句的倒装结构提供了系表结构倒装这一典型易错点的训练机会，从句中包含主语、谓语、宾语、时间状语、目的状语等多种成分，且目的状语容易与宾补混淆，成分种类丰富且包含实用的辨析点，训练价值较高。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 44 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。

online A2

adj. 在线的

本篇4次 · 真题 139 句

customer A2

n. 顾客，客户

本篇3次 · 真题 87 句

attract B1

v. 吸引（注意力、兴趣）

本篇2次 · 真题 67 句

traveler A2

n. 旅行者

本篇2次 · 真题 20 句

impact B2

n. 影响

本篇1次 · 真题 185 句

relationship B1

n. 关系

本篇1次 · 真题 168 句

positive B1

adj. 积极的

本篇1次 · 真题 144 句

individual B2

adj. 单独的

本篇1次 · 真题 142 句

power A2

n. 权力

本篇1次 · 真题 128 句

quality A2

n. 质量

本篇1次 · 真题 112 句

growth B1

n. 增长

本篇1次 · 真题 104 句

professional B1

adj. 专业的

本篇1次 · 真题 82 句

digital B1

adj. 数字的

本篇1次 · 真题 72 句

specific B2

adj. 具体的

本篇1次 · 真题 59 句

ensure B2

v. 确保

本篇1次 · 真题 57 句

launch B1

v. 推出

本篇1次 · 真题 56 句

network B1

n. 网络

本篇1次 · 真题 53 句

powerful B1

adj. 强大的

本篇1次 · 真题 50 句

interested A1

adj. 感兴趣的

本篇1次 · 真题 41 句

identity B2

n. 身份

本篇1次 · 真题 39 句

capacity B2

n. 容量

本篇1次 · 真题 36 句

site A2

n. 地点

本篇1次 · 真题 34 句

incentive

B2

n. 激励

本篇1次 · 真题 33 句

flight

A2

n. 航班

本篇1次 · 真题 31 句

reader

A2

n. 读者

本篇1次 · 真题 30 句

reputation

B2

n. 名声

本篇1次 · 真题 30 句

transform

B2

v. 使彻底改变;使转变

本篇1次 · 真题 30 句

hire

A2

v. 雇用

本篇1次 · 真题 29 句

analyze

B2

v. 分析

本篇1次 · 真题 27 句

revolution

B2

n. 革命

本篇1次 · 真题 27 句

feedback

B1

n. 反馈

本篇1次 · 真题 25 句

intend

B1

v. 打算, 计划

本篇1次 · 真题 25 句

exchange

B1

n. 交换

本篇1次 · 真题 21 句

volume

B1

n. 音量

本篇1次 · 真题 21 句

rank

B2

n. 等级

本篇1次 · 真题 19 句

apartment

A2

n. 公寓

本篇1次 · 真题 16 句

platform

B1

n. 平台

本篇1次 · 真题 16 句

vote

B1

n. 投票

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

agent B2

n. 代理人

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

click A2

v. 点击 (鼠标或触摸屏)

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

specialize B2

v. 专门从事

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

forge B2

v. 伪造

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

overstate C1

v. 夸大

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

revolutionize C1

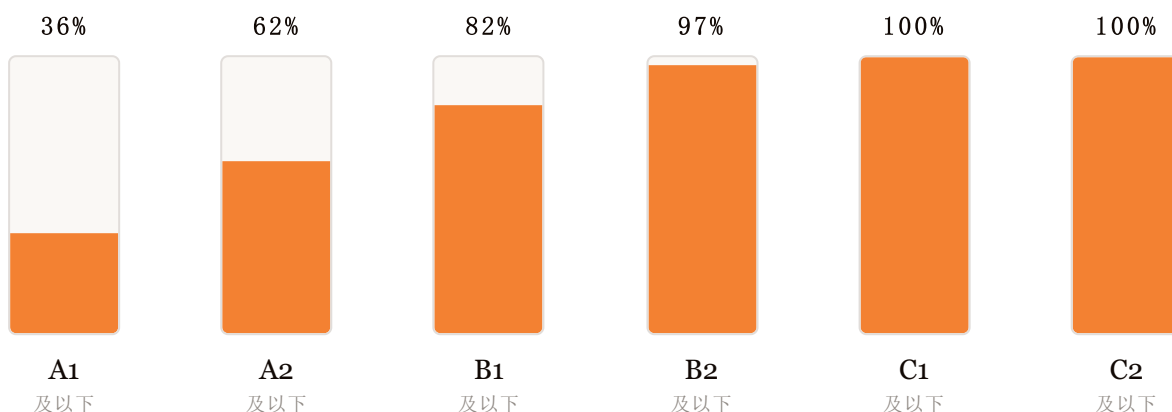
v. 彻底改变

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 130 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

带空短文去重后共 **130** 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 4 个 · 约 3%。



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 130 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

130

B2 以上难词

3%

B1 及以下覆盖

82%

英语六级 2015年6月·第3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3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3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 15 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3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**.

Plastic Surgery

A better credit card is the solution to ever larger hack attacks.

A) A thin magnetic stripe (magstripe) is all that stands between your credit-card information and the bad guys. And they've been working hard to break in. That's why 2014 is shaping up as a major showdown: banks, law enforcement and technology companies are all trying to stop a network of hackers who are succeeding in stealing account numbers, names, email addresses and other crucial data used in identity theft. More than 100 million accounts at Target, Neiman Marcus and Michaels stores were affected in some way during the most recent attacks, starting last November.

一条薄薄的磁条就是你的信用卡信息与不法分子之间的唯一屏障。而他们一直在努力攻破它。这就是为什么2014年正在形成一场重大对决：银行、执法部门和科技公司都在试图阻止一个黑客网络，这些黑客正成功窃取账号、姓名、电子邮件地址以及其他用于身份盗窃的关键数据。从去年11月开始的最近几次攻击中，Target、Neiman Marcus和Michaels商店超过1亿个账户以某种方式受到了影响。

B) Swipe(刷卡) is the operative word: cards are increasingly vulnerable to attacks when you make purchases in a store. In several recent incidents, hackers have been able to obtain massive information of credit-debit(借记) or prepaid-card numbers using malware, i.e. malicious software, inserted secretly into the retailers' point-of-sale system—the checkout registers. Hackers then sold the data to a second group of criminals operating in shadowy corners of the web. Not long after, the stolen data was showing up on fake cards and being used for online purchases.

刷卡是关键词：当你在商店购物时，银行卡越来越容易受到攻击。在最近的几起事件中，黑客能够通过恶意软件获取大量信用卡、借记卡或预付卡号码信息，这些恶意软件被秘密植入零售商的销售点系

统——收银机。然后黑客将数据出售给在网络阴暗角落活动的第二组犯罪分子。不久之后，被盗数据就出现在伪造卡上，并被用于网上购物。

- C) The solution could cost as little as \$2 extra for every piece of plastic issued. The fix is a security technology used heavily outside the U.S. While American credit cards use the 40-year-old magstripe technology to process transactions, much of the rest of the world uses smarter cards with a technology called EMV (short for Europay, MasterCard, Visa) that employs a chip embedded in the card plus a customer PIN (personal identification number) to authenticate(验证) every transaction on the spot. If a purchaser fails to punch in the correct PIN at the checkout, the transaction gets rejected. (Online purchases can be made by setting up a separate transaction code.)

解决方案可能只需为每张塑料卡额外支付2美元。这一修复方案是一种在美国以外大量使用的安全技术。美国信用卡使用有40年历史的磁条技术来处理交易，而世界其他地区使用一种叫做EMV (Europay、MasterCard、Visa的缩写) 的更智能的卡片技术，该技术在卡中嵌入芯片，加上客户PIN码 (个人识别码) 来即时验证每笔交易。如果购买者在结账时未能输入正确的PIN码，交易就会被拒绝。(网上购物可以通过设置单独的交易代码来完成。)

- D) Why haven't big banks adopted the more secure technology? When it comes to mailing out new credit cards, it's all about relative costs, says David Robertson, who runs the Nilson Report, an industry newsletter. "The cost of the card, putting the sticker on it, coding the account number and expiration date, embossing(凸印) it, the small envelope—all put together, you're in the dollar range." A chip-and-PIN card currently costs closer to \$3, says Robertson, because of the price of chips. (Once large issuers convert together, the chip costs should drop.)

为什么大银行没有采用更安全的技术？行业通讯《Nilson Report》的负责人David Robertson说，当涉及到邮寄新信用卡时，这完全关乎相对成本。"卡片的成本、贴标签、编码账号和到期日期、凸印、小信封——所有这些加在一起，你的成本在1美元范围内。"Robertson说，由于芯片的价格，芯片加PIN码卡目前的成本接近3美元。(一旦大型发卡机构一起转换，芯片成本应该会下降。)

- E) Multiply \$3 by the more than 5 billion magstripe credit and prepaid cards in circulation in the U.S. Then consider that there's an estimated \$12.4 billion in card fraud on a global basis, says Robertson. With 44% of that in the U.S., American credit-card fraud amounts to about \$5.5 billion annually. Card issuers have so far calculated that absorbing the liability for even big hacks like the Target one is still cheaper than replacing all that plastic.

用3美元乘以美国流通的超过50亿张磁条信用卡和预付卡。Robertson说，然后考虑到全球范围内估计有124亿美元的银行卡欺诈。其中44%发生在美国，美国信用卡欺诈每年约达55亿美元。到目前为止，发卡机构计算出，即使像Target这样的大规模黑客攻击，承担责任仍然比更换所有这些塑料卡更便宜。

- F) That leaves American retailers pretty much alone the world over in relying on magstripe technology to charge purchases—and leaves consumers vulnerable. Each magstripe has three tracks of information, explains payments security expert Jeremy Gumbley, the chief technology officer of Credit Call, an electronic-payments company. The first and third are used by the bank or card issuer. Your vital account information lives on the second track, which hackers try to capture. "Malware is

scanning through the memory in real time and looking for data," he says. "It creates a text file that gets stolen."

这使得美国零售商在全世界几乎独自依赖磁条技术来收费购物——并使消费者处于脆弱境地。支付安全专家、电子支付公司Credit Call的首席技术官Jeremy Gumbley解释说，每条磁条有三轨信息。第一轨和第三轨由银行或发卡机构使用。你的重要账户信息存储在第二轨上，黑客试图捕获的就是这一轨。他说："恶意软件实时扫描内存并寻找数据。它创建一个会被盗取的文本文件。"

- G) Chip-and-PIN cards, by contrast, make fake cards or skimming impossible because the information that gets scanned is encrypted(加密). The historical reason the U.S. has stuck with magstripe, ironically enough, is once superior technology. Our cheap, ultra-reliable wired networks made credit-card authentication over the phone frictionless. In France, card companies created EMV in part because the telephone monopoly was so maddeningly inefficient and expensive. The EMV solution allowed transactions to be verified locally and securely.

相比之下，芯片加PIN码卡使伪造卡或盗刷变得不可能，因为被扫描的信息是加密的。具有讽刺意味的是，美国坚持使用磁条的历史原因恰恰是曾经的优越技术。我们廉价、超可靠的有线网络使通过电话进行信用卡验证变得顺畅无阻。在法国，卡公司创建EMV部分是因为电话垄断效率低下且费用高得令人发狂。EMV解决方案允许在本地安全地验证交易。

- H) Some big banks, like Wells Fargo, are now offering to convert your magstripe card to a chip-and-PIN model. It's actually a hybrid(混合体) that will still have a magstripe, since most U.S. merchants don't have EMV terminals. Should you take them up on it? If you travel internationally, the answer is yes.

一些大银行，如Wells Fargo，现在提供将你的磁条卡转换为芯片加PIN码模式。这实际上是一种混合体，仍然会有磁条，因为大多数美国商家没有EMV终端。你应该接受吗？如果你经常出国旅行，答案是肯定的。

- I) Keep in mind, too, that credit cards typically have better liability protection than debit cards. If someone uses your credit card fraudulently(欺诈性的), it's the issuer or merchant, not you, that takes the hit. Debit cards have different liability limits depending on the bank and the events surrounding any fraud. "If it's available, the logical thing is to get a chip-and-PIN card from your bank," says Eric Adamowsky, a co-founder of Credit CardInsider.com. "I would use credit cards over debit cards because of liability issues." Cash still works pretty well too.

还要记住，信用卡通常比借记卡有更好的责任保护。如果有人欺诈性地使用你的信用卡，承担损失的是发卡机构或商家，而不是你。借记卡根据银行和围绕任何欺诈的事件有不同的责任限额。

CreditCardInsider.com的联合创始人Eric Adamowsky说："如果有的话，合乎逻辑的做法是从你的银行获得一张芯片加PIN码卡。由于责任问题，我会使用信用卡而不是借记卡。"现金也仍然很好用。

- J) Retailers and banks stand to benefit from the lower fraud levels of chip-and-PIN cards but have been reluctant for years to invest in the new infrastructure(基础设施) needed for the technology, especially if consumers don't have access to it. It's a chicken-and-egg problem: no one wants to spend the money on upgraded point-of-sale systems that can read the chip cards if shoppers aren't carrying them—yet there's little point in consumers' carrying the fancy plastic if stores aren't equipped to use them.

(An earlier effort by Target to move to chip and PIN never gained progress.) According to Gumbley, there's a "you-first mentality. The logjam(僵局) has to be broken."

零售商和银行可以从芯片加PIN码卡较低的欺诈率中受益，但多年来一直不愿投资于该技术所需的新基础设施，特别是如果消费者无法使用它。这是一个先有鸡还是先有蛋的问题：如果购物者不携带芯片卡，没有人愿意在可以读取芯片卡的升级销售点系统上花钱——但如果商店没有配备使用它们的设备，消费者携带这种高级塑料卡也没有意义。（Target早期向芯片加PIN码转变的努力从未取得进展。）根据Gumbley的说法，存在一种“你先来的心态。僵局必须被打破。”

- K) JPMorgan Chase CEO Jamie Dimon recently expressed his willingness to do so, noting that banks and merchants have spent the past decade suing each other over interchange fees—the percentage of the transaction price they keep—rather than deal with the growing hacking problem. Chase offers a chip-enabled card under its own brand and several others for travel-related companies such as British Airways and Ritz-Carlton.

摩根大通CEO Jamie Dimon最近表示愿意这样做，他指出，银行和商家在过去十年里一直在就交换费——他们保留的交易价格百分比——互相起诉，而不是处理日益严重的黑客问题。Chase在其自有品牌下提供芯片卡，并为British Airways和Ritz-Carlton等旅游相关公司提供其他几种芯片卡。

- L) The Target and Neiman hacks have also changed the cost calculation: although retailers have been reluctant to spend the \$6.75 billion that Capgemini consultants estimate it will take to convert all their registers to be chip-and-PIN-compatible, the potential liability they now face is dramatically greater. Target has been hit with class actions from hacked consumers. "It's the ultimate nightmare," a retail executive from a well-known chain admitted to TIME.

Target和Neiman的黑客攻击也改变了成本计算：尽管零售商一直不愿花费Capgemini咨询公司估计的67.5亿美元来将所有收银机转换为芯片加PIN码兼容，但他们现在面临的潜在责任要大得多。Target已经被遭到黑客攻击的消费者提起集体诉讼。一位知名连锁店的零售高管向TIME承认：“这是终极噩梦。”

- M) The card-payment companies MasterCard and Visa are pushing hard for change. The two firms have warned all parties in the transaction chain—merchant, network, bank—that if they don't become EMV-compliant by October 2015, the party that is least compliant will bear the fraud risk.

银行卡支付公司MasterCard和Visa正在大力推动变革。这两家公司已经警告交易链中的所有各方——商家、网络、银行——如果他们在2015年10月之前不符合EMV标准，合规性最低的一方将承担欺诈风险。

- N) In the meantime, app-equipped smartphones and digital wallets—all of which can use EMV technology—are beginning to make inroads(侵染) on cards and cash. PayPal, for instance, is testing an app that lets you use your mobile phone to pay on the fly at local merchants—without surrendering any card information to them. And further down the road is biometric authentication, which could be encrypted with, say, a fingerprint.

与此同时，配备应用程序的智能手机和数字钱包——所有这些都可以使用EMV技术——正开始侵染银行卡和现金领域。例如，PayPal正在测试一款应用程序，让你可以使用手机在当地商家即时付款——而无需向他们交出任何银行卡信息。而更远的未来是生物识别认证，可以用指纹等进行加密。

- O) Credit and debit cards, though, are going to be with us for the foreseeable future, and so are hackers, if we stick with magstripe technology. "It seems crazy to me," says Gumbley, who is

English, "that a cutting-edge technology country is depending on a 40-year-old technology." That's why it may be up to consumers to move the needle on chip and PIN. Says Robertson: "When you get the consumer into a position of worry and inconvenience, that's where the rubber hits the road."

不过，在可预见的未来，信用卡和借记卡将伴随我们，如果我们坚持使用磁条技术，黑客也会如此。

英国人Gumbley说："在我看来这很疯狂，一个尖端技术国家却依赖40年前的技术。"这就是为什么推动芯片加PIN码可能要靠消费者了。Robertson说："当你让消费者陷入担忧和不便的境地时，那才是关键时刻。"

陈述句与逐句解析

36. It is best to use an EMV card for international travel.

国际旅行最好使用EMV卡。

【答案】 **H** 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 出国旅行（international travel）

【定位】 Should you take them up on it? If you travel internationally, the answer is yes.

你应该接受银行提供的这种升级吗？如果你常出国，答案是肯定的。

【改写】 an EMV card ↔ a chip-and-PIN model

EMV 卡 = 芯片 + PIN 卡（专有术语等价）

international travel ↔ If you travel internationally

international travel 与 travel internationally 词形微变

It is best to use ↔

Should you take them up on it? If you travel internationally, the answer is yes.

‘最好做’与‘问 + 肯定回答’句式等值

【辨邻】 **C** 段的核心是 much of the rest of the world uses smarter cards with a technology called EMV——是技术定义与现状对比，并没有出现‘出国时应使用’这层建议。它制造的迷惑是‘EMV 一词在此段最显眼’，但并非源头段。

While American credit cards use the 40-year-old magstripe technology to process transactions, much of the rest of the world uses smarter cards with a technology called EMV

37. Personal information on credit and debit cards is increasingly vulnerable to hacking.

信用卡和借记卡上的个人信息越来越容易受到黑客攻击。

【答案】 **B** 段（弱锚点）

【锚点】 信用卡和借记卡上的个人信息 + 越发易受攻击（increasingly vulnerable）

【定位】Swipe(刷卡) is the operative word: cards are increasingly vulnerable to attacks when you make purchases in a store. In several recent incidents, hackers have been able to obtain massive information of credit-debit-(借记) or prepaid-card numbers using malware, i.e. malicious software, inserted secretly into the retailers' point-of-sale system—the checkout registers.

‘刷卡’是关键词：当你在店里付款时，卡正变得越来越容易被攻击。在最近几起事件中，黑客把恶意软件偷偷植入零售商的销售点系统（即收银机），从而批量获取信用卡、借记卡或预付卡的卡号。

【改写】Personal information on credit and debit cards ↔ **credit-debit-(借记) or prepaid-card numbers**
卡号是个人信息的下位实例

increasingly vulnerable to hacking ↔ **cards are increasingly vulnerable to attacks**
increasingly vulnerable 同根近义原样复现

【辨邻】A banks, law enforcement and technology companies are all trying to stop a network of hackers 与 More than 100 million accounts at Target, Neiman Marcus and Michaels stores were affected 的论述焦点是‘反击 + 受害规模’，不是陈述句要求的‘信用卡 + 借记卡上个人信息越来越易被黑’这一直接断言。

banks, law enforcement and technology companies are all trying to stop a network of hackers who are succeeding in stealing account numbers, names, email addresses and other crucial data used in identity theft

F Each magstripe has three tracks of information 的论述是‘磁条物理结构 + 第二轨被攻击’，没有‘越来越脆弱’这层动态判断，也没有 credit + debit 两类卡并列的表述。

Your vital account information lives on the second track, which hackers try to capture

38. The French card companies adopted EMV technology partly because of inefficient telephone service.

法国卡公司采用EMV技术部分是因为电话服务效率低下。

【答案】G 段（强锚点）

【锚点】法国卡公司 + 低效的电话服务

【定位】In France, card companies created EMV in part because the telephone monopoly was so maddeningly inefficient and expensive.

在法国，卡公司之所以创建了 EMV，部分原因是当时的电话垄断公司极其低效和昂贵。

【改写】 The French card companies ↔ **In France, card companies**

形容词形式 vs 介词短语等值

adopted EMV technology ↔ **created EMV**

adopt 与 create 在‘引入新技术’语境下近义

inefficient telephone service ↔

the telephone monopoly was so maddeningly inefficient and expensive

名词短语 vs 表语描述等值

partly because ↔ **in part because**

因果连接词原样近义复现

39. While many countries use the smarter EMV cards, the U.S. still clings to its old magstripe technology.

虽然许多国家使用更智能的EMV卡,但美国仍然坚持使用其旧的磁条技术。

【答案】 **C** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 许多国家用 EMV vs 美国仍守磁条

【定位】 While American credit cards use the 40-year-old magstripe technology to process transactions, much of the rest of the world uses smarter cards with a technology called EMV (short for Europay, MasterCard, Visa) that employs a chip embedded in the card plus a customer PIN (personal identification number) to authenticate(验证) every transaction on the spot.

尽管美国的信用卡仍在用 40 年历史的磁条技术处理交易, 但世界其他大多数地区已用上了更智能的卡——这种卡采用一种叫做 EMV 的技术, 靠卡内嵌入的芯片加上消费者的 PIN 码在交易现场验证每一笔交易。

【改写】 many countries use the smarter EMV cards ↔

much of the rest of the world uses smarter cards with a technology called EMV

‘many countries’ ↔ ‘much of the rest of the world’是数量级同义替换

the U.S. still clings to its old magstripe technology ↔

American credit cards use the 40-year-old magstripe technology to process transactions

‘clings to its old magstripe’ ↔ ‘use the 40-year-old magstripe’动词色彩改写

【辨邻】 G The historical reason the U.S. has stuck with magstripe, ironically enough, is once superior technology 论述的是‘美国为何坚守磁条’这一历史原因，而非陈述句所说的‘很多国家用 EMV 而美国仍用磁条’这一现状对比。‘stuck with magstripe’的词面也制造迷惑。

The historical reason the U.S. has stuck with magstripe, ironically enough, is once superior technology

F That leaves American retailers pretty much alone the world over in relying on magstripe technology to charge purchases—and leaves consumers vulnerable——重心在‘让消费者暴露’的后果，没有把 EMV 作为对比的另一极并列出来。

That leaves American retailers pretty much alone the world over in relying on magstripe technology to charge purchases—and leaves consumers vulnerable

40. Attempts are being made to prevent hackers from carrying out identity theft.

人们正在努力防止黑客进行身份盗窃。

【答案】 A 段（弱锚点）

【锚点】 正在做出努力阻止黑客实施身份盗窃

【定位】 That's why 2014 is shaping up as a major showdown: banks, law enforcement and technology companies are all trying to stop a network of hackers who are succeeding in stealing account numbers, names, email addresses and other crucial data used in identity theft.

这就是为什么 2014 年将是一场大对决：银行、执法机构和科技公司都在合力阻止一个黑客网络——这个网络正在成功窃取账户、姓名、邮箱等用于身份盗窃的关键数据。

【改写】 Attempts are being made ↔

banks, law enforcement and technology companies are all trying to stop

被动 ‘Attempts are being made’ 等于多主语主动 ‘are all trying to’

prevent hackers from carrying out identity theft ↔

stop a network of hackers who are succeeding in stealing account numbers, names, email addresses and other crucial data used in identity theft

prevent...from doing ↔ stop...who are doing 等值

【辨邻】 M The card-payment companies MasterCard and Visa are pushing hard for change 的‘push for change’是机制层面的‘推动转换’，未直接陈述‘阻止黑客实施身份盗窃’，且不含 identity theft 一词。

The card-payment companies MasterCard and Visa are pushing hard for change

41. Credit cards are much safer to use than debit cards.

信用卡比借记卡使用起来安全得多。

【答案】 I 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 信用卡比借记卡安全得多

【定位】 Keep in mind, too, that credit cards typically have better liability protection than debit cards.
也请记住，信用卡通常比借记卡有更好的赔付责任保护。

【改写】 Credit cards are much safer to use than debit cards ↔

credit cards typically have better liability protection than debit cards

‘safer’与‘better liability protection’是上位 vs 具体的同义改写

much safer ↔ **I would use credit cards over debit cards because of liability issues**

‘much safer’得到原文专家偏好语的支撑

【辨邻】 B credit-debit-(借记) or prepaid-card numbers 把两类卡并列只是为说明‘黑客可同时窃取两类卡的卡号’，没有对比 credit 和 debit 的安全性高低。

hackers have been able to obtain massive information of credit-debit-(借记) or prepaid-card numbers

42. Big banks have been reluctant to switch to more secure technology because of the higher costs involved.

大型银行一直不愿转向更安全的技术,因为涉及更高的成本。

【答案】 D 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 大银行不愿换 + 因为成本更高

【定位】 Why haven't big banks adopted the more secure technology? When it comes to mailing out new credit cards, it's all about relative costs, says David Robertson, who runs the Nilson Report, an industry newsletter.

为什么大银行还没采用更安全的技术? David Robertson (行业通讯 Nilson Report 的负责人) 说, 谈到寄出新信用卡, 归根结底是相对成本的问题。

【改写】 Big banks have been reluctant to switch ↔

Why haven't big banks adopted the more secure technology?

‘haven't adopted’与‘reluctant to switch’行为 ↔ 心理同义

because of the higher costs involved ↔ **it's all about relative costs**

‘relative costs’对应‘higher costs’的具体落点

more secure technology ↔ **the more secure technology**

原样复现

【辨邻】 E Card issuers have so far calculated that absorbing the liability for even big hacks like the Target one is still cheaper than replacing all that plastic 是结论性总账，不是大银行迟迟不换的直接原因表述；陈述句问的是‘为何不愿换’，E 段答的是‘吸收欺诈仍便宜’的衡量结果。

Card issuers have so far calculated that absorbing the liability for even big hacks like the Target one is still cheaper than replacing all that plastic

J Retailers and banks stand to benefit from the lower fraud levels of chip-and-PIN cards but have been reluctant for years to invest in the new infrastructure(基础设施) needed for the technology 谈的是双方互推投资意愿，与陈述句的‘大银行 + 成本 + 不愿换卡’这一单方面因果不对应。

have been reluctant for years to invest in the new infrastructure(基础设施) needed for the technology

43. The potential liability for retailers using magstripe is far more costly than upgrading their registers.

零售商使用磁条卡的潜在责任远比升级其收银机的成本高得多。

【答案】 L 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 零售商用磁条的潜在赔付风险 vs 升级收银机成本

【定位】 The Target and Neiman hacks have also changed the cost calculation: although retailers have been reluctant to spend the \$6.75 billion that Capgemini consultants estimate it will take to convert all their registers to be chip-and-PIN-compatible, the potential liability they now face is dramatically greater.

Target 和 Neiman 两起入侵事件也改变了成本账：尽管零售商一直不情愿花费 Capgemini 顾问估算的 67.5 亿美元改造所有收银机以兼容芯片 + PIN，但他们现在面临的潜在赔付风险已远远更大。

【改写】 The potential liability for retailers using magstripe ↔

the potential liability they now face is dramatically greater

potential liability 原样复现

far more costly than upgrading their registers ↔

\$6.75 billion that Capgemini consultants estimate it will take to convert all their registers to be chip-and-PIN-compatible

‘upgrade registers’对应‘convert all their registers to be chip-and-PIN-compatible’的概括等值

【辨邻】 D A chip-and-PIN card currently costs closer to \$3 与 you're in the dollar range 的对比是单卡 3 vs 1，与陈述句的‘潜在赔付 vs 升级收银机’不在同一对比维度。

A chip-and-PIN card currently costs closer to \$3

E Card issuers have so far calculated that absorbing the liability for even big hacks like the Target one is still cheaper than replacing all that plastic 是发卡方角度的‘吸收赔付便宜’，主体与陈述句的零售商不同，结论方向也相反，正话反说陷阱。

absorbing the liability for even big hacks like the Target one is still cheaper than replacing all that plastic

44. The use of magstripe cards by American retailers leaves consumers exposed to the risks of losing account information.

美国零售商使用磁条卡使消费者面临账户信息丢失的风险。

【答案】 F 段（弱锚点）

【锚点】 美国零售商用磁条 + 让消费者面临账户信息泄露风险

【定位】 That leaves American retailers pretty much alone the world over in relying on magstripe technology to charge purchases—and leaves consumers vulnerable.

这让美国零售商在全世界范围内几乎成了仍然依赖磁条技术收款的孤例，也让消费者暴露在风险之中。

【改写】 The use of magstripe cards by American retailers ↔

American retailers pretty much alone the world over in relying on magstripe technology to charge purchases

名词化短语 vs 动词化原文等值

leaves consumers exposed to the risks of losing account information ↔

leaves consumers vulnerable

‘exposed to the risks of losing account information’ ↔ ‘vulnerable + 下文账户信息被捕’上位 vs 具体的对应

【辨邻】 B hackers have been able to obtain massive information of credit-debit-(借记) or prepaid-card numbers using malware 论述的是入侵路径，主语是 hackers；陈述句要求主语是 American retailers 的‘使用磁条’行为导致‘消费者暴露’，方向不一致。

hackers have been able to obtain massive information of credit-debit-(借记) or prepaid-card numbers using malware, i.e. malicious software, inserted secretly into the retailers' point-of-sale system

C While American credit cards use the 40-year-old magstripe technology to process transactions 仅停在现状对比，没有把后果落到‘消费者暴露于账户信息丢失’上。

While American credit cards use the 40-year-old magstripe technology to process transactions

45. Consumers will be a driving force behind the conversion from magstripe to EMV technology.

消费者将成为从磁条技术转向EMV技术的推动力量。

【答案】 O 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 消费者将成为从磁条转向 EMV 的推动力

【定位】 That's why it may be up to consumers to move the needle on chip and PIN.

这就是为什么推动芯片 + PIN 普及的关键可能要落在消费者身上。

【改写】 Consumers will be a driving force ↔

it may be up to consumers to move the needle on chip and PIN

'be up to X' ↔ 'X will be a driving force'同义改写

the conversion from magstripe to EMV technology ↔ **chip and PIN**

'from magstripe to EMV' ↔ 'chip and PIN'专有术语等价

Consumers ↔

When you get the consumer into a position of worry and inconvenience, that's where the rubber hits the road

进一步佐证：原文以‘消费者陷入担忧时才会真正发生’再次锁定消费者为关键推动者

【辨邻】 M The card-payment companies MasterCard and Visa are pushing hard for change 把推动者定为卡公司，与陈述句的‘消费者’主体不一致。

The card-payment companies MasterCard and Visa are pushing hard for change

K JPMorgan Chase CEO Jamie Dimon recently expressed his willingness to do so 把率先动作的主体定为银行 CEO，与陈述句的‘消费者’主体不一致。

JPMorgan Chase CEO Jamie Dimon recently expressed his willingness to do so

PARAGRAPH MAP • 段落主旨图

15 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 开篇定调：磁条卡安全岌岌可危，2014 年银行、执法机构和科技公司联手反击窃取账户信息的黑客网络，并列举了 Target、Neiman Marcus、Michaels 等大规模被攻击事件。

信息指纹 磁条 + 反击黑客网络 + 三大零售商被攻

B 聚焦刷卡环节：黑客把恶意软件植入收银机的销售点系统，批量窃取借记卡、预付卡号，再卖给地下买家用于伪卡或网购。

信息指纹 刷卡 + 恶意软件入侵 POS + 数据转卖

C 给出解决方案：用美国之外广泛使用的 EMV 芯片 + PIN 技术替换 40 年历史的磁条技术，每笔交易由芯片和密码当场验证。

信息指纹 美国仍用 40 年老磁条 vs 世界用 EMV 芯片 + PIN

D 解释大银行为何迟迟不换：成本账。磁条卡每张约 1 美元，芯片 + PIN 卡接近 3 美元，仅芯片就贵很多。

信息指纹 大银行不换是因为芯片卡更贵（约 3 美元 vs 1 美元）

E 继续算账：全美 50 亿张磁条卡 × 3 美元，与全球 124 亿美元、美国 55 亿美元的卡欺诈损失对比，发卡方判断目前承担欺诈损失仍比全员换卡便宜。

信息指纹 5 亿张卡换卡成本 vs 美国 55 亿美元年欺诈损失

F 美国零售商在全球范围内孤独地坚守磁条技术，使消费者暴露在风险中。专家解释磁条三条信息轨道中第二条承载关键账户信息，正是黑客目标。

信息指纹 美国零售商孤独使用磁条让消费者暴露 + 磁条三条轨道第二条最关键

G 对比解释为何美国坚守磁条：因为早年美国电话网络又便宜又可靠，电话授权交易很方便；而法国当年电话垄断低效昂贵，反而催生了 EMV 本地验证方案。

信息指纹 法国电话垄断低效催生 EMV + 美国靠优秀电话网坚守磁条

H 落到操作建议：大银行已开始把磁条卡转换为芯片 + PIN 混合卡（仍带磁条以兼容美国本土商家）；若你常出国，应接受这种升级。

信息指纹 出国旅行应接受芯片 + PIN 混合卡

I 进一步建议：信用卡通常比借记卡有更好的赔付保护；若信用卡被欺诈，承担损失的是发卡方或商家而非消费者；借记卡赔付限额因银行和事件而异。

信息指纹 信用卡的赔付保护比借记卡更好

J 零售商与银行多年不愿投入新基础设施：商家说没人持芯片卡升级 POS 无意义、消费者说没商家受理持卡也没用，形成‘先有鸡还是先有蛋’的僵局。

信息指纹 鸡生蛋蛋生鸡僵局 + 你先来心态

K 摩根大通 CEO Jamie Dimon 表态愿率先推进，并指出过去十年银行与商家忙着为刷卡手续费打官司，反而没解决黑客问题；该行已发行芯片卡，含与英航、丽思卡尔顿等合作品牌。

信息指纹 摩根大通 CEO 表态愿带头 + 手续费打官司分散注意力

L Target 和 Neiman 被黑后成本账翻转：虽然把所有收银机改造为兼容芯片 + PIN 估计要 67.5 亿美元，但零售商现在面临的潜在赔付风险远比这笔钱可怕。

信息指纹 67.5 亿美元改造费 vs 更可怕的潜在赔付 + 集体诉讼

M 万事达和 Visa 强力推动转换：警告交易链上各方（商家、网络、银行）若 2015 年 10 月前不达到 EMV 合规标准，则合规最差的一方将承担欺诈风险。

信息指纹 万事达和 Visa 设 2015 年 10 月期限并将欺诈责任压给最不合规方

N 前瞻：用 EMV 技术的智能手机 App 和数字钱包开始侵蚀刷卡和现金，PayPal 已在测试用手机就近付款且不交出卡号；更远还有指纹等生物识别。

信息指纹 手机 App、数字钱包、PayPal、指纹等生物识别

O 结尾点题：信用卡和借记卡短期内不会消失，黑客也不会消失；要打破僵局，最终可能要靠消费者——当消费者陷入担忧和不便时，事情才会真正推动。

信息指纹 推动转换的最终力量可能是消费者

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

13 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。

While American credit cards use the 40-year-old magstripe technology to process transactions, much of the rest of the world uses smarter cards with a technology called EMV (short for Europay, MasterCard, Visa) that employs a chip embedded in the card plus a customer PIN (personal identification number) to authenticate(验证) every transaction on the spot.

C段，第3句

While引导的对比状语从句 + 主句 + 嵌套定语从句的结构，是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的典型长难句模式。对比结构用于陈述事实差异、定语从句用于补充技术细节，这种组合在科技类、社会类文章中极为常见，掌握后可大量迁移到真题句式。

(Online purchases can be made by setting up a separate transaction code.)

C段，第5句

情态动词加被动语态是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，常用于说明某事可以或应当如何完成，本句结构具有较强的代表性，掌握后可迁移到大量类似表达

With 44% of that in the U.S., American credit-card fraud amounts to about \$5.5 billion annually.

E段，第3句

简单句 + 句首状语 + 主谓宾结构是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式，尤其是描述统计数据 and 事实陈述的场景。短语动词 "amounts to" 和介词短语作状语的用法都有一定代表性。但本句缺少从句和复杂修饰，作为典型句式的代表性不如包含定语从句或状语从句的长难句，因此典型性为中等偏上。

Chip-and-PIN cards, by contrast, make fake cards or skimming impossible because the information that gets scanned is encrypted(加密).

G段，第1句

主句+原因状语从句+定语从句嵌套是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，'make+宾语+形容词'结构和被动语态也是常考点，结构代表性较强

Should you take them up on it?

H段，第3句

覆盖主语、谓语、宾语、状语四种核心成分；短语动词 "take up" 和介词短语 "on it" 的边界划分是实用易错点，适合练习成分拆解；但成分种类不够丰富（无定语、补语、表语等）

If someone uses your credit card fraudulently(欺诈性的), it's the issuer or merchant, not you, that takes the hit.

I段，第2句

主句的强调句型 It is...that 结构是重要的语法考点,从句包含完整的主谓宾状结构,主句中还有插入成分 not you 用于对比强调,涵盖了强调句识别、插入语处理、系表结构分析等多个训练点,成分种类丰富且有实用价值

The Target and Neiman hacks have also changed the cost calculation: although retailers have been reluctant to spend the \$6.75 billion that Capgemini consultants estimate it will take to convert all their registers to be chip-and-PIN-compatible, the potential liability they now face is dramatically greater.

L段，第1句

该句是长难句分析的范本，其嵌套深度和逻辑连接词的运用非常均衡，适合作为中高级语法训练的重点突破对象。

PayPal, for instance, is testing an app that lets you use your mobile phone to pay on the fly at local merchants—without surrendering any card information to them.

N段，第2句

成分种类丰富:涵盖主谓宾基本结构、定语从句、方式状语、复合宾语(let sb do)、不定式作目的状语等多种成分。定语从句中关系代词 that 作主语的用法、let 的复合宾语结构、破折号后状语的识别都是值得练习的点,适合作为综合性成分划分练习句。

"It seems crazy to me," says Gumbley, who is English, "that a cutting-edge technology country is depending on a 40-year-old technology."

O段，第2句

涵盖了主谓宾结构、主系表结构、形式主语与真正主语分离、定语从句、主语从句、倒装等多种成分和句式，且直接引语作宾语、关系代词充当主语等都是值得练习的典型考点

That's why it may be up to consumers to move the needle on chip and PIN.

O段，第3句

主系表结构加表语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，why 引导表语从句表示原因也是常见用法，形式主语 it 配合不定式是典型搭配，该句结构具有较强代表性和迁移价值。

Says Robertson: "When you get the consumer into a position of worry and inconvenience, that's where the rubber hits the road."

0段，第4句

覆盖引述倒装、时间状语从句、表语从句、主系表结构、get 使役用法、介词短语作状语等多种成分类型，且 that 指代、where 双重功能、习语结构等都是易错点，适合综合练习。

While many countries use the smarter EMV cards, the U.S. still clings to its old magstripe technology.

第39题 题干

"While" 引导的让步或对比状语从句 + 主句，是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，常用于表达对比或转折逻辑。掌握这种结构后，学生可在大量真题句中复用识别方法，迁移价值高。

Attempts are being made to prevent hackers from carrying out identity theft.

第40题 题干

被动语态 + 不定式作目的状语是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，尤其在科技、社会问题类文章中常见。掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子，具有较高的典型性。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 126 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。

magstripe C1

n. 磁条

本篇13次 · 真题 13 句

credit B1

n. 赊购，赊账

本篇12次 · 真题 54 句

consumer B1

n. 消费者

本篇8次 · 真题 165 句

transaction B2

n. 交易

本篇7次 · 真题 9 句

retailer

B2

n. 零售商

本篇6次·真题32句

chip

A2

n. 炸薯条

本篇6次·真题17句

hacker

B2

n. 黑客 (非法入侵计算机系统者)

本篇6次·真题17句

account

A2

n. 账户

本篇5次·真题93句

target

B1

n. 目标,靶子

本篇5次·真题26句

billion

B1

num. 十亿 (1,000,000,000)

本篇4次·真题74句

purchase

B1

v. 购买

本篇4次·真题55句

hack

B2

v. 非法侵入 (计算机系统)

本篇4次·真题8句

solution

B1

n. 解决办法

本篇3次·真题76句

network

B1

n. 网络

本篇3次·真题53句

vulnerable

C1

adj. 易受伤害的

本篇3次·真题30句

attack

A2

v. 攻击

本篇3次·真题28句

convert

B2

v. 转变

本篇3次·真题15句

reluctant

B2

adj. 不情愿的

本篇3次·真题15句

register

B1

v. 登记, 注册

本篇3次·真题9句

better

A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本篇2次·真题205句

data B1

n. 数据

本篇2次 · 真题 181 句

system A2

n. 系统

本篇2次 · 真题 176 句

risk A2

n. 风险

本篇2次 · 真题 167 句

issue B1

n. 问题

本篇2次 · 真题 158 句

online A2

adj. 在线的

本篇2次 · 真题 139 句

potential B2

adj. 潜在的

本篇2次 · 真题 92 句

increasingly B2

adv. 越来越;日益;不断增加地

本篇2次 · 真题 78 句

code B1

n. 代码

本篇2次 · 真题 50 句

track A2

n. 小路

本篇2次 · 真题 48 句

adopt B1

v. 采纳

本篇2次 · 真题 46 句

identity B2

n. 身份

本篇2次 · 真题 39 句

estimate B2

v. 估计

本篇2次 · 真题 36 句

datum C1

n. 数据 (单数形式, 复数为 data)

本篇2次 · 真题 34 句

chain B1

n. 链条

本篇2次 · 真题 32 句

security B1

n. 安全

本篇2次 · 真题 31 句

secure B2

adj. 安全的

本篇2次 · 真题 20 句

cash A2

n. 现金

本篇2次 · 真题 18 句

upgrade B2

v. 升级

本篇2次 · 真题 14 句

scan B1

v. 仔细查看、审视

本篇2次 · 真题 9 句

inefficient B2

adj. 效率低的

本篇2次 · 真题 8 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇1次 · 真题 568 句

benefit B1

n. 好处

本篇1次 · 真题 244 句

actually A2

adv. 实际上, 事实上 (用于纠正或补充信息)

本篇1次 · 真题 182 句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本篇1次 · 真题 167 句

local A2

adj. 当地的

本篇1次 · 真题 143 句

global B2

adj. 全球的

本篇1次 · 真题 140 句

million A2

num. 一百万

本篇1次 · 真题 126 句

process B1

n. 过程

本篇1次 · 真题 126 句

decade B1

n. 十年

本篇1次 · 真题 120 句

affect B1

v. 影响

本篇1次 · 真题 116 句

expert B1

n. 专家

本篇1次 · 真题 114 句

major B1

adj. 主要的

本篇1次 · 真题 108 句

access B1

n. 进入

本篇1次·真题 101 句

event A2

n. 事件

本篇1次·真题 99 句

least A2

det. 最少的

本篇1次·真题 98 句

gain B1

v. 获得;赢得

本篇1次·真题 96 句

customer A2

n. 顾客, 客户

本篇1次·真题 87 句

amount A2

n. 数量

本篇1次·真题 84 句

involve B1

v. 包含

本篇1次·真题 82 句

further B1

adv. 更远地

本篇1次·真题 79 句

recently A2

adv. 最近

本篇1次·真题 76 句

digital B1

adj. 数字的

本篇1次·真题 72 句

available A2

adj. 可获得的

本篇1次·真题 63 句

email A2

n. 电子邮件

本篇1次·真题 53 句

operate B1

v. 运转

本篇1次·真题 52 句

limit B1

n. 限度

本篇1次·真题 51 句

rely B1

v. 依赖;依靠

本篇1次·真题 51 句

range B1

n. 范围

本篇1次·真题 50 句

invest B2

v. 投资 (金钱、时间等以期获得回报)

本篇1次 · 真题 45 句

charge B1

v. 收费

本篇1次 · 真题 44 句

smartphone B1

n. 智能手机

本篇1次 · 真题 44 句

currently B1

adv. 目前, 当前

本篇1次 · 真题 42 句

protection B1

n. 保护

本篇1次 · 真题 42 句

replace A2

v. 替换, 更换 (用新的代替旧的)

本篇1次 · 真题 42 句

attempt B1

v. 试图

本篇1次 · 真题 39 句

basis B2

n. 基础; 根据

本篇1次 · 真题 37 句

brand B1

n. 品牌, 商标

本篇1次 · 真题 37 句

retail B2

n. 零售

本篇1次 · 真题 37 句

app B1

n. 应用程序

本篇1次 · 真题 36 句

instance B2

n. 例子

本篇1次 · 真题 35 句

extra A2

adj. 额外的

本篇1次 · 真题 33 句

executive B2

n. 主管; 经理; 管理人员

本篇1次 · 真题 32 句

firm B1

adj. 坚固的

本篇1次 · 真题 32 句

historical B2

adj. 历史的

本篇1次 · 真题 32 句

massive B2

adj. 巨大的, 大量的

本篇1次·真题 31 句

switch A2

v. 转换

本篇1次·真题 31 句

employ B1

v. 雇用

本篇1次·真题 30 句

spot A2

n. 地点

本篇1次·真题 30 句

obtain B2

v. 获得

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

relative B1

n. 亲戚, 亲属

本篇1次·真题 26 句

typically B1

adv. 通常, 一般

本篇1次·真题 26 句

web A2

n. 网站

本篇1次·真题 26 句

driving A2

n. 驾驶

本篇1次·真题 25 句

contrast B2

n. 对比

本篇1次·真题 24 句

fee B1

n. 费用

本篇1次·真题 24 句

payment B1

n. 支付

本篇1次·真题 24 句

software B1

n. 软件 (计算机程序)

本篇1次·真题 24 句

chief B1

n. 首领

本篇1次·真题 23 句

admit B1

v. 承认 (事实、错误等)

本篇1次·真题 22 句

mobile B1

adj. 可移动的

本篇1次 · 真题 22 句

crucial B2

adj. 至关重要的

本篇1次 · 真题 21 句

percentage B1

n. 百分比, 百分率

本篇1次 · 真题 21 句

reject B2

v. 拒绝接受

本篇1次 · 真题 20 句

capture B1

v. 捕获

本篇1次 · 真题 19 句

superior B2

adj. 更好的

本篇1次 · 真题 19 句

ultimate B2

adj. 最终的

本篇1次 · 真题 19 句

heavily B1

adv. 大量地

本篇1次 · 真题 18 句

partly B1

adv. 部分地

本篇1次 · 真题 18 句

infrastructure C1

n. 基础设施

本篇1次 · 真题 17 句

costly B2

adj. 昂贵的, 代价高的

本篇1次 · 真题 16 句

dramatically B2

adv. 显著地

本篇1次 · 真题 16 句

guy A2

n. 男人

本篇1次 · 真题 16 句

surround B1

v. 围绕

本篇1次 · 真题 16 句

absorb B2

v. 吸收 (液体、气体等)

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

plus A2

prep. 加, 加上

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

calculate B1

v. 计算

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

equip B1

v. 装备

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

willingness B2

n. 愿意

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

fancy B1

v. 想要

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

file A2

n. 文件

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

multiply B1

v. 乘

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

circulation B2

n. 循环

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

criminal B1

n. 罪犯

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

shopper A2

n. 购物者

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

calculation B2

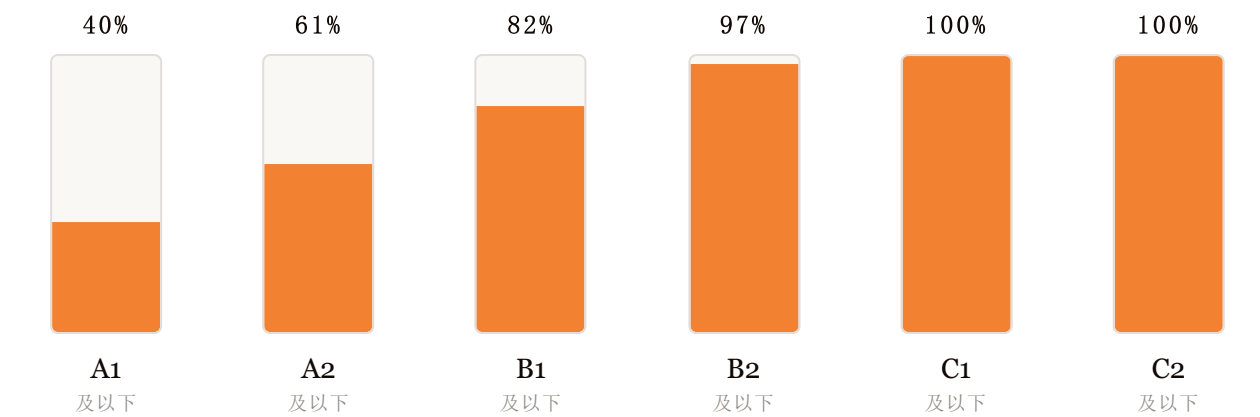
n. 计算

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

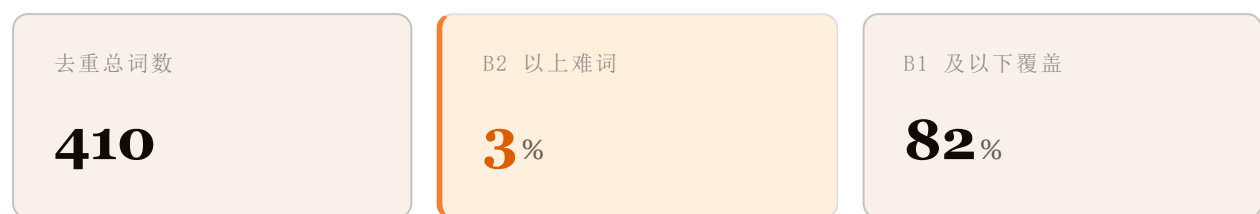
VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 410 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **410** 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 13 个 · 约 3%。



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 410 个 · 末柱为 100%



英语六级 2015年6月·第3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3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3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3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 What's the one word of advice a well-meaning professional would give to a recent college graduate? China? India? Brazil? How about trade?

一个好心的专业人士会给刚毕业的大学生什么样的一句忠告呢？中国？印度？巴西？贸易怎么样？

P2 When the Commerce Department reported last week that the trade deficit in June approached \$50 billion, it set off a new round of economic doomsaying. Imports, which soared to \$200.3 billion in the month, are subtracted in the calculation of gross domestic product. The larger the trade deficit, the smaller the GDP. Should such imbalances continue, pessimists say, they could contribute to slower growth.

上周商务部报告称，6月份贸易逆差接近500亿美元，这引发了新一轮的经济悲观论调。当月进口额飙升至2003亿美元，在国内生产总值的计算中被扣除。贸易逆差越大，GDP就越小。悲观主义者说，如果这种失衡继续下去，可能会导致经济增长放缓。

P3 But there's another way of looking at the trade data. Over the past two years, the figures on imports and exports seem not to signal a double-dip recession—a renewed decline in the broad level of economic activity in the United States—but an economic expansion.

但还有另一种方式来看待贸易数据。在过去两年里，进出口数据似乎并不预示着二次衰退——美国经济活动总体水平的再度下滑——而是经济扩张。

P4 The rising volume of trade—more goods and services shuttling in and out of the United States—is good news for many sectors. Companies engaged in shipping, trucking, rail freight, delivery, and logistics(物流) have all been reporting better than expected results. The rising numbers signify growing vitality in foreign markets—when we import more stuff, it puts more cash in the hands of people around the world, and U.S. exports are rising because more foreigners have the ability to buy the things we produce and market. The rising tide of trade is also good news for people who work in trade-sensitive businesses, especially those that produce commodities for which global demand sets the price—agricultural goods, mining, metals, oil.

不断增长的贸易量——更多货物和服务进出美国——对许多行业来说都是好消息。从事航运、卡车运输、铁路货运、快递和物流的公司都报告了好于预期的业绩。不断增长的数字表明外国市场日益活跃——当我们进口更多商品时,它使世界各地的人们手中有更多现金,而美国出口正在增长,因为更多外国人有能力购买我们生产和销售的商品。贸易增长的浪潮对于在贸易敏感型行业工作的人来说也是好消息,尤其是那些生产由全球需求决定价格的商品的行业——农产品、采矿、金属、石油。

P5 And while exports always seem to lag, U.S. companies are becoming more involved in the global economy with each passing month. General Motors sells as many cars in China as in America each month. While that may not do much for imports, it does help GM's balance sheet—and hence makes the jobs of U.S.-based executives more stable.

虽然出口似乎总是滞后,但美国公司正在随着时间推移越来越多地参与全球经济。通用汽车每月在中国的汽车销量与在美国相当。虽然这对进口可能没有太大帮助,但确实有助于通用汽车的资产负债表——从而使美国本土高管的工作更加稳定。

P6 One great challenge for the U.S. economy is slack domestic consumer demand. Americans are paying down debt, saving more, and spending more carefully. That's to be expected, given what we've been through. But there's a bigger challenge. Can U.S.-based businesses, large and small, figure out how to get a piece of growing global demand? Unless you want to pick up and move to India, or Brazil, or China, the best way to do that is through trade. It may seem obvious, but it's no longer enough simply to do business with our friends and neighbors here at home.

美国经济面临的一大挑战是国内消费需求疲软。美国人正在偿还债务,增加储蓄,更谨慎地消费。考虑到我们所经历的一切,这是意料之中的。但还有一个更大的挑战。美国本土企业,无论大小,能否找到方法从不断增长的全球需求中分一杯羹?除非你想收拾行李搬到印度、巴西或中国,否则最好的方法就是通过贸易。这似乎显而易见,但仅仅在国内与我们的朋友和邻居做生意已经不够了。

P7 Companies and individuals who don't have a strategy to export more, or to get more involved in foreign markets, or to play a role in global trade, are shutting themselves out of the lion's share of economic opportunity in our world.

没有更多出口战略、或更多参与外国市场、或在全球贸易中发挥作用的公司和个人,正在将自己拒之于我们这个世界中最大份额的经济机遇之外。

题目与逐题解析

46. How do pessimists interpret the U.S. trade deficit in June?
- A) It reflects Americans' preference for imported goods.
 - B) It signifies a change in American economic structure.
 - C) It could lead to slower growth of the national economy.
 - D) It is the result of America's growing focus on domestic market.

悲观主义者如何解读美国6月份的贸易逆差？

- A) 它反映了美国人对进口商品的偏好。 B) 它标志着美国经济结构的变化。
C) 它可能导致国民经济增长放缓。 D) 它是美国日益关注国内市场的结果。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 How do pessimists interpret the U.S. trade deficit in June? 问的是“悲观派如何解读”，指向原文某一处具体陈述。

【拆句】 How do pessimists interpret the U.S. trade deficit in June? 是一个 how 引导的特殊疑问句，主语 pessimists，谓语 interpret，宾语 the U.S. trade deficit in June。结构平铺直叙，无陷阱。

【定位】 Should such imbalances continue, pessimists say, they could contribute to slower growth. 悲观派说，如果这种（贸易）失衡持续下去，它们可能会导致经济增长放缓。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

It reflects Americans' preference for imported goods. 把贸易逆差归因于美国人“偏好进口商品”，但 pessimists say 那句完全没谈消费者偏好，纯是“宏观增速被拖累”。

B) 过度推断

It signifies a change in American economic structure. 把贸易逆差升级为“经济结构变化”的征兆，P2 只提到 GDP 数字变小，并未谈结构层面的转变。

C) ✓ 正确

they could contribute to slower growth ↔

It could lead to slower growth of the national economy.

It could lead to slower growth of the national economy. 与预判“导致经济增长放缓”逐词对应，情态动词 could 也与原文 could contribute to 一致，不夸大不弱化。

D) 与原文相反

It is the result of America's growing focus on domestic market. 把贸易逆差解释成“美国越来越聚焦国内市场”，与 Imports, which soared to \$200.3 billion 暗示的“进口飙升”完全相反。

47. What does the author say about the trade data of the past two years?

- A) It indicates that economic activities in the U.S. have increased.
- B) It signals decreasing domestic demand for goods and services.
- C) It reflects the fluctuations in the international market.
- D) It shows that U.S. economy is slipping further into recession.

关于过去两年的贸易数据,作者说了什么?

- A) 它表明美国的经济活动有所增加。 B) 它标志着国内对商品和服务的需求正在下降。
- C) 它反映了国际市场的波动。 D) 它表明美国经济正进一步陷入衰退。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 What does the author say about the trade data of the past two years? 指向作者就某一具体话题的明确陈述, 定位即可解。

【拆句】 What does the author say about the trade data of the past two years? 是 what 引导的特殊疑问句, 问的是 say about 的内容; about 介词短语限定话题范围。结构平铺直叙, 无陷阱。

【定位】 But there's another way of looking at the trade data. Over the past two years, the figures on imports and exports seem not to signal a double-dip recession—a renewed decline in the broad level of economic activity in the United States—but an economic expansion.

但还有另一种看待贸易数据的方式。过去两年里, 进出口数据似乎并不预示二次衰退(即美国整体经济活动的再次下降), 反而预示经济扩张。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

but an economic expansion ↔

It indicates that economic activities in the U.S. have increased.

预判要的就是"经济在扩张", It indicates that economic activities in the U.S. have increased. 用现在完成时"have increased"复述"扩张", 与作者立场逐字对齐。

B) 偷换概念

It signals decreasing domestic demand for goods and services. 把贸易数据解读成"国内需求下降的信号", P3 只谈"扩张/二次衰退", 未把数据与国内需求挂钩。

C) 无中生有

It reflects the fluctuations in the international market. 引入"国际市场波动", P3 既未提波动、也未对国际市场作此描述。

D) 与原文相反

It shows that U.S. economy is slipping further into recession. 说"美国经济进一步陷入衰退", 恰恰是 not to signal a double-dip recession 否定的内容。

48. Who particularly benefits from the rising volume of trade?

- A) People who have expertise in international trade.
- B) Consumers who favor imported goods and services.
- C) Producers of agricultural goods and raw materials.
- D) Retailers dealing in foreign goods and services.

谁特别受益于不断增长的贸易量？

- A) 在国际贸易方面拥有专业知识的人。 B) 青睐进口商品和服务的消费者。
C) 农产品和原材料的生产者。 D) 经营外国商品和服务的零售商。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 Who particularly benefits from the rising volume of trade? 问的是"具体哪类人", 属典型的指人细节题。

【拆句】 Who particularly benefits from the rising volume of trade? 是 who 引导的特殊疑问句, benefits 是不及物动词, from 引导动作来源。结构平铺直叙, 无陷阱。

【定位】 The rising tide of trade is also good news for people who work in trade-sensitive businesses, especially those that produce commodities for which global demand sets the price—agricultural goods, mining, metals, oil.

贸易的上升势头对在贸易敏感行业工作的人也是好消息, 尤其是那些生产"由全球需求决定价格的大宗商品"的从业者——农产品、采矿、金属、石油。

【选项】 A) 偷换概念

People who have expertise in international trade. 把受益群体限定为"国际贸易专才", P4 谈的是 shipping/trucking/物流/大宗商品从业者, 没有"专才"这一限定。

B) 张冠李戴

Consumers who favor imported goods and services. 把受益方说成"偏好进口商品的消费者", P4 通篇谈的是企业与生产者, 不是消费者。

C) ✓ 正确

those that produce commodities for which global demand sets the price—agricultural goods, mining, metals, oil

↔ **Producers of agricultural goods and raw materials.**

Producers of agricultural goods and raw materials. 把原文四项列举 (农产品+矿、金属、油) 精准归并为 agricultural goods + raw materials, 与预判——对应。

D) 无中生有

Retailers dealing in foreign goods and services. 引入"零售商", P4 完全没有 retailer 这一身份, 也没把"零售"与受益挂钩。

49. What is one of the challenges facing the American economy?

- A) Decreasing productivity.
- B) Competition from overseas.
- C) People's reluctance to spend.
- D) Slack trade activities.

美国经济面临的挑战之一是什么？

A) 生产率下降。 B) 来自海外的竞争。 C) 人们不愿意消费。 D) 贸易活动疲软。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 What is one of the challenges facing the American economy? 指向原文具体列举的某一项挑战，属典型细节题。

【拆句】 What is one of the challenges facing the American economy? 是 what 引导的特殊疑问句；facing the American economy 是现在分词短语作 challenges 的后置定语。结构清晰，无陷阱。

【定位】 One great challenge for the U.S. economy is slack domestic consumer demand. Americans are paying down debt, saving more, and spending more carefully.

美国经济的一大挑战是国内消费需求疲软。美国人在还债、增加储蓄、更谨慎地消费。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

Decreasing productivity. 引入"生产率下降", P6 完全未涉及 productivity 这一概念。

B) 无中生有

Competition from overseas. 引入"海外竞争", P6 只谈"国内消费疲软"以及"如何抓住全球需求", 没把竞争作为挑战提出来。

C) ✓ 正确

slack domestic consumer demand ↔ **People's reluctance to spend.**

Americans are paying down debt, saving more, and spending more carefully. ↔

People's reluctance to spend.

People's reluctance to spend. 是对 slack domestic consumer demand 与紧随其后的三项行为列举的最准确归纳，无加无减。

D) 偷换概念

Slack trade activities. 把 P6 的 slack 错挂到 trade 上，但 P6 中 slack 修饰的对象是 domestic consumer demand, 而非 trade。

50. What is the author's advice to U.S. companies and individuals?

- A) To import more cheap goods from developing countries.
- B) To increase their market share overseas.
- C) To be alert to fluctuations in foreign markets.
- D) To move their companies to where labor is cheaper.

作者对美国企业和个人的建议是什么？

- A) 从发展中国家进口更多廉价商品。
- B) 增加他们的海外市场份额。
- C) 对外国市场的波动保持警觉。
- D) 将他们的公司搬到劳动力更便宜的地方。

【答案】 **B** (主旨题)

【判型】 What is the author's advice to U.S. companies and individuals? 问作者面向全部受众的建议，是全文论点的落地表述，需要把全文走向串起来作答。

【拆句】 What is the author's advice to U.S. companies and individuals? 是 what 引导的特殊疑问句；to U.S. companies and individuals 是介词短语，指明建议对象。结构平铺直叙，无陷阱。

【选项】 A) **与原文相反**

To import more cheap goods from developing countries. 把建议说成"从发展中国家进口廉价商品"，P6/P7 谈的是"出口"和"参与外国市场"，与"进口廉价商品"方向相反。

B) **✓ 正确**

a strategy to export more, or to get more involved in foreign markets, or to play a role in global trade

↔ **To increase their market share overseas.**

the best way to do that is through trade ↔ **To increase their market share overseas.**

To increase their market share overseas. 把 P6 末句的"借贸易抓全球需求"与 P7 的"出口/参与外国市场/全球贸易"统一收口为"在海外扩大市场份额"，覆盖全部受众。

C) **无中生有**

To be alert to fluctuations in foreign markets. 引入"警惕外国市场波动"的建议，P6/P7 通篇没有 fluctuation 这一议题。

D) **与原文相反**

To move their companies to where labor is cheaper. 把建议说成"把公司搬到劳动力更便宜的地方"，Unless you want to pick up and move to India, or Brazil, or China 恰恰是把"搬过去"当成"除非"前提，作者真正建议是"通过贸易"代替搬迁。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

5 句真题句逐层精讲

下列真题句各有独立的句子解析页——中文翻译、结构树逐层拆解、成分与时态、考点讲解与真题高频词。点击句子进入完整解析。

When the Commerce Department reported last week that the trade deficit in June approached \$50 billion, it set off a new round of economic doomsaying.

第2段，第1句

本句结构高度典型："When 从句(内含宾语从句),主句" 是四六级和考研阅读中极常见的复合句模式。时间状语从句前置、主句后置的语序,以及动词后接 "that" 引导宾语从句的搭配(如 report that、say that、find that),都是真题中反复出现的句式。掌握本句的切分方法和成分识别路径后,可以直接迁移到大量同类句子,学习迁移性极强。

The larger the trade deficit, the smaller the GDP.

第2段，第3句

"the + 比较级, the + 比较级" 句型在四六级、考研阅读和写作中频繁出现,用于表达比例关系或因果趋势,属于高频考点句式。掌握该结构可迁移到大量类似句子。

Should such imbalances continue, pessimists say, they could contribute to slower growth.

第2段，第4句

条件状语从句倒装 + 主句 + 宾语从句的组合是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式,尤其"Should + 主语 + 动词原形"的倒装条件句和"say/think + 省略 that 的宾语从句"都是常考结构,掌握后可广泛迁移到类似句子的分析。

While that may not do much for imports, it does help GM's balance sheet—and hence makes the jobs of U.S.-based executives more stable.

第5段，第3句

"While" 引导让步状语从句 + 主句并列谓语的结构,在四六级和考研阅读中高频出现,代表了"转折对比 + 并列陈述"的典型论证句式。"make + 宾语 + 宾补" 和强调助动词 "does" 也是常考语法点。掌握本句的切分和成分识别方法,可直接迁移到大量类似的复杂句分析中,句式典型性较高。

Can U.S.-based businesses, large and small, figure out how to get a piece of growing global demand?

第6段，第5句

疑问句加宾语从句的组合在四六级和考研真题中出现频率较高，“figure out + 疑问词 + to do”是常见搭配。插入修饰语的处理也是考试常考点，整体结构具有较强的代表性和迁移价值

HIGH-FREQUENCY · 真题高频词

本篇出现的 77 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。

economic B2

adj. 经济的

本篇6次 · 真题 167 句

economy B1

n. 经济

本篇5次 · 真题 102 句

import B1

v. 进口

本篇5次 · 真题 21 句

global B2

adj. 全球的

本篇4次 · 真题 140 句

demand B1

v. 坚决要求

本篇4次 · 真题 92 句

domestic B2

adj. 国内的

本篇4次 · 真题 25 句

export B1

v. 出口，输出（商品到国外）

本篇4次 · 真题 22 句

challenge B1

n. 挑战

本篇3次 · 真题 119 句

deficit C1

n. 赤字

本篇3次 · 真题 12 句

author A2

n. 作者

本篇2次 · 真题 264 句

consumer B1

n. 消费者

本篇2次 · 真题 165 句

individual B2

adj. 单独的

本篇2次 · 真题 142 句

growth B1

n. 增长

本篇2次 · 真题 104 句

united B1

adj. 联合的

本篇2次 · 真题 97 句

states A1

n. 国家

本篇2次 · 真题 80 句

billion B1

num. 十亿 (1,000,000,000)

本篇2次 · 真题 74 句

reflect B1

v. 反映, 显示

本篇2次 · 真题 71 句

figure A2

n. 数字

本篇2次 · 真题 58 句

signal B1

n. 信号

本篇2次 · 真题 42 句

datum C1

n. 数据 (单数形式, 复数为 data)

本篇2次 · 真题 34 句

agricultural B2

adj. 农业的

本篇2次 · 真题 27 句

volume B1

n. 音量

本篇2次 · 真题 21 句

involved B1

adj. 参与的

本篇2次 · 真题 20 句

recession C1

n. 经济衰退

本篇2次 · 真题 14 句

signify C1

v. 表示

本篇2次 · 真题 9 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇1次 · 真题 568 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

better A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本篇1次·真题 205 句

focus B1

n. 重点

本篇1次·真题 200 句

simply B1

adv. 仅仅, 只不过

本篇1次·真题 119 句

opportunity B1

n. 机会

本篇1次·真题 115 句

decline B2

v. 下降

本篇1次·真题 88 句

graduate B1

n. 毕业生

本篇1次·真题 82 句

professional B1

adj. 专业的

本篇1次·真题 82 句

contribute B1

v. 捐献

本篇1次·真题 79 句

further B1

adv. 更远地

本篇1次·真题 79 句

engage B2

v. 参与;从事

本篇1次·真题 68 句

material B1

n. 材料

本篇1次·真题 66 句

strategy B2

n. 策略

本篇1次·真题 63 句

approach B1

v. 靠近, 接近 (在空间或时间上)

本篇1次·真题 59 句

particularly B2

adv. 尤其, 特别 (强调某事物)

本篇1次·真题 57 句

balance B1

n. 平衡

本篇1次·真题 49 句

growing A2

adj. 增长的

本篇1次·真题 47 句

indicate B2

v. 表明

本篇1次·真题 46 句

debt B1

n. 欠款

本篇1次·真题 44 句

labor B1

n. 劳动

本篇1次·真题 42 句

department A2

n. 部门

本篇1次·真题 41 句

structure B1

n. 结构

本篇1次·真题 35 句

sector B2

n. (经济或商业的) 部门, 行业

本篇1次·真题 33 句

carefully A2

adv. 仔细地

本篇1次·真题 32 句

executive B2

n. 主管;经理;管理人员

本篇1次·真题 32 句

retailer B2

n. 零售商

本篇1次·真题 32 句

obvious B1

adj. 明显的

本篇1次·真题 31 句

broad B1

adj. 宽阔的

本篇1次·真题 29 句

preference B2

n. 偏爱

本篇1次·真题 29 句

decrease B1

v. 减少, 降低

本篇1次·真题 28 句

favor B1

n. 帮忙

本篇1次·真题 25 句

stuff A2

n. 东西

本篇1次·真题 20 句

cash A2

n. 现金

本篇1次·真题 18 句

expansion B2

n. 扩张

本篇1次·真题 18 句

given B1

prep. 考虑到

本篇1次·真题 18 句

interpret B2

v. 解释

本篇1次·真题 18 句

producer B2

n. 生产者

本篇1次·真题 17 句

alert B2

adj. 警觉的

本篇1次·真题 16 句

mining B1

n. 采矿业

本篇1次·真题 16 句

expertise C1

n. 专业知识;专门技能

本篇1次·真题 15 句

overseas B1

adv. 在海外

本篇1次·真题 14 句

delivery B1

n. 递送

本篇1次·真题 13 句

lag B2

v. 落后

本篇1次·真题 13 句

slip B1

v. 滑倒

本篇1次·真题 13 句

raw B1

adj. 未加工的

本篇1次·真题 12 句

commerce B2

n. 商业

本篇1次·真题 11 句

stable B1

adj. 稳定的

本篇1次·真题 11 句

commodity

C1

n. 商品

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

calculation

B2

n. 计算

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

tide

B1

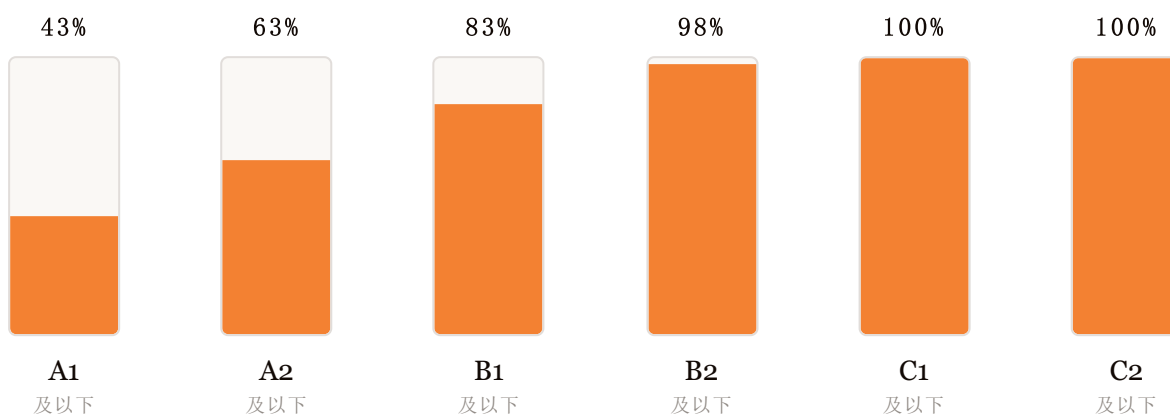
n. 潮汐, 潮水

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 4 个 · 约 2%。



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%

去重总词数

218

B2 以上难词

2%

B1 及以下覆盖

83%

英语六级 2015年6月·第3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3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3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 8 段原文（段首标 P1-P8 段号、逐段附中文翻译）；之后 5 道题逐题排列，每题英文题干与选项后紧接本题解析——题干与选项中译、答案、题型判定、题干拆句、定位句中英对照与逐选项对错归因。

真题卷第3套(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 A recurring criticism of the UK's university sector is its perceived weakness in translating new knowledge into new products and services.

对英国大学部门反复出现的一个批评是，人们认为其在将新知识转化为新产品和新服务方面存在弱点。

P2 Recently, the UK National Stem Cell Network warned the UK could lose its place among the world leaders in stem cell research unless adequate funding and legislation could be assured. We should take this concern seriously as universities are key in the national innovation system.

最近，英国国家干细胞网络警告说，除非能够确保充足的资金和立法支持，否则英国可能会失去其在干细胞研究领域的世界领先地位。我们应该认真对待这一担忧，因为大学是国家创新体系中的关键。

P3 However, we do have to challenge the unthinking complaint that the sector does not do enough in taking ideas to market. The most recent comparative data on the performance of universities and research institutions in Australia, Canada, USA and UK shows that, from a relatively weak starting position, the UK now leads on many indicators of commercialisation activity.

然而，我们确实必须质疑这种不假思索的抱怨，即该部门在将创意推向市场方面做得不够。关于澳大利亚、加拿大、美国和英国的大学和研究机构表现的最新对比数据显示，从相对薄弱的起始位置出发，英国现在在许多商业化活动指标上处于领先地位。

P4 When viewed at the national level, the policy interventions of the past decade have helped transform the performance of U.K. universities. Evidence suggests the UK's position is much stronger

than in the recent past and is still showing improvement. But national data masks the very large variation in the performance of individual universities. The evidence shows that a large number of universities have fallen off the back of the pack, a few perform strongly and the rest chase the leaders.

从国家层面来看,过去十年的政策干预帮助改变了英国大学的表现。证据表明,英国的地位比近期要强得多,并且仍在持续改善。但国家数据掩盖了各个大学表现上的巨大差异。证据显示,大量大学已经落在了队伍后面,少数表现强劲,其余的则在追赶领先者。

P5 This type of uneven distribution is not peculiar to the U.K. and is mirrored across other economies. In the UK, research is concentrated: less than 25% of universities receive 75% of the research funding. These same universities are also the institutions producing the greatest share of PhD graduates, science citations, patents and licence income. The effect of policies generating long-term resource concentration has also created a distinctive set of universities which are research-led and commercially active. It seems clear that the concentration of research and commercialisation work creates differences between universities.

这种不均衡的分布并非英国所特有,在其他经济体中也有所体现。在英国,研究是集成的:不到25%的大学获得了75%的研究经费。这些大学同时也是产生博士毕业生、科学引用、专利和许可收入最大份额的机构。产生长期资源集中的政策效应也创造了一批独特的大学,这些大学以研究为主导并且在商业上很活跃。很明显,研究和商业化工作的集中造成了大学之间的差异。

P6 The core objective for universities which are research-led must be to maximise the impact of their research efforts. These universities should be generating the widest range of social, economic and environmental benefits. In return for the scale of investment, they should share their expertise in order to build greater confidence in the sector.

对于以研究为主导的大学来说,核心目标必须是最大化其研究工作的影响力。这些大学应该产生最广泛的社会、经济和环境效益。作为大规模投资的回报,它们应该分享自己的专业知识,以便在该部门建立更大的信心。

P7 Part of the economic recovery of the UK will be driven by the next generation of research commercialisations spilling out of our universities. There are three dozen universities in the UK which are actively engaged in advanced research training and commercialisation work.

英国经济复苏的部分动力将来自从我们的大学中涌现出来的下一代研究商业化成果。英国有三十多所大学正在积极从事高级研究培训和商业化工作。

P8 If there was a greater coordination of technology transfer offices within regions and a simultaneous investment in the scale and functions of our graduate schools, universities could, and should, play a key role in positioning the U.K. for the next growth cycle.

如果区域内的技术转移办公室能有更大的协调性,同时对我们研究生院的规模和职能进行投资,那么大学能够而且应该在为英国下一个增长周期定位方面发挥关键作用。

题目与逐题解析

51. What does the author think of UK universities in terms of commercialisation?

- A) They still have a place among the world leaders.
- B) They have lost their leading position in many ways.
- C) They do not regard it as their responsibility.
- D) They fail to convert knowledge into money.

作者认为英国大学在商业化方面表现如何？

- A) 它们仍在世界领先者之列占有一席之地。 B) 它们在许多方面已经失去了领先地位。
- C) 它们不认为这是自己的责任。 D) 它们未能将知识转化为金钱。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 What does the author think of UK universities in terms of commercialisation 是"作者对某具体事物的具体看法", 限定在 commercialisation 这一维度, 属典型细节题。

【拆句】 Q51 主干是 What does the author think of X 的标准疑问句, in terms of commercialisation 是介词短语作状语, 把范围限定到"商业化"这一维度上; 句法平铺直叙, 无陷阱。

【定位】 However, we do have to challenge the unthinking complaint that the sector does not do enough in taking ideas to market. The most recent comparative data on the performance of universities and research institutions in Australia, Canada, USA and UK shows that, from a relatively weak starting position, the UK now leads on many indicators of commercialisation activity.

然而, 我们确实需要反驳那种不假思索的抱怨——说英国高校在把创意推向市场方面做得不够。最新的对比数据显示, 英国从相对薄弱的起点出发, 如今在商业化活动的许多指标上处于领先地位。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

the UK now leads on many indicators of commercialisation activity ↔

still have a place among the world leaders

预判的"英国大学仍处世界领先"与 still have a place among the world leaders 同义, 是定位句的标准同义改写。

B) 与原文相反

have lost their leading position in many ways 与定位句立场完全相反——原文是 now leads, B 说的是 lost。

C) 无中生有

do not regard it as their responsibility 谈的是"是否当作责任", 而原文谈的是"做得怎么样", 文中找不到对应表述。

D) 张冠李戴

fail to convert knowledge into money 与 translating new knowledge into new products and services 表面相似, 但 P1 是被作者反驳的"批评", 不是作者本人的立场; 作者的立场在 P3。

52. What does the author say about the national data on UK universities' performance in commercialisation?

- A) It masks the fatal weaknesses of government policy.
- B) It does not reflect the differences among universities.
- C) It does not rank UK universities in a scientific way.
- D) It indicates their ineffective use of government resources.

作者对英国大学商业化表现的全国数据有何看法？

- A) 它掩盖了政府政策的致命弱点。 B) 它没有反映出大学之间的差异。
C) 它没有以科学的方式对英国大学进行排名。 D) 它表明它们对政府资源的使用效率低下。

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 What does the author say about the national data 把焦点锁在"作者对 national data 说了什么", 属定位+转述型细节题。

【拆句】 Q52 主干 What does the author say about X; UK universities' performance in commercialisation 是 X 的定语链, 用所有格 + in 短语层层限定, 意为"英国高校在商业化方面的表现"。

【定位】 But national data masks the very large variation in the performance of individual universities.
但国家层面的数据掩盖了各高校在表现上巨大的差异。

【选项】 A) 偷换概念

masks the fatal weaknesses of government policy 把 masks 的宾语偷换为"政府政策的致命弱点", 原文 masks 的真实宾语是 the very large variation in the performance of individual universities。

B) ✓ 正确

national data masks the very large variation in the performance of individual universities ↔

does not reflect the differences among universities

预判"掩盖校际差异"与 does not reflect the differences among universities 完全等值, B 即正确项。

C) 无中生有

does not rank UK universities in a scientific way 把 P4 转折句重新解读为"排名方式不科学", 文中无 rank/scientific 任何对应表述。

D) 过度推断

indicates their ineffective use of government resources 谈的是"资源使用是否有效", 原文 P4 只说数据掩盖了差异, 未对资源使用效率作判断。

53. We can infer from Paragraph 5 that "policy interventions"(Line 1, Para. 4) refers to_____.

- A) concentration of resources in a limited number of universities
- B) compulsory cooperation between universities and industries
- C) government aid to non-research-oriented universities
- D) fair distribution of funding for universities and research institutions

从第5段可以推断出"政策干预"(第4段第1行)指的是_____。

- A) 将资源集中在有限数量的大学
- B) 大学与产业之间的强制性合作
- C) 政府对非研究导向型大学的援助
- D) 为大学和研究机构公平分配资金

【答案】 A (推断题)

【判型】 We can infer from Paragraph 5 出现 infer, 要求由第 5 段事实跨一步推出 policy interventions 的所指。

【拆句】 Q53 是带宾语从句的推断陈述句; refers to _____ 句末留空, 要求填入 policy interventions 的所指; 插入语 (Line 1, Para. 4) 仅作定位标注, 不参与句法。

【定位】 In the UK, research is concentrated: less than 25% of universities receive 75% of the research funding. These same universities are also the institutions producing the greatest share of PhD graduates, science citations, patents and licence income. The effect of policies generating long-term resource concentration has also created a distinctive set of universities which are research-led and commercially active.

在英国, 研究是集成的: 不到 25% 的大学拿走 75% 的研究经费。这些大学同时也产出最大份额的博士、科学引用、专利和许可收入。长期产生资源集中的政策效应, 还造就了一批以研究为主导、商业活跃的特色大学。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

long-term resource concentration ↔

concentration of resources in a limited number of universities

预判"资源集中到少数大学"与 concentration of resources in a limited number of universities 完全等值。

B) 无中生有

compulsory cooperation between universities and industries 谈"强制校企合作", 第 5 段未提任何 cooperation 与 industry。

C) 与原文相反

government aid to non-research-oriented universities 把资助对象说成"非研究型大学", 与 less than 25% of universities receive 75% of the research funding 中真正受惠的研究型主导大学正好相反。

D) 与原文相反

fair distribution of funding for universities and research institutions 强调"公平分配", 与 research is concentrated 的集中现状方向相反。

54. What does the author suggest research-led universities do?

- A) Fully utilise their research to benefit all sectors of society.
- B) Generously share their facilities with those short of funds.
- C) Publicise their research to win international recognition.
- D) Spread their influence among top research institutions.

作者建议研究型大学做什么？

- A) 充分利用它们的研究成果使社会各界受益。 B) 慷慨地与资金短缺的机构共享设施。
- C) 宣传它们的研究以赢得国际认可。 D) 在顶尖研究机构中扩大它们的影响力。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 What does the author suggest research-led universities do 把焦点锁在"对某具体对象的具体建议", 属细节题。

【拆句】 Q54 是 suggest + 宾语 + 省略 to 的不定式结构(虚拟语气), 意为"建议研究型大学做什么"; 动词 do 后留空, 由选项补足。

【定位】 The core objective for universities which are research-led must be to maximise the impact of their research efforts. These universities should be generating the widest range of social, economic and environmental benefits.

以研究为主导的大学, 其核心目标必须是把研究努力的影响最大化。这些大学应当产出最广泛的社会、经济与环境效益。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

should be generating the widest range of social, economic and environmental benefits ↔

Fully utilise their research to benefit all sectors of society

预判"充分利用研究、惠及社会各部门"与 Fully utilise their research to benefit all sectors of society 完全等值。

B) 偷换概念

Generously share their facilities with those short of funds 把 share their expertise 偷换为"分享设施", 对象也被偷换为"经费不足者"。

C) 无中生有

Publicise their research to win international recognition 谈"宣传研究、争国际声誉", 文中无 international recognition 任何对应表述。

D) 以偏概全

Spread their influence among top research institutions 把影响对象从"全社会"窄化为"顶尖研究机构", 与 the widest range of social, economic and environmental benefits 的覆盖面不符。

55. How can the university sector play a key role in the UK's economic growth?

- A) By establishing more regional technology transfer offices.
- B) By asking the government to invest in technology transfer research.
- C) By promoting technology transfer and graduate school education.
- D) By increasing the efficiency of technology transfer agencies.

大学部门如何在英国经济增长中发挥关键作用?

- A) 通过建立更多的区域技术转移办公室。 B) 通过要求政府投资于技术转移研究。
- C) 通过促进技术转移和研究生教育。 D) 通过提高技术转移机构的效率。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 How can the university sector play a key role 询问"通过什么方式实现作用", 需在文末对策句中找具体手段。

【拆句】 Q55 是 How can 引导的疑问句; play a key role in 是固定搭配"在.....中发挥关键作用", 介词 in 后跟领域名词, 需把这一搭配视为整体理解。

【定位】 If there was a greater coordination of technology transfer offices within regions and a simultaneous investment in the scale and functions of our graduate schools, universities could, and should, play a key role in positioning the U.K. for the next growth cycle.

如果各区域内的技术转移办公室能更好地协调、同时对研究生院的规模与职能进行投入, 大学就能够、也应当在英国驶向下一轮增长周期的过程中发挥关键作用。

【选项】 A) **偷换概念**

establishing more regional technology transfer offices 把 greater coordination of technology transfer offices 偷换为"新建更多办公室", coordination (协作) 与 establishing more (增设) 方向不同。

B) **偷换概念**

asking the government to invest in technology transfer research 把投资对象从 the scale and functions of our graduate schools 偷换为"技术转移研究"; 且"请政府投资"也是文中没有的主体。

C) **✓ 正确**

a greater coordination of technology transfer offices within regions ↔

promoting technology transfer

a simultaneous investment in the scale and functions of our graduate schools ↔

graduate school education

promoting technology transfer and graduate school education 用 and 把两条手段并列拎出, 与预判完全吻合。

D) **偷换概念**

increasing the efficiency of technology transfer agencies 谈"提高技术转移机构效率", 原文 P8 谈的是 coordination (协调), 未涉及 efficiency 评价。

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。

A recurring criticism of the UK's university sector is its perceived weakness in translating new knowledge into new products and services.

第1段，第1句

主系表结构配合名词短语作主语和表语，且表语中嵌套介词短语和动名词结构，是四六级和考研阅读中的常见学术表达句式，用于陈述观点、定义概念或总结现象，学习后可在大量类似语境中复用。

Recently, the UK National Stem Cell Network warned the UK could lose its place among the world leaders in stem cell research unless adequate funding and legislation could be assured.

第2段，第1句

本句的“主句 + 省略 that 的宾语从句 + 从句内嵌套条件状语从句”结构，在四六级和考研阅读中非常典型；warn 类动词引导宾语从句、unless 引导条件状语从句、情态动词加被动语态都是高频句式，掌握后可大量复用。

There are three dozen universities in the UK which are actively engaged in advanced research training and commercialisation work.

第7段，第2句

there be 句型 + 限制性定语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频结构，尤其在描述客观事实和统计信息时常见。被动语态 be engaged in 也是学术写作的典型搭配。本句结构具有较强的代表性，掌握后可迁移至大量类似句子。

What does the author think of UK universities in terms of commercialisation?

第51题题干

疑问句是阅读理解和写作中的常见句式，本句展示了典型的特殊疑问句结构（疑问词 + 助动词 + 主语 + 动词原形），并包含 think of 和 in terms of 两个高频搭配，具有较高的迁移价值和代表性。

They do not regard it as their responsibility.

第51题，C

本句虽然简单，但涵盖了主语、谓语、宾语、宾语补足语四种核心成分，特别是 regard as 这一动词搭配结构中宾语补足语的识别，对理解动词后接复杂成分有训练价值。适合作为宾补结构的入门练习句。

How can the university sector play a key role in the UK's economic growth?

第55题题干

疑问句在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见，情态动词 "can" 加动词原形的结构也属于高频句式。"play a role in" 是典型搭配。但本句为简单句，不涉及从句或复杂嵌套，代表性中等，掌握后可迁移至其他疑问句和情态动词句式。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 91 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。

sector B2

n. (经济或商业的) 部门，行业

本篇5次 · 真题 33 句

transfer B1

v. 转移

本篇5次 · 真题 17 句

policy B1

n. 政策

本篇4次 · 真题 103 句

performance B1

n. 表演

本篇4次 · 真题 98 句

institution B2

n. 机构

本篇4次 · 真题 52 句

author A2

n. 作者

本篇3次 · 真题 264 句

economic B2

adj. 经济的

本篇3次·真题 167 句

resource B1

n. 资源

本篇3次·真题 119 句

graduate B1

n. 毕业生

本篇3次·真题 82 句

funding B2

n. 资金

本篇3次·真题 32 句

concentration B2

n. 专注

本篇3次·真题 11 句

benefit B1

n. 好处

本篇2次·真题 244 句

data B1

n. 数据

本篇2次·真题 181 句

growth B1

n. 增长

本篇2次·真题 104 句

evidence B1

n. 证据

本篇2次·真题 87 句

generate B2

v. 产生, 引起 (结果、反应等)

本篇2次·真题 39 句

investment B1

n. 投资

本篇2次·真题 39 句

intervention C1

n. 干预

本篇2次·真题 32 句

scale B1

n. 规模

本篇2次·真题 32 句

weakness B1

n. 缺点

本篇2次·真题 8 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

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

system A2

n. 系统

本篇1次 · 真题 176 句

individual B2

adj. 单独的

本篇1次 · 真题 142 句

view A2

n. 观点, 看法

本篇1次 · 真题 134 句

decade B1

n. 十年

本篇1次 · 真题 120 句

challenge B1

n. 挑战

本篇1次 · 真题 119 句

environmental B1

adj. 环境的

本篇1次 · 真题 112 句

scientific B1

adj. 科学的

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

concern B1

v. 涉及

本篇1次 · 真题 88 句

type A2

n. 类型

本篇1次 · 真题 84 句

promote B2

v. 促进

本篇1次 · 真题 82 句

region B1

n. 地区

本篇1次 · 真题 78 句

recently A2

adv. 最近

本篇1次 · 真题 76 句

reflect B1

v. 反映, 显示

本篇1次 · 真题 71 句

responsibility B1

n. 责任

本篇1次 · 真题 69 句

engage B2

v. 参与; 从事

本篇1次 · 真题 68 句

perform B1

v. 执行

本篇1次 · 真题 61 句

generation B2

n. 一代人

本篇1次 · 真题 60 句

innovation B2

n. 创新; 革新(指行为或过程)

本篇1次 · 真题 53 句

network B1

n. 网络

本篇1次 · 真题 53 句

range B1

n. 范围

本篇1次 · 真题 50 句

cell B1

n. 细胞

本篇1次 · 真题 47 句

indicate B2

v. 表明

本篇1次 · 真题 46 句

invest B2

v. 投资 (金钱、时间等以期获得回报)

本篇1次 · 真题 45 句

fully B1

adv. 完全地

本篇1次 · 真题 43 句

agency B2

n. 代理机构

本篇1次 · 真题 42 句

establish B2

v. 建立, 创立 (组织、机构、关系等)

本篇1次 · 真题 42 句

function B1

n. 功能

本篇1次 · 真题 40 句

relatively B2

adv. 相对地

本篇1次 · 真题 37 句

improvement B1

n. 改进

本篇1次·真题 36 句

recovery B2

n. 恢复

本篇1次·真题 35 句

datum C1

n. 数据 (单数形式, 复数为 data)

本篇1次·真题 34 句

efficiency B2

n. 效率

本篇1次·真题 33 句

perceive B2

v. 理解, 领悟 (某事的性质或意义)

本篇1次·真题 32 句

advanced B2

adj. 先进的

本篇1次·真题 31 句

aid B1

n. 帮助

本篇1次·真题 31 句

recognition B2

n. 认可

本篇1次·真题 31 句

fund B2

n. 资金

本篇1次·真题 30 句

transform B2

v. 使彻底改变;使转变

本篇1次·真题 30 句

limited B1

adj. 有限的

本篇1次·真题 29 句

confidence B1

n. 信心

本篇1次·真题 28 句

facility B2

n. 设施

本篇1次·真题 27 句

cooperation B2

n. 合作

本篇1次·真题 26 句

leading B1

adj. 最重要的

本篇1次·真题 24 句

complaint B1

n. 抱怨

本篇1次·真题 23 句

strongly B1

adv. 强烈地

本篇1次·真题 23 句

core B1

n. 核心

本篇1次·真题 21 句

stem B2

n. 茎

本篇1次·真题 20 句

objective B2

n. 目标

本篇1次·真题 19 句

rank B2

n. 等级

本篇1次·真题 19 句

adequate B2

adj. 足够的, 充分的

本篇1次·真题 18 句

indicator B2

n. 指示物;指示信号

本篇1次·真题 18 句

seriously B1

adv. 严肃地

本篇1次·真题 18 句

cycle B1

n. 循环

本篇1次·真题 16 句

convert B2

v. 转变

本篇1次·真题 15 句

criticism B2

n. 批评

本篇1次·真题 15 句

expertise C1

n. 专业知识;专门技能

本篇1次·真题 15 句

actively B1

adv. 积极主动地

本篇1次·真题 14 句

concentrate B1

v. 集中注意力

本篇1次·真题 14 句

variation B2

n. 变化

本篇1次·真题 11 句

distinctive B2

adj. 独特的

本篇1次·真题 10 句

patent B2

n. 专利权

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

regional B2

adj. 地区的

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

fatal B2

adj. 致命的，致死的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

ineffective B2

adj. 无效的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

pack A2

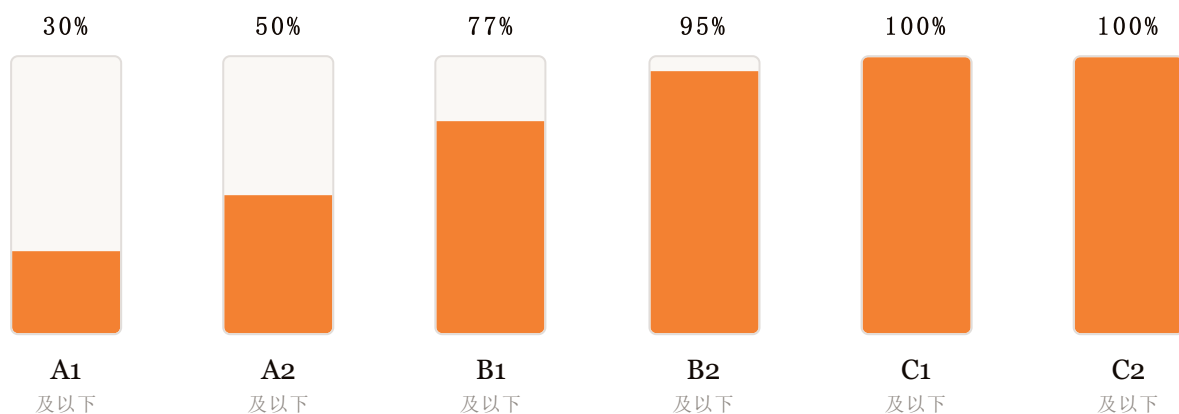
v. 打包

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 231 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **231** 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 11 个 · 约 5%。



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 231 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

231

B2 以上难词

5%

B1 及以下覆盖

77%

英语六级 2015年6月·第3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）	题目解析 →
Part III Section C (2)	阅读理解（四选一）	本题
Part IV	汉译英（段落翻译）	题目解析 →

2015年6月·第3套英语六级汉译英（段落翻译）·客观介绍中国宴席待客习俗 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3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3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**.

中国传统的待客之道要求饭菜丰富多样，让客人吃不完。中国宴席上典型的菜单包括开席的一套凉菜及其后的热菜，例如肉类、鸡鸭、蔬菜等。大多数宴席上，全鱼被认为是必不可少的，除非已经上过各式海鲜。如今，中国人喜欢把西方特色菜与传统中式菜肴融于一席，因此牛排上桌也不少见。沙拉也已流行起来，尽管传统上中国人一般不吃任何未经烹饪的菜肴。宴席通常至少有一道汤，可以最先或最后上桌。甜点和水果通常标志宴席的结束。

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 traditional Chinese way of hosting guests requires a rich variety of food, so that the guests cannot finish all the dishes. A typical menu at a Chinese banquet includes a set of cold dishes to start the meal, followed by hot dishes such as meat, chicken, duck and vegetables. At most banquets, a whole fish is considered essential, unless various kinds of seafood have already been served. Nowadays, Chinese people like to combine Western specialties with traditional Chinese dishes at one banquet, so it is not uncommon to see steak on the table. Salads have also become popular, although traditionally Chinese people seldom eat any uncooked dishes. There is usually at least one soup at a banquet, which can be served either first or last. Desserts and fruit usually mark the end of the banquet.

【衔接】句1与句2之间：从“总要求”过渡到“具体菜单”

句1讲待客之道的总原则（饭菜丰富），句2开始讲具体菜单构成，两句是“总—分”关系。可在句2不加生硬连接词，直接以 A typical menu... 承接，语义自然衔接；若想更紧凑，可用 In a typical menu... 呼应前句的“丰富多样”。

句4与句3之间：用对照承接传统与现代

句3讲传统必备的全鱼，句4如今转向当代的西菜融合，时间上由“传统”转“如今”。句4句首已有 Nowadays 标出时间转换，与前文形成传统—当代的对照，衔接已经清楚，不必再补 However。

句6句7之间：上汤到收尾的顺承

句6讲汤的位置、句7讲甜点水果收尾，是上菜流程的先后顺承。两句各自独立、语义顺承自然，无需额外关联词；保持 banquet 一词前后统一即可让两句读着是同一场宴席。

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（非考卷题号），与卷面中文逐字对应。

【主旨】客观介绍中国宴席待客习俗

整段在向读者介绍中国传统宴席的待客之道与上菜套路：从中国传统的待客之道要求饭菜丰富多样开始，逐项讲凉菜、热菜、全鱼、牛排、沙拉、汤、甜点的安排。它讲的是一种普遍存在的习俗与现状，不是某一次具体宴席的往事，属于客观陈述类的文化介绍语体，用词宜平实正式。

【时态】一般现在时

通篇在陈述一种长期成立、反复发生的习俗与普遍事实，如中国传统的待客之道要求饭菜丰富多样、大多数宴席上全鱼被认为是必不可少的，这类客观规律性的描述在英语里默认用一般现在时；只有如今，中国人喜欢这类讲当下变化的句子，仍属现在的事实，同样落在一般现在时。

【译法】待客之道

中国传统的待客之道统一译作 the traditional Chinese way of hosting guests (或 the way of treating guests)。它是约定俗成的意译，不要逐字硬译成 guest-treating-道；全篇只此一处，定一版即可。

宴席

中国宴席上典型的菜单中的“宴席”全篇统一译作 a (Chinese) banquet。banquet 专指正式盛大的宴会，比 dinner/feast 更贴“宴席”；下文反复出现的“宴席/一席”都用 banquet，避免一会儿 banquet 一会儿 dinner。

凉菜/热菜

开席的一套凉菜及其后的热菜中“凉菜”统一译 cold dishes，“热菜”统一译 hot dishes，成对出现、用同一组词；不要把凉菜译成 cold food 又把热菜译成 warm dishes。

全鱼

全鱼被认为是必不可少的中“全鱼”统一译 a whole fish。强调“整条不切开”用 whole，是这道菜寓意完整的文化点；全篇此词只出现一次，定 a whole fish 即可。

西方特色菜/中式菜肴

把西方特色菜与传统中式菜肴融于一席中，“西方特色菜”译 Western specialties (specialty 指招牌/特色菜)， “传统中式菜肴”译 traditional Chinese dishes/cuisine；两者对举，统一用 dishes 收口，保持对仗。

1. 中国传统的待客之道要求饭菜丰富多样，让客人吃不完。

【主干】待客之道要求饭菜多样 (主语策略：原句主语)

中文主语就是中国传统的待客之道，谓语“要求”译 requires/demands，宾语是“饭菜丰富多样”。主干立成 The traditional Chinese way of hosting guests requires a rich variety of food，主谓宾齐整。

【降级】“让客人吃不完”降级为目的/结果

让客人吃不完不是另起一句平铺，而是对“饭菜丰富多样”所要达到的效果的补充，降级成 so that 结果状语从句 (so that the guests cannot finish it) 或不定式目的状语。这样两个动词“要求”和“让”不会都摆成主谓，避免写成 ...requires... and lets guests not finish 的流水句。

【语法】时态

回指全篇基调，讲长期习俗，用一般现在时：requires。

主谓一致

主语 the way 是单数第三人称，谓语用 requires (带 s)，不是 require。

用词

“丰富多样”用 a rich/wide variety of food 或 abundant and varied dishes，避免逐字 rich and many。

【译文】 The traditional Chinese way of hosting guests requires a rich variety of food, so that the guests cannot finish all the dishes.

2. 中国宴席上典型的菜单包括开席的一套凉菜及其后的热菜，例如肉类、鸡鸭、蔬菜等。

【主干】 菜单包括凉菜和热菜（主语策略：原句主语）

主语是中国宴席上典型的菜单（A typical menu at a Chinese banquet），谓语“包括”译 includes/consists of，宾语是“一套凉菜及其后的热菜”。主干即 A typical menu includes a set of cold dishes and the hot dishes that follow.

【降级】 “开席”作定语、“例如...”作举例插入

开席的一套凉菜中“开席”降级成定语 a set of cold dishes to start the meal（不定式后置定语）；及其后的热菜的“其后”用定语从句 that follow 或 followed by 接住；例如肉类、鸡鸭、蔬菜等用 such as meat, chicken, duck and vegetables 作举例插入语，不另起句。三处修饰都挂到主干上，避免平铺。

【语法】 时态

陈述典型菜单的普遍构成，用一般现在时 includes / follow.

单复数

“凉菜”“热菜”都不止一道，用复数 cold dishes / hot dishes；“肉类、蔬菜”作类别用 meat（不可数）、vegetables（复数）。

用词

“鸡鸭”分别是 chicken and duck，泛指肉类时用 meat；“等”用 and so on 或直接以 such as 列举收尾，不必再加 etc. 与 such as 重复。

【译文】 A typical menu at a Chinese banquet includes a set of cold dishes to start the meal, followed by hot dishes such as meat, chicken, duck and vegetables.

3. 大多数宴席上,全鱼被认为是必不可少的,除非已经上过各式海鲜。

【主干】 全鱼被认为是必不可少的（主语策略：转被动）

全鱼被认为是必不可少的中文本身就是被动“被认为”，施动者（人们）不重要、可略去，用被动把承受者“全鱼”提作主语：A whole fish is considered essential。谓语 is considered，表语 essential。

【降级】 “大多数宴席上”作状语、“除非...”作条件从句

大多数宴席上降级成地点/范围状语 At most banquets 置于句首；除非已经上过各式海鲜用 unless 条件状语从句接住（unless various seafood has already been served）。主干 A whole fish is considered essential 居中，前挂状语、后挂条件，结构清楚。

【语法】 语态

“被认为”用被动 is considered；“上过海鲜”施动者也是泛人，从句内同样用被动 has been served。

时态

主句讲普遍规律用一般现在时 is considered；从句“已经上过”是相对主句已完成的动作，用现在完成时 has been served，与基调相容地局部偏离。

单复数

“全鱼”指一条整鱼，用单数 a whole fish；“各式海鲜”seafood 不可数，用 various seafood 不加 s。

【译文】 At most banquets, a whole fish is considered essential, unless various kinds of seafood have already been served.

4. 如今，中国人喜欢把西方特色菜与传统中式菜肴融于一席，因此牛排上桌也不少见。

【主干】 中国人喜欢把西菜中菜融于一席 (主语策略：原句主语)

前半句主语是中国人 (Chinese people)，谓语“喜欢”译 like to，宾语动作是“把西方特色菜与传统中式菜肴融于一席”。主干 Chinese people like to combine Western specialties with traditional Chinese dishes at one banquet.

【降级】 “如今”作时间状语、“因此...”作结果分句

如今降级成时间状语 Nowadays 置于句首；因此牛排上桌也不少见是前因的结果，用 so/therefore 引出，并把“牛排上桌也不少见”用形式主语 it 处理成 it is not uncommon to see steak on the table。前后两个分句用 so 连成因果，不平铺。

【语法】 时态

“如今.....喜欢”讲当下事实，用一般现在时 like / is，与全篇基调一致。

形式主语

“牛排上桌也不少见”真正主语是“看到牛排上桌”这件事，用 it is not uncommon to see... 形式主语，避免 Steak appearing is not rare 这种生硬主语。

用词

“不少见”用 not uncommon / not rare 双重否定表“常见”，比直接说 common 更贴中文语气；“一席”用 in/at one banquet (meal)。

【译文】 Nowadays, Chinese people like to combine Western specialties with traditional Chinese dishes at one banquet, so it is not uncommon to see steak on the table.

5. 沙拉也已流行起来，尽管传统上中国人一般不吃任何未经烹饪的菜肴。

【主干】 沙拉已流行起来 (主语策略：原句主语)

主语就是沙拉 (Salads)，谓语是“已流行起来”，译 have become popular / have caught on。主干 Salads have also become popular.

【降级】 “尽管...”作让步从句

尽管传统上中国人一般不吃任何未经烹饪的菜肴用 although 引导让步状语从句挂在主句后：although traditionally Chinese people seldom eat any uncooked dishes。“未经烹饪的”用过去分词 uncooked 作前置定语，不必译成 dishes that are not cooked 那么长。

【语法】时态

“已流行起来”强调到现在已形成的状态，用现在完成时 have become；从句讲一贯习惯用一般现在时 seldom eat。

含蓄否定

“一般不吃”用 seldom/rarely 表“几乎不、很少”，它本身含否定意味，后面不要再加 not（不写 do not seldom eat）。

单复数与定语

“沙拉”作种类用复数 Salads；“未经烹饪的菜肴”用 uncooked dishes（过去分词作定语 + 复数）。

【译文】 Salads have also become popular, although traditionally Chinese people seldom eat any uncooked dishes.

6. 宴席通常至少有一道汤，可以最先或最后上桌。

【主干】 宴席上有一道汤（主语策略：There be）

宴席通常至少有一道汤表“存在有”，用 There be 句型最自然：There is usually at least one soup at a banquet。也可用 A banquet usually has...，但 There be 更贴“有……”的存在义。

【降级】 “可以最先或最后上桌”作定语从句

可以最先或最后上桌是对“一道汤”的补充说明，降级成定语从句 which can be served either first or last 接在 soup 后；“上桌”用被动 be served（汤是被端上桌的）。不另起一句平铺。

【语法】时态语态

主句存在义用一般现在时 There is；从句“上桌”用被动 be served，配 can 表“可以”。

单复数

“至少有一道汤”用 at least one soup（单数 one）；这里 soup 作“一道汤”可数。

用词

“最先或最后”用 either first or last 对举；“上桌”用 be served 而非 be put on table 这类生硬说法。

【译文】 There is usually at least one soup at a banquet, which can be served either first or last.

7. 甜点和水果通常标志宴席的结束。

【主干】 甜点和水果标志结束（主语策略：原句主语）

主语是甜点和水果（Desserts and fruit），谓语“标志”译 mark/signal，宾语“宴席的结束”译 the end of the banquet。主干 Desserts and fruit usually mark the end of the banquet，简洁明了，是简单句，无需降级。

【降级】 简单句无需降级

本句结构简单，“甜点和水果”作主语、“标志结束”作谓宾，一个主干句即可承载全部信息，不需要拆出从句或非谓语，直接定稿。

【语法】 时态主谓一致

讲惯常情况用一般现在时；主语 Desserts and fruit 是复数（and 连接两者），谓语用 mark 不加 s。

单复数与冠词

“甜点”作类别用复数 Desserts；“水果”泛指用不可数 fruit；“宴席的结束”特指这场宴席，用 the end of the banquet（the 特指）。

【译文】 Desserts and fruit usually mark the end of the banquet.

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