

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。告诉我们要有多少人驾驶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

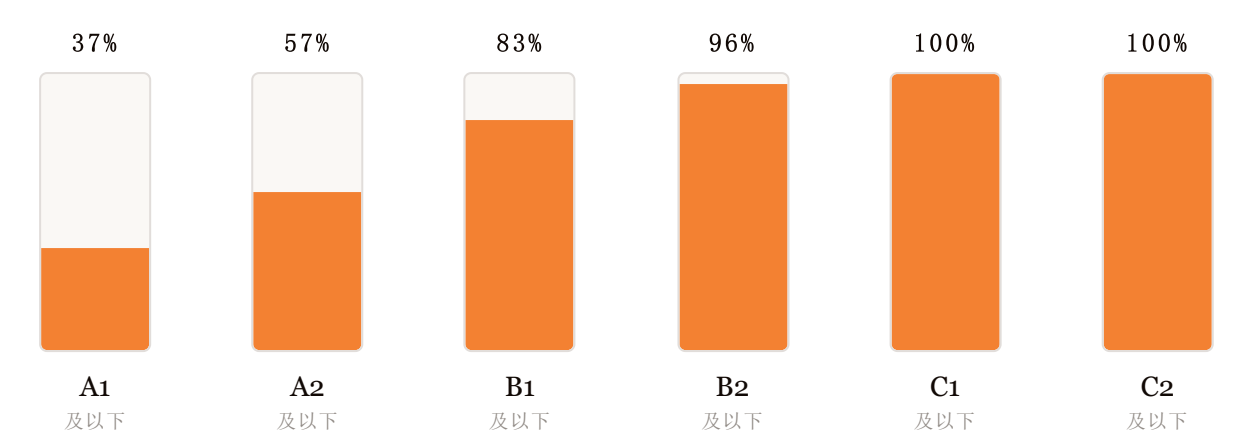
n. 证据

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%

去重总词数

444

B2 以上难词

4%

B1 及以下覆盖

83%

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 →