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六级·真题卷第2套·2015年12月

Part I

Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay based on the picture below. You should focus on the impact of social networking websites on reading. You are required to write at least 150 words but no more than 200 words.



“I love reading. I read about 3 hours a day.

My favorite book is Facebook *.”

***Facebook is the name of a social networking website.**

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) He cooks dinner for the family occasionally.
B) He dines out from time to time with friends.
C) He shares some of the household duties.
D) He often goes back home late for dinner.
2. A) To take him to dinner.
B) To discuss an urgent problem.
C) To talk about a budget plan.
D) To pass on an important message.
3. A) Foreign investors are losing confidence in India's economy.
B) Many multinational enterprises are withdrawing from India.
C) There is a sharp increase in India's balance of payment deficit.
D) There are wild fluctuations in the international money market.
4. A) JL Motors is a company with the business of bicycle sales.
B) The Indian rupee has been steady on the foreign exchange market.
C) JL Motors is an Indian company with a promising prospect.
D) The man doesn't agree to the woman's proposal.

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

5. A) They try to adapt to their changing roles.
B) They form a more realistic picture of life.
C) They may not be prepared for a lifelong relationship.
D) They have unrealistic expectations about the other half.
6. A) He is lucky to be able to do what he loves.
B) He is able to meet many interesting people.
C) He is able to forget all the troubles in his life.
D) He is lucky to have visited many exotic places.
7. A) It is stressful.
B) It is all glamour.
C) It is full of fun.
D) It is challenging.
8. A) Amazed.
B) Bothered.
C) Puzzled.
D) Excited.

Section B

Directions: *In this section, you will hear two passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear three or four questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must*

choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 1** with a single line through the centre.

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

9. A) Learn to be respectful in a hierarchical organization.
B) Follow closely the fast development of technology.
C) Learn new ways of relating and working together.
D) Maintain the traditional organizational culture.
10. A) How the team is built to keep improving its performance.
B) What type of personnel the team should be composed of.
C) How the team integrates with what it is supposed to serve.
D) What qualifications team members should be equipped with.
11. A) A team manager must set very clear and high objectives.
B) Teams must consist of members from different cultures.
C) Team members should be knowledgeable and creative.
D) A team manager should develop a certain set of skills.

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

12. A) Word-of-mouth advertising.
B) Distributing free trial products.
C) Prestige advertising.
D) Institutional advertising.
13. A) To sell a particular product.
B) To attract high-end consumers.
C) To promote a specific service.
D) To build up their reputation.
14. A) By creating their own ads and commercials.
B) By buying media space in leading newspapers.
C) By hiring their own professional advertising staff.
D) By using the services of large advertising agencies.
15. A) Conduct a large-scale survey on customer needs.
B) Specify the objectives of the campaign in detail.
C) Pre-test alternative ads or commercials in certain regions.
D) Decide on what specific means of communication to employ.

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear three recordings of lectures or talks followed by three or four questions. The recordings will be played only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer

from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet I** with a single line through the centre.

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

16. A) The effective communication among family members.
B) The principle of "avoid adding trouble to others".
C) The mutual love and caring between parents and children.
D) Everyone's commitment to support each other.
17. A) Thinking before speaking.
B) Adopting empathy during communication.
C) Focusing on the present.
D) Listening attentively.
18. A) Adopting nonverbal signals.
B) Being aggressive or overly stressed.
C) Maintaining eye contact to show attentiveness.
D) Keeping a suitable distance and respecting personal space.
19. A) To make sure you turn off your cell phones.
B) To respect people involved in the conversation.
C) To show you are an easy-going person.
D) To offer suggestions actively.

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

20. A) The ability of speaking a certain kind of language.
B) The ability of mending things.
C) The ability of building a good relationship.
D) The ability of healing physical wounds.
21. A) Always feeling miserable when encountering difficulties.
B) Keeping calm though the child has made the house a mess.
C) Unwilling to offer a hand to those in troubles.
D) Feeling superior to everybody else.
22. A) Mental Health: Tool Case of the Mind
B) How to Gain Mental Health
C) Mental Health: The Key to Success
D) Be Careful of Mental Problems

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

23. A) Studying hard for a relatively high degree.
B) Having enough knowledge about different careers.
C) Understanding the new trend of career planning.
D) Knowing more about yourself.
24. A) Ask for professional advice from experienced people.
B) Bring it down to a practical level.
C) Divide it into smaller and achievable goals.
D) Find an objective standard to reevaluate your ability.
25. A) To help you to deal with new problems you may meet with in your career better.
B) To ensure that you achieve something big sometime in the future.
C) To shorten the time you are tangled up with tricky situations.
D) To accelerate the process of climbing up the social ladder.

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.

It seems to be a law in the technology industry that leading companies eventually lose their positions, often quickly and brutally. Mobile phone champion Nokia, one of Europe's biggest technology success stories, was no 26 , losing its market share in just a few years.

In 2007, Nokia accounted for more than 40% of mobile phone sales 27 . But consumers' preferences were already 28 toward touch-screen smartphones. With the introduction of Apple's iPhone in the middle of that year, Nokia's market share 29 rapidly and revenue plunged. By the end of 2013, Nokia had sold its phone business to Microsoft.

What sealed Nokia's fate was a series of decisions made by Stephen Elop in his position as CEO, which he 30 in October 2010. Each day that Elop spent in charge of Nokia, the company's market value declined by \$23 million, making him, by the numbers, one of the worst CEOs in history.

But Elop was not the only person at 31 . Nokia's board resisted change, making it impossible for the company to adapt to rapid shifts in the industry. Most 32 , Jorma Ollila, who had led Nokia's transition from an industrial company to a technology giant, was too fascinated by the company's 33 success to recognize the change that was needed to sustain its competitiveness.

The company also embarked on a 34 cost-cutting program, which included the elimination of thousands of jobs. This contributed to the 35 of the company's once-spirited culture, which had motivated employees to take risks and make miracles. Good leaders left the company, taking Nokia's sense of vision and direction with them. Not surprisingly, much of Nokia's most valuable design and programming talent left as well.

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| A) assumed | I) previous |
| B) bias | J) relayed |
| C) desperate | K) shifting |
| D) deterioration | L) shrank |
| E) exception | M) subtle |
| F) fault | N) transmitting |
| G) incidentally | O) worldwide |
| H) notably | |

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**.

First-Generation College-Goers: Unprepared and Behind

- A) When Nijay Williams entered college last fall as a first-generation student and Jamaican immigrant, he was academically unprepared for the rigors of higher education. Like many first-generation students, he enrolled in a medium-sized state university many of his high school peers were also attending, received a Pell Grant, and took out some small federal loans to cover other costs. Given the high price of room and board and the closeness of the school to his family, he chose to live at home and worked between 30 and 40 hours a week while taking a full class schedule.
- B) What Nijay didn't realize about his school—Tennessee State University—was its frighteningly low graduation rate a mere 29 percent for its first-generation students. At the end of his first year, Nijay lost his Pell Grant of over \$5,000 after narrowly missing the 2.0 GPA cut-off, making it impossible for him to continue paying for school.
- C) Nijay represents a large and growing group of Americans: first-generation college students who enter school unprepared or behind. To make matters worse, these schools are ill-equipped to graduate these students— young adults who face specific challenges and obstacles. They typically carry financial burdens that outweigh those of their peers, are more likely to work while attending school, and often require significant academic remediation(补习).
- D) Matt Rubinoff directs I'm First, a nonprofit organization launched last October to reach out to this specific population of students. He hopes to distribute this information and help prospective college-goers find the best post-secondary fit. And while Rubinoff believes there are a good number of four-year schools that truly care about these students and set aside significant resources and programs for them, he says that number isn't high enough.
- E) "It's not only the selective and elite institutions that provide those opportunities for a small subset of this population," Rubinoff said, adding that a majority of first-generation undergraduates tend toward options such as online programs, two-year colleges, and commuter state schools. "Unfortunately, there tends to be a lack of information and support to help students think bigger and broader."

- F) Despite this problem, many students are still drawn to these institutions—and two-year schools in particular. As a former high school teacher, I saw students choose familiar, cheaper options year after year. Instead of skipping out on higher education altogether, they chose community colleges or state schools with low bars for admittance.
- G) "They underestimate themselves when selecting a university," said Dave Jarrat, a marketing executive for Inside Track, a for-profit organization that specializes in coaching low-income students and supporting colleges in order to help students thrive. "The reality of it is that a lot of low-income kids could be going to elite universities on a full ride scholarship and don't even realize it."
- H) "Many students are coming from a situation where no one around them has the experience of successfully completing higher education, so they are coming in questioning themselves and their college worthiness," Jarrat continued. That helps explain why, as I'm First's Rubinoff indicated, the schools to which these students end up resorting can end up being some of the poorest matches for them. The University of Tennessee in Knoxville offers one example of this dilemma. A flagship university in the South, the school graduates just 16 percent of its first-generation students, despite its overall graduation rate of 71 percent. Located only a few hours apart, the University of Tennessee and Tennessee State are worth comparing. Tennessee State's overall graduation rate is a tiny 39 percent, but at least it has a smaller gap between the outcomes for first-generation students and those of their peers.
- I) Still, the University of Tennessee deserves credit for being transparent. Many large institutions keep this kind of data secret—or at least make it incredibly difficult to find. The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, for instance, admits only that the graduation rate for its first-generation pupils is "much lower" than the percentage of all students who graduate within four years (81 percent).
- J) It is actually quite difficult to find reliable statistics on the issue for many schools. Higher education institutions are, under federal law, required to report graduation rates, but these reports typically only include Pell recipient numbers—not necessarily rates specific to first-generation students. Other initiatives fail to break down the data, too. Imagine how intimidating it can be for prospective students unfamiliar with the complexities of higher education to navigate this kind of information and then identify which schools are the best fit.
- K) It was this lack of information that prompted the launch of I'm First in 2013, originally as an arm of its umbrella organization, the Center For Student Opportunity. "If we can help to direct students to more of these types of campuses and help students to understand them to be realistic and accessible places, have them apply to these schools at greater frequency and ultimately get in and enroll, we are going to raise the success rate," Rubinoff said, citing a variety of colleges ranging from large state institutions to smaller private schools.
- L) Chelsea Jones, who now directs student programming at I'm First, was a first-generation college student at Howard. Like other students new to the intimidating higher-education world, she often struggled on her path to college. "There wasn't really a college-bound culture at my high school," she said. "I wanted to go to college but I didn't really know the process." Jones became involved with a college-access program through Princeton University in high school. Now, she attributes much of her understanding of college to that: "But once I got to campus, it was a completely different ball game that no one really prepared me for."
- M) She was fortunate, though. Howard, a well-regarded historically black college, had an array of resources for its first-generation students, including matching kids with counselors, connecting first-generation students to one another, and TRIO, a national program that supported 200 students on Howard's campus. Still, Jones

represents a small percentage of first-generation students who are able to gain entry into more elite universities, which are often known for robust financial aid packages and remarkably high graduation rates for first-generation students. (Harvard, for example, boasts a six-year graduation rate for underrepresented minority groups of 98 percent).

- N) Christian Vazquez, a first-generation Yale graduate, is another exception, his success story setting him far apart from students such as Nijay. "There is a lot of support at Yale, to an extent, after a while, there is too much support," he said, half-joking about the countless resources available at the school. Students are placed in small groups with counselors (trained seniors on campus); they have access to cultural and ethnic affinity(联系) groups, tutoring centers and also have a summer orientation specifically for first-generation students (the latter being one of the most common programs for students).
- O) "Our support structure was more like: 'You are going to get through Yale; you are going to do well,'" he said, hinting at mentors(导师), staff, and professors who all provided significant support for students who lacked confidence about "belonging" at such a top institution.

36. Many first-generation college-goers have doubts about their abilities to get a college degree.
37. First-generation college students tend to have much heavier financial burdens than their peers.
38. The graduation rate of first-generation students at Nijay's university was incredibly low.
39. Some top institutions like Yale seem to provide first-generation students with more support than they actually need.
40. On entering college, Nijay Williams had no idea how challenging college education was.
41. Many universities simply refuse to release their exact graduation rates for first-generation students.
42. According to a marketing executive, many students from low-income families don't know they could have a chance of going to an elite university.
43. Some elite universities attach great importance to building up the first-generation students' self-confidence.
44. I'm First distributes information to help first-generation college-goers find schools that are most suitable for them.
45. Elite universities tend to graduate first-generation students at a higher rate.

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.

Saying they can no longer ignore the rising price of health care, some of the most influential medical groups in the nation are recommending that doctors weigh the costs, not just the effectiveness of treatments, as they make decisions about patient care.

The shift, little noticed outside the medical establishment but already controversial inside it, suggests that doctors are starting to redefine their roles, from being concerned exclusively about individual patients to exerting influence on how healthcare dollars are spent.

In practical terms, the new guidelines being developed could result in doctors choosing one drug over another for cost reasons or even deciding that a particular treatment—at the end of life, for example—is too expensive. In the extreme, some critics have said that making treatment decisions based on cost is a form of rationing.

Traditionally, guidelines have heavily influenced the practice of medicine, and the latest ones are expected to make doctors more conscious of the economic consequences of their decisions, even though there's no obligation to follow them. Medical society guidelines are also used by insurance companies to help determine reimbursement(报销) policies.

Some doctors see a potential conflict in trying to be both providers of patient care and financial overseers. "There should be forces in society who should be concerned about the budget, but they shouldn't be functioning simultaneously as doctors," said Dr. Martin Samuels at a Boston hospital. He said doctors risked losing the trust of patients if they told patients, "I'm not going to do what I think is best for you because I think it's bad for the healthcare budget in Massachusetts."

Doctors can face some grim trade-offs. Studies have shown, for example, that two drugs are about equally effective in treating macular degeneration, an eye disease. But one costs \$50 a dose and the other close to \$2,000. Medicare could save hundreds of millions of dollars a year if everyone used the cheaper drug, Avastin, instead of the costlier one, Lucentis.

But the Food and Drug Administration has not approved Avastin for use in the eye, and using it rather than the alternative, Lucentis, might carry an additional, although slight, safety risk. Should doctors consider Medicare's budget in deciding what to use?

"I think ethically(在道德层面上) we are just worried about the patient in front of us and not trying to save money for the insurance industry or society as a whole," said Dr. Donald Jensen.

Still, some analysts say that there's a role for doctors to play in cost analysis because not many others are doing so. "In some ways," said Dr. Daniel Sulmasy, "it represents a failure of wider society to take up the issue."

46. What do some most influential medical groups recommend doctors do?

- A) Reflect on the responsibilities they are supposed to take.
- B) Pay more attention to the effectiveness of their treatments.
- C) Take costs into account when making treatment decisions.
- D) Readjust their practice in view of the cuts in health care.

47. What were doctors mainly concerned about in the past?

- A) Specific medicines to be used.
- B) Effects of medical treatment.
- C) Professional advancement.
- D) Patients' trust.

48. What may the new guidelines being developed lead to?
- A) The redefining of doctors' roles.
 - B) Overuse of less effective medicines.
 - C) Conflicts between doctors and patients.
 - D) The prolonging of patients' suffering.
49. What risk do doctors see in their dual role as patient care providers and financial overseers?
- A) They may be involved in a conflict of interest.
 - B) They may be forced to divide their attention.
 - C) They may have to use less effective drugs.
 - D) They may lose the respect of patients.
50. What do some experts say about doctors' involvement in medical cost analysis?
- A) It may add to doctors' already heavy workloads.
 - B) It will help to save money for society as a whole.
 - C) It results from society's failure to tackle the problem.
 - D) It raises doctors' awareness of their social responsibilities.

Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

Economic inequality is the "defining challenge of our time," President Barack Obama declared in a speech last month to the Center for American Progress. Inequality is dangerous, he argued, not merely because it doesn't look good to have a large gap between the rich and the poor, but because inequality itself destroys upward mobility, making it harder for the poor to escape from poverty. "Increased inequality and decreasing mobility pose a fundamental threat to the American Dream," he said.

Obama is only the most prominent public figure to declare inequality Public Enemy No.1 and the greatest threat to reducing poverty in America. A number of prominent economists have also argued that it's harder for the poor to climb the economic ladder today because the rungs(横档) in that ladder have grown farther apart.

For all the new attention devoted to the 1 percent, a new dataset from the Equality of Opportunity Project at Harvard and Berkeley suggests that, if we care about upward mobility overall, we're vastly exaggerating the dangers of the rich-poor gap. Inequality itself is not a particularly strong predictor of economic mobility, as sociologist Scott Winship noted in a recent article based on his analysis of this data.

So what factors, at the community level, do predict if poor children will move up the economic ladder as adults? What explains, for instance, why the Salt Lake City metro area is one of the 100 largest metropolitan areas most likely to lift the fortunes of the poor and the Atlanta metro area is one of the least likely?

Harvard economist Raj Chetty has pointed to economic and racial segregation, community density, the size of a community's middle class, the quality of schools, community religiosity, and family structure, which he calls the "single strongest correlate of upward mobility." Chetty finds that communities like Salt Lake City, with high levels of two-parent families and religiosity, are much more likely to see poor children get ahead than communities like Atlanta, with high levels of racial and economic segregation.

Chetty has not yet issued a comprehensive analysis of the relative predictive power of each of these factors. Based on my analyses of the data, of the factors that Chetty has highlighted, the following three seem to be most predictive of upward mobility in a given community: 1. Per-capita(人均) income growth 2. Prevalence of single mothers (where correlation is strong, but negative) 3. Per-capita local government spending

In other words, communities with high levels of per-capita income growth, high percentages of two-parent families, and high local government spending—which may stand for good schools—are the most likely to help poor children relive the Horatio Alger's rags-to-riches story.

51. How does Obama view economic inequality?
- A) It is the biggest obstacle to social mobility.
 - B) It is the greatest threat to social stability.
 - C) It is the No. 1 enemy of income growth.
 - D) It is the most malicious social evil of our time.
52. What do we learn about the inequality gap from Scott Winship's data analysis?
- A) It is fast widening across most parts of America.
 - B) It is not a reliable indicator of economic mobility.
 - C) It is not correctly interpreted.
 - D) It is overwhelmingly ignored.
53. Compared with Atlanta, metropolitan Salt Lake City is said to _____.
- A) have placed religious beliefs above party politics
 - B) have bridged the gap between the rich and the poor
 - C) offer poor children more chances to climb the social ladder
 - D) suffer from higher levels of racial and economic segregation
54. What is strongly correlated with social mobility according to economist Raj Chetty?
- A) Family structure.
 - B) Racial equality.
 - C) School education.
 - D) Community density.
55. What does the author seem to suggest?
- A) It is important to increase the size of the middle class.
 - B) It is highly important to expand the metropolitan areas.
 - C) It is most imperative to focus our efforts on the elimination of income inequality.
 - D) It is better to start from the community to help poor children move up the social ladder.

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**.

在帮助国际社会于2030年前消除极端贫困过程中，中国正扮演着越来越重要的角色。自20世纪70年代末实施改革开放以来,中国已使多达四亿人摆脱了贫困。在未来五年中，中国将向其他发展中国家在减少贫困、发展教育、农业现代化、环境保护和医疗保健等方面提供援助。中国在减少贫困方面取得了显著进步,并在促进经济增长方面做出了不懈努力,这将鼓励其他贫困国家应对自身发展中的挑战。在寻求具有自身特色的发展道路时,这些国家可以借鉴中国的经验。

2015年12月·第2套英语六级写作（大作文）·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12月·第2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）、真题配图连续排印。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2套(2015-12) • 六级

Part I

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay based on the picture below. You should focus on the impact of social networking websites on reading. You are required to write at least 150 words but no more than 200 words.



“I love reading. I read about 3 hours a day.

My favorite book is Facebook *.”

***Facebook is the name of a social networking website.**

【参考范文 • 199 词】 写作无唯一标准答案，以下为达标示范

As is vividly depicted in the picture, a man is talking proudly to a woman, his eyes wide open, claiming that he reads about three hours every day and that his favorite book is Facebook. Simple as it is, the drawing conveys a

thought-provoking message: for many people today, so-called reading has quietly been replaced by scrolling through social networking websites.

The implication behind this cartoon deserves our serious attention. On one hand, social platforms do bring us fragmented information, giving us the illusion that we are reading a great deal. On the other hand, such fragmented reading rarely leaves anything solid in our minds. Constant notifications keep shortening our attention span, so that few of us can sit down and finish a whole book. In this sense, what the man calls reading is far from genuine, in-depth reading.

In my view, social networking websites are a double-edged sword rather than a substitute for books. We should make use of them to gather information, yet consciously reserve time for serious reading that truly nourishes the mind. Only by striking such a balance can we enjoy the convenience of the digital age without losing the depth that classic books offer.

【参考译文】

如画中所生动描绘的，一个男人瞪大眼睛，正得意地对一位女士说，他每天读大约三小时，最爱的『书』是 Facebook。画面虽简单，却传递出一个发人深省的信息：对今天许多人而言，所谓的阅读已悄然被刷社交网站所取代。

这幅漫画背后的寓意值得我们认真对待。一方面，社交平台确实每时每刻带给我们碎片化的信息，让我们产生『读了很多』的错觉；另一方面，这种碎片化阅读几乎在脑中留不下任何扎实的东西。不断弹出的推送持续缩短着我们的注意力时长，以至于我们很少有人能坐下来读完整本书。从这个意义上说，那个男人口中的『阅读』，远非真正的、深入的阅读。

在我看来，社交网站是一把双刃剑，而非书籍的替代品。我们应当利用它来获取信息，同时有意识地留出时间进行真正滋养心智的严肃阅读。唯有如此取得平衡，我们才能既享受数字时代的便利，又不失经典书籍所给予的思想深度。

【第 1 段】白描加点寓意落实描述段方法。 开头 As is vividly depicted in the picture, a man is talking proudly ... 是客观描述句架，两句转述了画面反差；随后 Simple as it is, the drawing conveys a thought-provoking message 一句把画面翻译成寓意『so-called reading has ... been replaced by scrolling through social networking websites』，完成 outline 第 1 段『描述画面并点出寓意』的功能，把话题稳稳交给下文分析。

【第 2 段】让步转折加回扣落实论证段方法。 主题句 The implication behind this cartoon deserves our serious attention 承接寓意；On one hand ... On the other hand ... 摆出『制造错觉』与『削弱深度』两面；Constant notifications keep shortening our attention span, so that ... 用因果句架给出可感后果；末句 what the man calls reading is far from genuine, in-depth reading 把话题回扣到阅读焦点，正是 outline 第 2 段所要的分析。

【第 3 段】定性加建议加展望落实结论段方法。 In my view, ... a double-edged sword rather than a substitute for books 一句表态并定性；We should make use of them ..., yet consciously reserve time ... 给出一正一衡的具体建议；Only by striking such a balance can we ... 以展望收尾，完成 outline 第 3 段『表态并提出建议』，避免了空喊口号。

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、读懂配图，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

评论社交网站如何影响阅读

本题要求 write a short essay based on the picture below，并用一句话把焦点限定成 focus on the impact of social networking websites on reading——即围绕漫画谈『社交网站对阅读的影响』，而不是泛写社交网站的利弊或漫画之外的话题。凡是脱离『阅读』这个落点的段落都算跑题。

读者 • 语域

面向阅卷人的正式书面语

这是一篇纯议论性质的图画评论，画面之外没有任何具体收信人，因此不写称呼、不写落款，全篇用第三人称客观陈述加末段的个人表态，保持正式书面语即可；不要用口语缩写、感叹或聊天式语气。

配图要读出

把刷社交网站当成读书的反差

画面里一个男人和一个女人坐在桌子旁，那位男人睁大眼睛一脸自豪地宣称 I love reading. I read about 3 hours a day. My favorite book is Facebook，图下还特意注明 Facebook is the name of a social networking website.。关键反差就在这里：他把每天刷三小时 Facebook 说成『读书三小时、最爱的书是 Facebook』——这正是把浏览社交网站误当成真正阅读的讽刺，也就是本文要评论的寓意。

中心立意

碎片浏览不等于真正阅读

漫画表面在夸『我爱读书』，实则揭示：社交网站让很多人把碎片化浏览误当成真正的阅读，这种替代削弱了专注力与深度阅读能力，因此我们应把社交网站当工具而非读书的替代品。

要展开的要点

1. 反差即寓意：刷 Facebook 被当成读书

第一段落点：画面那句 My favorite book is Facebook 的荒诞反差本身就是寓意——把刷社交网站等同于读书，正是本文要评论的现象。

2. 影响：碎片阅读削弱专注与深度

第二段落点：社交网站给人『读了很多』的错觉，但碎片化内容留不下东西，不断的推送缩短注意力时长（attention span），使人再难静下心来读完一本书，谈不上深度阅读（in-depth reading）。

3. 对策：平衡使用并保留深度阅读

第三段落点：表明立场——社交网站是双刃剑而非读书替代品；建议用它获取信息，同时有意识地留出专门时间做严肃、深度的阅读。

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 描述画面并点出寓意

两句客观白描画面人物与那句 My favorite book is Facebook 的反差，紧接一句点出寓意：很多人把刷社交网站误当成阅读。

第 2 段 分析寓意背后的影响

承接寓意，扣住 focus on the impact of social networking websites on reading 分析社交网站如何用碎片信息制造『读了很多』的错觉、削弱专注与深度阅读。

第 3 段 表态并提出建议

亮明立场（社交网站是双刃剑非读书替代品），给出可操作建议：用它获取信息、同时保留深度阅读时间。

第 1 段 白描男人自夸再点破误把浏览当阅读

写画面：一个男人瞪大眼睛自豪地对身旁女人说他每天读三小时、最爱的『书』是 Facebook；再点寓意：这一反差表明如今很多人已把刷社交网站悄悄等同于真正的阅读。

客观描述画面 · As is vividly depicted in the picture, someone is doing something, claiming that ... (用来客观交代画面人物与其言行，填入本题的男人与那句话)

由画面点出寓意 · Simple as it is, the drawing conveys a thought-provoking message that ... (用来把画面翻译成一句抽象寓意，填入本题『把浏览误当阅读』)

第 2 段 碎片信息制造错觉却削弱专注深度

分析影响：社交网站每分钟喂来碎片信息，给人『读了很多』的舒适错觉；但碎片化阅读留不下扎实的东西，不断的推送缩短注意力时长，使人难以读完整本书，因此男人所谓的『读书』远非真正的深度阅读。

让步转折摆两面 · On one hand, ... ; on the other hand, ... (用来先承认表面好处再转出实质问题，填入『给人错觉』与『削弱深度』)

因果推出后果 · ..., so that few of us can ... (用来由原因推出可感的后果，填入『注意力缩短→难以读完一本书』)

第 3 段 定性双刃剑并给平衡建议

表态：社交网站是双刃剑，而非读书的替代品；建议：用它获取信息，同时有意识地留出时间做真正滋养心智的严肃阅读；展望：唯有如此才能既享受数字时代的便利又不失深度。

亮明立场定性 · In my view, ... is a double-edged sword rather than ... (用来一句话表态并定性，填入本题对社交网站的判断)

给出平衡建议 · We should ..., yet consciously ... (用来提出一正一衡的建议，填入『用它获取信息』与『保留深度阅读时间』)

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

每段都要扣住阅读这个落点

本题红线是 focus on the impact of social networking websites on reading，描述段要点破『把浏览误当阅读』，中段与末段都要落在『阅读』上；若写成社交网站好坏的泛论、或只停在看图说话，就偏离了这一焦点。

结构连贯

三段功能分明并用衔接词串联

本文用 Simple as it is 从描述过渡到寓意、用 The implication ... 承接分析、用 In my view 转入表态，三段各司其职、层层递进，没有把描述与议论搅在一段。

语言准确

用话题词替换空泛表达

本题可用 fragmented reading、attention span、in-depth reading、double-edged sword 等贴题表达替换『很好很坏』式空话；注意 a man is talking / notifications keep shortening 等处的主谓与单复数不要写错。

字数格式

落在下限与上限之间且不散段

本题硬性要求 at least 150 words but no more than 200 words，既不能低于下限也不能超过上限；同时保持三段分明、不要写成一大段，描述段控制在两三句以免挤占论证。

典型低分写法 • 反面示例与改法

通篇复述画面细节不挖寓意

反面示例：『There is a man and a woman. The man says he reads three hours a day and his favorite book is Facebook. There is a cup on the table.』——全在看图说话、没有观点。应改为在描述后补一句：The picture reveals that many people have mistaken scrolling through social media for real reading.

一边倒断言缺呼应与论据

反面示例：『Social networking websites are totally bad. They destroy everything about reading.』
——绝对化又无依据。应改为：Social platforms feed us fragmented information that creates an illusion of reading, yet leaves little in our minds, which is exactly what the cartoon mocks.

换词重说同一意思凑字数

反面示例：『Reading is important. Reading matters a lot. We should know reading is very important indeed.』——三句一个意思。应改为保留一句并补新信息：Genuine reading matters because it builds the sustained attention that fragmented browsing keeps eroding.

英语六级 2015年12月·第2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12月·第2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12月·第2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2套(2015-12) • 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: Hello, Jane.

M: 你好, Jane。

2 W: Hello, Paul.

W: 你好, Paul。

3 M: Please come in. I'm just getting ready to go home. Susan is expecting me for dinner. I want it to be on time for a change.

M: 请进。我正准备回家呢。Susan在等我吃晚饭。我想这次能准时到。

4 W: Look, I'm terribly sorry to drop in at this time on Friday, Paul. But it is rather important.

W: 听着, 非常抱歉在周五这个时候来打扰你, Paul。但这事儿相当重要。

5 M: That's OK. What's the problem?

M: 没关系。什么问题?

6 W: Well, Paul, I won't keep you long. You see there is a problem with the exchange rates. The Indian rupee has taken a fall on the foreign exchange market. You see there has been a sharp increase in India's balance of payment deficit.

W: 是这样的, Paul, 我不会耽误你太久。你看, 汇率出了点问题。印度卢比在外汇市场上贬值了。印度的国际收支逆差大幅增加。

7 M: I see. That's serious, isn't it?

M: 我明白了。这很严重, 对吧?

8 W: Well, as you know, there have been reports of unrest in India, and the prospects for the rupee look pretty gloomy.

W: 是的, 你知道, 有报道说印度局势不稳, 卢比的前景看起来相当暗淡。

9 M: And that's going to affect us, as if we didn't have enough problems on our hands.

M: 这会影响到我们, 好像我们手头的麻烦还不够多似的。

10 W: So I thought it would be wise to take out forward exchange cover to protect our position on the outstanding contracts.

W: 所以我觉得明智的做法是做远期外汇套期保值, 以保护我们在未完成合同上的头寸。

11 M: Just a minute. Forward exchange cover now what does that mean exactly?

M: 等一下。远期外汇套期保值, 这具体是什么意思?

12 W: Well, it means that JL Motors enters into a commitment to sell Indian rupees at the present rate.

W: 就是说JL Motors承诺按现行汇率卖出印度卢比。

13 M: I see. And how would that benefit us?

M: 我明白了。这对我们有什么好处?

14 W: Well, JL Motors won't lose out if the Indian rupee falls further.

W: 这样的话, 如果印度卢比进一步贬值, JL Motors就不会遭受损失。

15 M: What will it cost, Jane?

M: 这要花多少钱, Jane?

16 W: A small percentage, about 1%. And that can be built into the price of the bike.

W: 很小的百分比, 大约1%。而且这可以计入摩托车的价格里。

17 M: Well, I don't suppose there's much choice. All right, Jane. Let's put it into action.

M: 好吧, 我想也没什么选择余地。行, Jane。我们就这么办。

1. A) He cooks dinner for the family occasionally.

B) He dines out from time to time with friends.

C) He shares some of the household duties.

D) He often goes back home late for dinner.

【题目】 What do we learn about the man's daily life?

【翻译】关于这位男士的日常生活我们了解到什么？

- A) 他偶尔为家人做晚餐。 B) 他不时和朋友外出就餐。 C) 他分担一些家务。
D) 他经常很晚回家吃晚餐。

【答案】D (细节题) He often goes back home late for dinner.

【定位】Susan is expecting me for dinner. I want it to be on time for a change.

苏珊在等我回去吃晚饭。我想这次能难得准时一回。

【信号】for a change 暗示平时相反。答案信号是 for a change (难得换个样、破例一次)。说『想这次准时』并加上 for a change, 等于反向透露『平时往往不准时、常晚归』, 这层言下之意正是答案落点。

【替换】I want it to be on time for a change ↔ He often goes back home late for dinner.

反差词反推常态

【排除】A) 原词陷阱

选项借用了原文反复出现的 dinner 制造熟悉感, 但原文只说苏珊等他回去吃饭, 从没说他给家里做饭, 属听到 dinner 就想选的原词陷阱。

借用原文: Susan is expecting me for dinner

B) 未提及

dines out from time to time with friends 说他常和朋友在外吃饭, 原文通篇没有任何与朋友外出聚餐的内容, 属凭常识想象的未提及项。

C) 未提及

shares some of the household duties 把『准时回家吃饭』偷换成『分担家务』, 原文只字未提他做家务, 是无中生有的概念。

2. A) To take him to dinner.

B) To discuss an urgent problem.

C) To talk about a budget plan.

D) To pass on an important message.

【题目】Why did the woman come to see the man?

【翻译】这位女士为什么来见这位男士？

- A) 带他去吃晚餐。 B) 讨论一个紧急问题。 C) 谈论一项预算计划。
D) 传达一条重要信息。

【答案】B (目的题) To discuss an urgent problem.

【定位】Look, I'm terribly sorry to drop in at this time on Friday, Paul. But it is rather important.

听着, 非常抱歉周五这个时间贸然来访, 保罗。但这事相当重要。

【信号】But 转折后点出重要性。答案信号是转折词 But: 前半是致歉的客套, 转折之后的 it is rather important 才是她说明来意的真意——有要紧事要谈, 这才是答案落点。

【替换】 it is rather important ↔ To discuss an urgent problem.

rather important 概括为 urgent

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

选项借原文里 dinner 一词，把男方『正要回家吃饭』错接成女方『来带他吃饭』，原文女方从未提请客吃饭，属听到 dinner 就选的原词陷阱兼张冠李戴。

借用原文：Susan is expecting me for dinner

C) 偷换概念

To talk about a budget plan. 用『预算计划』偷换女方真正要谈的汇率风险话题，原文谈的是 exchange rates 与对冲，不是预算，属偷换概念。

D) 答非所问

To pass on an important message. 把『有要紧事要当面商量』曲解为『来转交一条重要口信』，原文女方是来与男方商讨对策、不是替别人传话，属答非所问。

借用原文：it is rather important

-
3. A) Foreign investors are losing confidence in India's economy.
B) Many multinational enterprises are withdrawing from India.
C) There is a sharp increase in India's balance of payment deficit.
D) There are wild fluctuations in the international money market.

【题目】 What makes the woman worry about the Indian rupee?

【翻译】 是什么让这位女士担心印度卢比？

- A) 外国投资者正在失去对印度经济的信心。 B) 许多跨国企业正在从印度撤出。
C) 印度的国际收支逆差急剧增加。 D) 国际货币市场出现剧烈波动。

【答案】 C (细节题) There is a sharp increase in India's balance of payment deficit.

【定位】 The Indian rupee has taken a fall on the foreign exchange market. You see there has been a sharp increase in India's balance of payment deficit.

印度卢比在外汇市场上下跌了。你看，印度的国际收支逆差大幅上升了。

【信号】 there has been 引出根本原因。答案信号是 there has been a sharp increase: 女方先说卢比下跌这一现象，紧接着用 there has been 引出造成下跌、令她担忧的根本原因——国际收支逆差大幅上升，这一句就是答案落点。

【替换】 there has been a sharp increase in India's balance of payment deficit ↔

There is a sharp increase in India's balance of payment deficit.

near-原句近乎照搬

【排除】 A) 过度推断

Foreign investors are losing confidence in India's economy. 听上去合理，但原文只提到 reports of unrest (动乱报道) 使前景看淡，并未说『外国投资者正失去信心』，是由动乱一步跨到『投资者信心』的过度推断。

借用原文：the prospects for the rupee look pretty gloomy

B) 未提及

Many multinational enterprises are withdrawing from India. 说跨国企业纷纷撤离印度，原文全程没有任何企业撤资的内容，属凭常识想象的未提及项。

D) 原词陷阱

There are wild fluctuations in the international money market. 借用原文 foreign exchange market 中 market 一词，把『卢比单向下跌』偷换成『国际货币市场剧烈波动』，原文说的是卢比走低、不是整个市场大幅震荡，属原词陷阱兼偷换概念。

借用原文：The Indian rupee has taken a fall on the foreign exchange market

-
4. A) JL Motors is a company with the business of bicycle sales.
B) The Indian rupee has been steady on the foreign exchange market.
C) JL Motors is an Indian company with a promising prospect.
D) The man doesn't agree to the woman's proposal.

【题目】 What can we infer from the conversation?

【翻译】 我们能从对话中推断出什么？

- A) JL Motors是一家经营自行车销售业务的公司。
B) 印度卢比在外汇市场上一直保持稳定。 c) JL Motors是一家前景看好的印度公司。
D) 这位男士不同意这位女士的提议。

【答案】 A (推断题) JL Motors is a company with the business of bicycle sales.

【定位】 A small percentage, about 1%. And that can be built into the price of the bike.

一个很小的比例，大约百分之一。而这部分可以算进自行车的价格里。

【信号】 顺带说出的 the price of the bike。答案信号是女方顺口说出的 built into the price of the bike：她在解释成本时提到这笔费用可算进『自行车(bike)的价格』，由此可一步推出 JL Motors 经营的是自行车 (bicycle) 业务，这是隐藏在细节里的推断证据。

【替换】 built into the price of the bike ↔ JL Motors is a company with the business of bicycle sales.
bike 同义于 bicycle

【排除】 B) 与原文相反

The Indian rupee has been steady on the foreign exchange market. 说卢比稳定，恰与原文 The Indian rupee has taken a fall 相反，原文明说卢比下跌，故此项极性反了。

借用原文：The Indian rupee has taken a fall on the foreign exchange market

C) 与原文相反

JL Motors is an Indian company with a promising prospect. 既无依据说 JL Motors 是印度公司，又把原文 the prospects for the rupee look pretty gloomy (前景黯淡) 说成 promising (看好)，属与原文相反兼无依据拔高。

借用原文：the prospects for the rupee look pretty gloomy

D) 与原文相反

The man doesn't agree to the woman's proposal. 说男方不同意，但结尾男方明确表态 All right, Jane. Let's put it into action. (好的，付诸行动)，其实是同意了，故此项与原文相反。

借用原文：Let's put it into action

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

1 W: Charles, among other things, you're regarded as one of America's great masters of the blues, a musical idiom—that's essentially about loss, particularly the loss of romantic love. Why does love die?

W: Charles,除了其他身份之外,你被认为是美国最伟大的蓝调大师之一,而蓝调这种音乐形式本质上是关于失去的,特别是失去浪漫的爱情。为什么爱情会消逝呢?

2 M: People often get into love affairs because they have unrealistic expectations about somebody. Then when the person doesn't turn out to be who they thought he or she was, they start thinking maybe I can change him or her. That kind of thinking is a mistake. Because when the dust settles, people are going to be pretty much what they are. It's a rare thing for anybody to be able to change who they really are. This creates a lot of problems.

M: 人们开始恋爱往往是因为他们对某个人抱有不切实际的期望。然后当那个人并不是他们以为的那样时,他们就开始想也许我可以改变他或她。这种想法是个错误。因为当尘埃落定,人们还是会基本保持他们原来的样子。一个人能够真正改变自己是很少见的。这就造成了很多问题。

3 W: At 62, you continue to spend a large percentage of your life touring. What appeals to you about life on the road?

W: 在62岁的时候,你仍然把人生中很大一部分时间花在巡演上。巡演生活有什么吸引你的地方?

4 M: Music. I don't especially love life on the road, but I figure if you are lucky enough to be able to do what you truly love doing, you've got the ultimate in life.

M: 音乐。我并不是特别热爱巡演生活,但我觉得如果你足够幸运能够做自己真正热爱的事情,那你就得到了人生的终极意义。

5 W: What's the most widely-held misconception about the life of a famous musician?

W: 关于著名音乐家的生活,人们最普遍持有的误解是什么?

6 M: People think it's all glamour. Actually we have the same troubles they do. Playing music doesn't mean life treats you any better.

M: 人们以为全是光鲜亮丽。实际上我们跟他们有一样的烦恼。演奏音乐并不意味着生活会对你更好。

7 W: How do you feel about being recognized everywhere you go?

W: 走到哪儿都被人认出来,你感觉怎么样?

8 M: You'd think I'd be used to it by now. But I still find it fascinating. You go to a little town in Japan, where nobody speaks English, yet they know you on sight and know all your music. I'm still amazed by the love people express for me and my music.

M: 你会觉得我现在应该习惯了。但我仍然觉得很神奇。你去日本的一个小镇,那里没人说英语,但他们一眼就认出你,知道你所有的音乐。人们对我与我的音乐表达的爱意仍然让我惊讶。

5. A) They try to adapt to their changing roles.
B) They form a more realistic picture of life.
C) They may not be prepared for a lifelong relationship.
D) They have unrealistic expectations about the other half.

【题目】 What does the man say about most people when they get into love affairs?

【翻译】 男士说大多数人在陷入恋爱关系时会怎样?

- A) 他们试图适应不断变化的角色。 B) 他们对生活形成更现实的认识。
C) 他们可能没有为终身关系做好准备。 D) 他们对另一半抱有不切实际的期望。

【答案】 D (细节题) They have unrealistic expectations about the other half.

【定位】 People often get into love affairs because they have unrealistic expectations about somebody.
人们常常陷入恋情,是因为他们对某个人抱有不切实际的期望。

【信号】 被问者开口第一句直给原因。女士问“爱为何消亡”,男士应答的第一句 People often get into love affairs because they have unrealistic expectations about somebody. 用 because 直接给出原因,这种“被问者应答 + because 因果”正是答案句的强信号,开口就是落点。

【替换】 unrealistic expectations about somebody ↔ unrealistic expectations about the other half
somebody 即恋爱里的另一半

【排除】 A) 未提及

They try to adapt to their changing roles. 谈“适应角色转变”，男士整段只讲“想改变对方是错的”，从没提“适应自己变化的角色”，属凭常识脑补、原文未提。

B) 与原文相反

They form a more realistic picture of life. 说人们形成“更现实”的人生图景，可男士原话是 unrealistic expectations (不切实际)，B 把 unrealistic 偷偷反成 realistic，极性正相反。

借用原文：they have unrealistic expectations about somebody

C) 未提及

They may not be prepared for a lifelong relationship. 谈“对终身关系没准备好”，男士讲的是“期望不切实际、想改变对方”，从未提“对长期关系的准备”，是另起话头、原文未提。

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6. A) He is lucky to be able to do what he loves.
B) He is able to meet many interesting people.
C) He is able to forget all the troubles in his life.
D) He is lucky to have visited many exotic places.

【题目】 What does the man say about himself as a singer on the road most of his life?

【翻译】 男士如何评价自己作为一名大部分时间在路上奔波的歌手的生活？

- A) 他很幸运能够做自己热爱的事情。 B) 他能够结识许多有趣的人。
C) 他能够忘记生活中的所有烦恼。 D) 他很幸运游览过许多异国他乡。

【答案】 A (态度观点题) He is lucky to be able to do what he loves.

【定位】 I don't especially love life on the road, but I figure if you are lucky enough to be able to do what you truly love doing, you've got the ultimate in life.

我并不特别喜欢这种四处奔波的生活，但我觉得，如果你足够幸运能做自己真正热爱的事，你就拥有了人生中最美好的东西。

【信号】 转折 but 之后才是真意。 男士先说 I don't especially love life on the road，紧跟一个 but 转折，转折后的 if you are lucky enough to be able to do what you truly love doing 才是他真正想说的重心。听到 but，落点就在 but 后面。

【替换】 lucky enough to be able to do what you truly love doing ↔ **lucky to be able to do what he loves**
几乎原句保留，仅人称转换

【排除】 B) 未提及

He is able to meet many interesting people. 说他能遇见许多有趣的人，可男士谈的是“能做所爱”，全程没提“遇见有趣的人”，是凭“名人到处跑应该认识很多人”的常识脑补、原文未提。

C) 与原文相反

He is able to forget all the troubles in his life. 说他能忘掉生活中所有烦恼，但后文男士明说 we have the same troubles they do（我们和普通人一样有烦恼），C 与原文意思相反，属正话反说。

借用原文：Actually we have the same troubles they do.

D) 原词陷阱

He is lucky to have visited many exotic places. 抄了原文的 lucky，把幸运点偷换成“去过很多异国地方”；但男士说的幸运是 lucky enough to be able to do what you truly love doing（能做所爱），与“异域”无关。听到 lucky 就选 D，正中圈套。

借用原文：lucky enough to be able to do what you truly love doing

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7. A) It is stressful.
B) It is all glamour.
C) It is full of fun.
D) It is challenging.

【题目】 What do most people think of the life of a famous musician?

【翻译】 大多数人如何看待著名音乐家的生活？

A) 充满压力。 B) 全是光鲜亮丽。 C) 充满乐趣。 D) 富有挑战性。

【答案】 B （态度观点题） It is all glamour.

【定位】 People think it's all glamour. Actually we have the same troubles they do.

人们以为这一切都是光鲜亮丽的。可实际上，我们和他们有着一样的烦恼。

【信号】 People think 直接标明这是谁的看法。 男士开口就说 People think it's all glamour., People think 三个字明确告诉你“这是大众的看法”，正对题干问的 most people; 其后 Actually 一转才是他本人的反驳。题目问大众，落点就在 People think 这句。

【替换】 it's all glamour ↔ **It is all glamour.**

原句原义，几乎一字不差

【排除】 A) 答非所问

It is stressful.“有压力”接近男士本人揭示的真相 (we have the same troubles) , 但题干问的是 most people 怎么想, 大众想的是光鲜、不是压力。A 把“真相”错当成“大众看法”, 答非所问。

借用原文: Actually we have the same troubles they do.

C) 未提及

It is full of fun.“充满乐趣”, 录音谈的是“光鲜”和“同样有烦恼”, 从没说大众觉得它“好玩有趣”, 属凭印象添加、原文未提。

D) 未提及

It is challenging.“有挑战”, 录音里既没说大众这么想、男士也没用过“挑战”描述, 纯属凭“名人生活想必不易”的常识脑补、原文未提。

8. A) Amazed.

B) Bothered.

C) Puzzled.

D) Excited.

【题目】 How does the man feel whenever he is recognized by his fans?

【翻译】 每当被歌迷认出时,男士感觉如何?

A) 惊讶。 B) 困扰。 C) 困惑。 D) 兴奋。

【答案】 A (态度观点题) Amazed.

【定位】 But I still find it fascinating. ... I'm still amazed by the love people express for me and my music.

但我至今仍觉得这件事很奇妙。.....我至今仍为人们对我 and 我的音乐所表达的喜爱而感到惊叹。

【信号】 他亲口用的情绪词 **amazed**。男士说 But I still find it fascinating., 结尾又直说 I'm still amazed by the love people express for me and my music., amazed 是他亲口给出的情绪词, 态度题就抓这个本人用词。

【替换】 I'm still amazed by the love people express ↔ **Amazed**.

原词直接对应

【排除】 B) 与原文相反

Bothered.“被困扰”是负面情绪，可男士说他 fascinating、amazed，明显是欣喜而非厌烦，B 与他的真实感受方向相反。

借用原文：I'm still amazed by the love people express for me and my music.

C) 与原文相反

Puzzled.“困惑”是负面/中性的迷惑情绪，男士表达的是 amazed（惊叹、欣赏），并非“想不通”，方向不符。

借用原文：I'm still amazed by the love people express for me and my music.

D) 答非所问

Excited.“兴奋”也偏正面，和他的好心情同向，最容易和 A 混；但男士原话用的是 amazed/fascinating（惊叹、觉得奇妙），并没说 excited（兴奋），态度题要按他亲口用的词来，不能用一个意思接近的词替换。

Section B

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

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

¹ Changing technology and markets have stimulated the team approach to management. Inflation, resource scarcity, reduced personnel levels and budget cuts have all underscored the need for better coordination in organizations. Team management provides for this coordination. Team management calls for new skills if personnel potential is to be fully realized. Although a team may be composed of knowledgeable people, they must learn new ways of relating and working together to solve cross-functional problems. When teams consist of experienced employees from hierarchical organizations who have been conditioned to traditional organizational culture, cooperation may not occur naturally. It may need to be created. Furthermore, the issue is not just how the team can function more effectively, but how it integrates with the overall organization, or society that it supposes it serves. A group of individuals is not automatically a team. Therefore, team building may be necessary in order to improve the group's performance. Casey, an expert in this field, suggests that the cooperation process within teams must be organized, promoted and managed. He believes that team cooperation results when members go beyond their individual capabilities, beyond what each is used to being and doing. Together, the team may then produce something new, unique and superior to that of any one member. For this to happen, he suggests the multi-cultural managers exhibit understanding of their own and others' cultural influences and limitations. They should also cultivate such skills as toleration of ambiguity, persistence

and patience, as well as assertiveness. If a team manager exemplifies such qualities, then the team as a whole would be better able to realize their potential and achieve their objectives.

技术和市场的变化促进了团队管理方法的发展。通货膨胀、资源稀缺、人员配置减少和预算削减都凸显了组织中更好协调的必要性。团队管理提供了这种协调。如果要充分发挥人员潜力,团队管理需要新的技能。尽管一个团队可能由知识渊博的人组成,但他们必须学习新的相处和合作方式来解决跨职能问题。当团队由来自等级制组织的经验丰富的员工组成,而这些员工已经习惯了传统的组织文化时,合作可能不会自然发生。它可能需要被创造出来。此外,问题不仅在于团队如何更有效地运作,还在于它如何与其所服务的整体组织或社会整合。一群个体并不会自动成为一个团队。因此,为了提高团队的表现,可能需要进行团队建设。该领域的专家Casey建议,团队内部的合作过程必须被组织、促进和管理。他认为,当成员超越其个人能力、超越每个人习惯的存在方式和行为方式时,团队合作就会产生。这样,团队就可能创造出新的、独特的、优于任何单个成员的成果。为了实现这一点,他建议多元文化管理者要表现出对自己和他人文化影响及局限性的理解。他们还应培养诸如容忍模糊性、坚韧和耐心以及自信等技能。如果团队管理者体现出这些品质,那么整个团队就能更好地发挥其潜力并实现其目标。

9. A) Learn to be respectful in a hierarchical organization.
B) Follow closely the fast development of technology.
C) Learn new ways of relating and working together.
D) Maintain the traditional organizational culture.

【题目】 What should team members do to fully realize their potential?

【翻译】 团队成员应该做什么来充分发挥他们的潜力?

- A) 学会在等级制组织中尊重他人。 B) 密切跟随技术的快速发展。
C) 学习新的相处和协作方式。 D) 维持传统的组织文化。

【答案】 C (细节题) Learn new ways of relating and working together.

【定位】 Team management calls for new skills if personnel potential is to be fully realized. Although a team may be composed of knowledgeable people, they must learn new ways of relating and working together to solve cross-functional problems.

若要充分实现人员潜能,团队管理需要新的技能。尽管团队可能由有知识的人组成,他们也必须学会新的相处与协作方式,以解决跨职能的问题。

【信号】 题干关键词 **potential 与 must 后接的动作**。题干里的 fully realize their potential 在原文 if personnel potential is to be fully realized 处复现,紧接着的 they must learn new ways of relating and working together 用 must 抬出"必须做的动作",这个"must+动作"就是答案信号。

【替换】 learn new ways of relating and working together ↔
Learn new ways of relating and working together.
近乎原句的概括复述

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

原文确有 experienced employees from hierarchical organizations, 但那是说"等级制组织出来的人合作未必自然发生", 并没让成员去"learn to be respectful (学会恭敬)"; 选项盗了 hierarchical 这个声音熟的词, 做的却不是录音让成员做的事。

借用原文: experienced employees from hierarchical organizations

B) 偷换概念

录音开头说 Changing technology and markets have stimulated the team approach, technology 只是"催生团队管理"的大背景, 录音从没让团队成员去"紧跟技术发展"; 选项偷换了概念。

借用原文: Changing technology and markets have stimulated the team approach to management.

D) 与原文相反

原文说守着 traditional organizational culture 的人"cooperation may not occur naturally (合作未必自然发生)", 是把"守传统"当障碍; 选项却让成员"Maintain the traditional organizational culture (维持传统文化)", 方向正好反了。

借用原文: conditioned to traditional organizational culture, cooperation may not occur naturally

-
10. A) How the team is built to keep improving its performance.
B) What type of personnel the team should be composed of.
C) How the team integrates with what it is supposed to serve.
D) What qualifications team members should be equipped with.

【题目】 What needs to be considered for effective team management?

【翻译】 有效的团队管理需要考虑什么?

- A) 如何建设团队以持续提升其绩效。 B) 团队应该由什么类型的人员组成。
C) 团队如何与其服务对象相整合。 D) 团队成员应该具备什么资质。

【答案】 C (细节题) How the team integrates with what it is supposed to serve.

【定位】 Furthermore, the issue is not just how the team can function more effectively, but how it integrates with the overall organization, or society that it supposes it serves.

此外, 问题不只是团队如何能更有效地运作, 而是它如何与整个组织、或它声称所服务的社会相融合。

【信号】 not just...but... 把真意压在 but 之后。 原文 the issue is not just how the team can function more effectively, but how it integrates with... 用 not just...but... 句式, 把"运作更有效"放在 not just 一侧作铺垫, 真正强调的"如何融合"放在 but 之后, but 后才是答案落点。

【替换】 how it integrates with the overall organization, or society that it supposes it serves ↔

How the team integrates with what it is supposed to serve.

把"组织/社会"概括为"所服务对象"

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

录音确有 improve the group's performance 和 "function more effectively", 但 "运作更有效" 被 not just 压成铺垫、不是强调点; 选项 keep improving its performance 盗了 performance 这个原词, 落点恰是录音不强调的那一侧。

借用原文: not just how the team can function more effectively

B) 答非所问

原文 a team may be composed of knowledgeable people 谈的是成员 "有没有知识", 不是 "该由什么类型人员组成" 这条 "要考虑的事"; 选项 What type of personnel the team should be composed of. 借 composed of 制造熟悉感, 却不是题目所问的 "要考虑什么"。

借用原文: a team may be composed of knowledgeable people

D) 未提及

录音只说团队 "可能由 knowledgeable people 组成", 从没谈 "成员该具备什么资质 (qualifications) " 这一 "要考虑的事"; 选项 What qualifications team members should be equipped with. 把 knowledgeable 这点偷换放大成 "资质条件", 原文无此意。

借用原文: a team may be composed of knowledgeable people

11. A) A team manager must set very clear and high objectives.

B) Teams must consist of members from different cultures.

C) Team members should be knowledgeable and creative.

D) A team manager should develop a certain set of skills.

【题目】 What conclusion can we draw from what Casey says?

【翻译】 我们可以从Casey所说的话中得出什么结论?

- A) 团队管理者必须设定非常明确和高的目标。 B) 团队必须由来自不同文化的成员组成。
C) 团队成员应该知识渊博且富有创造力。 D) 团队管理者应该培养一套特定的技能。

【答案】 D (推断题) A team manager should develop a certain set of skills.

【定位】 They should also cultivate such skills as toleration of ambiguity, persistence and patience, as well as assertiveness. If a team manager exemplifies such qualities, then the team as a whole would be better able to realize their potential and achieve their objectives.

他们还应培养诸如容忍不确定性、坚持与耐心以及果断这样的技能。如果团队经理体现出这些品质, 那么整个团队就能更好地实现潜能、达成目标。

【信号】 结尾 if...then... 收束 + 列出一组技能。 原文先列 cultivate such skills as toleration of ambiguity, persistence and patience, as well as assertiveness (一组技能), 再用 If a team manager exemplifies such qualities, then the team...would be better able to... 这个 if...then 句收口; 结尾的条件—结果句就是 "得出结论" 的落点。

【替换】 cultivate such skills as toleration of ambiguity, persistence and patience, as well as assertiveness ↔
A team manager should develop a certain set of skills.

把具体技能清单概括成"一套技能"

If a team manager exemplifies such qualities ↔ **A team manager**

结论主体同为 team manager

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

原文结尾只说经理体现品质后团队能 achieve their objectives (达成目标), 从没说经理要"set very clear and high objectives (设定清晰而高的目标)"; 选项 must set very clear and high objectives 盗了 objectives 这个原词, 把"达成目标"偷换成"设定高目标"。

借用原文: achieve their objectives

B) 过度推断

原文说经理 multi-cultural managers exhibit understanding of their own and others' cultural influences, 谈的是经理要理解文化差异, 并没要求"团队必须由不同文化的成员组成"; 选项 Teams must consist of members from different cultures. 借 cultural 这个词, 又用 must consist of 绝对化, 原文无此结论。

借用原文: multi-cultural managers exhibit understanding of their own and others' cultural influences and limitations

C) 张冠李戴

原文 a team may be composed of knowledgeable people 的"有知识"说的是普通成员的现有状态, 而 Casey 这段结论强调的主体是 team manager 该练技能; 选项 Team members should be knowledgeable and creative. 把焦点错安到"成员"身上, 且 creative 原文未提。

借用原文: a team may be composed of knowledgeable people

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

1 Advertising informs consumers about the existence and benefits of products and services, and attempts to persuade them to buy them. The best form of advertising is probably word-of-mouth advertising which occurs when people tell their friends about the benefits of products or services that they have purchased. Yet virtually no providers of goods or services rely on this alone, but use paid advertising instead. Indeed, many organizations also use institutional or prestige advertising which is designed to build up their reputation rather than to sell particular products. Although large companies could easily set up their own advertising departments, write their own advertisements and buy media space themselves, they tend to use the services of large advertising agencies. These are likely to have more resources and more knowledge about all aspects of advertising and advertising media than a single company. It is also easier for a dissatisfied company to give its account to another agency than it would be to fire its own advertising staff. The client company generally gives the advertising agency an agreed budget, a statement of the objectives of the advertising campaign known as a brief and an overall advertising strategy concerning the message to be communicated to the target customers. The agency creates advertisements and develops a media plan, specifying which media will be used and in which

proportions. Agencies often produce alternative ads or commercials that are pre-tested in newspapers, television stations etc., in different parts of the country before a final choice is made prior to a national campaign.

广告向消费者告知产品和服务的存在及其益处，并试图说服他们购买。最好的广告形式可能是口碑广告，即人们向朋友讲述他们所购买的产品或服务的好处。然而，几乎没有商品或服务提供商仅仅依赖这种方式，而是使用付费广告。事实上，许多组织还使用机构广告或声誉广告，旨在建立其声誉而非销售特定产品。尽管大公司可以轻松建立自己的广告部门、撰写自己的广告并自行购买媒体版面，但它们倾向于使用大型广告代理公司的服务。这些代理公司在广告及广告媒体的各个方面可能拥有比单个公司更多的资源和知识。对于不满意的公司来说，将其业务转交给另一家代理公司也比解雇自己的广告员工更容易。客户公司通常向广告代理公司提供商定的预算、称为简报的广告活动目标说明以及关于向目标客户传达信息的整体广告策略。代理公司创作广告并制定媒体计划，明确将使用哪些媒体以及各自的比例。代理公司经常制作多个备选广告或商业广告，在全国性活动最终确定之前，先在全国不同地区的报纸、电视台等进行预先测试。

12. A) Word-of-mouth advertising.
B) Distributing free trial products.
C) Prestige advertising.
D) Institutional advertising.

【题目】 What is probably the best form of advertising according to the speaker?

【翻译】 根据说话者的观点,什么可能是最好的广告形式?

A) 口碑广告。 B) 分发免费试用产品。 C) 声望广告。 D) 机构广告。

【答案】 A (细节题) Word-of-mouth advertising.

【定位】 The best form of advertising is probably word-of-mouth advertising which occurs when people tell their friends about the benefits of products or services that they have purchased.

最好的广告形式很可能是口碑广告，它发生在人们把自己买过的产品或服务的好处告诉朋友的时候。

【信号】 最高级 the best 直接标出答案。The best form of advertising is probably word-of-mouth advertising 中 the best 这个最高级就是答案信号——录音用最高级把某一项单独拎出来评价，最高级后面紧跟的对象 (word-of-mouth advertising) 就是答案。

【替换】 The best form of advertising is probably word-of-mouth advertising ↔

Word-of-mouth advertising.

原词整体照搬为选项

【排除】 B) 未提及

Distributing free trial products. (派发免费试用品) 在整段录音里从未出现, 属凭常识臆造的干扰项, 与最好的广告形式无关。

C) 原词陷阱

Prestige advertising. 确实是录音念到的原词 (institutional or prestige advertising), 但录音说它是用来建立声望、并不是说它最好, 盗用原词来骗听到就选。

借用原文: institutional or prestige advertising

D) 原词陷阱

Institutional advertising. 也是录音原词 (institutional or prestige advertising), 录音只是把它和 prestige 并列、说其作用是建声望, 从未说它是最好的, 同属原词陷阱。

借用原文: institutional or prestige advertising

-
13. A) To sell a particular product.
B) To attract high-end consumers.
C) To promote a specific service.
D) To build up their reputation.

【题目】 What does the speaker say is the purpose of many organizations using prestige advertising?

【翻译】 说话者认为许多组织使用声望广告的目的是什么?

- A) 销售某一特定产品。 B) 吸引高端消费者。 C) 推广某一特定服务。
D) 树立自身声誉。

【答案】 D (目的题) To build up their reputation.

【定位】 Indeed, many organizations also use institutional or prestige advertising which is designed to build up their reputation rather than to sell particular products.

事实上, 许多机构还会使用机构广告或声望广告, 其目的是建立自己的声誉, 而不是销售具体产品。

【信号】 designed to 加 rather than 点目的。 which is designed to build up their reputation rather than to sell particular products 中 designed to 直接给出目的, rather than 又把真目的 (建声望) 与假目的 (卖货) 摆在对立两端, 肯定的一端就是答案。

【替换】 designed to build up their reputation ↔ **To build up their reputation.**

designed to 改写为 To do

【排除】 A) 与原文相反

To sell a particular product. 对应录音 rather than to sell particular products, 但这恰恰是 rather than 后面被否定的那一端, 录音说声望广告的目的不是卖货, 选它就反了。

借用原文: rather than to sell particular products

B) 过度推断

To attract high-end consumers. (吸引高端客户) 在录音中从未出现, 是把 prestige (声望) 一词联想成高档客户的过度推断。

C) 偷换概念

To promote a specific service. (推广某项具体服务) 借用了录音里 products or services 的 service 字眼, 但录音说声望广告的目的不是推销具体产品或服务, 方向不符。

借用原文: to sell particular products

-
14. A) By creating their own ads and commercials.
B) By buying media space in leading newspapers.
C) By hiring their own professional advertising staff.
D) By using the services of large advertising agencies.

【题目】 How do large companies generally handle their advertising?

【翻译】 大公司通常如何处理其广告业务?

- A) 自行创作广告和商业广告片。 B) 在主流报纸购买媒体版面。
C) 聘用自己的专业广告人员。 D) 使用大型广告代理公司的服务。

【答案】 D (细节题) By using the services of large advertising agencies.

【定位】 Although large companies could easily set up their own advertising departments, write their own advertisements and buy media space themselves, they tend to use the services of large advertising agencies.

尽管大公司完全可以轻松地建立自己的广告部门、自己撰写广告并自己购买媒体版面, 但它们往往会使用大型广告代理公司的服务。

【信号】 Although 让步后 tend to 才是常规。 Although large companies could easily set up their own advertising departments..., they tend to use the services of large advertising agencies 中 Although 引出让步 (自办是能做但不是常规), 转折后的 tend to (往往) 才是大公司真正惯常的做法。

【替换】 they tend to use the services of large advertising agencies ↔

By using the services of large advertising agencies.

tend to 改写为 By doing

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

By creating their own ads and commercials. 对应录音 write their own advertisements, 但这是 Although 让步从句里描述大公司能做却不常做的事, 不是真正的常规做法。

借用原文: write their own advertisements

B) 原词陷阱

By buying media space in leading newspapers. 借用录音 buy media space themselves 的原词, 但同样属于让步从句里大公司自办的内容, 且 in leading newspapers 是录音没说的添加。

借用原文: buy media space themselves

C) 与原文相反

By hiring their own professional advertising staff. (自雇广告人员) 呼应录音 set up their own advertising departments 的自办思路, 但这正是录音用 tend to 否定掉的方向, 与最终常规做法相反。

借用原文: set up their own advertising departments

-
15. A) Conduct a large-scale survey on customer needs.
B) Specify the objectives of the campaign in detail.
C) Pre-test alternative ads or commercials in certain regions.
D) Decide on what specific means of communication to employ.

【题目】 What will advertising agencies often do before a national campaign?

【翻译】 广告代理公司在全国性宣传活动之前通常会做什么?

- A) 就顾客需求进行大规模调查。 B) 详细说明宣传活动的目标。
C) 在特定地区预先测试备选广告或商业广告片。 D) 决定采用何种具体的传播手段。

【答案】 C (细节题) Pre-test alternative ads or commercials in certain regions.

【定位】 Agencies often produce alternative ads or commercials that are pre-tested in newspapers, television stations etc., in different parts of the country before a final choice is made prior to a national campaign.

代理公司常常制作多个备选广告, 先在全国不同地区的报纸、电视台等媒体上进行预先测试, 然后才做出最终选择, 再进行全国性的投放。

【信号】 prior to a national campaign 对上题干 before. pre-tested ... in different parts of the country before a final choice is made prior to a national campaign 中 prior to a national campaign 与题干 before a national campaign 直接对应, 全国投放之前发生的动作就是 pre-test.

【替换】 alternative ads or commercials that are pre-tested ... in different parts of the country ↔

Pre-test alternative ads or commercials in certain regions.

in different parts of the country 概括为 in certain regions

【排除】 A) 未提及

Conduct a large-scale survey on customer needs. (做大规模客户需求调查) 录音从未提及，是凭广告业常识臆造的内容。

B) 张冠李戴

Specify the objectives of the campaign in detail. 盗用录音 a statement of the objectives of the advertising campaign 的原词，但定目标是客户公司给代理公司的 brief，不是代理公司在全国投放前做的，做的人和时间都不对。

借用原文：a statement of the objectives of the advertising campaign

D) 原词陷阱

Decide on what specific means of communication to employ. 呼应录音 develops a media plan, specifying which media will be used，定媒介确实是代理公司做的，但那是制定媒体计划阶段的事，不是题干问的全局投放前的预测试动作，时间点不符。

借用原文：develops a media plan, specifying which media will be used

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 Hello, everybody. It is my honour to introduce our respectable speaker for today's lecture, Dr. Thomas Wood. Dr. Wood has written numerous articles and books on the topic of communication and how to communicate effectively. Welcome, Dr. Wood.

大家好。我很荣幸为今天的讲座介绍我们尊敬的演讲者，Thomas Wood博士。Wood博士在沟通及如何有效沟通这一主题上撰写了大量文章和著作。欢迎Wood博士。

3 Dr. Wood:

Wood博士：

4 Good morning, everyone. I'm very glad to have a lecture with you. Today, I'd like to talk about how to communicate effectively. Effective communication is an essential component of human relationships, whether in the workplace, at school, among friends, between couples or within a household. Highly functional successful family groups tend to be those that communicate effectively, while the lack of such communication is frequently found in troubled families, according to a research company. Learning and

practicing effective communication techniques is well worth the time and effort, resulting in stronger interpersonal ties and greater familial satisfaction. My tips are as follows:

大家早上好。我很高兴能与各位进行讲座。今天，我想谈谈如何有效沟通。有效沟通是人际关系的重要组成部分，无论是在工作场所、学校、朋友之间、情侣之间还是家庭内部。根据一家研究公司的调查，功能高效的成功家庭群体往往是那些有效沟通的家庭，而缺乏这种沟通在问题家庭中经常出现。学习和实践有效的沟通技巧非常值得投入时间和精力，可以带来更牢固的人际关系和更高的家庭满意度。我的建议如下：

5 Think First, Speak Later. Few people would stand before an audience or class and present a speech without advance preparation. Gathering thoughts, ideas and information are critical for communicating in an organized and effective way. Setting priorities can be helpful, especially when preparing to discuss a complex issue. Furthermore, stepping away from a problem before discussing it allows time to gain objectivity, as well as empathy for the other person or persons involved.

先思考，后说话。很少有人会在没有事先准备的情况下站在观众或班级面前发表演讲。整理思想、想法和信息对于以有条理和有效的方式进行沟通至关重要。设定优先事项会很有帮助，尤其是在准备讨论复杂问题时。此外，在讨论问题之前暂时放下它，可以留出时间获得客观性，以及对相关的其他人或他人的同理心。

6 Be Fully Present. Effective communication is possible only in the present moment. Bringing past conflicts into the current discussion serves only to heighten negative emotions and be bad for a productive conversation. A sharp focus on the topic at hand is essential for clear and effective communication, and it is also helpful to keep outside distractions to a minimum. Text messages, phone calls and emails can all wait until a later time, and worries about work, school or other issues can be put on hold as well.

全神贯注于当下。有效沟通只有在当下时刻才可能实现。将过去的冲突带入当前的讨论只会加剧负面情绪，不利于建设性对话。对手头话题的高度专注对于清晰有效的沟通至关重要，将外部干扰降至最低也很有帮助。短信、电话和电子邮件都可以等到以后再处理，对工作、学校或其他问题的担忧也可以暂时搁置。

7 Use Nonverbal Cues. Nonverbal cues such as facial expressions, body language and hand gestures play an important role in effective communication. Just as a badly chosen word or a raised voice can upset a listener and close the door to further dialogue, so too can an unintentionally aggressive nonverbal cue. One way to ensure that nonverbal signals don't undermine verbal communication is to remain calm and avoid becoming overly stressed during a discussion. Staying calm and maintaining a comfortable amount of eye contact while respecting personal space can increase receptivity.

使用非语言暗示。面部表情、肢体语言和手势等非语言暗示在有效沟通中发挥着重要作用。正如一个选择不当的词语或提高的声调可能会让听者不安并关闭进一步对话的大门一样，无意中表现出的攻击性非语言暗示也会产生同样的效果。确保非语言信号不会破坏语言沟通的一个方法是在讨论过程中保持冷静，避免过度紧张。保持冷静，保持适度的眼神交流，同时尊重个人空间，可以提高接受度。

8 Listen Actively. Effective communication includes the ability to listen well. In addition to avoiding obvious distractions such as cell phones and using body language to demonstrate attentiveness, it is also

important to allow the other person to finish speaking before formulating our own response. Paraphrasing what the other person has said to make sure we have understood correctly and refraining from offering advice unless asked to do so are two more ways to listen effectively.

积极倾听。有效沟通包括良好的倾听能力。除了避免手机等明显的干扰因素，并使用肢体语言表现出专注之外，在形成自己的回应之前让对方说完也很重要。复述对方所说的话以确保我们理解正确，以及除非被要求否则不主动提供建议，这是有效倾听的另外两种方式。

9 Thank you for listening. Hope this lecture will be helpful and you will be a better communicator.

感谢大家的聆听。希望这次讲座对各位有所帮助，让你们成为更好的沟通者。

16. A) The effective communication among family members.

B) The principle of "avoid adding trouble to others".

C) The mutual love and caring between parents and children.

D) Everyone's commitment to support each other.

【题目】 According to Dr. Wood, what is essential to forming a good family atmosphere?

【翻译】 根据 Wood 博士的观点,形成良好家庭氛围的关键是什么?

A) 家庭成员之间的有效沟通。 B) "避免给他人添麻烦"的原则。

C) 父母与子女之间的相互关爱和关心。 D) 每个人相互支持的承诺。

【答案】 A (细节题) The effective communication among family members.

【定位】 Highly functional successful family groups tend to be those that communicate effectively, while the lack of such communication is frequently found in troubled families, according to a research company.

高效成功的家庭往往是那些能有效沟通的家庭，而缺乏这种沟通则常见于问题家庭，据一家研究机构所言。

【信号】 对比句点出关键变量。这句用 while 把"成功家庭"与"问题家庭"对照，两边唯一差的变量就是 communicate effectively——这种"有它则成功、缺它则出问题"的对比，正是把某要素定为"关键"的信号。

【替换】 successful family groups tend to be those that communicate effectively ↔

The effective communication among family members

动词短语改写成名词短语

【排除】 B) 未提及

The principle of "avoid adding trouble to others" 这条原则原文从未出现，属凭常识臆造的善良准则，听上去顺耳但无依据。

C) 原词陷阱

The mutual love and caring between parents and children 里 parents and children 很像原文家庭话题，但原文定为关键的是"有效沟通"不是"父母子女间的爱与关怀"，它换了对象、答非所问。

借用原文：within a household

D) 未提及

Everyone's commitment to support each other 把家庭关系归因于"彼此支持的承诺"，原文谈的关键是沟通，从未提到"承诺支持"，属另造一个合理但无据的要素。

17. A) Thinking before speaking.

B) Adopting empathy during communication.

C) Focusing on the present.

D) Listening attentively.

【题目】 Which of the following is helpful for minimizing outside distractions during communication?

【翻译】 以下哪项有助于在沟通过程中最大限度地减少外界干扰？

A) 说话前先思考。 B) 在沟通中采用共情。 C) 专注于当下。 D) 专心倾听。

【答案】 C (细节题) Focusing on the present.

【定位】 A sharp focus on the topic at hand is essential for clear and effective communication, and it is also helpful to keep outside distractions to a minimum.

对眼前话题的高度专注，对清晰有效的沟通至关重要，它也有助于把外界干扰降到最低。

【信号】 题干原词在原文出现并被绑定做法。 原文这句几乎照搬题干的 keep outside distractions to a minimum，并把它和 A sharp focus on the topic at hand (专注眼前话题) 绑在一起——题干的信号词在原文出现、且紧挨着给出做法，这就是答案句信号。

【替换】 A sharp focus on the topic at hand ↔ **Focusing on the present**

同义改写：当下的话题=present

【排除】 A) 张冠李戴

Thinking before speaking 对应的是 Think First, Speak Later 那条建议，讲的是"说前先组织思路"，与本题问的"减少外界干扰"不是一回事，被挪到了别的分论点上。

借用原文：Think First, Speak Later

B) 原词陷阱

Adopting empathy during communication 里 empathy 确在原文出现，但是在 empathy for the other person 那段讲"先想后说"时提到的，与减少外界干扰无关，是听到原词就想选的陷阱。

借用原文：empathy for the other person or persons involved

D) 答非所问

Listening attentively 对应 Listen Actively 那条"积极倾听"建议，是另一个分论点，跟"减少外界干扰"不搭，属把别条建议错配到本题。

借用原文：Listen Actively

18. A) Adopting nonverbal signals.

B) Being aggressive or overly stressed.

C) Maintaining eye contact to show attentiveness.

D) Keeping a suitable distance and respecting personal space.

【题目】 Which of the following should be avoided in order to make a conversation smooth?

【翻译】 为了使对话顺畅,应该避免以下哪项?

A) 采用非语言信号。 B) 表现得咄咄逼人或过度紧张。 C) 保持眼神接触以表现专注。

D) 保持适当距离并尊重个人空间。

【答案】 B (细节题) Being aggressive or overly stressed.

【定位】 One way to ensure that nonverbal signals don't undermine verbal communication is to remain calm and avoid becoming overly stressed during a discussion.

确保非语言信号不破坏言语沟通的一个办法，是在讨论中保持冷静、避免变得过度紧张。

【信号】 avoid 直接点名要躲开的行为。这句里 avoid becoming overly stressed 用 avoid 明确点出"要避开"的对象，正对题干的 should be avoided；前文 an unintentionally aggressive nonverbal cue 也把 aggressive 列为坏信号，两处都指向"咄咄逼人/过度紧张"。

【替换】 an unintentionally aggressive nonverbal cue ↔ **Being aggressive or overly stressed**

两个原词原样合进选项

【排除】 A) 与原文相反

Adopting nonverbal signals 盗用本段 Use Nonverbal Cues 的话题，但原文是叫人"用好"非语言信号，不是叫人避免；本题问该避免什么，方向反了。

借用原文：Use Nonverbal Cues

C) 与原文相反

Maintaining eye contact to show attentiveness 直接挪用原文 maintaining a comfortable amount of eye contact，但原文把它当"该做"的好习惯，本题问该避免什么，选它就是把好做法误当坏事。

借用原文：maintaining a comfortable amount of eye contact

D) 与原文相反

Keeping a suitable distance and respecting personal space 对应原文 respecting personal space，同样是原文提倡的好做法，与"该避免"相反。

借用原文：respecting personal space

-
19. A) To make sure you turn off your cell phones.
B) To respect people involved in the conversation.
C) To show you are an easy-going person.
D) To offer suggestions actively.

【题目】 What is essential to be a good listener?

【翻译】 成为一个好的倾听者的关键是什么？

- A) 确保关闭手机。 B) 尊重参与对话的人。 C) 表现出你是一个随和的人。
D) 积极提供建议。

【答案】 B (细节题) To respect people involved in the conversation.

【定位】 In addition to avoiding obvious distractions such as cell phones and using body language to demonstrate attentiveness, it is also important to allow the other person to finish speaking before formulating our own response.

除了避免手机这类明显的干扰、用肢体语言表现专注之外，更重要的是让对方把话说完，再组织我们自己的回应。

【信号】 important to 标出关键倾听行为。原文用 it is also important to allow the other person to finish speaking，把"让对方把话讲完"标为重要的倾听行为；前面 cell phones 等只是顺带提的"次要事"，真正强调的关键在 important to 之后。

【替换】 allow the other person to finish speaking before formulating our own response ↔

To respect people involved in the conversation

具体行为升华为其本质"尊重"

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

To make sure you turn off your cell phones 里 cell phones 确在原文出现, 但原文只把它列为要 avoiding obvious distractions such as cell phones 的次要事, 且说的是"避免干扰"不是"关掉手机", 并非本题问的"关键", 是听到手机就想选的陷阱。

借用原文: avoiding obvious distractions such as cell phones

C) 未提及

To show you are an easy-going person 把倾听目的说成"显得自己随和", 原文谈倾听是为了尊重对方、听懂对方, 从没提"显得随和", 属凭印象臆造的目的。

D) 与原文相反

To offer suggestions actively (主动提建议) 恰与原文 refraining from offering advice unless asked to do so (除非被请教, 否则别给建议) 相反, 把原文叫你"别做"的事说成了该做, 极性反了。

借用原文: refraining from offering advice unless asked to do so

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

1 Mental health is our birthright. We don't have to learn how to be mentally healthy; it is built into us in the same way that our bodies know how to heal a cut or mend a broken bone. Mental health can't be learned, only reawakened. It is like an immune system of the body, which under stress or through lack of nutrition or exercise can be weakened, but which never leaves us. When we don't understand the value of mental health and we don't know how to gain access to it, mental health will remain hidden from us. Our mental health doesn't go anywhere; like the sun behind a cloud, it can be temporarily hidden from view, but it is fully capable of being restored in an instant.

心理健康是我们与生俱来的权利。我们不必学习如何保持心理健康; 它内置于我们体内, 就像我们的身体知道如何愈合伤口或修复断骨一样。心理健康无法习得, 只能被唤醒。它就像身体的免疫系统, 在压力下或因缺乏营养或锻炼而被削弱, 但它永远不会离开我们。当我们不理解心理健康的价值, 也不知道如何获得它时, 心理健康就会对我们隐而不见。我们的心理健康并没有消失, 就像云层后面的太阳, 它可能暂时被遮挡, 但完全能够在瞬间恢复。

2 Mental health is the seed that contains self-esteem—confidence in ourselves and an ability to trust in our common sense. It allows us to have perspective on our lives—the ability to not take ourselves too seriously, to laugh at ourselves, to see the bigger picture, and to see that things will work out. It's a form of innate or unlearned optimism. Mental health allows us to view others with sympathy if they are having troubles, with kindness if they are in pain, and with unconditional love no matter who they are. Mental health is the source of creativity for solving problems, resolving conflict, making our surroundings more beautiful, managing our home life, or coming up with a creative business idea or invention to make our lives easier. It gives us patience for ourselves and toward others as well as patience while driving, catching a fish, working on our car, or raising a child. It allows us to see the beauty that surrounds us each moment in nature, in culture, in the flow of our daily lives.

心理健康是包含自尊的种子——对自己的信心以及信任我们常识的能力。它让我们能够审视自己的生活——不过分看重自己的能力, 能够自嘲, 看到更大的格局, 并看到事情终会解决。这是一种天生的或无需学习

的乐观主义。心理健康让我们能够以同情看待遇到困难的人,以善意对待痛苦中的人,并无条件地爱每一个人。心理健康是创造力的源泉,用于解决问题、化解冲突、美化我们的周围环境、管理家庭生活,或想出创造性的商业点子或发明来让我们生活更轻松。它赋予我们对自己和他人的耐心,以及在开车、钓鱼、修车或养育孩子时的耐心。它让我们看到每时每刻围绕着我们的美——自然之美、文化之美、日常生活流动之美。

3 Although mental health is the cure-all for living our lives, it is perfectly ordinary as you will see that it has been there to direct you through all your difficult decisions. Mental health has commonly been called conscience, instinct, wisdom, common sense, or the inner voice. We think of it simply as a healthy and helpful flow of intelligent thought. As you will come to see, knowing that mental health is always available and knowing to trust it allows us to slow down to the moment and live life happily.

尽管心理健康是我们生活的万能良药,但它完全是平常之物,你会看到它一直在那里指引你度过所有艰难的决定。心理健康通常被称为良知、直觉、智慧、常识或内心的声音。我们简单地将其视为健康而有益的智慧思想流动。正如你将看到的,知道心理健康始终可用并知道要信任它,能让我们放慢到当下这一刻,幸福地生活。

20. A) The ability of speaking a certain kind of language.
B) The ability of mending things.
C) The ability of building a good relationship.
D) The ability of healing physical wounds.

【题目】 Among human's various abilities, which one has the same mechanism as mental health?

【翻译】 在人类的各项能力中,哪一种与心理健康具有相同的机制?

- A) 说某种语言的能力。 B) 修理东西的能力。 C) 建立良好关系的能力。
D) 愈合身体伤口的能力。

【答案】 D (细节题) The ability of healing physical wounds.

【定位】 We don't have to learn how to be mentally healthy; it is built into us in the same way that our bodies know how to heal a cut or mend a broken bone.

我们不必学习如何保持心理健康;它天生就内建于我们体内,就像我们的身体本能地知道如何愈合伤口、接合断骨一样。

【信号】 明喻信号 in the same way that. 答案句靠明喻信号 in the same way that ("就像.....一样") 锁定——它后面紧跟的 our bodies know how to heal a cut or mend a broken bone 就是与心理健康机制相同的那种能力,正是题干要的对应。

【替换】 our bodies know how to heal a cut or mend a broken bone ↔ healing physical wounds
愈合伤口=身体疗愈

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

A 的 speaking a certain kind of language 看似呼应原文，其实原文末段 Mental health has commonly been called conscience, instinct, wisdom, common sense, or the inner voice. 谈的是它被叫作 "内在声音"，并未说它像 "说某种语言的能力"，属答非所问的诱选。

借用原文：the inner voice

B) 原词陷阱

原文 mend a broken bone 里的 mend 是 "接合断骨"（仍属身体自愈），B 却把它偷换成 mending things "修理东西"，张冠李戴，机制并不相同。

借用原文：mend a broken bone

C) 未提及

C 的 building a good relationship 虽与第2段 "sympathy、kindness" 等氛围沾边，但原文从未说 mental health 的 "机制" 与 "建立良好关系的能力" 相同，是无中生有的拔高。

21. A) Always feeling miserable when encountering difficulties.

B) Keeping calm though the child has made the house a mess.

C) Unwilling to offer a hand to those in troubles.

D) Feeling superior to everybody else.

【题目】 Among the following mental statuses, which can be the indication of possessing mental health?

【翻译】 在以下心理状态中,哪一种可以作为拥有心理健康的标志?

A) 遇到困难时总是感到痛苦。 B) 尽管孩子把房子弄得一团糟仍保持冷静。

C) 不愿意向处于困境中的人伸出援手。 D) 感觉自己优越于其他所有人。

【答案】 B (细节题) Keeping calm though the child has made the house a mess.

【定位】 It gives us patience for ourselves and toward others as well as patience while driving, catching a fish, working on our car, or raising a child.

它(心理健康)赋予我们对自己、对他人的耐心,也让我们在开车、钓鱼、修车或养育孩子时都保有耐心。

【信号】 列举信号 patience while ...raising a child. 答案句靠 "心理健康赋予什么" 的列举落点定位: patience while driving, catching a fish, working on our car, or raising a child 把 "养孩子时仍有耐心" 列为心理健康的表现,正对应 B 的 "孩子把家弄乱仍冷静"。

【替换】 patience while ... raising a child ↔ **Keeping calm though the child has made the house a mess**
养孩子有耐心=乱中保持冷静

【排除】 A) 与原文相反

原文谈 view others with sympathy if they are having troubles 是说 "别人有难时报以同情", A 却说 "自己遇难总是痛苦"——盗用 troubles 一词却把方向反成消极心态, 与心理健康相悖。

借用原文: if they are having troubles

C) 与原文相反

原文是 view others with sympathy if they are having troubles, with kindness if they are in pain, 即愿意关怀帮助他人; C 的 Unwilling to offer a hand to those in troubles "不愿帮处于困境的人" 恰好相反, 是把原意反着说。

借用原文: with kindness if they are in pain

D) 与原文相反

原文说心理健康让人 not take ourselves too seriously, to laugh at ourselves (不把自己太当回事、能自嘲), D 的 Feeling superior to everybody else "觉得高人一等" 与这种谦和态度正相反, 原文也根本没说傲慢是其标志。

借用原文: not take ourselves too seriously

22. A) Mental Health: Tool Case of the Mind

B) How to Gain Mental Health

C) Mental Health: The Key to Success

D) Be Careful of Mental Problems

【题目】 Which of the following is the best title for this passage?

【翻译】 以下哪项是这篇文章的最佳标题?

A) 心理健康:心智的工具箱 B) 如何获得心理健康 C) 心理健康:成功的关键

D) 小心心理问题

【答案】 A (主旨题) Mental Health: Tool Case of the Mind

【定位】 Mental health is the seed that contains self-esteem—confidence in ourselves and an ability to trust in our common sense. Mental health is the source of creativity for solving problems, resolving conflict... It gives us patience... It allows us to see the beauty that surrounds us each moment.

心理健康是蕴含自尊的种子——是对自己的信心、对常识的信任;它是解决问题、化解冲突的创造力之源.....它赋予我们耐心.....它让我们看见每一刻环绕我们的美。

【信号】 全段排比 Mental health is / It gives / It allows. 全文 (尤其第2段) 用 Mental health is the source of creativity、It gives us patience、It allows us to see the beauty 等排比, 反复罗列心理健康 "能装下/能产出" 的种种好处——这种 "一物之内盛着诸多功用" 的结构, 正是 "工具箱" 标题的依据。

【替换】 Mental health is the source of creativity for solving problems, resolving conflict ↔

Mental Health: Tool Case of the Mind

诸多功用之源=心智工具箱

【排除】 B) **原词陷阱**

B 的 How to Gain Mental Health 盗用了第1段 we don't know how to gain access to it 里的 gain, 但全文重心是讲心理健康 "是什么、有什么用", 几乎没教 "如何获得" 的方法, B 以局部当全篇。

借用原文: we don't know how to gain access to it

C) **未提及**

C 的 Mental Health: The Key to Success 把心理健康说成 "成功之钥", 但全文谈的是耐心、看得开、内在平和、快乐生活, 从未把它与 "success (成功)" 挂钩, 属无中生有。

D) **与原文相反**

D 的 Be Careful of Mental Problems 谈 "警惕心理问题", 是负面警示口吻; 而全文自始至终在正面赞美心理健康的种种好处 (Mental health is our birthright), 基调相反, 标题跑偏。

借用原文: Mental health is our birthright

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

1 As career planning is very essential in your career, I would like to offer some tips about how to do career planning.

由于职业规划在你的职业生涯中至关重要,我想就如何进行职业规划提供一些建议。

2 Study yourself. This is the key to career planning. Understanding what you are like, what you value, and what kind of person you want to become is the foundation for all career planning. In studying yourself, you examine your strengths and weaknesses, your goals, and the trends in your personal development. The self-understanding that you gain enables you to imagine how certain occupations may best fit your personality, interests, abilities, and goals. All career decisions require us to learn both about ourselves and about work, and to integrate these two kinds of knowledge.

研究自己。这是职业规划的关键。了解自己是什么样的人、重视什么以及想成为什么样的人,是所有职业规划的基础。在研究自己时,你要审视自己的优势和劣势、目标以及个人发展的趋势。你获得的自我理解使你能够想象某些职业如何最适合你的性格、兴趣、能力和目标。所有职业决策都要求我们既了解自己又了解工作,并整合这两种知识。

3 Make a list of short and long term career goals. Consider your individual skills, talents, interests and hobbies. You may realize that your daily struggle with new technologies is a source of frustration that you would like to eliminate. List all the goals you have for your work life.

列出短期和长期职业目标清单。考虑你个人的技能、才能、兴趣和爱好。你可能会意识到,日常与新技术的斗争是你想要消除的挫折来源。列出你对工作生活的所有目标。

4 Assign a time frame to each goal. Some may be achievable in the near future. Others may require years of efforts. Many will probably lead to a series of goals that you must accomplish over time to

reach your desired end result. If your ultimate goal is to have a managerial role, you may need to become a trainer first, then a supervisor.

为每个目标分配时间框架。有些目标可能在不久的将来就能实现。其他目标可能需要多年努力。许多目标可能会导致一系列目标,你必须随着时间推移逐步完成这些目标才能达到期望的最终结果。如果你的最终目标是担任管理角色,你可能需要先成为培训师,然后成为主管。

5 Add specific action steps to your plan that will help you to achieve each goal. Research classes that may help you become more familiar with new technologies. Make a list of classes that you want to take, and then schedule a time to meet with your manager to discuss opportunities for pursuing this type of education.

在计划中添加具体行动步骤,这些步骤将帮助你实现每个目标。研究可能帮助你更熟悉新技术的课程。列出你想上的课程清单,然后安排时间与你的管理者会面,讨论追求这类教育的机会。

6 Write a detailed description of your end goals for each year over the next five years. By the end of the first year, you may want to have a few successful projects under your belt. As the second year comes to a close, you might want to be promoted to a higher position, and so on. Be clear about the changes that you want to see happen, when they should take place, and what steps you will take to get where you want to be.

为未来五年中的每一年写出最终目标的详细描述。到第一年年底,你可能想要完成几个成功的项目。到第二年结束时,你可能想要晋升到更高的职位,依此类推。明确你希望看到的变化、这些变化应该在何时发生以及你将采取什么步骤到达你想要的位置。

7 Career planning does not guarantee that all the problems, difficulties, or decision-making situations that you face in the future will be solved. Nor can any formula be given to do that. But career planning should help you to approach and cope better with new problems, such as deciding whether or not to enter educational or training programs, deciding whether or not to change jobs, and analyzing the difficulties you are having with a situation or a person.

职业规划不能保证你在未来面临的所有问题、困难或决策情况都能得到解决。任何公式也无法做到这一点。但职业规划应该帮助你更好地处理和应对新问题,例如决定是否参加教育或培训项目、决定是否换工作以及分析你在某种情况或与某个人相处时遇到的困难。

23. A) Studying hard for a relatively high degree.

B) Having enough knowledge about different careers.

C) Understanding the new trend of career planning.

D) Knowing more about yourself.

【题目】 What is the fundamental step of career planning?

【翻译】 职业规划的基本步骤是什么?

A) 努力学习以获得相对较高的学位。 B) 对不同职业有足够的了解。

C) 理解职业规划的新趋势。 D) 更多地了解你自己。

【答案】 D (细节题) Knowing more about yourself.

【定位】 Study yourself. This is the key to career planning. Understanding what you are like, what you value, and what kind of person you want to become is the foundation for all career planning.
研究你自己。这是职业规划的关键。理解你是怎样的人、你看重什么、你想成为什么样的人，是一切职业规划的基础。

【信号】 **key+foundation 双重'最根本'信号。** 这句连用了两个排序信号：This is the key to career planning 的 key（关键）和 is the foundation for all career planning 的 foundation（基础），都在说'Study yourself 是最根本的一步'，正好对应题干的 fundamental step，是典型的'信号词锁答案句'。

【替换】 Study yourself ↔ **Knowing more about yourself**

study yourself=know yourself 同义改写

Understanding what you are like, what you value, and what kind of person you want to become ↔

Knowing more about yourself

把一长串自我认识概括成 know yourself

【排除】 A) **未提及**

Studying hard for a relatively high degree 把'努力考高学历'当成最根本一步，这是考生最容易凭常识填的答案，但录音从头到尾在讲'研究自己、定目标、排时间表'，根本没说要先考高学历，属于用常识代替原文的典型坑。

B) **原词陷阱**

Having enough knowledge about different careers 借了录音反复出现的 career 一词制造耳熟。原文确实说要 learn both about ourselves and about work，但强调的是先'了解自己'这一根本，'了解工作/职业'是与之并列的另一半，不是被抬到 key/foundation 位置的那一项，故答非所问。

借用原文：learn both about ourselves and about work

C) **原词陷阱**

Understanding the new trend of career planning 借了 career planning 这个贯穿全文的词组充耳熟，但录音只讲怎么做规划的步骤，从未提'新趋势 new trend'，是把原词拼上一个原文没有的概念。

借用原文：how to do career planning

24. A) Ask for professional advice from experienced people.

B) Bring it down to a practical level.

C) Divide it into smaller and achievable goals.

D) Find an objective standard to reevaluate your ability.

【题目】 According to the speaker, what should you do if your ultimate aim is rather ambitious?

【翻译】 根据说话者的观点,如果你的最终目标相当宏大,你应该做什么?

A) 向有经验的人寻求专业建议。 B) 将它降到一个切实可行的水平。

C) 将它分解成更小的、可实现的目标。 D) 找到一个客观标准来重新评估你的能力。

【答案】 C (细节题) Divide it into smaller and achievable goals.

【定位】 Many will probably lead to a series of goals that you must accomplish over time to reach your desired end result. If your ultimate goal is to have a managerial role, you may need to become a trainer first, then a supervisor.

很多目标很可能会引出一连串你必须逐步完成的目标，才能达到你想要的最终结果。如果你的终极目标是当上管理者，你可能需要先成为一名培训员，再成为一名主管。

【信号】 举例信号：用 **managerial role 拆成 trainer→supervisor**。原文用 If your ultimate goal is to have a managerial role 直接呼应题干的 ultimate aim，并用一个例子演示把大目标拆成小步骤——a series of goals that you must accomplish over time 和 become a trainer first, then a supervisor，这个'大目标→一连串小目标'的举例就是答案信号。

【替换】 a series of goals that you must accomplish over time ↔

Divide it into smaller and achievable goals

'一连串需逐步完成的目标' = 拆成小而可实现的目标

become a trainer first, then a supervisor ↔ **smaller and achievable goals**

trainer→supervisor 的台阶 = smaller goals

【排除】 A) 未提及

Ask for professional advice from experienced people 是生活里应对难题最顺的反应，但录音针对'大目标'给的是'自己拆成小目标'，从未让你去请教有经验的人，属于用常识补原文的坑。

B) 偷换概念

Bring it down to a practical level (让它落到可操作层面) 和正确项意思相近、最易混，但原文针对大目标讲的具体动作是'分解成一连串小目标' (divide)，不是泛泛的'落实到可操作'；B 把具体的'拆分'换成了模糊的'落实'，方向虽近却不是原文那个动作。

借用原文：lead to a series of goals that you must accomplish over time

D) 未提及

Find an objective standard to reevaluate your ability 听着像在谈能力评估，但录音针对大目标讲的是'分解目标'，从未提到要'找客观标准重新评估你的能力 reevaluate your ability'，是凭'宏大目标→评估能力'的联想编出来的。

25. A) To help you to deal with new problems you may meet with in your career better.

B) To ensure that you achieve something big sometime in the future.

C) To shorten the time you are tangled up with tricky situations.

D) To accelerate the process of climbing up the social ladder.

【题目】 What is the meaning of making career plans?

【翻译】制定职业规划的意义是什么？

- A) 帮助你更好地处理职业生涯中可能遇到的新问题。
- B) 确保你在未来某个时候取得重大成就。 c) 缩短你被棘手情况困扰的时间。
- D) 加快攀登社会阶梯的进程。

【答案】A (细节题)

To help you to deal with new problems you may meet with in your career better.

【定位】Career planning does not guarantee that all the problems, difficulties, or decision-making situations that you face in the future will be solved. But career planning should help you to approach and cope better with new problems, such as deciding whether or not to enter educational or training programs, deciding whether or not to change jobs.

职业规划并不能保证你将来面对的所有问题、困难或需要决策的情形都会被解决。但职业规划应该能帮助你更好地应对处理你遇到的新问题，比如决定是否进入教育或培训项目、决定是否换工作。

【信号】转折 But 之后才是真意。原文先用 does not guarantee that all the problems... will be solved 否定一种夸大说法，紧接 But career planning should help you to approach and cope better with new problems 用 But 转折，转折后的这句才是讲者对'规划意义'的真正落点——典型的'转折后才是答案'信号。

【替换】help you to approach and cope better with new problems ↔

help you to deal with new problems you may meet with in your career better

cope better with=deal with...better 同义替换

should help you ↔ To help you

should help=help, 留余地的语气一致

【排除】B) 与原文相反

To ensure that you achieve something big 的 ensure 与原文 does not guarantee 的 guarantee 撞车，但原文是'并不保证'，B 却说成'保证你成就大事'，极性正好反了——原文否定的夸大说法被它当成了答案。

借用原文：does not guarantee that all the problems... will be solved

C) 原词陷阱

To shorten the time you are tangled up with tricky situations 借了原文反复出现的 problems、situations 充耳熟，但原文只说帮你'更好地应对'新问题，从没说能'缩短你陷在棘手处境里的时间 shorten the time'，shorten 这个量化承诺是凭空加的。

借用原文：cope better with new problems, such as... analyzing the difficulties you are having with a situation or a person

D) 过度推断

To accelerate the process of climbing up the social ladder 听着励志，但录音讲的意义是'更好应对新问题'，并未承诺职业规划能'加速向上爬社会阶梯 climbing up the social ladder'，是把规划的作用夸张引申。

21 句真题句逐层精讲

下列真题句各有独立的句子解析页——中文翻译、结构树逐层拆解、成分与时态、考点讲解与真题高频词。点击句子进入完整解析。

M: And that's going to affect us, as if we didn't have enough problems on our hands.

第9段，第1句

"as if" 引导的方式状语从句配合虚拟语气是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式，"be going to" 将来时也是高频结构。本句结构具有较高的典型性，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

Then when the person doesn't turn out to be who they thought he or she was, they start thinking maybe I can change him or her.

第2段，第2句

覆盖主谓宾、系表、状语、宾语从句、表语从句、时间状语从句等多种成分和从句类型；表语从句中插入语 they thought 和关系代词 who 的双重功能是典型易错点，训练价值高。

I don't especially love life on the road, but I figure if you are lucky enough to be able to do what you truly love doing, you've got the ultimate in life.

第4段，第2句

句子成分丰富：包含主语、谓语、宾语、表语、状语（程度、条件、方式），且宾语从句、条件状语从句、嵌套宾语从句等多种从句类型并存。特别是 figure 后直接接 if 引导的宾语从句、条件从句内嵌套 what 引导的宾语从句，以及 enough to do 结构，都是值得练习的易错点。

M: You'd think I'd be used to it by now.

第8段，第1句

think 接省略 that 的宾语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频结构，would 表推测也是常考用法，be used to 固定搭配也经常出现。整体句式非常典型，掌握后可以广泛迁移到类似的 think/believe/suppose 等接从句的句型。

You go to a little town in Japan, where nobody speaks English, yet they know you on sight and know all your music.

第8段，第3句

本句涵盖主语、谓语、宾语、状语、定语从句等多种成分,且包含并列谓语和非限制性定语从句的区分,成分种类较丰富,适合练习从句识别和成分划分,有一定训练价值。

Team management calls for new skills if personnel potential is to be fully realized.

第1段，第4句

主句加条件状语从句的结构是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式，“if”引导的条件从句也是高频考点。“be + to do”结构虽不算最核心的必考点，但在正式书面语中常见。整体结构具有较好的代表性和可迁移性，学习后可应用于类似句式的理解。

Furthermore, the issue is not just how the team can function more effectively, but how it integrates with the overall organization, or society that it supposes it serves.

第1段，第8句

本句涵盖主系表结构、表语从句、定语从句、并列表语、方式状语、介词短语作状语等多种成分，成分种类较丰富。not just...but 并列结构和 how 引导的表语从句是常见易错点，定语从句中关系代词 that 同时作引导词和宾语也值得练习。作为划成分练习句，收益较高。

Therefore, team building may be necessary in order to improve the group's performance.

第1段，第10句

主系表加目的状语是常见句式，情态动词表推测也是考试常考点，但简单句在真题中占比较小，典型性中等，学习后可迁移到类似推测或结论性表达的场景。

Casey, an expert in this field, suggests that the cooperation process within teams must be organized, promoted and managed.

第1段，第11句

主句 + that 引导宾语从句的结构是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式,suggest 等引导宾语从句的动词也是常考点。被动语态在从句中的使用也符合学术和正式文本的典型特征,学习后可迁移到大量类似句子。

Together, the team may then produce something new, unique and superior to that of any one member.

第1段，第13句

简单句中使用情态动词加宾语带定语的结构较为常见,句首状语和谓语中插入副词也是四六级常考句式,有一定代表性和复用价值

Although large companies could easily set up their own advertising departments, write their own advertisements and buy media space themselves, they tend to use the services of large advertising agencies.

第1段，第5句

让步状语从句（Although 引导）+ 主句的结构是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，且本句展示了从句内部并列谓语和主句对比的典型用法。掌握这种结构后，可以迁移到大量类似的让步逻辑表达中

Furthermore, stepping away from a problem before discussing it allows time to gain objectivity, as well as empathy for the other person or persons involved.

第5段，第5句

结构典型性很高。动名词短语作主语、及物动词带宾语、宾语带不定式后置定语、"as well as"并列结构，这些都是四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现的句式；掌握本句的分析方法后，可直接迁移到大量类似结构的句子上，实用性强。

Paraphrasing what the other person has said to make sure we have understood correctly and refraining from offering advice unless asked to do so are two more ways to listen effectively.

第8段，第4句

涵盖动名词短语作主语、宾语从句、状语从句、不定式短语、省略结构、被动语态等多种成分类型，特别是两个并列的超长动名词短语作主语这一易错点，以及从句嵌套在非谓语结构中的复杂归属关系，训练价值高。

Thank you for listening.

第9段，第1句

祈使句在口语和应用文中常见，但在四六级和考研阅读真题中出现频率较低，不属于重点考查句式。作为基础句型有一定代表性，但迁移价值不如复合句。

We don't have to learn how to be mentally healthy; it is built into us in the same way that our bodies know how to heal a cut or mend a broken bone.

第1段，第2句

并列句+定语从句+宾语从句的组合是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式,尤其是 "in the same way that..." 引导类比论证的结构非常典型。掌握此句后,学生可迁移到大量类似的长难句分析中,实用性强。

It allows us to have perspective on our lives—the ability to not take ourselves too seriously, to laugh at ourselves, to see the bigger picture, and to see that things will work out.

第2段，第2句

句子覆盖主谓宾补结构和宾语从句,宾补部分包含同位语和多个并列不定式,成分种类较丰富。特别是破折号引出同位语、并列不定式的识别、以及宾语从句的定位,都是值得练习的考点,具有一定训练价值。

Mental health allows us to view others with sympathy if they are having troubles, with kindness if they are in pain, and with unconditional love no matter who they are.

第2段，第4句

"allow somebody to do" 结构、并列的介词短语、条件状语从句、让步状语从句 ("no matter" 结构) 都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。整句展示了如何用并列和从句表达复杂条件关系,具有很强的代表性和迁移价值。

Mental health is the source of creativity for solving problems, resolving conflict, making our surroundings more beautiful, managing our home life, or coming up with a creative business idea or invention to make our lives easier.

第2段，第5句

本句成分丰富且具有典型训练价值:主系表结构清晰,表语中包含多层定语修饰(介词短语"of creativity"+介词短语"for..." +并列动名词+不定式目的状语),可以训练学习者识别定语的范围和层次。五个并列动名词短语的识别、"to make"作目的状语修饰invention而非整个表语等,都是容易出错的考点,适合作为成分划分的练习材料。

Among human's various abilities, which one has the same mechanism as mental health?

第20题 题干

句式具有一定典型性。疑问句 + 句首介词短语状语 + 比较结构 ("the same ... as") 是四六级阅读和写作中的常见组合，学生掌握后可应用于类似的比较或询问场景，迁移性较好。

If your ultimate goal is to have a managerial role, you may need to become a trainer first, then a supervisor.

第4段，第5句

条件状语从句 + 主句的结构是四六级和考研真题中的常见句式，情态动词表推测也是高频考点。句中 "first, then" 的时间顺序并列在阅读理解和写作中经常出现，学习本句的结构模式可以在多种语境中复用。

Nor can any formula be given to do that.

第7段，第2句

本句包含倒装结构、情态动词、被动语态和不定式状语，成分种类丰富。倒装是四六级和考研常考的易错点，被动语态和情态动词的组合也是重点，作为划分成分的练习句收益高。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本卷出现的 304 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。

mental

B1

adj. 精神的

本卷18次 · 真题 120 句

advertising

B1

n. 广告业

本卷18次 · 真题 72 句

career

B1

n. 职业

本卷14次 · 真题 106 句

effective

B1

adj. 有效的，起作用的

本卷9次 · 真题 94 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本卷8次 · 真题 568 句

planning B1

n. 规划

本卷8次 · 真题 21 句

agency B2

n. 代理机构

本卷7次 · 真题 42 句

better A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本卷6次 · 真题 205 句

organization B1

n. 组织

本卷6次 · 真题 73 句

product A2

n. 产品

本卷5次 · 真题 271 句

essential B1

adj. 必不可少的

本卷5次 · 真题 55 句

effectively B2

adv. 有效地

本卷5次 · 真题 43 句

exchange B1

n. 交换

本卷5次 · 真题 21 句

objective B2

n. 目标

本卷5次 · 真题 19 句

medium B1

adj. 中等的

本卷4次 · 真题 98 句

gain B1

v. 获得; 赢得

本卷4次 · 真题 96 句

realize B1

v. 意识到, 认识到

本卷4次 · 真题 64 句

management B1

n. 管理

本卷4次 · 真题 63 句

campaign B2

n. 运动

本卷4次 · 真题 57 句

benefit B1

n. 好处

本卷3次 · 真题 244 句

relationship

B1

n. 关系

本卷3次 · 真题 168 句

accord

C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本卷3次 · 真题 167 句

issue

B1

n. 问题

本卷3次 · 真题 158 句

individual

B2

adj. 单独的

本卷3次 · 真题 142 句

potential

B2

adj. 潜在的

本卷3次 · 真题 92 句

promote

B2

v. 促进

本卷3次 · 真题 82 句

maintain

B1

v. 维持

本卷3次 · 真题 64 句

specific

B2

adj. 具体的

本卷3次 · 真题 59 句

solve

A2

v. 解决 (问题、困难)

本卷3次 · 真题 54 句

commercial

B2

adj. 商业的

本卷3次 · 真题 43 句

fully

B1

adv. 完全地

本卷3次 · 真题 43 句

budget

B1

n. 预算

本卷3次 · 真题 37 句

lecture

B1

n. 讲座

本卷3次 · 真题 35 句

cooperation

B2

n. 合作

本卷3次 · 真题 26 句

calm

B1

adj. 平静的

本卷3次 · 真题 21 句

distraction

B2

n. 分心

本卷3次 · 真题 21 句

ad

A2

n. 广告

本卷3次·真题 20 句

ultimate

B2

adj. 最终的

本卷3次·真题 19 句

following

B1

adj. 接下来的

本卷3次·真题 15 句

integrate

C1

v. 使融入

本卷3次·真题 14 句

sharp

A2

adj. 锋利的, 尖锐的

本卷3次·真题 11 句

patience

B1

n. 耐心

本卷3次·真题 10 句

personnel

B2

n. 全体员工

本卷3次·真题 8 句

focus

B1

n. 重点

本卷2次·真题 200 句

tend

B1

v. 倾向于, 往往会

本卷2次·真题 170 句

consumer

B1

n. 消费者

本卷2次·真题 165 句

view

A2

n. 观点, 看法

本卷2次·真题 134 句

process

B1

n. 过程

本卷2次·真题 126 句

rate

A2

n. 速度

本卷2次·真题 121 句

resource

B1

n. 资源

本卷2次·真题 119 句

performance

B1

n. 表演

本卷2次·真题 98 句

lack

B1

v. 缺少

本卷2次·真题 89 句

customer A2

n. 顾客, 客户

本卷2次·真题 87 句

later A1

adv. 以后, later

本卷2次·真题 87 句

traditional B1

adj. 传统的

本卷2次·真题 84 句

type A2

n. 类型

本卷2次·真题 84 句

professional B1

adj. 专业的

本卷2次·真题 82 句

further B1

adv. 更远地

本卷2次·真题 79 句

source B1

n. 来源

本卷2次·真题 75 句

conflict B2

n. 冲突

本卷2次·真题 66 句

creative B1

adj. 有创造力的

本卷2次·真题 65 句

trend B1

n. 趋势

本卷2次·真题 63 句

occur B1

v. 发生, 出现

本卷2次·真题 62 句

generally B1

adv. 通常, 一般地

本卷2次·真题 60 句

approach B1

v. 靠近, 接近 (在空间或时间上)

本卷2次·真题 59 句

overall B1

adj. 总体的

本卷2次·真题 58 句

ensure B2

v. 确保

本卷2次·真题 57 句

loss B1

n. 丧失

本卷2次·真题 56 句

particular B2

adj. 特定的

本卷2次·真题 52 句

balance B1

n. 平衡

本卷2次·真题 49 句

cell B1

n. 细胞

本卷2次·真题 47 句

staff B1

n. 全体员工

本卷2次·真题 44 句

recognize B1

v. 认出

本卷2次·真题 42 句

alternative B2

n. 可供选择的事物

本卷2次·真题 41 句

contact B1

n. 联系

本卷2次·真题 34 句

expectation B2

n. 期待;预期

本卷2次·真题 32 句

household B1

n. 家庭

本卷2次·真题 30 句

reputation B2

n. 名声

本卷2次·真题 30 句

confidence B1

n. 信心

本卷2次·真题 28 句

payment B1

n. 支付

本卷2次·真题 24 句

commitment B2

n. 承诺

本卷2次·真题 23 句

relate B1

v. 使有联系, 把...联系起来

本卷2次·真题 23 句

musician A2

n. 音乐家;演奏者

本卷2次·真题 21 句

percentage B1

n. 百分比, 百分率

本卷2次·真题 21 句

involved B1

adj. 参与的

本卷2次·真题 20 句

prospect B2

n. 可能性

本卷2次·真题 19 句

superior B2

adj. 更好的

本卷2次·真题 19 句

flow B1

v. 流动

本卷2次·真题 18 句

consist B2

v. 由...组成

本卷2次·真题 16 句

tip A2

n. 小费

本卷2次·真题 16 句

stressed B1

adj. 焦虑不安的

本卷2次·真题 13 句

affair B2

n. 事务

本卷2次·真题 12 句

aggressive B2

adj. 好斗的

本卷2次·真题 12 句

cue B2

n. 提示

本卷2次·真题 12 句

deficit C1

n. 赤字

本卷2次·真题 12 句

overly B2

adv. 过度地

本卷2次·真题 9 句

prestige C1

n. 威望

本卷2次·真题 9 句

furthermore B2

adv. 此外

本卷2次·真题 8 句

listener B1

n. 听者

本卷2次·真题 8 句

unrealistic B2

adj. 不切实际的

本卷2次·真题 8 句

likely A2

adj. 很可能的

本卷1次·真题 228 句

employee A2

n. 雇员, 员工

本卷1次·真题 190 句

actually A2

adv. 实际上, 事实上 (用于纠正或补充信息)

本卷1次·真题 182 句

system A2

n. 系统

本卷1次·真题 176 句

reduce B1

v. 减少, 降低 (数量、大小、程度等)

本卷1次·真题 138 句

negative B1

adj. 否定的

本卷1次·真题 132 句

stress B1

n. 压力

本卷1次·真题 126 句

design B1

n. 设计

本卷1次·真题 119 句

simply B1

adv. 仅仅, 只不过

本卷1次·真题 119 句

affect B1

v. 影响

本卷1次·真题 116 句

project A2

n. 项目

本卷1次·真题 116 句

opportunity B1

n. 机会

本卷1次·真题 115 句

expert B1

n. 专家

本卷1次·真题 114 句

quality A2

n. 质量

本卷1次·真题 112 句

support A2

v. 支持

本卷1次·真题 103 句

economy B1

n. 经济

本卷1次·真题 102 句

access B1

n. 进入

本卷1次·真题 101 句

case A2

n. 情况

本卷1次·真题 97 句

according B1

prep. 根据

本卷1次·真题 96 句

account A2

n. 账户

本卷1次·真题 93 句

physical B1

adj. 身体的

本卷1次·真题 91 句

concern B1

v. 涉及

本卷1次·真题 88 句

amount A2

n. 数量

本卷1次·真题 84 句

understanding B1

n. 理解;领悟

本卷1次·真题 84 句

region B1

n. 地区

本卷1次·真题 78 句

current B1

adj. 现在的

本卷1次·真题 72 句

workplace B1

n. 工作场所

本卷1次·真题 70 句

cultural B1

adj. 文化的

本卷1次·真题 68 句

enable B1

v. 使能够

本卷1次·真题 68 句

thinking A2

n. 思考

本卷1次·真题 68 句

attract B1

v. 吸引 (注意力、兴趣)

本卷1次·真题 67 句

easily A2

adv. 容易地

本卷1次·真题 65 句

available A2

adj. 可获得的

本卷1次·真题 63 句

strategy B2

n. 策略

本卷1次·真题 63 句

various B1

adj. 各种各样的

本卷1次·真题 63 句

complex B2

adj. 复杂的, 难懂的

本卷1次·真题 61 句

conduct B2

v. 组织并实施

本卷1次·真题 59 句

figure A2

n. 数字

本卷1次·真题 58 句

media B1

n. 大众传播媒介 (报刊、电视、广播、互联...

本卷1次·真题 58 句

aim B1

v. 瞄准

本卷1次·真题 57 句

particularly B2

adv. 尤其, 特别 (强调某事物)

本卷1次·真题 57 句

purchase B1

v. 购买

本卷1次·真题 55 句

principle B2

n. 原则, 准则

本卷1次·真题 54 句

struggle B1

v. 奋斗

本卷1次·真题 54 句

unique B2

adj. 独特的

本卷1次·真题 54 句

beauty A2

n. 美

本卷1次·真题 53 句

email A2

n. 电子邮件

本卷1次·真题 53 句

audience A2

n. 观众

本卷1次·真题 52 句

contain B1

v. 包含, 含有

本卷1次·真题 52 句

response B1

n. 回答

本卷1次·真题 52 句

rely B1

v. 依赖;依靠

本卷1次·真题 51 句

aspect B2

n. 方面

本卷1次·真题 50 句

advance B1

v. 前进

本卷1次·真题 48 句

appeal B2

v. 呼吁

本卷1次·真题 48 句

status B2

n. 地位

本卷1次·真题 48 句

adopt B1

v. 采纳

本卷1次·真题 46 句

detail B1

n. 细节

本卷1次·真题 46 句

exactly B1

adv. 精确地

本卷1次·真题 46 句

personality B1

n. 个性

本卷1次·真题 46 句

creativity B2

n. 创造力

本卷1次·真题 45 句

demonstrate B2

v. 证明

本卷1次·真题 45 句

adapt B2

v. 适应, 适合 (新环境、新情况)

本卷1次·真题 44 句

educational B1

adj. 教育的

本卷1次·真题 44 句

pursue B2

v. 追求

本卷1次·真题 43 句

critical B2

adj. 批评的

本卷1次·真题 42 句

practical B1

adj. 实际的

本卷1次·真题 42 句

signal B1

n. 信号

本卷1次·真题 42 句

addition A2

n. 增加

本卷1次·真题 41 句

department A2

n. 部门

本卷1次·真题 41 句

schedule A2

n. 时间表

本卷1次·真题 41 句

function B1

n. 功能

本卷1次·真题 40 句

attempt B1

v. 试图

本卷1次·真题 39 句

priority B2

n. 优先事项

本卷1次·真题 39 句

perspective B2

n. 观点

本卷1次·真题 38 句

indeed B1

adv. 确实，的确（强调肯定）

本卷1次·真题 37 句

relatively B2

adv. 相对地

本卷1次·真题 37 句

client B1

n. 客户

本卷1次·真题 36 句

nutrition B2

n. 营养

本卷1次·真题 36 句

means A2

n. 方法

本卷1次·真题 35 句

talent B1

n. 天赋

本卷1次·真题 35 句

highly B1

adv. 非常

本卷1次·真题 34 句

proposal B2

n. 提议

本卷1次·真题 34 句

series B1

n. 系列

本卷1次·真题 33 句

handle A2

v. 处理

本卷1次·真题 32 句

cultivate B2

v. 培养，发展（技能、态度、关系等）

本卷1次·真题 31 句

frequently B1

adv. 频繁地

本卷1次·真题 31 句

gather B1

v. 聚集，集合

本卷1次·真题 31 句

obvious B1

adj. 明显的

本卷1次·真题 31 句

wild A2

adj. 野生的

本卷1次·真题 31 句

contract B2

n. 合同

本卷1次·真题 30 句

eliminate B2

v. 消除

本卷1次·真题 30 句

employ B1

v. 雇用

本卷1次·真题 30 句

proportion B2

n. 部分

本卷1次·真题 30 句

statement B1

n. 声明

本卷1次·真题 30 句

hire A2

v. 雇用

本卷1次·真题 29 句

closely B1

adv. 紧密地

本卷1次·真题 28 句

familiar B1

adj. 熟悉的

本卷1次·真题 28 句

satisfaction B2

n. 满意

本卷1次·真题 28 句

therefore B1

adv. 因此, 所以

本卷1次·真题 28 句

truly B1

adv. 真正地

本卷1次·真题 28 句

analyze B2

v. 分析

本卷1次·真题 27 句

expression B1

n. 表达

本卷1次·真题 27 句

description B1

n. 描述

本卷1次·真题 26 句

distance A2

n. 距离

本卷1次·真题 26 句

persuade B1

v. 说服

本卷1次·真题 26 句

target B1

n. 目标, 靶子

本卷1次·真题 26 句

accelerate B2

v. 加速

本卷1次·真题 25 句

component B2

n. 组成部分

本卷1次·真题 25 句

foundation B2

n. 基础, 根基

本卷1次·真题 25 句

numerous B2

adj. 众多的, 许多的

本卷1次·真题 25 句

rare B1

adj. 稀有的

本卷1次·真题 25 句

intelligent B1

adj. 聪明的

本卷1次·真题 24 句

leading B1

adj. 最重要的

本卷1次·真题 24 句

ordinary B1

adj. 普通的

本卷1次·真题 24 句

provider B2

n. 供应者

本卷1次·真题 24 句

technique B1

n. 技术

本卷1次·真题 24 句

prepared A2

adj. 准备好的

本卷1次·真题 23 句

productive B2

adj. 富有成效的

本卷1次·真题 23 句

strength B1

n. 力量

本卷1次·真题 23 句

assign B1

v. 分配 (任务、工作)

本卷1次·真题 22 句

naturally B1

adv. 自然地

本卷1次·真题 22 句

prior B2

adj. 先前的, 之前的

本卷1次·真题 22 句

capable B1

adj. 有能力的

本卷1次·真题 21 句

encounter B2

v. 遇到

本卷1次·真题 21 句

lifelong B2

adj. 终身的

本卷1次·真题 21 句

preparation B1

n. 准备

本卷1次·真题 21 句

resolve B2

v. 解决 (问题、困难)

本卷1次·真题 21 句

trial B2

n. 审判, 审讯

本卷1次·真题 21 句

capability B2

n. 能力

本卷1次·真题 20 句

exotic B2

adj. 异国情调的;外来的

本卷1次·真题 20 句

steady B1

adj. 稳定的

本卷1次·真题 20 句

wisdom B2

n. 智慧

本卷1次·真题 20 句

immune B2

adj. 有免疫力的

本卷1次·真题 19 句

organize B1

v. 组织, 安排 (活动、会议等)

本卷1次·真题 19 句

accomplish B2

v. 完成, 实现 (任务、目标)

本卷1次·真题 18 句

bone A2

n. 骨

本卷1次·真题 18 句

cope B2

v. 应对

本卷1次·真题 18 句

mutual B2

adj. 相互的

本卷1次·真题 18 句

perfectly B1

adv. 完美地

本卷1次·真题 18 句

seriously B1

adv. 严肃地

本卷1次·真题 18 句

essentially B2

adv. 本质上

本卷1次·真题 17 句

exhibit B2

v. 展览

本卷1次·真题 17 句

guarantee B2

n. 保证

本卷1次·真题 17 句

urgent B2

adj. 紧急的, 急迫的

本卷1次·真题 17 句

atmosphere

B2

n. 气氛

本卷1次·真题 16句

brief

B1

adj. 简短的;短暂的

本卷1次·真题 16句

hidden

B1

adj. 隐藏的

本卷1次·真题 16句

investor

B2

n. 投资者

本卷1次·真题 16句

possess

B2

v. 拥有, 持有 (财产、特质等)

本卷1次·真题 16句

refrain

C1

v. 克制

本卷1次·真题 16句

stimulate

B2

v. 刺激

本卷1次·真题 16句

surround

B1

v. 围绕

本卷1次·真题 16句

existence

B2

n. 存在;生存

本卷1次·真题 15句

facial

B2

adj. 面部的

本卷1次·真题 15句

fundamental

B2

adj. 基本的

本卷1次·真题 15句

interpersonal

B2

adj. 人际的

本卷1次·真题 15句

ladder

A2

n. 梯子

本卷1次·真题 15句

minimize

B2

v. 使减少到最低限度

本卷1次·真题 15句

occasionally

B1

adv. 偶尔

本卷1次·真题 15句

promising

B2

adj. 有希望的

本卷1次·真题 15句

suitable B1

adj. 合适的

本卷1次·真题 15 句

supposed B1

adj. 应该的

本卷1次·真题 15 句

virtually B2

adv. 几乎,差不多

本卷1次·真题 15 句

actively B1

adv. 积极主动地

本卷1次·真题 14 句

inform B1

v. 告知, 通知 (正式地告诉某人某事)

本卷1次·真题 14 句

limitation B2

n. 限制

本卷1次·真题 14 句

pain A2

n. 疼痛

本卷1次·真题 14 句

equip B1

v. 装备

本卷1次·真题 13 句

formula B2

n. 公式

本卷1次·真题 13 句

inner B1

adj. 内部的, 里面的

本卷1次·真题 13 句

instant B1

n. 瞬间, 刹那

本卷1次·真题 13 句

occupation B1

n. 职业

本卷1次·真题 13 句

supervisor B2

n. 监督者

本卷1次·真题 13 句

ambitious B2

adj. 有雄心的

本卷1次·真题 12 句

frustration B2

n. 挫败感

本卷1次·真题 12 句

mechanism B2

n. 机制

本卷1次·真题 12 句

optimism B2

n. 乐观;乐观主义

本卷1次·真题 12 句

realistic B2

adj. 现实的

本卷1次·真题 12 句

restore B2

v. 恢复, 使复原

本卷1次·真题 12 句

automatically B1

adv. 自动地

本卷1次·真题 11 句

changing A2

v. 改变

本卷1次·真题 11 句

commonly B1

adv. 通常, 常常

本卷1次·真题 11 句

enterprise B2

n. 公司

本卷1次·真题 11 句

frame B1

n. 框架

本卷1次·真题 11 句

outstanding B2

adj. 杰出的, 出色的

本卷1次·真题 11 句

advertise B1

v. 为...做广告

本卷1次·真题 10 句

detailed B2

adj. 详细的, 细致的

本卷1次·真题 10 句

kindness B1

n. 善良;仁慈(品质)

本卷1次·真题 10 句

mentally B2

adv. 精神上

本卷1次·真题 10 句

misconception C1

n. 错误的看法

本卷1次·真题 10 句

upset B1

adj. 难过的

本卷1次·真题 10 句

verbal B2

adj. 口头的

本卷1次·真题 10 句

desired

B1

adj. 期望的

本卷1次·真题9句

distribute

B2

v. 分发

本卷1次·真题9句

fascinating

B2

adj. 迷人的

本卷1次·真题9句

functional

B2

adj. 实用的

本卷1次·真题9句

indication

B2

n. 迹象

本卷1次·真题9句

minimum

B2

n. 最小值

本卷1次·真题9句

musical

B1

adj. 音乐的

本卷1次·真题9句

correctly

A2

adv. 正确地

本卷1次·真题8句

formulate

C1

v. 制定

本卷1次·真题8句

persistence

C1

n. 坚持不懈

本卷1次·真题8句

scarcity

C1

n. 缺乏

本卷1次·真题8句

weakness

B1

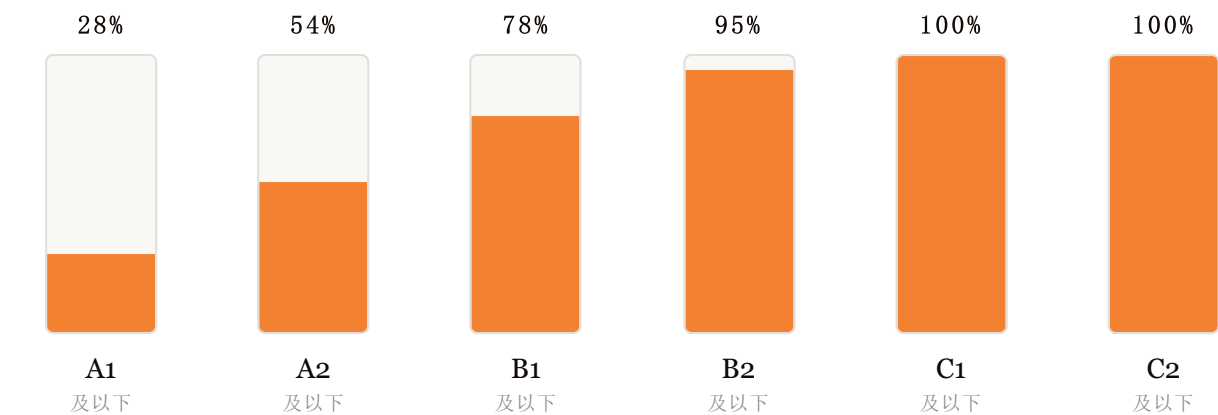
n. 缺点

本卷1次·真题8句

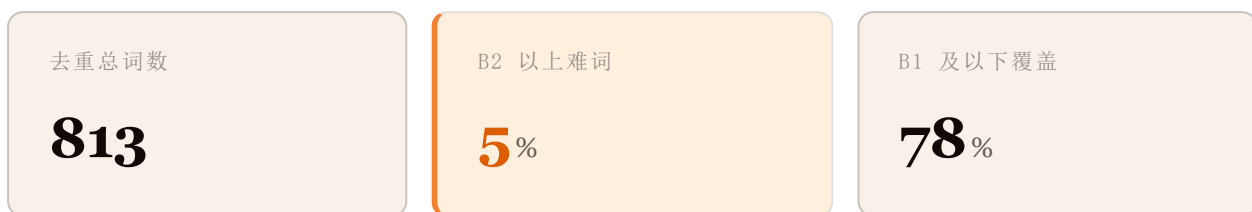
VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

全卷录音原文 813 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全卷录音原文去重后共 813 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 37 个·约 5%。



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 813 个 · 末柱为 100%



英语六级 2015年12月·第2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12月·第2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12月·第2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2套(2015-12) • 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.

It seems to be a law in the technology industry that leading companies eventually lose their positions, often quickly and brutally. Mobile phone champion Nokia, one of Europe's biggest technology success stories, was no 26, losing its market share in just a few years.

在科技行业似乎存在这样一条定律：领先企业最终会失去其地位，而且往往迅速而残酷。移动电话巨头诺基亚，欧洲最大的科技成功故事之一，也不例外，仅在几年内就失去了其市场份额。

In 2007, Nokia accounted for more than 40% of mobile phone sales 27. But consumers' preferences were already 28 toward touch-screen smartphones. With the introduction of Apple's iPhone in the middle of that year, Nokia's market share 29 rapidly and revenue plunged. By the end of 2013, Nokia had sold its phone business to Microsoft.

2007年，诺基亚占据了全球移动电话销售额的40%以上。但消费者的偏好已经开始转向触屏智能手机。随着苹果公司iPhone在当年年中推出，诺基亚的市场份额迅速萎缩，收入大幅下降。到2013年底，诺基亚已将其手机业务出售给微软。

What sealed Nokia's fate was a series of decisions made by Stephen Elop in his position as CEO, which he 30 in October 2010. Each day that Elop spent in charge of Nokia, the company's market value declined by \$23 million, making him, by the numbers, one of the worst CEOs in history. 决定诺基亚命运的是Stephen Elop担任首席执行官期间做出的一系列决策，他于2010年10月上任该职位。Elop掌管诺基亚的每一天，公司的市值都会下降2300万美元，这使他从数字上看成为历史上最糟糕的首席执行官之一。

But Elop was not the only person at 31. Nokia's board resisted change, making it impossible for the company to adapt to rapid shifts in the industry. Most 32, Jorma Ollila, who

had led Nokia's transition from an industrial company to a technology giant, was too fascinated by the company's 33 success to recognize the change that was needed to sustain its competitiveness.

但Elop并非唯一的责任人。诺基亚的董事会抵制变革，使公司无法适应行业的快速变化。最值得注意的是，曾领导诺基亚从一家工业公司转型为科技巨头的Jorma Ollila，过于沉迷于公司过去的成功，以至于无法认识到维持其竞争力所需的变革。

The company also embarked on a 34 cost-cutting program, which included the elimination of thousands of jobs. This contributed to the 35 of the company's once-spirited culture, which had motivated employees to take risks and make miracles. Good leaders left the company, taking Nokia's sense of vision and direction with them. Not surprisingly, much of Nokia's most valuable design and programming talent left as well.

公司还启动了一项孤注一掷的削减成本计划，其中包括裁减数千个工作岗位。这导致了公司曾经充满活力的文化的恶化，而这种文化曾激励员工冒险并创造奇迹。优秀的领导者离开了公司，带走了诺基亚的愿景和方向感。毫不意外的是，诺基亚许多最有价值的设计和编程人才也随之离开。

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| A) assumed | I) previous |
| B) bias | J) relayed |
| C) desperate | K) shifting |
| D) deterioration | L) shrank |
| E) exception | M) subtle |
| F) fault | N) transmitting |
| G) incidentally | O) worldwide |
| H) notably | |

26. Mobile phone champion Nokia, one of Europe's biggest technology success stories, was no __ (26) __, losing its market share in just a few years.

【答案】 **E) exception** (名词)

【词性槽】 be no __ 结构后接名词

【依据】 **be no exception 是地道固定搭配**

上文先说 It seems to be a law in the technology industry that leading companies eventually lose their positions——技术行业领头公司终会失势是"通则"; 后半句举诺基亚为该"通则"的例证, 意为"诺基亚也不例外", 正好对应 be no exception 这一高频短语。

【竞争词】 B) bias 义偏"偏见", 与通则话题不搭

be no bias 无此固定搭配, 且 bias 指主观偏向, 与"诺基亚也不例外"这一逻辑无关。

D) deterioration 留给 35 题描述文化"恶化"

deterioration 指过程性的衰退, 第 35 题 This contributed to the __ (35) __ of the company's once-spirited culture 才是它的语义归宿, 此处放在 be no 后不通。

F) fault 留给 31 题 at fault 短语

fault 在本篇要去搭 31 题的 But Elop was not the only person at __ (31) __.——固定短语 at fault, 此处填进来既丢搭配又丢逻辑。

27. In 2007, Nokia accounted for more than 40% of mobile phone sales __ (27) __.

【答案】 **O) worldwide** (副词)

【词性槽】 句末修饰整句的状语

【依据】 **mobile phone sales worldwide = 全球手机销量**

上下文讲诺基亚 2007 年占全球手机销量四成多, 与下文 With the introduction of Apple's iPhone in the middle of that year, Nokia's market share __ (29) __ rapidly 同台对比的也是全球市场。worldwide 作副词后置修饰 sales, 地道且表全球范围。

【竞争词】 G) incidentally "顺便提一句"与正文不搭

incidentally 多用于句首插入语, 表示话题切换的口语化副词, 与这种正式数据陈述句风格不符。

H) notably "尤其、特别是"通常前置举例

notably 常用于举例引出对象 (如 ..., notably Jorma Ollila), 留给 32 题; 置于句末修饰 sales 既不自然也丢搭配。

28. But consumers' preferences were already __(28)__ toward touch-screen smartphones.

【答案】 **K) shifting** (动词)

【词性槽】 were already __ 后接进行时分词

【依据】 **preferences shift toward = 偏好转向**

shift toward 是地道搭配，表"转向、偏向"。本句 consumers' preferences were already __(28)__ toward touch-screen smartphones. 紧接下文 With the introduction of Apple's iPhone... Nokia's market share __(29)__ rapidly 描述 iPhone 上市后份额暴跌——偏好早已在向智能机倾斜，正是 shifting 之义。

【竞争词】 N) transmitting "传输"对象通常是信号/信息

transmit 的宾语是 signal/disease/information 等，与 preferences (偏好) 搭配既不地道，又无法表达"转向"之义；transmitting toward 也不构成短语。

29. ...Nokia's market share __(29)__ rapidly and revenue plunged.

【答案】 **L) shrank** (动词)

【词性槽】 主语 market share 后缺谓语动词

【依据】 **"市场份额缩水"是地道搭配**

share/market shrank rapidly = "市场份额迅速萎缩"。与下半句 revenue plunged (收入暴跌) 构成同义并列，共同描绘 iPhone 上市后诺基亚的颓势。

【竞争词】 J) relayed "转达"是及物动词，需要宾语

relay 后须接信息类宾语，本句空后是副词 rapidly，结构上当不及物动词使用，relay 无此用法；语义上"市场份额转达"也荒谬。

30. ...a series of decisions made by Stephen Elop in his position as CEO, which he __(30)__ in October 2010.

【答案】 **A) assumed** (动词)

【词性槽】 which 引导的定语从句缺谓语

【依据】 **assume a position = 就任职位**

先行词是 his position as CEO, assume the position 是"就任该职位"的固定搭配。结合 ...a series of decisions made by Stephen Elop in his position as CEO, which he __(30)__ in October 2010., 意为"他于 2010 年 10 月就任的 CEO 一职"，逻辑通顺。

【竞争词】 J) relayed "转达"与 position 不搭

relay 的宾语通常是 message/information/signal，与 position (职位) 不构成搭配，语义不通。

L) shrank shrink 是不及物或义为缩小

shrank 表"缩小、萎缩"，且为不及物动词为主，无法直接带 position 作宾语；它要留给 29 题描述"市场份额缩水"。

31. But Elop was not the only person at __ (31) __.

【答案】 **F) fault** (名词)

【词性槽】 介词 at 后接名词

【依据】 **at fault = 有过错**

本段语境 But Elop was not the only person at __ (31) __. Nokia's board resisted change...——"但 Elop 不是唯一有过错的人", 引出董事会同样要担责, 这正是固定短语 at fault (有过错/该负责)。

【竞争词】 **B) bias at bias 无此搭配**

bias 多与 against/toward 连用, 与 at 不搭, 且义为"偏见", 无法表达"该负责"。

D) deterioration 义为衰退, 留给 35 题

deterioration 不与 at 构成短语, 且其核心义"恶化"显然对应文化崩塌那一空。

32. Most __ (32) __, Jorma Ollila, who had led Nokia's transition from an industrial company to a technology giant, was too fascinated by...

【答案】 **H) notably** (副词)

【词性槽】 句首独立的修饰副词

【依据】 **most notably = "尤其值得一提"承接前句**

上句 Nokia's board resisted change, making it impossible for the company to adapt to rapid shifts in the industry. 概述董事会整体守旧; 接着 Most notably 引出最典型代表 Jorma Ollila——是"尤其、特别是"的并列举例语义, 紧接其后的人名印证这一逻辑。

【竞争词】 **G) incidentally "顺便提一下"与举例语义反向**

incidentally 表附带、不重要, 但下文 Jorma Ollila 显然是被重点点名批评, 恰恰是"最显著的", 二者方向冲突。

【易错】 最具迷惑性的错误词是 **G)** —— incidentally 与 notably 句式都对。Most incidentally 在句式上看起来也通, 但语义相反: incidentally 表"附带提一句", 是把对象往低优先级推; 而本段下文要重点点名 Jorma Ollila 是董事会守旧的典型代表, 指向最重要、最显著。防坑: 副词候选要看下文是"重点举例"还是"附带补充", 方向一锚定, 就只能是 notably。

33. was too fascinated by the company's __(33)__ success to recognize the change

【答案】 **I) previous** (形容词)

【词性槽】 the company's __ success 作定语

【依据】 "以往的成功"才导致沉迷不思变

上句 Jorma Ollila, who had led Nokia's transition from an industrial company to a technology giant 说他曾领导诺基亚转型为科技巨头——这是"以往的辉煌"; too fascinated... to recognize the change 表他沉迷于此辉煌而忽视变革。previous success (以往的成功) 精确对应这一过去基业的语义。

【竞争词】 M) subtle "微妙的成功"语义怪异

subtle success 不是常用搭配, 且无法解释 Ollila 为何"沉迷过头"——subtle 强调细微, 反而会让人忽视, 不至于沉迷其中。

34. The company also embarked on a __(34)__ cost-cutting program

【答案】 **C) desperate** (形容词)

【词性槽】 a __ + 名词 中间作定语

【依据】 "孤注一掷的"裁员才致文化崩塌

下文 which included the elimination of thousands of jobs. 描述裁员上千岗位, 规模与后果都极端; 又有 This contributed to the __(35)__ of the company's once-spirited culture 说这直接导致文化恶化——只有 desperate (绝望/孤注一掷的) 才能与如此剧烈的成本削减及其后果匹配。

【竞争词】 I) previous "先前的"与具体动作不搭

previous cost-cutting program 表"先前的削减项目", 但本句首词 also 表明这是新动作, 而非追溯过去; previous 留给 33 题描述 Ollila 沉迷的"以往成功"。

M) subtle "微妙的"程度过弱

subtle 强调不易察觉的细微, 与一刀切上千岗位的剧烈程度严重不符, 方向完全错。

【易错】 最具迷惑性的错误词是 M) —— subtle 同为形容词易被误选。考生若只盯 a __ cost-cutting program 的语法形式, subtle、desperate、previous 都"装得下"。防坑: 看后果——included the elimination of thousands of jobs 和 contributed to the __(35)__ 显示该措施剧烈且引发严重后果, subtle 程度太弱、previous 时间错位, 唯有 desperate 与后果剧烈度匹配。

35. This contributed to the __(35)__ of the company's once-spirited culture

【答案】 **D) deterioration** (名词)

【词性槽】 the __ of 结构后接名词

【依据】 "文化的恶化"承接上文裁员后果

本段先说激进裁员 The company also embarked on a __(34)__ cost-cutting program, which included the elimination of thousands of jobs., 接着用 This contributed to 引出后果, 又说 Good leaders left the company... much of Nokia's most valuable design and programming talent left as well.——文化由盛转衰, 正是 deterioration (恶化) 一词。

【竞争词】 B) bias "偏见"与文化崩塌无关

the bias of the culture (文化的偏见) 逻辑不通; 本段讲文化由"曾经富有进取精神"到人才出走, 是过程性衰退, 不是偏向。

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) **assumed** (动词) (形容词)

动词: 就任、承担 (职务/责任); 假定。过去式/过去分词。

用于第 30 空

B) **bias** (名词) (动词)

名词: 偏见、偏向。

干扰词 • 未选用

C) **desperate** (形容词)

孤注一掷的、绝望的、不顾一切的。

用于第 34 空

D) **deterioration** (名词)

恶化、衰退。

用于第 35 空

E) **exception** (名词)

例外。常用搭配 be no exception (不例外)。

用于第 26 空

F) **fault** (名词)

过错、过失。常用搭配 at fault (有过错、该负责)。

用于第 31 空

G) **incidentally** 副词

顺便提一句、附带地。

干扰词 · 未选用

H) **notably** 副词

尤其、特别是；显著地。

用于第 32 空

I) **previous** 形容词

先前的、之前的。

用于第 33 空

J) **relayed** 动词

转达、传递（信息）。过去式/过去分词。

干扰词 · 未选用

K) **shifting** 动词 形容词

动词的现在分词/动名词：转移、转变；可作进行时谓语或定语。

用于第 28 空

L) **shrank** 动词

shrink 的过去式：缩小、萎缩。

用于第 29 空

M) **subtle** 形容词

微妙的、不易察觉的。

干扰词 · 未选用

N) **transmitting** 动词 形容词

传送、传输（信号/疾病等）的现在分词/动名词。

干扰词 · 未选用

O) **worldwide** 副词 形容词

在全世界、全球范围地/的。

用于第 27 空

全文主旨

诺基亚为何从手机霸主跌落

全文复盘诺基亚由盛转衰的成因：Mobile phone champion Nokia, one of Europe's biggest technology success stories, was no __(26)_, losing its market share in just a few years. 点明话题——昔日手机冠军快速失去市场。后文从外部冲击 (With the introduction of Apple's iPhone in the middle of that year, Nokia's market share __(29)__ rapidly and revenue plunged.) 到内部决策 (CEO 失误、董事会守旧、激进裁员、文化崩塌) 逐层归因。整篇是典型的六级“现象+成因”型说明文，定下“市场流失—决策失误—文化恶化”的叙述主线，是后面所有空辨义的工作台。

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。

B) bias 最像 31 题 at __ 的答案

bias 是名词，看到 But Elop was not the only person at __ (31) __. 这一空时，部分考生会被“偏见/偏向”的字面义骗去填，误以为“Elop 不是唯一有偏见的人”。识破口：at bias 不构成英语固定短语，且 bias 通常搭 against/toward；at __ 该搭 fault。

G) incidentally 最像 32 题 Most __ 的答案

incidentally 也是常用句首副词，乍看与 Most __ ... 句式匹配，但其义“顺便提一句”指向不重要的话题，与下文 Most __ (32) __ Jorma Ollila 重点点名 Ollila 的语义完全相反。识破口：看下文是举重点代表还是顺带补充。

J) relayed 最像 29、30 题的过去式动词

relayed 是过去式动词，与 30 题 which he __ in October 2010 和 29 题 share __ rapidly 都“看起来时态对”，但 relay 的宾语只能是 message/information/signal 一类信息类词，既无法搭 position 也不能不及物表“萎缩”。识破口：动词候选要看宾语类别，宾语对不上立即排除。

M) subtle 最像 33、34 题的形容词

subtle 是形容词，三个形容词位（33、34）从词性看都成立，但 subtle 强调“细微、微妙”——既无法对应 34 题“裁掉数千岗位、引发文化恶化”的剧烈程度，也无法对应 33 题“沉迷于成功”的明显辉煌。识破口：形容词必须与名词后果的程度匹配。

N) transmitting 最像 28 题 were already __ 的进行时分词

transmitting 同为 -ing 形式，词性满足 28 题空位要求，但其搭配对象是“信号/疾病”等可传递实体，与 consumers' preferences（消费者偏好）不构成语义，且不与 toward 构成短语。识破口：-ing 候选要看主语与宾语，主语“偏好”只能 shift，不能 transmit。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS · 句子精讲

3 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。

It seems to be a law in the technology industry that leading companies eventually lose their positions, often quickly and brutally.

第1段，第1句

"It seems/appears that..." 形式主语结构在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现，是表达观点和判断的典型句式。主语从句后置、用形式主语占位的用法也是考试常考点。本句结构清晰、用法标准，学习者掌握后可以直接迁移到大量类似句子和写作场景中，实用性和代表性都很强。

Most notably, Jorma Ollila, who had led Nokia's transition from an industrial company to a technology giant, was too fascinated by the company's previous success to recognize the change that was needed to sustain its competitiveness.

第4段，第3句

本句结构高度典型：主句含插入的非限制性定语从句、"too...to"结构作结果状语、嵌套的限制性定语从句修饰宾语，这些都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。掌握后可迁移到大量类似长难句的分析，实用性强。

The company also embarked on a desperate cost-cutting program, which included the elimination of thousands of jobs.

第5段，第1句

主句加非限制性定语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式，which 补充说明前文名词的用法频繁出现，具备较强的代表性和复用价值。

HIGH-FREQUENCY · 真题高频词

本篇出现的 40 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。

shift

B1

v. 移动

本篇2次 · 真题 65 句

mobile

B1

adj. 可移动的

本篇2次 · 真题 22 句

employee A2

n. 雇员, 员工

本篇1次·真题 190 句

risk A2

n. 风险

本篇1次·真题 167 句

consumer B1

n. 消费者

本篇1次·真题 165 句

million A2

num. 一百万

本篇1次·真题 126 句

design B1

n. 设计

本篇1次·真题 119 句

account A2

n. 账户

本篇1次·真题 93 句

decline B2

v. 下降

本篇1次·真题 88 句

contribute B1

v. 捐献

本篇1次·真题 79 句

quickly A2

adv. 快速地

本篇1次·真题 63 句

adapt B2

v. 适应, 适合 (新环境、新情况)

本篇1次·真题 44 句

charge B1

v. 收费

本篇1次·真题 44 句

previous B1

adj. 先前的

本篇1次·真题 44 句

smartphone B1

n. 智能手机

本篇1次·真题 44 句

recognize B1

v. 认出

本篇1次·真题 42 句

talent B1

n. 天赋

本篇1次·真题 35 句

worldwide B1

adj. 全世界的

本篇1次·真题 35 句

giant B1

adj. 巨大的

本篇1次·真题 34 句

motivate B2

v. 激励

本篇1次·真题 33 句

series B1

n. 系列

本篇1次·真题 33 句

eventually B1

adv. 最终

本篇1次·真题 32 句

valuable B1

adj. 贵重的

本篇1次·真题 32 句

assume B2

v. 假定

本篇1次·真题 31 句

preference B2

n. 偏爱

本篇1次·真题 29 句

rapidly B1

adv. 迅速地

本篇1次·真题 28 句

vision B2

n. 视力

本篇1次·真题 28 句

fault B1

n. 过错

本篇1次·真题 26 句

revenue B2

n. (公司、组织的) 收入, 收益

本篇1次·真题 25 句

transition B2

n. 过渡

本篇1次·真题 25 句

shrink B2

v. 缩小

本篇1次·真题 23 句

champion B1

n. 冠军

本篇1次·真题 22 句

resist B2

v. 抵抗

本篇1次·真题 18 句

sustain B2

v. 维持

本篇1次·真题 14 句

industrial B2

adj. 工业的
本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

fate B2

n. 命运
本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

surprisingly B1

adv. 令人惊讶地
本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

deterioration C1

n. 恶化
本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

exception B2

n. 例外
本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

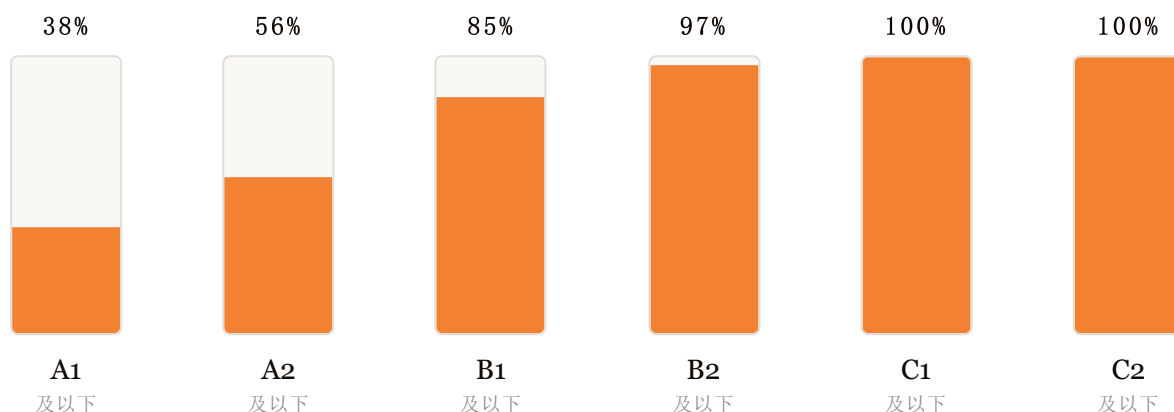
programming B1

n. 编程
本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 116 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

带空短文去重后共 **116** 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 116 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

116

B2 以上难词

3%

B1 及以下覆盖

85%

英语六级 2015年12月·第2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12月·第2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2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2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**.

First-Generation College-Goers: Unprepared and Behind

A) When Nijay Williams entered college last fall as a first-generation student and Jamaican immigrant, he was academically unprepared for the rigors of higher education. Like many first-generation students, he enrolled in a medium-sized state university many of his high school peers were also attending, received a Pell Grant, and took out some small federal loans to cover other costs. Given the high price of room and board and the closeness of the school to his family, he chose to live at home and worked between 30 and 40 hours a week while taking a full class schedule.

去年秋天，当Nijay Williams作为第一代大学生和牙买加移民进入大学时，他在学业上还没有为高等教育的严格要求做好准备。像许多第一代大学生一样，他进入了一所中等规模的州立大学，他的许多高中同学也在那里就读，他获得了Pell助学金，并申请了一些小额联邦贷款来支付其他费用。考虑到住宿费用高昂以及学校离家很近，他选择住在家里，每周工作30到40小时，同时修满全部课程。

B) What Nijay didn't realize about his school—Tennessee State University—was its frighteningly low graduation rate a mere 29 percent for its first-generation students. At the end of his first year, Nijay lost his Pell Grant of over \$5,000 after narrowly missing the 2.0 GPA cut-off, making it impossible for him to continue paying for school.

Nijay没有意识到他的学校——Tennessee State University——有着可怕的低毕业率，其第一代大学生的毕业率仅为29%。在第一学年结束时，Nijay因为勉强未达到2.0的GPA分数线而失去了超过5000美元的Pell助学金，这使他无法继续支付学费。

C) Nijay represents a large and growing group of Americans: first-generation college students who enter school unprepared or behind. To make matters worse, these schools are ill-equipped to graduate these

students—young adults who face specific challenges and obstacles. They typically carry financial burdens that outweigh those of their peers, are more likely to work while attending school, and often require significant academic remediation(补习).

Nijay代表了一个庞大且不断增长美国群体：那些毫无准备或起点落后就进入大学的第一代大学生。更糟糕的是，这些学校没有能力让这些学生毕业——这些年轻人面临着特定的挑战和障碍。他们通常承担着超过同龄人的经济负担，更有可能在上学期打工，并且常常需要大量的学业补习。

- D) Matt Rubinoff directs I'm First, a nonprofit organization launched last October to reach out to this specific population of students. He hopes to distribute this information and help prospective college-goers find the best post-secondary fit. And while Rubinoff believes there are a good number of four-year schools that truly care about these students and set aside significant resources and programs for them, he says that number isn't high enough.

Matt Rubinoff负责管理I'm First，这是一个去年十月启动的非营利组织，旨在接触这一特定的学生群体。他希望传播这些信息，帮助未来的大学申请者找到最适合的高等教育选择。尽管Rubinoff相信有相当数量的四年制大学真正关心这些学生，并为他们预留了大量资源和项目，但他表示这个数量还不够高。

- E) "It's not only the selective and elite institutions that provide those opportunities for a small subset of this population," Rubinoff said, adding that a majority of first-generation undergraduates tend toward options such as online programs, two-year colleges, and commuter state schools. "Unfortunately, there tends to be a lack of information and support to help students think bigger and broader."

"不仅仅是那些精英名校为这一群体中的一小部分人提供这些机会，"Rubinoff说，他补充道，大多数第一代本科生倾向于选择在线课程、两年制学院和通勤州立大学等选项。"不幸的是，往往缺乏信息和支持来帮助学生思考得更远更广。"

- F) Despite this problem, many students are still drawn to these institutions—and two-year schools in particular. As a former high school teacher, I saw students choose familiar, cheaper options year after year. Instead of skipping out on higher education altogether, they chose community colleges or state schools with low bars for admittance.

尽管存在这个问题，许多学生仍然被这些院校所吸引——尤其是两年制学校。作为一名前高中教师，我看到学生们年复一年地选择熟悉的、更便宜的选项。他们没有完全放弃高等教育，而是选择了社区大学或录取门槛较低的州立学校。

- G) "They underestimate themselves when selecting a university," said Dave Jarrat, a marketing executive for Inside Track, a for-profit organization that specializes in coaching low-income students and supporting colleges in order to help students thrive. "The reality of it is that a lot of low-income kids could be going to elite universities on a full ride scholarship and don't even realize it."

"他们在选择大学时低估了自己，"Dave Jarrat说，他是Inside Track的营销主管，这是一家营利性组织，专门为低收入学生提供指导并支持大学帮助学生取得成功。"现实情况是，很多低收入家庭的孩子本可以获得全额奖学金去精英大学，但他们甚至没有意识到这一点。"

- H) "Many students are coming from a situation where no one around them has the experience of successfully completing higher education, so they are coming in questioning themselves and their college worthiness," Jarrat continued. That helps explain why, as I'm First's Rubinoff indicated, the schools to which these students end up resorting can end up being some of the poorest matches for them. The University of Tennessee in Knoxville offers one example of this dilemma. A flagship

university in the South, the school graduates just 16 percent of its first-generation students, despite its overall graduation rate of 71 percent. Located only a few hours apart, the University of Tennessee and Tennessee State are worth comparing. Tennessee State's overall graduation rate is a tiny 39 percent, but at least it has a smaller gap between the outcomes for first-generation students and those of their peers.

"许多学生来自这样的环境：他们周围没有人有成功完成高等教育的经历，所以他们带着对自己和自己是否配得上大学的质疑进入校园，"Jarrat继续说道。这有助于解释为什么，正如I'm First的Rubinoff所指出的，这些学生最终选择的学校可能恰恰是最不适合他们的。位于Knoxville的University of Tennessee就提供了一个这种困境的例子。作为南方的一所旗舰大学，该校第一代大学生的毕业率仅为16%，尽管其整体毕业率为71%。University of Tennessee和Tennessee State相距仅几个小时，值得比较。Tennessee State的整体毕业率仅为39%，但至少它在第一代学生和其他学生的结果之间的差距较小。

- I) Still, the University of Tennessee deserves credit for being transparent. Many large institutions keep this kind of data secret—or at least make it incredibly difficult to find. The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, for instance, admits only that the graduation rate for its first-generation pupils is "much lower" than the percentage of all students who graduate within four years (81 percent).

尽管如此，University of Tennessee因其透明度值得肯定。许多大型院校对这类数据保密——或者至少让人很难找到。例如，University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill只承认其第一代学生的毕业率"远低于"四年内毕业的所有学生的比例(81%)。

- J) It is actually quite difficult to find reliable statistics on the issue for many schools. Higher education institutions are, under federal law, required to report graduation rates, but these reports typically only include Pell recipient numbers—not necessarily rates specific to first-generation students. Other initiatives fail to break down the data, too. Imagine how intimidating it can be for prospective students unfamiliar with the complexities of higher education to navigate this kind of information and then identify which schools are the best fit.

实际上，对于许多学校来说，很难找到关于这个问题的可靠统计数据。根据联邦法律，高等教育机构需要报告毕业率，但这些报告通常只包括Pell助学金获得者的数量——不一定是专门针对第一代学生的比率。其他项目也未能细分数据。想象一下，对于不熟悉高等教育复杂性的未来学生来说，浏览这类信息然后确定哪些学校最适合他们是多么令人生畏。

- K) It was this lack of information that prompted the launch of I'm First in 2013, originally as an arm of its umbrella organization, the Center For Student Opportunity. "If we can help to direct students to more of these types of campuses and help students to understand them to be realistic and accessible places, have them apply to these schools at greater frequency and ultimately get in and enroll, we are going to raise the success rate," Rubinoff said, citing a variety of colleges ranging from large state institutions to smaller private schools.

正是这种信息的缺乏促使I'm First在2013年启动，最初作为其上级组织Center For Student Opportunity的一个分支。"如果我们能帮助引导学生去更多这类校园，帮助学生了解它们是现实可行和可以接触到的地方，让他们更频繁地申请这些学校，并最终被录取和入学，我们就会提高成功率，"Rubinoff说，他列举了从大型州立院校到小型私立学校等各种大学。

- L) Chelsea Jones, who now directs student programming at I'm First, was a first-generation college student at Howard. Like other students new to the intimidating higher-education world, she often

struggled on her path to college. "There wasn't really a college-bound culture at my high school," she said. "I wanted to go to college but I didn't really know the process." Jones became involved with a college-access program through Princeton University in high school. Now, she attributes much of her understanding of college to that: "But once I got to campus, it was a completely different ball game that no one really prepared me for."

Chelsea Jones现在负责I'm First的学生项目管理，她曾是Howard的第一代大学生。像其他刚接触令人生畏的高等教育世界的学生一样，她在上大学的道路上经常遇到困难。"我的高中并没有真正的大学升学文化，"她说。"我想上大学，但我真的不了解这个过程。"Jones在高中时参加了Princeton University的一个大学入学项目。现在，她将自己对大学的很多理解归功于此："但一旦我到了校园，那完全是另一回事，没有人真正为我做好准备。"

- M) She was fortunate, though. Howard, a well-regarded historically black college, had an array of resources for its first-generation students, including matching kids with counselors, connecting first-generation students to one another, and TRIO, a national program that supported 200 students on Howard's campus. Still, Jones represents a small percentage of first-generation students who are able to gain entry into more elite universities, which are often known for robust financial aid packages and remarkably high graduation rates for first-generation students. (Harvard, for example, boasts a six-year graduation rate for underrepresented minority groups of 98 percent).

不过，她是幸运的。Howard是一所备受推崇的历史黑人大学，为其第一代学生提供了一系列资源，包括为学生匹配辅导员、将第一代学生相互联系起来，以及TRIO——一个在Howard校园支持200名学生的全国性项目。尽管如此，Jones代表的只是能够进入更精英大学的第一代学生中的一小部分，这些大学通常以雄厚的经济援助和第一代学生极高的毕业率而闻名。(例如，Harvard的少数族裔群体六年毕业率高达98%)。

- N) Christian Vazquez, a first-generation Yale graduate, is another exception, his success story setting him far apart from students such as Nijay. "There is a lot of support at Yale, to an extent, after a while, there is too much support," he said, half-joking about the countless resources available at the school. Students are placed in small groups with counselors (trained seniors on campus); they have access to cultural and ethnic affinity(联系) groups, tutoring centers and also have a summer orientation specifically for first-generation students (the latter being one of the most common programs for students).

Christian Vazquez是Yale的第一代毕业生，是另一个例外，他的成功故事使他与Nijay这样的学生相去甚远。"Yale有很多支持，在某种程度上，一段时间后，支持太多了，"他半开玩笑地说起学校提供的无数资源。学生被分成小组，配有辅导员(校园里经过培训的高年级学生)；他们可以接触文化和族裔联系小组、辅导中心，还有专门为第一代学生设置的暑期培训(后者是最常见的学生项目之一)。

- O) "Our support structure was more like: 'You are going to get through Yale; you are going to do well,'" he said, hinting at mentors(导师), staff, and professors who all provided significant support for students who lacked confidence about "belonging" at such a top institution.

"我们的支持结构更像是：'你会顺利完成Yale的学业；你会表现出色，'"他说，暗指那些为缺乏在这样一所顶尖院校"归属感"信心的学生提供了重要支持的导师、员工和教授。

陈述句与逐句解析

36. Many first-generation college-goers have doubts about their abilities to get a college degree.

许多第一代大学生对自己获得大学学位的能力感到怀疑。

【答案】 **H** 段（弱锚点）

【锚点】 对学位能力有 doubts

【定位】 Many students are coming from a situation where no one around them has the experience of successfully completing higher education, so they are coming in questioning themselves and their college worthiness.

许多学生身处一种环境——身边没有任何人成功读完过高等教育——所以他们入学时就开始怀疑自己以及自己是否配得上大学。

【改写】 doubts about their abilities ↔ **questioning themselves**

doubts ↔ questioning

to get a college degree ↔ **college worthiness**

拿学位 ↔ 配得上大学

【辨邻】 **L** L 段 Chelsea Jones 说自己 wanted to go to college but I didn't really know the process——讲的是不了解升学流程，不是怀疑自己读完大学的能力；与题干 doubts about their abilities 是不同侧面，话题相邻但不等值。

I wanted to go to college but I didn't really know the process

O O 段写 lacked confidence about "belonging" at such a top institution，但主语是 mentors, staff, and professors 在提供支持去化解学生的不自信；陈述对象是“学校的支持”而非“学生自己怀疑”，与题干 Q36 的语义焦点不同。

lacked confidence about "belonging" at such a top institution

37. First-generation college students tend to have much heavier financial burdens than their peers.

第一代大学生往往比同龄人承受更重的经济负担。

【答案】 **C** 段（弱锚点）

【锚点】 经济负担比同龄人重

【定位】 They typically carry financial burdens that outweigh those of their peers, are more likely to work while attending school, and often require significant academic remediation.

他们通常承担的经济负担超过同龄人，更可能边读书边打工，且往往需要大量学业补习。

【改写】 much heavier financial burdens ↔ **financial burdens that outweigh those of their peers**

heavier ↔ outweigh

than their peers ↔ **those of their peers**

比较对象同指同龄人

【辨邻】 A A 段提到 Nijay worked between 30 and 40 hours a week, 是个例打工细节、且没有把第一代学生与同龄人作经济负担比较; A 段只能覆盖“打工”局部, 覆盖不到题干 Q37 的“群体比较”。

worked between 30 and 40 hours a week

B B 段 lost his Pell Grant of over \$5,000 是 Nijay 个人遭遇, 没有形成 much heavier ... than their peers 这种群体级比较结构。

Nijay lost his Pell Grant of over \$5,000

38. The graduation rate of first-generation students at Nijay's university was incredibly low.

Nijay 所在大学第一代学生的毕业率极低。

【答案】 B 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 Nijay 学校毕业率极低

【定位】 What Nijay didn't realize about his school—Tennessee State University—was its frighteningly low graduation rate a mere 29 percent for its first-generation students.

Nijay 当时没意识到自己学校 (田纳西州立大学) 有一个吓人地低的毕业率——第一代学生只有 29%。

【改写】 Nijay's university ↔ Tennessee State University

代称落到具体校名

incredibly low ↔ frighteningly low

incredibly ↔ frighteningly

graduation rate of first-generation students ↔

graduation rate a mere 29 percent for its first-generation students

限定语原样对位

【辨邻】 H H 段虽然也讲第一代学生毕业率低——graduates just 16 percent of its first-generation students——但主语是 The University of Tennessee in Knoxville, 不是 Nijay 所在的 TSU; 题干 Nijay's university 指向 TSU, 所以排除 H。

graduates just 16 percent of its first-generation students

39. Some top institutions like Yale seem to provide first-generation students with more support than they actually need.

像 Yale 这样的一些顶尖院校似乎为第一代学生提供了超出他们实际需要的支持。

【答案】 N 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 Yale 给的支持超过实际需要

【定位】 There is a lot of support at Yale, to an extent, after a while, there is too much support.

耶鲁的支持很多, 某种程度上, 时间久了, 支持甚至多到过头了。

【改写】 Yale ↔ Yale

专名原样复现

more support than they actually need ↔ **too much support**

比较句 ↔ too 程度副词

【辨邻】 **O** O 段确实讲耶鲁的导师与教授提供支持，但落点是 lacked confidence about "belonging" 的信心建设，没有讲"too much / 过剩"；陈述句 Q39 的核心判断在 N 段的 too much support, O 不承载这一句。

provided significant support for students who lacked confidence about "belonging"

40. On entering college, Nijay Williams had no idea how challenging college education was.

进入大学时,Nijay Williams不知道大学教育有多具挑战性。

【答案】 **A** 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 Nijay 入学时不知大学多难

【定位】 When Nijay Williams entered college last fall as a first-generation student and Jamaican immigrant, he was academically unprepared for the rigors of higher education.

去年秋天 Nijay Williams 作为第一代大学生和牙买加移民进入大学时，他在学业上还未准备好应对高等教育的严酷挑战。

【改写】 On entering college, Nijay Williams ↔ **When Nijay Williams entered college last fall**

时点完全对位

no idea how challenging college education was ↔

academically unprepared for the rigors of higher education

认知空白 ↔ 准备不足

【辨邻】 **B** B 段写 At the end of his first year, Nijay lost his Pell Grant 是 Nijay 第一年读完之后的事，不是题干 On entering college 的入学时点；时点错位，排除。

At the end of his first year, Nijay lost his Pell Grant of over \$5,000

41. Many universities simply refuse to release their exact graduation rates for first-generation students.

许多大学就是拒绝公布第一代学生的确切毕业率。

【答案】 **I** 段（弱锚点）

【锚点】 大学拒绝公布第一代毕业率

【定位】 Many large institutions keep this kind of data secret—or at least make it incredibly difficult to find.

许多大型院校把这类数据保密——或者至少让人极难找到。

【改写】 refuse to release their exact graduation rates ↔ **keep this kind of data secret**

拒绝公布 ↔ 保密

for first-generation students ↔ **graduation rate for its first-generation pupils**

学生群体限定相同

【辨邻】 J J 段写 Higher education institutions are, under federal law, required to report graduation rates, but these reports typically only include Pell recipient numbers——这是法规下报表口径不细，不是大学 refuse to release；归因不同，排除。

these reports typically only include Pell recipient numbers—not necessarily rates specific to first-generation students

42. According to a marketing executive, many students from low-income families don't know they could have a chance of going to an elite university.

据一位营销主管称,许多来自低收入家庭的学生不知道他们可能有机会进入精英大学。

【答案】 G 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 marketing executive 谈低收入家庭学生

【定位】 They underestimate themselves when selecting a university, said Dave Jarrat, a marketing executive for Inside Track, a for-profit organization that specializes in coaching low-income students and supporting colleges in order to help students thrive. The reality of it is that a lot of low-income kids could be going to elite universities on a full ride scholarship and don't even realize it.

Inside Track 的营销主管 Dave Jarrat 说:“他们在选大学时低估了自己。”——Inside Track 是一家专门辅导低收入学生、支持大学的营利性组织。“实际情况是,许多低收入家庭的孩子完全可以拿全额奖学金进入精英大学,可他们自己都不知道这件事。”

【改写】 a marketing executive ↔ **a marketing executive**

身份原样复现

students from low-income families ↔ **low-income kids**

家庭视角 ↔ 孩子视角

don't know they could have a chance of going to an elite university ↔

could be going to elite universities on a full ride scholarship and don't even realize it

don't know ↔ don't even realize

【辨邻】 E E 段是 Rubinoff 在说 a lack of information and support to help students think bigger and broader——观点接近但说话人是非营利组织负责人,不是题干指定的“营销主管”;这是六级常见的“张冠李戴”陷阱,排除。

there tends to be a lack of information and support to help students think bigger and broader

43. Some elite universities attach great importance to building up the first-generation students' self-confidence.

一些精英大学非常重视建立第一代学生的自信心。

【答案】 **O** 段 (弱锚点)

【锚点】 精英校重视建立自信

【定位】 Our support structure was more like: 'You are going to get through Yale; you are going to do well,' he said, hinting at mentors, staff, and professors who all provided significant support for students who lacked confidence about 'belonging' at such a top institution.

他说：“我们的支持氛围更像是‘你能读完耶鲁，你会做得很好’”，暗指导师、职员和教授都给那些对自己能否归属顶尖名校缺乏信心的学生提供了大量支持。

【改写】 Some elite universities ↔ **such a top institution**

精英校 ↔ 顶尖学府

building up the first-generation students' self-confidence ↔

provided significant support for students who lacked confidence about "belonging"

缺自信 + 提供支持 = 建立自信

【辨邻】 **N** N 段列举 small groups with counselors、cultural and ethnic affinity groups、tutoring centers 等支持种类，是“支持有什么”，而非“建立自信”；题干判断词是“self-confidence”，落点必须是 O 段。

they have access to cultural and ethnic affinity groups, tutoring centers and also have a summer orientation specifically for first-generation students

M M 段写精英校 robust financial aid packages and remarkably high graduation rates for first-generation students——是奖学金与毕业率维度的支持，不是题干 self-confidence 的自信维度。

more elite universities, which are often known for robust financial aid packages

44. I'm First distributes information to help first-generation college-goers find schools that are most suitable for them.

I'm First 发布信息帮助第一代大学生找到最适合他们的学校。

【答案】 **D** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 I'm First 分发信息找合适学校

【定位】 He hopes to distribute this information and help prospective college-goers find the best post-secondary fit.

他希望分发这些信息，帮助未来的大学生找到最契合自己的大学。

【改写】 I'm First distributes information ↔ **distribute this information**

动词宾语原样复现

help first-generation college-goers find schools that are most suitable for them ↔

help prospective college-goers find the best post-secondary fit

most suitable ↔ best fit

【辨邻】 **K** K 段虽然讲 the launch of I'm First in 2013 与其目标 raise the success rate, 但没有把“分发信息”作为动作明示; 题干 distributes information 的核心动作只对应 D 段 distribute this information。

| If we can help to direct students to more of these types of campuses

45. Elite universities tend to graduate first-generation students at a higher rate.

精英大学往往以更高的比例让第一代学生毕业。

【答案】 **M** 段 (弱锚点)

【锚点】 精英校第一代毕业率更高

【定位】 Still, Jones represents a small percentage of first-generation students who are able to gain entry into more elite universities, which are often known for robust financial aid packages and remarkably high graduation rates for first-generation students.

尽管如此, Jones 仅是少数能进入更精英大学的第一代学生之一——这些精英大学常以丰厚的奖学金与极高的第一代学生毕业率著称。

【改写】 Elite universities ↔ **more elite universities**

精英校直接对位

graduate first-generation students at a higher rate ↔

remarkably high graduation rates for first-generation students

比较级 ↔ remarkably high

【辨邻】 **H** H 段 graduates just 16 percent of its first-generation students 与 39 percent 都是低毕业率的例子, 与题干 at a higher rate 方向相反; 同词反义, 排除。

| graduates just 16 percent of its first-generation students

B B 段 a mere 29 percent 是 TSU 第一代学生毕业率, 明显低, 方向与 higher rate 相反; 排除。

| frighteningly low graduation rate a mere 29 percent for its first-generation students

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 讲第一代大学生 Nijay Williams 入学时学业上没准备好——他是 Jamaican immigrant，进入一所中型州立大学，靠 Pell 助学金加联邦贷款，住家里且每周打工 30-40 小时还要修满学分。

信息指纹 Nijay 入学画像

B 揭出 Nijay 所在学校 Tennessee State University 第一代学生的毕业率仅 a mere 29 percent，且 Nijay 因 GPA 差一点没到 2.0 而失去 Pell 助学金。

信息指纹 TSU 29% 毕业率

C 把 Nijay 个案推广到群体：第一代大学生这一群入学时没准备好且学校也没能力让他们毕业；他们 carry financial burdens that outweigh those of their peers，更可能边读边打工，且常需补习。

信息指纹 群体三重困境

D 介绍非营利组织 I'm First 及其负责人 Matt Rubinoff：组织于去年十月成立，专门面向第一代学生，distribute this information and help prospective college-goers find the best post-secondary fit。

信息指纹 I'm First 与 Rubinoff

E Rubinoff 进一步说，第一代学生多数倾向于 online programs, two-year colleges, and commuter state schools，存在 a lack of information and support to help students think bigger and broader。

信息指纹 Rubinoff 谈信息缺失

F 尽管存在上述问题，许多学生仍倾向于熟悉、便宜的选项，尤其是两年制学校；作者作为前高中老师亲见他们年复一年选 community colleges or state schools with low bars for admittance。

信息指纹 学生自选低门槛校

G 营销主管 Dave Jarrat 说低收入学生选校时低估自己，a lot of low-income kids could be going to elite universities on a full ride scholarship and don't even realize it。

信息指纹 Jarrat 谈自我低估

H Jarrat 继续解释第一代学生 coming in questioning themselves and their college worthiness; 并以田纳西大学 Knoxville 校区作例: 整体毕业率 71%, 第一代学生仅 16%。

信息指纹 自我怀疑 + UT 例

I 夸 UT 透明的同时点出问题: 许多大型机构对数据 keep this kind of data secret—or at least make it incredibly difficult to find, 以 UNC Chapel Hill 只说 much lower 为例。

信息指纹 藏数据 vs 透明

J 进一步说明数据不可得: 联邦法律要求公布毕业率但通常只含 Pell recipient numbers, 不一定细分到第一代学生, 普通家长学生很难看懂。

信息指纹 联邦报表的盲区

K 回到 I'm First 的成立缘起 (2013 年), Rubinoff 阐述其目标: 把学生引向更合适的校园、提高升学与毕业成功率。

信息指纹 I'm First 成立缘起

L I'm First 学生项目主管 Chelsea Jones 自述: 高中 wasn't really a college-bound culture, 靠 Princeton 的升学项目了解大学, 但到 Howard 才发现 it was a completely different ball game。

信息指纹 Chelsea Jones 自述

M Howard 给第一代学生提供配套 (咨询、同伴、TRIO 项目); 但 Jones 属少数能进精英校的人——精英校往往奖学金丰厚、第一代学生毕业率极高 (如哈佛 six-year graduation rate for underrepresented minority groups of 98 percent) 。

信息指纹 精英校高毕业率

N 另一例外是耶鲁第一代毕业生 Christian Vazquez, 他半开玩笑说耶鲁的支持多到 after a while, there is too much support, 并列举各种配套 (咨询小组、亲缘群体、辅导中心、迎新等) 。

信息指纹 Yale 支持过剩

0

Vazquez 进一步描述耶鲁的支持氛围 You are going to get through Yale; you are going to do well, 强调导师 / 职员 / 教授帮助那些对 belonging 缺乏信心的学生。

信息指纹 Yale 帮建归属感

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

8 句真题句逐层精讲

下列真题句各有独立的句子解析页——中文翻译、结构树逐层拆解、成分与时态、考点讲解与真题高频词。点击句子进入完整解析。

Matt Rubinoff directs I'm First, a nonprofit organization launched last October to reach out to this specific population of students.

D段, 第1句

本句涵盖主谓宾基本成分, 同时包含同位语、后置定语、时间状语和目的状语等多种修饰成分, 适合练习识别同位语结构和过去分词作后置定语的用法, 对基础学习者有一定训练价值。

That helps explain why, as I'm First's Rubinoff indicated, the schools to which these students end up resorting can end up being some of the poorest matches for them.

H段, 第2句

主句套宾语从句、插入状语从句、嵌套定语从句的多层结构, 以及 why 引导名词性从句、介词加关系代词引导定语从句的用法, 都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频典型句式, 掌握后可大量复用到真题长难句分析。

Still, the University of Tennessee deserves credit for being transparent.

I段, 第1句

简单句加后置定语的结构在阅读材料中较为常见, 句首副词作状语也是典型用法, 但整体句式过于简单, 不能代表考试中常见的复杂长难句结构, 迁移价值有限。

Other initiatives fail to break down the data, too.

J段，第3句

涵盖主语、谓语、宾语（不定式充当）、状语四种成分，其中 "fail to do" 结构的宾语识别有一定练习价值；但成分种类较单一，无定语从句、宾补等更复杂成分，整体训练收益中等偏低

It was this lack of information that prompted the launch of I'm First in 2013, originally as an arm of its umbrella organization, the Center For Student Opportunity.

K段，第1句

强调句 "It is/was ... that ..." 是四六级和考研真题中的高频句式，且本句还包含同位语和多重修饰成分，是典型的长难句结构；掌握本句的拆解方法后，可直接迁移到大量类似真题句中，实用性极强。

"If we can help to direct students to more of these types of campuses and help students to understand them to be realistic and accessible places, have them apply to these schools at greater frequency and ultimately get in and enroll, we are going to raise the success rate," Rubinoff said, citing a variety of colleges ranging from large state institutions to smaller private schools.

K段，第2句

本句涵盖主谓宾、条件状语、方式状语、宾语补足语等多种成分，条件从句内部有并列的复合谓语和多个宾补结构（"help to do"、"have sb do"），第一个主句的主干被长状语前置分隔，这些都是成分划分的典型训练点，适合练习在复杂环境中定位核心成分。

Students are placed in small groups with counselors (trained seniors on campus); they have access to cultural and ethnic affinity(联系) groups, tutoring centers and also have a summer orientation specifically for first-generation students (the latter being one of the most common programs for students).

N段，第3句

覆盖了主语、谓语、宾语、多种状语(地点、伴随),第一句被动结构和第二句并列谓语、并列宾语提供了较丰富的成分划分练习点,适合巩固基本成分识别

"Our support structure was more like: 'You are going to get through Yale; you are going to do well,'" he said, hinting at mentors(导师), staff, and professors who all provided significant support for students who lacked confidence about "belonging" at such a top institution.

0段, 第1句

直接引语 + he said 是经典新闻和记叙文句式; 限制性定语从句修饰人物、两层 who 从句嵌套在四六级和考研阅读中高频出现; hinting 分词短语作状语也是常考结构; 掌握本句后可大量迁移到真题中的类似长句, 代表性强

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 130 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。

rate

A2

n. 速度

本篇12次 · 真题 121 句

graduation

B1

n. 毕业

本篇9次 · 真题 22 句

support

A2

v. 支持

本篇8次 · 真题 103 句

institution

B2

n. 机构

本篇7次 · 真题 52 句

elite

C1

n. 精英

本篇6次 · 真题 37 句

graduate

B1

n. 毕业生

本篇5次 · 真题 82 句

tend

B1

v. 倾向于, 往往会

本篇4次 · 真题 170 句

peer

B2

n. 同龄人

本篇4次 · 真题 62 句

campus B1

n. (大学或学院的) 校园

本篇4次·真题40句

resource B1

n. 资源

本篇3次·真题119句

lack B1

v. 缺少

本篇3次·真题89句

financial B2

adj. 财政的

本篇3次·真题79句

organization B1

n. 组织

本篇3次·真题73句

significant B2

adj. 重要的

本篇3次·真题65句

specific B2

adj. 具体的

本篇3次·真题59句

actually A2

adv. 实际上, 事实上 (用于纠正或补充信息)

本篇2次·真题182句

data B1

n. 数据

本篇2次·真题181句

opportunity B1

n. 机会

本篇2次·真题115句

least A2

det. 最少的

本篇2次·真题98句

despite B1

prep. 尽管

本篇2次·真题77句

realize B1

v. 意识到, 认识到

本篇2次·真题64句

overall B1

adj. 总体的

本篇2次·真题58句

launch B1

v. 推出

本篇2次·真题56句

option B1

n. 选择

本篇2次·真题48句

attend A2

v. 出席, 参加 (会议、活动等)

本篇2次 · 真题 46 句

marketing B1

n. 营销

本篇2次 · 真题 45 句

represent B1

v. 代表

本篇2次 · 真题 45 句

executive B2

n. 主管;经理;管理人员

本篇2次 · 真题 32 句

federal B2

adj. 联邦 (制) 的

本篇2次 · 真题 29 句

typically B1

adv. 通常, 一般

本篇2次 · 真题 26 句

apart B1

adv. 分开地

本篇2次 · 真题 22 句

percentage B1

n. 百分比, 百分率

本篇2次 · 真题 21 句

burden B2

n. 负担

本篇2次 · 真题 19 句

incredibly B2

adv. 极其, 非常 (表示程度)

本篇2次 · 真题 15 句

grant B2

v. 授予

本篇2次 · 真题 14 句

distribute B2

v. 分发

本篇2次 · 真题 9 句

enroll B2

v. 注册

本篇2次 · 真题 9 句

likely A2

adj. 很可能的

本篇1次 · 真题 228 句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本篇1次 · 真题 167 句

community B1

n. 社区

本篇1次 · 真题 163 句

issue

B1

n. 问题

本篇1次·真题 158 句

online

A2

adj. 在线的

本篇1次·真题 139 句

process

B1

n. 过程

本篇1次·真题 126 句

challenge

B1

n. 挑战

本篇1次·真题 119 句

simply

B1

adv. 仅仅, 只不过

本篇1次·真题 119 句

professor

B1

n. 教授 (大学教师的最高职称)

本篇1次·真题 112 句

academic

B2

adj. 学术的

本篇1次·真题 104 句

access

B1

n. 进入

本篇1次·真题 101 句

gain

B1

v. 获得;赢得

本篇1次·真题 96 句

type

A2

n. 类型

本篇1次·真题 84 句

understanding

B1

n. 理解;领悟

本篇1次·真题 84 句

identify

B1

v. 识别

本篇1次·真题 75 句

cultural

B1

adj. 文化的

本篇1次·真题 68 句

variety

B1

n. 多样化

本篇1次·真题 66 句

apply

A2

v. 申请

本篇1次·真题 63 句

available

A2

adj. 可获得的

本篇1次·真题 63 句

importance B1

n. 重要性

本篇1次·真题 60 句

reality B1

n. 现实

本篇1次·真题 57 句

credit B1

n. 赊购, 赊账

本篇1次·真题 54 句

gap B1

n. 间隙

本篇1次·真题 54 句

struggle B1

v. 奋斗

本篇1次·真题 54 句

particular B2

adj. 特定的

本篇1次·真题 52 句

senior B1

adj. 级别高的

本篇1次·真题 52 句

majority B2

n. 大多数, 大部分

本篇1次·真题 51 句

range B1

n. 范围

本篇1次·真题 50 句

track A2

n. 小路

本篇1次·真题 48 句

indicate B2

v. 表明

本篇1次·真题 46 句

staff B1

n. 全体员工

本篇1次·真题 44 句

completely B1

adv. 完全地

本篇1次·真题 43 句

schedule A2

n. 时间表

本篇1次·真题 41 句

outcome B2

n. 结果

本篇1次·真题 40 句

release B1

v. 释放

本篇1次·真题 38 句

loan B1

n. 贷款

本篇1次 · 真题 37 句

instance B2

n. 例子

本篇1次 · 真题 35 句

structure B1

n. 结构

本篇1次 · 真题 35 句

ultimately B2

adv. 最终/终归

本篇1次 · 真题 34 句

aid B1

n. 帮助

本篇1次 · 真题 31 句

necessarily B2

adv. 必然地

本篇1次 · 真题 30 句

broad B1

adj. 宽阔的

本篇1次 · 真题 29 句

confidence B1

n. 信心

本篇1次 · 真题 28 句

extent B2

n. 程度

本篇1次 · 真题 28 句

familiar B1

adj. 熟悉的

本篇1次 · 真题 28 句

truly B1

adv. 真正地

本篇1次 · 真题 28 句

thrive B2

v. 茁壮成长

本篇1次 · 真题 27 句

accessible B2

adj. 可到达的

本篇1次 · 真题 25 句

initiative B2

n. 主动性

本篇1次 · 真题 25 句

statistic B2

n. 统计数字

本篇1次 · 真题 25 句

successfully B1

adv. 成功地

本篇1次 · 真题 24 句

attach B1

v. 贴上;系上;附上

本篇1次·真题23句

attribute B2

n. 属性

本篇1次·真题23句

select B1

v. 选择, 挑选

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

challenging B2

adj. 有挑战性的

本篇1次·真题22句

aside B1

adv. 在旁边;到旁边

本篇1次·真题20句

involved B1

adj. 参与的

本篇1次·真题20句

reliable B1

adj. 可靠的

本篇1次·真题20句

bar A2

n. 酒吧

本篇1次·真题19句

mere B2

adj. 仅仅的

本篇1次·真题19句

prompt B2

v. 促使

本篇1次·真题19句

unfortunately B1

adv. 不幸地

本篇1次·真题19句

specifically B2

adv. 明确地

本篇1次·真题18句

underestimate B2

v. 低估

本篇1次·真题18句

deserve B1

v. 应得

本篇1次·真题17句

locate B1

v. 找到;找出...的位置

本篇1次·真题16句

originally B1

adv. 起初

本篇1次·真题 16 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

suitable B1

adj. 合适的

本篇1次·真题 15 句

undergraduate B2

n. 大学本科生

本篇1次·真题 15 句

exact B2

adj. 精确的

本篇1次·真题 14 句

latter B2

det. 后者的

本篇1次·真题 14 句

minority B2

n. 少数

本篇1次·真题 13 句

navigate B2

v. 导航

本篇1次·真题 13 句

altogether B2

adv. 完全地

本篇1次·真题 12 句

array B2

n. 数组

本篇1次·真题 12 句

former B1

adj. 以前的, 从前的

本篇1次·真题 12 句

historically B2

adv. 从历史角度来看

本篇1次·真题 12 句

realistic B2

adj. 现实的

本篇1次·真题 12 句

worse A2

adj. 更糟的

本篇1次·真题 12 句

academically B2

adv. 在学业上

本篇1次·真题 11 句

outweigh C1

v. (重要性、价值等) 超过, 胜过

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

selective B2

adj. 有选择性的

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

resort B2

n. 度假胜地

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

specialize B2

v. 专门从事

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

transparent B2

adj. 透明的, 清澈的

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

commuter B2

n. 通勤者

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

complexity B2

n. 复杂性

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

exception B2

n. 例外

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

programming B1

n. 编程

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

nonprofit B2

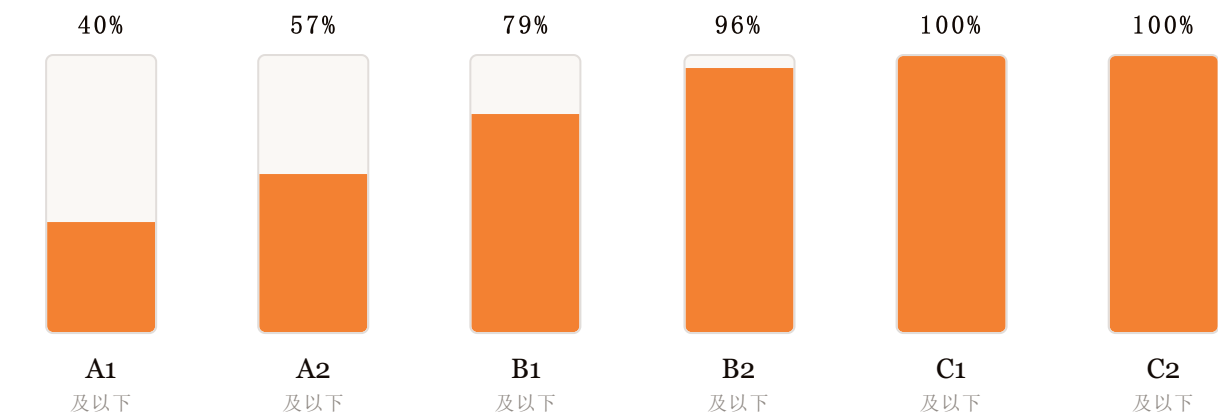
adj. 非营利的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

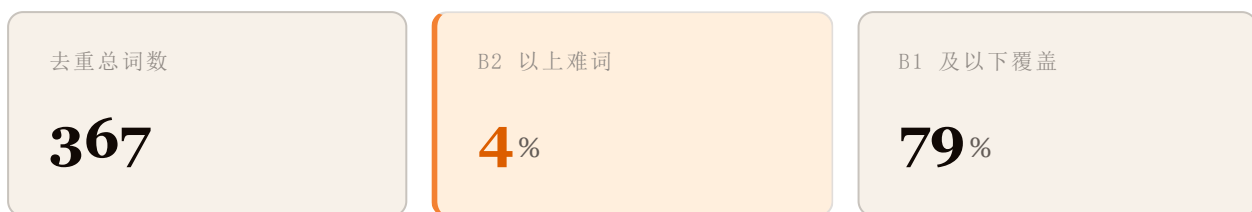
VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 367 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **367** 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 15 个 · 约 4%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率 (CDF) · 数据为全文去重词 367 个 · 末柱为 100%



英语六级 2015年12月·第2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12月·第2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12月·第2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 9 段原文（段首标 P1-P9 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2套(2015-12) • 六级

Part III Section C (1)

Directions: *There are 2 passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.*

Passage One

Questions 46 to 50 are based on the following passage.

P1 Saying they can no longer ignore the rising price of health care, some of the most influential medical groups in the nation are recommending that doctors weigh the costs, not just the effectiveness of treatments, as they make decisions about patient care.

一些全国最具影响力的医疗团体表示,他们无法再忽视不断上涨的医疗保健费用,因此建议医生在做出患者护理决策时,不仅要权衡治疗的有效性,还要权衡其成本。

P2 The shift, little noticed outside the medical establishment but already controversial inside it, suggests that doctors are starting to redefine their roles, from being concerned exclusively about individual patients to exerting influence on how healthcare dollars are spent.

这一转变在医疗界之外鲜有关注,但在医疗界内部已引发争议,它表明医生正开始重新定义自己的角色,从仅仅关注个体患者转向对医疗保健资金的使用方式施加影响。

P3 In practical terms, the new guidelines being developed could result in doctors choosing one drug over another for cost reasons or even deciding that a particular treatment—at the end of life, for example—is too expensive. In the extreme, some critics have said that making treatment decisions based on cost is a form of rationing.

从实际意义上讲,正在制定的新指南可能导致医生出于成本原因选择一种药物而非另一种,甚至决定某种特定治疗——例如临终治疗——过于昂贵。一些批评者极端地指出,基于成本做出治疗决策是一种配给制形式。

P4 Traditionally, guidelines have heavily influenced the practice of medicine, and the latest ones are expected to make doctors more conscious of the economic consequences of their decisions, even though there's no obligation to follow them. Medical society guidelines are also used by insurance companies to help determine reimbursement(报销) policies.

传统上,指南对医疗实践产生了重大影响,最新的这些指南预计将使医生更加意识到其决策的经济后果,尽管并无遵循它们的强制义务。医学协会的指南也被保险公司用于帮助确定报销政策。

P5 Some doctors see a potential conflict in trying to be both providers of patient care and financial overseers. "There should be forces in society who should be concerned about the budget, but they shouldn't be functioning simultaneously as doctors," said Dr. Martin Samuels at a Boston hospital. He said doctors risked losing the trust of patients if they told patients, "I'm not going to do what I think is best for you because I think it's bad for the healthcare budget in Massachusetts."

一些医生认为,试图同时担任患者护理提供者和财务监督者存在潜在冲突。Boston某医院的Martin Samuels医生说:"社会中应该有关预算的力量,但他们不应该同时以医生身份行事。"他表示,如果医生告诉患者"我不会做我认为对你最好的事,因为我认为这对Massachusetts的医疗保健预算不利",医生就有失去患者信任的风险。

P6 Doctors can face some grim trade-offs. Studies have shown, for example, that two drugs are about equally effective in treating macular degeneration, an eye disease. But one costs \$50 a dose and the other close to \$2,000. Medicare could save hundreds of millions of dollars a year if everyone used the cheaper drug, Avastin, instead of the costlier one, Lucentis.

医生可能面临一些严峻的权衡。例如,研究表明,两种药物在治疗黄斑变性这种眼病方面疗效大致相当。但一种每剂50美元,另一种则接近2000美元。如果所有人都使用较便宜的药物Avastin而非较昂贵的Lucentis,Medicare每年可节省数亿美元。

P7 But the Food and Drug Administration has not approved Avastin for use in the eye, and using it rather than the alternative, Lucentis, might carry an additional, although slight, safety risk. Should doctors consider Medicare's budget in deciding what to use?

但Food and Drug Administration尚未批准Avastin用于眼部,使用它而非替代品Lucentis可能带来额外的安全风险,尽管风险很小。医生在决定使用什么药物时是否应该考虑Medicare的预算?

P8 "I think ethically(在道德层面上) we are just worried about the patient in front of us and not trying to save money for the insurance industry or society as a whole," said Dr. Donald Jensen.

Donald Jensen医生说:"我认为在道德层面上,我们只是关心眼前的患者,而不是试图为保险行业或整个社会省钱。"

P9 Still, some analysts say that there's a role for doctors to play in cost analysis because not many others are doing so. "In some ways," said Dr. Daniel Sulmasy, "it represents a failure of wider society to take up the issue."

不过,一些分析人士表示,医生在成本分析中可以发挥作用,因为没有多少其他人在做这件事。Daniel Sulmasy医生说:"从某种意义上说,这代表了更广泛的社会未能承担起这一议题的失败。"

题目与逐题解析

46. What do some most influential medical groups recommend doctors do?

- A) Reflect on the responsibilities they are supposed to take.
- B) Pay more attention to the effectiveness of their treatments.
- C) Take costs into account when making treatment decisions.
- D) Readjust their practice in view of the cuts in health care.

一些最具影响力的医疗组织建议医生做什么？

- A) 反思他们应该承担的责任。 B) 更加关注其治疗方案的有效性。
C) 在做出治疗决策时将成本纳入考虑。 D) 鉴于医疗保健的削减而调整他们的执业方式。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 题干 What do some most influential medical groups recommend doctors do? 是 What-do 型直接事实问句，无 infer/imply/mainly about 等推断或主旨信号，标准细节题。

【拆句】 主干是 What do some most influential medical groups recommend doctors do?: recommend 后接“宾语 + do”省略 to 的兼语结构，问医疗组织推荐医生去做什么。结构平铺、无陷阱。

【定位】 Saying they can no longer ignore the rising price of health care, some of the most influential medical groups in the nation are recommending that doctors weigh the costs, not just the effectiveness of treatments, as they make decisions about patient care.

由于无法再忽视医疗费用的不断上涨，美国一些最具影响力的医学组织正在建议医生在为病人做治疗决策时，不仅要考虑疗效，还要权衡成本。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

Reflect on the responsibilities they are supposed to take 谈的是医生反思自身职责，定位句只说医学组织建议医生在决策中权衡成本，没有提及"反思应承担的职责"这层意思。

B) 与原文相反

Pay more attention to the effectiveness of their treatments 让医生"更关注疗效"；而原文 not just the effectiveness of treatments 恰恰是要医生不要只盯疗效，要加上成本，方向相反。

C) ✓ 正确

doctors weigh the costs, not just the effectiveness of treatments, as they make decisions about patient care

↔ Take costs into account when making treatment decisions

选项 C 同时承载"成本"与"治疗决策"两个语义点，且无任何超出原文的信息，是定位句的标准同义改写。

D) 无中生有

Readjust their practice in view of the cuts in health care 提到 cuts in health care，但原文谈的是 the rising price of health care，是涨价不是削减，且原文也没有要求医生"重新调整执业"。

47. What were doctors mainly concerned about in the past?

- A) Specific medicines to be used.
- B) Effects of medical treatment.
- C) Professional advancement.
- D) Patients' trust.

过去医生主要关心什么？

A) 要使用的具体药物。 B) 医疗治疗的效果。 C) 职业晋升。 D) 患者的信任。

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 题干 What were doctors mainly concerned about in the past? 用 What were 直接询问过去事实，没有 infer/imply 等信号，是定向找事实的细节题。

【拆句】 主干是 What were doctors mainly concerned about in the past?: mainly 修饰 concerned, in the past 是时间状语，问过去医生主要关心什么。介词 about 的宾语前置成 What，无陷阱。

【定位】 The shift, little noticed outside the medical establishment but already controversial inside it, suggests that doctors are starting to redefine their roles, from being concerned exclusively about individual patients to exerting influence on how healthcare dollars are spent.

这一转变在医疗界外鲜有人注意，但在医疗界内已颇具争议，它表明医生开始重新定义自己的角色——从过去只关注个体病人，转向影响医疗费用的去向。

【选项】 A) 以偏概全

Specific medicines to be used 把过去关注点缩到具体药物上；但原文说的是 being concerned exclusively about individual patients，关心病人整体治疗远比"用什么药"宽泛，把整体偷换成局部。

B) ✓ 正确

being concerned exclusively about individual patients ↔ Effects of medical treatment

the effectiveness of treatments ↔ Effects of medical treatment

选项 B 抓住"过去只关心病人/疗效"这一 from 后状态，且与首段 effectiveness of treatments 互相印证。

C) 无中生有

Professional advancement 谈医生的职业发展，全文没有任何一句涉及医生晋升、职级、收入等议题。

D) 张冠李戴

Patients' trust 在原文出现于 doctors risked losing the trust of patients，是医生承担双重角色的风险（属 Q49 的考点），不是过去关心的对象。

48. What may the new guidelines being developed lead to?

- A) The redefining of doctors' roles.
- B) Overuse of less effective medicines.
- C) Conflicts between doctors and patients.
- D) The prolonging of patients' suffering.

正在制定的新指南可能会导致什么？

- A) 重新定义医生的角色。
- B) 过度使用效果较差的药物。
- C) 医生与患者之间的冲突。
- D) 延长患者的痛苦。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 题干 What may the new guidelines being developed lead to? 直接询问指南导致什么结果，是事实型细节题，不是推断题，因为原文有 "result in" 直陈结果。

【拆句】 主干是 What may the new guidelines being developed lead to?: 主语为 the new guidelines being developed, being developed 是进行时被动动作后置定语修饰 guidelines, 谓语 may lead to, 宾语前置为 What。结构稍密，但语义清楚。

【定位】 In practical terms, the new guidelines being developed could result in doctors choosing one drug over another for cost reasons or even deciding that a particular treatment—at the end of life, for example—is too expensive.

实际而言，正在制定中的新指南可能导致医生因成本原因在两种药之间作选择，甚至判定某种治疗（例如临终治疗）过于昂贵。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

doctors are starting to redefine their roles, from being concerned exclusively about individual patients to exerting influence on how healthcare dollars are spent

↔ **The redefining of doctors' roles**

the new guidelines being developed could result in doctors choosing one drug over another for cost reasons or even deciding that a particular treatment \\\ is too expensive

↔ **The redefining of doctors' roles**

第3段所列后果在第2段已被上位概括为"医生角色重定义", 选项A正是这一上位归纳。

B) 无中生有\+程度词偷改

Overuse of less effective medicines 谈"过度使用效果更差的药"; 但原文 choosing one drug over another for cost reasons 只说医生因成本选择, 不必然导致"过度"或"低效"; 且 P6 还说明两药 about equally effective, 并非低效。

C) 张冠李戴

Conflicts between doctors and patients 说医生与病人之间的冲突; 原文谈的是医生群体内部对成本介入的争议 (controversial inside it、P5、P8), 并未把冲突对象指向病人。

D) 与原文相反

The prolonging of patients' suffering 说延长病人痛苦; 原文 deciding that a particular treatment—at the end of life, for example—is too expensive 暗示的是放弃这种治疗 (缩短而非延长), 且原文未给"病人痛苦"做价值判断。

49. What risk do doctors see in their dual role as patient care providers and financial overseers?

- A) They may be involved in a conflict of interest.
- B) They may be forced to divide their attention.
- C) They may have to use less effective drugs.
- D) They may lose the respect of patients.

医生认为他们作为患者护理提供者和财务监督者的双重角色存在什么风险?

- A) 他们可能会陷入利益冲突。 B) 他们可能被迫分散注意力。
- C) 他们可能不得不使用效果较差的药物。 D) 他们可能会失去患者的尊重。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 题干 What risk do doctors see in their dual role \\\.? 直接问医生看到什么风险, 是定向找事实的细节题。

【拆句】 主干是 What risk do doctors see in their dual role as patient care providers and financial overseers?: as 引导的介词短语作 dual role 的同位说明, 列出双重身份两端; risk 是 see 的前置宾语。结构平铺。

【定位】 He said doctors risked losing the trust of patients if they told patients, "I'm not going to do what I think is best for you because I think it's bad for the healthcare budget in Massachusetts."

他说，如果医生对病人说“我不会做我认为对你最有利的事，因为我觉得这对马萨诸塞州的医疗预算不好”，医生就有可能失去病人的信任。

【选项】 A) 偷换概念

They may be involved in a conflict of interest 谈“利益冲突”——通常指医生与药企/保险公司之间的经济利益冲突；原文 P5 谈的是医生职能定位与病人信任的张力，与“conflict of interest”这一专业概念不是一回事。

B) 无中生有

They may be forced to divide their attention 说医生被迫分散注意力；原文只说担心同时承担两个角色会损害病人信任，没有谈“注意力被迫分散”。

C) 张冠李戴

They may have to use less effective drugs 说医生不得不用低效药；原文中关于药物的讨论在 P6 P7，且原文说两药 about equally effective，并不存在“低效”，更与 Q49 问的“双重身份风险”不在同一区间。

D) ✓ 正确

doctors risked losing the trust of patients ↔ **They may lose the respect of patients**

选项 D 同时承载“风险”与“失去病人正向评价”两个语义点，与定位句吻合。

50. What do some experts say about doctors' involvement in medical cost analysis?

- A) It may add to doctors' already heavy workloads.
- B) It will help to save money for society as a whole.
- C) It results from society's failure to tackle the problem.
- D) It raises doctors' awareness of their social responsibilities.

一些专家对医生参与医疗成本分析有何看法？

- A) 这可能会增加医生本已沉重的工作负担。
- B) 这将有助于为整个社会节省资金。
- C) 这源于社会未能解决该问题。
- D) 这提高了医生对其社会责任的认识。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 题干 What do some experts say about doctors' involvement in medical cost analysis? 直接问专家观点，原文有直接引语承载，是细节题而非推断题。

【拆句】 主干是 What do some experts say about doctors' involvement in medical cost analysis?: about 后是名词化短语 doctors' involvement in medical cost analysis, doctors' 是所有格作 involvement 的逻辑主语。结构清楚。

【定位】 Still, some analysts say that there's a role for doctors to play in cost analysis because not many others are doing so. "In some ways," said Dr. Daniel Sulmasy, "it represents a failure of wider society to take up the issue."

尽管如此，一些分析人士说，医生在成本分析中有自己的作用可发挥，因为别的人没几个在做这件事。Dr. Daniel Sulmasy 说："在某种意义上，这反映了更广泛的社会未能承担这一议题的失败。"

【选项】 A) 无中生有

It may add to doctors' already heavy workloads 说会加重医生本已沉重的工作量；全文未提工作量、加班、压力等任何劳动强度议题。

B) 与原文相反

It will help to save money for society as a whole 说会帮社会省钱；但原文 not trying to save money for the insurance industry or society as a whole 中 "save money for society as a whole" 恰恰是 Dr Jensen 在否定的对象，且 Sulmasy 的话并未承诺"省钱"。把否定语境里的短语正向搬运。

C) ✓ 正确

it represents a failure of wider society to take up the issue ↔

It results from society's failure to tackle the problem

because not many others are doing so ↔

It results from society's failure to tackle the problem

选项 C 精准把原文"代表/源于社会失败"的因果关系搬到选项里，无遗漏无超出。

D) 过度推断

It raises doctors' awareness of their social responsibilities 说提升医生的社会责任感；Sulmasy 的话谈的是社会的失败导致医生不得不介入，并未谈医生意识被唤醒。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

15 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。

Saying they can no longer ignore the rising price of health care, some of the most influential medical groups in the nation are recommending that doctors weigh the costs, not just the effectiveness of treatments, as they make decisions about patient care.

第1段，第1句

“现在分词状语 + 主句 + 宾语从句”是学术英语和新闻英语中极其经典的句式，具有很高的学习和模仿价值。

The shift, little noticed outside the medical establishment but already controversial inside it, suggests that doctors are starting to redefine their roles, from being concerned exclusively about individual patients to exerting influence on how healthcare dollars are spent.

第2段，第1句

本句的结构高度典型：主句 + 宾语从句 + 嵌套宾语从句的三层架构、插入修饰成分、介词短语作状语、被动语态，都是四六级和考研阅读中的标准长难句模式。掌握本句的分析方法后，可以直接复用到大量真题句子中，迁移价值极高。

In practical terms, the new guidelines being developed could result in doctors choosing one drug over another for cost reasons or even deciding that a particular treatment—at the end of life, for example—is too expensive.

第3段，第1句

本句结构非常典型：情态动词表可能性、动名词复合结构作宾语、并列结构、嵌套宾语从句、插入语。这些都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。尤其是“could result in”加复杂宾语这种因果表达，以及“deciding that”引导宾语从句的决策表达，在学术和新闻类文章中大量出现。掌握本句结构后可以迁移到众多类似句型。

In the extreme, some critics have said that making treatment decisions based on cost is a form of rationing.

第3段，第2句

主句 + that 引导宾语从句的结构是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，特别是在学术文本和观点陈述中极为常见。动名词短语作主语、主系表结构判断性质，也是考试中反复出现的典型用法。掌握本句的分析方法可以直接迁移到大量类似句子，具有较高的学习复用价值。

He said doctors risked losing the trust of patients if they told patients, "I'm not going to do what I think is best for you because I think it's bad for the healthcare budget in Massachusetts."

第5段，第3句

句子呈现典型的“洋葱式”嵌套：从句套状语，状语套引语，引语内部又含宾语从句和原因从句，逻辑层级多达五层，极易混淆。

Studies have shown, for example, that two drugs are about equally effective in treating macular degeneration, an eye disease.

第6段，第2句

主句 + that 宾语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频结构，Studies have shown that 句式在学术类文本中极为常见。同位语补充说明专业名词也是典型用法。学生掌握本句结构后可直接迁移到大量真题句子。

But the Food and Drug Administration has not approved Avastin for use in the eye, and using it rather than the alternative, Lucentis, might carry an additional, although slight, safety risk.

第7段，第1句

并列句结构和动名词短语作主语在四六级和考研阅读中常见；现在完成时和情态动词也是高频考点。同位语和插入成分的处理是真题中常考的阅读理解技巧。整句结构具有较强的代表性，掌握后可迁移到类似句式的理解。

Still, some analysts say that there's a role for doctors to play in cost analysis because not many others are doing so.

第9段，第1句

"主句 + 宾语从句 + 从句内嵌套状语从句"是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式。"there be"句型、不定式作定语、"because"引导原因从句都是高频结构。掌握本句的分析方法可以迁移到大量类似长句，具有较高的典型性和复用价值。

"In some ways," said Dr. Daniel Sulmasy, "it represents a failure of wider society to take up the issue."

第9段，第2句

引述结构插入引语中间是新闻报道、学术文献中的典型句式，四六级和考研阅读常见。后置定语（of + 名词 + 不定式）修饰抽象名词的模式也高频出现。掌握这种结构后可大量迁移至其他引述类和观点陈述类句子。

Reflect on the responsibilities they are supposed to take.

第46题，A

祈使句加定语从句的组合在考试中较常见，且关系代词省略是高频考点，结构具有较强代表性和复用性

Pay more attention to the effectiveness of their treatments.

第46题，B

本句涵盖谓语、宾语和状语三个基本成分，且状语中包含介词短语和所有格结构（"of their treatments"），可以练习介词短语的成分判定和所有格的识别。但成分种类相对单一，缺少定语从句、补语等更丰富的结构，训练价值中等偏下。

Take costs into account when making treatment decisions.

第46题，C

祈使句加时间状语从句是常见句式，在考试中频繁出现，尤其是建议类、指令类表达。时间状语从句的省略（省略主语和 be 动词）也是典型考点。掌握本句结构后，可迁移到大量类似的祈使句和状语从句组合。

Readjust their practice in view of the cuts in health care.

第46题，D

本句涵盖谓语、隐含主语（祈使句特点）、宾语、原因状语（介词短语），成分类型中等丰富。祈使句的主语省略是一个值得练习的知识点，介词短语作状语也是常见考点，但整体成分较为基础，缺少复杂定语或从句等高阶成分。

They may be involved in a conflict of interest.

第49题, A

情态动词加被动语态的结构在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见,尤其在表达推测、可能性或客观陈述时频繁出现。本句的 "may be involved in" 是典型的被动表达模式,学习后可迁移到类似句型如 "could be affected by"、"might be influenced by" 等,具有较高的代表性。

It results from society's failure to tackle the problem.

第50题, C

"主语 + 不及物动词 + 介词短语状语" 是常见的基础句式,且 "result from" (源于) 这一搭配在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现,具有一定代表性。但简单句的典型性不如含从句的复杂句高,且本句未涉及定语从句、状语从句等高频考点结构,因此典型性中等。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 63 个英语六级真题高频词

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

guideline B2

n. 指导方针

本篇4次·真题 40 句

risk A2

n. 风险

本篇3次·真题 167 句

effective B1

adj. 有效的, 起作用的

本篇3次·真题 94 句

conflict B2

n. 冲突

本篇3次·真题 66 句

concerned B1

adj. 担心的

本篇3次·真题 43 句

budget B1

n. 预算

本篇3次·真题 37 句

less

A1

det. 较少的

本篇2次·真题 273 句

financial

B2

adj. 财政的

本篇2次·真题 79 句

responsibility

B1

n. 责任

本篇2次·真题 69 句

insurance

B1

n. 保险

本篇2次·真题 50 句

analysis

B2

n. 分析

本篇2次·真题 49 句

failure

B1

n. 失败

本篇2次·真题 47 句

recommend

B1

v. 推荐

本篇2次·真题 47 句

provider

B2

n. 供应者

本篇2次·真题 24 句

influential

B2

adj. 有影响力的;有权势的

本篇2次·真题 15 句

healthcare

B2

n. 医疗保健

本篇2次·真题 14 句

effect

A2

n. 影响

本篇1次·真题 191 句

economic

B2

adj. 经济的

本篇1次·真题 167 句

issue

B1

n. 问题

本篇1次·真题 158 句

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

base

A2

n. 基础

本篇1次·真题 126 句

million B2

num. 一百万

本篇1次·真题 126 句

expert B1

n. 专家

本篇1次·真题 114 句

policy B1

n. 政策

本篇1次·真题 103 句

account A2

n. 账户

本篇1次·真题 93 句

potential B2

adj. 潜在的

本篇1次·真题 92 句

involve B1

v. 包含

本篇1次·真题 82 句

nation B1

n. 国家

本篇1次·真题 76 句

reflect B1

v. 反映, 显示

本篇1次·真题 71 句

consequence B2

n. 结果

本篇1次·真题 66 句

shift B1

v. 移动

本篇1次·真题 65 句

determine B2

v. 决定

本篇1次·真题 62 句

extreme B2

adj. 极度的

本篇1次·真题 60 句

specific B2

adj. 具体的

本篇1次·真题 59 句

mainly B1

adv. 主要地

本篇1次·真题 53 句

particular B2

adj. 特定的

本篇1次·真题 52 句

ignore B1

v. 忽视;不理睬

本篇1次·真题 46 句

represent B1

v. 代表

本篇1次 · 真题 45 句

practical B1

adj. 实际的

本篇1次 · 真题 42 句

alternative B2

n. 可供选择的事物

本篇1次 · 真题 41 句

function B1

n. 功能

本篇1次 · 真题 40 句

critic B2

n. 批评家

本篇1次 · 真题 34 句

awareness B2

n. 意识

本篇1次 · 真题 33 句

additional B1

adj. 额外的

本篇1次 · 真题 24 句

worried A2

adj. 担心的

本篇1次 · 真题 21 句

latest B1

adj. 最新的

本篇1次 · 真题 20 句

heavily B1

adv. 大量地

本篇1次 · 真题 18 句

tackle B2

v. 处理

本篇1次 · 真题 18 句

equally B1

adv. 同样地

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

involvement B2

n. 参与

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

administration B2

n. 管理

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

exclusively B2

adv. 专门地

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

exert B2

v. 施加(力量、影响等)

本篇1次·真题 12 句

controversial B2

adj. 有争议的

本篇1次·真题 11 句

analyst B2

n. 分析师

本篇1次·真题 10 句

approve B1

v. 批准, 认可 (正式同意)

本篇1次·真题 10 句

simultaneously B2

adv. 同时地

本篇1次·真题 10 句

establishment B2

n. 机构

本篇1次·真题 9 句

obligation B2

n. 义务

本篇1次·真题 9 句

slight B2

adj. 轻微的

本篇1次·真题 9 句

traditionally B2

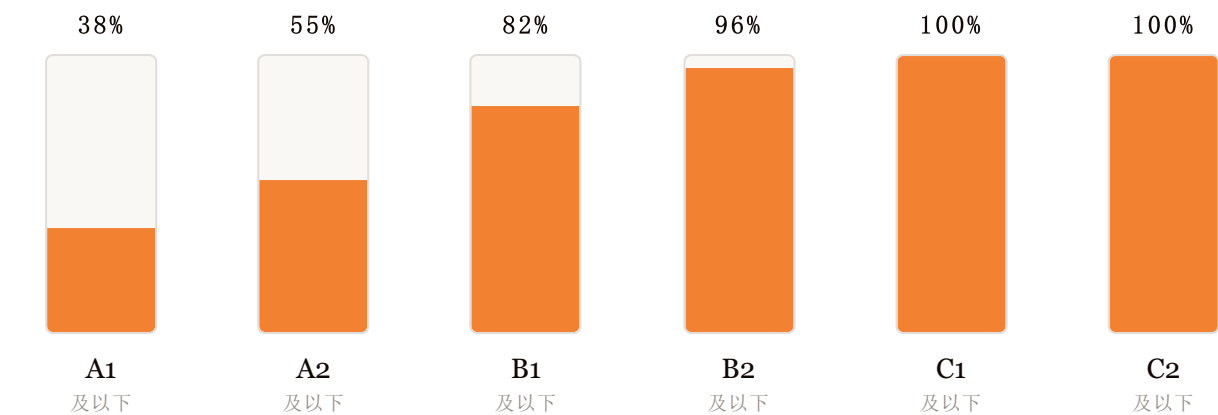
adv. 传统上;按照传统

本篇1次·真题 8 句

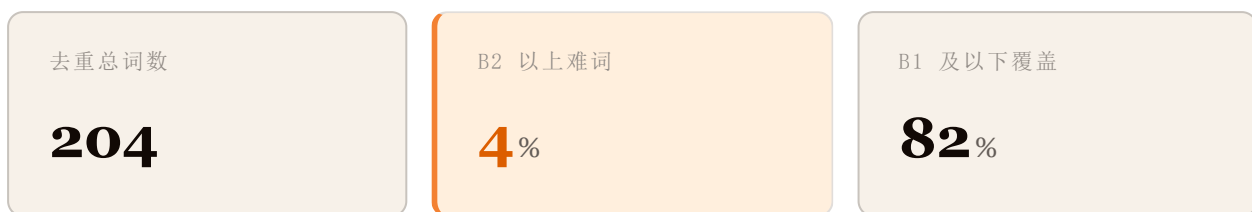
VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

全文 204 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **204** 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 9 个·约 4%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率 (CDF) · 数据为全文去重词 204 个 · 末柱为 100%



英语六级 2015年12月·第2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12月·第2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12月·第2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2套(2015-12) · 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 Economic inequality is the "defining challenge of our time," President Barack Obama declared in a speech last month to the Center for American Progress. Inequality is dangerous, he argued, not merely because it doesn't look good to have a large gap between the rich and the poor, but because inequality itself destroys upward mobility, making it harder for the poor to escape from poverty. "Increased inequality and decreasing mobility pose a fundamental threat to the American Dream," he said.

经济不平等是“我们这个时代的决定性挑战”，奥巴马总统上个月在美国进步中心的一次演讲中宣称。他认为，不平等之所以危险，不仅仅是因为贫富之间存在巨大差距看起来不好，而是因为不平等本身破坏了向上流动性，使穷人更难摆脱贫困。他说：“不断加剧的不平等和不断下降的流动性对美国梦构成了根本性威胁。”

P2 Obama is only the most prominent public figure to declare inequality Public Enemy No.1 and the greatest threat to reducing poverty in America. A number of prominent economists have also argued that it's harder for the poor to climb the economic ladder today because the rungs(横档) in that ladder have grown farther apart.

Obama只是宣称不平等为头号公敌以及美国减少贫困的最大威胁的最著名公众人物。许多著名经济学家也认为，如今穷人更难攀登经济阶梯，因为阶梯上的横档之间的距离变得更远了。

P3 For all the new attention devoted to the 1 percent, a new dataset from the Equality of Opportunity Project at Harvard and Berkeley suggests that, if we care about upward mobility overall, we're vastly exaggerating the dangers of the rich-poor gap. Inequality itself is not a particularly strong

predictor of economic mobility, as sociologist Scott Winship noted in a recent article based on his analysis of this data.

尽管人们对那1%的人群投入了大量新的关注,但来自哈佛大学和伯克利大学机会平等项目的一组新数据表明,如果我们关心整体的向上流动性,我们就大大夸大了贫富差距的危险性。正如社会学家Scott Winship在最近一篇基于他对这些数据分析的文章中指出的那样,不平等本身并不是经济流动性的一个特别强的预测因素。

P4 So what factors, at the community level, do predict if poor children will move up the economic ladder as adults? What explains, for instance, why the Salt Lake City metro area is one of the 100 largest metropolitan areas most likely to lift the fortunes of the poor and the Atlanta metro area is one of the least likely?

那么,在社区层面,哪些因素能够预测贫困儿童成年后是否会在经济阶梯上向上爬升呢?例如,是什么解释了为什么盐湖城都会区是100个最有可能改善穷人命运的最大都会区之一,而亚特兰大都会区却是最不可能的之一?

P5 Harvard economist Raj Chetty has pointed to economic and racial segregation, community density, the size of a community's middle class, the quality of schools, community religiosity, and family structure, which he calls the "single strongest correlate of upward mobility." Chetty finds that communities like Salt Lake City, with high levels of two-parent families and religiosity, are much more likely to see poor children get ahead than communities like Atlanta, with high levels of racial and economic segregation.

哈佛大学经济学家Raj Chetty指出了经济和种族隔离、社区密度、社区中产阶级的规模、学校质量、社区宗教性以及家庭结构,他称家庭结构为"向上流动性的单一最强相关因素"。Chetty发现,像盐湖城这样双亲家庭比例高、宗教性强的社区,比像亚特兰大这样种族和经济隔离程度高的社区更有可能让贫困儿童获得成功。

P6 Chetty has not yet issued a comprehensive analysis of the relative predictive power of each of these factors. Based on my analyses of the data, of the factors that Chetty has highlighted, the following three seem to be most predictive of upward mobility in a given community: 1. Per-capita(人均) income growth 2. Prevalence of single mothers (where correlation is strong, but negative) 3. Per-capita local government spending

Chetty尚未发布关于这些因素各自相对预测力的综合分析。根据我对数据的分析,在Chetty强调的因素中,以下三个因素似乎最能预测特定社区的向上流动性:1. 人均收入增长 2. 单亲母亲的普遍程度(相关性很强,但为负相关) 3. 人均地方政府支出。

P7 In other words, communities with high levels of per-capita income growth, high percentages of two-parent families, and high local government spending—which may stand for good schools—are the most likely to help poor children relive the Horatio Alger's rags-to-riches story.

换句话说,人均收入增长水平高、双亲家庭比例高、地方政府支出高(这可能代表着良好的学校)的社区,最有可能帮助贫困儿童重现Horatio Alger笔下从贫穷到富裕的故事。

题目与逐题解析

51. How does Obama view economic inequality?

- A) It is the biggest obstacle to social mobility.
- B) It is the greatest threat to social stability.
- C) It is the No. 1 enemy of income growth.
- D) It is the most malicious social evil of our time.

Obama如何看待经济不平等?

- A) 它是社会流动性的最大障碍。 B) 它是对社会稳定的最大威胁。 C) 它是收入增长的头号敌人。
- D) 它是我们这个时代最恶劣的社会罪恶。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 题干 How does Obama view economic inequality? 直接问某人对某事的看法, 属于「找观点」型细节题, 必有原文对应句。

【拆句】 题干 How does Obama view economic inequality? 是 how 引导的特殊疑问句, 主干是 Obama view economic inequality, view 在此作「看待」讲, 是熟词僻义, 提醒: 不要把它读成「风景/视野」。

【定位】 Inequality is dangerous, he argued, not merely because it doesn't look good to have a large gap between the rich and the poor, but because inequality itself destroys upward mobility, making it harder for the poor to escape from poverty.

他论证道, 不平等之所以危险, 并不仅仅因为贫富鸿沟难看, 更因为不平等本身摧毁了向上流动, 使穷人更难脱离贫困。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

inequality itself destroys upward mobility ↔ **It is the biggest obstacle to social mobility.**
Increased inequality and decreasing mobility pose a fundamental threat to the American Dream

↔ **the biggest obstacle**

预判的「阻碍向上流动」直接对应 biggest obstacle to social mobility, 与原文 destroy upward mobility 同义。

B) 无中生有

原文谈的是 upward mobility (向上流动) 与 American Dream, 从未将不平等与 social stability (社会稳定) 挂钩。

C) 偷换概念

原文 declare inequality Public Enemy No.1 and the greatest threat to reducing poverty 的「头号公敌」针对的是 reducing poverty/social mobility, 不是 income growth。

D) 过度推断

Obama 只说不平等 dangerous 且 destroys upward mobility, 并未做道德评判称之为 malicious social evil (恶毒的社会罪恶)。

52. What do we learn about the inequality gap from Scott Winship's data analysis?

- A) It is fast widening across most parts of America.
- B) It is not a reliable indicator of economic mobility.
- C) It is not correctly interpreted.
- D) It is overwhelmingly ignored.

从Scott Winship的数据分析中我们对不平等差距了解到什么？

- A) 它正在美国大部分地区迅速扩大。
- B) 它不是经济流动性的可靠指标。
- C) 它没有被正确解读。
- D) 它被严重忽视了。

【答案】 **B** (细节题)

【判型】 题干 What do we learn about the inequality gap from Scott Winship's data analysis? 问的是某人分析得出的具体结论，是定向找细节。

【拆句】 from 短语后置作状语，说明数据来源；题干主干是 What do we learn about the inequality gap，核心是 inequality gap 的属性。

【定位】 Inequality itself is not a particularly strong predictor of economic mobility, as sociologist Scott Winship noted in a recent article based on his analysis of this data.

正如社会学家 Scott Winship 在最近一篇基于该数据的分析文章中所指出，不平等本身并不是经济流动性的特别强的预测指标。

【选项】 A) **无中生有**

原文未谈不平等差距在美国「是否正在迅速扩大」，Winship 的结论关心的是它的预测力，不是它本身的变化趋势。

B) **✓ 正确**

not a particularly strong predictor of economic mobility ↔

It is not a reliable indicator of economic mobility.

把 predictor 认出为 indicator 的同义改写、并保留否定，not a reliable indicator 即与定位句完全对应。

C) **偷换概念**

原文是 Winship 给出结论，并非评价别人对差距的「解读」是否正确；从 we're vastly exaggerating the dangers 顶多得「夸大了危险」，与「未被正确解读」不等价。

D) **与原文相反**

原文恰恰说不平等被给予了大量关注 For all the new attention devoted to the 1 percent, Winship 之意是「过度关注」，与「被压倒性忽视」语义相反。

53. Compared with Atlanta, metropolitan Salt Lake City is said to _____.

- A) have placed religious beliefs above party politics
- B) have bridged the gap between the rich and the poor
- C) offer poor children more chances to climb the social ladder
- D) suffer from higher levels of racial and economic segregation

与Atlanta相比,大都会区Salt Lake City据说_____。

- A) 将宗教信仰置于党派政治之上
- B) 缩小了贫富差距
- C) 为贫困儿童提供更多攀登社会阶梯的机会
- D) 遭受更高层次的种族和经济隔离

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 题干 Compared with Atlanta, metropolitan Salt Lake City is said to _____ 是补全句型, 要求选出 Salt Lake City 的具体属性, 本质是定向找细节。

【拆句】 Compared with Atlanta 是过去分词短语作状语, 逻辑主语是后面的 metropolitan Salt Lake City; is said to 后省略动词原形, 选项接续。注意 said to 是「据说/被认为」, 提示要找原文的客观描述句。

【定位】 Chetty finds that communities like Salt Lake City, with high levels of two-parent families and religiosity, are much more likely to see poor children get ahead than communities like Atlanta, with high levels of racial and economic segregation.

Chetty 发现: 像 Salt Lake City 这样高两亲家庭与宗教度的社区, 比 Atlanta 这样高种族与经济隔离的社区, 要更有可能让贫困儿童出人头地。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

原文只提及 Salt Lake City 高 religiosity (宗教度), 未谈「将宗教置于党派政治之上」; party politics (党派政治) 一词全文未出现。

B) 过度推断

原文只说 Salt Lake City 「更可能让穷孩子翻身」, 并未说它已经 bridged the gap (弥合了贫富鸿沟); 从「流动性好」推不出「贫富差距已经消除」。

C) ✓ 正确

much more likely to see poor children get ahead ↔

offer poor children more chances to climb the social ladder

poor children get ahead ↔ climb the social ladder

定位比较句的主语 Salt Lake City 的属性正是 more likely to see poor children get ahead, 与 offer poor children more chances to climb the social ladder 完全同义。

D) 张冠李戴

原文明说 high levels of racial and economic segregation 形容的是 Atlanta, 不是 Salt Lake City; 选项把对比关系颠倒。

54. What is strongly correlated with social mobility according to economist Raj Chetty?

- A) Family structure.
- B) Racial equality.
- C) School education.
- D) Community density.

根据经济学家Raj Chetty的研究,什么与社会流动性密切相关?

A) 家庭结构。 B) 种族平等。 C) 学校教育。 D) 社区密度。

【答案】 **A** (细节题)

【判型】 题干 What is strongly correlated with social mobility according to economist Raj Chetty? 让考生在原文中找 Chetty 给出的最强相关因素, 是典型细节题。

【拆句】 What 主语 + is strongly correlated with social mobility 是被动结构; according to 短语提示观点归属。注意 correlate with 是「与...相关」, 不要误读成因果关系。

【定位】 Harvard economist Raj Chetty has pointed to economic and racial segregation, community density, the size of a community's middle class, the quality of schools, community religiosity, and family structure, which he calls the "single strongest correlate of upward mobility."

哈佛经济学家 Raj Chetty 指出经济与种族隔离、社区密度、中产规模、学校质量、社区宗教度, 以及家庭结构——他将家庭结构称为「向上流动的单一最强相关因素」。

【选项】 **A) ✓ 正确**

family structure, which he calls the "single strongest correlate of upward mobility" ↔

Family structure.

原文 family structure 被作者明文加引号封为「最强相关因素」, 与 Family structure 直接对接。

B) 无中生有

原文只提及 racial segregation (种族隔离) 而非 racial equality (种族平等), 二者并非同义; 且 segregation 也未被 Chetty 提为最强相关项。

C) 以偏概全

原文 the quality of schools 只是六个并列因素之一, 并未被 Chetty 单独标记为最强相关; 选 C 是「以局部代最强」。

D) 以偏概全

原文 community density 与 school 并列出现, 未被任何最高级或独立从句强调; 与 C 错法同类。

55. What does the author seem to suggest?

- A) It is important to increase the size of the middle class.
- B) It is highly important to expand the metropolitan areas.
- C) It is most imperative to focus our efforts on the elimination of income inequality.
- D) It is better to start from the community to help poor children move up the social ladder.

作者似乎在暗示什么？

- A) 扩大中产阶级规模很重要。 B) 扩展大都市区域非常重要。
- C) 将我们的努力集中在消除收入不平等上最为迫切。 D) 从社区入手帮助贫困儿童攀登社会阶梯更好。

【答案】 **D** (主旨题)

【判型】 题干 What does the author seem to suggest? 问作者整体暗示，无关键词可定，需要把全文主线串起来。

【拆句】 题干主干 What does the author suggest 是宾语提问；seem to 弱化语气，提示作者并未明说，需考生从行文推断；结构平铺直叙，无陷阱。

【选项】 A) **以偏概全**

原文 the size of a community's middle class 只是 Chetty 列出的六因素之一，并未被作者单独强调为最重要的政策抓手；且 P6 中作者挑出的三因素并不包含中产规模。

B) **无中生有**

原文 metropolitan area 只是 Salt Lake City/Atlanta 的统称，不涉及「扩大都市区」的政策建议。

C) **与原文相反**

原文 we're vastly exaggerating the dangers of the rich-poor gap 已明白反驳「把消除收入不平等当首要任务」的看法；C 项恰是作者要反对的观点。

D) **✓ 正确**

communities with high levels of per-capita income growth, high percentages of two-parent families, and high local government spending...are the most likely to help poor children relive the Horatio Alger's rags-to-riches story

↔ **It is better to start from the community to help poor children move up the social ladder.**
the Horatio Alger's rags-to-riches story ↔ **move up the social ladder**

全文反驳「国家层面减不平等」主流观点，最终落到「社区层面措施」，D 项恰好覆盖这条主线。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

4 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。

So what factors, at the community level, do predict if poor children will move up the economic ladder as adults?

第4段，第1句

疑问句主句加宾语从句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现，尤其是社科类文本中常见此类探讨因果或预测关系的句式。'predict if/whether' 搭配以及 'what factors do...' 疑问句式都是典型考点。掌握后可迁移到大量同类句型。

It is important to increase the size of the middle class.

第55题，A

It is + 形容词 + to do 句型在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见，掌握后可大量复用，属于高频典型句式。

It is highly important to expand the metropolitan areas.

第55题，B

"It is + 形容词 + to do" 是四六级和考研阅读、写作中极为常见的句型，用于表达观点或评价。本句结构高度典型，掌握后可直接套用到大量类似表达中，迁移性强。

It is better to start from the community to help poor children move up the social ladder.

第55题，D

形式主语结构'It is + 形容词 + to do'在四六级和考研中高频出现，是典型的评价句式。两个不定式短语的搭配（方式 + 目的）也是常见组合。掌握本句的分析方法可以迁移到大量类似句子，典型性较高。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 79 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9次·真题 167 句

community B1

n. 社区

本篇9次·真题 163 句

inequality B2

n. 不平等

本篇9次·真题 50 句

mobility B2

n. 移动能力

本篇9次·真题 21 句

ladder A2

n. 梯子

本篇5次·真题 15 句

likely A2

adj. 很可能的

本篇4次·真题 228 句

income B1

n. 收入

本篇4次·真题 94 句

gap B1

n. 间隙

本篇4次·真题 54 句

analysis B2

n. 分析

本篇4次·真题 49 句

upward B2

adv. 向上地

本篇4次·真题 14 句

data B1

n. 数据

本篇3次·真题 181 句

factor B1

n. 因素

本篇3次·真题 108 句

growth B1

n. 增长

本篇3次·真题 104 句

threat B1

n. 威胁

本篇3次·真题 51 句

economist B2

n. 经济学家

本篇3次·真题 27 句

racial B2

adj. 种族的

本篇3次·真题 23 句

local A2

adj. 当地的

本篇2次·真题 143 句

base A2

n. 基础

本篇2次·真题 126 句

argue B1

v. 争论

本篇2次·真题 106 句

poverty B2

n. 贫穷

本篇2次·真题 44 句

spending A2

n. 开支

本篇2次·真题 41 句

declare B2

v. 宣布

本篇2次·真题 18 句

prominent C1

adj. 著名的

本篇2次·真题 8 句

author A2

n. 作者

本篇1次·真题 264 句

focus B1

n. 重点

本篇1次·真题 200 句

issue B1

n. 问题

本篇1次·真题 158 句

reduce B1

v. 减少, 降低 (数量、大小、程度等)

本篇1次·真题 138 句

view A2

n. 观点, 看法

本篇1次·真题 134 句

negative B1

adj. 否定的

本篇1次·真题 132 句

power A2

n. 权力

本篇1次·真题 128 句

challenge B1

n. 挑战

本篇1次·真题 119 句

project A2

n. 项目

本篇1次·真题 116 句

opportunity B1

n. 机会

本篇1次·真题 115 句

quality A2

n. 质量

本篇1次·真题 112 句

least A2

det. 最少的

本篇1次·真题 98 句

according B1

prep. 根据

本篇1次·真题 96 句

belief B1

n. 相信

本篇1次·真题 85 句

suffer B1

v. 遭受 (痛苦、疾病、损失等)

本篇1次·真题 59 句

figure A2

n. 数字

本篇1次·真题 58 句

overall B1

adj. 总体的

本篇1次·真题 58 句

particularly B2

adv. 尤其, 特别 (强调某事物)

本篇1次·真题 57 句

ignore B1

v. 忽视;不理睬

本篇1次·真题 46 句

expand B2

v. 扩大;扩展;增长

本篇1次·真题 40 句

define B1

v. 给.....下定义

本篇1次·真题 39 句

instance B2

n. 例子

本篇1次·真题 35 句

structure B1

n. 结构

本篇1次·真题 35 句

highly B1

adv. 非常

本篇1次·真题 34 句

ahead A2

adv. 在前面

本篇1次·真题 29 句

decrease B1

v. 减少, 降低

本篇1次·真题 28 句

relative B1

n. 亲戚, 亲属

本篇1次·真题 26 句

highlight B2

n. 最精彩的部分

本篇1次·真题 25 句

escape A2

v. 逃跑; 逃脱

本篇1次·真题 24 句

strongly B1

adv. 强烈地

本篇1次·真题 23 句

apart B1

adv. 分开地

本篇1次·真题 22 句

pose B2

v. 摆姿势 (供拍照或绘画)

本篇1次·真题 22 句

correlation C1

n. 相关性

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

politics B1

n. 政治

本篇1次·真题 21 句

reliable B1

adj. 可靠的

本篇1次·真题 20 句

exaggerate B2

v. 夸大

本篇1次·真题 19 句

correlate C1

v. 相关联

本篇1次·真题 18 句

devote B2

v. 把...奉献给

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

interpret B2

v. 解释

本篇1次·真题 18 句

fundamental

B2

adj. 基本的

本篇1次·真题15句

obstacle

B2

n. 障碍物

本篇1次·真题15句

comprehensive

B2

adj. 全面的

本篇1次·真题13句

fortune

B2

n. 财富

本篇1次·真题12句

merely

B2

adv. 仅仅，只不过

本篇1次·真题12句

dataset

C1

n. 数据集

本篇1次·真题10句

imperative

C1

adj. 极其重要的

本篇1次·真题10句

religious

B1

adj. 宗教的

本篇1次·真题10句

density

B2

n. 密度

本篇1次·真题9句

equality

B2

n. 平等

本篇1次·真题9句

sociologist

C1

n. 社会学家

本篇1次·真题9句

correctly

A2

adv. 正确地

本篇1次·真题8句

evil

B1

adj. 邪恶的

本篇1次·真题8句

stability

B2

n. 稳定 (性)

本篇1次·真题8句

widen

B2

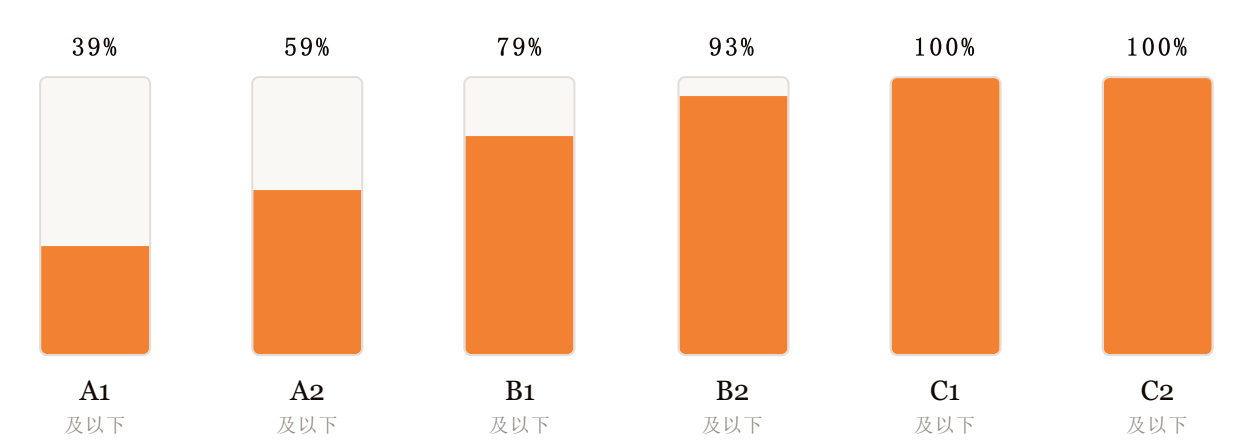
v. (使) 变宽

本篇1次·真题8句

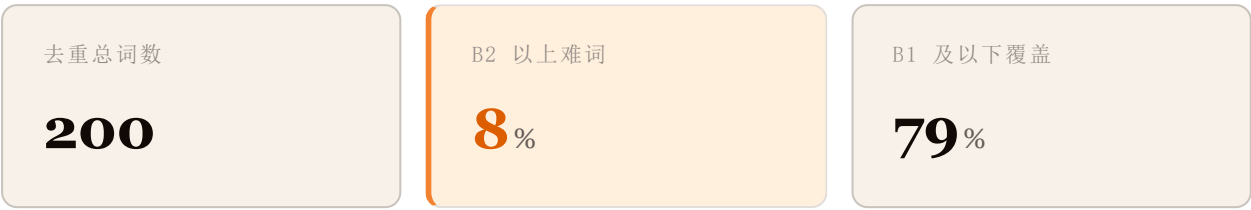
VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 200 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **200** 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 15 个·约 8%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率（CDF）·数据为全文去重词 200 个·末柱为 100%



英语六级 2015年12月·第2套 · 全卷构成

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2015年12月·第2套英语六级汉译英（段落翻译）·中国在全球减贫中作用的客观介绍 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12月·第2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2套(2015-12) • 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**.

在帮助国际社会于2030年前消除极端贫困过程中，中国正扮演着越来越重要的角色。自20世纪70年代末实施改革开放以来，中国已使多达四亿人摆脱了贫困。在未来五年中，中国将向其他发展中国家在减少贫困、发展教育、农业现代化、环境保护和医疗保健等方面提供援助。中国在减少贫困方面取得了显著进步，并在促进经济增长方面做出了不懈努力，这将鼓励其他贫困国家应对自身发展中的挑战。在寻求具有自身特色的发展道路时，这些国家可以借鉴中国的经验。

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。

In helping the international community eliminate extreme poverty by 2030, China is playing an increasingly important role. Since the implementation of the reform and opening-up in the late 1970s, China has lifted as many as 400 million people out of poverty. In the next five years, China will provide assistance to other developing countries in such fields as poverty reduction, education development, agricultural modernization, environmental protection and health care. China has made remarkable progress in poverty reduction and unremitting efforts in promoting economic growth, which will encourage other poor countries to cope with the challenges in their own development. When seeking a development path with their own characteristics, these countries can draw on China's experience.

【衔接】句1与句2之间补时间承接

句1讲当前角色、句2用 Since... 回溯到1970年代末，时间逻辑天然衔接，无需额外加词；保留 Since 状语本身即已显出「从过去到现在」的承接，不必再硬加 In addition 之类。

句4「这些国家」与句5「these countries」承接

句4结尾出现 other poor countries，句5的 这些国家 正是回指它，译文用 these countries 指示词承接，读者自然懂是同一批国家，避免重复 other poor countries 全称，使首尾两句连成一气。

全篇围绕China主线信息流顺畅

五句主语在 China / China's progress / these countries 间自然流转，主线清晰；无需额外加 Moreover、Furthermore 强行串联，硬塞关联词反而显堆砌，故仅在确有逻辑跳跃处补，此篇保持各句自然顺承即可。

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】中国在全球减贫中作用的客观介绍

全段在客观陈述中国当前与未来在国际减贫中的角色、成就与示范作用，属社会 / 经济类时政介绍语体，立场中性、信息密集。开篇 中国正扮演着越来越重要的角色 用「正.....着」点明这是讲「现在正在发生且持续的事实」，定下整篇以现在为时间锚的客观陈述基调。

【时态】一般现在时

通篇是对中国当前角色与一般性事实的客观介绍，中国正扮演着越来越重要的角色 讲的是现状、这些国家可以借鉴中国的经验 讲的是一般性可能，故主时态用一般现在时；仅在讲已完成的成就（已使多达四亿人摆脱了贫困）时偏离为现在完成时、讲未来计划（在未来五年中）时偏离为一般将来时。

【译法】改革开放

统一译法定为 the reform and opening-up，取约定俗成的官方通用译名，不可逐字直译成 reform and open。锚回原文 实施改革开放，全篇只用这一种译法。

极端贫困

统一译法定为 extreme poverty，与后文反复出现的「贫困」family 保持同根词。锚回原文 消除极端贫困；普通的「贫困 / 减少贫困」用 poverty / poverty reduction，全篇统一。

发展中国家

统一译法定为 developing countries（复数），意译的固定表达，不要写成 development countries。锚回原文 向其他发展中国家。

1. 在帮助国际社会于2030年前消除极端贫困过程中，中国正扮演着越来越重要的角色。

【主干】中国-扮演-角色（主语策略：原句主语）

中文核心句是「中国扮演着角色」，主语 China、谓语 play、宾语 an increasingly important role 现成可用；在帮助国际社会于2030年前消除极端贫困过程中 是状语背景，不进主干。主干立为 China is playing an increasingly important role。

【降级】过程状语降级为介词短语

在帮助国际社会于2030年前消除极端贫困过程中 降级为介词短语 In helping the international community eliminate extreme poverty by 2030 置于句首作状语；其中「2030年前」用 by 2030（截止），「帮助.....做某事」用 help sb (to) do。

【语法】时态

「正扮演着」强调此刻持续进行，用现在进行时 is playing；这是对全篇一般现在时基调的合理细化，不算飘移。

介词

「2030年前」表截止时间用 by 2030，不用 before；「在.....过程中」用 In doing 而非 during。

冠词

「一个越来越重要的角色」泛指，用不定冠词 an（important 元音前）：an increasingly important role。

【译文】 In helping the international community eliminate extreme poverty by 2030, China is playing an increasingly important role.

2. 自20世纪70年代末实施改革开放以来,中国已使多达四亿人摆脱了贫困。

【主干】中国-使-四亿人-摆脱贫困（主语策略：原句主语）

主干是「中国使四亿人摆脱贫困」，主语 China、谓语用「使.....脱离」结构 has lifted...out of poverty，宾语 as many as 400 million people。自20世纪70年代末实施改革开放以来 是 since 时间状语，不进主干。

【降级】since 状语降级 + 脱贫意译

自20世纪70年代末实施改革开放以来 降级为 Since the implementation of the reform and opening-up in the late 1970s 作时间状语；「摆脱了贫困」意译为固定搭配 lift...out of poverty，「多达四亿」用 as many as 400 million 突出数量之大。

【语法】时态

「自.....以来.....已.....」是 since 引导、从过去持续到现在的典型，主句用现在完成时 has lifted（偏离基调，因强调已完成且延续至今）。

主谓一致

主语 China 第三人称单数，助动词用 has 而非 have。

单复数

「四亿人」是确数 + million，million 不加 s、people 用复数：400 million people。

【译文】 Since the implementation of the reform and opening-up in the late 1970s, China has lifted as many as 400 million people out of poverty.

3. 在未来五年中，中国将向其他发展中国家在减少贫困、发展教育、农业现代化、环境保护和医疗保健等方面提供援助。

【主干】 中国-将提供-援助（主语策略：原句主语）

主干是「中国将提供援助」，主语 China、谓语 will provide、宾语 assistance；向其他发展中国家 是间接对象、在减少贫困、发展教育.....等方面 是范围状语，均不进主干，挂在 provide 之后。

【降级】 五个并列项统一为名词短语

在减少贫困、发展教育、农业现代化、环境保护和医疗保健等方面 降级为 in such fields as poverty reduction, education development, agricultural modernization, environmental protection and health care——把动宾结构（减少贫困）统一改写成名词短语（poverty reduction）以保持并列项词性一致；向其他发展中国家 用 to other developing countries。

【语法】 时态

「在未来五年中.....将.....」是明确未来，用一般将来时 will provide（偏离基调，由 在未来五年中 触发）。

单复数

「其他发展中国家」泛指多国，用复数 other developing countries。

用词

「援助」用不可数名词 assistance（或 aid），不加冠词不加 s；「等方面」用 such fields as 表列举未尽。

【译文】 In the next five years, China will provide assistance to other developing countries in such fields as poverty reduction, education development, agricultural modernization, environmental protection and health care.

4. 中国在减少贫困方面取得了显著进步,并在促进经济增长方面做出了不懈努力,这将鼓励其他贫困国家应对自身发展中的挑战。

【主干】 进步与努力-将鼓励-他国（主语策略：原句主语）

本句含两层：前半「中国取得进步、做出努力」与后半「这将鼓励他国」。取后半「这将鼓励.....」为最高主干，主语 which（指代前半整件事）、谓语 will encourage、宾语 other poor countries；前半两个动作改写成原因状语挂在前面。

【降级】 前半成就降级 + which承接

中国在减少贫困方面取得了显著进步,并在促进经济增长方面做出了不懈努力 降级为主句 China has made remarkable progress in poverty reduction and unremitting efforts in promoting economic growth；这将鼓励 的「这」指代整件成就，用非限制性定语从句 which will encourage... 承接，比另起一句更连贯；应对自身发展中的挑战 用 to cope with the challenges in their own development 作宾补。

【语法】时态

「取得了进步、做出了努力」已完成且延续，用现在完成时 has made；「这将鼓励」表将来结果，从句用 will encourage。一句内两段时态各有依据。

搭配

「取得进步」固定搭配 make progress；「做出努力」make efforts；「应对挑战」cope with / meet the challenges。

单复数

「其他贫困国家」复数 other poor countries；其物主代词回指用 their own development。

【译文】 China has made remarkable progress in poverty reduction and unremitting efforts in promoting economic growth, which will encourage other poor countries to cope with the challenges in their own development.

5. 在寻求具有自身特色的发展道路时,这些国家可以借鉴中国的经验。

【主干】 这些国家-可借鉴-中国经验（主语策略：原句主语）

主干是「这些国家可以借鉴中国的经验」，主语 these countries、谓语 can draw on（或 learn from）、宾语 China's experience；在寻求具有自身特色的发展道路时 是时间 / 条件状语，不进主干。

【降级】 时状语降级 + 特色定语后置

在寻求具有自身特色的发展道路时 降级为 When seeking a development path with their own characteristics 作时间状语从句（或介词短语）；其中「具有自身特色的」用后置定语 with their own characteristics 修饰 development path，不前置堆砌。

【语法】时态

讲一般性可能，回指全篇基调用一般现在时 can draw on；When seeking 用现在分词，主从主语一致（these countries）故可省略主语。

单复数

「这些国家」复数 these countries，物主代词随之用 their own characteristics。

搭配

「借鉴.....经验」用 draw on / learn from China's experience；experience 作「经验」讲不可数，用 China's experience。

【译文】 When seeking a development path with their own characteristics, these countries can draw on China's experience.

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