

2015年12月·第1套 英语六级长篇阅读（信息匹配） 第1篇·36-45 题答案与解析

STATEMENTS & ANALYSIS • 信息匹配题和解析

信息匹配题和解析·36-45 题

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

真题卷第1套(2015-12)·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**.

The Impossibility of Rapid Energy Transitions

A) Politicians are fond of promising rapid energy transitions. Whether it is a transition from imported to domestic oil or from coal-powered electricity production to natural-gas power plants, politicians love to talk big. Unfortunately for them (and often the taxpayers), our energy systems are a bit like an aircraft carrier: they are unbelievably expensive, they are built to last for a very long time, they have a huge amount of inertia (meaning it takes a lot of energy to set them moving), and they have a lot of momentum once they are set in motion. No matter how hard you try, you can't turn something that large on a dime(10美分硬币), or even a few thousand dimes.

政治家们喜欢承诺快速的能源转型。无论是从进口石油向国产石油转型,还是从煤电生产向天然气发电厂转型,政治家们都喜欢说大话。不幸的是,对他们(通常也对纳税人)而言,我们的能源系统有点像航空母舰:它们极其昂贵,建造时就是为了使用很长时间,它们具有巨大的惯性(意味着需要大量能量才能使它们运动起来),而且一旦开始运动就具有很大的动量。无论你多么努力,你都无法让这么大的东西在10美分硬币上转向,甚至几千枚硬币上也不行。

B) In physics, moving objects have two characteristics relevant to understanding the dynamics of energy systems: inertia and momentum. Inertia is the resistance of objects to efforts to change their state of motion. If you try to push a boulder(大圆石), it pushes you back. Once you have started the boulder rolling, it develops momentum, which is defined by its mass and velocity. Momentum is said to be "conserved," that is, once you build it up, it has to go somewhere. So a heavy object, like a football player moving at a high speed, has a lot of momentum—that is, once he is moving, it is hard to change his state of motion. If you want to change his course, you have only a few choices: you can

stop him, transferring (possibly painfully) some of his kinetic energy(动能) to your own body, or you can approach alongside and slowly apply pressure to gradually alter his course.

在物理学中,运动的物体有两个与理解能源系统动力学相关的特征:惯性和动量。惯性是物体对改变其运动状态的努力所表现出的阻力。如果你试图推动一块大圆石,它会推回来。一旦你让大圆石滚动起来,它就产生了动量,动量由其质量和速度决定。动量被认为是"守恒的",也就是说,一旦你积累起动量,它必须有去处。因此,一个重物体,比如一名高速移动的橄榄球运动员,具有很大的动量——也就是说,一旦他运动起来,就很难改变他的运动状态。如果你想改变他的路线,你只有几个选择:你可以阻止他,将他的一些动能(可能是痛苦地)转移到你自己的身体上,或者你可以从旁边靠近并缓慢施加压力以逐渐改变他的路线。

- C) But there are other kinds of momentum as well. After all, we don't speak only of objects or people as having momentum; we speak of entire systems having momentum. Whether it's a sports team or a presidential campaign, everybody relishes having the big momentum, because it makes them harder to stop or change direction.

但还有其他种类的动量。毕竟,我们不仅把物体或人说成具有动量;我们说整个系统具有动量。无论是运动队还是总统竞选活动,每个人都喜欢拥有强大的动量,因为这使他们更难被阻止或改变方向。

- D) One kind of momentum is technological momentum. When a technology is deployed, its impacts reach far beyond itself. Consider the incandescent(白炽灯的) bulb, an object currently hated by many environmentalists and energy-efficiency advocates. The incandescent light bulb, invented by Thomas Edison, which came to be the symbol of inspiration, has been developed into hundreds, if not thousands, of forms. Today, a visit to a lighting store reveals a stunning array of choices. There are standard-shaped bulbs, flame-shaped bulbs, colored globe-shaped bulbs, and more. It is quite easy, with all that choice, to change a light bulb.

一种动量是技术动量。当一项技术被部署时,它的影响远远超出其本身。以白炽灯泡为例,这是一个目前被许多环保主义者和能效倡导者憎恨的物品。白炽灯泡由Thomas Edison发明,后来成为灵感的象征,已经发展出数百种甚至数千种形式。今天,访问一家灯具店会发现令人惊叹的各种选择。有标准形状的灯泡、火焰形状的灯泡、彩色球形灯泡等等。有了这么多选择,更换灯泡是相当容易的。

- E) But the momentum of incandescent lighting does not stop there. All of those specialized bulbs led to the building of specialized light fixtures, from the desk lamp you study by, to the ugly but beloved hand-painted Chinese lamp you inherited from your grandmother, to the ceiling fixture in your closet, to the light in your oven or refrigerator, and to the light that the dentist points at you. It is easy to change a light bulb, sure, but it is harder to change the bulb and its fixture.

但白炽灯照明的动量并不止于此。所有这些专用灯泡导致了专用灯具的建造,从你学习时用的台灯,到你从祖母那里继承的丑陋但心爱的手绘中国灯,到你壁橱里的吊顶灯具,到你烤箱或冰箱里的灯,以及牙医对着你照的灯。换灯泡确实很容易,但更换灯泡及其灯具就更难了。

- F) And there is more to the story, because not only are the devices that house incandescent bulbs shaped to their underlying characteristics, but rooms and entire buildings have been designed in accordance with how incandescent lighting reflects off walls and windows.

故事还有更多内容,因为不仅容纳白炽灯泡的设备是根据其基本特性设计的,而且房间和整栋建筑的设计都是根据白炽灯照明如何从墙壁和窗户反射而来的。

- G) As lighting expert Howard Brandston points out, "Generally, there are no bad light sources, only bad applications." There are some very commendable characteristics of the CFL [compact fluorescent(荧光的) light bulb], yet the selection of any light source remains inseparable from the luminaire(照明装置) that houses it, along with the space in which both are installed, and lighting requirements that need to be satisfied. The lamp, the fixture, and the room, all three must work in concert and for the true benefits of end-users. If the CFL should be used for lighting a particular space, or an object within that space, the fixture must be designed to work with that lamp, and that fixture with the room. It is a symbiotic(共生的) relationship. A CFL cannot be simply installed in an incandescent fixture and then expected to produce a visual appearance that is more than washed out, foggy, and dim. The whole fixture must be replaced—light source and luminaire—and this is never an inexpensive proposition.

正如照明专家Howard Brandston所指出的,"一般来说,没有不好的光源,只有不好的应用。"CFL(紧凑型荧光灯泡)具有一些非常值得称赞的特性,然而任何光源的选择都与容纳它的照明装置以及两者所安装的空间和需要满足的照明要求密不可分。灯、灯具和房间,这三者必须协同工作,才能真正造福最终用户。如果CFL要用于照亮特定空间或该空间内的物体,灯具必须设计为与该灯配合使用,而该灯具要与房间配合。这是一种共生关系。CFL不能简单地安装在白炽灯具中,然后期望产生一种不只是褪色、模糊和昏暗的视觉效果。整个灯具必须更换——光源和照明装置——这从来都不是一个便宜的提议。

- H) And Brandston knows a thing or two about lighting, being the man who illuminated the Statue of Liberty.

而Brandston对照明颇有研究,他就是照亮自由女神像的人。

- I) Another type of momentum we have to think about when planning for changes in our energy systems is labor-pool momentum. It is one thing to say that we are going to shift 30 percent of our electricity supply from, say, coal to nuclear power in 20 years. But it is another thing to have a supply of trained talent that could let you carry out this promise. That is because the engineers, designers, regulators, operators, and all of the other skilled people needed for the new energy industry are specialists who have to be trained first (or retrained, if they are the ones being laid off in some related industry), and education, like any other complicated endeavor, takes time. And not only do our prospective new energy workers have to be trained, they have to be trained in the right sequence. One needs the designers, and perhaps the regulators, before the builders and operators, and each group of workers in training has to know there is work waiting beyond graduation. In some cases, colleges and universities might have to change their training programs, adding another layer of difficulty.

在规划能源系统变革时,我们必须考虑的另一动量是劳动力储备动量。说我们将在20年内把30%的电力供应从煤炭转向核能是一回事。但拥有能让你兑现这一承诺的训练有素的人才储备则是另一回事。这是因为新能源产业所需的工程师、设计师、监管者、操作员以及所有其他技术人员都是必须首先接受培训(或者如果他们是在某些相关行业被裁员的人,则需要重新培训)的专业人员,而教育像任何其他复杂事业一样需要时间。而且我们未来的新能源工作者不仅要接受培训,还必须按正确的顺序接受培训。在建设者和操作员之前,需要设计师,也许还需要监管者,而每组受训工作者都必须知道毕业后有工作在等待。在某些情况下,学院和大学可能必须改变其培训项目,这增加了另一层难度。

- J) By far the biggest type of momentum that comes into play when it comes to changing our energy systems is economic momentum. The major components of our energy systems, such as fuel production, refining, electrical generation and distribution, are costly installations that have lengthy life spans. They have to operate for long periods of time before the costs of development have been

recovered. When investors put up money to build, say, a nuclear power plant, they expect to earn that money back over the planned life of the plant, which is typically between 40 and 60 years. Some coal power plants in the United States have operated for more than 70 years! The oldest continuously operated commercial hydro-electric plant in the United States is on New York's Hudson River, and it went into commercial service in 1898.

到目前为止,在改变我们的能源系统时起作用的最大动量类型是经济动量。我们能源系统的主要组成部分,如燃料生产、炼制、发电和配电,都是成本高昂且使用寿命长的设施。它们必须运行很长时间才能收回开发成本。当投资者出资建造比如一座核电站时,他们期望在该电站的计划寿命期内收回这笔钱,通常是40到60年。美国的一些煤电厂已经运行了70多年!美国最古老的持续运营的商业水电站位于纽约的 Hudson River,它于1898年投入商业运营。

- K) As Vaclav Smil points out, "All the forecasts, plans, and anticipations cited above have failed so miserably because their authors and promoters thought the transitions they hoped to implement would proceed unlike all previous energy transitions, and that their progress could be accelerated in an unprecedented manner."

正如Vaclav Smil所指出的,"上述所有预测、计划和预期都如此惨败,是因为它们的作者和推动者认为他们希望实施的转型将不同于所有以往的能源转型,并且他们的进程可以以前所未有的方式加速。"

- L) When you hear people speaking of making a rapid transition toward any type of energy, whether it is a switch from coal to nuclear power, or a switch from gasoline-powered cars to electric cars, or even a switch from an incandescent to a fluorescent light, understanding energy system inertia and momentum can help you decide whether their plans are feasible.

当你听到人们谈论快速向任何类型的能源转型时,无论是从煤炭转向核能,还是从汽油动力汽车转向电动汽车,甚至是从白炽灯转向荧光灯,理解能源系统的惯性和动量可以帮助你判断他们的计划是否可行。

陈述句与逐句解析

36. Not only moving objects and people but all systems have momentum.

不仅运动的物体和人具有动量,所有系统都具有动量。

【答案】 C 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 all systems have momentum

【定位】 we don't speak only of objects or people as having momentum; we speak of entire systems having momentum. Whether it's a sports team or a presidential campaign, everybody relishes having the big momentum

我们不仅说物体或人有动量,也说整个系统有动量。无论是一支体育队还是一场总统竞选,每个人都希望握有大动量。

【改写】 Not only moving objects and people ↔

we don't speak only of objects or people as having momentum

Not only...but 改写为 don't...only

all systems have momentum ↔ **we speak of entire systems having momentum**

all systems 与 entire systems 同义替换

【辨邻】 B 该段讲的是 once he is moving, it is hard to change his state of motion, 主语始终是物体或运动员, 没有出现把动量主语扩展到 entire systems 的关键一步。

a heavy object, like a football player moving at a high speed, has a lot of momentum

37. Changing the current energy system requires the systematic training of professionals and skilled labor.

改变当前的能源系统需要对专业人员和熟练劳动力进行系统培训。

【答案】 I 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 systematic training of professionals

【定位】 the engineers, designers, regulators, operators, and all of the other skilled people needed for the new energy industry are specialists who have to be trained first...education, like any other complicated endeavor, takes time. And not only do our prospective new energy workers have to be trained, they have to be trained in the right sequence.

新能源产业所需的工程师、设计师、监管者、操作工以及所有其他熟练人员都是必须先经过培训的专业人士.....教育和其他复杂工程一样, 需要时间。我们未来的新能源工人不仅要受训, 还要按正确的次序受训。

【改写】 Changing the current energy system ↔ **changes in our energy systems**

动名词改写

systematic training of professionals and skilled labor ↔ **trained in the right sequence**

systematic 改写为 in the right sequence

professionals and skilled labor ↔

engineers, designers, regulators, operators, and all of the other skilled people

上位词对下位罗列

38. Changing a light bulb is easier than changing the fixture housing it.

更换灯泡比更换容纳灯泡的灯具更容易。

【答案】 E 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 灯泡 vs 灯具的难度对比

【定位】 It is easy to change a light bulb, sure, but it is harder to change the bulb and its fixture.

换一只灯泡当然容易, 但要把灯泡连同它的灯具一起换就更难了。

【改写】 Changing a light bulb is easier than changing the fixture housing it ↔

it is easy to change a light bulb, sure, but it is harder to change the bulb and its fixture

比较级改写为正反对照

【辨邻】 D 该段说 it is quite easy, with all that choice, to change a light bulb, 只完成了换灯泡容易这一半, 没有进一步说换灯具更难, 因此无法承载题干的对比。

It is quite easy, with all that choice, to change a light bulb

39. Efforts to accelerate the current energy transitions didn't succeed as expected.

加速当前能源转型的努力未能如预期那样成功。

【答案】 **K** 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 加速能源转型未成功

【定位】 All the forecasts, plans, and anticipations cited above have failed so miserably because their authors and promoters thought the transitions they hoped to implement would proceed unlike all previous energy transitions, and that their progress could be accelerated in an unprecedented manner.

上文列举的所有预测、计划和期待之所以都惨遭失败，是因为它们的提出者和推动者以为，自己想推动的转型会有别于以往的所有能源转型，并且其进程可以被以前所未有的方式加速。

【改写】 Efforts to accelerate the current energy transitions ↔

their progress could be accelerated in an unprecedented manner

Efforts to accelerate 对位 could be accelerated

didn't succeed as expected ↔ **have failed so miserably**

委婉否定换强烈否定

【辨邻】 **L** 该段说的是 understanding energy system inertia and momentum can help you decide whether their plans are feasible，是面向未来的判断建议，没有对已发生的加速努力下失败评判。

When you hear people speaking of making a rapid transition toward any type of energy...
understanding energy system inertia and momentum can help you decide whether their plans are feasible

40. To change the light source is costly because you have to change the whole fixture.

更换光源成本高昂,因为你必须更换整个灯具。

【答案】 **G** 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 换光源贵在要换整套灯具

【定位】 The whole fixture must be replaced—light source and luminaire—and this is never an inexpensive proposition.

必须把整套灯具——光源加照明装置——一起换掉，这从来都不是一笔便宜的开销。

【改写】 To change the light source is costly ↔ **this is never an inexpensive proposition**

双重否定换肯定

you have to change the whole fixture ↔ **The whole fixture must be replaced**

have to 与 must 同义

【辨邻】 E 该段强调的是 harder to change the bulb and its fixture, 重心在难度, 没有 costly 或 inexpensive 这类价格判断词, 因此不能承担题干因 costly 才换整套这一因果论断。

it is easy to change a light bulb, sure, but it is harder to change the bulb and its fixture

41. Energy systems, like an aircraft carrier set in motion, have huge momentum.

能源系统就像启动的航空母舰一样,具有巨大的动量。

【答案】 A 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 能源系统像航空母舰一样的动量

【定位】 our energy systems are a bit like an aircraft carrier: they are unbelievably expensive, they are built to last for a very long time, they have a huge amount of inertia (meaning it takes a lot of energy to set them moving), and they have a lot of momentum once they are set in motion.

我们的能源系统有点像航空母舰: 它们造价高得难以置信, 被造来用很久, 有巨大的惯性 (意思是要花很多能量才能让它们动起来), 一旦动起来又带着巨大的动量。

【改写】 Energy systems, like an aircraft carrier set in motion ↔

our energy systems are a bit like an aircraft carrier

like 类比同源

have huge momentum ↔ **they have a lot of momentum once they are set in motion**

huge 与 a lot of 同义

【辨邻】 B 该段说 Once you have started the boulder rolling, it develops momentum, 主语是物理物体, 不是能源系统, 因此承担不了把能源系统比作大动量物体这一具体主张。

once he is moving, it is hard to change his state of motion

42. The problem with lighting, if it arises, often doesn't lie in light sources but in their applications.

照明问题如果出现,往往不在于光源本身,而在于光源的应用。

【答案】 G 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 问题不在光源而在应用

【定位】 As lighting expert Howard Brandston points out, "Generally, there are no bad light sources, only bad applications."

正如照明专家霍华德·布兰德斯顿所说: 通常没有不好的光源, 只有不好的应用。

【改写】 often doesn't lie in light sources but in their applications ↔

there are no bad light sources, only bad applications

doesn't lie in X but in Y 与 no bad X, only bad Y 同义

【辨邻】 F 该段强调 rooms and entire buildings have been designed in accordance with how incandescent lighting reflects off walls and windows, 方向是讲灯影响建筑, 没有明说问题不在光源而在应用这一对立。

rooms and entire buildings have been designed in accordance with how incandescent lighting reflects off walls and windows

43. The biggest obstacle to energy transition is that the present energy system is too expensive to replace.

能源转型的最大障碍是现有能源系统更换成本过高。

【答案】 J 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 现有能源系统太贵难替换

【定位】 By far the biggest type of momentum that comes into play when it comes to changing our energy systems is economic momentum. The major components of our energy systems, such as fuel production, refining, electrical generation and distribution, are costly installations that have lengthy life spans.

在改变我们的能源系统时起作用的最大一类动量, 是经济动量。我们能源系统的主要组成部分, 比如燃料生产、精炼、发电与配电, 都是耗资巨大、寿命极长的设施。

【改写】 The biggest obstacle to energy transition ↔

By far the biggest type of momentum that comes into play when it comes to changing our energy systems

obstacle 与 momentum 在本文同义

too expensive to replace ↔ **costly installations that have lengthy life spans**

too expensive 对位 costly + lengthy life spans

【辨邻】 A 该段写 they are unbelievably expensive, 是引入比喻级的整体描述, 但没有把 expensive 这一项标为 the biggest 的最大阻力。

they are unbelievably expensive, they are built to last for a very long time

44. The application of a technology can impact areas beyond itself.

一项技术的应用可能会影响到其自身之外的领域。

【答案】 D 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 技术影响波及自身之外

【定位】 One kind of momentum is technological momentum. When a technology is deployed, its impacts reach far beyond itself.

动量的一种是技术动量。一项技术一旦投入使用, 其影响远远超出技术本身。

【改写】 The application of a technology ↔ **When a technology is deployed**

application 与 deployed 同义

can impact areas beyond itself ↔ **its impacts reach far beyond itself**

动词与名词转换

【辨邻】 **E** 该段展示 specialized light fixtures 这种技术影响的范围扩散，但没有把这一现象抽象为 a technology can impact areas beyond itself 这一普遍论断，论断在 D 段。

All of those specialized bulbs led to the building of specialized light fixtures

F 该段把白炽灯影响推到 rooms and entire buildings，仍属于举例延伸，没有承担技术影响超出自身这一总论断。

rooms and entire buildings have been designed in accordance with how incandescent lighting reflects off walls and windows

45. Physical characteristics of moving objects help explain the dynamics of energy systems.

运动物体的物理特性有助于解释能源系统的动力学。

【答案】 **B** 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 用运动物体的物理特性解释能源系统

【定位】 In physics, moving objects have two characteristics relevant to understanding the dynamics of energy systems: inertia and momentum.

在物理学中，运动物体有两个对理解能源系统动力学很有用的特性：惯性与动量。

【改写】 Physical characteristics of moving objects ↔

In physics, moving objects have two characteristics

Physical 与 In physics 同义

help explain the dynamics of energy systems ↔

relevant to understanding the dynamics of energy systems

help explain 与 relevant to understanding 同义

【辨邻】 **A** 该段用 our energy systems are a bit like an aircraft carrier 来类比，并未明说由 moving objects 的物理特性来解释 dynamics of energy systems。

our energy systems are a bit like an aircraft carrier

PARAGRAPH MAP • 段落主旨图

12 个段落各讲了什么

逐段一句主旨 + 该段最具区分度的「信息指纹」，是逐句回扫定位的工作台。

- A 用航空母舰作比，提出全文核心比喻：能源系统造价巨大、寿命极长、惯性与动量极强，政客承诺的快速能源转型并不现实。

信息指纹 航空母舰比喻

- B 从物理学角度解释运动物体的两个关键特征——惯性（inertia）与动量（momentum），并用大圆石、橄榄球运动员作类比，为后文把能源系统比作大动量物体打底。

信息指纹 物理学定义惯性与动量

- C 把动量概念从物体、人扩展到整个系统：体育队、总统竞选这样的系统也有动量，谁掌握大动量就更难被阻止或转向。

信息指纹 系统也有动量

- D 提出技术动量概念：一项技术一旦投入使用，其影响远超技术本身；以白炽灯为例，已发展出数百上千种形态，单换一只灯泡很容易。

信息指纹 技术动量与白炽灯例

- E 白炽灯的动量并不止于灯泡本身：各种专用灯泡催生了书桌灯、天花板灯、烤箱灯等专用灯具，换灯泡容易，但要把灯泡和灯具一起换就更难了。

信息指纹 灯泡易换灯具难换

- F 故事还没完：不仅灯具按白炽灯设计，连房间与整栋建筑都是按白炽光的反射效果设计的。

信息指纹 建筑按白炽光设计

- G 引照明专家布兰德斯顿的话——没有不好的光源，只有不好的应用；并说明灯泡、灯具、房间三者必须协同，节能灯如果硬塞进白炽灯灯具，效果会很差，必须连光源和灯具一起换，而这从来都不便宜。

信息指纹 光源与应用 + 整套替换昂贵

- H 一句话补充布兰德斯顿的身份——他正是为自由女神像打灯的人，是一个权威背书的旁注。

信息指纹 布兰德斯顿点亮自由女神像

I 提出第二类动量——劳动力池动量：要让能源结构按比例切换，工程师、设计师、监管者、操作工等专业人才需要按正确次序成体系地培训，连高校培养方案都可能要改，难度叠加。

信息指纹 劳动力池动量与系统培训

J 最大的一类动量是经济动量：能源系统主要部件造价昂贵、寿命极长，核电站典型寿命四十到六十年，美国有煤电厂运转超过七十年，纽约哈德逊河上的水电站从 1898 年商业运营至今。

信息指纹 经济动量与超长寿命数字

K 引斯米尔的话，断言此前对快速能源转型的预测、计划与期待都惨败，原因在于推动者一厢情愿地以为这次转型可以不同于以往、可以被前所未有地加速。

信息指纹 斯米尔断言转型预测失败

L 全文收束：当听到有人谈论任何形式的快速能源转换时，理解能源系统的惯性与动量能帮助判断这些计划是否可行。

信息指纹 用惯性动量判断方案可行性

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

10 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。

No matter how hard you try, you can't turn something that large on a dime(10美分硬币), or even a few thousand dimes.

A段，第4句

让步状语从句前置并用逗号隔开、主句使用情态动词表示能力或可能性，这两种结构在四六级和考研阅读中极为常见。"No matter how"引导让步从句是高频句式，"can't + 动词原形"也是情态动词的典型用法。掌握本句的分析方法可以迁移到大量类似句子，具有较高的代表性和复用价值。

So a heavy object, like a football player moving at a high speed, has a lot of momentum—that is, once he is moving, it is hard to change his state of motion.

B段，第6句

覆盖多种成分：主谓宾结构、主系表结构、形式主语、插入性定语、时间状语从句、不定式作真正主语等，成分类型丰富；特别是形式主语"it"和插入性定语的识别是常见易错点，具有较好的训练价值。

It is easy to change a light bulb, sure, but it is harder to change the bulb and its fixture.

E段，第3句

形式主语结构和并列对比句式在四六级和考研中频繁出现，本句通过 "easy" 与 "harder" 的对比清晰展示这种句型，具有较高的代表性和可迁移性。

And there is more to the story, because not only are the devices that house incandescent bulbs shaped to their underlying characteristics, but rooms and entire buildings have been designed in accordance with how incandescent lighting reflects off walls and windows.

F段，第1句

原因状语从句配合并列结构、定语从句限定名词、宾语从句补充信息，这种多层嵌套加并列的复杂句式在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见，具有很强的代表性和迁移价值

As lighting expert Howard Brandston points out, "Generally, there are no bad light sources, only bad applications."

G段，第1句

"As + 主谓 + 主句 + 宾语从句" 是四六级和考研阅读中常见的引述结构，用于引出专家观点或权威说法，具有一定的典型性和实用性

But it is another thing to have a supply of trained talent that could let you carry out this promise.

I段，第3句

本句涵盖形式主语与真正主语、系表结构、限制性定语从句、关系代词在从句中作主语、使役动词的宾语和宾语补足语等多种成分，且定语从句修饰不定式短语中的名词是易错点，作为成分划分练习句收益较高。

That is because the engineers, designers, regulators, operators, and all of the other skilled people needed for the new energy industry are specialists who have to be trained first (or retrained, if they are the ones being laid off in some related industry), and education, like any other complicated endeavor, takes time.

I段, 第4句

成分种类丰富:主系表结构、表语从句、长并列主语、后置定语(过去分词短语和现在分词短语)、定语从句、条件状语从句、插入成分。多个易错点集中出现,如 who 在定语从句中作主语、情态被动结构、现在分词作定语与谓语的区分,非常适合作为划分成分的综合训练句

When investors put up money to build, say, a nuclear power plant, they expect to earn that money back over the planned life of the plant, which is typically between 40 and 60 years.

J段, 第4句

本句结构有代表性,成分层次也较丰富,而时态又不难,适合把注意力集中在“先切层级、再找主干、再辨修饰”的训练上。对句子结构学习来说,投入产出比较高。

As Vaclav Smil points out, "All the forecasts, plans, and anticipations cited above have failed so miserably because their authors and promoters thought the transitions they hoped to implement would proceed unlike all previous energy transitions, and that their progress could be accelerated in an unprecedented manner."

K段, 第1句

因其复杂的嵌套关系和高度典型的学术文体特征,非常适合作为中高级英语学习者突破长难句理解瓶颈的训练题。

When you hear people speaking of making a rapid transition toward any type of energy, whether it is a switch from coal to nuclear power, or a switch from gasoline-powered cars to electric cars, or even a switch from an incandescent to a fluorescent light, understanding energy system inertia and momentum can help you decide whether their plans are feasible.

L段, 第1句

本句结构复杂度高(嵌套与并列并存)、成分种类丰富(含多种从句和复合宾语结构)、典型性强(常考句式组合),且时态难度适中,非常适合作为句子结构和成分划分的综合训练材料;唯一的不足是时态过于简单,无法练习复杂时态,但在结构层面的训练价值极高,建议优先选用

本篇出现的 113 个英语六级真题高频词

下列单词既在本篇真题中出现，又是 **英语六级** 历年真题的高频词（在该考试真题中出现的句子数均不少于 8）。每个词标注本篇 出现次数与该考试真题句频，点击可查看该词的释义、音标、词形与真题例句。

momentum

B2

n. 动力

本篇19次 · 真题 18 句

system

A2

n. 系统

本篇12次 · 真题 176 句

bulb

B1

n. 灯泡

本篇12次 · 真题 11 句

fixture

B2

n. 固定装置

本篇10次 · 真题 9 句

transition

B2

n. 过渡

本篇8次 · 真题 25 句

lighting

B1

n. 照明

本篇7次 · 真题 10 句

power

A2

n. 权力

本篇5次 · 真题 128 句

source

B1

n. 来源

本篇5次 · 真题 75 句

characteristic

B2

n. 特征

本篇4次 · 真题 36 句

type

A2

n. 类型

本篇3次 · 真题 84 句

operate

B1

v. 运转

本篇3次 · 真题 52 句

switch

A2

v. 转换

本篇3次 · 真题 31 句

application

B1

n. 申请

本篇3次·真题26句

nuclear

B2

adj. 核能的

本篇3次·真题19句

impact

B2

n. 影响

本篇2次·真题185句

design

B1

n. 设计

本篇2次·真题119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

current

B1

adj. 现在的

本篇2次·真题72句

production

B1

n. 生产

本篇2次·真题58句

commercial

B2

adj. 商业的

本篇2次·真题43句

replace

A2

v. 替换, 更换 (用新的代替旧的)

本篇2次·真题42句

entire

B1

adj. 整个的

本篇2次·真题34句

politician

B2

n. 政治家

本篇2次·真题34句

designer

B1

n. 设计师

本篇2次·真题27句

accelerate

B2

v. 加速

本篇2次·真题25句

electricity

A2

n. 电

本篇2次·真题20句

costly

B2

adj. 昂贵的, 代价高的

本篇2次·真题16句

operator B1

n. 操作员

本篇2次 · 真题 11 句

install B1

v. 安装 (设备、软件)

本篇2次 · 真题 10 句

skilled B1

adj. 熟练的

本篇2次 · 真题 10 句

specialized B2

adj. 专业的; 专门的

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

author A2

n. 作者

本篇1次 · 真题 264 句

benefit B1

n. 好处

本篇1次 · 真题 244 句

relationship B1

n. 关系

本篇1次 · 真题 168 句

economic B2

adj. 经济的

本篇1次 · 真题 167 句

simply B1

adv. 仅仅, 只不过

本篇1次 · 真题 119 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

case A2

n. 情况

本篇1次 · 真题 97 句

physical B1

adj. 身体的

本篇1次 · 真题 91 句

amount A2

n. 数量

本篇1次 · 真题 84 句

understanding B1

n. 理解; 领悟

本篇1次 · 真题 84 句

professional

B1

adj. 专业的

本篇1次 · 真题 82 句

reflect

B1

v. 反映, 显示

本篇1次 · 真题 71 句

shift

B1

v. 移动

本篇1次 · 真题 65 句

earn

A2

v. 赚得, 挣得 (金钱)

本篇1次 · 真题 64 句

apply

A2

v. 申请

本篇1次 · 真题 63 句

fuel

B1

n. 燃料

本篇1次 · 真题 60 句

generally

B1

adv. 通常, 一般地

本篇1次 · 真题 60 句

generation

B2

n. 一代人

本篇1次 · 真题 60 句

approach

B1

v. 靠近, 接近 (在空间或时间上)

本篇1次 · 真题 59 句

campaign

B2

n. 运动

本篇1次 · 真题 57 句

pressure

B1

n. 心理压力

本篇1次 · 真题 57 句

advocate

B2

v. 拥护

本篇1次 · 真题 55 句

device

B1

n. 设备

本篇1次 · 真题 54 句

reveal

B2

v. 揭示

本篇1次 · 真题 54 句

particular

B2

adj. 特定的

本篇1次 · 真题 52 句

technological

B2

adj. 技术的

本篇1次 · 真题 45 句

mass B1

n. 大量

本篇1次·真题 44 句

previous B1

adj. 先前的

本篇1次·真题 44 句

currently B1

adv. 目前, 当前

本篇1次·真题 42 句

labor B1

n. 劳动

本篇1次·真题 42 句

player A2

n. 运动员

本篇1次·真题 41 句

define B1

v. 给.....下定义

本篇1次·真题 39 句

related B1

adj. 相关的

本篇1次·真题 39 句

relevant B2

adj. 相关的

本篇1次·真题 38 句

recover B1

v. 恢复健康

本篇1次·真题 35 句

talent B1

n. 天赋

本篇1次·真题 35 句

unlike B1

prep. 不像

本篇1次·真题 31 句

complicated B2

adj. 复杂的

本篇1次·真题 29 句

implement B2

v. 实施

本篇1次·真题 28 句

typically B1

adv. 通常, 一般

本篇1次·真题 26 句

visual B2

adj. 视觉的

本篇1次·真题 26 句

component B2

n. 组成部分

本篇1次·真题 25 句

domestic B2

adj. 国内的

本篇1次·真题 25 句

manner B1

n. 方式

本篇1次·真题 25 句

alter B2

v. 改变, 更改 (使某物与之前不同)

本篇1次·真题 24 句

graduation B1

n. 毕业

本篇1次·真题 22 句

gradually B1

adv. 逐渐地, 逐步地

本篇1次·真题 20 句

requirement B2

n. 要求

本篇1次·真题 19 句

unfortunately B1

adv. 不幸地

本篇1次·真题 19 句

arise B2

v. 出现;产生;发生

本篇1次·真题 17 句

possibly B1

adv. 可能, 也许

本篇1次·真题 17 句

transfer B1

v. 转移

本篇1次·真题 17 句

endeavor C1

v. 努力

本篇1次·真题 16 句

investor B2

n. 投资者

本篇1次·真题 16 句

appearance B1

n. 外貌

本篇1次·真题 15 句

cite B2

v. 引用, 引证

本篇1次·真题 15 句

obstacle B2

n. 障碍物

本篇1次·真题 15 句

taxpayer B2

n. 纳税人

本篇1次·真题 15 句

unprecedented C1

adj. 史无前例的

本篇1次·真题 15 句

selection B1

n. 挑选

本篇1次·真题 13 句

slowly A1

adv. 缓慢地

本篇1次·真题 13 句

underlie C1

v. 是.....的根本原因

本篇1次·真题 13 句

array B2

n. 数组

本篇1次·真题 12 句

roll A2

v. 滚动

本篇1次·真题 12 句

forecast B2

v. 预测, 预报 (未来的事情或趋势)

本篇1次·真题 11 句

inspiration B2

n. 灵感

本篇1次·真题 11 句

proceed B2

v. 继续进行

本篇1次·真题 11 句

resistance B2

n. 抵抗

本篇1次·真题 11 句

specialist B2

n. 专家

本篇1次·真题 11 句

symbol B2

n. 象征

本篇1次·真题 11 句

systematic C1

adj. 系统的

本篇1次·真题 11 句

sequence B2

n. 顺序

本篇1次·真题 10 句

span B2

n. 时间段

本篇1次·真题 10 句

alongside B1

prep. 在...旁边

本篇1次·真题 9 句

deploy

C1

v. 部署, 调动 (军队或资源)

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

environmentalist

B2

n. 环保主义者

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

inexpensive

B1

adj. 不昂贵的

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

stunning

B2

adj. 极美的

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

moving

A2

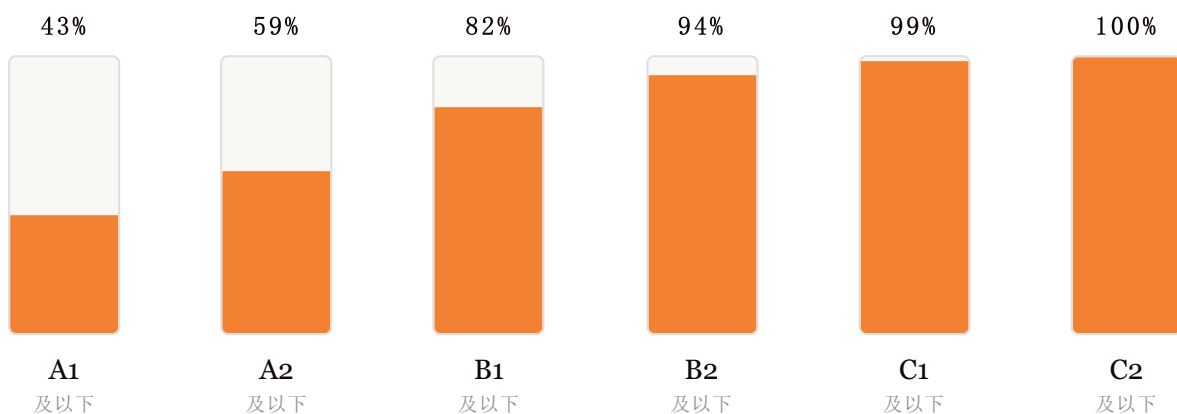
adj. 令人感动的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 368 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **368** 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 21 个 · 约 6%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率 (CDF) · 数据为全文去重词 368 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

368

B2 以上难词

6%

B1 及以下覆盖

82%

英语六级 2015年12月·第1套 · 全卷构成

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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 →