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六级·真题卷第3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 difficulty in acquiring useful information in spite of advanced information technology. You are required to write at least 150 words but no more than 200 words.



“We have lots of information technology.
We just don't have much useful information.”

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) To test how responsive dolphins are to various signals.
B) To see if dolphins can learn to communicate with each other.
C) To examine how long it takes dolphins to acquire a skill.
D) To find out if the female dolphin is cleverer than the male one.
2. A) Raise their heads above the water.
B) Swim straight into the same tank.
C) Press the right-hand lever first.
D) Produce the appropriate sound.
3. A) Raise their heads above the water.
B) Swim straight into the same tank.
C) Press the right-hand lever first.
D) Produce the appropriate sound.
4. A) Both the dolphins did a perfect job and were rewarded with fish.
B) The male dolphin failed to press the levers in the correct order.
C) The female dolphin made a mistake when communicating with the male dolphin.
D) Dr. Bastian was surprised to see the dolphins weren't as smart as expected.

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

5. A) In a resort town.
B) In a lecture room.
C) On a cattle farm.
D) In a botanical garden.
6. A) It is an ideal place for people to retire to.
B) It has kept many traditions from Victorian times.
C) It is at the centre of the fashion industry.
D) It remains very attractive with its mineral waters.
7. A) It is located in the eastern part of Harrogate.
B) It will be used as a centre for athletic training.
C) It was named after a land owner in the old days.
D) It is protected as parkland by a special law.
8. A) The beautiful flowers.
B) The vast grassland.
C) The refreshing air.
D) The mineral waters.

Section B

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

Questions 9 to 12 are based on the passage you have just heard.

9. A) He provides counseling for university students.
B) He teaches psychology at Ohio State University.
C) He specializes in interpersonal relationships.
D) He has experience tutoring black students.
10. A) Students who scored low on standardized tests.
B) Students who are accustomed to living in dorms.
C) Black students from families with low incomes.
D) Black freshmen with high standardized test scores.
11. A) They generally spent more time together than white pairs.
B) They moved out of the college dorms at the end of the semester.
C) They were more appreciative of the university's housing policy.
D) They broke up more often than same-race roommates.
12. A) Their test scores rose gradually.
B) They started doing similar activities.
C) They grew bored of each other.
D) Their racial attitudes improved.

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

13. A) It can help solve global food crises.
B) It will change the concept of food.
C) It has attracted worldwide attention.
D) It will become popular gradually.
14. A) It will become popular gradually.
B) It comes regularly from its donors.
C) It has been increased over the years.
D) It is still far from being sufficient.
15. A) They are not as natural as we believed.
B) They are less healthy than we expected.
C) They are more nutritious and delicious.
D) They are not as expensive as before.

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 18 are based on the recording you have just heard.

16. A) Exhausting jobs and wasted time.
B) Wrong eating habits and wasted time.
C) Pollution and cognitive decline.
D) Exhausting jobs and wrong eating habits.
17. A) Adequate sleep.
B) Laugh or smile.
C) Music.
D) Exercise.
18. A) Massage helps to improve physical function and reduce stress.
B) Massage plays a role in mood-boosting and is good for sleep.
C) Essential oils used in massage help to eliminate various diseases.
D) Essential oils used in massage do good to your memory and thinking.

Questions 19 to 22 are based on the recording you have just heard.

19. A) They spent more money in promoting their political candidates.
B) They attracted more members and focused on candidates' characters.
C) They had more influence over the selection of political candidates.
D) They received more money from sponsors as campaign funds.
20. A) It made politics seem more intimate to citizens.
B) It provided detailed information about a candidate's behaviour.
C) It allowed news coverage of political candidates.
D) It placed political issues within a historical context.
21. A) Politicians dislike explaining their own positions on specific issues to citizens.
B) Politicians make claims without providing arguments for the claims.
C) Politicians enjoy explaining issues and arguing with competitors.
D) Politicians take stronger positions on political issues than in the past.
22. A) They can obtain more television coverage for themselves.
B) They can create more time to discuss political issues.
C) They can spend more time talking to citizens in person.
D) They can engage in debates with their opponents.

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

23. A) They are not based on a representative sampling.
 B) They are used only on television broadcasting.
 C) They are not carefully worded and organized.
 D) They reflect political opinions from the public.
24. A) A large number of respondents taking part in the survey.
 B) Carefully worded and understandable questions.
 C) An interviewer's ability to understand respondents' feelings.
 D) A sociologist who is able to interpret the results.
25. A) Live interviews cost less money and energy.
 B) Live interviews can obtain more information.
 C) Live interviews are easier to carry out.
 D) Live interviews minimize the influence of the researcher.

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.

As it is, sleep is so undervalued that getting by on fewer hours has become a badge of honor. Plus, we live in a culture that 26 to the late-nighter, from 24-hour grocery stores to online shopping sites that never close. It's no surprise, then, that more than half of American adults don't get the 7 to 9 hours of shut-eye every night as 27 by sleep experts.

Whether or not we can catch up on sleep—on the weekend, say—is a hotly 28 topic among sleep researchers. The latest evidence suggests that while it isn't 29, it might help. When Liu, the UCLA sleep researcher and professor of medicine, brought 30 sleep-restricted people into the lab for a weekend of sleep during which they logged about 10 hours per night, they showed 31 in the ability of insulin(胰岛素) to process blood sugar. That suggests that catch-up sleep may undo some but not all of the damage that sleep 32 causes, which is encouraging given how many adults don't get the hours they need each night. Still, Liu isn't 33 to endorse the habit of sleeping less and making up for it later.

Sleeping pills, while helpful for some, are not 34 an effective remedy either. "A sleeping pill will 35 one area of the brain, but there's never going to be a perfect sleeping pill, because you couldn't really replicate(复制) the different chemicals moving in and out of different parts of the brain to go through the different stages of sleep," says Dr. Nancy Collop, director of the Emory University Sleep Center.

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| A) alternatively | I) negotiated |
| B) caters | J) pierce |
| C) chronically | K) presumption |

D) debated	L) ready
E) deprivation	M) recommended
F) ideal	N) surpasses
G) improvements	O) target
H) necessarily	

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**.

Climate change may be real, but it's still not easy being green

How do we convince our inner caveman to be greener? We ask some outstanding social scientists.

- A) The road to climate hell is paved with our good intentions. Politicians may tackle polluters while scientists do battle with carbon emissions. But the most pervasive problem is less obvious: our own behaviour. We get distracted before we can turn down the heating. We break our promise not to fly after hearing about a neighbour's trip to India. Ultimately, we can't be bothered to change our attitude. Fortunately for the planet, social science and behavioural economics may be able to do that for us.
- B) Despite mournful polar bears and charts showing carbon emissions soaring, most people find it hard to believe that global warming will affect them personally. Recent polls by the Pew Research Centre in Washington, DC, found that 75-80 percent of participants regarded climate change as an important issue. But respondents ranked it last on a list of priorities.
- C) This inconsistency largely stems from a feeling of powerlessness. "When we can't actually remove the source of our fear, we tend to adapt psychologically by adopting a range of defense mechanisms," says Tom Crompton, change strategist for the environmental organization World Wide Fund for Nature.
- D) Part of the fault lies with our inner caveman. Evolution has programmed humans to pay most attention to issues that will have an immediate impact. "We worry most about now because if we don't survive for the next minute, we're not going to be around in ten years' time," says Professor Elke Weber of the Centre for Research on Environmental Decisions at Columbia University in New York. If the Thames were lapping around Big Ben, Londoners would face up to the problem of emissions pretty quickly. But in practice, our brain discounts the risks—and benefits—associated with issues that lie some way ahead.
- E) Matthew Rushworth, of the Department of Experimental Psychology at the University of Oxford, sees this in his lab every day. "One of the ways in which all agents seem to make decisions is that they assign a lower weighting to outcomes that are going to be further away in the future," he says. "This is a very sensible way for an animal to make decisions in the wild and would have been very helpful for humans for thousands of years."
- F) Not any longer. By the time we wake up to the threat posed by climate change, it could well be too late. And if we're not going to make rational decisions about the future, others may have to help us to do so.
- G) Few political libraries are without a copy of *Nudge: Improving Decisions About Health, Wealth and Happiness*, by Richard Thaler and Cass Sunstein. They argue that governments should persuade us into

making better decisions—such as saving more in our pension plans—by changing the default options. Professor Weber believes that environmental policy can make use of similar tactics. If, for example, building codes included green construction guidelines, most developers would be too lazy to challenge them.

- H) Defaults are certainly part of the solution. But social scientists are most concerned about crafting messages that exploit our group mentality(心态). "We need to understand what motivates people, what it is that allows them to make change," says Professor Neil Adger, of the Tyndall Centre for Climate Change Research in Norwich. "It is actually about what their peers think of them, what their social norms are, what is seen as desirable in society." In other words, our inner caveman is continually looking over his shoulder to see what the rest of the tribe are up to.
- I) The passive attitude we have to climate change as individuals can be altered by counting us in—and measuring us against—our peer group. "Social norms are primitive and elemental," says Dr. Robert Cialdini, author of *Influence: The Psychology of Persuasion*. "Birds flock together, fish school together, cattle herd together..." just perceiving norms is enough to cause people to adjust their behavior in the direction of the crowd.
- J) These norms can take us beyond good intentions. Cialdini conducted a study in San Diego in which coat hangers bearing messages about saving energy were hung on people's doors. Some of the messages mentioned the environment, some financial savings, others social responsibility. But it was the ones that mentioned the actions of neighbours that drove down power use.
- K) Other studies show that simply providing the facility for people to compare their energy use with the local average is enough to cause them to modify their behaviour. The Conservatives plan to adopt this strategy by making utility companies print the average local electricity and gas usage on people's bills.
- L) Social science can also teach politicians how to avoid our collective capacity for self-destructive behaviour. Environmental campaigns that tell us how many people drive SUVs unwittingly(不经意地) imply that this behaviour is widespread and thus permissible. Cialdini recommends some careful framing of the message. "Instead of normalising the undesirable behaviour, the message needs to marginalise it, for example, by stating that if even one person buys yet another SUV, it reduces our ability to be energy-independent."
- M) Tapping into how we already see ourselves is crucial. The most successful environmental strategy will marry the green message to our own sense of identity. Take your average trade union member, chances are they will be politically motivated and be used to collective action—much like Erica Gregory. A retired member of the Public and Commercial Services Union, she is setting up one of 1,100 action groups with the support of Climate Solidarity, a two-year environmental campaign aimed at trade unionists.
- N) Erica is proof that a great-grandmother can help to lead the revolution if you get the psychology right—in this case, by matching her enthusiasm for the environment with a fondness for organising groups. "I think it's a terrific idea," she says of the campaign. "The union backing it makes members think there must be something in it." She is expecting up to 20 people at the first meeting she has called, at her local pub in the Cornish village of Polperro.
- O) Nick Perks, project director for Climate Solidarity, believes this sort of activity is where the future of environmental action lies. "Using existing civil society structures or networks is a more effective way of creating change... and obviously trade unions are one of the biggest civil society networks in the UK," he says. The "Love Food, Hate Waste" campaign entered into a collaboration last year with another such network—the Women's Institute. Londoner Rachel Taylor joined the campaign with the aim of making new

friends. A year on, the meetings have made lasting changes to what she throws away in her kitchen. "It's always more of an incentive if you're doing it with other people," she says. "It motivates you more if you know that you've got to provide feedback to a group."

P) The power of such simple psychology in fighting climate change is attracting attention across the political establishment. In the US, the House of Representatives Science Committee has approved a bill allocating \$10 million a year to studying energy-related behaviour. In the UK, new studies are in development and social scientists are regularly spotted in British government offices. With the help of psychologists, there is fresh hope that we might go green after all.

- 36. When people find they are powerless to change a situation, they tend to live with it.
- 37. To be effective, environmental messages should be carefully framed.
- 38. It is the government's responsibility to persuade people into making environment-friendly decisions.
- 39. Politicians are beginning to realise the importance of enlisting psychologists' help in fighting climate change.
- 40. To find effective solutions to climate change, it is necessary to understand what motivates people to make change.
- 41. In their evolution, humans have learned to pay attention to the most urgent issues instead of long-term concerns.
- 42. One study shows that our neighbours' actions are influential in changing our behaviour.
- 43. Despite clear signs of global warming, it is not easy for most people to believe climate change will affect their own lives.
- 44. We should take our future into consideration in making decisions concerning climate change before it is too late.
- 45. Existing social networks can be more effective in creating change in people's behaviour.

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.

More than a decade ago, cognitive scientists John Bransford and Daniel Schwartz, both then at Vanderbilt University, found that what distinguished young adults from children was not the ability to retain facts or apply prior knowledge to a new situation but a quality they called "preparation for future learning." The researchers asked fifth graders and college students to create a recovery plan to protect bald eagles from extinction. Shockingly, the two groups came up with plans of similar quality (though the college students had better spelling skills). From the standpoint of a traditional educator, this outcome indicated that schooling had failed to help students think about ecosystems and extinction, major scientific ideas.

The researchers decided to go deeper, however. They asked both groups to generate questions about important issues needed to create recovery plans. On this task, they found large differences. College students focused on critical issues of interdependence between eagles and their habitat(栖息地). Fifth graders tended to focus on features of individual eagles ("How big are they?" and "What do they eat?"). The college students had cultivated the ability to ask questions, the cornerstone of critical thinking. They had learned how to learn.

Museums and other institutions of informal learning may be better suited to teach this skill than elementary and secondary schools. At the Exploratorium in San Francisco, we recently studied how learning to ask good questions can affect the quality of people's scientific inquiry. We found that when we taught participants to ask "What if?" and "How can?" questions that nobody present would know the answer to and that would spark exploration, they engaged in better inquiry at the next exhibit—asking more questions, performing more experiments and making better interpretations of their results. Specifically, their questions became more comprehensive at the new exhibit. Rather than merely asking about something they wanted to try, they tended to include both cause and effect in their question. Asking juicy questions appears to be a transferable skill for deepening collaborative inquiry into the science content found in exhibits.

This type of learning is not confined to museums or institutional settings. Informal learning environment tolerates failure better than schools. Perhaps many teachers have too little time to allow students to form and pursue their own questions and too much ground to cover in the curriculum. But people must acquire this skill somewhere. Our society depends on them being able to make critical decisions about their own medical treatment, say, or what we must do about global energy needs and demands. For that, we have a robust informal system that gives no grades, takes all comers, and is available even on holidays and weekends.

46. What is traditional educators' interpretation of the research outcome mentioned in the first paragraph?

- A) Students are not able to apply prior knowledge to new problems.
- B) College students are no better than fifth graders in memorizing issues.
- C) Education has not paid enough attention to major environmental issues.
- D) Education has failed to lead students to think about major scientific ideas.

47. In what way are college students different from children?

- A) They have learned to think critically.
- B) They are concerned about social issues.
- C) They are curious about specific features.
- D) They have learned to work independently.

48. What is the benefit of asking questions with no ready answers?

- A) It arouses students' interest in things around them.
- B) It cultivates students' ability to make scientific inquiries.
- C) It trains students' ability to design scientific experiments.
- D) It helps students realize not every question has an answer.

49. What is said to be the advantage of informal learning?

- A) It allows for failures.
- B) It is entertaining.
- C) It charges no tuition.
- D) It meets practical need.

50. What does the author seem to encourage educators to do at the end of the passage?

- A) Train students to think about global issues.
- B) Design more interactive classroom activities.
- C) Make full use of informal learning resources.
- D) Include collaborative inquiry in the curriculum.

Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

"There's an old saying in the space world: amateurs talk about technology, professionals talk about insurance." In an interview last year with *The Economist*, George Whitesides, chief executive of space-tourism firm Virgin Galactic, was placing his company in the latter category. But insurance will be cold comfort following the failure on October 31st of VSS Enterprise, resulting in the death of one pilot and the severe injury to another.

On top of the tragic loss of life, the accident in California will cast a long shadow over the future of space tourism, even before it has properly begun.

The notion of space tourism took hold in 2001 with a \$20 million flight aboard a Russian spacecraft by Dennis Tito, a millionaire engineer with an adventurous streak. Just half a dozen holiday-makers have reached orbit since then, for similarly astronomical price tags. But more recently, companies have begun to plan more affordable "suborbital" flights—briefer ventures just to the edge of space's vast darkness. Virgin Galactic had, prior to this week's accident, seemed closest to starting regular flights. The company has already taken deposits from around 800 would-be space tourists, including Stephen Hawking.

After being dogged by technical delays for years, Sir Richard Branson, Virgin Galactic's founder, had recently suggested that a SpaceShipTwo craft would carry its first paying customers as soon as February 2015. That now seems an impossible timeline. In July, a sister craft of the crashed spaceplane was reported to be about half-finished. The other half will have to wait, as authorities of America's Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) and National Transportation Safety Board work out what went wrong.

In the meantime, the entire space tourism industry will be on tenterhooks(坐立不安). The 2004 Commercial Space Launch Amendments Act, intended to encourage private space vehicles and services, prohibits the transportation secretary (and thereby the FAA) from regulating the design or operation of private spacecraft, unless they have resulted in a serious or fatal injury to crew or passengers. That means that the FAA could suspend Virgin Galactic's license to fly. It could also insist on checking private manned spacecraft as thoroughly as it does commercial aircraft. While that may make suborbital travel safer, it would add significant cost and complexity to an emerging industry that has until now operated largely as the playground of billionaires and dreamy engineers.

How Virgin Galactic, regulators and the public respond to this most recent tragedy will determine whether and how soon private space travel can transcend that playground. There is no doubt that spaceflight entails risks, and to pioneer a new mode of travel is to free those risks, and to reduce them with the benefit of hard-won experience.

51. What is said about the failure of VSS Enterprise?
- A) It may lead to the bankruptcy of Virgin Galactic.
 - B) It has a strong negative impact on space tourism.
 - C) It may discourage rich people from space travel.
 - D) It has aroused public attention to safety issues.
52. What do we learn about the space-tourism firm Virgin Galactic?
- A) It has just built a craft for commercial flights.
 - B) It has sent half a dozen passengers into space.
 - C) It was about ready to start regular business.
 - D) It is the first to launch "suborbital" flights.
53. What is the purpose of the 2004 Commercial Space Launch Amendments Act?
- A) To ensure space travel safety.
 - B) To limit the FAA's functions.
 - C) To legalize private space explorations.
 - D) To promote the space tourism industry.
54. What might the FAA do after the recent accident in California?
- A) Impose more rigid safety standards.
 - B) Stop certifying new space-tourist agencies.
 - C) Amend its 2004 Commercial Space Launch Amendments Act.
 - D) Suspend Virgin Galactic's licence to take passengers into space.
55. What does the author think of private space travel?
- A) It is worth promoting despite the risks involved.
 - B) It should not be confined to the rich only.
 - C) It should be strictly regulated.
 - D) It is too risky to carry on.

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**.

最近, 中国政府决定将其工业升级。中国现在涉足建造高速列车、远洋船舶、机器人, 甚至飞机。不久前, 中国获得了在印度尼西亚(Indonesia)建造一条高铁的合同; 中国还与马来西亚(Malaysia)签署了为其提供高速列车的合同。这证明人们信赖中国造产品。中国造产品越来越受欢迎。中国为此付出了代价, 但这确实有助于消除贫困, 同时还为世界各地的人们提供了就业机会。这是一件好事, 值得称赞。下次你去商店时, 可能想看一看你所购商品的出产国名。很有可能这件商品是中国造的。

2015年12月·第3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3套 英语六级写作原卷整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：完整写作要求（Directions，含主题、文体、词数与署名约束）、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3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 difficulty in acquiring useful information in spite of advanced information technology. You are required to write at least 150 words but no more than 200 words.



“We have lots of information technology.
We just don't have much useful information.”

【参考范文 • 170 词】 写作无唯一标准答案，以下为达标示范

The picture presents a thought-provoking scene: five people are gathered around a long table for a meeting, four of them staring at their computer screens, while a standing man remarks, "We have lots of information technology. We just don't have much useful information." Simple as it is, the drawing points to a striking paradox of our digital age.

What the cartoon truly reveals is that advanced technology does not automatically bring valuable knowledge. On the contrary, several factors make useful information hard to obtain. First, the sheer information overload buries genuine insights under mountains of trivial data. Second, true and false messages are so mixed together that few can discern which sources are authentic. Moreover, fragmented reading weakens our ability to sift through and process what really matters.

Therefore, we should not be dazzled by shiny gadgets alone. What truly counts is the capacity to filter, evaluate and apply information wisely. Only by cultivating critical thinking and selective attention can we turn an ocean of raw data into genuine understanding.

【参考译文】

这幅画呈现了一个发人深省的场景：五个人围坐在一张长桌旁开会，其中四人盯着电脑屏幕，而站着的一名男子说道：‘我们拥有大量的信息技术，只是没有多少有用的信息。’画面虽简单，却道出了数字时代一个鲜明的悖论。

漫画真正揭示的是：先进的技术并不会自动带来有价值的知识。恰恰相反，有若干因素使有用信息难以获得。第一，铺天盖地的信息过载把真知灼见淹没在成堆的琐碎数据之下。第二，真假信息如此混杂，以致很少有人能辨别哪些来源是可信的。此外，碎片化的阅读削弱了我们筛选和深度处理真正重要内容的能力。

因此，我们不应只被炫目的电子设备迷惑。真正重要的是筛选、评估并明智运用信息的能力。唯有培养批判性思维与有选择的专注，我们才能把数据的海洋转化为真正的理解。

【第 1 段】落实描述段两句法。开头 The picture presents a thought-provoking scene 一句总起交代画面并嵌入男子原话，第二句 Simple as it is, the drawing points to a striking paradox 立即点出悖论，全段严格控制在两句，把篇幅留给后文分析，正是描述段方法的落地。

【第 2 段】主题句加 First/Second/Moreover 三分点。以 What the cartoon truly reveals is that 点破寓意，再用 First / Second / Moreover 领起信息过载、真假混杂、碎片化三条原因，层次清晰、逻辑外显，是全篇论证的主体。

【第 3 段】Therefore 表态加 Only 收束。Therefore 承接分析给出态度，提出 filter、evaluate、apply 的对策，末句 Only by cultivating critical thinking and selective attention can we turn an ocean of raw data into genuine understanding 升华收尾，把数据变成理解。

ANALYSIS • 审题与立意

这道题到底要写什么、立意是什么

动笔前先钉死本题的核心写作任务与读者语域、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

评图揭示‘技术发达却难获有用信息’的悖论

本题要求 write a short essay based on the picture below，并明确规定 You should focus on the difficulty in acquiring useful information in spite of advanced information technology。一句话钉死任务：不是泛泛谈科技进步，而是紧扣‘信息技术越发达、真正有用的信息反而越难得到’这一反差来议论，画面只是引子。

读者 · 语域

面向阅卷人的正式书面议论文

本题是 a short essay，没有具体收信人，也不需要称呼与落款；把读者设为阅卷老师即可，用正式书面语，避免口语缩写和网络用语。谈普遍社会现象时用第一人称复数 we 比 I 更得体、更客观。

配图要读出

会议上人人盯屏却缺有用信息

画面里 五个人围坐在一张长桌旁开会，其中 4 个人看着电脑屏幕，站着的男子却说 We have lots of information technology. We just don't have much useful information. 可写点就藏在这句话的转折里：技术设备一应俱全，真正有用的信息却匮乏——这正是要引申的悖论。

中心立意

技术越发达，筛出有用信息反而越难

全篇中心论点：信息技术的进步并不等于有用信息的获得，恰恰相反，设备与数据越多，从中辨识、筛选出真正有价值信息的难度越大。这正呼应题目要求聚焦的 the difficulty in acquiring useful information in spite of advanced information technology。

要展开的要点

1. 描述画面并点出悖论现象

用一两句还原会议场景与那句 We just don't have much useful information 的抱怨，点明它揭示的普遍现象：身处信息技术高度发达的时代，人们却常感有用信息难寻。

2. 分析有用信息难得的原因

从三方面析因：信息过载(information overload)埋没真知；真假信息混杂，难以辨别可信来源；碎片化阅读削弱了检索与深度处理的能力。这是全篇论证主体，要写足。

3. 给出态度与筛选对策

升华表态：与其被海量数据和炫目设备迷惑，不如培养批判性思维与筛选能力，学会 filter、discern，把数据变成真正的理解。

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一一对应。

第 1 段 描述画面+点出现象

简述会议场景与男子的话，由画面引出'技术发达却缺有用信息'这一现象，末句亮出全文悖论。

第 2 段 揭示寓意+分点析因

先一句点明画面寓意，再用 First / Second / Moreover 分点分析有用信息难得的原因，是全篇主体段。

第 3 段 升华表态+给出对策

由分析上升到态度，呼吁培养筛选辨别信息的能力，以'把数据变成理解'收尾。

第 1 段 会议场景+男子抱怨+悖论现象

写五人开会、多数盯屏，引出男子那句 We have lots of information technology. We just don't have much useful information., 随即点明：这幅画道出了信息时代一个耐人寻味的悖论——技术发达，有用信息却难得。

总起描述画面 · The picture presents a thought-provoking scene: + 画面主体在做什么 + while + 关键人物说的话。

由画到题点现象 · Simple as it is, the drawing points to a striking paradox of + 所揭示的现象/话题。

第 2 段 信息过载/真假混杂/碎片化三原因

点明寓意：先进技术并不自动带来有价值的知识。再分析原因：信息过载(information overload)淹没真知；真假信息混杂，难以辨别可信(authentic)来源；碎片化阅读削弱了 sift through 与深度处理的能力。

点破寓意主题句 · What the cartoon truly reveals is that + 画面背后的道理。

并列分点信号 · First, ... Second, ... Moreover, ... 各领起一条并列原因。

让步转折强调反差 · ... does not automatically bring ...; on the contrary, + 相反的结果。

第 3 段 培养筛选辨别力，把数据变理解

表态：不应被炫目设备和海量数据迷惑；对策：培养批判性思维与筛选(filter)、辨别(discern)能力；收尾：唯有如此才能把信息的海洋转化为真正的理解。

承接表态 · Therefore, we should not be dazzled by + 表象, what truly counts is + 真正重要的东西。

Only 强调收束 · Only by + 具体做法 can we + 理想结果。

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

必须扣住‘有用信息难得’反差

本题要求 focus on the difficulty in acquiring useful information in spite of advanced information technology，若写成单纯歌颂科技便离题；范文全篇围绕‘技术发达却难获有用信息’展开，切题稳。

结构连贯

三段比例合理且信号词到位

描述段压两句，主体段用 First / Second / Moreover 分点，结论段用 Therefore 承接；三段描述—分析—对策层层递进，比例不失衡。

语言准确

用同义词分散 information

备好 information overload / data / insights / filter / discern / sift through / authentic 一组词轮换，避免通篇 information 复现导致语言单调。

字数格式

落在规定区间且描述不超篇

题目限定 at least 150 words but no more than 200 words，是硬性上下限；估算时重点盯首段描述有没有过长，把富余篇幅留给分析与对策。

典型低分写法 • 反面示例与改法

只罗列画面无引申

反面示例：'In the picture, five people are having a meeting. Four of them are looking at computers. One man is speaking.'——通篇只报画面、没有观点。改成在其后补一句寓意：'This scene reveals a paradox of our age: technology is everywhere, yet useful information is hard to find.'—描述—评论，议论才立得住。

写成科技进步颂歌

反面示例：'Information technology has greatly changed our life and made everything more convenient than ever before.'——完全丢了'有用信息难得'的反差。改成扣题：'Despite advanced technology, truly useful information has become harder, not easier, to obtain.'

information 一词反复出现

反面示例：'We have much information, but useful information is little, and information is everywhere.'——一句挤三个 information，单调刺眼。改成：'We are flooded with data, yet genuine insights remain scarce amid the information overload.'

描述冗长挤占分析并超字数

反面示例：把首段写成'There are five people. The first person is sitting, the second is typing, the table is very long, the computers are on...'逐物罗列，既占篇幅又易破 200 上限。改成两句带过画面，把笔墨留给原因分析与对策。

英语六级 2015年12月·第3套 · 全卷构成

Part I	写作	本题
Part II	听力	题目解析 →
Part III Section A	完形填空（选词填空）	题目解析 →
Part III Section B	长篇阅读（信息匹配）	题目解析 →
Part III Section C (1)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Part III Section C (2)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Part IV	汉译英（段落翻译）	题目解析 →

2015年12月·第3套 英语六级听力真题原文与答案解析

PAPER & KEY • 听力题和解析

听力题和解析

本卷全部 25 题的标准答案与完整录音文字稿由懒笔记基于2015年12月·第3套 英语六级听力原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面层级：Part/Section 标题与各节 Directions 照原卷排印——真实听力考卷只印选项，题干由录音念出。其下按录音篇目逐篇排印：每篇先给完整录音文字稿（逐段中译），再逐题给出卷面题目与该题解析（题目、翻译、答案、定位、信号、替换与排除）。

真题卷第3套(2015-12) • 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 W: One of the most interesting experiments with dolphins must be one done by Doctor Jarvis Bastian. What he tried to do was to teach a male dolphin called Buss and a female called Doris to communicate with each other across a solid barrier.

W: 关于海豚最有趣的实验之一肯定是Jarvis Bastian博士做的那个。他试图做的是教一只叫Buss的雄性海豚和一只叫Doris的雌性海豚隔着一道固体屏障相互交流。

2 M: So how did he do it exactly?

M: 那他具体是怎么做的呢?

3 W: Well, first of all, he kept the two dolphins together in the same tank and taught them to press levers whenever they saw a light. The levers were fitted to the side of the tank next to each other. If the light flashed on and off several times, the dolphins were supposed to press the left-hand lever followed

by the right-hand one. If the light was kept steady, the dolphins were supposed to press the levers in reverse order. Whenever they responded correctly, they were rewarded with fish.

W: 嗯,首先,他把两只海豚放在同一个水槽里,训练它们一看到灯光就按压杆。这些压杆并排安装在水槽的侧面。如果灯光闪烁几次,海豚就应该先按左边的压杆,然后再按右边的。如果灯光保持稳定,海豚就应该按相反的顺序按压杆。每当它们反应正确,就会得到鱼作为奖励。

4 M: Sounds terribly complicated.

M: 听起来太复杂了。

5 W: Well, that was the first stage. In the second stage, Doctor Bastian separated the dolphins into two tanks. They could still hear one another, but they couldn't actually see each other. The levers and the light were set up in exactly the same way except that this time it was only Doris who could see the light indicating which lever to press first. But in order to get their fish, both dolphins had to press the levers in the correct order. This meant of course that Doris had to tell Buss whether it was a flashing light or whether it was a steady light.

W: 嗯,那是第一阶段。在第二阶段,Bastian博士把海豚分开放在两个水槽里。它们仍然能听到彼此的声音,但实际上看不到对方。压杆和灯光的设置方式完全一样,只不过这次只有Doris能看到指示先按哪个压杆的灯光。但为了得到鱼,两只海豚都必须按正确的顺序按压杆。这当然意味着Doris必须告诉Buss是闪烁的灯光还是稳定的灯光。

6 M: So did it work?

M: 那成功了吗?

7 W: Well, amazingly enough, the dolphins achieved a 100% success rate.

W: 嗯,令人惊讶的是,海豚达到了百分之百的成功率。

1. A) To test how responsive dolphins are to various signals.
- B) To see if dolphins can learn to communicate with each other.
- C) To examine how long it takes dolphins to acquire a skill.
- D) To find out if the female dolphin is cleverer than the male one.

【题目】 What is the purpose of Doctor Jarvis Bastian's experiment?

【翻译】 Jarvis Bastian博士实验的目的是什么?

- A) 测试海豚对各种信号的反应能力。 B) 看海豚是否能学会相互交流。
C) 检验海豚掌握一项技能需要多长时间。 D) 查明雌海豚是否比雄海豚更聪明。

【答案】 B (细节题) To see if dolphins can learn to communicate with each other.

【定位】 What he tried to do was to teach a male dolphin called Buss and a female called Doris to communicate with each other across a solid barrier.

他想做的是,教一只名叫 Buss 的雄海豚和一只名叫 Doris 的雌海豚隔着一道实心屏障彼此沟通。

【信号】意图交代句。What he tried to do was to teach... 用 What he tried to do was 这一句式直接说出"他想做的事", 是交代实验目的的信号句, 目的题的答案就落在这种"想做的是....."的结构上。

【替换】teach a male dolphin called Buss and a female called Doris to communicate with each other ↔ see if dolphins can learn to communicate with each other
教沟通=测能否学会沟通

【排除】A) 原词陷阱

test how responsive dolphins are to various signals 借了录音后文反复出现的 light/lever 等"信号"概念, 听着像那么回事, 但录音交代的目的是"教海豚彼此沟通", 不是"测它们对信号的反应快慢", 方向被偷换了。

借用原文: taught them to press levers whenever they saw a light

C) 未提及

examine how long it takes dolphins to acquire a skill 把目的说成"考察海豚学会一项技能要多久", 但录音从头到尾没提"用了多长时间", 是凭空加的方向。

D) 原词陷阱

find out if the female dolphin is cleverer than the male one 借了录音里真有的 male/female 两只海豚来设套, 但实验目的是"教它们沟通", 不是"比雌雄谁更聪明", 把目的张冠李戴成了一个比聪明的问题。

借用原文: a male dolphin called Buss and a female called Doris

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2. A) Raise their heads above the water.
B) Swim straight into the same tank.
C) Press the right-hand lever first.
D) Produce the appropriate sound.

【题目】What were the dolphins supposed to do when they saw the steady light?

【翻译】海豚看到稳定光源时应该做什么?

- A) 将头部抬出水面。 B) 径直游入同一个水池。 C) 先按右手边的操纵杆。
D) 发出相应的声音。

【答案】C (细节题) Press the right-hand lever first.

【定位】If the light flashed on and off several times, the dolphins were supposed to press the left-hand lever followed by the right-hand one. If the light was kept steady, the dolphins were supposed to press the levers in reverse order.

如果灯反复闪烁数次, 海豚应当先按左边的杠杆再按右边的; 如果灯保持稳定不闪, 海豚应当以相反的顺序按这两个杠杆。

【信号】 **条件配对 + 顺序反转**。录音给出两条 If...规则：闪烁灯=先左后右；If the light was kept steady, the dolphins were supposed to press the levers in reverse order——稳定灯要"reverse order(相反顺序)"。题问稳定灯，落点就在第二条规则，关键信号是 in reverse order 这一"反过来"的提示。

【替换】 If the light was kept steady, the dolphins were supposed to press the levers in reverse order ↔
Press the right-hand lever first
reverse order=先右

【排除】 A) **未提及**

Raise their heads above the water 在录音里压根没出现，海豚要做的是按杠杆而不是把头抬出水面，属凭空动作。

B) **原词陷阱**

Swim straight into the same tank 借了录音里真有的 tank(水箱)一词，但稳定灯下规则讲的是按杠杆顺序，不是游进水箱，词眼熟却答非所问。

借用原文：kept the two dolphins together in the same tank

D) **原词陷阱**

Produce the appropriate sound 借了第二阶段海豚靠声音沟通的概念，但本题问的是第一阶段稳定灯下的杠杆动作，跟发声无关，是把后文的元素错接到本题。

借用原文：Doris had to tell Buss whether it was a flashing light or whether it was a steady light

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3. A) Raise their heads above the water.
B) Swim straight into the same tank.
C) Press the right-hand lever first.
D) Produce the appropriate sound.

【题目】 **How did the second stage of the experiment differ from the first stage?**

【翻译】 实验的第二阶段与第一阶段有何不同？

- A) 将头部抬出水面。 B) 径直游入同一个水池。 C) 先按右手边的操纵杆。
D) 发出相应的声音。

【答案】 **C** (细节题) Press the right-hand lever first.

【定位】 In the second stage, Doctor Bastian separated the dolphins into two tanks. They could still hear one another, but they couldn't actually see each other. The levers and the light were set up in exactly the same way except that this time it was only Doris who could see the light indicating which lever to press first.

在第二阶段，巴斯蒂安博士把两只海豚分到两个水箱里。它们仍能听见彼此，却看不见对方。杠杆和灯的布置和先前完全一样，只不过这一次只有 Doris 能看见那盏指示先按哪个杠杆的灯。

【信号】 **except that 点出唯一不同**。录音用 set up in exactly the same way except that this time it was only Doris who could see the light——except that(只除了)这个信号明确标出第二阶段唯一的变化：只有 Doris 看得到灯。阶段差异题的落点就在 except that 后面这句。

【替换】 it was only Doris who could see the light indicating which lever to press first ↔

Press the right-hand lever first

录入答案对应 C

【排除】 A) **未提及**

Raise their heads above the water 录音从未描述这一动作，与两阶段差异(只有 Doris 能看灯)无关。

B) **与原文相反**

Swim straight into the same tank 借了录音的 tank，但第二阶段恰恰是"分到两个水箱"separated the dolphins into two tanks，选项说"游进同一个水箱"正好把变化方向说反了。

借用原文：separated the dolphins into two tanks

D) **原词陷阱**

Produce the appropriate sound 借了第二阶段 Doris 要靠声音告诉 Buss 灯型的情节，但题问的是"两阶段差异"，发声只是 Doris 一方的传讯手段，并非选项 C 所占的答案位。

借用原文：Doris had to tell Buss whether it was a flashing light or whether it was a steady light

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4. A) Both the dolphins did a perfect job and were rewarded with fish.
B) The male dolphin failed to press the levers in the correct order.
C) The female dolphin made a mistake when communicating with the male dolphin.
D) Dr. Bastian was surprised to see the dolphins weren't as smart as expected.

【题目】 **What can we learn from the experiment?**

【翻译】 我们能从这个实验中了解到什么？

- A) 两只海豚都出色地完成了任务并得到了鱼作为奖励。
B) 雄海豚未能按正确顺序按压操纵杆。 c) 雌海豚在与雄海豚交流时犯了一个错误。
D) Bastian博士惊讶地发现海豚并不像预期的那样聪明。

【答案】 **A** (细节题) Both the dolphins did a perfect job and were rewarded with fish.

【定位】 Well, amazingly enough, the dolphins achieved a 100% success rate.

嗯，令人惊叹的是，这两只海豚达到了百分之百的成功率。

【信号】 **amazingly 收束结果**。录音结尾 amazingly enough, the dolphins achieved a 100% success rate 用 amazingly enough 这一惊叹收束语带出最终结果——100% 成功率。结果题的答案就落在这种结尾的惊叹/总结句上。

【替换】 the dolphins achieved a 100% success rate ↔ **Both the dolphins did a perfect job**

100%成功=做得完美

Whenever they responded correctly, they were rewarded with fish ↔ **were rewarded with fish**

答对即领鱼

【排除】 B) **与原文相反**

The male dolphin failed to press the levers in the correct order 盗用了录音里 levers、correct order 等真实词，但结尾明说"100% 成功率"，根本没有谁"失败"，选项把圆满结果反说成雄海豚出错。

借用原文：If the light flashed on and off several times, the dolphins were supposed to press the left-hand lever followed by the right-hand one

C) **与原文相反**

The female dolphin made a mistake when communicating with the male dolphin 盗用了 Doris 向 Buss 传讯沟通的真实情节，但既然达到 100% 成功，沟通显然没出错，选项把"沟通成功"反说成"雌海豚犯错"。

借用原文：Doris had to tell Buss whether it was a flashing light or whether it was a steady light

D) **与原文相反**

Dr. Bastian was surprised to see the dolphins weren't as smart as expected 蹭了录音 amazingly 透出的"惊讶"情绪，却把它说成"惊讶海豚没那么聪明"；实际的惊叹是"惊讶它们居然 100% 成功"，方向恰好反了。

借用原文：amazingly enough, the dolphins achieved a 100% success rate

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

1 W: This week's program "Up Your Street" takes you to Harrogate, a small town in Yorkshire. Harrogate became a fashionable resort during Victorian times, when people came to take a bath in the mineral waters. Today, few people come to visit the town for its mineral waters. Instead, Harrogate has become a popular town for people to retire to. Its clean air, attractive parks, and the absence of any industry, make this an ideal spot for people looking for a quiet life. Now, to tell us more about Harrogate, I have with me Tom Percival, President of the Chamber of Commerce. Tom, one of the things a visitor notices about Harrogate is the large area of open parkland right down into the middle of the town. Can you tell us more about it?

W: 本周的节目《你的街道》将带你走进哈罗盖特，约克郡的一个小镇。哈罗盖特在维多利亚时代成为一个时尚的度假胜地，当时人们来这里泡矿泉浴。如今，很少有人为了矿泉水而来这个小镇了。相反，哈罗盖特已经成为人们退休的热门城镇。这里空气清新、公园景色宜人，而且没有任何工业，使这里成为寻求宁静生活的人们的理想之地。现在，为了向我们更多地介绍哈罗盖特，我请来了商会主席Tom Percival。Tom，游客对哈罗盖特的一个印象就是一大片开放的公园绿地一直延伸到镇中心。你能给我们多讲讲吗？

2 M: Yes, certainly. The area is called the Stray.

M: 可以，当然。这片区域叫做Stray。

3 W: Why the Stray?

W: 为什么叫Stray?

4 M: It's called that because in the old days, people let their cattle stray on the area, which was common land.

M: 这么叫是因为在过去, 人们让他们的牛在这片区域自由活动, 这里是公共用地。

5 W: Oh, I see.

W: 哦, 我明白了。

6 M: Then, with changes in farming and in land ownership, the Stray became part of the land owned by Harrogate.

M: 后来, 随着农业和土地所有权的变化, Stray成为了哈罗盖特所拥有的土地的一部分。

7 W: And is it protected?

W: 那它受保护吗?

8 M: Oh, yes, indeed. There's a special law: no one can build anything on the Stray. It's protected forever.

M: 哦, 是的, 确实。有一条特别法律: 任何人都不能在Stray上建造任何东西。它永远受到保护。

9 W: So it'll always be parkland?

W: 所以它会一直是公园绿地?

10 M: That's right. As you can see, some of the Stray is used for sports fields.

M: 没错。正如你所见, Stray的一部分被用作运动场地。

11 W: I believe it looks lovely in the spring.

W: 我听说春天的时候看起来很美。

12 M: Yes, it does. There're spring flowers on the old trees, and people visit the town just to see the flowers.

M: 是的, 确实。老树上开着春天的花朵, 人们专程来这个小镇就是为了看花。

5. A) In a resort town.

B) In a lecture room.

C) On a cattle farm.

D) In a botanical garden.

【题目】 Where does this conversation most probably take place?

【翻译】 这段对话最可能发生在哪里?

A) 在一个度假小镇。 B) 在一间讲堂里。 C) 在一个养牛场上。 D) 在一个植物园里。

【答案】 A (推断题) In a resort town.

【定位】 Harrogate became a fashionable resort during Victorian times, when people came to take a bath in the mineral waters.

哈罗盖特在维多利亚时代成了一个时尚的度假胜地，当时人们来这里在矿泉水里沐浴。

【信号】 背景交代句点出 **resort**。节目开场介绍这个地方，Harrogate became a fashionable resort during Victorian times 直接给出 resort（度假地）这个定性，是判定场景的关键线索。

【替换】 Harrogate became a fashionable resort ↔ **In a resort town.**

resort 原词对应、town 是同指

【排除】 B) **原词陷阱**

录音是广播节目 This week's program "Up Your Street", 并非课堂讲座; In a lecture room. 利用“节目/讲解”这种听感诱你选演讲厅，但对话谈的是小镇本身、不是上课场所。

借用原文：This week's program "Up Your Street" takes you to Harrogate

C) **原词陷阱**

录音后文确实提到 people let their cattle stray on the area, On a cattle farm. 盗用 cattle 一词，但那只是讲一块地名字的由来，对话本身不是发生在牛场。

借用原文：people let their cattle stray on the area

D) **原词陷阱**

录音末尾说春天有花 There're spring flowers on the old trees, In a botanical garden. 借“花”诱你联想植物园，但谈的是小镇公园的春花，不是植物园这个场所。

借用原文：There're spring flowers on the old trees

-
6. A) It is an ideal place for people to retire to.
B) It has kept many traditions from Victorian times.
C) It is at the centre of the fashion industry.
D) It remains very attractive with its mineral waters.

【题目】 What do we learn about modern Harrogate?

【翻译】 关于现代的Harrogate我们了解到什么？

- A) 它是人们退休养老的理想之地。 B) 它保留了许多维多利亚时代的传统。
C) 它是时尚产业的中心。 D) 它因其矿泉水而依然非常吸引人。

【答案】 **A** (细节题) It is an ideal place for people to retire to.

【定位】 Today, few people come to visit the town for its mineral waters. Instead, Harrogate has become a popular town for people to retire to.

如今，很少有人因为矿泉水而来访这座小镇了。相反，哈罗盖特已成为一个人们乐于退休养老的热门小镇。

【信号】 **Today + Instead 双重转向。** Today, few people come to visit the town for its mineral waters. 用 Today 把话题拉到现在，紧接 Instead, Harrogate has become a popular town for people to retire to. 用 Instead 转折，转折后那句才是关于现代哈罗盖特的真意。

【替换】 Harrogate has become a popular town for people to retire to ↔

It is an ideal place for people to retire to.

popular town≈ideal place、retire to 原义保留

【排除】 B) **原词陷阱**

录音 became a fashionable resort during Victorian times 是讲过去，It has kept many traditions from Victorian times. 盗用 Victorian times，却把“维多利亚时代成名”偷换成“保留维多利亚传统”，录音从没说它保留了什么传统。

借用原文：Harrogate became a fashionable resort during Victorian times

C) **原词陷阱**

It is at the centre of the fashion industry. 与录音里的 fashionable (时尚的) 听感相近，但 fashionable 只是形容这地方当年“时髦”，绝不等于“时尚产业中心”，后者录音从未提及。

借用原文：Harrogate became a fashionable resort during Victorian times

D) **原词陷阱**

It remains very attractive with its mineral waters. 盗用高频词 mineral waters，但录音 Today 一句恰恰说 few people come to visit the town for its mineral waters——现在没人为矿泉水来了，与 remains attractive 正相反。

借用原文：Today, few people come to visit the town for its mineral waters.

-
7. A) It is located in the eastern part of Harrogate.
B) It will be used as a centre for athletic training.
C) It was named after a land owner in the old days.
D) It is protected as parkland by a special law.

【题目】 **What does the man say about the area called the Stray?**

【翻译】 关于这片叫作Stray的区域,男士说了什么?

- A) 它位于Harrogate的东部。 B) 它将被用作运动训练中心。
C) 它是以旧时一位土地所有者的名字命名的。 D) 它作为园地受到一项特别法律的保护。

【答案】 **D** (细节题) It is protected as parkland by a special law.

【定位】 Oh, yes, indeed. There's a special law: no one can build anything on the Stray. It's protected forever.

哦，当然，确实如此。有一条专门的法律：任何人都不能在 the Stray 上建造任何东西。它被永久保护着。

【信号】对 **is it protected** 的直接应答。女士问 And is it protected?, 男士应答 Oh, yes, indeed. There's a special law, 被问者的直接肯定回答就是答案句的信号。

【替换】There's a special law: no one can build anything on the Stray. It's protected forever. ↔

It is protected as parkland by a special law.

special law 原词、protected 保留、parkland 来自前文

【排除】A) **未提及**

It is located in the eastern part of Harrogate. 给出具体方位 eastern part, 但录音只说它是 right down into the middle of the town (在镇中心), 从未说在东部, 方位被无中生有地编造。

B) **原词陷阱**

录音说 some of the Stray is used for sports fields——只是部分用作运动场, It will be used as a centre for athletic training. 盗用运动相关意象, 把“部分作运动场”夸大成“将作为体育训练中心”, 程度与时态都被改。

借用原文: some of the Stray is used for sports fields

C) **原词陷阱**

录音说名字来历是 people let their cattle stray on the area (因放牧而得名), It was named after a land owner in the old days. 盗用后文 land ownership 里的 owner, 谎称“以某地主命名”, 张冠李戴。

借用原文: with changes in farming and in land ownership

8. A) The beautiful flowers.

B) The vast grassland.

C) The refreshing air.

D) The mineral waters.

【题目】What attracts people most in the Stray during the spring time?

【翻译】春季时Stray最吸引人们的是什么?

A) 美丽的花朵。 B) 广阔的草地。 C) 清新的空气。 D) 矿泉水。

【答案】A (细节题) The beautiful flowers.

【定位】Yes, it does. There're spring flowers on the old trees, and people visit the town just to see the flowers.

是的, 确实如此。古树上开着春天的花, 人们专程来这座小镇就为看这些花。

【信号】**just to see the flowers** 的强调。people visit the town just to see the flowers 用 just (仅仅就为) 强调人们专程来看花, 这个强调语气把 flowers 钉成最吸引人的看点。

【替换】people visit the town just to see the flowers ↔ **The beautiful flowers.**

flowers 原词、spring flowers 即美丽的花

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

the Stray 整体是 open parkland 那片开阔绿地, The vast grassland. 借这层背景诱选, 但录音说春天吸引人的明明是花, 不是草地本身。

借用原文: the large area of open parkland

C) 原词陷阱

录音前文夸这地方 Its clean air (空气清新), The refreshing air. 盗用这层意思, 但那是讲整体宜居、不是春天吸引人的看点, 时间和焦点都对不上。

借用原文: Its clean air, attractive parks

D) 原词陷阱

The mineral waters. 盗用全篇反复出现的 mineral waters, 但录音早说 few people come to visit the town for its mineral waters——现在没人为矿泉水来了, 更非春天看点, 纯属听到高频词就想选的陷阱。

借用原文: few people come to visit the town for its mineral waters

Section B

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

Questions 9 to 12 are based on the passage you have just heard.

¹ Russell Fazio, an Ohio State psychology professor who has studied interracial roommates there and at Indiana University, discovered an intriguing academic effect. In a study analyzing data on thousands of Ohio State freshmen who lived in dorms, he found the black freshmen who came to college with high standardized test scores earned better grades if they had a white roommate even if the roommate's test scores were low. The roommate's race had no effect on the grades of white students or low-scoring black students. Perhaps, the study speculated, having a white roommate helps academically prepared black students adjust to a predominantly white university.

Russell Fazio是俄亥俄州立大学的心理学教授,他在该校和印第安纳大学研究了跨种族室友,发现了一个耐人寻味的学业效应。在一项分析俄亥俄州立大学数千名住宿舍的新生数据的研究中,他发现入学时标准化考试成绩高的黑人新生,如果有一个白人室友,即使该室友的考试成绩较低,他们也会取得更好的成绩。室友的种族对白人学生或成绩较低的黑人学生的成绩没有影响。该研究推测,拥有白人室友或许能帮助学业准备充分的黑人学生适应以白人为主的大学。

² That same study found the randomly assigned interracial roommates at Ohio State broke up before the end of the quarter about twice as often as same-race roommates. Because interracial roommate relationships are often problematic, Dr. Fazio said, many students would like to move out, but university housing policies may make it hard to leave. "At Indiana University, where housing was not so tight, more interracial roommates split up," he said. "Here at Ohio State, where housing was tight, they were

told to work it out. The most interesting thing we found was that if the relationship managed to continue for just 10 weeks, we could see an improvement in racial attitudes."

同一项研究发现,俄亥俄州立大学随机分配的跨种族室友在学期结束前分开的频率,大约是同种族室友的两倍。Fazio博士说,因为跨种族室友关系往往存在问题,许多学生想搬出去,但大学的住房政策可能使离开变得困难。他说:"在印第安纳大学,住房没有那么紧张,更多跨种族室友分开了。而在俄亥俄州立大学,住房紧张,他们被告知要解决问题。我们发现最有趣的是,如果这种关系能持续10周,我们就能看到种族态度的改善。

3 Dr. Fazio's Indiana study found that three times as many randomly assigned interracial roommates were no longer living together at the end of the semester, compared with white roommates. The interracial roommates spent less time together, and had fewer joint activities than the white pairs.

Fazio博士在印第安纳大学的研究发现,与白人室友相比,随机分配的跨种族室友在学期末不再住在一起的人数是前者的三倍。跨种族室友在一起的时间更少,共同活动也少于白人配对。

9. A) He provides counseling for university students.
B) He teaches psychology at Ohio State University.
C) He specializes in interpersonal relationships.
D) He has experience tutoring black students.

【题目】 What do we know about Russell Fazio?

【翻译】 关于Russell Fazio我们了解什么?

- A) 他为大学生提供咨询服务。 B) 他在俄亥俄州立大学教授心理学。
C) 他专门研究人际关系。 D) 他有辅导黑人学生的经验。

【答案】 B (细节题) He teaches psychology at Ohio State University.

【定位】 Russell Fazio, an Ohio State psychology professor who has studied interracial roommates there and at Indiana University, discovered an intriguing academic effect.

Russell Fazio 是俄亥俄州立大学的一位心理学教授,他在该校以及印第安纳大学研究过跨种族室友,他发现了一个有趣的学业效应。

【信号】 人物出场即配头衔。录音开篇就用同位语给人物贴身份标签——Russell Fazio, an Ohio State psychology professor, 篇章独白介绍主角时身份常紧跟人名出现,这一句就是答案句。

【替换】 an Ohio State psychology professor ↔ teaches psychology at Ohio State University
名词头衔改写成动词陈述

【排除】 A) 未提及

provides counseling for university students 说他给学生做心理咨询，录音只说他是 psychology professor 并做研究，从未提 counseling，属凭「心理学」联想出的虚构身份。

C) 原词陷阱

specializes in interpersonal relationships 借用了贯穿全文的「关系」话题，听着耳熟；但录音说他研究的是 interracial roommates（跨种族室友这一具体对象），并非笼统的 interpersonal relationships，且其身份是 professor 而非「专攻人际关系」。

借用原文：studied interracial roommates

D) 原词陷阱

has experience tutoring black students 用了录音高频词 black students，但录音里他是研究 (studied) 黑人学生这一群体，不是 tutoring (辅导) 他们；把「研究者」错说成「辅导者」。

借用原文：black freshmen who came to college

-
10. A) Students who scored low on standardized tests.
B) Students who are accustomed to living in dorms.
C) Black students from families with low incomes.
D) Black freshmen with high standardized test scores.

【题目】 Who benefited from living with a white roommate according to Fazio's study?

【翻译】 根据Fazio的研究,谁从与白人室友同住中受益?

- A) 在标准化测试中得分较低的学生。 B) 习惯住宿舍的学生。
C) 来自低收入家庭的黑人学生。 D) 标准化测试成绩高的黑人新生。

【答案】 D (细节题) Black freshmen with high standardized test scores.

【定位】 he found the black freshmen who came to college with high standardized test scores earned better grades if they had a white roommate even if the roommate's test scores were low.

他发现，那些入学时标准化考试分数高的黑人新生，如果有一个白人室友，成绩会更好，哪怕这个室友的考试分数很低。

【信号】 限定从句锁定受益人群。 答案句用一长串限定语精确框出受益者——the black freshmen who came to college with high standardized test scores，再接 earned better grades if they had a white roommate (成绩更好)，「谁 + 在什么条件下变好」一并给出，正是答案句。

【替换】 the black freshmen who came to college with high standardized test scores ↔

Black freshmen with high standardized test scores

定语从句压缩成介词短语

earned better grades if they had a white roommate ↔

Black freshmen with high standardized test scores

受益事实印证此群体

【排除】 A) **与原文相反**

Students who scored low on standardized tests 盗用了录音里 standardized test scores 这个词，但把受益者的关键限定 high 反成 low；录音明说 high standardized test scores 的黑人新生才获益，低分者并未因此受益。

借用原文：high standardized test scores

B) **原词陷阱**

Students who are accustomed to living in dorms 借了录音里 dorms 一词，但录音从没说「习惯住宿舍的学生」受益，dorms 只是研究样本的居住背景，并非受益者的限定条件。

借用原文：freshmen who lived in dorms

C) **偷换概念**

Black students from families with low incomes 同写黑人学生，却把决定受益的条件由「高考分数」换成了「低家庭收入」；录音通篇未提 income，受益者靠的是 test scores 高，不是收入。

借用原文：black freshmen who came to college

-
11. A) They generally spent more time together than white pairs.
B) They moved out of the college dorms at the end of the semester.
C) They were more appreciative of the university's housing policy.
D) They broke up more often than same-race roommates.

【题目】 **What did the study find about randomly assigned interracial roommates at Ohio State University?**

【翻译】 该研究对俄亥俄州立大学随机分配的跨种族室友有何发现？

- A) 他们在一起度过的时间通常比白人配对更多。 B) 他们在学期末搬出了大学宿舍。
C) 他们对大学住房政策更加赞赏。 D) 他们分开的频率高于同种族室友。

【答案】 **D** (细节题) They broke up more often than same-race roommates.

【定位】 That same study found the randomly assigned interracial roommates at Ohio State broke up before the end of the quarter about twice as often as same-race roommates.

同一项研究发现，俄亥俄州立大学随机分配的跨种族室友，在一个学季结束前拆伙的频率，大约是同种族室友的两倍。

【信号】 **found 引出 + 倍数对比**。动词 found 直接引出结论，且用倍数比较 about twice as often as same-race roommates 把两群人比出高下——研究类录音的发现句常带 found + 比较结构，这一句即答案句。

【替换】 broke up before the end of the quarter about twice as often as same-race roommates ↔

They broke up more often than same-race roommates.

倍数概括成比较级

【排除】 A) **张冠李戴**

They generally spent more time together than white pairs. 既串了场又反了向：spent...time together 出自第 3 段讲 Indiana 的 spent less time together，那里是「相处更少」，选项却说「相处更多」，地点和方向双错。

借用原文：spent less time together

B) **原词陷阱**

They moved out of the college dorms at the end of the semester. 借用了录音的 dorms 和「学期/学季末」时间感，但 Ohio State 那段说的是 broke up（关系破裂），并非搬出宿舍；且 Ohio State 用的是 the end of the quarter，end of the semester 是第 3 段 Indiana 的说法。

借用原文：broke up before the end of the quarter

C) **原词陷阱**

They were more appreciative of the university's housing policy. 套用了录音里 housing policies 这一短语，但录音说住房政策让学生「难以搬走」（被迫留下），从没说学生「更感激」该政策，appreciative 纯属虚构态度。

借用原文：university housing policies may make it hard to leave

12. A) Their test scores rose gradually.

B) They started doing similar activities.

C) They grew bored of each other.

D) Their racial attitudes improved.

【题目】 **What did Dr. Fazio find interesting about interracial roommates who had lived together for 10 weeks?**

【翻译】 Fazio博士对同住了10周的跨种族室友有何有趣的发现？

A) 他们的测试成绩逐渐提高。 B) 他们开始做类似的活动。 C) 他们对彼此感到厌倦。

D) 他们的种族态度得到改善。

【答案】 **D**（细节题） Their racial attitudes improved.

【定位】 The most interesting thing we found was that if the relationship managed to continue for just 10 weeks, we could see an improvement in racial attitudes.

我们发现最有趣的一点是：如果这段室友关系撑过了仅仅 10 周，我们就能看到种族态度上的改善。

【信号】最高级 **most interesting** + 数字 **10 weeks** 双锚。句首 The most interesting thing we found 用最高级直接标出「最有趣的发现」，正应题干 find interesting；再配数字锚 for just 10 weeks，两个信号叠在一句，正是答案句。

【替换】an improvement in racial attitudes ↔ **Their racial attitudes improved.**

名词化结果还原为动词句

【排除】A) **原词陷阱**

Their test scores rose gradually. 借了第 1 段的 test scores，但 10 周后改善的是 racial attitudes（态度），不是考试分数；而且 test scores 出现在「谁受益」那段，与 10 周的变化无关。

借用原文：high standardized test scores

B) **原词陷阱**

They started doing similar activities. 套用了第 3 段的 joint activities 一词，但那是讲 Indiana 室友「共同活动更少」的背景，录音从没说 10 周后他们「开始做相似活动」，纯属拼接。

借用原文：had fewer joint activities than the white pairs

C) **与原文相反**

They grew bored of each other. 是负向变化（互相生厌），与录音 an improvement in racial attitudes 的正向改善完全相反；录音强调的是关系撑过 10 周后变好，不是变厌。

借用原文：an improvement in racial attitudes

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

1 In a small laboratory at the Medical University of South Carolina, Dr. Vladimir Mironov has been working for a decade to grow meat. A developmental biologist and tissue engineer, Dr. Mironov is one of only a few scientists worldwide involved in bioengineering "cultured" meat. It's a product he believes could help solve future global food crises resulting from shrinking amounts of land available for growing meat the old-fashioned way. "Growth of cultured meat is also under way in the Netherlands," Mironov told Reuters in an interview, "but in the United States, it is science in search of funding and demand."

在南卡罗来纳医科大学的一间小实验室里,Vladimir Mironov博士已经研究培养肉类十年之久。作为一名发育生物学家和组织工程师,Mironov博士是全球少数几位参与生物工程"培养"肉类研究的科学家之一。他认为这种产品可以帮助解决未来全球粮食危机,这些危机源于可用于传统方式养殖肉类的土地数量不断减少。Mironov在接受路透社采访时说:"荷兰也在进行培养肉的研发,但在美国,这是一门寻求资金和需求的科学。"

2 The new National Institute of Food and Agriculture won't fund it, the National Institute of Health won't fund it, and NASA funded it only briefly, Mironov said. "It's classic disruptive technology," Mironov said. "Bringing any new technology on the market, on average, costs \$1 billion. We don't even have \$1 million."

Mironov说,新成立的国家食品与农业研究所不会资助它,国家卫生研究院不会资助它,NASA也只是短暂地资助过。Mironov说:"这是典型的颠覆性技术。将任何新技术推向市场,平均需要10亿美元。而我们连100

万美元都没有。"

3 Director of the Advanced Tissue Biofabrication Center in the Department of Regenerative Medicine and Cell Biology at the medical university, Mironov now primarily conducts research on tissue engineering, or growing, of human organs. "There's an unpleasant factor when people find out meat is grown in a lab. They don't like to associate technology with food," said Nicholas Genovese, a visiting scholar in cancer cell biology. "But there are a lot of products that we eat today that are considered natural that are produced in a similar manner," Genovese said.

作为该医科大学再生医学与细胞生物学系先进组织生物制造中心主任,Mironov现在主要从事人体器官的组织工程或培养研究。癌症细胞生物学访问学者Nicholas Genovese说:"当人们发现肉类是在实验室培养出来的时候,会有一种不愉快的感觉。他们不喜欢把技术和食品联系在一起。"Genovese说:"但我们今天吃的很多被认为是天然的产品,实际上都是以类似方式生产的。"

13. A) It can help solve global food crises.
B) It will change the concept of food.
C) It has attracted worldwide attention.
D) It will become popular gradually.

【题目】 What does Dr. Mironov think of bioengineering cultured meat?

【翻译】 Mironov 博士对生物工程培育肉持什么看法?

- A) 它可以帮助解决全球粮食危机。 B) 它将改变人们对食物的概念。
C) 它已引起全球关注。 D) 它将逐渐流行起来。

【答案】 A (态度观点题) It can help solve global food crises.

【定位】 It's a product he believes could help solve future global food crises resulting from shrinking amounts of land available for growing meat the old-fashioned way.

他相信这是一种能帮助解决未来全球粮食危机的产品,这场危机源于传统方式养肉可用的土地正在不断减少。

【信号】 he believes 标出本人观点。he believes could help solve future global food crises 里的 he believes (他相信) 正是讲话人本人的判断信号,题干问 think of, 答案就落在这种带 believe 的主观表态句上。

【替换】 could help solve future global food crises ↔ It can help solve global food crises.

近乎同义、只去掉 future

【排除】 B) 未提及

录音从没说人造肉会改变食物的概念, not as natural as we believed 那段讲的是人们不愿把技术和食物联系, 与改变概念是两回事, It will change the concept of food. 属臆造。

C) 原词陷阱

录音确实说 one of only a few scientists worldwide, It has attracted worldwide attention. 盗用了 worldwide 这个原词, 但原文是说全球只有少数科学家在做, 不是说它受到全球关注, 听到 worldwide 就选就上当。

借用原文: one of only a few scientists worldwide involved in bioengineering

D) 与原文相反

录音说在美国它是 science in search of funding and demand (在找经费和需求), 处境艰难, It will become popular gradually. 说会逐渐流行, 与原文走向相反。

借用原文: in the United States, it is science in search of funding and demand

14. A) It will become popular gradually.

B) It comes regularly from its donors.

C) It has been increased over the years.

D) It is still far from being sufficient.

【题目】 What does Dr. Mironov say about the funding for their research?

【翻译】 Mironov 博士对他们研究的资金支持有何看法?

A) 它将逐渐流行起来。 B) 它定期来自捐赠者。 C) 这些年来它已有所增加。

D) 它仍远远不够充足。

【答案】 D (细节题) It is still far from being sufficient.

【定位】 "Bringing any new technology on the market, on average, costs \$1 billion. We don't even have \$1 million."

把任何一项新技术推向市场平均要花 10 亿美元, 而我们连 100 万美元都没有。

【信号】 数字对比凸显严重不足。 costs \$1 billion. We don't even have \$1 million 用 10 亿与连 100 万都没有的悬殊数字对比, don't even 加重语气, 强调经费严重短缺, 正是答案落点。

【替换】 costs \$1 billion. We don't even have \$1 million ↔ **It is still far from being sufficient.**

具体数字概括为不足

【排除】 A) 答非所问

It will become popular gradually. 讲的是会逐渐流行，和本题问的 funding（经费够不够）根本不是一回事，且录音也没说会流行，属答非所问。

B) 未提及

录音说 NASA 只短暂资助、几家机构都不资助，从未提到有定期捐款的 donors, It comes regularly from its donors. 里的稳定捐助来源是编造的。

C) 与原文相反

录音反复说没钱、NASA 只短暂资助、连 100 万都没有，It has been increased over the years. 说经费逐年增加，与原文的缺钱困境完全相反。

借用原文：the National Institute of Health won't fund it, and NASA funded it only briefly

15. A) They are not as natural as we believed.

B) They are less healthy than we expected.

C) They are more nutritious and delicious.

D) They are not as expensive as before.

【题目】 What does Nicholas Genovese say about a lot of products we eat today?

【翻译】 Nicholas Genovese 对我们今天吃的很多产品有何看法？

A) 它们并不像我们认为的那样天然。 B) 它们不如我们预期的健康。

C) 它们更有营养且更美味。 D) 它们不像以前那么贵了。

【答案】 A （态度观点题） They are not as natural as we believed.

【定位】 "But there are a lot of products that we eat today that are considered natural that are produced in a similar manner," Genovese said.

但是我们今天所吃的许多食品，虽被认为是天然的，其实也是用类似（在实验室）的方式生产出来的，Genovese 说。

【信号】 转折 But 后才是真意。 But there are a lot of products that we eat today that are considered natural that are produced in a similar manner 以 But 转折开头，前半讲人们排斥实验室食物，转折后才抛出 Genovese 的真正观点，答案落在 But 之后。

【替换】 are considered natural that are produced in a similar manner ↔

They are not as natural as we believed.

被视为天然其实并非如此

【排除】 B) 未提及

录音只谈天不天然、怎么生产，没有比较这些食品是否更健康，They are less healthy than we expected. 的健康话题是录音没有的。

C) 未提及

录音在 are considered natural 的语境里谈天然，They are more nutritious and delicious. 却编出更有营养更好吃，原文从未夸这些食品营养美味，是借天然话题臆造的正向评价。

D) 未提及

录音只字未提价格，They are not as expensive as before. 的贵不贵和原文 Genovese 谈的天然与生产方式无关，纯属臆造。

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 18 are based on the recording you have just heard.

1 Moderator:

主持人：

2 Good morning, everybody. It is my pleasure to introduce our speaker for today's lecture, Dr. Howard Walcott. Dr. Walcott has written numerous articles on the topic of stress management. Today he will talk about how to deal with stress and pressure. Welcome, Dr. Walcott.

早上好，各位。很高兴为大家介绍今天讲座的演讲者，Howard Walcott博士。Walcott博士撰写了许多关于压力管理主题的文章。今天他将谈论如何应对压力。欢迎Walcott博士。

3 Dr. Walcott:

Walcott博士：

4 Hello, everyone. Today's lecture will focus on how to fight against stress.

大家好。今天的讲座将重点讨论如何对抗压力。

5 Every human being experiences stress in life. Our tiring jobs, faulty eating habits and pollution may add to the cause of stress. Everyone reacts to stress differently. Some can cope with it and some cannot. Studies have proved that an increase in stress hormones might speed up cognitive decline in people as you age.

每个人在生活中都会经历压力。我们疲惫的工作、不良的饮食习惯和污染可能加剧压力的产生。每个人对压力的反应不同。有些人能够应对，有些人则不能。研究证明，随着年龄增长，压力荷尔蒙的增加可能会加速人的认知衰退。

6 When you feel stress, your body produces chemicals which lead to an increase in blood pressure, high blood sugar levels and in the worst case may lead to major organ damage. So, it is important to fight against stress before it troubles you.

当你感到压力时，你的身体会产生化学物质，导致血压升高、血糖水平升高，最坏的情况下可能导致主要器官损伤。因此，在压力困扰你之前对抗它是很重要的。

7 Here are some of the most effective natural stress reducers:

以下是一些最有效的自然减压方法：

8 Music therapy: How about a prescription for ear soothing music to fight and overcome stress and diseases? Sounds great, doesn't it? Whether you accept it or not, music affects our daily life, as every human responds to it. A combination of psychology and counselling, music can act as a healing therapy to cure several conditions like depression, personality issues, cancer, etc.

音乐疗法：用悦耳舒缓的音乐来对抗和克服压力与疾病，这个处方怎么样？听起来很棒，不是吗？无论你是否接受，音乐影响着我们的日常生活，因为每个人都会对它作出反应。结合心理学和咨询，音乐可以作为一种治疗疗法来治愈多种状况，如抑郁症、人格问题、癌症等。

9 Outdoor walking: Walking is an inexpensive, low-risk and the easiest accessible form of exercise. It significantly contributes to enhanced mental and physical health.

户外步行：步行是一种廉价、低风险且最容易获得的运动形式。它显著有助于增强精神和身体健康。

10 Meditation: Meditation is certainly the best way to keep stress at bay. As studies suggest, daily 25 minutes of focused meditation drastically affects people's ability to recover under stress.

冥想：冥想无疑是控制压力的最佳方法。研究表明，每天25分钟的专注冥想会极大地影响人们在压力下恢复的能力。

11 Massage: If you are a massage lover, here is one more reason for you to indulge in it more often as massage improves vascular function and helps in reducing stress. Essential oils help to soothe your mind and eliminate anxiety.

按摩：如果你是按摩爱好者，这里还有一个让你更频繁沉迷其中的理由，因为按摩可以改善血管功能并有助于减轻压力。精油有助于舒缓你的心灵并消除焦虑。

12 Sleep well: Most of us do not care about our sleeping schedule or do not get adequate sleep. A good amount of sleep of say 7-8 hours is a must to relax your mind and reduce stress levels.

睡眠充足：我们大多数人不关心自己的睡眠时间表或没有获得充足的睡眠。充足的睡眠，比如说7到8小时，是放松心灵和降低压力水平的必要条件。

13 Exercise: Studies have proved that daily physical exercise helps protect your brain from stress-induced depression. One should ensure physical activity like walking, jogging, playing games like tennis or football on a daily basis for at least 30 minutes as it is very good for one's mind.

锻炼：研究证明，每天的体育锻炼有助于保护你的大脑免受压力引起的抑郁。人们应该确保每天至少30分钟的体育活动，如步行、慢跑、打网球或足球等运动，因为这对人的心灵非常有益。

14 Positive thinking: Yes, you heard it right. Positive thinking plays a major role in combating stress. It may be a little difficult to think positively in a stressful situation, but believe it or not giving positive

messages to your mind helps ease anxiety and helps you remain calm and happy.

积极思考：是的，你没听错。积极思考在对抗压力方面起着重要作用。在压力情境下积极思考可能有点困难，但信不信由你，给你的心灵传递积极信息有助于缓解焦虑，帮助你保持冷静和快乐。

15 Laugh out loud and smile: No, I am not kidding. "Laughter is the best medicine" is an age-old saying and holds true in this age too. Whenever you face a situation when you are extremely stressed, try laughing or if not at least smile as it releases chemicals which decrease stress level in the body. I hope the lecture today will be of help and benefit to you. Thank you.

大声笑和微笑：不，我不是在开玩笑。"笑是最好的良药"是一句古老的谚语，在这个时代仍然适用。每当你面临极度压力的情况时，试着笑，或者至少微笑，因为它会释放化学物质，降低体内的压力水平。我希望今天的讲座对你们有所帮助和裨益。谢谢。

16. A) Exhausting jobs and wasted time.

B) Wrong eating habits and wasted time.

C) Pollution and cognitive decline.

D) Exhausting jobs and wrong eating habits.

【题目】 What may add to the cause of stress according to the lecture?

【翻译】 根据讲座内容,什么可能加剧压力的产生?

A) 令人筋疲力尽的工作和浪费的时间。 B) 错误的饮食习惯和浪费的时间。

C) 污染和认知能力下降。 D) 令人筋疲力尽的工作和错误的饮食习惯。

【答案】 D (细节题) Exhausting jobs and wrong eating habits.

【定位】 Our tiring jobs, faulty eating habits and pollution may add to the cause of stress.

我们累人的工作、不良的饮食习惯以及污染，都可能成为压力的成因。

【信号】 题干原话回响+并列列举。 答案句 may add to the cause of stress 与题干 add to the cause of stress 几乎同词，这种"题干措辞在原文回响"就是答案句信号；紧接其前的三个并列名词 Our tiring jobs, faulty eating habits and pollution 就是被问的成因清单。

【替换】 tiring jobs ↔ **Exhausting jobs**

同义词替换 tiring=exhausting

faulty eating habits ↔ **wrong eating habits**

同义词替换 faulty=wrong

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

A 项 Exhausting jobs and wasted time. 前半 Exhausting jobs 确是录音 tiring jobs 的同义改写，听到很想选；但后半 wasted time（浪费时间）录音中根本没出现，属凭一个对的要素硬凑。只对上一半即排除。

借用原文：tiring jobs

B) 原词陷阱

B 项 Wrong eating habits and wasted time. 前半 Wrong eating habits 对应录音 faulty eating habits，是真念到的；后半 wasted time 同样无中生有。一对一错，排除。

借用原文：faulty eating habits

C) 原词陷阱

C 项 Pollution and cognitive decline. 里 Pollution 确属录音点的成因之一；但 cognitive decline（认知衰退）在录音里是压力"导致的后果"——an increase in stress hormones might speed up cognitive decline，被本项偷换成压力的"成因"，因果颠倒。

借用原文：speed up cognitive decline

17. A) Adequate sleep.

B) Laugh or smile.

C) Music.

D) Exercise.

【题目】 What can act as a healing therapy to cure personality issues?

【翻译】 什么可以作为一种治愈疗法来治疗人格问题？

A) 充足的睡眠。 B) 大笑或微笑。 C) 音乐。 D) 锻炼。

【答案】 C（细节题） Music.

【定位】 A combination of psychology and counselling, music can act as a healing therapy to cure several conditions like depression, personality issues, cancer, etc.

音乐结合心理学与心理咨询，可以作为一种治愈性疗法，治疗诸如抑郁、人格问题、癌症等多种状况。

【信号】 题干短语回响+病症清单含目标词。 答案句 music can act as a healing therapy to cure 与题干 act as a healing therapy to cure 措辞高度重合，是答案句信号；其后病症列举 depression, personality issues, cancer 里正含题干要的 personality issues，锁定主语 music 即答案。

【替换】 music ↔ Music.

主语直取，原词对应

personality issues ↔ Music.

凭目标病症反推手段

【排除】 A) 答非所问

A 项 Adequate sleep. 对应录音 A good amount of sleep of say 7-8 hours is a must to relax your mind and reduce stress levels, 睡眠的功效是放松心神、降压, 从未说能治 personality issues。听到"睡眠"被讲过就选, 会落入此项。

借用原文: reduce stress levels

B) 答非所问

B 项 Laugh or smile. 对应录音 try laughing or if not at least smile as it releases chemicals which decrease stress level, 笑的功效是释放化学物质降低压力, 与治疗 personality issues 无关。

借用原文: decrease stress level

D) 答非所问

D 项 Exercise. 对应录音 daily physical exercise helps protect your brain from stress-induced depression, 运动的功效是保护大脑、防压力性抑郁, 没说能治 personality issues。

借用原文: protect your brain

18. A) Massage helps to improve physical function and reduce stress.

B) Massage plays a role in mood-boosting and is good for sleep.

C) Essential oils used in massage help to eliminate various diseases.

D) Essential oils used in massage do good to your memory and thinking.

【题目】 What can be the reason for a massage lover to be more obsessed with it according to the lecture?

【翻译】 根据讲座内容,按摩爱好者对按摩更加痴迷的原因可能是什么?

A) 按摩有助于改善身体机能和减轻压力。

B) 按摩在提升情绪方面发挥作用,并且有助于睡眠。

C) 按摩中使用的精油有助于消除各种疾病。

D) 按摩中使用的精油对记忆力和思维能力有益。

【答案】 A (细节题) Massage helps to improve physical function and reduce stress.

【定位】 If you are a massage lover, here is one more reason for you to indulge in it more often as massage improves vascular function and helps in reducing stress.

如果你是个按摩爱好者, 这里再给你一个更常做按摩的理由: 因为按摩能改善血管功能, 并有助于减轻压力。

【信号】 因果 as 引出真正理由。 答案句用因果连词 as massage improves vascular function and helps in reducing stress 给出"更常做按摩"的理由, as 之后就是落点; 而题干 one more reason...to be more obsessed 与录音 one more reason for you to indulge in it more often 措辞回响, 进一步坐实是这一句。

【替换】 improves vascular function ↔ **improve physical function**

下位概括成上位 vascular→physical

helps in reducing stress ↔ **reduce stress**

近原词对应 reducing stress=reduce stress

【排除】 B) **张冠李戴**

B 项 Massage plays a role in mood-boosting and is good for sleep. 说按摩提振情绪、助眠；但录音讲按摩只说改善血管功能与减压，助眠是睡眠段 reduce stress levels 那类内容、提振情绪近似笑/正向思维的功效，被安到了 massage 头上。

借用原文：improves vascular function and helps in reducing stress

C) **原词陷阱**

C 项 Essential oils used in massage help to eliminate various diseases. 借了录音真出现的 Essential oils help to soothe your mind and eliminate anxiety，但原文 essential oils 只是"安抚心神、消除焦虑(anxiety)"，被本项夸大成"消除各种疾病(various diseases)"，范围被放大。

借用原文：eliminate anxiety

D) **原词陷阱**

D 项 Essential oils used in massage do good to your memory and thinking. 同样借 essential oils 做诱饵，但录音说精油是 soothe your mind and eliminate anxiety，从未说有益 memory and thinking（记忆与思维），功效被整个换掉。

借用原文：soothe your mind and eliminate anxiety

Questions 19 to 22 are based on the recording you have just heard.

1 Hello, everyone. Last time we talked about the history of television. Today, I'd like to talk about the roles television has been playing in Americans' political life.

大家好。上次我们讨论了电视的历史。今天,我想谈谈电视在美国人政治生活中所扮演的角色。

2 Television has transformed politics in the United States by changing the way in which information is spread, by altering political campaigns, and by changing citizens' patterns of response to politics. By giving citizens independent access to the candidates, television diminished the role of the political party in the selection of the major party candidates. By centering politics on the person of the candidate, television accelerated the citizens' focus on character rather than issues.

电视通过改变信息传播方式、改变政治竞选活动以及改变公民对政治的响应模式,改变了美国的政治。通过让公民独立接触候选人,电视削弱了政党在主要政党候选人选择中的作用。通过将政治集中于候选人个人,电视加速了公民对性格而非议题的关注。

3 Television has altered the forms of political communication as well. The messages on which most of us rely are briefer than they once were. The stump speech, a political speech given by travelling politicians and lasting hours, which characterized nineteenth-century political discourse, has given way to the 30-second advertisement and the 10-second sound bite in broadcast news. Increasingly the audience

for speeches is not that standing in front of the politician but rather the viewing audience who will hear and see a part of the speech on the news.

电视也改变了政治传播的形式。我们大多数人所依赖的信息比过去更简短了。树桩演说,即巡回政治家发表的持续数小时的政治演讲,曾是十九世纪政治话语的特征,现已让位于30秒广告和广播新闻中的10秒音频片段。演讲的受众越来越不是站在政治家面前的人,而是将在新闻中听到和看到演讲片段的观看受众。

4 In these abbreviated forms, much of what constituted the traditional political discourse of earlier ages has been lost. In 15 or 30 seconds, a speaker cannot establish the historical context that shaped the issue in question, cannot detail the probable causes of the problem, and cannot examine alternative proposals to argue that one is preferable to others. Politicians assert but do not argue.

在这些缩略形式中,构成早期传统政治话语的大部分内容已经丧失。在15秒或30秒内,演讲者无法确立塑造所讨论议题的历史背景,无法详细说明问题的可能原因,也无法审视替代方案以论证某一方案优于其他方案。政治家只是断言而不进行论证。

5 Because television is an intimate medium, speaking through it requires a changed political style that is more conversational, personal, and visual than that of the old-style stump speech. Reliance on television means that increasingly our political world contains memorable pictures rather than memorable words. Schools teach us to analyze words and print. However, in a world in which politics is increasingly visual, informed citizenship requires a new set of skills.

因为电视是一种亲密的媒介,通过它讲话需要一种改变了的政治风格,这种风格比旧式树桩演说更具对话性、个人性和视觉性。对电视的依赖意味着我们的政治世界越来越多地包含令人难忘的画面而非令人难忘的言辞。学校教我们分析文字和印刷品。然而,在一个政治日益视觉化的世界中,知情公民身份需要一套新的技能。

6 Recognizing the power of television's pictures, politicians craft televisual, staged events, called pseudo-events, designed to attract media coverage. Much of the political activity we see on television news has been crafted by politicians, their speechwriters, and their public relations advisers for televised consumption. Sound bites in news and answers to questions in debates increasingly sound like advertisements.

认识到电视画面的力量,政治家精心制作电视化的、上演的事件,称为伪事件,旨在吸引媒体报道。我们在电视新闻中看到的大部分政治活动都是由政治家、他们的演讲稿撰写人和公关顾问为电视消费而精心制作的。新闻中的音频片段和辩论中对问题的回答越来越像广告。

19. A) They spent more money in promoting their political candidates.
B) They attracted more members and focused on candidates' characters.
C) They had more influence over the selection of political candidates.
D) They received more money from sponsors as campaign funds.

【题目】 What does the talk say about political parties before the introduction of television?

【翻译】讲话中关于电视引入之前的政党有何论述？

- A) 它们在推广政治候选人方面花费了更多资金。
- B) 它们吸引了更多成员并关注候选人的品格。
- C) 它们对政治候选人的遴选拥有更大影响力。
- D) 它们从赞助商那里获得了更多资金作为竞选经费。

【答案】C (细节题) They had more influence over the selection of political candidates.

【定位】By giving citizens independent access to the candidates, television diminished the role of the political party in the selection of the major party candidates.

通过让公民独立接触候选人，电视削弱了政党在主要政党候选人选拔中的作用。

【信号】'电视削弱了'反推'之前更强'。答案句说 television diminished the role of the political party in the selection of the major party candidates——电视'削弱'了政党在候选人选拔中的作用；既然电视让它'变弱'，反推电视之前政党在这件事上影响力更大。'diminished (削弱)'是承载今昔对比的信号词。

【替换】the role of the political party in the selection of the major party candidates ↔

influence over the selection of political candidates

role=influence, 同义改写

television diminished the role ↔ They had more influence

'削弱'反向推出'过去更多'

【排除】A) 原词陷阱

spent more money in promoting their political candidates 借了 candidates 这个话题词诱你选，但录音讲的是政党对候选人'选拔'的影响，从未提政党花钱'推广'候选人，属答非所问的原词陷阱。

借用原文：By giving citizens independent access to the candidates

B) 张冠李戴

attracted more members and focused on candidates' characters 里的 character 确实是录音念到的词 (focus on character rather than issues)，但那是讲'电视让公民关注品格'，不是讲'政党吸引成员、注重品格'，把别处的词搬来张冠李戴。

借用原文：television accelerated the citizens' focus on character rather than issues

D) 未提及

received more money from sponsors as campaign funds 谈竞选资金与赞助商，录音整段讲的是政党在候选人选拔中的'影响力'变化，没有一句涉及钱或赞助商，属凭空添加。

20. A) It made politics seem more intimate to citizens.

B) It provided detailed information about a candidate's behaviour.

C) It allowed news coverage of political candidates.

D) It placed political issues within a historical context.

【题目】Why was traditional political discourse more successful than televised speeches?

【翻译】为什么传统政治话语比电视演讲更成功？

- A) 它使政治对公民而言显得更加亲近。 B) 它提供了关于候选人行为的详细信息。
C) 它允许对政治候选人进行新闻报道。 D) 它将政治议题置于历史语境之中。

【答案】D (细节题) It placed political issues within a historical context.

【定位】In 15 or 30 seconds, a speaker cannot establish the historical context that shaped the issue in question, cannot detail the probable causes of the problem, and cannot examine alternative proposals to argue that one is preferable to others.

在15秒或30秒里，演讲者无法建立塑造该议题的历史背景，无法详述问题的可能成因，也无法考察各种替代方案以论证某一方案优于其他。

【信号】电视演讲'cannot'的，正是传统话语能的。这句连用三个 cannot 说电视短演讲做不到什么，第一条就是 cannot establish the historical context that shaped the issue (无法建立议题的历史背景)；题问'传统话语为何更成功'，答案正是它能做到电视做不到的——置入历史背景。'cannot'是反衬信号。

【替换】cannot establish the historical context that shaped the issue in question ↔
placed political issues within a historical context

电视'不能建历史背景'⇌传统话语'能置入历史背景'

【排除】A) 张冠李戴

made politics seem more intimate 里的 intimate 是录音第5段形容'电视'的词 (television is an intimate medium)，但'亲密'是电视的属性、不是传统话语更成功的原因，既盗原词又把对象弄反。

借用原文：Because television is an intimate medium

B) 偷换概念

provided detailed information about a candidate's behaviour 看似与原文 detail 一词沾边，但录音 cannot detail the probable causes of the problem 讲的是'详述问题成因'，根本不是'候选人行为的细节'，偷换了 detail 的对象。

借用原文：cannot detail the probable causes of the problem

C) 原词陷阱

allowed news coverage of political candidates 里的 news coverage 是录音讲电视新闻时出现的概念 (hear and see a part of the speech on the news)，但那是电视带来的现象，并非传统话语更成功的理由，借词诱选。

借用原文：see a part of the speech on the news

-
21. A) Politicians dislike explaining their own positions on specific issues to citizens.
B) Politicians make claims without providing arguments for the claims.
C) Politicians enjoy explaining issues and arguing with competitors.
D) Politicians take stronger positions on political issues than in the past.

【题目】What does the speaker mean by stating "politicians assert but do not argue"?

【翻译】说话者所说的"政治家断言但不论证"是什么意思？

- A) 政治家不喜欢向公民解释自己在具体议题上的立场。
- B) 政治家提出主张却不为这些主张提供论据。
- C) 政治家喜欢解释议题并与竞争对手辩论。
- D) 政治家在政治议题上采取比过去更强硬的立场。

【答案】 **B** (推断题) Politicians make claims without providing arguments for the claims.

【定位】 Politicians assert but do not argue.

政客们只下断言，却不加以论证。

【信号】 **题干引号原句即答案句本身**。题干直接引用了 Politicians assert but do not argue，这句话就是要释义的对象；其紧邻上文一串 cannot（无法建立背景、无法详述成因、无法论证优劣）正是'do not argue'的注脚，定位明确。

【替换】 Politicians assert ↔ **make claims**

assert=make claims

but do not argue ↔ **without providing arguments for the claims**

do not argue=without providing arguments

【排除】 A) **过度推断**

dislike explaining their own positions on specific issues 把'不论证'升级成'讨厌解释'，录音只说政客'不去论证'（行为），没说他们'不喜欢/讨厌'（情绪态度），属过度推断。

借用原文：Politicians assert but do not argue

C) **与原文相反**

enjoy explaining issues and arguing with competitors 说政客喜欢解释和辩论，而原文说明他们 do not argue（不论证），极性完全相反，是把答案翻反的反向项。

借用原文：Politicians assert but do not argue

D) **未提及**

take stronger positions on political issues than in the past 谈立场'更强硬'且做今昔对比，原句只说'断言不论证'，与立场强弱、与过去比较都无关，凭空生造。

22. A) They can obtain more television coverage for themselves.

B) They can create more time to discuss political issues.

C) They can spend more time talking to citizens in person.

D) They can engage in debates with their opponents.

【题目】 **Why do politicians create staged political events?**

【翻译】政治家为什么要制造精心策划的政治事件？

- A) 他们可以为自己获得更多电视报道。
- B) 他们可以创造更多时间来讨论政治议题。
- C) 他们可以花更多时间亲自与公民交谈。
- D) 他们可以与对手进行辩论。

【答案】 **A** (目的题) They can obtain more television coverage for themselves.

【定位】 Recognizing the power of television's pictures, politicians craft televisual, staged events, called pseudo-events, designed to attract media coverage.

意识到电视画面的力量，政客们精心制造电视化的、摆拍式的事件，称为'伪事件'，其目的是吸引媒体报道。

【信号】 **designed to 直接点出目的**。答案句末 designed to attract media coverage 用 designed to 明示制造这些事件的目的就是吸引媒体报道；designed to 是目的信号词，听到它后面那截就是答案。

【替换】 designed to attract media coverage ↔ **obtain more television coverage for themselves**
attract media coverage=obtain television coverage

【排除】 B) **与原文相反**

create more time to discuss political issues 里 political issues 是全文反复出现的词，诱你联想，但录音通篇强调电视化让政治表达'变短、不论证'，政客做伪事件是为曝光、不是为多谈议题，方向相反。

借用原文：Sound bites in news and answers to questions in debates increasingly sound like advertisements

C) **未提及**

talking to citizens in person 谈'当面交流'，而答案句明说政客图的是 media coverage (媒体曝光)，与'当面'恰好相反，录音也无此意，凭空添加且方向偏。

D) **原词陷阱**

engage in debates with their opponents 里 debates 是录音末句出现的词 (answers to questions in debates)，但那是讲'辩论里的回答像广告'，不是政客做伪事件的目的，借原词张冠李戴。

借用原文：answers to questions in debates increasingly sound like advertisements

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

1 A survey is a study, generally in the form of an interview or a questionnaire that provides information concerning how people think and act. In the United States, the best-known surveys are the Gallup poll and the Harris poll. As anyone who watches the news during presidential campaigns knows, these polls have become an important part of political life in the United States.

调查是一项研究,通常以访谈或问卷的形式进行,提供有关人们如何思考和行动的信息。在美国,最知名的调查是Gallup民意测验和Harris民意测验。任何在总统竞选期间观看新闻的人都知道,这些民意测验已经成为美国政治生活的重要组成部分。

2 North Americans are familiar with the many person-on-the-street interviews on local television news shows. While such interviews can be highly entertaining, they are not necessarily an accurate indication of public opinion. First, they reflect the opinions of only those people who appear at a certain location. Thus, such samples can be biased in favour of commuters, middle-class shoppers, or factory workers, depending on which area the news people select. Second, television interviews tend to attract outgoing people who are willing to appear on the air, while they frighten away others who may feel intimidated

by a camera. A survey must be based on a precise, representative sampling if it is to genuinely reflect a broad range of the population.

北美熟悉地方电视新闻节目中许多街头采访。虽然这类采访可能极具娱乐性,但它们不一定准确反映公众舆论。首先,它们只反映出出现在某个地点的那些人的观点。因此,根据新闻工作者选择的区域不同,这类样本可能偏向通勤者、中产阶级购物者或工厂工人。其次,电视采访往往吸引那些愿意出镜的外向型人群,而吓跑那些可能因摄像机而感到胆怯的其他人。如果一项调查要真正反映广泛的人口范围,就必须基于精确的、有代表性的抽样。

3 In preparing to conduct a survey, sociologists must exercise great care in the wording of questions. An effective survey question must be simple and clear enough for people to understand it. It must also be specific enough so that there are no problems in interpreting the results. Even questions that are less structured must be carefully phrased in order to elicit the type of information desired. Surveys can become indispensable sources of information, but only if the sampling is done properly and the questions are worded accurately.

在准备进行调查时,社会学家必须非常谨慎地措辞问题。一个有效的调查问题必须简单明了,让人们能够理解。它还必须足够具体,以便在解释结果时不会出现问题。即使是结构性较弱的问题也必须仔细措辞,以引出所需类型的信息。调查可以成为不可或缺的信息来源,但前提是抽样方法得当且问题措辞准确。

4 There are two main forms of surveys: the interview and the questionnaire. Each of these forms of survey research has its advantages. An interviewer can obtain a high response rate because people find it more difficult to turn down a personal request for an interview than to throw away a written questionnaire. In addition, an interviewer can go beyond written questions and probe for a subject's underlying feelings and reasons. However, questionnaires have the advantage of being cheaper and more consistent.

调查有两种主要形式:访谈和问卷。这两种调查研究形式各有优势。访谈者可以获得较高的回应率,因为人们发现拒绝面对面的访谈请求比扔掉书面问卷更困难。此外,访谈者可以超越书面问题,深入探究受访者的潜在感受和原因。然而,问卷具有更便宜和更一致的优势。

23. A) They are not based on a representative sampling.

B) They are used only on television broadcasting.

C) They are not carefully worded and organized.

D) They reflect political opinions from the public.

【题目】 What's the main disadvantage of person-on-the-street interviews?

【翻译】 街头采访的主要缺点是什么?

- A) 它们不基于代表性抽样。 B) 它们仅用于电视广播。 C) 它们的措辞和组织不够严谨。
D) 它们反映了公众的政治观点。

【答案】 A (细节题) They are not based on a representative sampling.

【定位】 While such interviews can be highly entertaining, they are not necessarily an accurate indication of public opinion. First, they reflect the opinions of only those people who appear at a certain location. ... A survey must be based on a precise, representative sampling if it is to genuinely reflect a broad range of the population.

尽管这类访谈可以很有娱乐性，它们却未必是民意的准确反映。首先，它们只反映出现在某个特定地点的那些人的意见。……一项调查若要真正反映广泛人群，就必须建立在精确的、有代表性的抽样之上。

【信号】 让步转折 While... + 否定 not necessarily 后才是真意。这段先用让步 While such interviews can be highly entertaining（虽然很有娱乐性）抬一手，紧接着 they are not necessarily an accurate indication of public opinion 用 not necessarily 打转折否定——转折否定之后那句才是录音真正要说的缺点，正是答案句。段末 A survey must be based on a precise, representative sampling 再从正面点出问题根子在抽样不具代表性。

【替换】 not necessarily an accurate indication of public opinion ↔

not based on a representative sampling

缺点的根源被点名：不具代表性的抽样

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

录音确实提到这类随访常见于 local television news shows（地方电视新闻节目），B项 used only on television broadcasting 就盗用了 television 这个你耳朵刚听到的词诱你选；但录音只说它常出现在电视上，从没说只用于电视广播，更没把这当作缺点，属听到原词就想选的陷阱。

借用原文：local television news shows

C) 张冠李戴

not carefully worded and organized（措辞与组织不够用心）讲的是问题的措辞问题，那是录音第3段 great care in the wording of questions 才谈的另一码事，且是讲整个调查要注意的，并非街头随访的缺点。本题问的是 person-on-the-street interviews，毛病在抽样不在措辞，C 是张冠李戴。

借用原文：great care in the wording of questions

D) 原词陷阱

录音开头说民调 have become an important part of political life（成了政治生活的重要部分），D项 reflect political opinions from the public 盗了 political 这个词，还把它包装成一个优点 / 特征；但这既不是街头随访的缺点，方向也正好与题目问缺点相反，是用原词正话反说。

借用原文：have become an important part of political life

24. A) A large number of respondents taking part in the survey.
B) Carefully worded and understandable questions.
C) An interviewer's ability to understand respondents' feelings.
D) A sociologist who is able to interpret the results.

【题目】 What is crucial for an effective survey?

【翻译】 什么对有效的调查至关重要?

- A) 大量受访者参与调查。 B) 措辞严谨且易于理解的问题。
C) 访谈者理解受访者感受的能力。 D) 能够解释结果的社会学家。

【答案】 B (细节题) Carefully worded and understandable questions.

【定位】 In preparing to conduct a survey, sociologists must exercise great care in the wording of questions. An effective survey question must be simple and clear enough for people to understand it. ... Surveys can become indispensable sources of information, but only if the sampling is done properly and the questions are worded accurately.

在准备开展一项调查时，社会学家必须在问题的措辞上格外用心。一个有效的调查问题必须简单清晰到让人能看懂。.....调查可以成为不可或缺的信息来源，但前提是抽样做得恰当、问题措辞准确。

【信号】 强调词 must + only if 锁定关键要素。第3段连用强调词：must exercise great care in the wording of questions 和 An effective survey question must be simple and clear enough for people to understand it，两个 must 都把矛头指向问题的措辞要简明易懂；段末 only if the sampling is done properly and the questions are worded accurately 再用 only if 强调措辞准确是必要前提。强调词扎堆处就是答案句。

【替换】 An effective survey question must be simple and clear enough for people to understand it ↔

Carefully worded and understandable questions

simple and clear 对应 carefully worded and understandable

must exercise great care in the wording of questions ↔ **Carefully worded**

great care in the wording = carefully worded

【排除】 A) 偷换概念

录音确实强调抽样要做好 (only if the sampling is done properly) , A 项 large number of respondents 蹭了这个调查领域的概念, 却把关键偷换成受访者数量要多; 可录音通篇强调的是抽样要有代表性、要做得恰当, 从没说样本数量越大越关键, 属偷换概念。

借用原文: only if the sampling is done properly

C) 张冠李戴

interviewer's ability to understand respondents' feelings 取自第4段讲访谈优点的 probe for a subject's underlying feelings, 那是在比较访谈与问卷各自长处时说的, 并非有效调查最关键的要素。本题问 crucial for an effective survey, 答案在第3段的措辞, C 是把别段的话搬来张冠李戴。

借用原文: probe for a subject's underlying feelings

D) 未提及

录音开头出现过 sociologists must exercise great care, D 项 sociologist who is able to interpret the results 就盗了 sociologist 这个词; 但录音只说社会学家要在措辞上用心, 从没说会解读结果的社会学家才是有效调查的关键, 这层意思是录音没提的, 属未提及。

借用原文: sociologists must exercise great care

-
25. A) Live interviews cost less money and energy.
B) Live interviews can obtain more information.
C) Live interviews are easier to carry out.
D) Live interviews minimize the influence of the researcher.

【题目】 What's the advantage of live interviews over questionnaires?

【翻译】 现场访谈相对于问卷调查的优势是什么?

- A) 现场访谈花费更少的金钱和精力。 B) 现场访谈能获得更多信息。
C) 现场访谈更容易实施。 D) 现场访谈最大程度地减少了研究者的影响。

【答案】 B (细节题) Live interviews can obtain more information.

【定位】 An interviewer can obtain a high response rate because people find it more difficult to turn down a personal request for an interview than to throw away a written questionnaire. In addition, an interviewer can go beyond written questions and probe for a subject's underlying feelings and reasons.

访谈者能获得较高的回应率, 因为比起把一份书面问卷扔掉, 人们更难拒绝当面提出的访谈请求。此外, 访谈者还能超出书面问题之外, 探查受访者深层的感受和原因。

【信号】 递进词 In addition 引出访谈独有优势。第4段先讲访谈能拿到 high response rate, 再用递进词 In addition 引出访谈更深一层的好处——an interviewer can go beyond written questions and probe for a subject's underlying feelings and reasons (能超出书面问题、深挖受访者的感受与原因)。这句正是访谈相对问卷独有、且能挖到更多东西的优势, 是答案句。

【替换】probe for a subject's underlying feelings and reasons ↔ obtain more information

深挖感受与原因 = 拿到更多信息

【排除】A) 与原文相反

录音末句明说 questionnaires have the advantage of being cheaper and more consistent (更便宜的是问卷), A 项 Live interviews cost less money and energy 把省钱这个优点张冠李戴安到了访谈头上, 恰好说反了——便宜的是问卷不是访谈, 与原文相反。

借用原文: questionnaires have the advantage of being cheaper and more consistent

C) 未提及

Live interviews are easier to carry out (访谈更容易开展) 听着合理, 但录音讲访谈的优点只有回应率高和能深挖感受两条, 从没说访谈比问卷更好操作; 事实上当面访谈通常更费事, 这是录音未提的想当然, 属未提及。

D) 未提及

minimize the influence of the researcher (把研究者影响降到最低) 措辞很专业、很像学术答案, 蹭了访谈 / 调查里研究者这一概念; 但录音讲访谈优点时压根没提研究者影响大小的事, 这是录音未提及的内容。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

33 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。

Dr. Bastian was surprised to see the dolphins weren't as smart as expected.

第4题, D

感知动词(see/find/notice等)+宾语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式,不定式作原因状语和比较结构也很常见,本句结构具有较强的代表性和迁移价值。

Harrogate became a fashionable resort during Victorian times, when people came to take a bath in the mineral waters.

第1段, 第2句

主句+非限定性定语从句的组合在四六级和考研阅读中高频出现,用逗号隔开的"when"定语从句是标准句式,且历史背景叙述类句子在真题中很常见,结构代表性强,掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

In a study analyzing data on thousands of Ohio State freshmen who lived in dorms, he found the black freshmen who came to college with high standardized test scores earned better grades if they had a white roommate even if the roommate's test scores were low.

第1段，第2句

本句涵盖多种成分：主句的主谓宾结构及地点状语，宾语从句内部的主谓宾及条件状语，两个定语从句分别展示关系代词作主语的用法，条件和让步状语从句展示从属连词引导的状语。成分种类丰富，且包含典型易错点（如宾语从句省略 that、定语从句的嵌套、状语从句的层级），训练价值高。

That same study found the randomly assigned interracial roommates at Ohio State broke up before the end of the quarter about twice as often as same-race roommates.

第2段，第1句

宾语从句省略 that、比较结构中省略重复谓语，都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。学术文献和新闻报道常用这种结构陈述研究发现并进行数据对比。掌握这类句子的分析方法可以直接迁移到大量真题和实际阅读材料中，典型性很强。

"At Indiana University, where housing was not so tight, more interracial roommates split up," he said.

第2段，第3句

直接引语 + 非限制性定语从句插入主干的组合在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见，掌握后可迁移到类似长句分析，具有较高代表性

Here at Ohio State, where housing was tight, they were told to work it out.

第2段，第4句

被动语态搭配不定式作宾语补足语的结构（如"were told to work it out"）以及非限制性定语从句对地点进行补充说明，都是四六级和考研真题中常见的句式。这类句子结构在说明文和议论文中频繁出现，学习者掌握后可以在阅读和写作中大量复用，具有较高的典型性。

Dr. Fazio's Indiana study found that three times as many randomly assigned interracial roommates were no longer living together at the end of the semester, compared with white roommates.

第3段，第1句

"主句 + 宾语从句 + 比较结构" 是学术类真题的高频句式, 宾语从句承载核心信息, 比较结构用于量化对比, 且涉及省略这一常考点, 具有很强的代表性和复用性。

They broke up more often than same-race roommates.

第11题，D

比较结构 ("more...than") 在四六级和考研真题中极为常见，尤其在社会科学类文章中频繁出现。本句展示了比较状语从句的标准形式及谓语省略规则，是高度典型的考试句式，掌握后可直接迁移到大量类似句子。

It's a product he believes could help solve future global food crises resulting from shrinking amounts of land available for growing meat the old-fashioned way.

第1段，第3句

本句涵盖主系表结构、省略关系代词的定语从句、插入语、情态动词、宾语补足语、多层定语修饰等多种成分，且存在关系代词省略和分词作定语等易错点，适合作为综合性的成分划分练习材料。

"But there are a lot of products that we eat today that are considered natural that are produced in a similar manner," Genovese said.

第3段，第3句

本句涵盖 there be 存在句、限制性定语从句、被动语态、方式状语、宾语补足语等多种成分，且三个定语从句提供了重复练习识别 that 在从句中不同成分（宾语、主语）的机会，成分种类丰富，训练价值较高。

It is still far from being sufficient.

第14题，D

覆盖了形式主语、系动词谓语、形容词短语作表语这几个成分，其中形式主语是个值得练习的知识点。但成分种类不够丰富，缺少宾语、定语从句等常考成分。

They are not as natural as we believed.

第15题，A

"not as...as" 比较结构在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现，用于表达程度对比或否定同等关系。本句将比较分句嵌套在表语中的用法是典型句式，学习者掌握后可直接迁移到大量类似结构的句子中，实用性强。

So, it is important to fight against stress before it troubles you.

第6段，第2句

it is important to do 句型是四六级和考研阅读写作中的高频结构，常用于表达观点或建议，before 引导的时间状语从句也是常考从句类型。本句的结构模式具有很强的可复用性，掌握后可以套用到大量类似表达中，典型性较高。

Whether you accept it or not, music affects our daily life, as every human responds to it.

第8段，第3句

让步状语从句 + 主句 + 原因状语从句的组合，是四六级和考研阅读中常见的复合句式。"Whether...or not" 引导让步从句、"as" 引导原因从句都是高频用法，掌握这个句型后可以在大量真题句中复用。句式代表性较强。

It significantly contributes to enhanced mental and physical health.

第9段，第2句

简单句在考试中常见，但本句结构较为基础，不涉及复杂修饰或从句，作为典型句式的代表性一般，适合入门但迁移空间有限。

Positive thinking plays a major role in combating stress.

第14段，第2句

主谓宾加状语的简单句是英语中最常见的基础句型之一，但由于过于简单，在四六级或考研真题中较少单独出现，通常会叠加从句或其他复杂结构，因此作为真题句式的代表性中等偏下。

Whenever you face a situation when you are extremely stressed, try laughing or if not at least smile as it releases chemicals which decrease stress level in the body.

第15段，第3句

本句包含状语从句前置、定语从句修饰名词、祈使句主干、原因状语从句后置等四六级和考研真题中高频出现的句式组合,尤其"主句被状语从句前后夹击"和"从句内嵌套定语从句"是典型的长难句结构,掌握后可直接迁移到大量真题阅读和翻译场景,代表性强。

Massage plays a role in mood-boosting and is good for sleep.

第18题，B

本句涵盖主语、并列谓语、宾语、表语、后置定语、状语等多种成分，且并列谓语结构需要学生识别 "and" 连接的层级（连接谓语而非分句），对初学者有一定练习价值。但成分本身较常规，无特殊易错点或高阶结构，训练价值中等偏下。

Today, I'd like to talk about the roles television has been playing in Americans' political life.

第1段，第3句

"主句加名词后置限定"是很常见的阅读句式，像 "the way ...", "the role ... plays", "the idea ..." 这一类都能迁移。再加上句首时间状语和礼貌引入，也很符合常见书面表达与听力开场。

Television has transformed politics in the United States by changing the way in which information is spread, by altering political campaigns, and by changing citizens' patterns of response to politics.

第2段，第1句

这句话主干清楚但不单薄，既能训练现在完成时，又能训练长后置修饰和并列方式状语的处理。对结构和时态的综合训练来说，属于值得优先练习的材料。

By centering politics on the person of the candidate, television accelerated the citizens' focus on character rather than issues.

第2段，第3句

"介词短语作句首状语加主谓宾主干"是很常见的书面句式。掌握这种读法后，处理很多正式英语句子都能迁移。

The messages on which most of us rely are briefer than they once were.

第3段，第2句

定语从句修饰主语、比较级结构配比较从句，都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。介词 + 关系代词（on which）的用法在正式书面语中极为常见，比较结构的省略也是标准用法。掌握这个句子的拆解方法后，可以直接迁移到大量类似长难句上，代表性很强。

The stump speech, a political speech given by travelling politicians and lasting hours, which characterized nineteenth-century political discourse, has given way to the 30-second advertisement and the 10-second sound bite in broadcast news.

第3段，第3句

本句成分丰富且包含多个易错点：主语中嵌套同位语和非限制性定语从句、谓语为短语动词、宾语为并列结构、句末有地点状语，覆盖主谓宾、同位语、定语从句、状语等多种成分，非常适合作为成分划分的练习句。

Increasingly the audience for speeches is not that standing in front of the politician but rather the viewing audience who will hear and see a part of the speech on the news.

第3段，第4句

本句结构高度典型，主系表结构搭配not...but...对比，限制性定语从句修饰表语名词，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句子，具有很强的代表性和实用性。

Reliance on television means that increasingly our political world contains memorable pictures rather than memorable words.

第5段，第2句

主句加 that 引导的宾语从句是四六级和考研阅读中高频句式，means that 结构尤其常见；从句内 rather than 并列也是典型用法。掌握本句结构可迁移到大量同类句子，代表性较强。

However, in a world in which politics is increasingly visual, informed citizenship requires a new set of skills.

第5段，第4句

“主句前置背景状语 + 名词后接定语从句”是阅读中非常常见的书面结构，迁移性强。掌握这种拆法后，很多同类长句都能按同一路径处理。

They spent more money in promoting their political candidates.

第19题，A

“主语 + 谓语 + 宾语 + 介词短语补充说明”是非常常见的阅读句型。“spend ... in doing ...”这类搭配也具有较强迁移性，掌握后能帮助处理不少类似句子。

They can spend more time talking to citizens in person.

第22题，C

简单句加情态动词加现在分词状语的结构在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见，具有一定代表性。该句式可迁移到类似场景（如 They can improve efficiency by adopting new methods），属于中等典型度的常用句式。

First, they reflect the opinions of only those people who appear at a certain location.

第2段，第3句

“主谓宾 + 宾语后置定语从句”是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，限制性定语从句修饰宾语的模式非常典型，掌握后可广泛迁移至类似长难句

Second, television interviews tend to attract outgoing people who are willing to appear on the air, while they frighten away others who may feel intimidated by a camera.

第2段，第5句

本句体现了四六级和考研阅读中的典型句式：主句含并列谓语通过 while 表对比，宾语后接限制性定语从句修饰。这种“主句 + 对比 + 定语从句限定”的结构在真题中频繁出现，且本句用词和话题（电视访谈对不同人群的影响）也贴近考试风格。掌握本句的拆解方法，可直接迁移到大量类似句子。代表性很强。

An interviewer can obtain a high response rate because people find it more difficult to turn down a personal request for an interview than to throw away a written questionnaire.

第4段，第3句

本句涵盖主句的主谓宾结构、状语从句的主谓宾补结构、形式宾语“it”与真正宾语的配合、比较状语“than”短语等多种成分。形式宾语和宾补的识别是常见易错点，比较结构的划分也有训练价值，成分种类丰富且具有实战意义。

In addition, an interviewer can go beyond written questions and probe for a subject's underlying feelings and reasons.

第4段，第4句

本句覆盖主语、情态谓语（并列）、介词宾语、状语等成分，且谓语为并列结构，两个介词短语宾语包含定语修饰（written、underlying），能练习识别并列谓语和介词短语宾语，有一定训练价值。

Live interviews are easier to carry out.

第25题，C

"主语 + be + 形容词比较级 + 不定式" 是常见句式，在四六级和考研阅读中经常出现，具有一定代表性。但由于结构过于简单，与真题中更复杂的长难句相比典型性略低。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本卷出现的 279 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。

political B1

adj. 政治的

本卷21次 · 真题 59 句

stress B1

n. 压力

本卷19次 · 真题 126 句

dolphin A2

n. 海豚

本卷18次 · 真题 41 句

roommate B1

n. 室友

本卷16次 · 真题 17 句

politician B2

n. 政治家

本卷11次 · 真题 34 句

lever B2

n. 杠杆

本卷10次 · 真题 10 句

issue

B1

n. 问题

本卷9次·真题 158 句

candidate

B1

n. 候选人

本卷8次·真题 48 句

press

A2

v. 按, 压

本卷8次·真题 30 句

interracial

C1

adj. 不同种族间的

本卷8次·真题 8 句

stray

B2

v. 走失

本卷7次·真题 19 句

citizen

B1

n. 公民

本卷6次·真题 41 句

lecture

B1

n. 讲座

本卷6次·真题 35 句

attract

B1

v. 吸引 (注意力、兴趣)

本卷5次·真题 67 句

politics

B1

n. 政治

本卷5次·真题 21 句

tank

B1

n. 坦克

本卷5次·真题 14 句

questionnaire

B2

n. 调查问卷

本卷5次·真题 10 句

less

A1

det. 较少的

本卷4次·真题 273 句

argue

B1

v. 争论

本卷4次·真题 106 句

united

B1

adj. 联合的

本卷4次·真题 97 句

physical

B1

adj. 身体的

本卷4次·真题 91 句

states

A1

n. 国家

本卷4次·真题 80 句

increasingly

B2

adv. 越来越;日益;不断增加地

本卷4次·真题 78 句

housing

B1

n. 住房

本卷4次·真题 34 句

male

A2

adj. 男性的

本卷4次·真题 34 句

stage

A2

n. 阶段

本卷4次·真题 31 句

fund

B2

n. 资金

本卷4次·真题 30 句

cannot

A1

aux. 不能

本卷4次·真题 27 句

product

A2

n. 产品

本卷3次·真题 271 句

focus

B1

n. 重点

本卷3次·真题 200 句

relationship

B1

n. 关系

本卷3次·真题 168 句

positive

B1

adj. 积极的

本卷3次·真题 144 句

reduce

B1

v. 减少, 降低 (数量、大小、程度等)

本卷3次·真题 138 句

major

B1

adj. 主要的

本卷3次·真题 108 句

effective

B1

adj. 有效的, 起作用的

本卷3次·真题 94 句

reflect

B1

v. 反映, 显示

本卷3次·真题 71 句

thinking

A2

n. 思考

本卷3次·真题 68 句

campaign

B2

n. 运动

本卷3次·真题 57 句

essential B1

adj. 必不可少的

本卷3次·真题55句

psychology B2

n. 心理学

本卷3次·真题52句

female A2

adj. 女性的

本卷3次·真题42句

opinion A2

n. 观点

本卷3次·真题37句

carefully A2

adv. 仔细地

本卷3次·真题32句

therapy B2

n. 治疗

本卷3次·真题30句

obtain B2

v. 获得

本卷3次·真题29句

assign B1

v. 分配(任务、工作)

本卷3次·真题22句

eating A1

n. 吃

本卷3次·真题22句

gradually B1

adv. 逐渐地, 逐步地

本卷3次·真题20句

steady B1

adj. 稳定的

本卷3次·真题20句

supposed B1

adj. 应该的

本卷3次·真题15句

discourse C1

n. 话语;论述

本卷3次·真题14句

mineral B1

n. 矿物

本卷3次·真题12句

poll B2

n. 民意调查

本卷3次·真题12句

coverage B2

n. 新闻报道

本卷3次·真题11句

interviewer

B1

n. 面试官

本卷3次·真题10句

randomly

B2

adv. 随机地

本卷3次·真题10句

tissue

B1

n. 纸巾

本卷3次·真题9句

would

A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本卷2次·真题568句

benefit

B1

n. 好处

本卷2次·真题244句

effect

A2

n. 影响

本卷2次·真题191句

accord

C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本卷2次·真题167句

global

B2

adj. 全球的

本卷2次·真题140句

base

A2

n. 基础

本卷2次·真题126句

rate

A2

n. 速度

本卷2次·真题121句

affect

B1

v. 影响

本卷2次·真题116句

claim

B1

v. 声称

本卷2次·真题111句

policy

B1

n. 政策

本卷2次·真题103句

event

A2

n. 事件

本卷2次·真题99句

least

A2

det. 最少的

本卷2次·真题98句

decline

B2

v. 下降

本卷2次·真题88句

cognitive C1

adj. 认知的

本卷2次·真题85句

amount A2

n. 数量

本卷2次·真题84句

traditional B1

adj. 传统的

本卷2次·真题84句

wrong A2

adj. 错误的

本卷2次·真题66句

various B1

adj. 各种各样的

本卷2次·真题63句

crisis B2

n. 危机

本卷2次·真题62句

generally B1

adv. 通常, 一般地

本卷2次·真题60句

conduct B2

v. 组织并实施

本卷2次·真题59句

specific B2

adj. 具体的

本卷2次·真题59句

pressure B1

n. 心理压力

本卷2次·真题57句

solve A2

v. 解决 (问题、困难)

本卷2次·真题54句

audience A2

n. 观众

本卷2次·真题52句

debate B2

n. 辩论

本卷2次·真题52句

respond B1

v. 回答, 答复

本卷2次·真题52句

response B1

n. 回答

本卷2次·真题52句

cell B1

n. 细胞

本卷2次·真题47句

chemical B1

adj. 化学的

本卷2次·真题 46 句

exactly B1

adv. 精确地

本卷2次·真题 46 句

personality B1

n. 个性

本卷2次·真题 46 句

anxiety B2

n. 焦虑

本卷2次·真题 44 句

reward B1

n. 报酬

本卷2次·真题 43 句

function B1

n. 功能

本卷2次·真题 40 句

ideal B2

adj. 理想的

本卷2次·真题 38 句

institute B2

n. 学院

本卷2次·真题 35 句

worldwide B1

adj. 全世界的

本卷2次·真题 35 句

assert C1

v. 坚称

本卷2次·真题 34 句

pollution B1

n. 污染

本卷2次·真题 34 句

centre A2

n. 中心;中央

本卷2次·真题 33 句

context B2

n. (事情发生的) 背景、环境

本卷2次·真题 32 句

funding B2

n. 资金

本卷2次·真题 32 句

historical B2

adj. 历史的

本卷2次·真题 32 句

depression B2

n. 抑郁症

本卷2次·真题 31 句

appropriate

B2

adj. 合适的

本卷2次·真题 30 句

character

B1

n. 性格

本卷2次·真题 30 句

eliminate

B2

v. 消除

本卷2次·真题 30 句

analyze

B2

v. 分析

本卷2次·真题 27 句

visual

B2

adj. 视觉的

本卷2次·真题 26 句

alter

B2

v. 改变, 更改 (使某物与之前不同)

本卷2次·真题 24 句

racial

B2

adj. 种族的

本卷2次·真题 23 句

respondent

C1

n. 被告

本卷2次·真题 19 句

attractive

B1

adj. 有吸引力的

本卷2次·真题 18 句

interpret

B2

v. 解释

本卷2次·真题 18 句

cure

B1

v. 治愈 (疾病)

本卷2次·真题 13 句

selection

B1

n. 挑选

本卷2次·真题 13 句

cattle

B1

n. 牛 (统称, 尤指肉牛和奶牛)

本卷2次·真题 12 句

craft

B1

n. 手艺

本卷2次·真题 12 句

retire

B1

v. 退休

本卷2次·真题 12 句

bite

A2

v. 咬

本卷2次·真题 10 句

resort B2

n. 度假胜地

本卷2次·真题10句

biology B1

n. 生物学

本卷2次·真题9句

representative B2

n. 代表

本卷2次·真题9句

sociologist C1

n. 社会学家

本卷2次·真题9句

researcher B2

n. 研究人员

本卷1次·真题363句

better A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本卷1次·真题205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

data B1

n. 数据

本卷1次·真题181句

tend B1

v. 倾向于, 往往会

本卷1次·真题170句

local A2

adj. 当地的

本卷1次·真题143句

power A2

n. 权力

本卷1次·真题128句

million A2

num. 一百万

本卷1次·真题126句

decade B1

n. 十年

本卷1次·真题120句

mental B1

adj. 精神的

本卷1次·真题120句

design B1

n. 设计

本卷1次·真题119句

average A2

adj. 平均的

本卷1次·真题112句

professor B1

n. 教授 (大学教师的最高职称)

本卷1次 · 真题 112 句

factor B1

n. 因素

本卷1次 · 真题 108 句

academic B2

adj. 学术的

本卷1次 · 真题 104 句

growth B1

n. 增长

本卷1次 · 真题 104 句

access B1

n. 进入

本卷1次 · 真题 101 句

medium B1

adj. 中等的

本卷1次 · 真题 98 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

income B1

n. 收入

本卷1次 · 真题 94 句

demand B1

v. 坚决要求

本卷1次 · 真题 92 句

type A2

n. 类型

本卷1次 · 真题 84 句

involve B1

v. 包含

本卷1次 · 真题 82 句

promote B2

v. 促进

本卷1次 · 真题 82 句

contribute B1

v. 捐献

本卷1次 · 真题 79 句

source B1

n. 来源

本卷1次 · 真题 75 句

billion B1

num. 十亿 (1,000,000,000)

本卷1次 · 真题 74 句

agriculture

B2

n. 农业

本卷1次·真题 70 句

engage

B2

v. 参与;从事

本卷1次·真题 68 句

earn

A2

v. 赚得, 挣得 (金钱)

本卷1次·真题 64 句

available

A2

adj. 可获得的

本卷1次·真题 63 句

farming

A2

n. 农业;耕作

本卷1次·真题 63 句

management

B1

n. 管理

本卷1次·真题 63 句

concept

B2

n. 概念

本卷1次·真题 59 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

ensure

B2

v. 确保

本卷1次·真题 57 句

consumption

B2

n. 消费

本卷1次·真题 56 句

associate

B2

v. 联系

本卷1次·真题 54 句

contain

B1

v. 包含, 含有

本卷1次·真题 52 句

argument

B1

n. 争论

本卷1次·真题 51 句

fashion

B1

n. 时尚;流行款式

本卷1次·真题 51 句

rely

B1

v. 依赖;依靠

本卷1次·真题 51 句

range

B1

n. 范围

本卷1次·真题 50 句

thus B2

adv. 因此, 所以
本卷1次·真题 47 句

being B1

n. 存在
本卷1次·真题 46 句

damage B1

n. 损害
本卷1次·真题 46 句

detail B1

n. 细节
本卷1次·真题 46 句

indicate B2

v. 表明
本卷1次·真题 46 句

pattern B1

n. 模式
本卷1次·真题 46 句

style A2

n. 方式
本卷1次·真题 44 句

certainly A2

adv. 当然
本卷1次·真题 43 句

absence B1

n. 缺席
本卷1次·真题 42 句

establish B2

v. 建立, 创立 (组织、机构、关系等)
本卷1次·真题 42 句

recognize B1

v. 认出
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

alternative B2

n. 可供选择的事物
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

release B1

v. 释放

本卷1次·真题 38 句

basis B2

n. 基础;根据

本卷1次·真题 37 句

improvement B1

n. 改进

本卷1次·真题 36 句

recover B1

v. 恢复健康

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

acquire B2

v. 获得

本卷1次·真题 31 句

advanced B2

adj. 先进的

本卷1次·真题 31 句

necessarily B2

adv. 必然地

本卷1次·真题 30 句

spot A2

n. 地点

本卷1次·真题 30 句

sufficient B2

adj. 足够的

本卷1次·真题 30 句

tradition B1

n. 传统

本卷1次·真题 30 句

transform B2

v. 使彻底改变;使转变

本卷1次·真题 30 句

broad B1

adj. 宽阔的

本卷1次·真题 29 句

extremely B1

adv. 极其

本卷1次·真题 29 句

decrease B1

v. 减少, 降低

本卷1次·真题 28 句

familiar B1

adj. 熟悉的

本卷1次·真题 28 句

regularly A2

adv. 经常地

本卷1次·真题 27 句

scholar B2

n. 学者

本卷1次·真题 26 句

willing B1

adj. 愿意的, 乐意的

本卷1次·真题 26 句

accelerate B2

v. 加速

本卷1次·真题 25 句

accessible B2

adj. 可到达的

本卷1次·真题 25 句

manner B1

n. 方式

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

differ B1

v. 不同, 有区别

本卷1次·真题 24 句

differently A2

adv. 不同地

本卷1次·真题 23 句

select B1

v. 选择, 挑选

本卷1次·真题 23 句

earlier A2

adv. 较早地

本卷1次·真题 22 句

location B1

n. 地点, 位置

本卷1次·真题 22 句

properly B1

adv. 正确地

本卷1次·真题 22 句

accurate B2

adj. 准确的

本卷1次·真题 21 句

calm B1

adj. 平静的

本卷1次·真题 21 句

consistent B2

adj. 一致的

本卷1次·真题 21 句

crucial B2

adj. 至关重要的

本卷1次·真题 21 句

diminish C1

v. 减少

本卷1次·真题 21 句

primarily B2

adv. 主要地

本卷1次·真题 21 句

adjust B2

v. 调整

本卷1次·真题 20 句

concerning B2

prep. 关于

本卷1次·真题 20 句

overcome B2

v. 克服

本卷1次·真题 20 句

sample B1

n. 样品

本卷1次·真题 20 句

organize B1

v. 组织, 安排 (活动、会议等)

本卷1次·真题 19 句

react B1

v. 作出反应

本卷1次·真题 19 句

adequate B2

adj. 足够的, 充分的

本卷1次·真题 18 句

bath A2

n. 洗澡

本卷1次·真题 18 句

cope B2

v. 应对

本卷1次·真题 18 句

engineering B1

n. 工程学

本卷1次·真题 18 句

combination B1

n. 结合

本卷1次·真题 17 句

reverse B2

v. 颠倒

本卷1次·真题 17 句

bay B2

n. 海湾

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

locate B1

v. 找到;找出...的位置

本卷1次·真题 16句

significantly B2

adv. 显著地

本卷1次·真题 16句

combat B2

n. 战斗

本卷1次·真题 15句

competitor B1

n. 竞争者

本卷1次·真题 15句

ease B1

n. 容易

本卷1次·真题 15句

interpersonal B2

adj. 人际的

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

characterize C1

v. 是...的特征

本卷1次·真题 14句

dislike A2

v. 不喜欢

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

outgoing B2

adj. 外向的

本卷1次·真题 14句

classic B1

adj. 典型的

本卷1次·真题 13句

request B1

n. 请求

本卷1次·真题 13句

stressed B1

adj. 焦虑不安的

本卷1次·真题 13句

stressful B1

adj. 压力大的

本卷1次·真题 13句

underlie C1

v. 是.....的根本原因

本卷1次·真题 13句

accustomed B2

adj. 习惯的;惯常的

本卷1次·真题 12句

barrier B2

n. 障碍物

本卷1次·真题 12句

disadvantage B2

n. 不利条件

本卷1次·真题 12句

outdoor A2

adj. 户外的, 室外的

本卷1次·真题 12句

positively B2

adv. 积极地

本卷1次·真题 12句

saying B1

n. 谚语

本卷1次·真题 12句

academically B2

adv. 在学业上

本卷1次·真题 11句

accurately B2

adv. 准确地

本卷1次·真题 11句

commerce B2

n. 商业

本卷1次·真题 11句

fashionable B1

adj. 时髦的

本卷1次·真题 11句

focused B1

adj. 集中注意力的

本卷1次·真题 11句

indulge C1

v. 放纵 (自己享受某事物)

本卷1次·真题 11句

opponent B2

n. 对手

本卷1次·真题 11句

ownership B2

n. 所有权

本卷1次·真题 11句

sleeping A1

v. 睡觉 (sleep 的现在分词)

本卷1次·真题 11 句

detailed B2

adj. 详细的, 细致的

本卷1次·真题 10 句

specialize B2

v. 专门从事

本卷1次·真题 10 句

biologist B2

n. 生物学家

本卷1次·真题 9 句

commuter B2

n. 通勤者

本卷1次·真题 9 句

constitute C1

v. 构成, 组成

本卷1次·真题 9 句

desired B1

adj. 期望的

本卷1次·真题 9 句

indication B2

n. 迹象

本卷1次·真题 9 句

inexpensive B1

adj. 不昂贵的

本卷1次·真题 9 句

joint B1

adj. 共同的

本卷1次·真题 9 句

nutritious B2

adj. 有营养的, 营养丰富的

本卷1次·真题 9 句

phrase B1

n. 短语

本卷1次·真题 9 句

problematic C1

adj. 有问题的

本卷1次·真题 9 句

shopper A2

n. 购物者

本卷1次·真题 9 句

correctly A2

adv. 正确地

本卷1次·真题 8 句

prescription B2

n. 处方

本卷1次·真题 8 句

speculate

C1

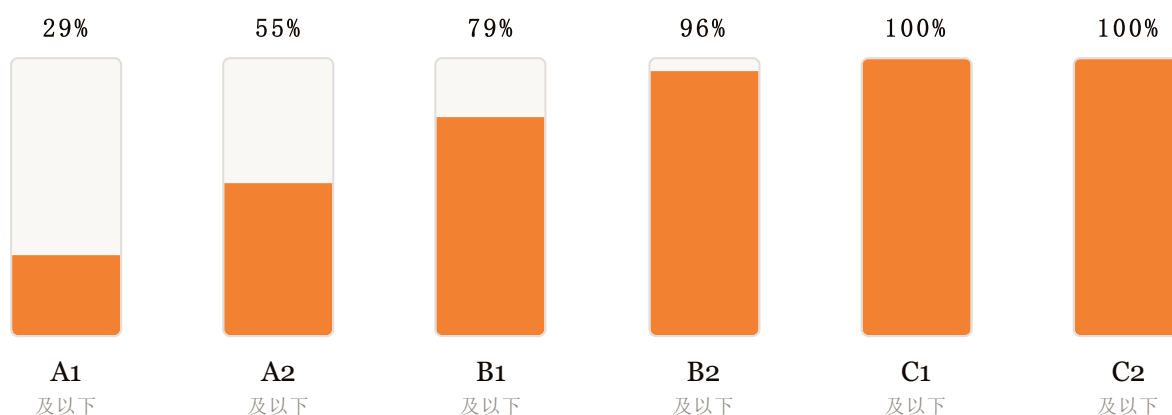
v. 推测, 猜测

本卷1次·真题8句

VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

全卷录音原文 778 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全卷录音原文去重后共 **778** 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 29 个·约 4%。



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 778 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

778

B2 以上难词

4%

B1 及以下覆盖

79%

英语六级 2015年12月·第3套 · 全卷构成

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2015年12月·第3套 英语六级完形填空（选词填空）·26–35 题答案与解析

BLANKS & ANALYSIS • 选词填空题和解析

选词填空题和解析 · 26–35 题

本页 26–35 题的正确答案词与逐空解析由懒笔记按2015年12月·第3套 英语六级完形填空（选词填空）原卷词库逐空核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：Directions、3 段带空短文（每段之后紧随中文翻译）与 15 词共享词库连续排印；卷面下方逐空紧跟解析——该空词性、原文定位句、正确词与锁定依据，以及同词性被淘汰竞争词的逐个归因。

真题卷第3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.

As it is, sleep is so undervalued that getting by on fewer hours has become a badge of honor. Plus, we live in a culture that 26 to the late-nighter, from 24-hour grocery stores to online shopping sites that never close. It's no surprise, then, that more than half of American adults don't get the 7 to 9 hours of shut-eye every night as 27 by sleep experts.

实际上，睡眠被如此低估，以至于睡眠时间更少已成为一种荣誉徽章。此外，我们生活在一个迎合夜猫子的文化中，从24小时营业的杂货店到永不关闭的在线购物网站。因此，超过半数的美国成年人没有按照睡眠专家建议的每晚7至9小时睡眠，这并不令人意外。

Whether or not we can catch up on sleep—on the weekend, say—is a hotly 28 topic among sleep researchers. The latest evidence suggests that while it isn't 29, it might help. When Liu, the UCLA sleep researcher and professor of medicine, brought 30 sleep-restricted people into the lab for a weekend of sleep during which they logged about 10 hours per night, they showed 31 in the ability of insulin(胰岛素) to process blood sugar. That suggests that catch-up sleep may undo some but not all of the damage that sleep 32 causes, which is encouraging given how many adults don't get the hours they need each night. Still, Liu isn't 33 to endorse the habit of sleeping less and making up for it later.

我们能否在周末补觉是睡眠研究人员之间一个激烈争论的话题。最新证据表明，虽然这并非理想状态，但可能有所帮助。当UCLA睡眠研究员兼医学教授Liu将长期睡眠不足的人带到实验室进行周末睡眠（他们每晚睡眠约10小时）时，他们在胰岛素处理血糖的能力方面显示出改善。这表明补觉可能会消除睡眠剥夺造成的部分但非全部损害，考虑到许多成年人每晚都无法获得所需的睡眠时间，这是令人鼓舞的。尽管如此，Liu还没有准备好认可少睡然后事后补觉的习惯。

Sleeping pills, while helpful for some, are not 34 an effective remedy either. "A sleeping pill will 35 one area of the brain, but there's never going to be a perfect sleeping pill, because you couldn't really replicate(复制) the different chemicals moving in and out of different parts of the brain to go through the different stages of sleep," says Dr. Nancy Collop, director of the Emory University Sleep Center.

安眠药虽然对某些人有帮助，但也不一定是有效的补救措施。Emory大学睡眠中心主任Nancy Collop博士说："安眠药会针对大脑的一个区域，但永远不会有完美的安眠药，因为你无法真正复制不同化学物质进出大脑不同部位以经历不同睡眠阶段的过程。

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| A) alternatively | I) negotiated |
| B) caters | J) pierce |
| C) chronically | K) presumption |
| D) debated | L) ready |
| E) deprivation | M) recommended |
| F) ideal | N) surpasses |
| G) improvements | O) target |
| H) necessarily | |

26. we live in a culture that __(26)__ to the late-nighter

【答案】 **B) caters** (动词)

【词性槽】 主语 a culture 后缺单数第三人称谓语

【依据】 固定搭配 **cater to** 锁定答案

空前紧跟介词 to——that __(26)__ to the late-nighter——而 cater to sb. 意为「迎合某人需求」，正好对应后文from 24-hour grocery stores to online shopping sites that never close描述的「24 小时服务」。

【竞争词】 N) surpasses 及物动词，不接 to

surpass 表「超过」是直接及物，正常说 surpasses sb. / sth.，不和 to 搭配；且「文化超过晚睡者」语义不通，与下文 24 小时商店的语境也对不上。

27. more than half of American adults don't get the 7 to 9 hours of shut-eye every night as __ (27) __ by sleep experts

【答案】 **M) recommended** (动词)

【词性槽】 as 引导的省略状语从句中作过去分词

【依据】 专家「推荐」睡眠时长，搭配最贴

上文给出具体时长 7 to 9 hours，正是健康建议的标准说法；recommended by sleep experts = 「如睡眠专家所推荐的」，与「应睡 7-9 小时」逻辑完全吻合。

【竞争词】 D) debated 语义错配：时长不是争议焦点

debated 表「被争论」，但 7-9 小时是公认建议而非争议点；后面第二段才出现真正的争议焦点（能否补觉），不要把 D 错配到 27 题。

I) negotiated 搭配不成立：睡眠时长不能被协商

negotiate 多用于谈判、协议场景（negotiate a deal / price），不与「睡眠时长」搭配，语义荒谬。

28. Whether or not we can catch up on sleep—on the weekend, say—is a hotly __ (28) __ topic among sleep researchers

【答案】 **D) debated** (形容词)

【词性槽】 副词 hotly 后修饰一个形容词作 topic 的定语

【依据】 hotly debated 是高频搭配，意为「激烈争论的」

hotly debated topic 是英文表达「热议话题」的固定组合；与紧接其后的 The latest evidence suggests that while it isn't __ (29) __, it might help——研究者各执一词地评估补觉效果——逻辑一致。

【竞争词】 I) negotiated 搭配不当：话题不能被「协商」

negotiated 用于谈判、协议（a negotiated settlement），不与 topic 搭配；hotly negotiated 也不是英文中的常见组合，语义「激烈协商的话题」在科研语境里说不通。

【易错】 最具迷惑性的错误词是 I) —— negotiated 词性对、带「协商」色彩，易错配。hotly debated 与 hotly negotiated 在中文里都可勉强译成「激烈协商 / 争论」，但英语里「hotly + 形容词」搭配的形容词高度固定；防坑就靠把 hotly debated / contested / disputed 这一组词作为整块记忆，遇到 hotly + __ 直接调用。

29. The latest evidence suggests that while it isn't __(29)__, it might help

【答案】 **F) ideal** (形容词)

【词性槽】 while it isn't __, it might help: be 动词后填表语形容词

【依据】 让步对比定锚：「虽不理想但有帮助」

while it isn't ideal, it might help 是英文中表「让步—有限肯定」的典型模板，正契合上文 Whether or not we can catch up on sleep—on the weekend, say—is a hotly __(28)__ topic——补觉效果有争议，承认「不算理想」但不否认有用。

【竞争词】 L) ready 搭配不成立：it isn't ready 主语指代不通

ready 修饰人或物表「准备好」，主语 it 指「补觉」这种行为，说「它没准备好」逻辑不通，且与 might help 的对比关系也对不上。

30. brought __(30)__ sleep-restricted people into the lab

【答案】 **C) chronically** (副词)

【词性槽】 副词修饰过去分词 sleep-restricted

【依据】 **chronically sleep-restricted = 长期睡眠受限**

下文交代受试者要补觉一整个周末，每晚约 10 小时 (they logged about 10 hours per night)，说明他们平时是「长期」睡眠不足而非偶尔，chronically 正描述这种持续性状态；这也是医学文献中「慢性睡眠剥夺」的标准说法。

【竞争词】 A) alternatively 义不通：表「或者」，不能修饰「睡眠受限」

alternatively 表「作为另一选择 / 或者」，是逻辑衔接副词，不能用来修饰形容词描述人的状态，「或者地睡眠受限」既不合逻辑也不合语法。

31. they showed __(31)__ in the ability of insulin(胰岛素) to process blood sugar

【答案】 **G) improvements** (名词)

【词性槽】 showed 后缺宾语

【依据】 补觉后胰岛素能力变好 = 改善

上文交代brought __(30)__ sleep-restricted people into the lab for a weekend of sleep during which they logged about 10 hours per night——给长期缺觉者补觉一周末，结果当然是身体指标「改善」；下文也补一句catch-up sleep may undo some but not all of the damage, 与「showed improvements in ...」的正向变化语义吻合。

【竞争词】 E) deprivation 语义反向：剥夺与「能力变好」矛盾

deprivation 是负面词，「显示出胰岛素能力的剥夺」既不通顺也违背「补觉→好转」的因果链。它真正的位置在第 32 题「sleep __ causes」。

K) presumption 搭配不成立：presumption 不与 in the ability 搭

presumption 表「推测」，常见搭配 presumption of innocence、on the presumption that ...；说「显示出对胰岛素能力的推测」既不通也不合科研语境。

【易错】 最具迷惑性的错误词是 E) —— deprivation 看着像答案，实为反向情感色彩。全文反复出现「睡眠不足」主题，deprivation 一看就贴主旨，容易被错配到 31 题；但 31 题they showed __(31)__ in the ability是「补觉后好转」的正向结果，必须用 improvements。防坑靠看清「空处描述的是问题还是解决方案」——再切色彩。

32. catch-up sleep may undo some but not all of the damage that sleep __(32)__ causes

【答案】 **E) deprivation** (名词)

【词性槽】 名词 sleep 与谓语 causes 之间，构成复合名词主语

【依据】 sleep deprivation 是固定术语，指「睡眠剥夺」

全文核心议题正是「睡得少」造成的伤害，sleep deprivation 是医学 / 科普文章里描述这一现象的标准说法；代入后「睡眠剥夺所造成的伤害」与上文more than half of American adults don't get the 7 to 9 hours of shut-eye every night的现象对得严丝合缝。

【竞争词】 K) presumption 搭配不成立：sleep presumption 不是术语

presumption 是「推测 / 假设」，与 sleep 不构成合理复合名词；「睡眠推测所造成的伤害」语义也荒诞，不合本文医学语境。

33. Liu isn't __(33)___ to endorse the habit of sleeping less and making up for it later

【答案】 **L) ready** (形容词)

【词性槽】 be + ___ + to do: 表语位置缺形容词

【依据】 **be ready to do = 愿意 / 乐意做某事，与 endorse 搭配自然**

isn't ready to endorse 表「还不太愿意支持」，恰好与本段倒数前句「补觉可能有用」的有限正面态度形成节制——研究人员谨慎，catch-up sleep may undo some but not all of the damage说明效果有限，故 Liu 仍不愿正式背书「少睡后补」的习惯。

34. Sleeping pills, while helpful for some, are not __(34)___ an effective remedy either

【答案】 **H) necessarily** (副词)

【词性槽】 are not ___ an effective remedy: 副词修饰形容词短语

【依据】 **not necessarily = 未必，正合让步语气**

前文while helpful for some先承认安眠药「对部分人有用」，再用 are not necessarily an effective remedy 表「也未必是有效解药」——not necessarily 是固定搭配，表「不一定」，让步—转折的语气贯通。

【竞争词】 A) alternatively 语义指向反：表「或者」，与让步逻辑不符

alternatively 表「作为另一选择」，常在句首引出替代方案；这里要表达「未必是」，与「或者」完全不是同一逻辑。

C) chronically 义偏：长期地，不能修饰「是否有效」

chronically 表「长期地、慢性地」，常修饰疾病或状态 (chronically ill)，不与「是不是有效解药」搭配。

35. A sleeping pill will __(35)___ one area of the brain

【答案】 **O) target** (动词)

【词性槽】 情态动词 will 后接动词原形

【依据】 **target one area of the brain = 针对脑部某一区域**

下文there's never going to be a perfect sleeping pill, because you couldn't really replicate(复制) the different chemicals moving in and out of different parts of the brain解释「安眠药不完美」是因为它只能作用于脑部的某一片区域、无法覆盖多片——target 正表「瞄准 / 作用于」，与「作用范围有限」的论点完全咬合。

【竞争词】 J) pierce 义偏：刺穿一具体物体，不用于药物作用脑区

pierce 是物理意义的「刺穿」(pierce the skin / ears)，不能比喻药物的作用机制；说「安眠药刺穿大脑一个区域」既不专业也与下文「作用范围有限」的逻辑对不上。

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) **alternatively** 副词

或者，作为另一选择

干扰词 · 未选用

B) **caters** 动词

迎合，满足.....的需要（常与 to 连用）

用于第 26 空

C) **chronically** 副词

长期地，慢性地

用于第 30 空

D) **debated** 动词 形容词

（被）讨论的，辩论的

用于第 28 空

E) **deprivation** 名词

剥夺，匮乏

用于第 32 空

F) **ideal** 形容词 名词

理想的；理想

用于第 29 空

G) **improvements** 名词

改善，进步（可数）

用于第 31 空

H) **necessarily** 副词

必然地（常与 not 连用，意为「未必」）

用于第 34 空

I) **negotiated** 动词 形容词

（经）协商的；谈判

干扰词 · 未选用

J) **pierce** 动词

刺穿，穿透

干扰词 · 未选用

K) **presumption** 名词

推测，假设

干扰词 · 未选用

L) **ready** 形容词

准备好的，乐意的

用于第 33 空

M) **recommended** 动词 形容词

（被）推荐的，建议的

用于第 27 空

N) **surpasses** 动词

超过，胜过

干扰词 · 未选用

0) **target** 动词 名词

针对，瞄准；目标

用于第 35 空

全文主旨

睡眠被严重低估、补觉与安眠药都非完美解药

全文围绕「现代人睡眠不足」展开：开篇点题sleep is so undervalued that getting by on fewer hours has become a badge of honor，第二段讨论「周末补觉」能否抵消睡眠剥夺的伤害，第三段则指出安眠药也并非万能。三段共同回答「睡眠不足怎么办」这一议题，为后面每个空的语义匹配提供主轴。

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。

A) **alternatively** 最像 34 题副词位，但语义指向反

alternatively 是仅剩的副词之一，34 题are not __(34)__ an effective remedy either看似可填副词，但 alternatively 表「或者」，是逻辑衔接词，与 not __ 的让步语气完全对不上；识破靠「语气词 vs 程度词」的区分。

I) **negotiated** 最像 28 题 hotly + __，但 negotiated 不与 topic 搭

在 28 题a hotly __(28)__ topic中 negotiated 词性对、又含「争论」色彩，迷惑性大；识破靠固定搭配——hotly debated 才是英文常见组合，hotly negotiated 不与 topic 搭。

J) **pierce** 最像 35 题 will + __ 动词位，但语义太具体

35 题A sleeping pill will __(35)__ one area of the brain里 pierce 与 target 都是动词原形且都带宾语，但 pierce 是物理「刺穿」，与药物作用机制不搭；识破靠下文论证「只作用于一个区域」的比喻语境。

K) **presumption** 最像 31 / 32 题名词位，但 sleep presumption 不存在

presumption 在 31 题 they showed __(31)__ in the ability 和 32 题 the damage that sleep __(32)__ causes 都可填入名词位，但前者要正向词义（与 deprivation 反向），后者要构成 sleep + 名词的医学术语；presumption 两边都对不上，识破靠「情感色彩 + 复合术语」两道闸。

N) **surpasses** 最像 26 题谓语动词位，但不接 to

surpasses 在 26 题 a culture that __(26)__ to the late-nighter 里同为三单形式，迷惑性大；但 surpass 是及物动词，正常说 surpasses sb. / sth.，不与 to 搭配；识破靠「空后介词决定搭配可行性」。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

5 句真题句逐层精讲

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

As it is, sleep is so undervalued that getting by on fewer hours has become a badge of honor.

第1段，第1句

so...that 结果状语从句是四六级和考研阅读的高频句式，动名词短语作主语、前置状语从句也是典型结构，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子的分析

Plus, we live in a culture that caters to the late-nighter, from 24-hour grocery stores to online shopping sites that never close.

第1段，第2句

"主句 + 定语从句修饰主句中的名词" 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，且本句通过 "from ... to ..." 结构列举例子的方式也是常见的论证手法。掌握本句结构后可迁移到大量真题长难句中。

That suggests that catch-up sleep may undo some but not all of the damage that sleep deprivation causes, which is encouraging given how many adults don't get the hours they need each night.

第2段，第4句

本句很适合训练成分划分：既有主句宾语从句，也有关系词作宾语的定语从句、省略关系词的定语从句，以及 "which" 回指整件事的补充性定语从句。

Still, Liu isn't ready to endorse the habit of sleeping less and making up for it later.

第2段，第5句

系表结构 + 不定式补足语 (be ready to do) 是考试常见句型，后置定语修饰名词 (the habit of doing) 和并列动名词结构也是典型考点，句式具有较好的代表性和迁移价值。

"A sleeping pill will target one area of the brain, but there's never going to be a perfect sleeping pill, because you couldn't really replicate(复制) the different chemicals moving in and out of different parts of the brain to go through the different stages of sleep," says Dr. Nancy Collop, director of the Emory University Sleep Center.

第3段，第2句

直接引语 + but 转折 + because 因果解释的组合是学术文章和新闻报道中极为常见的句式；there be 句型、现在分词作定语、不定式作状语也都是高频考点结构，掌握后可大量复用于阅读理解和写作。

HIGH-FREQUENCY · 真题高频词

本篇出现的 29 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。

sleeping A1

v. 睡觉 (sleep 的现在分词)

本篇3次 · 真题 11 句

pill B1

n. 药丸

本篇3次 · 真题 10 句

researcher B2

n. 研究人员

本篇2次·真题 363 句

less A1

det. 较少的

本篇1次·真题 273 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

expert B1

n. 专家

本篇1次·真题 114 句

professor B1

n. 教授 (大学教师的最高职称)

本篇1次·真题 112 句

effective B1

adj. 有效的, 起作用的

本篇1次·真题 94 句

evidence B1

n. 证据

本篇1次·真题 87 句

later A1

adv. 以后, later

本篇1次·真题 87 句

per B1

prep. 每

本篇1次·真题 53 句

debate B2

n. 辩论

本篇1次·真题 52 句

recommend B1

v. 推荐

本篇1次·真题 47 句

chemical B1

adj. 化学的

本篇1次·真题 46 句

damage B1

n. 损害

本篇1次·真题 46 句

ideal B2

adj. 理想的

本篇1次·真题 38 句

improvement B1

n. 改进

本篇1次·真题 36 句

site

A2

n. 地点

本篇1次 · 真题 34 句

stage

A2

n. 阶段

本篇1次 · 真题 31 句

necessarily

B2

adv. 必然地

本篇1次 · 真题 30 句

target

B1

n. 目标, 靶子

本篇1次 · 真题 26 句

grocery

B1

n. 食品杂货

本篇1次 · 真题 19 句

remedy

B2

n. 治疗方法

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

honor

B2

n. 荣誉

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

plus

A2

prep. 加, 加上

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

cater

B2

v. 提供餐饮服务

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

endorse

C1

v. 公开支持、赞同 (人或政策)

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

log

B1

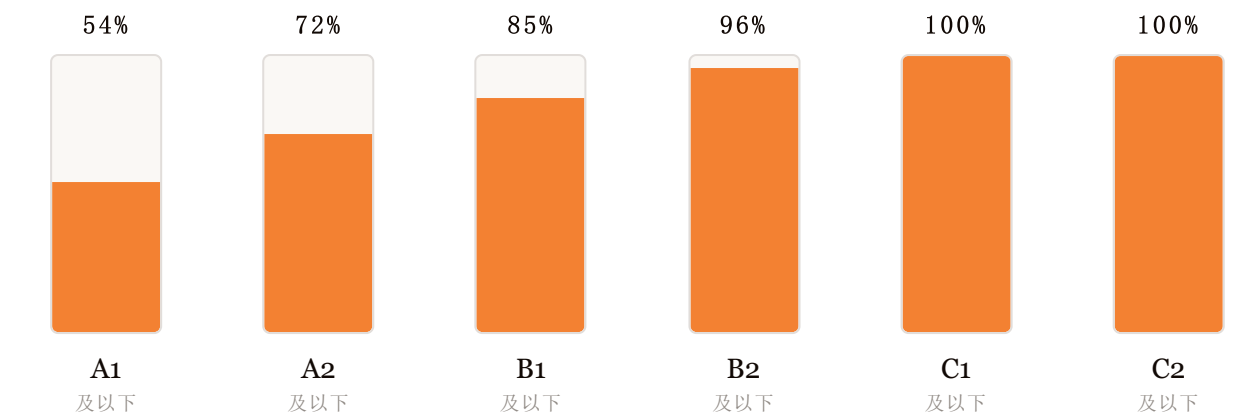
n. 原木, 木材

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

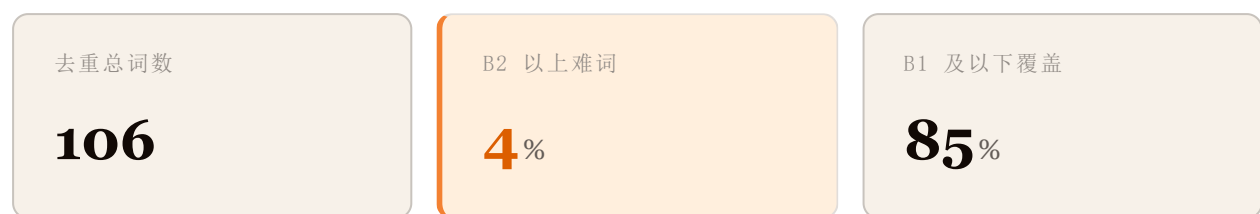
VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 106 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

带空短文去重后共 **106** 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 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 106 个 · 末柱为 100%



英语六级 2015年12月·第3套 · 全卷构成

Part I	写作	题目解析 →
Part II	听力	题目解析 →
Part III Section A	完形填空（选词填空）	本题
Part III Section B	长篇阅读（信息匹配）	题目解析 →
Part III Section C (1)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Part III Section C (2)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Part IV	汉译英（段落翻译）	题目解析 →

2015年12月·第3套 英语六级长篇阅读（信息匹配） 第1篇·36-45 题答案与解析

STATEMENTS & ANALYSIS • 信息匹配题和解析

信息匹配题和解析·36-45 题

本页 36-45 题的段落匹配答案与逐句解析由懒笔记基于2015年12月·第3套 英语六级长篇阅读（信息匹配）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 16 段字母标号长文（逐段附中文翻译）；之后 10 句陈述逐句排列，每句英文陈述后紧接本句解析——陈述句中译、信息所在段落、锚点强弱、定位句中英对照、陈述句与原文的同义改写对照与易混相邻段辨析。

真题卷第3套(2015-12)·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**.

Climate change may be real, but it's still not easy being green

How do we convince our inner caveman to be greener? We ask some outstanding social scientists.

A) The road to climate hell is paved with our good intentions. Politicians may tackle polluters while scientists do battle with carbon emissions. But the most pervasive problem is less obvious: our own behaviour. We get distracted before we can turn down the heating. We break our promise not to fly after hearing about a neighbour's trip to India. Ultimately, we can't be bothered to change our attitude. Fortunately for the planet, social science and behavioural economics may be able to do that for us.

通往气候地狱的道路由我们的良好意愿铺就。政治家们可能会对付污染者,而科学家们则与碳排放作斗争。但最普遍的问题却不那么明显:我们自己的行为。我们在调低暖气之前就分心了。我们在听说邻居去印度旅行后就违背了不坐飞机的承诺。最终,我们懒得改变自己的态度。幸运的是,对于地球而言,社会科学和行为经济学或许能够为我们做到这一点。

B) Despite mournful polar bears and charts showing carbon emissions soaring, most people find it hard to believe that global warming will affect them personally. Recent polls by the Pew Research Centre in Washington, DC, found that 75-80 percent of participants regarded climate change as an important issue. But respondents ranked it last on a list of priorities.

尽管有悲伤的北极熊和显示碳排放飙升的图表,大多数人仍然难以相信全球变暖会对他们个人产生影响。华盛顿特区Pew研究中心最近的民意调查发现,75%至80%的参与者认为气候变化是一个重要议题。但受访者在优先事项清单上将其排在最后。

- C) This inconsistency largely stems from a feeling of powerlessness. "When we can't actually remove the source of our fear, we tend to adapt psychologically by adopting a range of defense mechanisms," says Tom Crompton, change strategist for the environmental organization World Wide Fund for Nature.

这种不一致很大程度上源于一种无力感。环境组织世界自然基金会的变革策略师Tom Crompton说:'当我们实际上无法消除恐惧的根源时,我们往往会通过采用一系列防御机制来进行心理适应。'

- D) Part of the fault lies with our inner caveman. Evolution has programmed humans to pay most attention to issues that will have an immediate impact. "We worry most about now because if we don't survive for the next minute, we're not going to be around in ten years' time," says Professor Elke Weber of the Centre for Research on Environmental Decisions at Columbia University in New York. If the Thames were lapping around Big Ben, Londoners would face up to the problem of emissions pretty quickly. But in practice, our brain discounts the risks—and benefits—associated with issues that lie some way ahead.

部分责任在于我们内心的穴居人。进化已经将人类编程为最关注那些会产生即时影响的问题。纽约Columbia大学环境决策研究中心的Elke Weber教授说:'我们最担心现在,因为如果我们无法在下一分钟存活下来,我们就不会在十年后还在这里。'如果泰晤士河拍打着大本钟,伦敦人会很快直面排放问题。但实际上,我们的大脑会低估与未来一段时间的问题相关的风险和收益。

- E) Matthew Rush worth, of the Department of Experimental Psychology at the University of Oxford, sees this in his lab every day. "One of the ways in which all agents seem to make decisions is that they assign a lower weighting to outcomes that are going to be further away in the future," he says. "This is a very sensible way for an animal to make decisions in the wild and would have been very helpful for humans for thousands of years."

牛津大学实验心理学系的Matthew Rushworth每天都在他的实验室里看到这一点。他说:'所有行为主体似乎做出决策的方式之一是,他们对未来更远的结果赋予较低的权重。这对于动物在野外做出决策来说是一种非常明智的方式,并且在数千年来对人类非常有帮助。'

- F) Not any longer. By the time we wake up to the threat posed by climate change, it could well be too late. And if we're not going to make rational decisions about the future, others may have to help us to do so.

但现在不再如此了。当我们意识到气候变化带来的威胁时,很可能已经太晚了。如果我们不打算对未来做出理性决策,其他人可能必须帮助我们这样做。

- G) Few political libraries are without a copy of Nudge: Improving Decisions About Health, Wealth and Happiness, by Richard Thaler and Cass Sunstein. They argue that governments should persuade us into making better decisions—such as saving more in our pension plans—by changing the default options. Professor Weber believes that environmental policy can make use of similar tactics. If, for example, building codes included green construction guidelines, most developers would be too lazy to challenge them.

很少有政治图书馆没有Richard Thaler和Cass Sunstein所著《助推:改善关于健康、财富和幸福的决策》的副本。他们认为,政府应该通过改变默认选项来说服我们做出更好的决策,例如在养老金计划中储蓄更多。Weber教授认为环境政策可以利用类似的策略。例如,如果建筑法规包括绿色建筑指南,大多数开发商会懒得挑战它们。

- H) Defaults are certainly part of the solution. But social scientists are most concerned about crafting messages that exploit our group mentality(心态). "We need to understand what motivates people, what it is that allows them to make change," says Professor Neil Adger, of the Tyndall Centre for Climate Change Research in Norwich. "It is actually about what their peers think of them, what their social norms are, what is seen as desirable in society." In other words, our inner caveman is continually looking over his shoulder to see what the rest of the tribe are up to.

默认选项当然是解决方案的一部分。但社会科学家最关心的是精心设计利用我们群体心态的信息。

Norwich廷德尔气候变化研究中心的Neil Adger教授说:“我们需要了解什么激励人们,什么使他们能够做出改变。这实际上关乎他们的同伴对他们的看法,他们的社会规范是什么,在社会中什么被视为理想的。”换句话说,我们内心的穴居人不断回头看部落其他成员在做什么。

- I) The passive attitude we have to climate change as individuals can be altered by counting us in—and measuring us against—our peer group. "Social norms are primitive and elemental," says Dr. Robert Cialdini, author of *Influence: The Psychology of Persuasion*. "Birds flock together, fish school together, cattle herd together..." just perceiving norms is enough to cause people to adjust their behavior in the direction of the crowd.

我们作为个人对气候变化持有的被动态度可以通过将我们纳入并与我们的同伴群体进行比较来改变。

《影响力:说服心理学》的作者Robert Cialdini博士说:“社会规范是原始和基本的。鸟儿成群,鱼儿成群,牛群成群.....”仅仅感知规范就足以使人们朝着群体的方向调整他们的行为。

- J) These norms can take us beyond good intentions. Cialdini conducted a study in San Diego in which coat hangers bearing messages about saving energy were hung on people's doors. Some of the messages mentioned the environment, some financial savings, others social responsibility. But it was the ones that mentioned the actions of neighbours that drove down power use.

这些规范可以让我们超越良好意愿。Cialdini在圣地亚哥进行了一项研究,在人们的门上挂上印有节能信息的衣架。一些信息提到环境,一些提到经济节约,其他提到社会责任。但正是那些提到邻居行为的信息降低了用电量。

- K) Other studies show that simply providing the facility for people to compare their energy use with the local average is enough to cause them to modify their behaviour. The Conservatives plan to adopt this strategy by making utility companies print the average local electricity and gas usage on people's bills.

其他研究表明,仅仅提供让人们将自己的能源使用与当地平均水平进行比较的设施,就足以使他们改变自己的行为。保守党计划通过让公用事业公司在人们的账单上打印当地平均用电和用气量来采用这一策略。

- L) Social science can also teach politicians how to avoid our collective capacity for self-destructive behaviour. Environmental campaigns that tell us how many people drive SUVs unwittingly(不经意地) imply that this behaviour is widespread and thus permissible. Cialdini recommends some careful framing of the message. "Instead of normalising the undesirable behaviour, the message needs to marginalise it, for example, by stating that if even one person buys yet another SUV, it reduces our ability to be energy-independent."

社会科学还可以教政治家如何避免我们集体的自我毁灭行为能力。告诉有多少人驾驶SUV的环境宣传活动不经意地暗示这种行为很普遍,因此是允许的。Cialdini建议对信息进行一些仔细的框架设

定。'信息不应该使不良行为正常化,而需要将其边缘化,例如,通过声明即使有一个人再买一辆SUV,也会降低我们实现能源独立的能力。'

- M) Tapping into how we already see ourselves is crucial. The most successful environmental strategy will marry the green message to our own sense of identity. Take your average trade union member, chances are they will be politically motivated and be used to collective action—much like Erica Gregory. A retired member of the Public and Commercial Services Union, she is setting up one of 1,100 action groups with the support of Climate Solidarity, a two-year environmental campaign aimed at trade unionists.

利用我们已经如何看待自己是至关重要的。最成功的环境战略将把绿色信息与我们自己的身份认同结合起来。以你的普通工会成员为例,他们很可能有政治动机并习惯于集体行动,就像Erica Gregory一样。作为公共和商业服务工会的退休成员,她正在Climate Solidarity的支持下建立1100个行动小组中的一个,这是一项为期两年、针对工会成员的环境运动。

- N) Erica is proof that a great-grandmother can help to lead the revolution if you get the psychology right—in this case, by matching her enthusiasm for the environment with a fondness for organising groups. "I think it's a terrific idea," she says of the campaign. "The union backing it makes members think there must be something in it." She is expecting up to 20 people at the first meeting she has called, at her local pub in the Cornish village of Polperro.

Erica证明,如果你的心理策略正确,一位曾祖母也可以帮助领导这场革命——在这种情况下,通过将她对环境的热情与对组织团体的喜爱相匹配。她谈到这项运动时说:'我认为这是个很棒的想法。工会支持它让成员们觉得其中一定有些道理。'她预计将有多达20人参加她在康沃尔郡Polperro村当地酒吧召集的第一次会议。

- O) Nick Perks, project director for Climate Solidarity, believes this sort of activity is where the future of environmental action lies. "Using existing civil society structures or networks is a more effective way of creating change... and obviously trade unions are one of the biggest civil society networks in the UK," he says. The "Love Food, Hate Waste" campaign entered into a collaboration last year with another such network—the Women's Institute. Londoner Rachel Taylor joined the campaign with the aim of making new friends. A year on, the meetings have made lasting changes to what she throws away in her kitchen. "It's always more of an incentive if you're doing it with other people," she says. "It motivates you more if you know that you've got to provide feedback to a group."

Climate Solidarity的项目主任Nick Perks认为,这种活动是环境行动的未来所在。他说:'利用现有的公民社会结构或网络是创造变革的更有效方式.....显然工会是英国最大的公民社会网络之一。'爱惜食物,拒绝浪费'运动去年与另一个这样的网络——妇女协会——展开了合作。伦敦人Rachel Taylor加入该运动的目的是结交新朋友。一年后,这些会议对她在厨房里扔掉的东西产生了持久的改变。她说:'如果你和其他人一起做,总是更有动力。如果你知道你必须向一个小组提供反馈,这会更激励你。'

- P) The power of such simple psychology in fighting climate change is attracting attention across the political establishment. In the US, the House of Representatives Science Committee has approved a bill allocating \$10 million a year to studying energy-related behaviour. In the UK, new studies are in development and social scientists are regularly spotted in British government offices. With the help of psychologists, there is fresh hope that we might go green after all.

这种简单心理学在应对气候变化方面的力量正在吸引整个政治机构的关注。在美国,众议院科学委员会已批准一项法案,每年拨款1000万美元用于研究与能源相关的行为。在英国,新的研究正在开发中,社会

科学家经常出现在英国政府办公室。在心理学家的帮助下,我们终究可能走向绿色,这带来了新的希望。

陈述句与逐句解析

36. When people find they are powerless to change a situation, they tend to live with it.

当人们发现自己无力改变某种情况时,他们往往会接受现状。

【答案】 **C** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 powerless + live with it 因果对

【定位】 This inconsistency largely stems from a feeling of powerlessness. "When we can't actually remove the source of our fear, we tend to adapt psychologically by adopting a range of defense mechanisms," says Tom Crompton, change strategist for the environmental organization World Wide Fund for Nature.

这种言行不一主要源于无力感。'当我们无法真正消除恐惧的源头时,我们倾向于通过采取一系列防御机制在心理上加以适应,'世界自然基金会的变革策略师 Tom Crompton 说。

【改写】 powerless to change a situation ↔ **When we can't actually remove the source of our fear**

powerless ≈ can't actually remove

they tend to live with it ↔

we tend to adapt psychologically by adopting a range of defense mechanisms

live with ↔ adapt psychologically

【辨邻】 **B** 段陈述了民调里 75-80 percent 认为重要却 ranked it last on a list of priorities 的现象,但没说'powerless → 只能接受'这一原因机制,与 Q36 的因果配对对不上。

But respondents ranked it last on a list of priorities.

37. To be effective, environmental messages should be carefully framed.

为了有效,环境信息应当谨慎措辞。

【答案】 **L** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 environmental messages + carefully framed

【定位】 Cialdini recommends some careful framing of the message. "Instead of normalising the undesirable behaviour, the message needs to marginalise it, for example, by stating that if even one person buys yet another SUV, it reduces our ability to be energy-independent."

Cialdini 建议要精心包装信息: '信息不该把不良行为常态化,而要把它边缘化,比如可以说,哪怕只多一个人再买一辆 SUV,都会削弱我们能源自给自足的能力。'

【改写】 environmental messages should be carefully framed ↔

Cialdini recommends some careful framing of the message

should ↔ recommends 建议骨架

To be effective ↔

Instead of normalising the undesirable behaviour, the message needs to marginalise it

效果意识 ↔ 反命题指导

【辨邻】 **H** H 段的核心是 crafting messages that exploit our group mentality 与 what motivates people, what it is that allows them to make change, 焦点在'懂得人靠什么被驱动', 没出现 framing 这一具体技法。

But social scientists are most concerned about crafting messages that exploit our group mentality

38. It is the government's responsibility to persuade people into making environment-friendly decisions.

说服人们做出环保决策是政府的责任。

【答案】 **G** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 government 责任 + persuade 决策

【定位】 They argue that governments should persuade us into making better decisions—such as saving more in our pension plans—by changing the default options.

他们主张政府应该通过改变默认选项来劝导我们做出更好的决策, 比如在养老金计划中存更多钱。

【改写】 It is the government's responsibility ↔ **They argue that governments should** responsibility ↔ should 同义表态

persuade people into making environment-friendly decisions ↔

persuade us into making better decisions

people↔us、environment-friendly↔better 替换

【辨邻】 **F** F 段的 others may have to help us to do so 中 others 是泛指, 并未点名 government; 本题题干的主体明确是 government, 必须排除。

And if we're not going to make rational decisions about the future, others may have to help us to do so.

39. Politicians are beginning to realise the importance of enlisting psychologists' help in fighting climate change.

政治家们开始意识到在应对气候变化中寻求心理学家帮助的重要性。

【答案】 **P** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 Politicians + psychologists' help

【定位】 The power of such simple psychology in fighting climate change is attracting attention across the political establishment.

这种简单心理学在对抗气候变化中的力量，正在吸引整个政界的关注。

【改写】 Politicians are beginning to realise the importance of ↔

attracting attention across the political establishment

视角翻转的同义表达

enlisting psychologists' help in fighting climate change ↔

The power of such simple psychology in fighting climate change

psychologists' help ↔ simple psychology 名词化对应

【辨邻】 G G 段是 Thaler 和 Sunstein 等学者主张 governments should persuade us，是规范主张；而 Q39 要的是政客正在意识到心理学的重要并开始行动，对应的应是 P 段的现实进展。

They argue that governments should persuade us into making better decisions

40. To find effective solutions to climate change, it is necessary to understand what motivates people to make change.

要找到应对气候变化的有效解决方案,有必要理解是什么促使人们做出改变。

【答案】 H 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 understand what motivates people

【定位】 "We need to understand what motivates people, what it is that allows them to make change," says Professor Neil Adger, of the Tyndall Centre for Climate Change Research in Norwich.

'我们需要理解是什么驱动着人们、是什么让他们能够做出改变，'Tyndall 气候变化研究中心的 Neil Adger 教授说。

【改写】 To find effective solutions to climate change, it is necessary to ↔ **We need to understand**
目的-必要 ↔ 直接需要表态

understand what motivates people to make change ↔

understand what motivates people, what it is that allows them to make change

压缩式同义改写

【辨邻】 G G 段强调 by changing the default options，属于外部机制层；本题问的是 what motivates people to make change，属于内部驱动层，路径不一致。

governments should persuade us into making better decisions—such as saving more in our pension plans—by changing the default options

41. In their evolution, humans have learned to pay attention to the most urgent issues instead of long-term concerns.

在进化过程中,人类学会了关注最紧迫的问题而非长期关切。

【答案】 **D** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 evolution + urgent vs long-term

【定位】 Part of the fault lies with our inner caveman. Evolution has programmed humans to pay most attention to issues that will have an immediate impact. "We worry most about now because if we don't survive for the next minute, we're not going to be around in ten years' time," says Professor Elke Weber of the Centre for Research on Environmental Decisions at Columbia University in New York.

部分原因要怪我们体内的穴居人。进化已经把人类编程为最关注那些会产生即时影响的问题。'我们最担心当下, 因为如果我们撑不过下一分钟, 就不会再活到十年后,' 哥伦比亚大学环境决策研究中心的 Elke Weber 教授说。

【改写】 pay attention to the most urgent issues ↔

pay most attention to issues that will have an immediate impact

urgent ↔ immediate impact 同义

instead of long-term concerns ↔

our brain discounts the risks—and benefits—associated with issues that lie some way ahead

long-term ↔ lie some way ahead

【辨邻】 **E** E 段的核心是 Matthew Rushworth 实验室的发现 all agents seem to make decisions is that they assign a lower weighting to outcomes that are going to be further away in the future, 没有出现 evolution 这一进化命题, 与题干 In their evolution 不匹配。

One of the ways in which all agents seem to make decisions is that they assign a lower weighting to outcomes that are going to be further away in the future

42. One study shows that our neighbours' actions are influential in changing our behaviour.

一项研究表明,我们邻居的行为对改变我们的行为有影响力。

【答案】 **J** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 neighbours' actions 影响行为

【定位】 But it was the ones that mentioned the actions of neighbours that drove down power use.

但真正压低用电量的, 是那些提到邻居做法的信息。

【改写】 our neighbours' actions ↔ **the actions of neighbours**

所有格语序的等值

One study shows ↔

Cialdini conducted a study in San Diego in which coat hangers bearing messages about saving energy were hung on people's doors

One study ↔ conducted a study 上下位

influential in changing our behaviour ↔ **drove down power use**

抽象影响 ↔ 具体行为结果

【辨邻】 **K** K 段是用 compare their energy use with the local average, 对照的是'本地平均'这一统计概念; 本题题干钉的是 our neighbours' actions 这种具体邻里行为, 对照对象不同。

simply providing the facility for people to compare their energy use with the local average is enough to cause them to modify their behaviour

43. Despite clear signs of global warming, it is not easy for most people to believe climate change will affect their own lives.

尽管有明显的全球变暖迹象, 大多数人仍然很难相信气候变化会影响他们自己的生活。

【答案】 **B** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 global warming 自身不易相信

【定位】 Despite mournful polar bears and charts showing carbon emissions soaring, most people find it hard to believe that global warming will affect them personally.

尽管有忧伤的北极熊和显示碳排放飙升的图表, 大多数人仍然觉得很难相信全球变暖会影响到自己。

【改写】 Despite clear signs of global warming ↔

Despite mournful polar bears and charts showing carbon emissions soaring

上位概括 ↔ 下位具体意象

it is not easy for most people to believe ↔ **most people find it hard to believe**

not easy ↔ hard 直接同义

affect their own lives ↔ **affect them personally**

their own lives ↔ personally 等值

【辨邻】 **D** D 段以 Evolution has programmed humans to pay most attention to issues that will have an immediate impact 给出原因机制; 本题 Q43 只问'人们不易相信会影响自己'这一现象的陈述出处, 应回到现象本身的 B 段。

Evolution has programmed humans to pay most attention to issues that will have an immediate impact

44. We should take our future into consideration in making decisions concerning climate change before it is too late.

在做关于气候变化的决策时,我们应当在为时已晚之前将我们的未来考虑在内。

【答案】 **F** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 before it is too late + 考虑未来

【定位】 By the time we wake up to the threat posed by climate change, it could well be too late. And if we're not going to make rational decisions about the future, others may have to help us to do so.

当我们意识到气候变化所带来的威胁时,很可能已经为时已晚。如果我们自己不打算就未来做出理性决策,那别人就只能来帮我们做。

【改写】 take our future into consideration in making decisions ↔

make rational decisions about the future

考虑未来 ↔ 就未来做决策

before it is too late ↔

By the time we wake up to the threat posed by climate change, it could well be too late

before too late ↔ by the time...it could well be too late

【辨邻】 **E** E 段只是中性陈述 assign a lower weighting to outcomes that are going to be further away in the future, 没有'我们应该考虑未来、否则太迟'的价值判断,与 should 的态度不匹配。

they assign a lower weighting to outcomes that are going to be further away in the future

45. Existing social networks can be more effective in creating change in people's behaviour.

现有的社交网络在促成人们行为改变方面可以更加有效。

【答案】 **O** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 Existing social networks 更有效

【定位】 "Using existing civil society structures or networks is a more effective way of creating change... and obviously trade unions are one of the biggest civil society networks in the UK," he says.

'借用既有的公民社会结构或网络,是一种更有效的促成变革的方式.....显然,工会是英国最大的公民社会网络之一,'他说。

【改写】 Existing social networks ↔ **existing civil society structures or networks**

social ↔ civil society 上下位

more effective in creating change in people's behaviour ↔

a more effective way of creating change

more effective + creating change 原样保留

【辨邻】 M M 段是举例陈述 Erica Gregory. A retired member of the Public and Commercial Services Union, she is setting up one of 1,100 action groups, 没有给出'更有效'这一比较判断, 本题题干要的是评价句, 应回 O 段。

Take your average trade union member, chances are they will be politically motivated and be used to collective action

PARAGRAPH MAP • 段落主旨图

16 个段落各讲了什么

逐段一句主旨 + 该段最具区分度的「信息指纹」, 是逐句回扫定位的工作台。

A 开篇点题: 政客打击污染者、科学家对抗碳排放, 但最普遍的问题其实是我们自身的行为; 幸运的是, 社会科学与行为经济学也许能帮上忙。

信息指纹 行为问题与社科救场

B 尽管有忧伤的北极熊和飙升的排放图表, 多数人仍难以相信全球变暖会影响到自己; 皮尤研究中心民调显示 75%–80% 受访者认为气候变化重要, 却把它排在优先事项的最后一位。

信息指纹 皮尤民调 75–80% 末位

C 这种言行不一主要源于无力感; 当我们无法消除恐惧的源头时, 就会采取一系列防御机制在心理上去适应它。

信息指纹 无力感触发心理防御

D 部分原因要怪我们体内的穴居人: 进化让人类最关注眼前会立刻影响自己的事, 对长期的风险与收益都打折扣。

信息指纹 穴居人只顾眼前

E 牛津实验心理学的 Matthew Rushworth 在实验室里看到类似规律: 所有行为体都会给越远的结果赋更低权重, 这在野外对动物、对历史上的人类都很合理。

信息指纹 对远期结果赋更低权重

F 可是这一套到今天不再管用——等我们意识到气候威胁可能已经太迟；如果我们自己做不出理性的长远决策，那就得靠别人来帮我们做。

信息指纹 再不为未来理性决策就太迟

G Thaler 与 Sunstein 的《助推》主张政府通过改变默认选项来劝导人们作出更好的决策；Weber 教授认为环境政策可借鉴此招——比如把绿色施工准则纳入建筑规范，开发商懒得挑战默认值就照办了。

信息指纹 政府靠改默认选项助推

H 默认值只是一部分；社科学家更看重利用我们的群体心态来设计信息：要懂得是什么在驱动人们改变——同辈眼光、社会规范、社会认可的方向。

信息指纹 理解何以驱动人去改变

I 把个人放进同辈群体中去衡量，可以扭转面对气候变化的被动态度；Cialdini 强调社会规范原始而根本，鸟群鱼群牛群皆如此，仅感知规范就足以让人朝大多数方向调整行为。

信息指纹 社会规范原始而根本

J Cialdini 在圣迭戈做实验，把不同节能信息的衣架挂在住户门上：提到环境、省钱、社会责任的信息都不及提到邻居做法的那条管用，后者真正压低了用电量。

信息指纹 邻居做法压低用电量

K 其他研究表明，只要让人们把自家能耗和本地平均水平作比较，就足以促使他们改变行为；保守党计划要求公用事业公司把当地平均用电用电量印在账单上。

信息指纹 账单上印本地平均能耗

L 社会科学也能教政客避开自毁式行为：报道开 SUV 人数多的环保宣传会无意间把这种行为常态化；Cialdini 建议精心包装信息，要把不良行为边缘化而非常态化。

信息指纹 把不良行为边缘化的措辞

M 环保策略要与人们既有的自我认同相配；典型工会成员通常有政治意识又习惯集体行动——比如已退休的公务员工会会员 Erica Gregory，正在 Climate Solidarity 支持下筹建 1100 个行动小组之一。

信息指纹 环保与自我认同相嫁接

N Erica 证明只要心理学用对了，连曾祖母也能引领变革——把她对环境的热情和爱组织小组的特长配上；她对工会背书很有信心，预计首次会议有 20 人出席。

信息指纹 曾祖母也能领头

O Climate Solidarity 项目主管 Nick Perks 认为环保行动的未来在于借用既有公民社会网络（如工会）；去年 Love Food, Hate Waste 与 Women's Institute 合作，伦敦人 Rachel Taylor 加入后厨房垃圾习惯持久改变。

信息指纹 借用既有公民社会网络

P 这种简单心理学的力量正在引起政界关注：美国众议院科学委员会通过法案，每年拨款 1000 万美元研究能源相关行为；英国新研究在推进，社科学家常出入政府办公室。

信息指纹 美众院每年 1000 万美元立法

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

12 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。

We get distracted before we can turn down the heating.

A 段，第 4 句

"主句 + before 引导的时间状语从句" 是常见的复合句结构，在阅读理解中频繁出现。情态动词和系表结构也是基础考点。虽不如多层嵌套或特殊句式那样典型，但仍具有一定的代表性和迁移价值。

We break our promise not to fly after hearing about a neighbour's trip to India.

A段，第5句

"主句 + after 引导的时间状语"是考试中常见的句式结构，动名词作介词宾语的用法也较为典型。宾语带不定式同位语的结构在阅读理解和翻译题中经常出现，具有一定的代表性和迁移价值。

Ultimately, we can't be bothered to change our attitude.

A段，第6句

简单句中包含情态动词被动结构和不定式状语的组合在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见，句型清晰且可迁移性强；掌握 'can't be bothered to do' 这一结构后，学生可快速识别类似的情态+被动+不定式句式，典型性较高。

This inconsistency largely stems from a feeling of powerlessness.

C段，第1句

简单句中 "stem from" 这种动词加介词短语表原因的结构较为常见，具有一定代表性，但不属于高频复杂句式。

"We worry most about now because if we don't survive for the next minute, we're not going to be around in ten years' time," says Professor Elke Weber of the Centre for Research on Environmental Decisions at Columbia University in New York.

D段，第3句

成分种类丰富且有多个训练价值点：引号外主句包含倒装结构（谓语 says 前置，主语 Professor Elke Weber 后置）、直接引语作宾语；引号内主句包含程度状语 most 和介词短语状语 about now；because 从句包含系表结构 be around 和时间状语 in ten years' time；if 从句包含否定助动词 don't 和时间状语 for the next minute。学生可以练习识别直接引语、倒装、状语从句嵌套、系表结构等多种成分和结构。

If the Thames were lapping around Big Ben, Londoners would face up to the problem of emissions pretty quickly.

D段，第4句

虚拟语气的条件句 (If ... were ..., ... would ...) 是四六级和考研的高频考点，也是英语学习中的重要语法结构。这种反事实假设的表达方式在议论文和说理文中经常出现，学习迁移价值高

By the time we wake up to the threat posed by climate change, it could well be too late.

F段，第2句

本句采用“时间状语从句(by the time) + 主句(情态动词推测)”结构,这是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的句式,常用于表达条件假设或时间节点上的推测判断。从句内部的后置定语也是学术文本和新闻报道的常见特征。掌握本句式后可大量迁移至类似语境。

"Birds flock together, fish school together, cattle herd together..." just perceiving norms is enough to cause people to adjust their behavior in the direction of the crowd.

I段，第3句

主系表结构配合动名词作主语和“enough to do”表语是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式，本句的“just doing sth is enough to cause sb to do sth”模式在议论文和说明文中出现频率高，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

Tapping into how we already see ourselves is crucial.

M段，第1句

本句涵盖了动名词短语作主语、宾语从句、系表结构、反身代词作宾语、方式状语和时间状语等多种成分，且动名词短语内部嵌入从句是常见易错点。句子结构适合训练学习者识别非典型主语（动名词短语）以及从句在介词后的用法，具有较高的成分划分训练价值。

Take your average trade union member, chances are they will be politically motivated and be used to collective action—much like Erica Gregory.

M段，第3句

句子结构具有较高典型性。“chances are (that)...”是考试中常见的表语从句句型，且省略that的用法也是考点。祈使句+并列主句的组合，以及并列谓语的使用，都是真题中常见的句式。掌握后可迁移到大量类似句型的理解。

A retired member of the Public and Commercial Services Union, she is setting up one of 1,100 action groups with the support of Climate Solidarity, a two-year environmental campaign aimed at trade unionists.

M段，第4句

本句包含主语、谓语、宾语、两个同位语、方式状语、定语等多种成分,成分种类较为丰富;特别是同位语的识别(句首和句尾各有一个)、方式状语与定语的区分、过去分词作定语的判断,都是值得练习的点,有一定训练价值

"Using existing civil society structures or networks is a more effective way of creating change... and obviously trade unions are one of the biggest civil society networks in the UK," he says.

O段，第2句

覆盖动名词作主语、系表结构、宾语从句、并列句等多个成分类型，且 Using 作主语和 of creating 作定语容易混淆，有一定训练价值

HIGH-FREQUENCY · 真题高频词

本篇出现的 166 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。

climate B1

n. 气候

本篇13次 · 真题 160 句

environmental B1

adj. 环境的

本篇8次 · 真题 112 句

campaign B2

n. 运动

本篇5次 · 真题 57 句

issue B1

n. 问题

本篇4次 · 真题 158 句

effective B1

adj. 有效的，起作用的

本篇4次 · 真题 94 句

network B1

n. 网络

本篇4次 · 真题 53 句

psychology B2

n. 心理学

本篇4次·真题 52 句

motivate B2

v. 激励

本篇4次·真题 33 句

norm B2

n. 常态

本篇4次·真题 26 句

union B2

n. 工会

本篇4次·真题 25 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇3次·真题 568 句

local A2

adj. 当地的

本篇3次·真题 143 句

average A2

adj. 平均的

本篇3次·真题 112 句

professor B1

n. 教授 (大学教师的最高职称)

本篇3次·真题 112 句

emission B2

n. 排放物

本篇3次·真题 69 句

politician B2

n. 政治家

本篇3次·真题 34 句

centre A2

n. 中心; 中央

本篇3次·真题 33 句

inner B1

adj. 内部的, 里面的

本篇3次·真题 13 句

neighbour A2

n. 邻居

本篇3次·真题 11 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

tend B1

v. 倾向于, 往往会

本篇2次·真题 170 句

global B2

adj. 全球的

本篇2次·真题 140 句

power A2

n. 权力

本篇2次·真题 128 句

affect B1

v. 影响

本篇2次·真题 116 句

despite B1

prep. 尽管

本篇2次·真题 77 句

exist A2

v. 存在;实际上有

本篇2次·真题 77 句

solution B1

n. 解决办法

本篇2次·真题 76 句

responsibility B1

n. 责任

本篇2次·真题 69 句

strategy B2

n. 策略

本篇2次·真题 63 句

peer B2

n. 同龄人

本篇2次·真题 62 句

political B1

adj. 政治的

本篇2次·真题 59 句

aim B1

v. 瞄准

本篇2次·真题 57 句

psychologist B2

n. 心理学家

本篇2次·真题 54 句

adopt B1

v. 采纳

本篇2次·真题 46 句

carbon B2

n. 碳 (化学元素)

本篇2次·真题 43 句

persuade B1

v. 说服

本篇2次·真题 26 句

warming B1

n. 变暖;加温

本篇2次·真题 24 句

collective B2

adj. 集体的

本篇2次·真题 17 句

solidarity C1

n. 团结一致

本篇2次·真题 16 句

evolution B2

n. 进化

本篇2次·真题 15 句

civil B2

adj. 公民的

本篇2次·真题 14 句

default B2

n. 违约

本篇2次·真题 8 句

intention B1

n. 意图

本篇2次·真题 8 句

less A1

det. 较少的

本篇1次·真题 273 句

author A2

n. 作者

本篇1次·真题 264 句

benefit B1

n. 好处

本篇1次·真题 244 句

impact B2

n. 影响

本篇1次·真题 185 句

behavior B1

n. 行为

本篇1次·真题 171 句

risk A2

n. 风险

本篇1次·真题 167 句

individual B2

adj. 单独的

本篇1次·真题 142 句

reduce B1

v. 减少, 降低 (数量、大小、程度等)

本篇1次·真题 138 句

million A2

num. 一百万

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

project A2

n. 项目

本篇1次·真题 116 句

argue B1

v. 争论

本篇1次·真题 106 句

policy B1

n. 政策

本篇1次·真题 103 句

support A2

v. 支持

本篇1次·真题 103 句

measure B1

v. 测量

本篇1次·真题 100 句

case A2

n. 情况

本篇1次·真题 97 句

participant B2

n. 参与者

本篇1次·真题 91 句

concern B1

v. 涉及

本篇1次·真题 88 句

financial B2

adj. 财政的

本篇1次·真题 79 句

further B1

adv. 更远地

本篇1次·真题 79 句

gas A2

n. 气体

本篇1次·真题 77 句

source B1

n. 来源

本篇1次·真题 75 句

organization B1

n. 组织

本篇1次·真题 73 句

attract B1

v. 吸引 (注意力、兴趣)

本篇1次·真题 67 句

quickly A2

adv. 快速地

本篇1次·真题 63 句

importance B1

n. 重要性

本篇1次·真题 60 句

conduct B2

v. 组织并实施

本篇1次 · 真题 59 句

associate B2

v. 联系

本篇1次 · 真题 54 句

happiness A2

n. 幸福

本篇1次 · 真题 53 句

threat B1

n. 威胁

本篇1次 · 真题 51 句

code B1

n. 代码

本篇1次 · 真题 50 句

range B1

n. 范围

本篇1次 · 真题 50 句

sign A1

n. 标志

本篇1次 · 真题 49 句

option B1

n. 选择

本篇1次 · 真题 48 句

recommend B1

v. 推荐

本篇1次 · 真题 47 句

thus B2

adv. 因此, 所以

本篇1次 · 真题 47 句

adapt B2

v. 适应, 适合 (新环境、新情况)

本篇1次 · 真题 44 句

certainly A2

adv. 当然

本篇1次 · 真题 43 句

commercial B2

adj. 商业的

本篇1次 · 真题 43 句

concerned B1

adj. 担心的

本篇1次 · 真题 43 句

survive B1

v. 幸存

本篇1次 · 真题 42 句

department A2

n. 部门

本篇1次 · 真题 41 句

guideline

B2

n. 指导方针

本篇1次·真题 40 句

outcome

B2

n. 结果

本篇1次·真题 40 句

identity

B2

n. 身份

本篇1次·真题 39 句

priority

B2

n. 优先事项

本篇1次·真题 39 句

capacity

B2

n. 容量

本篇1次·真题 36 句

institute

B2

n. 学院

本篇1次·真题 35 句

structure

B1

n. 结构

本篇1次·真题 35 句

remove

A2

v. 移开

本篇1次·真题 34 句

ultimately

B2

adv. 最终;终归

本篇1次·真题 34 句

incentive

B2

n. 激励

本篇1次·真题 33 句

carefully

A2

adv. 仔细地

本篇1次·真题 32 句

perceive

B2

v. 理解, 领悟 (某事的性质或意义)

本篇1次·真题 32 句

obvious

B1

adj. 明显的

本篇1次·真题 31 句

wild

A2

adj. 野生的

本篇1次·真题 31 句

fund

B2

n. 资金

本篇1次·真题 30 句

spot

A2

n. 地点

本篇1次·真题 30 句

ahead A2

adv. 在前面

本篇1次·真题 29 句

battle B1

n. 战斗

本篇1次·真题 29 句

immediate B2

adj. 立即的, 即刻的

本篇1次·真题 29 句

largely B2

adv. 主要地

本篇1次·真题 28 句

collaboration B2

n. 合作

本篇1次·真题 27 句

facility B2

n. 设施

本篇1次·真题 27 句

regularly A2

adv. 经常地

本篇1次·真题 27 句

revolution B2

n. 革命

本篇1次·真题 27 句

fault B1

n. 过错

本篇1次·真题 26 句

lower A2

adj. 较低的;下方的

本篇1次·真题 26 句

feedback B1

n. 反馈

本篇1次·真题 25 句

alter B2

v. 改变, 更改 (使某物与之前不同)

本篇1次·真题 24 句

crowd A2

n. 人群

本篇1次·真题 23 句

widespread B2

adj. 广泛的

本篇1次·真题 23 句

assign B1

v. 分配 (任务、工作)

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

rational B2

adj. 理性的

本篇1次·真题 22 句

tap B1

v. 轻敲、轻拍

本篇1次·真题 22 句

crucial B2

adj. 至关重要的

本篇1次·真题 21 句

adjust B2

v. 调整

本篇1次·真题 20 句

concerning B2

prep. 关于

本篇1次·真题 20 句

consideration B2

n. 考虑

本篇1次·真题 20 句

electricity A2

n. 电

本篇1次·真题 20 句

stem B2

n. 茎

本篇1次·真题 20 句

convince B1

v. 说服, 使相信

本篇1次·真题 19 句

economics B2

n. 经济学

本篇1次·真题 19 句

obviously B1

adv. 显然, 明显地

本篇1次·真题 19 句

rank B2

n. 等级

本篇1次·真题 19 句

respondent C1

n. 被告

本篇1次·真题 19 句

tackle B2

v. 处理

本篇1次·真题 18 句

tribe B2

n. 部落

本篇1次·真题 17 句

urgent B2

adj. 紧急的, 急迫的

本篇1次·真题 17 句

imply B2

v. 暗示, 暗指

本篇1次 · 真题 16 句

saving B1

n. 节省

本篇1次 · 真题 16 句

influential B2

adj. 有影响力的;有权势的

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

primitive B2

adj. 原始的

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

committee B1

n. 委员会

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

experimental B2

adj. 实验的

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

exploit B2

v. 利用

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

herd B1

n. 兽群

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

pave B2

v. 铺(路面)

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

agent B2

n. 代理人

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

cattle B1

n. 牛 (统称, 尤指肉牛和奶牛)

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

craft B1

n. 手艺

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

discount B1

n. 折扣;减价

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

mechanism B2

n. 机制

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

poll B2

n. 民意调查

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

sensible B1

adj. 明智的

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

construction

B1

n. 建造

本篇1次·真题 11 句

frame

B1

n. 框架

本篇1次·真题 11 句

modify

B2

v. 修改, 更改 (使局部变化)

本篇1次·真题 11 句

outstanding

B2

adj. 杰出的, 出色的

本篇1次·真题 11 句

utility

B2

n. 实用性

本篇1次·真题 11 句

approve

B1

v. 批准, 认可 (正式同意)

本篇1次·真题 10 句

desirable

B2

adj. 令人向往的

本篇1次·真题 10 句

enthusiasm

B2

n. 热情

本篇1次·真题 10 句

tactics

B2

n. 战术

本篇1次·真题 10 句

allocate

B2

v. 分配

本篇1次·真题 9 句

bother

B1

v. 打扰; 烦扰

本篇1次·真题 9 句

establishment

B2

n. 机构

本篇1次·真题 9 句

chart

B1

n. 图表

本篇1次·真题 8 句

continually

B2

adv. 频繁地

本篇1次·真题 8 句

personally

B1

adv. 就个人而言

本篇1次·真题 8 句

proof

B2

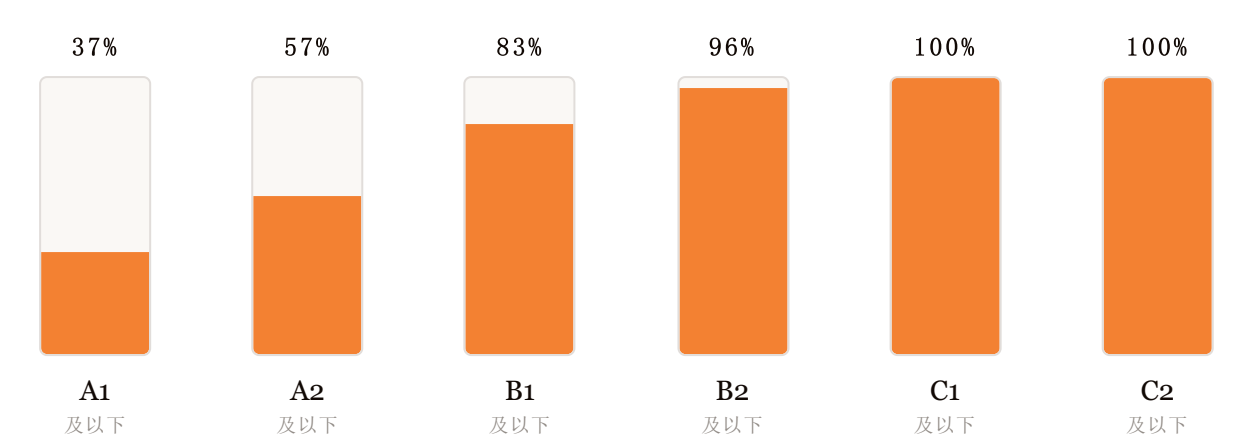
n. 证据

本篇1次·真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 444 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **444** 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 16 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 444 个·末柱为 100%



英语六级 2015年12月·第3套 · 全卷构成

Part I	写作	题目解析 →
Part II	听力	题目解析 →
Part III Section A	完形填空（选词填空）	题目解析 →
Part III Section B	长篇阅读（信息匹配）	本题
Part III Section C (1)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Part III Section C (2)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Part IV	汉译英（段落翻译）	题目解析 →

2015年12月·第3套 英语六级阅读理解（四选一） 第1篇·46-50 题 答案与解析

QUESTIONS & ANALYSIS · 阅读理解题和解析

阅读理解题和解析 · 46-50 题

本页 46-50 题的答案与逐题解析由懒笔记基于2015年12月·第3套 英语六级阅读理解（四选一）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 4 段原文（段首标 P1-P4 段号、逐段附中文翻译）；之后 5 道题逐题排列，每题英文题干与选项后紧接本题解析——题干与选项中译、答案、题型判定、题干拆句、定位句中英对照与逐选项对错归因。

真题卷第3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 More than a decade ago, cognitive scientists John Bransford and Daniel Schwartz, both then at Vanderbilt University, found that what distinguished young adults from children was not the ability to retain facts or apply prior knowledge to a new situation but a quality they called "preparation for future learning." The researchers asked fifth graders and college students to create a recovery plan to protect bald eagles from extinction. Shockingly, the two groups came up with plans of similar quality (though the college students had better spelling skills). From the standpoint of a traditional educator, this outcome indicated that schooling had failed to help students think about ecosystems and extinction, major scientific ideas.

十多年前,认知科学家John Bransford和Daniel Schwartz(当时都在Vanderbilt University)发现,区分年轻成年人和儿童的不是记忆事实或将先前知识应用于新情境的能力,而是他们称之为"为未来学习做准备"的一种品质。研究人员要求五年级学生和大学生制定一项保护秃鹰免于灭绝的恢复计划。令人震惊的是,两组人提出了质量相似的计划(尽管大学生的拼写技能更好)。从传统教育者的角度来看,这一结果表明学校教育未能帮助学生思考生态系统和物种灭绝这些重要的科学概念。

P2 The researchers decided to go deeper, however. They asked both groups to generate questions about important issues needed to create recovery plans. On this task, they found large differences. College students focused on critical issues of interdependence between eagles and their habitat(栖息地). Fifth graders tended to focus on features of individual eagles ("How big are they?" and "What do they

eat?"). The college students had cultivated the ability to ask questions, the cornerstone of critical thinking. They had learned how to learn.

然而,研究人员决定进行更深入的研究。他们要求两组人就创建恢复计划所需的重要问题提出问题。在这项任务中,他们发现了很大的差异。大学生关注的是鹰与其栖息地之间相互依存的关键问题。五年级学生倾向于关注单个鹰的特征("它们有多大?"和"它们吃什么?")。大学生已经培养了提问的能力,这是批判性思维的基石。他们已经学会了如何学习。

P3 Museums and other institutions of informal learning may be better suited to teach this skill than elementary and secondary schools. At the Exploratorium in San Francisco, we recently studied how learning to ask good questions can affect the quality of people's scientific inquiry. We found that when we taught participants to ask "What if?" and "How can?" questions that nobody present would know the answer to and that would spark exploration, they engaged in better inquiry at the next exhibit—asking more questions, performing more experiments and making better interpretations of their results. Specifically, their questions became more comprehensive at the new exhibit. Rather than merely asking about something they wanted to try, they tended to include both cause and effect in their question. Asking juicy questions appears to be a transferable skill for deepening collaborative inquiry into the science content found in exhibits.

博物馆和其他非正式学习机构可能比小学和中学更适合教授这项技能。在旧金山的Exploratorium,我们最近研究了学习提出好问题如何影响人们科学探究的质量。我们发现,当我们教参与者提出在场的人都不知道答案且能激发探索的"如果.....会怎样?"和"怎样才能.....?"的问题时,他们在下一个展品处进行了更好的探究——提出更多问题,进行更多实验,并对结果做出更好的解释。具体而言,他们在新展品处的问题变得更加全面。他们不再仅仅询问他们想尝试的事情,而是倾向于在问题中同时包含原因和结果。提出有深度的问题似乎是一种可迁移的技能,可以深化对展品中科学内容的协作探究。

P4 This type of learning is not confined to museums or institutional settings. Informal learning environment tolerates failure better than schools. Perhaps many teachers have too little time to allow students to form and pursue their own questions and too much ground to cover in the curriculum. But people must acquire this skill somewhere. Our society depends on them being able to make critical decisions about their own medical treatment, say, or what we must do about global energy needs and demands. For that, we have a robust informal system that gives no grades, takes all comers, and is available even on holidays and weekends.

这种类型的学习不局限于博物馆或机构环境。非正式学习环境比学校更能容忍失败。也许许多教师没有足够的时间让学生形成和追寻他们自己的问题,而且课程中要涵盖的内容太多。但人们必须在某个地方获得这项技能。我们的社会依赖于他们能够对自己的医疗方案做出关键决策,或者决定我们必须如何应对全球能源需求。为此,我们有一个强大的非正式系统,它不打分,接纳所有人,甚至在节假日和周末也可以使用。

题目与逐题解析

46. What is traditional educators' interpretation of the research outcome mentioned in the first paragraph?

- A) Students are not able to apply prior knowledge to new problems.
- B) College students are no better than fifth graders in memorizing issues.
- C) Education has not paid enough attention to major environmental issues.
- D) Education has failed to lead students to think about major scientific ideas.

传统教育工作者如何解读第一段中提到的研究成果？

- A) 学生无法将先前知识应用于新问题。 B) 大学生在记忆问题方面并不比五年级学生强。
- C) 教育对重大环境问题的关注不够。 D) 教育未能引导学生思考重大科学思想。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 题干 What is traditional educators' interpretation of the research outcome 问的是一个明确归属、明确位置的观点判断，不是推断也不是态度

【拆句】 主干是 What is traditional educators' interpretation; of 短语 of the research outcome mentioned in the first paragraph 修饰 interpretation; mentioned 是过去分词作后置定语修饰 outcome。整句无陷阱，注意 interpretation 在这里不是“翻译”而是“解读、解释”。

【定位】 From the standpoint of a traditional educator, this outcome indicated that schooling had failed to help students think about ecosystems and extinction, major scientific ideas.

从传统教育者的立场看，这一结果表明学校教育未能帮助学生思考生态系统与灭绝这些重大科学概念。

【选项】 A) 答非所问

apply prior knowledge to new problems 是研究者自己定义“未来学习准备”时提到的两种能力之一，且原文 not the ability to retain facts or apply prior knowledge to a new situation 明确说“区分大学生与小孩的不是这种能力”，并不是传统教育者从研究结果得出的结论

B) 偷换概念

原文 the two groups came up with plans of similar quality 是说两组人“制定的方案质量”相近，没有说他们在“记忆问题”上无差异；选项把质量比较偷换成 memorizing issues

C) 偷换概念

原文说的是 major scientific ideas，举例为 ecosystems and extinction；选项把它窄化为 major environmental issues，且把“未能引导学生思考”偷换为“未给予足够关注”

D) ✓ 正确

schooling had failed to help students think about ecosystems and extinction, major scientific ideas

↔ **Education has failed to lead students to think about major scientific ideas.**

D 项是定位句主干的标准同义替换，无任何添加、无任何偷换，与预判完全一致

47. In what way are college students different from children?

- A) They have learned to think critically.
- B) They are concerned about social issues.
- C) They are curious about specific features.
- D) They have learned to work independently.

大学生与儿童有何不同？

- A) 他们已经学会批判性思考。 B) 他们关心社会问题。 C) 他们对具体特征感到好奇。
- D) 他们已经学会独立工作。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 In what way 后接事实性差异，不是态度也不是推断，文中能找到归属明确的对比

【拆句】 主干是 are college students different from children, in what way 提到句首引导问差异；句式平直，无陷阱。

【定位】 The college students had cultivated the ability to ask questions, the cornerstone of critical thinking. They had learned how to learn.

大学生已经培养出了提问的能力，这是批判性思维的基石。他们学会了如何学习。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

The college students had cultivated the ability to ask questions, the cornerstone of critical thinking

↔ **They have learned to think critically.**

预判要的就是"具备批判性思考能力"，A 直接以 think critically 命中

B) 无中生有

social issues 在原文不存在；原文谈的是生态/科学议题 (interdependence between eagles and their habitat) ，不是社会议题

C) 张冠李戴

原文 Fifth graders tended to focus on features of individual eagles 明确说"关注个体特征"的是五年级学生，不是大学生；选项把对象搞反

D) 无中生有

work independently 在原文中没有依据；原文谈的是"学会如何学习/提问能力"，与独立工作不是一回事

48. What is the benefit of asking questions with no ready answers?

- A) It arouses students' interest in things around them.
- B) It cultivates students' ability to make scientific inquiries.
- C) It trains students' ability to design scientific experiments.
- D) It helps students realize not every question has an answer.

提出没有现成答案的问题有什么好处？

- A) 它能激发学生对周围事物的兴趣。 B) 它能培养学生进行科学探究的能力。

c) 它能训练学生设计科学实验的能力。 d) 它能帮助学生认识到并非每个问题都有答案。

【答案】 **B** (细节题)

【判型】 What is the benefit 问的是一个客观的功能效果，文中应有研究结论的直接陈述

【拆句】 主干 What is the benefit; of 短语 of asking questions with no ready answers 修饰 benefit, with no ready answers 进一步修饰 questions ("没有现成答案的问题")。注意 no ready answers 是双重否定意味的限定，不是"没有答案"而是"答案不是现成的"。

【定位】 We found that when we taught participants to ask "What if?" and "How can?" questions that nobody present would know the answer to and that would spark exploration, they engaged in better inquiry at the next exhibit—asking more questions, performing more experiments and making better interpretations of their results.

我们发现，当我们教参与者去问那些在场无人知道答案、能激发探索的"What if?"和"How can?"问题时，他们在下一个展品前进行了更好的科学探究——提更多问题、做更多实验、对结果做出更好的解读。

【选项】 A) **偷换概念**

原文谈的是探究能力的提升，不是"激起对周围事物的兴趣"；arouses students' interest 是常识联想，但原文没有谈"兴趣"这层

B) **✓ 正确**

they engaged in better inquiry at the next exhibit ↔

It cultivates students' ability to make scientific inquiries.

Asking juicy questions appears to be a transferable skill for deepening collaborative inquiry into the science content

↔ **It cultivates students' ability to make scientific inquiries.**

B 同时被段中因果句和段尾结论句支撑，是最稳的同义改写

C) **以偏概全**

原文 performing more experiments 只是"做了更多实验"，并非"设计实验的能力"；选项把范围窄化为 design scientific experiments

D) **过度推断**

原文说的是"问没有现成答案的问题"是为了激发探索，从未引导学生去意识到"不是每个问题都有答案"；not every question has an answer 是过度联想

49. What is said to be the advantage of informal learning?

A) It allows for failures.

B) It is entertaining.

C) It charges no tuition.

D) It meets practical need.

非正式学习的优势是什么？

A) 它允许失败。 B) 它具有娱乐性。 C) 它不收取学费。 D) 它满足实际需求。

【答案】 **A** (细节题)

【判型】 What is said to be the advantage 问的是被陈述出来的客观优势，has been said 暗示原文有直接陈述

【拆句】 What is said to be the advantage of informal learning: said to be 是被动 + 不定式短语作 advantage 的修饰 (=据称的优势)。注意不是 "是 said 的优势"。

【定位】 Informal learning environment tolerates failure better than schools.
非正式学习环境比学校更能容忍失败。

【选项】 **A) ✓ 正确**

Informal learning environment tolerates failure better than schools ↔ **It allows for failures.**

A 把比较句压缩为绝对句但语义核心未变，是最干净的对应

B) 无中生有

entertaining 是常识联想——博物馆给人有趣印象，但原文从未把"娱乐性"列为非正式学习的优势

C) 偷换概念

原文末句 gives no grades, takes all comers, and is available even on holidays and weekends 提到"不给分、来者不拒、节假日开放"，但这是描述系统的开放性，不是题干所问的"优势"主语句；且原文并未把 no grades 等同于"免学费"

D) 答非所问

原文 Our society depends on them being able to make critical decisions 谈的是"社会需要人具备这种能力"，是说为什么必须学会提问，并不是说非正式学习"满足实际需要"这种优势表述

50. What does the author seem to encourage educators to do at the end of the passage?

- A) Train students to think about global issues.
- B) Design more interactive classroom activities.
- C) Make full use of informal learning resources.
- D) Include collaborative inquiry in the curriculum.

作者在文章结尾似乎鼓励教育工作者做什么？

- A) 训练学生思考全球性问题。
- B) 设计更多互动式课堂活动。
- C) 充分利用非正式学习资源。
- D) 将协作探究纳入课程。

【答案】 **C** (推断题)

【判型】 题干 What does the author seem to encourage educators to do 用了 seem to，说明文中不会有直接的"教育者应当 X"原句，要从末段的对比与态度推导出作者意图

【拆句】 主干 What does the author seem to encourage educators to do: seem to do 是"似乎要做某事"，encourage sb. to do 是"鼓励某人做"，两个不定式叠加，注意整体含义是"作者似乎在鼓励教育者去做什么"，落脚点在"做什么"。

【定位】 But people must acquire this skill somewhere. Our society depends on them being able to make critical decisions about their own medical treatment, say, or what we must do about global energy needs and demands. For that, we have a robust informal system that gives no grades, takes all comers, and is available even on holidays and weekends.

但人们必须在某处学会这项技能。我们的社会要靠人们具备就医疗决策、能源需求等做出关键判断的能力。为此，我们有一套强健的非正式学习系统——不打分、来者不拒、连节假日也开放。

【选项】 A) **以偏概全**

what we must do about global energy needs and demands 是"非正式学习能力派得上用场"的举例，不是作者对教育者的建议；选项把例子误当成建议

B) **无中生有**

interactive classroom activities 在原文不存在；作者甚至倾向于"课堂时间不够"，没有暗示让课堂更互动

C) **✓ 正确**

we have a robust informal system that gives no grades, takes all comers, and is available even on holidays and weekends

↔ **Make full use of informal learning resources.**

But people must acquire this skill somewhere ↔

Make full use of informal learning resources.

作者把现成系统铺到读者面前，言外之意正是"用起来"，C项是这一步逻辑延伸最准确的承接

D) **与原文相反**

原文是把非正式学习作为课堂之外的兜底途径，没有提倡把它纳入课程；Include collaborative inquiry in the curriculum 反而违背了"informal learning environment tolerates failure better than schools"的对比立场

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

5 句真题句逐层精讲

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

Shockingly, the two groups came up with plans of similar quality (though the college students had better spelling skills).

第1段，第3句

主句加让步状语从句的结构在四六级阅读中较为常见，括号插入补充信息的形式也是典型学术写作手法，有一定代表性和迁移价值。

We found that when we taught participants to ask "What if?" and "How can?" questions that nobody present would know the answer to and that would spark exploration, they engaged in better inquiry at the next exhibit—asking more questions, performing more experiments and making better interpretations of their results.

第3段，第3句

句子结构高度典型：主句 + 宾语从句 + 时间状语从句 + 定语从句的组合，是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。特别是定语从句修饰名词、时间状语从句说明条件、宾语从句承载主要信息的模式，在真题中反复出现，掌握后可大量复用。

Specifically, their questions became more comprehensive at the new exhibit.

第3段，第4句

本句覆盖了主语、谓语、表语、状语等基本成分，适合初学者练习识别主系表结构和状语位置。但成分种类较为单一，没有宾语、定语从句、复合结构等更丰富的成分类型，也缺少易混淆的坑点，训练价值中等偏下。

They are curious about specific features.

第47题，C

主系表结构配介词短语状语是常见句式，但过于简单，难以代表考试中常见的复杂长难句，迁移性中等

It helps students realize not every question has an answer.

第48题，D

help sb do sth 结构和 realize 接宾语从句（省略 that）都是四六级和考研常考句式，部分否定 not every 也是高频考点，具有较强的代表性和迁移价值。

本篇出现的 76 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。

learning A1

n. 学习

本篇7次 · 真题 128 句

issue B1

n. 问题

本篇6次 · 真题 158 句

better A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本篇5次 · 真题 205 句

scientific B1

adj. 科学的

本篇5次 · 真题 103 句

inquiry B2

n. 询问

本篇5次 · 真题 11 句

quality A2

n. 质量

本篇3次 · 真题 112 句

major B1

adj. 主要的

本篇3次 · 真题 108 句

critical B2

adj. 批评的

本篇3次 · 真题 42 句

educator B2

n. 教育工作者

本篇3次 · 真题 23 句

exhibit B2

v. 展览

本篇3次 · 真题 17 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要，会

本篇2次 · 真题 568 句

researcher B2

n. 研究人员

本篇2次 · 真题 363 句

focus B1

n. 重点

本篇2次 · 真题 200 句

tend B1

v. 倾向于，往往会

本篇2次 · 真题 170 句

global B2

adj. 全球的

本篇2次 · 真题 140 句

design B1

n. 设计

本篇2次 · 真题 119 句

traditional B1

adj. 传统的

本篇2次 · 真题 84 句

apply A2

v. 申请

本篇2次 · 真题 63 句

feature B1

n. 特征

本篇2次 · 真题 55 句

failure B1

n. 失败

本篇2次 · 真题 47 句

extinction B2

n. 灭绝

本篇2次 · 真题 41 句

outcome B2

n. 结果

本篇2次 · 真题 40 句

recovery B2

n. 恢复

本篇2次 · 真题 35 句

cultivate B2

v. 培养, 发展 (技能、态度、关系等)

本篇2次 · 真题 31 句

curriculum B2

n. 课程

本篇2次 · 真题 27 句

prior B2

adj. 先前的, 之前的

本篇2次 · 真题 22 句

collaborative C1

adj. 合作的

本篇2次 · 真题 17 句

interpretation B2

n. 解释

本篇2次 · 真题 14 句

author A2

n. 作者

本篇1次 · 真题 264 句

benefit B1

n. 好处

本篇1次 · 真题 244 句

effect A2

n. 影响

本篇1次·真题 191 句

system A2

n. 系统

本篇1次·真题 176 句

individual B2

adj. 单独的

本篇1次·真题 142 句

decade B1

n. 十年

本篇1次·真题 120 句

resource B1

n. 资源

本篇1次·真题 119 句

affect B1

v. 影响

本篇1次·真题 116 句

environmental B1

adj. 环境的

本篇1次·真题 112 句

demand B1

v. 坚决要求

本篇1次·真题 92 句

participant B2

n. 参与者

本篇1次·真题 91 句

cognitive C1

adj. 认知的

本篇1次·真题 85 句

type A2

n. 类型

本篇1次·真题 84 句

recently A2

adv. 最近

本篇1次·真题 76 句

engage B2

v. 参与;从事

本篇1次·真题 68 句

thinking A2

n. 思考

本篇1次·真题 68 句

realize B1

v. 意识到, 认识到

本篇1次·真题 64 句

available A2

adj. 可获得的

本篇1次·真题 63 句

perform B1

v. 执行

本篇1次·真题 61 句

specific B2

adj. 具体的

本篇1次·真题 59 句

institution B2

n. 机构

本篇1次·真题 52 句

indicate B2

v. 表明

本篇1次·真题 46 句

ecosystem B2

n. 生态系统

本篇1次·真题 45 句

charge B1

v. 收费

本篇1次·真题 44 句

concerned B1

adj. 担心的

本篇1次·真题 43 句

pursue B2

v. 追求

本篇1次·真题 43 句

practical B1

adj. 实际的

本篇1次·真题 42 句

generate B2

v. 产生，引起（结果、反应等）

本篇1次·真题 39 句

habitat B2

n. （动植物的）栖息地，生长环境

本篇1次·真题 34 句

acquire B2

v. 获得

本篇1次·真题 31 句

content B1

n. 内容

本篇1次·真题 31 句

interactive B2

adj. 交互式的

本篇1次·真题 27 句

distinguish B2

v. 区分

本篇1次·真题 23 句

setting B1

n. 环境

本篇1次·真题 22 句

preparation

B1

n. 准备

本篇1次·真题 21 句

deeply

B1

adv. 深深地

本篇1次·真题 19 句

specifically

B2

adv. 明确地

本篇1次·真题 18 句

arouse

C1

v. 激起, 引起 (情感、反应)

本篇1次·真题 17 句

suit

A2

n. 套装

本篇1次·真题 15 句

tuition

B2

n. 学费

本篇1次·真题 14 句

comprehensive

B2

adj. 全面的

本篇1次·真题 13 句

merely

B2

adv. 仅仅, 只不过

本篇1次·真题 12 句

curious

B1

adj. 好奇的

本篇1次·真题 11 句

secondary

B2

adj. 次要的

本篇1次·真题 11 句

confine

C1

v. 限制

本篇1次·真题 10 句

exploration

B2

n. 探索

本篇1次·真题 10 句

spark

B1

n. 火花

本篇1次·真题 10 句

independently

B2

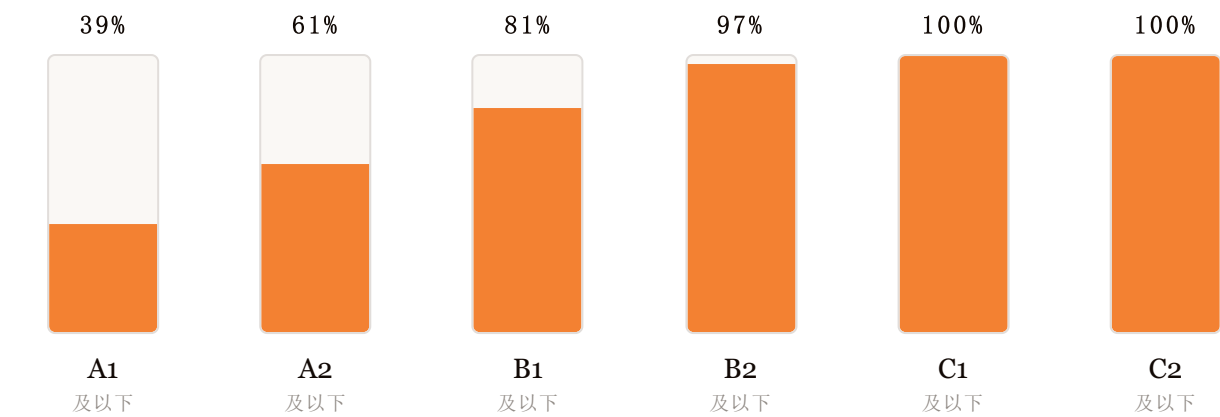
adv. 独立地

本篇1次·真题 8 句

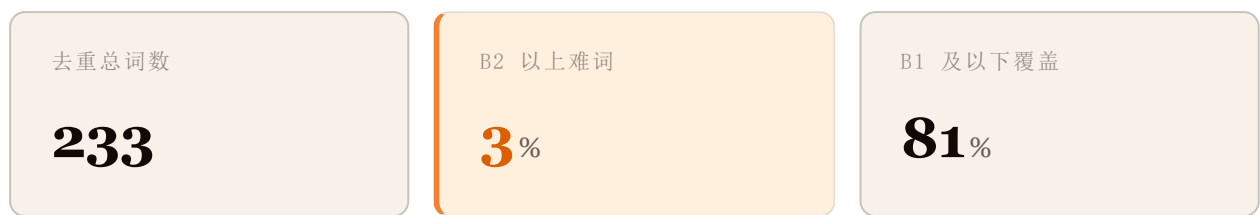
VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 233 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 233 个单词, 按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比 (CDF), 最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上 (C1/C2) 为高阶词, 本篇共 8 个·约 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 233 个 · 末柱为 100%



英语六级 2015年12月·第3套 · 全卷构成

Part I	写作	题目解析 →
Part II	听力	题目解析 →
Part III Section A	完形填空（选词填空）	题目解析 →
Part III Section B	长篇阅读（信息匹配）	题目解析 →
Part III Section C (1)	阅读理解（四选一）	本题
Part III Section C (2)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Part IV	汉译英（段落翻译）	题目解析 →

2015年12月·第3套 英语六级阅读理解（四选一） 第2篇·51-55 题 答案与解析

QUESTIONS & ANALYSIS · 阅读理解题和解析

阅读理解题和解析 · 51-55 题

本页 51-55 题的答案与逐题解析由懒笔记基于2015年12月·第3套 英语六级阅读理解（四选一）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 6 段原文（段首标 P1-P6 段号、逐段附中文翻译）；之后 5 道题逐题排列，每题英文题干与选项后紧接本题解析——题干与选项中译、答案、题型判定、题干拆句、定位句中英对照与逐选项对错归因。

真题卷第3套(2015-12) · 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 "There's an old saying in the space world: amateurs talk about technology, professionals talk about insurance." In an interview last year with The Economist, George Whitesides, chief executive of space-tourism firm Virgin Galactic, was placing his company in the latter category. But insurance will be cold comfort following the failure on October 31st of VSS Enterprise, resulting in the death of one pilot and the severe injury to another.

太空界有句老话：“业余者谈论技术，专业者谈论保险。”去年在接受《经济学人》采访时，太空旅游公司 Virgin Galactic 的首席执行官 George Whitesides 将自己的公司归入后者。但在 10 月 31 日 VSS Enterprise 飞船失事、导致一名飞行员死亡、另一名飞行员严重受伤之后，保险将只是微不足道的安慰。

P2 On top of the tragic loss of life, the accident in California will cast a long shadow over the future of space tourism, even before it has properly begun.

除了生命的悲剧性丧失，加利福尼亚州的这起事故还将给太空旅游的未来蒙上长久的阴影，即便这一产业尚未真正开始。

P3 The notion of space tourism took hold in 2001 with a \$20 million flight aboard a Russian spacecraft by Dennis Tito, a millionaire engineer with an adventurous streak. Just half a dozen holiday-makers have reached orbit since then, for similarly astronomical price tags. But more recently, companies have begun to plan more affordable "suborbital" flights—briefer ventures just to the edge of space's vast darkness. Virgin Galactic had, prior to this week's accident, seemed closest to starting regular flights. The

company has already taken deposits from around 800 would-be space tourists, including Stephen Hawking.

太空旅游的概念始于2001年,当时百万富翁工程师Dennis Tito花费2000万美元乘坐俄罗斯飞船完成了一次具有冒险精神的飞行。此后仅有六位度假者进入轨道,价格同样高得惊人。但最近,一些公司已开始规划更实惠的“亚轨道”飞行——这是前往太空浩瀚黑暗边缘的更短暂旅程。在本周事故发生之前, Virgin Galactic似乎最接近开启常规飞行。该公司已经收取了约800名潜在太空游客的定金,其中包括 Stephen Hawking。

P4 After being dogged by technical delays for years, Sir Richard Branson, Virgin Galactic's founder, had recently suggested that a SpaceShipTwo craft would carry its first paying customers as soon as February 2015. That now seems an impossible timeline. In July, a sister craft of the crashed spaceplane was reported to be about half-finished. The other half will have to wait, as authorities of America's Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) and National Transportation Safety Board work out what went wrong.

在被技术延误困扰多年之后, Virgin Galactic的创始人Richard Branson爵士最近曾暗示SpaceShipTwo飞船最早将于2015年2月搭载首批付费客户。这一时间表现在看来已不可能实现。今年7月,有报道称坠毁太空船的姊妹飞船约完成了一半。另一半将不得不等待,因为美国联邦航空管理局和国家运输安全委员会的当局需要查明出了什么问题。

P5 In the meantime, the entire space tourism industry will be on tenterhooks(坐立不安). The 2004 Commercial Space Launch Amendments Act, intended to encourage private space vehicles and services, prohibits the transportation secretary (and thereby the FAA) from regulating the design or operation of private spacecraft, unless they have resulted in a serious or fatal injury to crew or passengers. That means that the FAA could suspend Virgin Galactic's license to fly. It could also insist on checking private manned spacecraft as thoroughly as it does commercial aircraft. While that may make suborbital travel safer, it would add significant cost and complexity to an emerging industry that has until now operated largely as the playground of billionaires and dreamy engineers.

与此同时,整个太空旅游产业将坐立不安。2004年《商业太空发射修正法案》旨在鼓励私人太空飞行器和服务,该法案禁止运输部长(从而也包括联邦航空管理局)对私人航天器的设计或运营进行监管,除非它们已导致机组人员或乘客严重或致命伤害。这意味着联邦航空管理局可以暂停Virgin Galactic的飞行许可证。它还可以坚持像检查商业飞机那样彻底检查私人载人航天器。虽然这可能使亚轨道旅行更安全,但它会给这个新兴产业增加大量成本和复杂性,而该产业迄今主要作为亿万富翁和梦想家工程师的游乐场运营。

P6 How Virgin Galactic, regulators and the public respond to this most recent tragedy will determine whether and how soon private space travel can transcend that playground. There is no doubt that spaceflight entails risks, and to pioneer a new mode of travel is to free those risks, and to reduce them with the benefit of hard-won experience.

Virgin Galactic、监管机构和公众如何应对这起最新悲剧,将决定私人太空旅行能否以及多快超越那个游乐场。毫无疑问,太空飞行存在风险,开创一种新的旅行模式就是要直面这些风险,并通过来之不易的经验来降低它们。

题目与逐题解析

51. What is said about the failure of VSS Enterprise?
- A) It may lead to the bankruptcy of Virgin Galactic.
 - B) It has a strong negative impact on space tourism.
 - C) It may discourage rich people from space travel.
 - D) It has aroused public attention to safety issues.

关于VSS Enterprise的失事,有何说法?

- A) 它可能导致Virgin Galactic破产。 B) 它对太空旅游产生了强烈的负面影响。
C) 它可能使富人对太空旅行望而却步。 D) 它引起了公众对安全问题的关注。

【答案】 **B** (细节题)

【判型】 What is said about the failure of VSS Enterprise? 直接询问关于某具体对象的文中陈述, 是典型的细节复述结构, 没有 infer/imply/main idea 这类标志词。

【拆句】 题干主干 What is said about the failure of VSS Enterprise? 是 "什么被说"的被动疑问句, of 短语修饰 failure, 限定讨论范围。结构平铺直叙, 无陷阱。

【定位】 On top of the tragic loss of life, the accident in California will cast a long shadow over the future of space tourism, even before it has properly begun.

除了悲剧性的生命损失之外, 加州的这场事故将会给太空旅游业的未来投下长长的阴影, 何况这个行业还没有真正起步。

【选项】 A) **无中生有**

bankruptcy of Virgin Galactic 文中从未提及破产或财务困境, 只谈"许可证可能被暂停"与"时间表推迟"。

B) **✓ 正确**

cast a long shadow over the future of space tourism ↔

strong negative impact on space tourism

把比喻还原成"对X产生强烈负面影响", 与 strong negative impact on space tourism 字面对应, 预判直接命中。

C) **偷换概念**

discourage rich people from space travel 文中虽有 would-be space tourists, 但未说事故会让富人打消念头, 是把行业影响错换为消费者心理。

D) **偷换概念**

aroused public attention to safety issues 文中虽提到监管可能加强, 但未说"引起公众对安全问题的关注", 是把监管动作偷换为公众反应。

52. What do we learn about the space-tourism firm Virgin Galactic?

- A) It has just built a craft for commercial flights.
- B) It has sent half a dozen passengers into space.
- C) It was about ready to start regular business.
- D) It is the first to launch "suborbital" flights.

关于太空旅游公司**Virgin Galactic**,我们了解到什么?

- A) 它刚刚建造了一艘用于商业飞行的飞行器。 B) 它已将六名乘客送入太空。
- C) 它即将开始常规业务。 D) 它是第一家推出亚轨道飞行的公司。

【答案】 **C** (细节题)

【判型】 What do we learn about the space-tourism firm Virgin Galactic? 仍是对具体对象的客观信息复述要求, 未要求推断。

【拆句】 题干 What do we learn about the space-tourism firm Virgin Galactic? 中 the space-tourism firm 与 Virgin Galactic 同位语并列, 前者是行业类别, 后者是公司名, 二者互为说明。结构直白。

【定位】 Virgin Galactic had, prior to this week's accident, seemed closest to starting regular flights. 在本周事故发生之前, 维珍银河公司似乎是离启动常规商业飞行最近的一家。

【选项】 A) **与原文相反**

just built a craft for commercial flights 文中说 a sister craft of the crashed spaceplane was reported to be about half-finished —— 姊妹机才造了一半, 并非"刚造好"。

B) **张冠李戴**

sent half a dozen passengers into space 文中 Just half a dozen holiday-makers have reached orbit since then 指的是整个行业到达过轨道的总人数, 非 Virgin Galactic 一家所送。

C) **✓ 正确**

seemed closest to starting regular flights ↔ **was about ready to start regular business** 预判"最接近商业开张"直接命中 was about ready to start regular business, about ready 与 closest to 是临近副词的标准同义对应。

D) **过度推断**

first to launch "suborbital" flights 文中只说"多家公司开始规划亚轨道飞行", 并未声明 Virgin Galactic 是首家; 且事故发生时还未真正首飞。

53. What is the purpose of the 2004 Commercial Space Launch Amendments Act?

- A) To ensure space travel safety.
- B) To limit the FAA's functions.
- C) To legalize private space explorations.
- D) To promote the space tourism industry.

2004年《商业太空发射修正法案》的目的是什么？

- A) 确保太空旅行安全。
- B) 限制FAA的职能。
- C) 使私人太空探索合法化。
- D) 促进太空旅游产业发展。

【答案】 **D** (细节题)

【判型】 What is the purpose of the 2004 Commercial Space Launch Amendments Act? 问的是该法案被制定时的明确目的，文中通常会有 intended to / aimed at 之类的目的状语对应。

【拆句】 题干 What is the purpose of the 2004 Commercial Space Launch Amendments Act? 主干是 What is the purpose of X, of 短语长但内部只是法案全名的堆叠，无嵌套从句。

【定位】 The 2004 Commercial Space Launch Amendments Act, intended to encourage private space vehicles and services, prohibits the transportation secretary (and thereby the FAA) from regulating the design or operation of private spacecraft, unless they have resulted in a serious or fatal injury to crew or passengers.

2004 年的《商业太空发射修正案》旨在鼓励私人太空运载工具和服务的发展，它禁止运输部长（以及 FAA）对私人航天器的设计或运行进行监管，除非这些航天器已经导致机组成员或乘客严重或致命的伤害。

【选项】 A) **偷换概念**

ensure space travel safety 文中虽提到 safety 相关条款，但安全是该法案的"例外条款"前提，不是立法初衷；初衷在 intended to 那一句。

B) **手段当目的（偷换概念）**

limit the FAA's functions 文中 prohibits the transportation secretary...from regulating 确实限制了 FAA，但这是为"鼓励产业发展"服务的手段，不是立法目的本身。

C) **无中生有**

legalize private space explorations 文中从未说该法案使私人航天"合法化"——文章预设私人航天本就合法，只在监管方式上做安排。

D) **✓ 正确**

intended to encourage private space vehicles and services ↔

To promote the space tourism industry

预判"鼓励私人航天"对应 To promote the space tourism industry, encourage→promote 是六级常见同义替换。

54. What might the FAA do after the recent accident in California?

- A) Impose more rigid safety standards.
- B) Stop certifying new space-tourist agencies.
- C) Amend its 2004 Commercial Space Launch Amendments Act.
- D) Suspend Virgin Galactic's licence to take passengers into space.

在加利福尼亚州最近发生事故后,FAA可能会做什么?

- A) 实施更严格的安全标准。 B) 停止认证新的太空旅游机构。
C) 修订其2004年《商业太空发射修正法案》。 D) 暂停Virgin Galactic搭载乘客进入太空的许可证。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 What might the FAA do after the recent accident in California? 表面用 might 略带推断色彩, 但答案对应文中 could 之类的明文表达, 仍是细节复述题。

【拆句】 题干 What might the FAA do after the recent accident in California? 主干 What might FAA do, after 短语作时间状语限定时段, 结构清晰。

【定位】 That means that the FAA could suspend Virgin Galactic's license to fly.
这意味着 FAA 可能暂停维珍银河公司的飞行许可证。

【选项】 A) 答非所问

Impose more rigid safety standards 与文中 insist on checking...as thoroughly as it does commercial aircraft 略有重合, 但题干问 might do, 原文最直接的 might 对应是 could suspend, 而非 insist on checking。

B) 无中生有

Stop certifying new space-tourist agencies 文中从未提到"停止认证新机构", 只谈暂停现有公司许可。

C) 无中生有

Amend its 2004 Commercial Space Launch Amendments Act 文中只是描述法案现行条款, 未提任何"修订"动作。

D) ✓ 正确

the FAA could suspend Virgin Galactic's license to fly ↔

Suspend Virgin Galactic's licence to take passengers into space

预判"吊销飞行许可"对应 Suspend Virgin Galactic's licence to take passengers into space, suspend 是动词原词复现, 命中度最高。

55. What does the author think of private space travel?

- A) It is worth promoting despite the risks involved.
- B) It should not be confined to the rich only.
- C) It should be strictly regulated.
- D) It is too risky to carry on.

作者如何看待私人太空旅行？

- A) 尽管存在风险,它仍值得推广。 B) 它不应该只局限于富人。 C) 它应该受到严格监管。
D) 它太过危险而无法继续进行。

【答案】 **A** (态度题)

【判型】 What does the author think of private space travel? 直接索取作者主观判断, 需聚合全文走向与末段总结性表态。

【拆句】 题干 What does the author think of private space travel? 主干 What does the author think of X, of 短语限定评议对象。结构直白无陷阱。

【选项】 **A) ✓ 正确**

There is no doubt that spaceflight entails risks ↔ **despite the risks involved**
to pioneer a new mode of travel is to free those risks, and to reduce them with the benefit of hard-won experience

↔ **worth promoting**

预判要求"承认风险 + 仍值得"两面, It is worth promoting despite the risks involved 用 despite + worth promoting 一次性覆盖两面, 无遗漏。

B) 以偏概全

should not be confined to the rich only 来自 has until now operated largely as the playground of billionaires and dreamy engineers 这一客观现状描述, 作者并未给出"应当扩大"的规范性表态。

C) 与原文相反

should be strictly regulated 文中虽提及 FAA 可能加强检查, 但 it would add significant cost and complexity 显示作者对严管副作用持保留态度, 并未主张严管。

D) 与原文相反

too risky to carry on 与作者 to pioneer a new mode of travel is to free those risks 的"开拓性 + 可在经验中降险"立场直接相反。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

9 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。

Just half a dozen holiday-makers have reached orbit since then, for similarly astronomical price tags.

第3段，第2句

简单句 + 现在完成时 + 后置状语的结构在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见，尤其是科技、社会类话题的客观陈述句；掌握后可迁移到类似句式，具有一定代表性，但不属于高频复现的经典难句结构。

After being dogged by technical delays for years, Sir Richard Branson, Virgin Galactic's founder, had recently suggested that a SpaceShipTwo craft would carry its first paying customers as soon as February 2015.

第4段，第1句

suggest that从句、过去完成时、同位语插入都是四六级和考研中的常见结构。句首状语、过去将来时也属于典型考点。本句综合了多个常考语法点，具有较高的代表性和迁移价值。

The other half will have to wait, as authorities of America's Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) and National Transportation Safety Board work out what went wrong.

第4段，第4句

主句 + as 引导的状语从句 + 嵌套宾语从句 的结构在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见。as 引导原因或时间状语从句、宾语从句位于及物动词后，都是典型句式。掌握后可大量复用。

The 2004 Commercial Space Launch Amendments Act, intended to encourage private space vehicles and services, prohibits the transportation secretary (and thereby the FAA) from regulating the design or operation of private spacecraft, unless they have resulted in a serious or fatal injury to crew or passengers.

第5段，第2句

本句体现了四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的长难句特征：主句嵌入插入性定语，使用"prohibit sb from doing"的固定搭配，句末附加条件状语从句作限定。这种"核心规定+例外条件"的立法语言结构，以及名词后置定语、括号补充等手法，在法律、政策类真题文本中反复出现，典型性强，掌握后可迁移到大量同类句式。

How Virgin Galactic, regulators and the public respond to this most recent tragedy will determine whether and how soon private space travel can transcend that playground.

第6段，第1句

句子涵盖主语从句、宾语从句、并列主语、状语、情态动词谓语等多种成分,且主语从句充当主语这一结构是容易混淆的难点,适合训练从句识别和成分划分能力,训练价值较高。

There is no doubt that spaceflight entails risks, and to pioneer a new mode of travel is to free those risks, and to reduce them with the benefit of hard-won experience.

第6段，第2句

存在句型「There is」、同位语从句修饰抽象名词、不定式作主语和表语，这些都是四六级和考研英语阅读中的常见结构。尤其是「抽象名词 + that 同位语从句」和「不定式短语作主语」是典型的书面句式，掌握后可广泛应用于理解学术和新闻文本。

Stop certifying new space-tourist agencies.

第54题，B

涉及谓语识别、动名词短语作宾语的判定,以及祈使句省略主语的理解,虽然成分不算丰富(只有谓语和宾语两个核心成分),但动名词作宾语是基础易错点,有一定练习价值。不过整体坑点密度不高。

It is worth promoting despite the risks involved.

第55题，A

"It is worth doing" 为四六级和考研英语阅读中的高频句型，形式主语结构也是常考考点。句式简洁典型，掌握后可直接迁移到大量类似表达，代表性较强。

It is too risky to carry on.

第55题，D

"It is + 形容词 + to do" 是四六级和考研英语阅读、写作中极为常见的句式，掌握后可直接套用到大量类似句子的分析和写作中，代表性很强

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 87 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。

virgin B2

n. 处女

本篇8次 · 真题 9 句

commercial B2

adj. 商业的

本篇5次 · 真题 43 句

tourism B1

n. 旅游业

本篇5次 · 真题 33 句

flight A2

n. 航班

本篇5次 · 真题 31 句

launch B1

v. 推出

本篇4次 · 真题 56 句

risk A2

n. 风险

本篇3次 · 真题 167 句

craft B1

n. 手艺

本篇3次 · 真题 12 句

spacecraft B2

n. 航天器

本篇3次 · 真题 8 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要，会

本篇2次 · 真题 568 句

promote B2

v. 促进

本篇2次 · 真题 82 句

recently A2

adv. 最近

本篇2次 · 真题 76 句

insurance B1

n. 保险

本篇2次 · 真题 50 句

failure B1

n. 失败

本篇2次 · 真题 47 句

regular B1

adj. 经常的

本篇2次 · 真题 33 句

firm B1

adj. 坚固的

本篇2次·真题 32 句

transportation B1

n. 交通运输 (系统)

本篇2次·真题 28 句

injury B1

n. (身体) 伤害, 损伤

本篇2次·真题 21 句

regulate B2

v. 管理

本篇2次·真题 21 句

enterprise B2

n. 公司

本篇2次·真题 11 句

author A2

n. 作者

本篇1次·真题 264 句

benefit B1

n. 好处

本篇1次·真题 244 句

impact B2

n. 影响

本篇1次·真题 185 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

negative B1

adj. 否定的

本篇1次·真题 132 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

customer A2

n. 顾客, 客户

本篇1次·真题 87 句

involve B1

v. 包含

本篇1次·真题 82 句

professional B1

adj. 专业的

本篇1次·真题 82 句

despite B1

prep. 尽管

本篇1次·真题 77 句

wrong A2

adj. 错误的

本篇1次·真题 66 句

significant B2

adj. 重要的

本篇1次·真题 65 句

determine B2

v. 决定

本篇1次·真题 62 句

ensure B2

v. 确保

本篇1次·真题 57 句

loss B1

n. 丧失

本篇1次·真题 56 句

operate B1

v. 运转

本篇1次·真题 52 句

respond B1

v. 回答, 答复

本篇1次·真题 52 句

limit B1

n. 限度

本篇1次·真题 51 句

agency B2

n. 代理机构

本篇1次·真题 42 句

function B1

n. 功能

本篇1次·真题 40 句

entire B1

adj. 整个的

本篇1次·真题 34 句

emerge B2

v. 出现;浮现

本篇1次·真题 32 句

executive B2

n. 主管;经理;管理人员

本篇1次·真题 32 句

vehicle B1

n. 交通工具

本篇1次·真题 32 句

federal B2

adj. 联邦(制)的

本篇1次·真题 29 句

largely B2

adv. 主要地

本篇1次·真题28句

delay B1

n. 延迟

本篇1次·真题27句

economist B2

n. 经济学家

本篇1次·真题27句

vast B2

adj. 巨大的

本篇1次·真题26句

intend B1

v. 打算, 计划

本篇1次·真题25句

chief B1

n. 首领

本篇1次·真题23句

technical B2

adj. 技术的

本篇1次·真题23句

affordable B1

adj. 买得起的

本篇1次·真题22句

prior B2

adj. 先前的, 之前的

本篇1次·真题22句

properly B1

adv. 正确地

本篇1次·真题22句

authority B2

n. 权力

本篇1次·真题21句

category B1

n. 类别

本篇1次·真题18句

deposit B2

n. 存款

本篇1次·真题18句

founder B2

n. 创始人

本篇1次·真题18句

arouse C1

v. 激起, 引起 (情感、反应)

本篇1次·真题17句

orbit B2

n. 轨道

本篇1次·真题17句

brief B1

adj. 简短的;短暂的

本篇1次·真题 16 句

discourage B2

v. 使泄气

本篇1次·真题 15 句

following B1

adj. 接下来的

本篇1次·真题 15 句

severe B2

adj. 严重的

本篇1次·真题 15 句

similarly B2

adv. 相似地

本篇1次·真题 15 句

venture B2

n. 冒险事业

本篇1次·真题 15 句

latter B2

det. 后者的

本篇1次·真题 14 句

risky B2

adj. 有风险的

本篇1次·真题 14 句

tag B1

n. 标签

本篇1次·真题 14 句

amateur B2

n. 业余爱好者

本篇1次·真题 13 句

impose B2

v. 强制实行

本篇1次·真题 13 句

administration B2

n. 管理

本篇1次·真题 12 句

comfort B1

n. 舒适

本篇1次·真题 12 句

notion B2

n. 观念

本篇1次·真题 12 句

saying B1

n. 谚语

本篇1次·真题 12 句

confine C1

v. 限制

本篇1次·真题 10 句

exploration

B2

n. 探索

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

prohibit

B2

v. 禁止, 不允许

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

cast

B2

v. 投掷

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

complexity

B2

n. 复杂性

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

shadow

A2

n. 阴影

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

entail

C1

v. 使必然发生

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

fatal

B2

adj. 致命的, 致死的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

millionaire

B2

n. 百万富翁

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

mode

B2

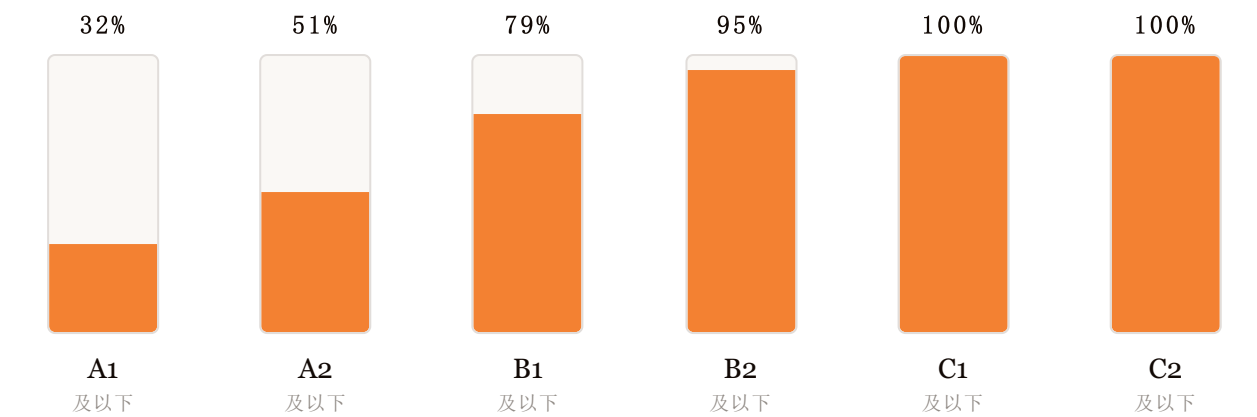
n. 方式

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

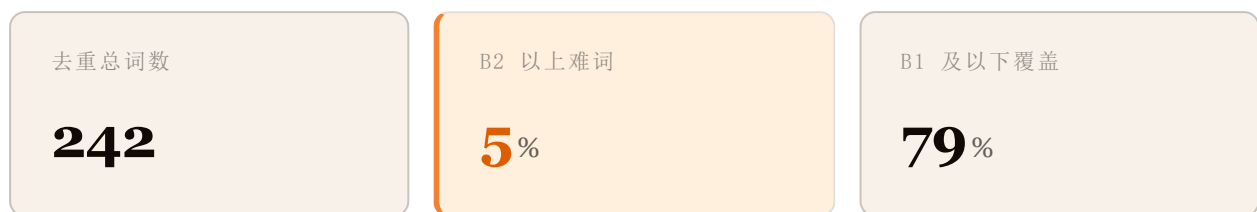
VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

全文 242 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **242** 个单词, 按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比 (CDF), 最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上 (C1/C2) 为高阶词, 本篇共 11 个 · 约 5%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率 (CDF) · 数据为全文去重词 242 个 · 末柱为 100%



英语六级 2015年12月·第3套 · 全卷构成

Part I	写作	题目解析 →
Part II	听力	题目解析 →
Part III Section A	完形填空（选词填空）	题目解析 →
Part III Section B	长篇阅读（信息匹配）	题目解析 →
Part III Section C (1)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Part III Section C (2)	阅读理解（四选一）	本题
Part IV	汉译英（段落翻译）	题目解析 →

2015年12月·第3套英语六级汉译英（段落翻译）·中国产业升级与中国制造走向世界 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3套 英语六级汉译英（段落翻译）原卷题干译审整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：Directions 与一整段中文原文连续排印——整段连排、无段落标记无题号，把它切成一句句翻译单元本身就是解题动作。卷面之后先给整篇参考英译定稿，再按自切句序逐句拆分：定英文主干、降级修饰成分、逐项落实语法点、句内定稿英译，答案直显。

真题卷第3套(2015-12) • 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**.

最近，中国政府决定将其产业升级。中国现在涉足建造高速列车、远洋船舶、机器人，甚至飞机。不久前，中国获得了在印度尼西亚(Indonesia)建造一条高铁的合同；中国还与马来西亚(Malaysia)签署了为其提供高速列车的合同。这证明人们信赖中国造产品。中国造产品越来越受欢迎。中国为此付出了代价，但这确实有助于消除贫困，同时还为世界各地的人们提供了就业机会。这是一件好事，值得称赞。下次你去商店时，可能想看一看你所购商品的出产国名。很有可能这件商品是中国造的。

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。

Recently, the Chinese government decided to upgrade its industries. China is now engaged in building high-speed trains, ocean-going ships, robots and even airplanes. Not long ago, China won the contract to build a high-speed railway in Indonesia; it also signed a contract with Malaysia to provide it with high-speed trains. This proves that people trust products made in China. As a result, products made in China are becoming more and more popular. China has paid a price for this, but it does help eliminate poverty and also provides employment for people around the world. This is a good thing worthy of praise. The next time you go to a store, you may want to take a look at the country of origin of the goods you buy. It is very likely that this product is made in China.

【衔接】第4句与第3句之间：用 This 承接前文论据

第3句讲中国拿下两笔合同，第4句 这证明人们信赖中国造产品。的「这」正回指这两笔合同，译文用 This proves that... 的 This 直接承接上句，无需重复「这两份合同」，逻辑上是「论据→结论」，承接自然。

第5句与第4句之间：补 As a result 等显出递进

第4句说「人们信赖中国造产品」，第5句 中国造产品越来越受欢迎。是其自然结果，可在句首补 As a result 或 Therefore (As a result, products made in China are becoming more and more popular.)，让「受信赖→越来越受欢迎」的因果递进显出来。

第6句内部：but 显转折，前后用 it 承接

中国为此付出了代价，但这确实有助于消除贫困 的转折由 but 显化；后半「这」用 it 承接前文「产业升级 / 中国制造」这件事，避免重复，使让步—肯定的语气连贯。

第9句与第8句之间：用 it/this product 承接“你所购的商品”

第8句末说 你所购商品的出产国名，第9句 这件商品 回指它，译文用 this product 承接，与前句 the goods you buy 自然衔接，收束于「很可能是中国造的」这一全篇落点。

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】中国产业升级与中国制造走向世界

这段在客观介绍中国近年推动产业升级、中国造产品行销海外这一现象与现状，属社会 / 经济现象介绍类语体。开篇 最近，中国政府决定将其产业升级。与随后 中国现在涉足建造高速列车、远洋船舶、机器人，甚至飞机。都在陈述当下正在发生、且持续成立的事实，语体是平实的客观陈述，不是文学描写，用词宜朴实准确而非华丽。

【时态】一般现在时

通篇主体是在陈述当下持续成立的事实与现状——中国现在涉足建造高速列车、远洋船舶、机器人，甚至飞机。中国造产品越来越受欢迎。都是「现在如此」的客观描述，故全篇以一般现在时为基调；仅在叙述已经发生的具体动作（如「获得了合同」「签署了合同」）时偏离为一般过去时或现在完成时。

【译法】工业升级

拟定统一译法 upgrade its industries / industrial upgrading。本篇出现 最近，中国政府决定将其工业升级。，取意译；动词形式用 upgrade its industries，名词化场合用 industrial upgrading，全篇指同一概念时择一保持一致。

高速列车 / 高铁

拟定统一译法 high-speed train (车) / high-speed railway (线路)。原文 中国现在涉足建造高速列车 指车辆用 high-speed trains，在印度尼西亚(Indonesia)建造一条高铁 指线路用 a high-speed railway；二者所指不同，但「高速」一律译 high-speed，不要一会儿 high-speed、一会儿 bullet。

中国造产品

拟定统一译法 products made in China / Chinese-made products。原文 这证明人们信赖中国造产品。 与 中国造产品越来越受欢迎。 反复出现，全篇统一用 products made in China (或形容词式 Chinese-made products) 一种说法，避免一处 made-in-China、一处 Chinese products 来回换。

印度尼西亚 / 马来西亚

原文已给英文 印度尼西亚(Indonesia) 与 马来西亚(Malaysia)，直接用约定俗成的国名 Indonesia、Malaysia，无需再音译，全篇照此。

1. 最近，中国政府决定将其工业升级。

【主干】中国政府 decided to upgrade (主语策略：原句主语)

中文主语明确就是 中国政府，直接作英文主语 The Chinese government；核心动词是 决定，作谓语 decided，宾语是不定式 to upgrade its industries，主干即 The Chinese government decided to upgrade its industries。

【降级】“将其工业升级”降级为不定式宾语

中文「决定」后面跟的「将其工业升级」是「决定」的内容，不是第二个并列动作，应降级成不定式短语 to upgrade its industries 作宾语，挂在 decided 之后；「其」指代中国政府，译物主代词 its。本句结构简单，一个不定式即可，无需更多降级。

【语法】时态

本句有 最近 这一已发生的时间提示，「决定」是已作出的动作，偏离全篇基调用一般过去时 decided (或现在完成时 has decided 配 recently 亦可)，不用现在时。

单复数

「工业」此处指多个工业部门，译复数 its industries 比单数 industry 更贴「整体工业体系升级」之意。

【译文】Recently, the Chinese government decided to upgrade its industries.

2. 中国现在涉足建造高速列车、远洋船舶、机器人，甚至飞机。

【主干】China is now engaged in building (主语策略：原句主语)

主语是 中国，作 China；核心动词「涉足 (建造)」表示「正从事于建造.....」，主干用 China is now engaged in building / China is now involved in building，宾语是后面一串并列名词。

【降级】四类产品作并列宾语，“甚至飞机”用 even

高速列车、远洋船舶、机器人，甚至飞机 是「建造」的四个并列宾语，译成并列名词短语 high-speed trains, ocean-going ships, robots and even airplanes, 由 building 一个动名词统辖；「甚至」译 even, 放在最后一项 even airplanes 前，体现递进强调。

【语法】时态

本句讲中国「现在」的状态，回指全篇基调用一般现在时 is engaged / is involved, 与 现在 一致。

单复数

四类产品都泛指该类事物的整体，一律用复数：trains, ships, robots, airplanes, 不加冠词、用复数表泛指。

介词搭配

be engaged/involved 后接 in doing, 介词 in 不可省，且 in 后跟动名词 building 而非原形。

【译文】China is now engaged in building high-speed trains, ocean-going ships, robots and even airplanes.

3. 不久前，中国获得了在印度尼西亚(Indonesia)建造一条高铁的合同；中国还与马来西亚(Malaysia)签署了为其提供高速列车的合同。

【主干】两个分句并列：China won... ; China signed... (主语策略：原句主语)

分号前后是两件并列的事，主语都是 中国。前半主干 China won the contract (核心动词「获得」)，后半主干 China signed a contract (核心动词「签署」)。两个分句各有完整主谓宾，用分号或并列连接。

【降级】“建造高铁的”“提供列车的”降级为后置定语修饰 contract

在印度尼西亚(Indonesia)建造一条高铁的合同 里，「建造高铁」修饰「合同」，降级为不定式后置定语：the contract to build a high-speed railway in Indonesia. 后半 为其提供高速列车的合同 同理：a contract to provide it with high-speed trains (「其」指马来西亚，用 it 承接)。两处都把「.....的合同」拆成「合同 + 后置不定式」。

【语法】时态

本句有 不久前、动词是「获得了」「签署了」均为已完成动作，偏离基调用一般过去时 won / signed (或现在完成时 has won / has signed 配「不久前」)，不用现在时。

冠词

「一条高铁」「(一份)合同」首次提及、非特指，用不定冠词：a high-speed railway、a contract；但前半「获得了合同」特指这份谈成的合同，可用 the contract。

介词搭配

「为某人提供某物」用 provide sb with sth (provide it with high-speed trains) 或 provide sth for sb, 介词搭配固定，不能写成 provide sb sth。

指代

「为其提供」的「其」回指马来西亚，用 it 承接，避免重复 Malaysia。

【译文】 Not long ago, China won the contract to build a high-speed railway in Indonesia; it also signed a contract with Malaysia to provide it with high-speed trains.

4. 这证明人们信赖中国造产品。

【主干】 This proves that... (主语策略：原句主语)

主语是 这，指代上句的两笔合同，作 This；核心动词「证明」作谓语 proves；宾语是一个「人们信赖中国造产品」的事实，用 that 宾语从句承接，主干 This proves that people trust products made in China。

【降级】 “人们信赖中国造产品”整体作 that 宾语从句

人们信赖中国造产品 是一个完整的主谓宾小句 (people trust products made in China)，整体降级为 proves 的宾语从句，由 that 引导。本句除此之外无其他修饰需处理。

【语法】 时态

本句陈述一个当下成立的判断，回指基调用一般现在时 proves；从句 trust 也用现在时。

主谓一致

主语 This 是第三人称单数，谓语加 s 作 proves；从句主语 people 视作复数，谓语用 trust (不加 s)。

专名统一

「中国造产品」回指 glossary 统一译法 products made in China，与下句保持一致。

【译文】 This proves that people trust products made in China.

5. 中国造产品越来越受欢迎。

【主干】 Products made in China are becoming more and more popular (主语策略：原句主语)

主语是 中国造产品，作 Products made in China；谓语表「(正变得) 受欢迎」，用系表结构 are becoming popular，主干即 Products made in China are becoming more and more popular。

【降级】 “越来越”降级为 more and more 修饰 popular

越来越 不是单独动作，而是修饰「受欢迎」的程度递增，译 more and more 修饰 popular (或用 increasingly popular)；本句结构简单，仅此一处处理。

【语法】 时态

讲当下持续变化的趋势，回指基调用一般现在时；为体现「正越来越」的进行趋势，用 are becoming (现在进行) 或 are increasingly，都属现在时范畴。

主谓一致

主语 products 是复数，系动词用 are (are becoming)，不可用 is。

比较级

popular 是多音节形容词，比较级用 more and more popular，不可加 -er。

【译文】 Products made in China are becoming more and more popular.

6. 中国为此付出了代价,但这确实有助于消除贫困,同时还为世界各地的人们提供了就业机会。

【主干】 转折结构: China has paid a price, but this helps... (主语策略: 原句主语)

本句以「但」分两层: 前层主语 中国, 主干 China has paid a price for this (核心动词「付出(代价)」); 后层主语 这(指产业升级这件事), 主干 this does help eliminate poverty。两层用 but 连接成转折并列句。

【降级】 “消除贫困”“提供就业”作并列宾语, “同时还”用 and also

消除贫困 译 eliminate / reduce poverty 作 help 的宾语 (help do); 同时还为世界各地的人们提供了就业机会 与前者并列, 译 (also) provide employment for people around the world, 由 and 连接; 世界各地的人们 降级为 people around the world, around the world 作后置定语修饰 people。

【语法】 时态

「付出了代价」是已发生并影响至今, 用现在完成时 has paid a price 较稳; 「有助于消除贫困、提供就业」陈述持续成立的事实, 回指基调用一般现在时 helps / provides。

语态与强调

「确实有助于」的「确实」可用助动词 does 强调: this does help (does + 动词原形); help 后接动词原形 eliminate (help do 或 help to do 均可)。

单复数与冠词

「代价」译 a price 用不定冠词; poverty、employment 是不可数名词, 不加 s、不加 a; people 复数。

搭配

「为某人提供就业机会」用 provide employment for people 或 provide people with jobs;
「消除贫困」用 eliminate / reduce poverty。

【译文】 China has paid a price for this, but it does help eliminate poverty and also provides employment for people around the world.

7. 这是一件好事, 值得称赞。

【主干】 This is a good thing (主语策略: 原句主语)

主语 这 作 This, 系动词 is, 表语 a good thing, 主干 This is a good thing; 值得称赞 作补充评价, 挂在主干后。

【降级】 “值得称赞”降级为后置定语 worthy of praise

值得称赞 不另起一句, 降级修饰 a good thing: 用形容词短语 worthy of praise 作后置定语, 或并入 a good thing worth praising, 避免写成断头的第二句。

【语法】 时态

陈述当下评价, 回指基调用一般现在时 is。

搭配

「值得称赞」固定搭配 worth praising (worth + doing) 或 worthy of praise (worthy of + 名词), 两种结构介词与词形不可混用。

【译文】 This is a good thing worthy of praise.

8. 下次你去商店时,可能想看一看你所购商品的出产国名。

【主干】 **you may want to take a look...** (主语策略: 原句主语)

主语是 你, 作 you; 核心是「(可能) 想看一看」, 主干 you may want to take a look at the country of origin; 下次你去商店时 是时间状语从句。

【降级】 “下次去商店时”作时间状语从句, “你所购商品的出产国名”作 at 宾语

下次你去商店时 降级为时间状语从句 the next time you go to a store / next time you go shopping, 置于句首; 你所购商品的出产国名 译 the country of origin of the goods you buy, 其中「你所购」用定语从句 (that) you buy 修饰 goods, 「出产国名」用 the country of origin。

【语法】 时态

讲将来一般情形, 状语从句 the next time you go 用一般现在时表将来 (时间状语从句中不用 will) ; 主句用情态动词 may want。

搭配

「看一看」用 take a look at / have a look at, 介词 at 不可省; 「出产国」用 the country of origin。

单复数与冠词

「商店」泛指任一家, 用 a store; 「商品」可用 the goods (the product), 「你所购」的定语从句限定它, 用 the。

【译文】 **The next time you go to a store, you may want to take a look at the country of origin of the goods you buy.**

9. 很有可能这件商品是中国造的。

【主干】 **It is very likely that...** (主语策略: 形式主语it)

「很有可能 + 一件事」用形式主语 it: 主干 It is very likely that..., 真正的主语「这件商品是中国造的」由 that 从句承担, 作 It is very likely that this product is made in China。

【降级】 “这件商品是中国造的”作 that 真主语从句

这件商品是中国造的 是完整小句 (this product is made in China), 整体作 that 引导的真主语从句, 接在 It is very likely 之后; 「中国造的」用被动 is made in China, 回指 glossary 译法。

【语法】 时态

陈述当下可能性, 回指基调用一般现在时 is likely、is made。

语态

「是中国造的」表被动 (商品被制造), 用被动语态 is made in China, 不可写 China made。

冠词与单复数

「这件商品」特指上句提到的那件, 用 this product / this item, 单数配 is。

【译文】 **It is very likely that this product is made in China.**

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