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六级·真题卷第1套·2016年6月

Part I

Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay on living in the virtual world. Try to imagine what will happen when people spend more and more time in the virtual world instead of interacting in the real world. You are required to write at least 150 words but no more than 200 words.

Part II

Listening Comprehension

(30 minutes)

Section A

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

Questions 1 to 4 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

1. A) Project organizer.
B) Public relations officer.
C) Marketing manager.
D) Market research consultant.
2. A) Quantitative advertising research.
B) Questionnaire design.
C) Research methodology.
D) Interviewer training.
3. A) They are intensive studies of people's spending habits.
B) They examine relations between producers and customers.
C) They look for new and effective ways to promote products.
D) They study trends or customer satisfaction over a long period.
4. A) The lack of promotion opportunity.
B) Checking charts and tables.
C) Designing questionnaires.
D) The persistent intensity.

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

5. A) His view on Canadian universities.
B) His understanding of higher education.
C) His suggestions for improvements in higher education.
D) His complaint about bureaucracy in American universities.
6. A) It is well designed.
B) It is rather inflexible.
C) It varies among universities.
D) It has undergone great changes.
7. A) The United States and Canada can learn from each other.
B) Public universities are often superior to private universities.
C) Everyone should be given equal access to higher education.
D) Private schools work more efficiently than public institutions.
8. A) University systems vary from country to country.
B) Efficiency is essential to university management.
C) It is hard to say which is better, a public university or a private one.
D) Many private universities in the U.S. are actually large bureaucracies.

Section B

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

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

9. A) Government's role in resolving an economic crisis.
B) The worsening real wage situation around the world.
C) Indications of economic recovery in the United States.
D) The impact of the current economic crisis on people's life.
10. A) They will feel less pressure to raise employees' wages.
B) They will feel free to choose the most suitable employees.
C) They will feel inclined to expand their business operations.
D) They will feel more confident in competing with their rivals.
11. A) Employees and companies cooperate to pull through the economic crisis.
B) Government and companies join hands to create jobs for the unemployed.
C) Employees work shorter hours to avoid layoffs.
D) Team work will be encouraged in companies.

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

12. A) Whether memory supplements work.
B) Whether herbal medicine works wonders.
C) Whether exercise enhances one's memory.
D) Whether a magic memory promises success.
13. A) They help the elderly more than the young.
B) They are beneficial in one way or another.
C) They generally do not have side effects.
D) They are not based on real science.
14. A) They are available at most country fairs.
B) They are taken in relatively high dosage.
C) They are collected or grown by farmers.
D) They are prescribed by trained practitioners.
15. A) They have often proved to be as helpful as doing mental exercise.
B) Taking them with other medications might entail unnecessary risks.
C) Their effect lasts only a short time.
D) Many have benefited from them.

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) How catastrophic natural disasters turn out to be to developing nations.
B) How the World Meteorological Organization studies natural disasters.
C) How powerless humans appear to be in face of natural disasters.
D) How the negative impacts of natural disasters can be reduced.
17. A) By training rescue teams for emergencies.
B) By taking steps to prepare people for them.
C) By changing people's views of nature.
D) By relocating people to safer places.
18. A) How preventive action can reduce the loss of life.
B) How courageous Cubans are in face of disasters.
C) How Cubans suffer from tropical storms.
D) How destructive tropical storms can be.

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

19. A) Pay back their loans to the American government.
B) Provide loans to those in severe financial difficulty.
C) Contribute more to the goal of a wider recovery.
D) Speed up their recovery from the housing bubble.
20. A) Some banks may have to merge with others.
B) Many smaller regional banks are going to fail.
C) It will be hard for banks to provide more loans.
D) Many banks will have to lay off some employees.
21. A) It will work closely with the government.
B) It will endeavor to write off bad loans.
C) It will try to lower the interest rate.
D) It will try to provide more loans.
22. A) It won't help the American economy to turn around.
B) It won't do any good to the major commercial banks.
C) It will win the approval of the Obama administration.
D) It will be necessary if the economy starts to shrink again.

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

23. A) Being unable to learn new things.
B) Being rather slow to make changes.
C) Losing temper more and more often.
D) Losing the ability to get on with others.
24. A) Cognitive stimulation.
B) Community activity.
C) Balanced diet.
D) Fresh air.
25. A) Ignoring the signs and symptoms of aging.
B) Adopting an optimistic attitude towards life.
C) Endeavoring to give up unhealthy lifestyles.
D) Seeking advice from doctors from time to time.

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.

Pursuing a career is an essential part of adolescent development. "The adolescent becomes an adult when he 26 a real job." To cognitive researchers like Piaget, adulthood meant the beginning of an 27 .

Piaget argued that once adolescents enter the world of work, their newly acquired ability to form hypotheses allows them to create representations that are too ideal. The 28 of such ideals, without the tempering of the reality of a job or profession, rapidly leads adolescents to become 29 of the non-idealistic world and to press for reform in a characteristically adolescent way. Piaget said: "True adaptation to society comes 30 when the adolescent reformer attempts to put his ideas to work."

Of course, youthful idealism is often courageous, and no one likes to give up dreams. Perhaps, taken 31 out of context, Piaget's statement seems harsh. What he was 32 , however, is the way reality can modify idealistic views. Some people refer to such modification as maturity. Piaget argued that attaining and accepting a vocation is one of the best ways to modify idealized views and to mature.

that attaining and accepting a vocation is one of the best ways to modify idealized views and to mature. As careers and vocations become less available during times of 33 , adolescents may be especially hard hit. Such difficult economic times may leave many adolescents 34 about their roles in society. For this reason, community interventions and government job programs that offer summer and vacation work are not only economically 35 but also help to stimulate the adolescent's sense of worth.

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| A) automatically | I) incidentally |
| B) beneficial | J) intolerant |
| C) capturing | K) occupation |
| D) confused | L) promises |
| E) emphasizing | M) recession |
| F) entrance | N) slightly |
| G) excited | O) undertakes |
| H) existence | |

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**.

Can Societies be rich and green?

- A) "If our economies are to flourish, if global poverty is to be eliminated and if the well-being of the world's people is to be enhanced—not just in this generation but in succeeding generations—we must make sure we take care of the natural environment and resources on which our economic activity depends." That statement comes not, as you might imagine, from a stereotypical tree-hugging, save-the-world greenie(环保主义者), but from Gordon Brown, a politician with a reputation for rigour, thoroughness and above all, caution.

- B) A surprising thing for the man who runs one of the world's most powerful economies to say? Perhaps; though in the run-up to the five-year review of the millennium(千年的) Goals, he is far from alone. The roots of his speech, given in March at the roundtable meeting of environment and energy ministers from the G20 group of nations, stretch back to 1972, and the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment in Stockholm.
- C) "The protection and improvement of the human environment is a major issue which affects the well-being of peoples and economic development throughout the world," read the final declaration from this gathering, the first of a sequence which would lead to the Rio de Janeiro Earth Summit in 1992 and the World Development Summit in Johannesburg three years ago.
- D) Hunt through the reports prepared by UN agencies and development groups—many for conferences such as this year's Millennium Goals review—and you will find that the linkage between environmental protection and economic progress is a common thread.
- E) Managing ecosystems sustainably is more profitable than exploiting them, according to the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment. But finding hard evidence to support the thesis is not so easy. Thoughts turn first to some sort of global statistic, some indicator which would rate the wealth of nations in both economic and environmental terms and show a relationship between the two.
- F) If such an indicator exists, it is well hidden. And on reflection, this is not surprising; the single word "environment" has so many dimensions, and there are so many other factors affecting wealth—such as the oil deposits—that teasing out a simple economy-environment relationship would be almost impossible.
- G) The Millennium Ecosystem Assessment, a vast four-year global study which reported its initial conclusions earlier this year, found reasons to believe that managing ecosystems sustainably—working with nature rather than against it—might be less profitable in the short term, but certainly brings long-term rewards.
- H) And the World Resources Institute (WRI) in its World Resources 2005 report, issued at the end of August, produced several such examples from Africa and Asia; it also demonstrated that environmental degradation affects the poor more than the rich, as poorer people derive a much higher proportion of their income directly from the natural resources around them.
- I) But there are also many examples of growing wealth by trashing the environment, in rich and poor parts of the world alike, whether through unregulated mineral extraction, drastic water use for agriculture, slash-and-burn farming, or fossil-fuel-guzzling(大量消耗) transport. Of course, such growth may not persist in the long term—which is what Mr. Brown and the Stockholm declaration were both attempting to point out. Perhaps the best example of boom growth and bust decline is the Grand Banks fishery. For almost five centuries a very large supply of cod(鳕鱼) provided abundant raw material for an industry which at its peak employed about 40,000 people, sustaining entire communities in Newfoundland. Then, abruptly, the cod population collapsed. There were no longer enough fish in the sea for the stock to maintain itself, let alone an industry. More than a decade later, there was no sign of the ecosystem re-building itself. It had, apparently, been fished out of existence; and the once mighty Newfoundland fleet now gropes about frantically for crab on the sea floor.
- J) There is a view that modern humans are inevitably sowing the seed of a global Grand Banks-style disaster. The idea is that we are taking more out of what you might call the planet's environmental bank balance than it can sustain; we are living beyond our ecological means. One recent study attempted to calculate the extent of this "ecological overshoot of the human economy", and found that we are using 1.2 Earth's-worth of

environmental goods and services—the implication being that at some point the debt will be called in, and all those services—the things which the planet does for us for free—will grind to a halt.

- K) Whether this is right, and if so where and when the ecological axe will fall, is hard to determine with any precision—which is why governments and financial institutions are only beginning to bring such risks into their economic calculations. It is also the reason why development agencies are not united in their view of environmental issues; while some, like the WRI, maintain that environmental progress needs to go hand-in-hand with economic development, others argue that the priority is to build a thriving economy, and then use the wealth created to tackle environmental degradation.
- L) This view assumes that rich societies will invest in environmental care. But is this right? Do things get better or worse as we get richer? Here the Stockholm declaration is ambiguous. "In the developing countries," it says, "most of the environmental problems are caused by under-development," So it is saying that economic development should make for a cleaner world? Not necessarily. "In the industrialised countries, environmental problems are generally related to industrialisation and technological development," it continues. In other words, poor and rich both over-exploit the natural world, but for different reasons. It's simply not true that economic growth will surely make our world cleaner.
- M) Clearly, richer societies are able to provide environmental improvements which lie well beyond the reach of poorer communities. Citizens of wealthy nations demand national parks, clean rivers, clean air and poison-free food. They also, however, use far more natural resources—fuel, water (all those baths and golf courses) and building materials.
- N) A case can be made that rich nations export environmental problems, the most graphic example being climate change. As a country's wealth grows, so do its greenhouse gas emissions. The figures available will not be completely accurate. Measuring emissions is not a precise science, particularly when it comes to issues surrounding land use; not all nations have released up-to-date data, and in any case, emissions from some sectors such as aviation are not included in national statistics. But the data is exact enough for a clear trend to be easily discernible. As countries become richer, they produce more greenhouse gases; and the impact of those gases will fall primarily in poor parts of the world.
- O) Wealth is not, of course, the only factor involved. The average Norwegian is better off than the average US citizen, but contributes about half as much to climate change. But could Norway keep its standard of living and yet cut its emissions to Moroccan or even Ethiopian levels? That question, repeated across a dozen environmental issues and across our diverse planet, is what will ultimately determine whether the human race is living beyond its ecological means as it pursues economic revival.
36. Examples show that both rich and poor countries exploited the environment for economic progress.
37. Environmental protection and improvement benefit people all over the world.
38. It is not necessarily true that economic growth will make our world cleaner.
39. The common theme of the UN reports is the relation between environmental protection and economic growth.
40. Development agencies disagree regarding how to tackle environment issues while ensuring economic progress.
41. It is difficult to find solid evidence to prove environmental friendliness generates more profits than exploiting the natural environment.
42. Sustainable management of ecosystems will prove rewarding in the long run.

43. A politician noted for being cautious asserts that sustainable human development depends on the natural environment.
44. Poor countries will have to bear the cost for rich nations' economic development.
45. One recent study warns us of the danger of the exhaustion of natural resources on Earth.

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.

Interactive television advertising, which allows viewers to use their remote controls to click on advertisements, has been pushed for years. Nearly a decade ago it was predicted that viewers of "Friends", a popular situation comedy, would soon be able to purchase a sweater like Jennifer Aniston's with a few taps on their remote control. "It's been the year of interactive television advertising for the last ten or twelve years," says Colin Dixon of a digital-media consultancy.

So the news that Cablevision, an American cable company, was rolling out interactive advertisements to all its customers on October 6th was greeted with some skepticism. During commercials, an overlay will appear at the bottom of the screen, prompting viewers to press a button to request a free sample or order a catalogue. Cablevision hopes to allow customers to buy things with their remote controls early next year.

Television advertising could do with a boost. Spending fell by 10% in the first half of the year. The popularization of digital video recorders has caused advertisers to worry that their commercials will be skipped. Some are turning to the Internet, which is cheaper and offers concrete measurements like click-through rates—especially important at a time when marketing budgets are tight. With the launch of interactive advertising, "many of the dollars that went to the Internet will come back to the TV," says David Kline of Cablevision. Or so the industry hopes.

In theory, interactive advertising can engage viewers in a way that 30-second spots do not. Unilever recently ran an interactive campaign for its Axe deodorant(除臭剂), which kept viewers engaged for more than three minutes on average.

The amount spent on interactive advertising on television is still small. Magna, an advertising agency, reckons it will be worth about \$138 million this year. That falls far short of the billions of dollars people once expected it to generate. But DirecTV, Comcast and Time Warner Cable have all invested in it. A new effort led by Canoe Ventures, a coalition of leading cable providers, aims to make interactive advertising available across America later this year. BrightLine ITV, which designs and sells interactive ads, says interest has surged: it expects its revenues almost to triple this year. BSkyB, Britain's biggest satellite-television service, already provides 9 million customers with interactive ads.

Yet there are doubts whether people watching television, a "lean back" medium, crave interaction. Click-through rates have been high so far (around 3-4%, compared with less than 0.3% online), but that may be a result of the novelty. Interactive ads and viewers might not go well together.

46. What does Colin Dixon mean by saying "It's been the year of interactive television advertising for the last ten or twelve years" (Lines 4, Para. 1)?
- A) Interactive television advertising will become popular in 10-12 years.
 - B) Interactive television advertising has been under debate for the last decade or so.
 - C) Interactive television advertising is successful when incorporated into situation comedies.
 - D) Interactive television advertising has not achieved the anticipated results.
47. What is the public's response to Cablevision's planned interactive TV advertising program?
- A) Pretty positive.
 - B) Totally indifferent.
 - C) Somewhat doubtful.
 - D) Rather critical.
48. What is the impact of the wide use of digital video recorders on TV advertising?
- A) It has made TV advertising easily accessible to viewers.
 - B) It helps advertisers to measure the click-through rates.
 - C) It has placed TV advertising at a great disadvantage.
 - D) It enables viewers to check the sales items with ease.
49. What do we learn about Unilever's interactive campaign?
- A) It proves the advantage of TV advertising.
 - B) It has done well in engaging the viewers.
 - C) It helps attract investments in the company.
 - D) It has boosted the TV advertising industry.
50. How does the author view the hitherto high click-through rates?
- A) They may be due to the novel way of advertising.
 - B) They signify the popularity of interactive advertising.
 - C) They point to the growing curiosity of TV viewers.
 - D) They indicate the future direction of media reform.

Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

What can be done about mass unemployment? All the wise heads agree: there're no quick or easy answers. There's work to be done, but workers aren't ready to do it—they're in the wrong places, or they have the wrong skills. "Our problems are structural," and will take many years to solve.

But don't bother asking for evidence that justifies this bleak view. There isn't any. On the contrary, all the facts suggest that high unemployment in America is the result of inadequate demand. Saying that there're no easy answers sounds wise, but it's actually foolish: our unemployment crisis could be cured very quickly if we had the intellectual clarity and political will to act. In other words, structural unemployment is a fake problem, which mainly serves as an excuse for not pursuing real solutions.

The fact is job openings have plunged in every major sector, while the number of workers forced into part-time employment in almost all industries has soared. Unemployment has surged in every major occupational

category. Only three states, with a combined population not much larger than that of Brooklyn, have unemployment rates below 5%. So the evidence contradicts the claim that we're mainly suffering from structural unemployment. Why, then, has this claim become so popular?

Part of the answer is that this is what always happens during periods of high unemployment—in part because experts and analysts believe that declaring the problem deeply rooted, with no easy answers, makes them sound serious.

I've been looking at what self-proclaimed experts were saying about unemployment during the Great Depression; it was almost identical to what Very Serious People are saying now. Unemployment cannot be brought down rapidly, declared one 1935 analysis, because the workforce is "unadaptable and untrained. It cannot respond to the opportunities which industry may offer." A few years later, a large defense buildup finally provided a fiscal stimulus adequate to the economy's needs—and suddenly industry was eager to employ those "unadaptable and untrained" workers.

But now, as then, powerful forces are ideologically opposed to the whole idea of government action on a sufficient scale to jump-start the economy. And that, fundamentally, is why claims that we face huge structural problems have been multiplying: they offer a reason to do nothing about the mass unemployment that is crippling our economy and our society.

So what you need to know is that there's no evidence whatsoever to back these claims. We aren't suffering from a shortage of needed skills; we're suffering from a lack of policy resolve. As I said, structural unemployment isn't a real problem, it's an excuse—a reason not to act on America's problems at a time when action is desperately needed.

51. What does the author think is the root cause of mass unemployment in America?

- A) Corporate mismanagement.
- B) Insufficient demand.
- C) Technological advances.
- D) Workers' slow adaptation.

52. What does the author think of the experts' claim concerning unemployment?

- A) Self-evident.
- B) Thought-provoking.
- C) Irrational.
- D) Groundless.

53. What does the author say helped bring down unemployment during the Great Depression?

- A) The booming defense industry.
- B) The wise heads' benefit package.
- C) Nationwide training of workers.
- D) Thorough restructuring of industries.

54. What has caused claims of huge structural problems to multiply?

- A) Powerful opposition to government's stimulus efforts.
- B) Very Serious People's attempt to cripple the economy.
- C) Evidence gathered from many sectors of the industries.
- D) Economists' failure to detect the problems in time.

55. What is the author's purpose in writing the passage?

- A) To testify to the experts' analysis of America's problems.
- B) To offer a feasible solution to the structural unemployment.
- C) To show the urgent need for the government to take action.
- D) To alert American workers to the urgency for adaptation.

Part IV

Translation

(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to translate a passage from Chinese into English. You should write your answer on **Answer Sheet 2**.

中国的创新正以前所未有的速度蓬勃发展。为了在科学技术上尽快赶超世界发达国家，中国近年来大幅度增加了研究开发资金。中国的大学 and 研究所正在积极开展创新研究，这些研究覆盖了从大数据到生物化学、从新能源到机器人等各类高科技领域。它们还与各地的科技园合作，使创新成果商业化。与此同时，无论在产品还是商业模式上，中国企业家也在努力争做创新的先锋，以适应国内外消费市场不断变化和增长的需求。

2016年6月·第1套英语六级写作·题目、范文与解析

PROMPT & MODEL ESSAY • 写作题和范文

写作题和范文

本页写作题面、参考范文与逐段解析由懒笔记基于2016年6月·第1套 英语六级写作原卷整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：完整写作要求（Directions，含主题、文体、词数与署名约束）连续排印。写作是生产性任务、无 ABCD 标准答案——题面即整道题；卷面下方直接给出满足全部硬约束的参考范文、整篇中译与逐段拆解。

真题卷第1套(2016-06) • 六级

Part I

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay on living in the virtual world. Try to imagine what will happen when people spend more and more time in the virtual world instead of interacting in the real world. You are required to write at least 150 words but no more than 200 words.

【参考范文 • 190 词】 写作无唯一标准答案，以下为达标示范

As digital technologies advance at an astonishing pace, more and more people are choosing to live in the virtual world rather than interact face to face. Where will this trend lead us? In my view, spending excessive time online is likely to reshape our lives in worrying ways.

First, human relationships will probably grow more distant. Picture a family sitting in one room at dinner, yet each member is silently staring at a glowing screen, connected to strangers online but disconnected from those beside them. As such scenes multiply, our real social skills may gradually decay, since abilities like reading emotions and holding a warm conversation only sharpen through practice. What is more, constant immersion could damage both our mental and physical health, leaving many anxious, lonely and out of shape.

This does not mean the virtual world is purely harmful; it can indeed link distant hearts and boost efficiency. Yet the key lies in balance. The more time we surrender to screens, the more deliberately we should return to reality. Only by keeping one foot firmly in the real world can we enjoy technology without being enslaved by it.

【参考译文】

随着数字技术以惊人的速度发展，越来越多的人选择生活在虚拟世界里，而不再面对面地交往。这一趋势会把我们带向何方？在我看来，把过多时间花在网络上，很可能以令人担忧的方式重塑我们的生活。

首先，人际关系很可能变得更加疏远。想象这样一幅画面：一家人围坐一室共进晚餐，每个人却默默盯着发光的屏幕，与网上的陌生人相连，却与身边的亲人相隔。随着这样的场景越来越多，我们真实的社交能

力可能逐渐退化，因为读懂情绪、把一场对话说得温暖这类能力，只有在实践中才会变得娴熟。更有甚者，持续的沉浸可能同时损害我们的身心健康，让许多人变得焦虑、孤独、体态失衡。

这并不是说虚拟世界纯粹有害，它确实能连接远方的心灵、提升效率。然而关键在于平衡。我们把越多的时间交给屏幕，就越应有意识地回归现实。唯有始终把一只脚牢牢踩在现实世界里，我们才能享受技术，而不被它所奴役。

【第1段】现象加设问落地。首段用 As digital technologies advance... rather than interact face to face 陈述现象，用 Where will this trend lead us? 设问把话题推向未来，再用 In my view... in worrying ways 亮出预测立场，正好落实开头段『现象句加设问亮立场』的方法。

【第2段】场景证据串后果。第二段以 First, human relationships will probably grow more distant 起句给总判断，用 Picture a family... glowing screen 的场景作证据，再以 What is more, constant immersion could damage... health 递进到身心健康，三个后果层层展开，把抽象预测坐实。

【第3段】让步转折收平衡。末段 This does not mean the virtual world is purely harmful 先让步承认益处，Yet the key lies in balance 转折重申立场，末句 The more time we surrender to screens, the more deliberately we should return to reality 用递进句式呼吁回归现实，收束有力。

ANALYSIS • 审题与立意

这道题到底要写什么、立意是什么

动笔前先钉死本题的核心写作任务与读者语域，再定中心立意与要展开的要点——这些是本题特有的内容判断，不是通用套路。

核心任务

预测沉迷虚拟世界的后果

本题要写的不是罗列利弊，而是一次面向未来的推演：Try to imagine what will happen when people spend more and more time in the virtual world instead of interacting in the real world——当人们越来越多地待在虚拟世界、而不在现实里互动时，会发生什么。落点必须扣在『will happen（会发生）』这个将来视角上，答的是趋势和结果。

读者 • 语域

面向阅卷人的正式书面语

本题是纯议论短文，没有具体收信人。write a short essay 决定了它面向阅卷人，用正式书面语即可：不写 Dear 称呼、不用口语缩写（don't、gonna），也无需署名，把精力放在论点与论证上，别在格式上加戏。

中心立意

沉迷虚拟世界将疏离现实

本篇立场：随着人们 spend more and more time in the virtual world，人与人、人与现实的联系会逐渐变淡，我们需要有意识地守住现实这一头。这是一个明确的预测加态度，而不是模棱两可的『有好有坏』。

要展开的要点

1. 人际关系变疏远

第一个可写后果——亲密关系变淡：人们 instead of interacting in the real world，同处一室却各自盯屏，身边人反而成了最熟悉的陌生人。

2. 现实社交能力退化

第二个可写后果——现实沟通能力退化：读表情、面对面把话说暖这类能力只有靠练习才能保持，长期躲进屏幕会让它们生疏。

3. 身心健康受损

第三个可写后果——身心受影响：持续沉浸屏幕可能带来焦虑、孤独，以及久坐缺乏运动等健康问题。

STRUCTURE • 谋篇与逐段

怎么分段、每段写什么、能套哪些句架

按写作家族给出现成的段落框架（每段承担什么功能），并为每段配可直接套用的 功能句架（留出填本题内容的空位）。段序与上方参考范文——对应。

第 1 段 现象加立场

描述 living in the virtual world 这一现象，抛出『会发生什么』的问题并亮明预测立场。

第 2 段 后果展开

用一个生活场景引出人际疏离、社交能力退化、身心受损等预测后果。

第 3 段 平衡加收束

承认虚拟世界的益处，落到『把握平衡、守住现实』的建议收尾。

第 1 段 转向虚拟、抛问、亮预测

写人们因技术进步越来越多选择虚拟世界而非面对面，追问 what will happen，并点明我预测这会令生活朝令人担忧的方向改变。

陈述现象 · As digital technologies advance, more and more people are choosing to ... rather than ...

设问推向未来 · Where will this trend lead us?

亮明预测立场 · In my view, ... is likely to reshape our lives in ... ways.

第 2 段 同室盯屏加三重退化

用一家人同桌吃饭却各自盯屏的场景，带出人际疏远、interacting in the real world 的能力退化、以及身心健康受损三个预测后果。

分点主题句 · First, ... will probably grow more ...

举例过渡 · Picture a scene where ..., yet ...

递进补充 · What is more, ... could ..., leaving many ...

第 3 段 认益处、转平衡、守现实

承认虚拟世界能连接远方、提高效率，但强调 the real world 才是根，越沉迷越要有意识地回归现实。

让步承认 · This does not mean ... is purely harmful; it can indeed ...

转折重申 · Yet the key lies in ...

递进句式收尾 · The more ..., the more ... we should ...

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

视角须扣将来预测

本题最易在此维失分：写成虚拟世界利弊清单就跑题。达标要点是全文落点扣在 what will happen 上，多用 will、is likely to 等指向未来的表达。

结构连贯

三段功能须清晰

达标要点：三段各司其职（现象立场、后果展开、平衡收束），用 First / What is more / Yet 等信号词衔接，别一段到底或想到哪写到哪。

语言准确

将来句式须准确

本题多用 will / is likely to / may lead to 等结构，别把时态写乱、别逐字直译；一个清晰的将来句胜过一堆华丽却出错的长句。

字数格式

落在区间且分段

达标要点：正文须落在 write at least 150 words but no more than 200 words 规定的区间内，段落分明、无需署名；写超写少都算不合规。

典型低分写法 • 反面示例与改法

利弊清单跑题

反面示例（跑题）：The virtual world has many advantages and disadvantages. On one hand it is convenient, on the other hand it wastes time. 这是利弊罗列、没有未来预测。改成：If this trend continues, people are likely to grow more isolated from those around them.

全现在时无预测

反面示例（只描述现状）：Many people play games and chat online every day. 只是现状。改成：As this habit deepens, many people will gradually lose interest in real-world contact.

一边倒无让步

反面示例（太绝对）：The virtual world is completely harmful and destroys everything. 改成：
Though the virtual world does bring convenience, over-reliance on it may still weaken our real bonds.

英语六级 2016年6月·第1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 →

2016年6月·第1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2016年6月·第1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1套(2016-06) • 六级

以下按录音篇目排印：每篇先给录音原文与逐段中译（考卷上没有，考试时录音只播一遍、卷面只印选项），再逐题给出卷面题目与解析。

Part II

Listening Comprehension

(30 minutes)

Section A

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

Questions 1 to 4 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

1 M: So, how long have you been a market research consultant?

M: 那么，你做市场研究顾问多久了？

2 W: Well, I started straight after finishing university.

W: 嗯，我大学一毕业就开始做了。

3 M: Did you study market research?

M: 你学的是市场研究吗？

4 W: Yeah, and it really helped me to get into the industry, but I have to say that it's more important to get experience in different types of market research to find out exactly what you're interested in.

W: 是的，这确实帮我进入了这个行业，但我必须说，更重要的是在不同类型的市场研究中积累经验，以便找出你到底对什么感兴趣。

5 M: So what are you interested in?

M: 那你对什么感兴趣呢？

6 W: Well, at the moment, I specialize in quantitative advertising research, which means that I do two types of projects. Trackers, which are ongoing projects that look at trends or customer satisfaction over a long period of time. The only problem with trackers is that it takes up a lot of your time. But you do build up a good relationship with the client. I also do a couple of ad-hoc jobs which are much shorter projects.

W: 嗯，目前我专门做定量广告研究，也就是说我做两类项目。一类是追踪项目，这是长期进行的项目，用来观察长时间内的趋势或客户满意度。追踪项目唯一的问题是占用你很多时间。但你确实能和客户建立良好的关系。我还做一些临时项目，这些项目时间要短得多。

7 M: What exactly do you mean by ad-hoc jobs?

M: 你说的临时项目具体是什么意思？

8 W: It's basically when companies need quick answers to their questions about their consumers' habits. They just ask for one questionnaire to be sent out, for example, so the time you spend on an ad-hoc project tends to be fairly short.

W: 基本上就是当公司需要快速了解消费者习惯的问题时，他们只是要求发送一份问卷，比如说，所以你在临时项目上花的时间往往相当短。

9 M: Which do you prefer, trackers or ad-hoc?

M: 你更喜欢哪种，追踪项目还是临时项目？

10 W: I like doing both and in fact I need to do both at the same time to keep me from going crazy. I need the variety.

W: 我两种都喜欢做，实际上我需要同时做这两种才能保持不发疯。我需要多样性。

11 M: Can you just explain what process you go through with a new client?

M: 你能解释一下和新客户合作的流程吗？

12 W: Well, together we decide on the methodology and the objectives of the research. I then design a questionnaire. Once the interviewers have been briefed, I send the client a schedule and then they get back to me with deadlines. Once the final charts and tables are ready, I have to check them and organize a presentation.

W: 嗯，我们一起决定研究的方法和目标。然后我设计一份问卷。在访问员得到指示后，我给客户发送一份时间表，然后他们给我反馈截止日期。一旦最终的图表准备好了，我必须检查它们并组织一次演示。

13 M: Hmm, one last question, what do you like and dislike about your job?

M: 嗯，最后一个问题，你喜欢和不喜欢工作的哪些方面？

14 W: As I said, variety is important and as for what I don't like, it has to be the checking of charts and tables.

W: 就像我说的，多样性很重要，至于我不喜欢的，那一定是检查图表了。

1. A) Project organizer.
B) Public relations officer.
C) Marketing manager.
D) Market research consultant.

【题目】 What position does the woman hold in the company?

【翻译】 这位女士在公司担任什么职位？

A) 项目组织者。 B) 公共关系专员。 C) 营销经理。 D) 市场研究顾问。

【答案】 D (细节题) Market research consultant.

【定位】 M: So, how long have you been a market research consultant?

男：那么，你做市场调研顾问多久了？

【信号】 提问者把身份直接说破。答案不在女方应答里，而藏在男方开场提问 how long have you been a market research consultant 里——他张口就点明了对方的职位。对话题的答案句不一定是「回答」，提问方代为说出身份时，那句就是答案句。

【替换】 market research consultant ↔ Market research consultant.

原词原义照搬

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

Project organizer. 录音里只在流程描述时出现过 organize a presentation 的「组织」动作，听到 organize 就联想成「项目组织者」是被动词牵着走，原文并无此头衔。

借用原文：I have to check them and organize a presentation

B) 未提及

Public relations officer. 录音通篇没有出现公关相关说法，纯属凭「市场」联想到「公关」的想当然。

C) 偷换概念

Marketing manager. 与原文 market research consultant 仅一字之差 (marketing manager vs market research consultant)，最易混。但原文白纸黑字是 consultant，不是 manager，属近义头衔偷换。

借用原文：market research consultant

-
2. A) Quantitative advertising research.
B) Questionnaire design.
C) Research methodology.
D) Interviewer training.

【题目】 What does the woman specialize in at the moment?

【翻译】 这位女士目前专门从事什么工作？

A) 定量广告研究。 B) 问卷设计。 C) 研究方法论。 D) 访谈员培训。

【答案】 A (细节题) Quantitative advertising research.

【定位】 W: Well, at the moment, I specialize in quantitative advertising research, which means that I do two types of projects.

女：嗯，目前我专攻定量广告调研，也就是说我做两类项目。

【信号】 专长信号词 **specialize in**。at the moment, I specialize in quantitative advertising research 里 specialize in 是明晃晃的专长信号，它后面紧跟的方向词就是答案句核心。题干的 at the moment 也与此句原词照应，定位极稳。

【替换】 quantitative advertising research ↔ **Quantitative advertising research.**

原短语整体照搬

【排除】 B) **原词陷阱**

Questionnaire design. 录音确有 I then design a questionnaire，但那是「与新客户合作流程」里的一个步骤，不是她「专攻」的方向。听到 questionnaire / design 就选，正中陷阱。

借用原文：I then design a questionnaire

C) **原词陷阱**

Research methodology. 源自 we decide on the methodology，也是合作流程的一环，非她的专长方向，属典型听到 methodology 就选。

借用原文：we decide on the methodology

D) **原词陷阱**

Interviewer training. 录音 Once the interviewers have been briefed 提到 interviewers，但说的是「访员被简要交代任务」，并非她的专长，也非 training。

借用原文：Once the interviewers have been briefed

-
3. A) They are intensive studies of people's spending habits.
B) They examine relations between producers and customers.
C) They look for new and effective ways to promote products.
D) They study trends or customer satisfaction over a long period.

【题目】 **What does the woman say about trackers?**

【翻译】 这位女士关于追踪器说了什么？

- A) 它们是对人们消费习惯的深入研究。 B) 它们考察生产者与消费者之间的关系。
C) 它们寻找推广产品的新颖有效的方式。 D) 它们长期研究趋势或客户满意度。

【答案】 **D** (细节题) They study trends or customer satisfaction over a long period.

【定位】 Trackers, which are ongoing projects that look at trends or customer satisfaction over a long period of time.

追踪式项目，是持续进行的项目，长期考察趋势或顾客满意度。

【信号】定义信号 **which are**。Trackers, which are ongoing projects that look at trends or customer satisfaction over a long period of time 用 which are 直接给 trackers 下定义，定义从句就是答案句。抓 ongoing、over a long period 这些定性词。

【替换】ongoing projects ↔ **over a long period**.

持续=长期

look at trends or customer satisfaction over a long period of time ↔

They study trends or customer satisfaction over a long period.

look at=study, 且 long period 原词照应

【排除】A) **与原文相反**

They are intensive studies of people's spending habits. 里 intensive (密集/短期高强度) 恰与原文 over a long period of time (长期) 唱反调; spending habits (消费习惯) 原文也未就 trackers 这么说。这是把「长期」反说成「密集」的对立陷阱，正是预读时预警的那一处。

借用原文: over a long period of time

B) **张冠李戴**

They examine relations between producers and customers. 录音 you do build up a good relationship with the client 确有 relationship, 但那是说「她与客户建立好关系」, 被偷换成「研究生产者与顾客的关系」, 主体和含义全错。

借用原文: you do build up a good relationship with the client

C) **未提及**

They look for new and effective ways to promote products. 「寻找推广产品的新办法」录音中关于 trackers 的描述里完全没有, 属凭「市场调研~促销」的想当然。

4. A) The lack of promotion opportunity.

B) Checking charts and tables.

C) Designing questionnaires.

D) The persistent intensity.

【题目】What does the woman dislike about her job?

【翻译】这位女士不喜欢她工作的哪方面?

A) 缺乏晋升机会。 B) 检查图表。 C) 设计问卷。 D) 持续的高强度。

【答案】**B** (态度观点题) Checking charts and tables.

【定位】W: As I said, variety is important and as for what I don't like, it has to be the checking of charts and tables.

女: 像我说过的, 多样性很重要; 至于我不喜欢的, 那一定是核对图表。

【信号】好恶信号 **what I don't like**。as for what I don't like, it has to be the checking of charts and tables 里 what I don't like 是明确的「讨厌」信号, 其后 it has to be 引出的那件事就是答案。这句还在全对话最末, 是压轴好恶。

【替换】 the checking of charts and tables ↔ **Checking charts and tables.**

名词化↔动词化，同义照应

【排除】 A) **未提及**

The lack of promotion opportunity. 「缺乏晋升机会」录音从未提及，靠「上班族总抱怨升不上去」的常识填进来。

C) **原词陷阱**

Designing questionnaires. 录音 I then design a questionnaire 确有，但那是中性的流程描述，并非她「讨厌」的事——她明确讨厌的是核对图表。听到 design questionnaire 就选，落入原词陷阱。

借用原文：I then design a questionnaire

D) **张冠李戴**

The persistent intensity. 暗指原文 it takes up a lot of your time (trackers 很费时) 那层「持续费力」，但那是 trackers 的「缺点」，不是她整体「讨厌」工作的那一点；她讨厌的明确是核对图表，故移花接木。

借用原文：it takes up a lot of your time

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

1 W: Hello, I'm here with Frederick. Now Fred, you went to university in Canada?

W: 你好,我现在和Frederick在一起。Fred,你是在加拿大上的大学?

2 M: Yeah, that's right.

M: 是的,没错。

3 W: OK, and you have very strong views about universities in Canada. Could you please explain?

W: 好的,你对加拿大的大学有很强烈的看法。能请你解释一下吗?

4 M: Well, we don't have private universities in Canada. They're all public. All the universities are owned by the government, so there is the Ministry of Education in charge of creating the curriculum for the universities and so there's not much room for flexibility. Since it's a government-operated institution, things don't move very fast. If you want something to be done, then their staff do not have so much incentive to help you because they are workers for the government. So I don't think it's very efficient. However, there are certain advantages of public universities, such as the fees being free. You don't have to pay for your education. But the system isn't efficient, and it does not work that well.

M: 嗯,我们加拿大没有私立大学。全都是公立的。所有大学都归政府所有,所以有教育部负责制定大学的课程,灵活性不大。因为是政府运营的机构,办事速度不是很快。如果你想办什么事,工作人员没有那么大的动力帮你,因为他们是给政府打工的。所以我觉得效率不高。不过,公立大学也有一些优势,比如学费是免费的。你不用为教育付费。但这个系统效率不高,运作得不是很好。

5 W: Yeah, I can see your point, but in the United States we have many private universities, and I think they're large bureaucracies also. Maybe people don't act that much differently, because it's the same thing working for a private university. They get paid for their job. I don't know if they're that much more

motivated to help people. Also, we have a problem in the United States that usually only wealthy kids go to the best schools and it's kind of a problem actually.

W: 是的,我明白你的意思,但在美国我们有很多私立大学,我觉得它们也是庞大的官僚机构。可能人们的表现也没有太大不同,因为在私立大学工作也是一样的。他们拿工资干活。我不知道他们帮助别人的积极性是不是高多少。而且,美国还有个问题,通常只有富裕家庭的孩子才能上最好的学校,这其实是个问题。

6 M: I agree with you. I think it's a problem because you're not giving equal access to education to everybody. It's not easy, but having only public universities also might not be the best solution. Perhaps we can learn from Japan where they have a system of private and public universities. Now, in Japan, public universities are considered to be the best.

M: 我同意你的看法。我觉得这是个问题,因为这样就没有给每个人提供平等的受教育机会。这不容易解决,但只有公立大学可能也不是最好的方案。也许我们可以向日本学习,他们有公立和私立大学并存的体系。在日本,公立大学被认为是最好的。

7 W: Right. It's the exact opposite in the United States.

W: 对。这在美国正好相反。

8 M: So, as you see, it's very hard to say which one is better.

M: 所以你看,很难说哪种更好。

9 W: Right, a good point.

W: 对,说得好。

5. A) His view on Canadian universities.
B) His understanding of higher education.
C) His suggestions for improvements in higher education.
D) His complaint about bureaucracy in American universities.

【题目】 What does the woman want Frederick to talk about?

【翻译】 女士想让Frederick谈论什么?

- A) 他对加拿大大学的看法。 B) 他对高等教育的理解。 C) 他对改进高等教育的建议。
D) 他对美国大学官僚主义的抱怨。

【答案】 A (细节题) His view on Canadian universities.

【定位】 OK, and you have very strong views about universities in Canada. Could you please explain?
好的,你对加拿大的大学有很强烈的看法。能请你解释一下吗?

【信号】 女方的发问句即定位点。这题问"女方想让他谈什么",答案就在女方提问那一句 Could you please explain? 里——她紧接着点了 very strong views about universities in Canada, 这就是她请他展开的对象。

【替换】 very strong views about universities in Canada ↔ His view on Canadian universities.
views=view、in Canada=Canadian

【排除】 B) 偷换概念

B 的 His understanding of higher education. 把话题扩成笼统的"高等教育", 但女方明确限定在 universities in Canada (加拿大的大学), 范围被偷偷放大, 答非所问。

C) 未提及

C 的 His suggestions for improvements in higher education. 说成"改进建议", 但女方只请他 explain 看法, 没说让他提改进方案, 属无中生有。

D) 原词陷阱

D 的 His complaint about bureaucracy in American universities. 里 bureaucracy、American 确实在后文出现过 (女方谈美国时提到), 但那不是女方开头请他谈的对象, 对象被偷换成"美国"且时间也错位, 属张冠李戴的原词陷阱。

借用原文: we have many private universities, and I think they're large bureaucracies

6. A) It is well designed.

B) It is rather inflexible.

C) It varies among universities.

D) It has undergone great changes.

【题目】 What does the man say about the curriculum in Canadian universities?

【翻译】 男士对加拿大大学的课程设置有何看法?

A) 设计得很好。 B) 相当不灵活。 C) 各大学之间有所不同。 D) 已经历了巨大变化。

【答案】 B (细节题) It is rather inflexible.

【定位】 All the universities are owned by the government, so there is the Ministry of Education in charge of creating the curriculum for the universities and so there's not much room for flexibility.

所有大学都归政府所有, 所以是教育部负责制定大学的课程, 因此没有太多灵活的余地。

【信号】 curriculum 后紧跟评价句。 答案信号是"提到 curriculum 后紧接着给的判断"——男方说教育部制定课程, 随即下结论 there's not much room for flexibility (没什么灵活空间), 这句判断就是答案落点。

【替换】 there's not much room for flexibility ↔ **It is rather inflexible.**

no flexibility=inflexible 否定转形容词

【排除】 A) 与原文相反

A 的 It is well designed. (设计得好) 是正面评价, 而男方整体否定加拿大课程体系 (not much room for flexibility 还说 I don't think it's very efficient), 褒贬正相反。

借用原文: there's not much room for flexibility

C) 原词陷阱

C 的 It varies among universities. 借了原文反复出现的 universities, 编出"各校之间有差异", 但原文说课程是教育部统一制定 (Ministry of Education in charge of creating the curriculum), 恰恰是统一而非各异, 答非所问。

借用原文: Ministry of Education in charge of creating the curriculum for the universities

D) 未提及

D 的 It has undergone great changes. (经历了巨大变化) 原文从未提及, 男方只谈课程死板、低效, 没说课程变化大, 属凭空捏造。

-
7. A) The United States and Canada can learn from each other.
B) Public universities are often superior to private universities.
C) Everyone should be given equal access to higher education.
D) Private schools work more efficiently than public institutions.

【题目】 On what point do the speakers agree?

【翻译】 说话者在哪一点上意见一致?

- A) 美国和加拿大可以相互学习。 B) 公立大学通常优于私立大学。
C) 每个人都应该获得平等的高等教育机会。 D) 私立学校比公立机构运作效率更高。

【答案】 C (细节题) Everyone should be given equal access to higher education.

【定位】 I agree with you. I think it's a problem because you're not giving equal access to education to everybody.

我同意你的看法。我认为这是个问题, 因为你没有给每个人平等接受教育的机会。

【信号】 I agree 后即共识内容。 答案信号是男方的认同标志 I agree with you——它后面紧跟的 you're not giving equal access to education to everybody 就是两人共同认可的那一点。

【替换】 you're not giving equal access to education to everybody ↔

Everyone should be given equal access to higher education.

否定现状=应然主张 肯否转换

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

A 的 The United States and Canada can learn from each other. 借了男方 we can learn from Japan 的 learn from, 但原文是"向日本学习"而非"美加互相学习", 且这是男方单方的设想、不是双方明确共同认同的那一点, 张冠李戴。

借用原文: Perhaps we can learn from Japan

B) 原词陷阱

B 的 Public universities are often superior to private universities. 借了原文 public universities are considered to be the best, 但那句仅限"在日本", 并非两人普遍同意的共识; 且女方明说美国相反 (It's the exact opposite in the United States.), 故"公立普遍优于私立"不是共识。

借用原文: in Japan, public universities are considered to be the best

D) 与原文相反

D 的 Private schools work more efficiently than public institutions. 原文没有任何人这么说; 女方反而认为私立也是大官僚机构 (they're large bureaucracies also)、不见得更 有动力, 与 D 不符。

借用原文: they're large bureaucracies also

-
8. A) University systems vary from country to country.
B) Efficiency is essential to university management.
C) It is hard to say which is better, a public university or a private one.
D) Many private universities in the U.S. are actually large bureaucracies.

【题目】 What point does the man make at the end of the conversation?

【翻译】 男士在对话结束时提出了什么观点?

- A) 大学体系因国家而异。 B) 效率对大学管理至关重要。
C) 很难说公立大学和私立大学哪个更好。 D) 美国许多私立大学实际上是大型官僚机构。

【答案】 C (细节题) It is hard to say which is better, a public university or a private one.

【定位】 So, as you see, it's very hard to say which one is better.

所以, 如你所见, 很难说哪一个更好。

【信号】 So, as you see 收束信号。 答案信号是结尾的收束词 So, as you see——它之后那句 it's very hard to say which one is better 是男方对全场讨论的总结落点。

【替换】 it's very hard to say which one is better ↔

It is hard to say which is better, a public university or a private one.

which one=which 公立私立 指代补全

【排除】 A) 偷换概念

A 的 University systems vary from country to country. 听上去呼应对话涉及的加、美、日多国, 但男方结尾说的是"难说哪个更好", 不是"各国制度不同", 把结论换了方向。

B) 原词陷阱

B 的 Efficiency is essential to university management. 借了原文多次出现的 efficient/efficiency, 但男方谈效率是在评价加拿大体制 (I don't think it's very efficient), 并非结尾的总结观点, 原词陷阱。

借用原文: I don't think it's very efficient

D) 张冠李戴

D 的 Many private universities in the U.S. are actually large bureaucracies. 几乎照搬了原文, 但说这话的是女方 (in the United States we have many private universities, and I think they're large bureaucracies), 本题问的是男方结尾观点, 说话人对错了。

借用原文: we have many private universities, and I think they're large bureaucracies also

Section B

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

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

1 A recent International Labor Organization report says the deterioration of real wages around the world calls into question the true extent of an economic recovery, especially if government rescue packages are phased out too early. The report warns the picture on wages is likely to get worse this year, despite indications of an economic rebound.

国际劳工组织最近的一份报告指出,全球实际工资的恶化令人质疑经济复苏的真实程度,特别是如果政府救助计划过早取消的话。该报告警告称,尽管有经济反弹的迹象,但今年的工资状况可能会变得更糟。

2 Patrick Belser, an International Labor Organization specialist, says declining wage rates are linked to the levels of unemployment. "The quite dramatic unemployment figures, which we now see in some of the countries, strongly suggest that there will be greater pressure on wages in the future as more people will be unemployed, more people will be looking for jobs and the pressure on employers to raise wages to attract workers will decline. So, we expect that the second part of the year will not be very good in terms of wage growth."

国际劳工组织专家Patrick Belser表示,工资率下降与失业水平相关。"我们现在在一些国家看到的相当戏剧性的失业数字强烈表明,未来工资将面临更大压力,因为会有更多人失业,更多人将寻找工作,而雇主提高工资以吸引工人的压力将会下降。因此,我们预计今年下半年在工资增长方面不会很乐观。"

3 The report finds more than a quarter of the countries experienced flat or falling monthly wages in real terms. They include the United States, Austria, Costa Rica, South Africa and Germany. International

Labor Organization economists say some nations have come up with policies to lessen the impact of lower wages during the economic crisis. An example of these is work sharing with government subsidies. Under this scheme, the number of individual working hours is reduced in an effort to avoid layoffs.

报告发现,超过四分之一的国家经历了实际月工资持平或下降。这些国家包括美国、奥地利、哥斯达黎加、南非和德国。国际劳工组织经济学家表示,一些国家已经制定政策来减轻经济危机期间低工资的影响。其中一个例子是由政府补贴的工作分享计划。根据这一计划,个人工作时间被缩短,以避免裁员。

4 For this scheme to work, the government must provide wage subsidies to compensate for lost pay due to the shorter hours.

为使这一计划发挥作用,政府必须提供工资补贴,以弥补因工时缩短而造成的收入损失。

9. A) Government's role in resolving an economic crisis.
B) The worsening real wage situation around the world.
C) Indications of economic recovery in the United States.
D) The impact of the current economic crisis on people's life.

【题目】 What is the International Labor Organization's report mainly about?

【翻译】 国际劳工组织的报告主要是关于什么的?

- A) 政府在解决经济危机中的作用。 B) 全球实际工资状况的恶化。
C) 美国经济复苏的迹象。 D) 当前经济危机对人们生活的影响。

【答案】 B (主旨题) The worsening real wage situation around the world.

【定位】 A recent International Labor Organization report says the deterioration of real wages around the world calls into question the true extent of an economic recovery. The report warns the picture on wages is likely to get worse this year, despite indications of an economic rebound. 国际劳工组织最近一份报告称,全球实际工资的恶化使人们对经济复苏的真实程度产生质疑。该报告警告说,尽管有经济回升的迹象,今年的工资状况仍可能进一步恶化。

【信号】 开头点题 + 让步转折后的落点。答案信号有两处叠加:一是 A recent International Labor Organization report says 开篇即点出报告主题;二是让步转折结构 the picture on wages is likely to get worse this year, despite indications of an economic rebound——despite (尽管) 这个让步词把重心压在"工资会更糟"上,而非"经济回升"上。

【替换】 the deterioration of real wages around the world ↔

The worsening real wage situation around the world

deterioration 换成 worsening, 同义

【排除】 A) 偷换概念

选项 Government's role in resolving an economic crisis. 把焦点放在"政府的角色"。原文确实提到政府 policies 和 the government must provide wage subsidies, 但那只是第三、四段举的一个应对例子, 不是全篇主旨; 报告通篇讲的是"工资恶化"。这是用"经济危机"的氛围词诱你误选。

借用原文: the government must provide wage subsidies

C) 原词陷阱

选项 Indications of economic recovery in the United States. 里的 the United States 原文 They include the United States, Austria, Costa Rica, South Africa and Germany 确实念到了, 但它只是"工资停滞/下降"国家清单里的一员, 且选项说的是 economic recovery (经济复苏), 方向恰与全文"工资恶化"相反。听到 United States 就选正中圈套。

借用原文: They include the United States, Austria, Costa Rica, South Africa and Germany

D) 未提及

选项 The impact of the current economic crisis on people's life. 借了 economic crisis 这个原文氛围词, 但 impact on people's life (对人们生活的影响) 全文从未展开——报告只讲工资数据与应对方案, 没讲对个人生活的具体影响。属于无中生有。

-
10. A) They will feel less pressure to raise employees' wages.
B) They will feel free to choose the most suitable employees.
C) They will feel inclined to expand their business operations.
D) They will feel more confident in competing with their rivals.

【题目】 According to an International Labor Organization's specialist, how will employers feel if there are more people looking for jobs?

【翻译】 根据国际劳工组织专家的说法,如果有更多人找工作,雇主会有什么感受?

- A) 他们提高员工工资的压力会减小。 B) 他们可以自由选择最合适的员工。
C) 他们会倾向于扩大业务运营。 D) 他们在与竞争对手竞争时会更有信心。

【答案】 A (细节题) They will feel less pressure to raise employees' wages.

【定位】 more people will be unemployed, more people will be looking for jobs and the pressure on employers to raise wages to attract workers will decline.

会有更多人失业、更多人找工作, 于是雇主为吸引劳动力而涨薪的压力将会下降。

【信号】 条件路标 looking for jobs 后紧跟因果落点 decline。 题干路标 more people looking for jobs 在原文以 more people will be looking for jobs 原样出现, 紧随其后的 and 引出结果 the pressure on employers to raise wages to attract workers will decline——decline (下降) 就是雇主的反应所在, 是这句的答案落点。

【替换】 the pressure on employers to raise wages to attract workers will decline ↔

They will feel less pressure to raise employees' wages

pressure...will decline 等于 feel less pressure

【排除】 B) **过度推断**

选项 They will feel free to choose the most suitable employees. 看似顺理成章——人多了当然挑得动——但原文只说雇主"涨薪压力下降"the pressure...will decline, 从没说雇主"可以自由挑选最合适的人"。这是从原文真说过的"求职者增多"硬推出的额外结论。

借用原文: more people will be looking for jobs

C) **未提及**

选项 They will feel inclined to expand their business operations. 讲"想扩张业务", 原文围绕的是"工资压力", 从未提及雇主因求职者增多就要扩张经营。属无中生有。

D) **未提及**

选项 They will feel more confident in competing with their rivals. 谈"和对手竞争更有信心", 原文谈的是雇主对"涨薪"的压力, 与"竞争对手"毫无关系。属无中生有。

-
11. A) Employees and companies cooperate to pull through the economic crisis.
B) Government and companies join hands to create jobs for the unemployed.
C) Employees work shorter hours to avoid layoffs.
D) Team work will be encouraged in companies.

【题目】 **What does the speaker mean by the Work Sharing scheme?**

【翻译】 说话者所说的工作分担计划是什么意思?

- A) 员工和公司合作共渡经济危机。 B) 政府和公司携手为失业者创造就业机会。
C) 员工缩短工作时间以避免裁员。 D) 公司将鼓励团队合作。

【答案】 **C** (细节题) Employees work shorter hours to avoid layoffs.

【定位】 An example of these is work sharing with government subsidies. Under this scheme, the number of individual working hours is reduced in an effort to avoid layoffs.

其中一个例子是配有政府补贴的"工作分担"。在这一方案下, 个人工作时数被削减, 以努力避免裁员。

【信号】 **方案名后紧跟 Under this scheme 的解释句。**听到方案名 work sharing 后, 紧接的 Under this scheme, the number of individual working hours is reduced in an effort to avoid layoffs 就是对它的正式解释——Under this scheme (在此方案下) 是典型的释义引导, 后面的内容即答案。

【替换】 the number of individual working hours is reduced ↔ **Employees work shorter hours**

工时被削减 = 员工上更短的班

in an effort to avoid layoffs ↔ **to avoid layoffs**

avoid layoffs 原词对应, 目的一致

【排除】 A) 答非所问

选项 Employees and companies cooperate to pull through the economic crisis. 方向上不算错（整篇确在讲应对危机），但它只说“员工与公司合作渡过危机”，完全没提 Work Sharing 的具体做法（缩工时、避裁员）。问“方案指什么”，要的是机制，不是空泛的好话。

B) 偷换概念

选项 Government and companies join hands to create jobs for the unemployed. 借了原文真有的 government (government subsidies) 和 jobs 概念，但方案核心是 avoid layoffs (保住现有岗位)，选项却说 create jobs (为失业者创造新岗位) ——“保旧岗”被偷换成“造新岗”，与原文不符。

借用原文：work sharing with government subsidies

D) 原词陷阱

选项 Team work will be encouraged in companies. 利用 work sharing 里 sharing (分担) 一词容易让人联想到“团队协作”，但原文的 work sharing 指“分担工作时数（缩短工时）”，与 team work (团队合作) 毫无关系。原文从未提鼓励团队合作。

借用原文：work sharing with government subsidies

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

1 Is there really a magic memory pill or a herbal recall remedy? I have been frequently asked if these memory supplements work. You know, one of these first things I like to tell people when they ask me about the supplements, is that a lot of them are promoted as a cure for your memory. But your memory doesn't need a cure.

真的存在神奇的记忆药丸或草药回忆疗法吗？我经常被问到这些记忆补充剂是否有效。你知道，当人们问我关于补充剂的问题时，我首先想告诉他们的是，很多补充剂被宣传为治愈你记忆力的良药。但你的记忆力不需要治愈。

2 What your memory needs is a good work-out. So really, those supplements aren't going to give you that perfect memory in the way that they promise. The other thing is that a lot of these supplements aren't necessarily what they claim to be, and you really have to be wary when you take any of them. The science isn't there behind most of them. They're not really well-regulated unless they adhere to some industry standard.

你的记忆力需要的是良好的锻炼。所以实际上，那些补充剂不会像它们承诺的那样给你完美的记忆力。另一件事是，很多这些补充剂不一定如它们所声称的那样，当你服用任何一种时都必须非常警惕。大多数补充剂背后都没有科学依据。它们并没有真正受到良好监管，除非它们遵守某些行业标准。

3 You don't really know that what they say is in there isn't there. What you must understand is that those supplements, especially in some eastern cultures, are part of a medical practice tradition. People don't just go in a local grocery store and buy these supplements.

你并不真正知道它们所说的成分是否真的在里面。你必须明白的是，这些补充剂，尤其是在一些东方文化中，是医疗实践传统的一部分。人们不会只是走进当地杂货店购买这些补充剂。

4 In fact, they are prescribed and they're given at a certain level, a dosage that is understood by a practitioner who's been trained. And that's not really the way they're used in this country. The other thing that people do forget is that these are medicines, so they do have an impact. A lot of times people are not really aware of the impact they have, or the fact that taking them in combination with other medications might put you at increased risk for something that you wouldn't otherwise be countering or be at risk for.

事实上,它们是被处方开具的,并且在经过培训的从业者所理解的特定水平和剂量下给予。而这并不是它们在这个国家的真正使用方式。人们忘记的另一件事是,这些都是药物,所以它们确实有影响。很多时候人们并没有真正意识到它们的影响,或者将它们与其他药物结合服用可能会使你面临原本不会遇到或面临的风险增加这一事实。

12. A) Whether memory supplements work.
B) Whether herbal medicine works wonders.
C) Whether exercise enhances one's memory.
D) Whether a magic memory promises success.

【题目】 What question is frequently put to the speaker?

【翻译】 经常有人向说话者提出什么问题?

- A) 记忆补充剂是否有效。 B) 草药是否有神奇功效。 C) 运动是否能增强记忆力。
D) 神奇的记忆力是否能带来成功。

【答案】 A (细节题) Whether memory supplements work.

【定位】 I have been frequently asked if these memory supplements work.

我经常被问到这些记忆补剂到底管不管用。

【信号】 frequently asked原句直陈。录音用 I have been frequently asked if these memory supplements work 直接陈述"被频繁问到的问题", frequently asked 与题干 frequently put 对应, 是答案句的明确信号。

【替换】 asked if these memory supplements work ↔ Whether memory supplements work
if=whether同义

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

录音确实提到 a herbal recall remedy, B 借这个 herbal 设饵, 但说话人被频繁问的是 supplements 是否有效, 不是 herbal medicine works wonders (草药是否有神效), 盗了原词却偷换了问题对象。

借用原文: a herbal recall remedy

C) 未提及

C 说被问的是 Whether exercise enhances one's memory (锻炼能否增强记忆), 但开头被频繁问的问题里没有 exercise; 锻炼是后文 work-out 才引出的另一层意思, 不是这题问的设问内容。

D) 原词陷阱

录音开头有 a magic memory pill, D 借 magic 设饵, 但说话人被问的是补剂是否有效, 不是 Whether a magic memory promises success (神奇记忆能否带来成功), promises success 是原文没有的夸大延伸。

借用原文: a magic memory pill

13. A) They help the elderly more than the young.

B) They are beneficial in one way or another.

C) They generally do not have side effects.

D) They are not based on real science.

【题目】 What does the speaker say about most memory supplements?

【翻译】 说话者对大多数记忆补充剂有何看法?

A) 它们对老年人比对年轻人更有帮助。 B) 它们在某种程度上是有益的。

C) 它们通常没有副作用。 D) 它们不是基于真正的科学。

【答案】 D (态度观点题) They are not based on real science.

【定位】 The science isn't there behind most of them. They're not really well-regulated unless they adhere to some industry standard.

它们大多数背后并没有科学支撑。它们也没有受到很好的监管, 除非遵循某种行业标准。

【信号】 否定句 science isn't there. 录音用否定句 The science isn't there behind most of them 直接给出评判——大多数补剂背后没有科学, 否定语气是态度题的答案信号。

【替换】 The science isn't there behind most of them ↔ **They are not based on real science**

同义否定改写

【排除】 A) 未提及

A 说补剂 help the elderly more than the young (对老人比年轻人更有用)，录音通篇没把人群分成老人/年轻人比较，是凭空安上的对比。

B) 与原文相反

B 说补剂 beneficial in one way or another (多少有益)，方向与录音相反——说话人强调 those supplements aren't going to give you that perfect memory 且 the science isn't there，是怀疑而非肯定。

借用原文：those supplements aren't going to give you that perfect memory in the way that they promise

C) 与原文相反

C 说补剂 do not have side effects (没有副作用)，但录音后文强调 these are medicines, so they do have an impact，明说有影响/风险，C 与原文相反。

借用原文：these are medicines, so they do have an impact

-
14. A) They are available at most country fairs.
B) They are taken in relatively high dosage.
C) They are collected or grown by farmers.
D) They are prescribed by trained practitioners.

【题目】 What do we learn about memory supplements in eastern cultures?

【翻译】 关于东方文化中的记忆补充剂,我们了解到什么?

- A) 它们在大多数乡村集市上都能买到。 B) 它们的服用剂量相对较高。
C) 它们由农民采集或种植。 D) 它们由受过训练的从业者开具处方。

【答案】 D (细节题) They are prescribed by trained practitioners.

【定位】 In fact, they are prescribed and they're given at a certain level, a dosage that is understood by a practitioner who's been trained.

事实上，它们是由受过训练的医师按其掌握的某一剂量水平开方给出的。

【信号】 eastern定位+prescribed应答。 题干限定词 eastern cultures 把定位指向 especially in some eastern cultures 一带，紧接的 they are prescribed... by a practitioner who's been trained 正面回答该情境下补剂怎么给，是答案句。

【替换】 they are prescribed ↔ **They are prescribed**

prescribed原意对应

a practitioner who's been trained ↔ **trained practitioners**

语序改写同义

【排除】 A) 与原文相反

A 说补剂 available at most country fairs (多在乡村集市可买到)，但录音明说 People don't just go in a local grocery store and buy these supplements, 即并非随便买到, 方向相反。

借用原文: People don't just go in a local grocery store and buy these supplements

B) 原词陷阱

录音确有 a dosage that is understood by a practitioner, B 借 dosage 设饵, 但原文说的是"医师掌握的某一剂量水平", 不是 taken in relatively high dosage (服用高剂量), 盗了原词却换成"高剂量"这一原文没有的说法。

借用原文: a dosage that is understood by a practitioner who's been trained

C) 未提及

C 说补剂 collected or grown by farmers (由农民采集种植), 录音谈的是开方与剂量, 从未提及由农民种植采集, 属凭空添加。

-
15. A) They have often proved to be as helpful as doing mental exercise.
B) Taking them with other medications might entail unnecessary risks.
C) Their effect lasts only a short time.
D) Many have benefited from them.

【题目】 What does the speaker say about memory supplements at the end?

【翻译】 说话者最后对记忆补充剂说了什么?

- A) 它们经常被证明与做脑力锻炼一样有帮助。
B) 将它们与其他药物一起服用可能带来不必要的风险。
C) 它们的效果只能持续很短时间。 D) 许多人从中受益。

【答案】 B (细节题) Taking them with other medications might entail unnecessary risks.

【定位】 Taking them in combination with other medications might put you at increased risk for something that you wouldn't otherwise be countering or be at risk for.

把它们和其他药物一起服用, 可能会让你面临某种本来不会遇到、不会有的额外风险。

【信号】 结尾风险句 might put at risk. 录音结尾用 taking them in combination with other medications might put you at increased risk 给出最后的警示, might put... at increased risk 是结尾结论性风险句, 正对 at the end 的提问。

【替换】 taking them in combination with other medications ↔ **Taking them with other medications**
in combination=with同义

might put you at increased risk ↔ **might entail unnecessary risks**

增加风险同义改写

【排除】 A) 未提及

A 说补剂 as helpful as doing mental exercise (和做脑力锻炼一样有用), 录音虽提过 work-out/mental exercise 的概念, 但从未说补剂"和锻炼一样有效", 这个对等比较是原文没有的。

C) 未提及

C 说 Their effect lasts only a short time (效果只持续很短时间), 录音结尾谈的是合用风险, 从未涉及效果的持续时长, 属无中生有。

D) 与原文相反

D 说 Many have benefited from them (许多人从中获益), 与全篇怀疑、结尾警示风险的基调相反, 说话人结尾强调的是风险而非获益。

借用原文: might put you at increased risk for something that you wouldn't otherwise be countering or be at risk for

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear three recordings of lectures or talks followed by three or four questions. The recordings will be played only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 1** with a single line through the centre.

Questions 16 to 18 are based on the recording you have just heard.

1 The negative impacts of natural disasters can be seen everywhere. In just the past few weeks, the world has witnessed the destructive power of earthquakes in Indonesia, typhoons in the Philippines, and the destructive sea waves that struck Samoa and neighboring islands.

自然灾害的负面影响随处可见。就在过去几周,全世界目睹了印度尼西亚地震、菲律宾台风以及袭击萨摩亚和邻近岛屿的破坏性海浪的摧毁力量。

2 A study by the Center for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters finds that, between 1980 and 2007, nearly 8,400 natural disasters killed more than two-million people. These catastrophic events caused more than \$1.5 trillion in economic losses.

灾害流行病学研究中心的一项研究发现,在1980年至2007年间,近8400起自然灾害造成超过200万人死亡。这些灾难性事件造成了超过1.5万亿美元的经济损失。

3 U.N. weather expert Geoffrey Love says that is the bad news. "Over the last 50 years, economic losses have increased by a factor of 50. That sounds pretty terrible, but the loss of life has decreased by a factor of 10 simply because we are getting better at warning people. We are making a difference. Extreme events, however, will continue to occur. But the message is that they need not be disasters."

联合国气象专家Geoffrey Love表示这是坏消息。"在过去50年里,经济损失增加了50倍。这听起来相当可怕,但死亡人数减少了10倍,仅仅是因为我们在预警人们方面做得更好了。我们正在产生影响。然而,极端事件将继续发生。但重要的是它们不一定会成为灾难。"

4 Love, who is director of Weather and Disaster Risk Reduction at the World Meteorological Organization, says most of the deaths and economic losses were caused by weather, climate, or water-related extremes. These include droughts, floods, windstorms, strong tropical winds and wildfires.

Love是世界气象组织天气与减灾风险司司长,他表示大部分死亡和经济损失是由天气、气候或水相关的极端事件造成的。这些包括干旱、洪水、风暴、强热带风和野火。

5 He says extreme events will continue. But, he says extreme events become disasters only when people fail to prepare for them.

他说极端事件将继续发生。但他表示,只有当人们未能为极端事件做好准备时,极端事件才会成为灾难。

6 "Many of the remedies are well-known. From a planning perspective, it's pretty simple. Build better buildings. Don't build where the hazards will destroy them. From an early-warning perspective, make sure the warnings go right down to the community level. Build community action plans."

"许多补救措施是众所周知的。从规划角度来看,这很简单。建造更好的建筑物。不要在危险会摧毁它们的地方建造。从预警角度来看,确保预警直达社区层面。制定社区行动计划。"

7 The World Meteorological Organization points to Cuba and Bangladesh as examples of countries that have successfully reduced the loss of life caused by natural disasters by taking preventive action.

世界气象组织指出古巴和孟加拉国是通过采取预防行动成功减少自然灾害造成的生命损失的国家范例。

8 It says tropical storms formerly claimed dozens, if not hundreds of lives, each year in Cuba. But the development of an early-warning system has reversed that trend. In 2008, Cuba was hit by five successive hurricanes, but only seven people were killed.

该组织表示,热带风暴过去每年在古巴夺去数十甚至数百人的生命。但预警系统的发展扭转了这一趋势。2008年,古巴连续遭受五次飓风袭击,但只有七人死亡。

9 Bangladesh also has achieved substantial results. Major storm surges in 1970 and 1991 caused the deaths of about 440,000 people. Through careful preparation, the death toll from a super tropical storm in November 2007 was less than 3,500.

孟加拉国也取得了重大成果。1970年和1991年的大规模风暴潮造成约44万人死亡。通过周密准备,2007年11月一场超强热带风暴的死亡人数不到3500人。

16. A) How catastrophic natural disasters turn out to be to developing nations.

B) How the World Meteorological Organization studies natural disasters.

C) How powerless humans appear to be in face of natural disasters.

D) How the negative impacts of natural disasters can be reduced.

【题目】 What is the talk mainly about?

【翻译】 这段话主要讲述什么?

- A) 灾难性自然灾害对发展中国家造成多么严重的后果。
- B) 世界气象组织如何研究自然灾害。
- C) 人类在自然灾害面前显得多么无能为力。
- D) 如何减少自然灾害的负面影响。

【答案】 D (主旨题) How the negative impacts of natural disasters can be reduced.

【定位】 He says extreme events will continue. But, he says extreme events become disasters only when people fail to prepare for them.

他说极端事件还会继续发生。但是，他说极端事件只有在人们没能为之做好准备时才会变成灾难。

【信号】 **转折But后是真意**。全文开头铺陈灾害多可怕，到 But, he says extreme events become disasters only when people fail to prepare for them. 用转折词 But 把调子扭向人若准备好就不会成灾，配合第 3 段 they need not be disasters，主线落在损失可以被减少。转折后才是讲者真正想说的主旨。

【替换】 extreme events become disasters only when people fail to prepare for them ↔

the negative impacts of natural disasters can be reduced

反面说=正面减损

the loss of life has decreased by a factor of 10 simply because we are getting better at warning people

↔ **can be reduced**

decreased=reduced

【排除】 A) **未提及**

录音确实念了 nearly 8,400 natural disasters killed more than two-million people 等灾害数据，A 借此暗示灾害对发展中国家多严重；但全文从未把焦点限定在 developing nations，举的古巴、孟加拉是减灾成功例，不是发展中国家受害有多惨。属缩小并跑偏的范围。

B) **原词陷阱**

录音念到 World Meteorological Organization，B 把它说成全文在讲该组织怎样研究灾害；但录音只是借这个机构引出观点，全篇主线是怎样减少损失，不是介绍某机构的研究方法。听到机构名就选，正中原词陷阱。

借用原文：director of Weather and Disaster Risk Reduction at the World Meteorological Organization

C) **与原文相反**

开头 The negative impacts of natural disasters can be seen everywhere. 确给人类很无力之感，C 顺势说全文讲人类多无力；但这只是 But 转折前的铺垫，讲者随即用 We are making a difference 推翻它。C 取了转折前被否定的旧基调，与全文真实落点相反。

借用原文：The negative impacts of natural disasters can be seen everywhere.

17. A) By training rescue teams for emergencies.

B) By taking steps to prepare people for them.

C) By changing people's views of nature.

D) By relocating people to safer places.

【题目】 **How can we stop extreme events from turning into disasters?**

【翻译】我们如何能阻止极端事件演变成灾难？

- A) 通过培训应急救援队伍。 B) 通过采取措施让人们为极端事件做好准备。
C) 通过改变人们对自然的看法。 D) 通过将人们迁移到更安全的地方。

【答案】 B (细节题) By taking steps to prepare people for them.

【定位】 But, he says extreme events become disasters only when people fail to prepare for them.

但是，他说极端事件只有在人们没能为之做好准备时才会变成灾难。

【信号】 **only when条件即答案**。录音用 extreme events become disasters only when people fail to prepare for them 点出成灾的唯一条件是没准备好，反过来说就是做好准备就能阻止成灾。only when 这个限定条件句正是讲对策的落点，与第 7 段 taking preventive action 互相印证。

【替换】 people fail to prepare for them ↔ taking steps to prepare people for them

否定前提反推做法

taking preventive action ↔ taking steps to prepare people for them

preventive=prepare

【排除】 A) 未提及

录音讲的对策是 Build better buildings、make sure the warnings go right down to the community level 这类事前防范，从没说训练救援队应急。A 的 training rescue teams 是录音未提的另一种办法，听起来合理但无据。

C) 原词陷阱

录音多次提到 nature 相关的灾害，C 顺势说办法是改变人们对自然的看法；但全文给的对策是盖好房子、做好预警、提前准备，从没说要改变观念。借话题词 nature 制造的答非所问。

借用原文：caused by weather, climate, or water-related extremes

D) 偷换概念

录音 Don't build where the hazards will destroy them. 说的是别在危险地带盖房，D 把它歪成把人迁到安全地 (relocating people)。原文讲的是建房选址，不是迁移人口，意思被偷换。

借用原文：Don't build where the hazards will destroy them.

18. A) How preventive action can reduce the loss of life.

B) How courageous Cubans are in face of disasters.

C) How Cubans suffer from tropical storms.

D) How destructive tropical storms can be.

【题目】 What does the example of Cuba serve to show?

【翻译】 古巴的例子用来说明什么？

- A) 预防性行动如何能够减少生命损失。 B) 古巴人在灾难面前多么勇敢。
C) 古巴人如何遭受热带风暴的侵袭。 D) 热带风暴的破坏性有多大。

【答案】 **A** (细节题) How preventive action can reduce the loss of life.

【定位】 It says tropical storms formerly claimed dozens, if not hundreds of lives, each year in Cuba. But the development of an early-warning system has reversed that trend. In 2008, Cuba was hit by five successive hurricanes, but only seven people were killed.

据该组织称，热带风暴过去在古巴每年夺去数十乃至上百条生命。但预警系统的建立扭转了这一趋势。2008 年古巴接连遭受五场飓风，却只有七人遇难。

【信号】 **But后死亡数骤降**。古巴段用 But the development of an early-warning system has reversed that trend. 的转折点明预警系统扭转了局面，再用 only seven people were killed 这个对比数字证明效果。配合第 7 段 reduced the loss of life caused by natural disasters by taking preventive action，这个例子是为预防能救命这一论点服务。

【替换】 the development of an early-warning system has reversed that trend ↔

preventive action can reduce the loss of life

预警=预防行动

only seven people were killed ↔ **reduce the loss of life**

只死七人=减损

【排除】 **B) 未提及**

录音只讲古巴靠预警系统把死亡降到很低，从未评价古巴人勇敢。B 的 courageous 是凭灾害情境臆想出来的褒义评价，原文毫无依据。

C) 与原文相反

录音 tropical storms formerly claimed dozens, if not hundreds of lives 确说古巴过去深受风暴之害，C 据此说例子讲古巴人多惨；但这是 But 转折前的旧情况，例子重点是其后被扭转的好结果，C 取错了重心。

借用原文：tropical storms formerly claimed dozens, if not hundreds of lives, each year in Cuba

D) 原词陷阱

录音念到 five successive hurricanes 等风暴字眼，D 借此说例子在讲热带风暴多有破坏力；但古巴例子恰恰是为证明预防能救命，不是渲染风暴威力。听到 hurricanes/storms 就选，落入原词陷阱。

借用原文：Cuba was hit by five successive hurricanes

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

1 As U.S. banks recovered with the help of the American government and the American taxpayers, President Obama held meetings with top bank executives, telling them it's time to return the favor.

随着美国银行在美国政府和美国纳税人的帮助下恢复元气，奥巴马总统与顶级银行高管举行会议，告诉他们现在是回报的时候了。

2 "The way I see it is banks now having greater obligation to the goal of a wider recovery," he said. But the president may be giving the financial sector too much credit. "It was in a free fall, and it was a very scary period," Economist Martin Neil Baily said.

他说:"在我看来,银行现在对更广泛的经济复苏目标负有更大的义务。"但总统可能给予了金融业过高的评价。经济学家Martin Neil Baily说:"当时正处于自由落体状态,那是一个非常可怕的时期。"

3 After the failure of Lehman Brothers, many of the world's largest banks feared the worst as the collapse of the housing bubble exposed investments in risky loans.

Lehman Brothers倒闭后,随着房地产泡沫破裂暴露出高风险贷款投资,世界上许多最大的银行都担心出现最坏的情况。

4 Although he says the worst is over, Baily says the banking crisis is not. More than 130 U.S. banks failed in 2009. He predicts high failure rates for smaller, regional banks in 2010 as commercial real estate loans come due.

尽管他表示最糟糕的时期已经过去,但Baily说银行业危机尚未结束。2009年有130多家美国银行倒闭。他预测,随着商业房地产贷款到期,2010年规模较小的地区性银行将出现高倒闭率。

5 "So there may actually be a worsening of credit availability to small and medium sized businesses in the next year or so."

因此,在未来一年左右的时间里,中小企业获得信贷的情况实际上可能会恶化。

6 Analysts say the biggest problem is high unemployment, which weakens demand and makes banks reluctant to lend. But U.S. Bancorp chief Richard Davis sees the situation differently.

分析人士表示,最大的问题是高失业率,这削弱了需求并使银行不愿放贷。但U.S. Bancorp首席执行官Richard Davis对形势有不同的看法。

7 "We're probably more optimistic than the experts might be. With that in mind, we're putting in everything we can, lending is the coal to our engine, so we want to make more loans. We have to find a way to qualify more people and not put ourselves at risk."

他说:"我们可能比专家们更乐观。考虑到这一点,我们正在尽一切努力,贷款是我们引擎的燃料,所以我们想发放更多贷款。我们必须找到一种方法来让更多人符合条件,同时不让自己陷入风险。"

8 While some economists predict continued recovery in the future, Baily says the only certainty is that banks are unlikely to make the same mistakes twice. "You know, forecasting has become a very hazardous business so I don't want to commit myself too much. I don't think we know exactly what's going to happen but it's certainly possible that we could get very slow growth over the next year or two."

虽然一些经济学家预测未来将持续复苏,但Baily说唯一确定的是银行不太可能重复同样的错误。"你知道,预测已经成为一项非常危险的工作,所以我不想过多地下定论。我认为我们并不确切知道将会发生什么,但在未来一两年内我们完全有可能出现非常缓慢的增长。"

9 If the economy starts to shrink again, Bailly says it would make a strong case for a second stimulus—something the Obama administration hopes will not be necessary.

Bailly说,如果经济再次开始萎缩,这将为第二次刺激计划提供有力的理由——而这是奥巴马政府希望不必采取的措施。

19. A) Pay back their loans to the American government.

B) Provide loans to those in severe financial difficulty.

C) Contribute more to the goal of a wider recovery.

D) Speed up their recovery from the housing bubble.

【题目】 What does President Obama hope the banks will do?

【翻译】 奥巴马总统希望银行做什么?

A) 偿还它们欠美国政府的贷款。 B) 向那些处于严重财务困境中的人提供贷款。

C) 为实现更广泛的经济复苏目标作出更多贡献。 D) 加快它们从房地产泡沫中的复苏。

【答案】 C (细节题) Contribute more to the goal of a wider recovery.

【定位】 "The way I see it is banks now having greater obligation to the goal of a wider recovery," he said.

「在我看来, 银行如今对实现更广泛复苏负有更大的责任,」他说。

【信号】 说话人直接表态句。 答案落在奥巴马本人的引语 banks now having greater obligation to the goal of a wider recovery——题问『奥巴马希望银行做什么』, 答案就在他亲口说出的那句表态里。

【替换】 greater obligation to the goal of a wider recovery ↔

Contribute more to the goal of a wider recovery.

负有更大责任=应多出力

【排除】 A) 偷换概念

录音开头说 telling them it's time to return the favor (该回报了), 『return the favor』听着像『还钱给政府』, 但奥巴马随后明确的期望是为更广复苏出力, 不是字面还贷, A 把模糊的『回报』坐实成『还 loans 给政府』, 属偷换。

借用原文: telling them it's time to return the favor

B) 原词陷阱

录音通篇出现 loans、financial、difficulty 这类词 (如 credit availability to small and medium sized businesses), B 用 Provide loans to those in severe financial difficulty. 把这些原词拼起来, 但奥巴马希望银行做的是为整体复苏出力, 并未要求向困难者放贷, 属原词陷阱。

借用原文: credit availability to small and medium sized businesses

D) 偷换概念

录音提到 the collapse of the housing bubble, D 用 Speed up their recovery from the housing bubble. 盗用 housing bubble 一词, 且把 recovery 的落点从『更广泛的复苏 (整体)』偷换成『银行自身从泡沫中恢复』, 方向变了。

借用原文: the collapse of the housing bubble

-
20. A) Some banks may have to merge with others.
B) Many smaller regional banks are going to fail.
C) It will be hard for banks to provide more loans.
D) Many banks will have to lay off some employees.

【题目】 What is Martin Neil Baily's prediction about the financial situation in the future?

【翻译】 Martin Neil Baily 对未来金融形势的预测是什么?

- A) 一些银行可能不得不与其他银行合并。 B) 许多规模较小的地区性银行将会倒闭。
C) 银行将难以提供更多贷款。 D) 许多银行将不得不裁减一些员工。

【答案】 B (细节题) Many smaller regional banks are going to fail.

【定位】 He predicts high failure rates for smaller, regional banks in 2010 as commercial real estate loans come due.

他预测, 随着商业地产贷款到期, 2010 年小型地区银行的倒闭率会很高。

【信号】 预测信号词 predicts。答案句由 He predicts 这个明确的预测信号引出——题问 Baily 的 prediction, 听到 predicts 就锁定其后内容。

【替换】 high failure rates for smaller, regional banks ↔ **Many smaller regional banks are going to fail.**
高倒闭率=很多银行将倒闭

【排除】 A) 未提及

录音只预测小型地区银行倒闭率高，从未提到银行『合并 (merge) 』。A 的 Some banks may have to merge with others. 是录音未提及的内容。

C) 原词陷阱

录音确实说过 there may actually be a worsening of credit availability (放贷会更难)，C 的 It will be hard for banks to provide more loans. 正盗用这句，但那是承接 Baily 倒闭预测后的延伸说法，本题问的是他的『预测』核心，正解是倒闭率高；C 偷换成放贷难这一旁支。

借用原文：there may actually be a worsening of credit availability

D) 未提及

录音谈倒闭、放贷难、失业 (unemployment)，但失业指的是整体经济的高失业率，并非银行『裁员』。D 的 Many banks will have to lay off some employees. 是录音未提到的银行行为。

-
21. A) It will work closely with the government.
B) It will endeavor to write off bad loans.
C) It will try to lower the interest rate.
D) It will try to provide more loans.

【题目】 What does U.S. Bancorp chief Richard Davis say about its future operation?

【翻译】 U.S. Bancorp 首席执行官 Richard Davis 对其未来运营有何看法？

- A) 它将与政府密切合作。 B) 它将努力核销不良贷款。 C) 它将努力降低利率。
D) 它将努力提供更多贷款。

【答案】 D (细节题) It will try to provide more loans.

【定位】 "...lending is the coal to our engine, so we want to make more loans. We have to find a way to qualify more people and not put ourselves at risk."

「.....放贷是我们引擎的燃料，所以我们想发放更多贷款。我们得想办法让更多人符合贷款资格，同时又不让自己陷入风险。」

【信号】 本人引语+意愿句 we want to。 答案落在 Davis 本人引语中的意愿表态 we want to make more loans——题问他对未来经营怎么说，盯住他『we want to...』的直接陈述即可。

【替换】 we want to make more loans ↔ **It will try to provide more loans.**

想多放贷=将设法多放贷

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

录音前文反复出现 government (如 the help of the American government) , A 的 It will work closely with the government. 盗用这个高频词, 但 Davis 本人引语谈的是多放贷、让更多人合格, 从没说要与政府密切合作, 属原词陷阱。

借用原文: the help of the American government

B) 原词陷阱

Davis 谈的是想多放贷、防自身风险, 从未说要『核销坏账 (write off bad loans) 』。B 的 It will endeavor to write off bad loans. 借用 loans 一词, 却讲了录音未提的动作。

借用原文: we want to make more loans

C) 未提及

Davis 引语只字未提『降低利率 (lower the interest rate) 』。C 的 It will try to lower the interest rate. 是录音未出现的内容, 属未提及。

-
22. A) It won't help the American economy to turn around.
B) It won't do any good to the major commercial banks.
C) It will win the approval of the Obama administration.
D) It will be necessary if the economy starts to shrink again.

【题目】 What does Martin Neil Baily think of a second stimulus to the economy?

【翻译】 Martin Neil Baily 如何看待对经济的第二轮刺激?

- A) 它不会帮助美国经济扭转局面。 B) 它对主要商业银行不会有任何好处。
C) 它将赢得奥巴马政府的批准。 D) 如果经济再次开始萎缩, 它将是必要的。

【答案】 D (态度观点题) It will be necessary if the economy starts to shrink again.

【定位】 If the economy starts to shrink again, Baily says it would make a strong case for a second stimulus—something the Obama administration hopes will not be necessary.

Baily 说, 如果经济再度萎缩, 那将为第二次刺激提供有力理由——而这正是奥巴马政府希望不会成为必要的事。

【信号】 条件句 If...+ Baily says. 答案落在 Baily 的条件性判断 If the economy starts to shrink again, Baily says it would make a strong case for a second stimulus——态度题盯住带 if 的条件句, 它讲清了『在什么前提下第二次刺激才有必要』。

【替换】 If the economy starts to shrink again, Baily says it would make a strong case for a second stimulus
↔ **It will be necessary if the economy starts to shrink again.**

提供有力理由=有必要

【排除】 A) 与原文相反

Baily 是说经济再萎缩时第二次刺激有必要（有助经济），A 的 It won't help the American economy to turn around. 却给出否定评价，与他的看法极性相反。

借用原文：it would make a strong case for a second stimulus

B) 原词陷阱

Baily 谈的是第二次刺激对整体经济在特定条件下有必要，从没说它对『主要商业银行（major commercial banks）』有没有好处。B 的 It won't do any good to the major commercial banks. 借用录音里的 commercial（来自 commercial real estate loans）一词，却讲了 Baily 未表达的判断。

借用原文：commercial real estate loans

C) 与原文相反

录音说第二次刺激是 something the Obama administration hopes will not be necessary（奥巴马政府希望它不必要），C 的 It will win the approval of the Obama administration. 盗用 Obama administration，却把『政府希望不需要』说成『将获政府认可』，恰好反了，且这本身就不是 Baily 的看法。

借用原文：something the Obama administration hopes will not be necessary

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

1 A new study has failed to find any conclusive evidence that lifestyle changes can prevent cognitive decline in older adults. Still, there are good reasons to make positive changes in how we live and what we eat as we age.

一项新研究未能找到任何确凿证据表明生活方式的改变可以预防老年人的认知能力下降。尽管如此,随着年龄的增长,我们仍有充分的理由在生活方式和饮食方面做出积极的改变。

2 Cognitive decline is the loss of ability to learn new skills, or recall words, names, and faces that is most common as we age. To reduce or avoid it, researchers have examined the effect of smoking, diet, brain-challenging games, exercise and other strategies.

认知能力下降是指学习新技能或回忆单词、姓名和面孔的能力丧失,这种情况在我们衰老时最为常见。为了减少或避免这种情况,研究人员已经检验了吸烟、饮食、大脑挑战游戏、锻炼和其他策略的影响。

3 Researchers at Duke University scrutinized more than 160 published studies and found an absence of strong evidence that any of these approaches can make a big difference. Co-author James Burke helped design the study.

Duke University的研究人员仔细审查了160多项已发表的研究,发现缺乏有力证据表明这些方法中的任何一种能够产生重大影响。合著者James Burke帮助设计了这项研究。

4 "In the observational studies we found that some of the B vitamins were beneficial. Exercise, diet, cognitive stimulation showed some positive effects, although the evidence was not so strong that we could actually consider these firmly established."

在我们发现的观察性研究中,一些B族维生素是有益的。锻炼、饮食、认知刺激显示出一些积极作用,尽管证据还不够充分,我们无法真正认为这些已被确切证实。

5 Some previous studies have suggested that challenging your brain with mentally stimulating activities might help. And Burke says that actually does seem to help, based on randomized studies—the researcher's gold standard.

之前的一些研究表明,用智力刺激活动挑战你的大脑可能有所帮助。Burke说,根据随机研究——研究人员的黄金标准,这实际上确实似乎有帮助。

6 "Cognitive stimulation is one of the areas where we did find some benefit. The exact type of stimulation that an individual uses is not as important as being intellectually engaged."

认知刺激是我们确实发现有一些益处的领域之一。个人使用的刺激的确切类型并不像保持智力参与那样重要。

7 The expert review also found insufficient evidence to recommend any drugs or dietary supplements that could prevent or slow cognitive decline. However, given that there is at least some evidence for positive effects from some of these lifestyle changes, plus other benefits apparently unrelated to cognitive decline, Burke was willing to offer some recommendations.

专家评审还发现,没有足够的证据推荐任何可以预防或减缓认知能力下降的药物或膳食补充剂。然而,鉴于至少有一些证据表明其中一些生活方式改变会产生积极影响,加上其他明显与认知能力下降无关的益处,Burke愿意提供一些建议。

8 "I think that by having people adopt a healthy lifestyle, both from a medical standpoint as well as nutritional and cognitive stimulation standpoint, we can reduce the incidence of cognitive decline, which will be proof that these factors are, in fact, important."

我认为,通过让人们采用健康的生活方式,无论是从医学角度还是从营养和认知刺激角度,我们都可以减少认知能力下降的发生率,这将证明这些因素实际上是重要的。

9 James Burke of Duke University is one of the authors of a study reviewing previous research on cognitive decline. The paper is published online by the Annals of Internal Medicine.

Duke University的James Burke是一项评审以往认知能力下降研究的论文作者之一。该论文在线发表于Annals of Internal Medicine。

23. A) Being unable to learn new things.
B) Being rather slow to make changes.
C) Losing temper more and more often.
D) Losing the ability to get on with others.

【题目】 According to the speaker, what might be a symptom of cognitive decline in older adults?

【翻译】 根据说话者的观点,老年人认知能力下降的症状可能是什么?

- A) 无法学习新事物。 B) 做出改变相当缓慢。 C) 越来越频繁地发脾气。
D) 失去与他人相处的能力。

【答案】 A (细节题) Being unable to learn new things.

【定位】 Cognitive decline is the loss of ability to learn new skills, or recall words, names, and faces that is most common as we age.

认知衰退是指学习新技能，或回忆词语、姓名和面孔的能力丧失，这在我们变老时最为常见。

【信号】 下定义句即答案句。 录音用 Cognitive decline is the loss of ability to learn new skills 给认知衰退"下定义"，is 这个判断系动词后面就是它的具体表现，定义句正是本题答案句所在。

【替换】 loss of ability to learn new skills ↔ **Being unable to learn new things**

丧失能力=无法做

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

B 的 Being rather slow to make changes 借了录音反复出现的 lifestyle changes 里的 "changes" 一词来诱选，但录音说的是"改变生活方式"，从没说衰退表现为"做改变变慢"，属听到原词就想选的陷阱。

借用原文：lifestyle changes

C) 未提及

C 的 Losing temper more and more often (越来越爱发脾气) 属情绪维度，录音定义衰退只谈"学习/记忆能力"，从未提及脾气情绪，是凭日常对"老人"的刻板印象想当然的未提及项。

D) 偷换概念

D 的 Losing the ability to get on with others 借了定义句里 "loss of ability" 的句式来仿冒，但录音 recall words, names, and faces 说的是记忆能力，从没说丧失"与人相处的能力"，是套用原文句式却偷换内容。

借用原文：recall words, names, and faces

24. A) Cognitive stimulation.

B) Community activity.

C) Balanced diet.

D) Fresh air.

【题目】 According to James Burke, what does seem to help reduce cognitive decline?

【翻译】 根据James Burke的说法,什么似乎有助于减少认知能力下降?

A) 认知刺激。 B) 社区活动。 C) 均衡饮食。 D) 新鲜空气。

【答案】 A (细节题) Cognitive stimulation.

【定位】 And Burke says that actually does seem to help, based on randomized studies—the researcher's gold standard.

Burke 说，基于随机对照研究（研究者的黄金标准），这一点确实似乎有帮助。

【信号】 **actually does help 强调有效**。第 5 段 that actually does seem to help 与题干 "does seem to help" 几乎同词，且 actually 一词把它从前文"证据不强"中拎出来重点强调，是答案落点；它指的正是上句的 challenging your brain with mentally stimulating activities。

【替换】 challenging your brain with mentally stimulating activities ↔ **Cognitive stimulation**
脑力刺激活动=认知刺激

【排除】 B) **未提及**

B 的 Community activity 听起来与"参与活动"沾边，但录音通篇说的是 being intellectually engaged (智力上投入)，从没提社区活动，是借"活动"概念想当然的未提及项。

C) **原词陷阱**

C 的 Balanced diet 盗用了录音多次出现的 diet，极易"听到 diet 就选"；但 Burke 对 diet 的原话是 the evidence was not so strong that we could actually consider these firmly established (证据不够强、不能确认)，它被归到"证据不足"一类，不是"确实有帮助"。

借用原文：the evidence was not so strong that we could actually consider these firmly established

D) **未提及**

D 的 Fresh air 最迎合"多呼吸新鲜空气有益"的日常常识，但录音研究的因素是 smoking, diet, brain-challenging games, exercise 等，从未出现"新鲜空气"，是纯常识杜撰的未提及项。

-
25. A) Ignoring the signs and symptoms of aging.
B) Adopting an optimistic attitude towards life.
C) Endeavoring to give up unhealthy lifestyles.
D) Seeking advice from doctors from time to time.

【题目】 **What did James Burke recommend to reduce the incidence of cognitive decline?**

【翻译】 James Burke 建议采取什么措施来减少认知能力下降的发生率？

- A) 忽视衰老的迹象和症状。 B) 对生活采取乐观态度。 C) 努力放弃不健康的生活方式。
D) 不时向医生寻求建议。

【答案】 **C** (细节题) Endeavoring to give up unhealthy lifestyles.

【定位】 I think that by having people adopt a healthy lifestyle, both from a medical standpoint as well as nutritional and cognitive stimulation standpoint, we can reduce the incidence of cognitive decline.

我认为，通过让人们采取健康的生活方式——既包括医学角度，也包括营养和认知刺激角度——我们可以降低认知衰退的发生率。

【信号】 I think+adopt 即建议句。第 8 段 I think that by having people adopt a healthy lifestyle 以 "I think" 领起、用 adopt 给出做法，正是 Burke 发出建议的句子；上一段 Burke was willing to offer some recommendations 也预告了这里要出建议，答案就锁在此句。

【替换】 adopt a healthy lifestyle ↔ Endeavoring to give up unhealthy lifestyles
采取健康=改掉不健康

【排除】 A) 与原文相反

A 的 Ignoring the signs and symptoms of aging 借了第 2 段定义衰退 "as we age" 的衰老话题，但 Burke 是叫人积极改变生活方式，而非 "无视衰老迹象"，方向恰好相反。

借用原文：most common as we age

B) 原词陷阱

B 的 Adopting an optimistic attitude towards life 借了 make positive changes 里 positive 的 "积极" 味道来诱选，但 positive 在录音里指 "积极的改变/有益效果"，不是 "乐观心态"；Burke 从没建议保持乐观态度。

借用原文：make positive changes

D) 原词陷阱

D 的 Seeking advice from doctors from time to time 借了第 8 段 from a medical standpoint 的 "medical" 来制造 "提到医生" 的错觉，但录音说的是 "从医学角度采取健康生活方式"，并没有建议 "常去找医生咨询"。

借用原文：from a medical standpoint

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

27 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。

The only problem with trackers is that it takes up a lot of your time.

第6段，第3句

主系表结构 + that 引导的表语从句是四六级和考研中非常典型的句式，problem is that 这类表达在真题中频繁出现，掌握后可大量复用于同类句型

M: Can you just explain what process you go through with a new client?

第11段，第1句

句子结构高度典型：疑问句 + 情态动词 + 宾语从句，是四六级和考研听力、阅读中的常见句式。宾语从句由疑问词引导且采用陈述语序，这是考试中的高频考点。掌握此句式后，可迁移到大量类似结构（如 "Can you tell me where..."、"Do you know what..." 等）。

All the universities are owned by the government, so there is the Ministry of Education in charge of creating the curriculum for the universities and so there's not much room for flexibility.

第4段，第3句

因果并列句、被动语态、there be 句型都是四六级和考研阅读中的常见结构，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。并列连词 so 的因果逻辑也是典型考点。

However, there are certain advantages of public universities, such as the fees being free.

第4段，第7句

there be 句型 + 介词短语定语 + such as 举例，是四六级和考研写作、阅读中的高频句式。掌握此句型后，学生可直接迁移到表达存在、列举实例的场景中，实用性和代表性较强。

I don't know if they're that much more motivated to help people.

第5段，第4句

"主句 + if 引导的宾语从句" 是常见句式，宾语从句在四六级和考研中频繁出现，主系表结构加不定式状语也是典型搭配，具有一定代表性

I think it's a problem because you're not giving equal access to education to everybody.

第6段，第2句

"I think + 宾语从句" 是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的观点表达句式；宾语从句内嵌套原因状语从句也是常见的复杂句结构；整体结构具有较强的代表性，掌握后可大量复用于类似的观点陈述和原因解释场景。

Public universities are often superior to private universities.

第7题，B

主系表结构 + 形容词比较是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式，用于陈述观点或对比事物；虽然本句本身过于简洁，但其核心框架（主语 + be + 形容词 + 介词短语）在真题中频繁以更复杂的形式出现，掌握后可迁移到带定语从句或状语从句的同类句型

Everyone should be given equal access to higher education.

第7题，C

情态动词加被动语态的结构在四六级和考研真题中频繁出现，尤其是涉及建议、义务、可能性的表达时，这种句式非常常见。本句结构简洁典型，掌握后可以迁移到大量类似句子的理解和翻译中，具有较高的代表性。

Efficiency is essential to university management.

第8题，B

主系表结构是英语基础句型之一，在真题中常见，但本句过于简短、无任何复杂修饰或从句嵌套，不能代表考试中常考的复杂主系表句式，典型性一般。

It is hard to say which is better, a public university or a private one.

第8题，C

"It is + 形容词 + to do"句式和宾语从句都是四六级和考研英语中的高频结构。形式主语用法、疑问词引导的宾语从句以及同位语补充说明，都是常考句式，掌握本句结构后可以迁移到大量类似句子的理解和分析中，典型性很高。

The quite dramatic unemployment figures, which we now see in some of the countries, strongly suggest that there will be greater pressure on wages in the future as more people will be unemployed, more people will be looking for jobs and the pressure on employers to raise wages to attract workers will decline.

第2段，第2句

这句结构复杂但仍有清晰抓手，既能训练先找主干、再处理插入和从句，也能顺带复习将来时表达。对句子结构与时态训练都很有代表性，值得优先练。

So, we expect that the second part of the year will not be very good in terms of wage growth.

第2段，第3句

主句 + 宾语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式,尤其 "expect that" 结构在观点表达和预测类文本中极为常见。从句内部的系表结构和状语修饰也符合真题常见模式,具有较强的复用性。

International Labor Organization economists say some nations have come up with policies to lessen the impact of lower wages during the economic crisis.

第3段，第3句

say 引导宾语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频结构,现在完成时表示过去行动对现在的影响也是常考时态,不定式作后置定语修饰抽象名词 policies 符合学术英语特征。整体句式在考试真题中代表性强,掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

I have been frequently asked if these memory supplements work.

第1段，第2句

现在完成时被动语态在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见，宾语从句由 "if" 引导的疑问内容也是典型句式之一。这种"及物动词 + 宾语从句"的结构在真题中频繁出现。掌握该句式后，学习者可以迁移到其他含有宾语从句或完成时被动语态的句子中，具有较高的复用价值。

What your memory needs is a good work-out.

第2段，第1句

结构非常典型。"What + 从句" 作主语是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，这种主语从句结构在说明文、议论文中大量出现。掌握这一句式后，学生可以迁移到大量类似的 "What... is..." 结构句子中，实用性很强。

They're not really well-regulated unless they adhere to some industry standard.

第2段，第5句

主句 + unless 条件状语从句是四六级和考研中的高频句式，被动语态结合条件从句的组合也很常见，学会本句结构后可迁移到大量类似句型，典型性较高。

You don't really know that what they say is in there isn't there.

第3段，第1句

本句成分丰富且坑点密集:主句包含主谓宾和程度状语,宾语从句包含主系表结构且主语是完整从句,主语从句内部又包含主系表结构。特别是宾语从句的主语由完整从句充当这一点,是学习者容易误判的高价值训练点,非常适合作为成分划分练习句。

What you must understand is that those supplements, especially in some eastern cultures, are part of a medical practice tradition.

第3段，第2句

主系表结构配合主语从句和表语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，What 引导主语从句、that 引导表语从句都是典型用法。句子结构清晰、具有代表性，掌握后可复用于大量类似句式的理解。

A lot of times people are not really aware of the impact they have, or the fact that taking them in combination with other medications might put you at increased risk for something that you wouldn't otherwise be countering or be at risk for.

第4段，第4句

本句结合了高嵌套复杂度、丰富的成分种类、典型的考试句式和中等偏上的时态难度，是一道综合训练价值很高的长难句。虽然主干识别有一定难度，但各层从句边界相对清晰，适合作为进阶练习帮助学生突破多层嵌套和复杂成分的理解瓶颈

They are taken in relatively high dosage.

第14题，B

被动语态的简单句在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见，结构本身具有一定代表性，但句子过于简短且成分单一，不如含有从句或复杂修饰的被动句典型。

Although he says the worst is over, Baily says the banking crisis is not.

第4段，第1句

本句结构不算过难，但非常适合训练主干识别和从属层级判断，尤其适合练习让步结构与内容结构的区分。时态负担较轻，能把注意力集中在句子结构上，因此推荐优先练习。

More than 130 U.S. banks failed in 2009.

第4段，第2句

这种“主语 + 一般过去时谓语 + 时间状语”的新闻事实陈述句非常常见，考试和阅读里都经常出现。掌握后可直接迁移到大量同类句子。

With that in mind, we're putting in everything we can, lending is the coal to our engine, so we want to make more loans.

第7段，第2句

句中出现的结构在四六级和考研真题中非常常见：并列句（用逗号和 so 连接）、省略关系代词的定语从句（"everything we can"）、不定式作宾语（"want to make"）、主系表结构（"lending is the coal"）都是高频句式；掌握这些结构后可以大量迁移到其他句子的理解和写作中，具有较高的典型性。

If the economy starts to shrink again, Bailly says it would make a strong case for a second stimulus—something the Obama administration hopes will not be necessary.

第9段，第1句

本句成分丰富且包含多个易错点：宾语从句的that省略、定语从句的关系代词省略、同位语的识别、内层宾语从句主语的承前省略、破折号的作用判断。这些都是考试中的高频考点，训练价值较高。

Many banks will have to lay off some employees.

第20题，D

简单的主谓宾结构加将来时态是英语句子中的常见句式，在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现，具有一定的代表性；"will have to" 这种表达必然趋势的结构也较为典型。但由于句子过于简洁，缺乏从句或复杂修饰，无法代表真题中更常见的长难句类型，典型性为中等水平。

Still, there are good reasons to make positive changes in how we live and what we eat as we age.

第1段，第2句

本句结合"There be"句型、不定式后置定语、介词后接宾语从句、并列连词连接两个从句、时间状语从句等结构，都是四六级和考研真题中高频出现的句式。尤其是"make changes in how/what..."这类"动词 + 抽象名词 + 介词 + 宾语从句"的搭配，以及"as we age"这种简洁时间状语从句，都是典型且常考的表达方式，掌握后迁移性强。

However, given that there is at least some evidence for positive effects from some of these lifestyle changes, plus other benefits apparently unrelated to cognitive decline, Burke was willing to offer some recommendations.

第7段，第2句

"given that" 引导的条件或原因状语从句 + 主句，是四六级和考研阅读中常见的复合句式。系表结构搭配不定式 ("be willing to do") 也是高频表达。状语从句中并列名词短语加多层修饰的结构，符合学术或正式文体的典型特征，掌握后可在同类句型中复用

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cognitive C1

adj. 认知的

本卷12次 · 真题 85 句

disaster B1

n. 灾难

本卷12次 · 真题 35 句

decline B2

v. 下降

本卷11次 · 真题 88 句

wage B1

n. 工资

本卷11次 · 真题 63 句

supplement B2

n. 补充物

本卷11次 · 真题 28 句

economic B2

adj. 经济的

本卷10次 · 真题 167 句

reduce B1

v. 减少，降低（数量、大小、程度等）

本卷8次 · 真题 138 句

organization B1

n. 组织

本卷8次 · 真题 73 句

loan B1

n. 贷款

本卷8次·真题 37 句

loss B1

n. 丧失

本卷7次·真题 56 句

impact B2

n. 影响

本卷6次·真题 185 句

united B1

adj. 联合的

本卷6次·真题 97 句

states A1

n. 国家

本卷6次·真题 80 句

recovery B2

n. 恢复

本卷6次·真题 35 句

effect A2

n. 影响

本卷5次·真题 191 句

employee A2

n. 雇员, 员工

本卷5次·真题 190 句

actually A2

adv. 实际上, 事实上 (用于纠正或补充信息)

本卷5次·真题 182 句

risk A2

n. 风险

本卷5次·真题 167 句

event A2

n. 事件

本卷5次·真题 99 句

evidence B1

n. 证据

本卷5次·真题 87 句

crisis B2

n. 危机

本卷5次·真题 62 句

extreme B2

adj. 极度的

本卷5次·真题 60 句

labor B1

n. 劳动

本卷5次·真题 42 句

tropical B1

adj. 热带的

本卷5次·真题 14 句

system A2

n. 系统

本卷4次·真题 176 句

project A2

n. 项目

本卷4次·真题 116 句

economy B1

n. 经济

本卷4次·真题 102 句

lifestyle B1

n. 生活方式

本卷4次·真题 43 句

researcher B2

n. 研究人员

本卷3次·真题 363 句

benefit B1

n. 好处

本卷3次·真题 244 句

better A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本卷3次·真题 205 句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本卷3次·真题 167 句

positive B1

adj. 积极的

本卷3次·真题 144 句

view A2

n. 观点, 看法

本卷3次·真题 134 句

rate A2

n. 速度

本卷3次·真题 121 句

design B1

n. 设计

本卷3次·真题 119 句

expert B1

n. 专家

本卷3次·真题 114 句

factor B1

n. 因素

本卷3次·真题 108 句

customer A2

n. 顾客, 客户

本卷3次·真题 87 句

type A2

n. 类型

本卷3次·真题 84 句

financial B2

adj. 财政的

本卷3次·真题 79 句

trend B1

n. 趋势

本卷3次·真题 63 句

pressure B1

n. 心理压力

本卷3次·真题 57 句

exactly B1

adv. 精确地

本卷3次·真题 46 句

unemployment B2

n. 失业 (状态)

本卷3次·真题 38 句

client B1

n. 客户

本卷3次·真题 36 句

economist B2

n. 经济学家

本卷3次·真题 27 句

scheme B2

n. 计划

本卷3次·真题 13 句

chart B1

n. 图表

本卷3次·真题 8 句

less A1

det. 较少的

本卷2次·真题 273 句

community B1

n. 社区

本卷2次·真题 163 句

individual B2

adj. 单独的

本卷2次·真题 142 句

negative B1

adj. 否定的

本卷2次·真题 132 句

base A2

n. 基础

本卷2次·真题 126 句

claim B1

v. 声称

本卷2次·真题 111 句

major B1

adj. 主要的

本卷2次·真题 108 句

growth B1

n. 增长

本卷2次·真题 104 句

access B1

n. 进入

本卷2次·真题 101 句

publish B1

v. 出版, 发行 (书籍、杂志等)

本卷2次·真题 94 句

diet A2

n. 日常饮食

本卷2次·真题 82 句

promote B2

v. 促进

本卷2次·真题 82 句

nation B1

n. 国家

本卷2次·真题 76 句

due B1

adj. 预期的

本卷2次·真题 70 句

variety B1

n. 多样化

本卷2次·真题 66 句

employer B1

n. 雇主

本卷2次·真题 56 句

credit B1

n. 赊购, 赊账

本卷2次·真题 54 句

mainly B1

adv. 主要地

本卷2次·真题 53 句

institution B2

n. 机构

本卷2次·真题 52 句

failure B1

n. 失败

本卷2次·真题 47 句

recommend B1

v. 推荐

本卷2次·真题 47 句

adopt B1

v. 采纳

本卷2次·真题 46 句

previous B1

adj. 先前的

本卷2次·真题 44 句

commercial B2

adj. 商业的

本卷2次·真题43句

interested A1

adj. 感兴趣的

本卷2次·真题41句

perspective B2

n. 观点

本卷2次·真题38句

housing B1

n. 住房

本卷2次·真题34句

frequently B1

adv. 频繁地

本卷2次·真题31句

vary B1

v. 不同

本卷2次·真题30句

satisfaction B2

n. 满意

本卷2次·真题28句

sharing A2

n. 分享

本卷2次·真题28句

curriculum B2

n. 课程

本卷2次·真题27句

beneficial B2

adj. 有益的

本卷2次·真题24句

chief B1

n. 首领

本卷2次·真题23句

differently A2

adv. 不同地

本卷2次·真题23句

equal A2

adj. 相等的

本卷2次·真题23句

shrink B2

v. 缩小

本卷2次·真题23句

efficient B2

adj. 效率高的

本卷2次·真题20句

recall B2

v. 回忆起, 记起

本卷2次·真题18句

endeavor

C1

v. 努力

本卷2次·真题 16句

remedy

B2

n. 治疗方法

本卷2次·真题 15句

symptom

B2

n. 症状

本卷2次·真题 15句

unemployed

B1

adj. 失业的

本卷2次·真题 15句

worst

A2

adj. 最坏的

本卷2次·真题 15句

dislike

A2

v. 不喜欢

本卷2次·真题 14句

exact

B2

adj. 精确的

本卷2次·真题 14句

cure

B1

v. 治愈 (疾病)

本卷2次·真题 13句

prescribe

B2

v. 开 (药)

本卷2次·真题 13句

yeah

A1

intj. 是的

本卷2次·真题 13句

administration

B2

n. 管理

本卷2次·真题 12句

optimistic

B2

adj. 乐观的;抱乐观态度的

本卷2次·真题 12句

stimulus

C1

n. 刺激物

本卷2次·真题 12句

catastrophic

C1

adj. 灾难性的

本卷2次·真题 11句

medication

B2

n. 药物;药品

本卷2次·真题 11句

specialist

B2

n. 专家

本卷2次·真题 11句

questionnaire

B2

n. 调查问卷

本卷2次·真题 10 句

rescue

B1

v. 营救, 救援

本卷2次·真题 10 句

specialize

B2

v. 专门从事

本卷2次·真题 10 句

indication

B2

n. 迹象

本卷2次·真题 9 句

regional

B2

adj. 地区的

本卷2次·真题 9 句

incidence

C1

n. (不良事件的) 发生率

本卷2次·真题 8 句

subsidy

C1

n. 补贴

本卷2次·真题 8 句

would

A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本卷1次·真题 568 句

product

A2

n. 产品

本卷1次·真题 271 句

author

A2

n. 作者

本卷1次·真题 264 句

likely

A2

adj. 很可能的

本卷1次·真题 228 句

tend

B1

v. 倾向于, 往往会

本卷1次·真题 170 句

relationship

B1

n. 关系

本卷1次·真题 168 句

consumer

B1

n. 消费者

本卷1次·真题 165 句

climate

B1

n. 气候

本卷1次·真题 160 句

local

A2

adj. 当地的

本卷1次·真题 143 句

online A2

adj. 在线的

本卷1次·真题 139 句

power A2

n. 权力

本卷1次·真题 128 句

process B1

n. 过程

本卷1次·真题 126 句

mental B1

adj. 精神的

本卷1次·真题 120 句

challenge B1

n. 挑战

本卷1次·真题 119 句

simply B1

adv. 仅仅, 只不过

本卷1次·真题 119 句

opportunity B1

n. 机会

本卷1次·真题 115 句

policy B1

n. 政策

本卷1次·真题 103 句

least A2

det. 最少的

本卷1次·真题 98 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

effective B1

adj. 有效的, 起作用的

本卷1次·真题 94 句

demand B1

v. 坚决要求

本卷1次·真题 92 句

lack B1

v. 缺少

本卷1次·真题 89 句

understanding B1

n. 理解, 领悟

本卷1次·真题 84 句

contribute B1

v. 捐献

本卷1次·真题 79 句

despite B1

prep. 尽管

本卷1次·真题 77 句

solution B1

n. 解决办法

本卷1次·真题 76 句

advertising B1

n. 广告业

本卷1次·真题 72 句

current B1

adj. 现在的

本卷1次·真题 72 句

seek B1

v. 寻找

本卷1次·真题 70 句

attract B1

v. 吸引 (注意力、兴趣)

本卷1次·真题 67 句

available A2

adj. 可获得的

本卷1次·真题 63 句

management B1

n. 管理

本卷1次·真题 63 句

strategy B2

n. 策略

本卷1次·真题 63 句

occur B1

v. 发生, 出现

本卷1次·真题 62 句

generally B1

adv. 通常, 一般地

本卷1次·真题 60 句

approach B1

v. 靠近, 接近 (在空间或时间上)

本卷1次·真题 59 句

suffer B1

v. 遭受 (痛苦、疾病、损失等)

本卷1次·真题 59 句

figure A2

n. 数字

本卷1次·真题 58 句

essential B1

adj. 必不可少的

本卷1次·真题 55 句

link A2

n. 联系

本卷1次·真题 53 句

sign A1

n. 标志

本卷1次·真题 49 句

ignore B1

v. 忽视;不理睬

本卷1次·真题 46 句

charge B1

v. 收费

本卷1次·真题 44 句

flood B1

n. 洪水

本卷1次·真题 44 句

staff B1

n. 全体员工

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

schedule A2

n. 时间表

本卷1次·真题 41 句

spending A2

n. 开支

本卷1次·真题 41 句

expand B2

v. 扩大;扩展;增长

本卷1次·真题 40 句

dietary B2

adj. 饮食的

本卷1次·真题 39 句

investment B1

n. 投资

本卷1次·真题 39 句

wealthy B2

adj. 富有的

本卷1次·真题 39 句

relatively B2

adv. 相对地

本卷1次·真题 37 句

compete B1

v. 竞争

本卷1次·真题 36 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

aware A2

adj. 知道的

本卷1次·真题 34 句

efficiency B2

n. 效率

本卷1次·真题 33 句

incentive B2

n. 激励

本卷1次·真题 33 句

motivate B2

v. 激励

本卷1次·真题 33 句

otherwise B2

adv. 否则, 不然

本卷1次·真题 33 句

sector B2

n. (经济或商业的) 部门, 行业

本卷1次·真题 33 句

enhance B2

v. 提高

本卷1次·真题 32 句

executive B2

n. 主管;经理;管理人员

本卷1次·真题 32 句

expose B2

v. 使暴露

本卷1次·真题 30 句

necessarily B2

adv. 必然地

本卷1次·真题 30 句

tradition B1

n. 传统

本卷1次·真题 30 句

promotion B2

n. 晋升, 升职

本卷1次·真题 29 句

working A2

adj. 有工作的

本卷1次·真题 29 句

closely B1

adv. 紧密地

本卷1次·真题 28 句

decrease B1

v. 减少, 降低

本卷1次·真题 28 句

extent B2

n. 程度

本卷1次·真题 28 句

unnecessary B1

adj. 不必要的;多余的

本卷1次·真题 28 句

lower A2

adj. 较低的;下方的

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

favor B1

n. 帮忙

本卷1次·真题 25 句

recommendation B2

n. 推荐

本卷1次·真题 25 句

strike B1

v. 打击

本卷1次·真题 25 句

fee B1

n. 费用

本卷1次·真题 24 句

successfully B1

adv. 成功地

本卷1次·真题 24 句

unable A2

adj. 不能的

本卷1次·真题 24 句

complaint B1

n. 抱怨

本卷1次·真题 23 句

strongly B1

adv. 强烈地

本卷1次·真题 23 句

vitamin B1

n. 维生素

本卷1次·真题 22 句

planning B1

n. 规划

本卷1次·真题 21 句

preparation B1

n. 准备

本卷1次·真题 21 句

resolve B2

v. 解决 (问题、困难)

本卷1次·真题 21 句

unhealthy B1

adj. 有害健康的;不健康的

本卷1次·真题 21 句

basically B1

adv. 基本上

本卷1次·真题 20 句

elderly B2

adj. 年老的

本卷1次·真题 20 句

fairly B1

adv. 相当

本卷1次·真题 20 句

grocery B1

n. 食品杂货

本卷1次·真题 19 句

objective B2

n. 目标

本卷1次·真题 19 句

organize B1

v. 组织, 安排 (活动、会议等)

本卷1次·真题 19 句

superior B2

adj. 更好的

本卷1次·真题 19 句

witness B2

n. 目击者

本卷1次·真题 19 句

apparently B2

adv. 显然, 看来 (根据外表或所见所闻判断)

本卷1次·真题 18 句

reduction B2

n. 减少

本卷1次·真题 18 句

aging B2

n. 变老;老化

本卷1次·真题 17 句

combination B1

n. 结合

本卷1次·真题 17 句

cooperate B2

v. 合作

本卷1次·真题 17 句

emergency B1

n. 紧急情况, 突发事件

本卷1次·真题 17 句

internal B2

adj. 内部的

本卷1次·真题 17句

nutritional B2

adj. 营养的

本卷1次·真题 17句

producer B2

n. 生产者

本卷1次·真题 17句

reverse B2

v. 颠倒

本卷1次·真题 17句

brief B1

adj. 简短的;短暂的

本卷1次·真题 16句

phase B2

n. 阶段

本卷1次·真题 16句

earthquake B1

n. 地震

本卷1次·真题 15句

reluctant B2

adj. 不情愿的

本卷1次·真题 15句

severe B2

adj. 严重的

本卷1次·真题 15句

suitable B1

adj. 合适的

本卷1次·真题 15句

super B1

adj. 极好的, 超级棒的

本卷1次·真题 15句

taxpayer B2

n. 纳税人

本卷1次·真题 15句

dramatic B2

adj. 巨大的

本卷1次·真题 14句

engaged B1

adj. 忙碌的

本卷1次·真题 14句

ongoing B2

adj. 持续进行的

本卷1次·真题 14句

plus A2

prep. 加, 加上

本卷1次·真题 14句

risky B2

adj. 有风险的

本卷1次·真题 14 句

warning A2

n. 警告

本卷1次·真题 14 句

wave A2

n. 波浪

本卷1次·真题 14 句

worsen B2

v. (使)恶化;(使)变得更糟

本卷1次·真题 14 句

efficiently B2

adv. 高效地

本卷1次·真题 13 句

substantial B2

adj. 大量的

本卷1次·真题 13 句

unrelated B2

adj. 无关的

本卷1次·真题 13 句

approval B2

n. 赞成

本卷1次·真题 12 句

collapse B2

v. 倒塌, 坍塌

本卷1次·真题 12 句

commit B2

v. 承诺、保证做某事

本卷1次·真题 12 句

developing B1

adj. 发展中的 (指国家或地区)

本卷1次·真题 12 句

estate B2

n. 地产

本卷1次·真题 12 句

prediction B2

n. 预测

本卷1次·真题 12 句

surge B2

n. 激增

本卷1次·真题 12 句

unlikely B1

adj. 不太可能的

本卷1次·真题 12 句

adhere C1

v. 遵守, 坚持 (规则、信念等)

本卷1次·真题 11 句

drought B2

n. 干旱

本卷1次·真题 11句

engine A2

n. 发动机, 引擎

本卷1次·真题 11句

rival B2

n. 竞争对手

本卷1次·真题 11句

scary A2

adj. 令人害怕的

本卷1次·真题 11句

undergo B2

v. 经历, 经受 (尤指艰难、痛苦或变化的过...

本卷1次·真题 11句

analyst B2

n. 分析师

本卷1次·真题 10句

counter B1

n. 柜台

本卷1次·真题 10句

hazard B2

n. 危险

本卷1次·真题 10句

interviewer B1

n. 面试官

本卷1次·真题 10句

mentally B2

adv. 精神上

本卷1次·真题 10句

monthly A2

adj. 每月的

本卷1次·真题 10句

pill B1

n. 药丸

本卷1次·真题 10句

compensate C1

v. 补偿; 赔偿

本卷1次·真题 9句

deterioration C1

n. 恶化

本卷1次·真题 9句

flexibility B2

n. 灵活性

本卷1次·真题 9句

intensive B2

adj. 密集的

本卷1次·真题 9句

obligation

B2

n. 义务

本卷1次·真题9句

smoking

A2

n. 吸烟, 抽烟

本卷1次·真题9句

entail

C1

v. 使必然发生

本卷1次·真题8句

insufficient

B2

adj. 不足的

本卷1次·真题8句

lending

B1

n. 借出

本卷1次·真题8句

ok

A1

adj. 可以的

本卷1次·真题8句

presentation

B1

n. 演示;报告;陈述

本卷1次·真题8句

proof

B2

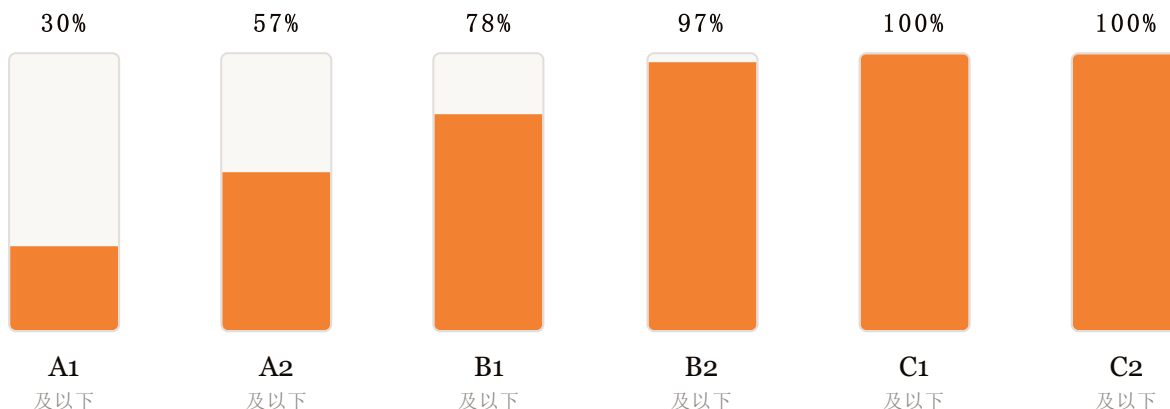
n. 证据

本卷1次·真题8句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全卷录音原文 693 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全卷录音原文去重后共 **693** 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 23 个·约 3%。



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 693 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

693

B2 以上难词

3%

B1 及以下覆盖

78%



英语六级 2016年6月·第1套 · 全卷构成

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

2016年6月·第1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2016年6月·第1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、4 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1套(2016-06) · 六级

Part III Section A

Directions: In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter. Please mark the corresponding letter for each item on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.

Pursuing a career is an essential part of adolescent development. "The adolescent becomes an adult when he 26 a real job." To cognitive researchers like Piaget, adulthood meant the beginning of an 27.

追求职业是青少年发展的重要组成部分。"当青少年承担起一份真正的工作时，他就成为了成年人。"对于像Piaget这样的认知研究者来说，成年意味着职业生涯的开始。

Piaget argued that once adolescents enter the world of work, their newly acquired ability to form hypotheses allows them to create representations that are too ideal. The 28 of such ideals, without the tempering of the reality of a job or profession, rapidly leads adolescents to become 29 of the non-idealistic world and to press for reform in a characteristically adolescent way. Piaget said: "True adaptation to society comes 30 when the adolescent reformer attempts to put his ideas to work."

Piaget认为，一旦青少年进入工作世界，他们新获得的形成假设的能力使他们能够创造过于理想化的表征。这种理想的存在，如果没有工作或职业的现实来调和，会迅速导致青少年对非理想化的世界变得不能容忍，并以典型的青少年方式要求改革。Piaget说："当青少年改革者试图将他的想法付诸实践时，对社会的真正适应就会自然而然地到来。"

Of course, youthful idealism is often courageous, and no one likes to give up dreams. Perhaps, taken 31 out of context, Piaget's statement seems harsh. What he was 32, however, is the way reality can modify idealistic views. Some people refer to such modification as maturity. Piaget

argued that attaining and accepting a vocation is one of the best ways to modify idealized views and to mature.

当然，年轻人的理想主义往往是勇敢的，没有人愿意放弃梦想。也许，稍微脱离语境来看，Piaget的陈述似乎有些苛刻。然而，他所强调的是现实可以修正理想主义观点的方式。有些人将这种修正称为成熟。Piaget认为，获得并接受一份职业是修正理想化观点和走向成熟的最佳方式之一。

that attaining and accepting a vocation is one of the best ways to modify idealized views and to mature. As careers and vocations become less available during times of 33, adolescents may be especially hard hit. Such difficult economic times may leave many adolescents 34 about their roles in society. For this reason, community interventions and government job programs that offer summer and vacation work are not only economically 35 but also help to stimulate the adolescent's sense of worth.

获得并接受一份职业是修正理想化观点和走向成熟的最佳方式之一。当经济衰退时期职业和工作变得不那么容易获得时，青少年可能会受到特别严重的打击。这样困难的经济时期可能会让许多青少年对他们在社会中的角色感到困惑。因此，提供暑期和假期工作的社区干预措施和政府就业项目不仅在经济上有益，而且有助于激发青少年的价值感。

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| A) automatically | I) incidentally |
| B) beneficial | J) intolerant |
| C) capturing | K) occupation |
| D) confused | L) promises |
| E) emphasizing | M) recession |
| F) entrance | N) slightly |
| G) excited | O) undertakes |
| H) existence | |

26. The adolescent becomes an adult when he (26) a real job.

【答案】 **O) undertakes** (动词)

【词性槽】 主语 he 后缺第三人称单数谓语

【依据】 "承担一份真正的工作"贴合"踏入成年"的定义

The adolescent becomes an adult when he (26) a real job. 给青少年走向成年下定义——开始"承担"一份真正的工作，undertake a job 是地道搭配，表示主动去做、担起责任，正契合"成年=能担当工作"的论点。

27. adulthood meant the beginning of an __(27)___.

【答案】 **K) occupation** (名词)

【词性槽】 不定冠词 an 后名词位

【依据】 与上句"real job"同义复指

上一句 The adolescent becomes an adult when he __(26)__ a real job. 给出"真正的工作", 紧接着皮亚杰把"成年"定义为 the beginning of an occupation, occupation 与 real job 形成同义复指, 主题词"职业"一锤定音。

【竞争词】 F) entrance "入口"与"开始"语义冗余

entrance 本身已含"进入"之意, 与前面的 the beginning of 在语义上叠床架屋, "开始一个入口"逻辑别扭。

H) existence "生存"过于宏大, 背离"职业"焦点

existence 指"生存状态", 意涵宽泛; 本段聚焦点是"a real job", 非"开始一种生存"——过于宏大反而偏题。

28. The __(28)__ of such ideals, without the tempering of the reality of a job or profession, rapidly leads adolescents to become __(29)__ of the non-idealistic world...

【答案】 **H) existence** (名词)

【词性槽】 定冠词 The + __ + of 名词位

【依据】 "理想的存在/产生"对应皮亚杰"形成假设之后才出现理想"

上一句 their newly acquired ability to form hypotheses allows them to create representations that are too ideal. 说青少年才有了构建过度理想化表征的能力, 本句承接说"这些理想的 existence (产生/存在) 若没有现实磨砺, 就会让他们对非理想世界 intolerant"——existence 表达"理想已经在心里存在/出现"这一状态, 是承接 create representations 的最佳抽象名词。

【竞争词】 F) entrance "入口"无法搭 of such ideals

entrance of such ideals 字面成"这些理想的入口", 意象不通; entrance 通常指物理或场景的进入处, 与抽象"理想"无法搭配。

29. rapidly leads adolescents to become __(29)__ of the non-idealistic world

【答案】 **J) intolerant** 形容词

【词性槽】 become + __ + of 形容词位

【依据】 "理想 vs 现实"语境配 intolerant of

前文说青少年理想化、缺少现实磨砺，紧接着 rapidly leads adolescents to become __(29)__ of the non-idealistic world and to press for reform in a characteristically adolescent way. 描述青少年迫切想改革——这是对"非理想世界"无法忍受的典型表现；intolerant of 正好搭配 of 介词，且语义对接"按青少年式做派激烈推动改革"。

【竞争词】 B) beneficial 义为"有益的"，与下文"press for reform"语气反向

beneficial 是褒义且通常搭 to 而非 of；说"对非理想世界有益"既不通搭配，也与紧随其后的"急于改革"语气拧反。

D) confused 义为"困惑的"，与"激进改革"语义不合

困惑者会犹豫不决，而原文描述的是"急切推动改革"——情绪是义愤而非茫然；且 confused 多搭 by/about，不搭 of。

G) excited 义为"兴奋的"，搭配为 excited about/at

excited 表对某事兴奋好奇，常搭 about/at，不与 of 搭配；语义上对非理想世界"兴奋"也讲不通。

30. True adaptation to society comes __(30)__ when the adolescent reformer attempts to put his ideas to work.

【答案】 **A) automatically** 副词

【词性槽】 动词 comes 后缺状语

【依据】 对应"理想唯有付诸实践才自然而然达成适应"

全句 True adaptation to society comes __(30)__ when the adolescent reformer attempts to put his ideas to work. 强调真正的社会适应不是凭空而来，而是在青少年把理想付诸实践时"自动"发生，automatically 正好表达这种条件触发、不待外力的自然发生关系。

【竞争词】 I) incidentally 义为"顺便地"，与论点焦点冲突

incidentally 表示话题之外的附带补充或偶然发生，本句要讲的是"适应"这件大事的实现机制，绝非顺带顺便，语义直接拧反。

N) slightly 义为"轻微地"，搭不上"True adaptation"

True adaptation 已用 True 强调彻底、真正的适应，再用 slightly 表示"轻微地达成"逻辑自相矛盾，语义不通。

31. Perhaps, taken __(31)__ out of context, Piaget's statement seems harsh.

【答案】 **N) slightly** (副词)

【词性槽】 过去分词 taken 前修饰位

【依据】 "稍稍脱离语境"贴让步语气

前句 Of course, youthful idealism is often courageous, and no one likes to give up dreams. 在为青少年辩护，作者紧接着用 Perhaps 缓和措辞，承认皮亚杰的话"如果稍微脱离语境"才显得严厉；slightly 与 Perhaps 协同营造出轻度让步的语气，正好替皮亚杰打圆场。

【竞争词】 I) incidentally 义为"顺便地"，与 out of context 不搭

incidentally 修饰整句作"顺便说一句"的话题转换语，不修饰程度，也无法说"顺便地脱离语境"，搭配根本不成立。

【易错】 最具迷惑性的错误词是 I) —— incidentally 看似"-ly"就行，实则语义反。第 31 题 Perhaps, taken __(31)__ out of context, Piaget's statement seems harsh. 若没注意到 Perhaps 的让步语气，很容易随手填 incidentally；防坑一句话——见到 Perhaps、to some extent 等让步标志，副词优先选 slightly 这种程度词，而非 incidentally 这种插话词。

32. What he was __(32)__, however, is the way reality can modify idealistic views.

【答案】 **E) emphasizing** (动词)

【词性槽】 was + __ 进行时谓语

【依据】 "皮亚杰要强调的是现实磨理想"对应 emphasize

本段在为皮亚杰"开脱"——他原话听上去严厉，但 What he was __(32)__, however, is the way reality can modify idealistic views. 真正想强调 (emphasize) 的是"现实如何修正理想化观点"。emphasize sth. 直接以观点为宾语，是最常用的学术评述动词。

【竞争词】 C) capturing 义为"捕捉"，多用于具体形象或注意

capture 常搭具体宾语（捕获敌人、捕捉瞬间、抓住注意）；说"皮亚杰在捕捉现实修正理想的方式"语义别扭，且不是"反驳听上去严厉"这层语境惯用动词。

33. As careers and vocations become less available during times of __ (33) __, adolescents may be especially hard hit.

【答案】 **M) recession** 名词

【词性槽】 介词 of 后名词位

【依据】 对接"职业减少 + 经济艰难"双重语境

本句给出因果链 As careers and vocations become less available during times of __ (33) __, adolescents may be especially hard hit., 下一句又点出 Such difficult economic times may leave many adolescents __ (34) __ about their roles in society. ——"职业减少"加"经济艰难"两条线都指向 recession (经济衰退), 这是唯一与因果链严丝合缝的名词。

【竞争词】 F) entrance "入口/进入", 与"职业减少"反向

entrance 表示"进入"或"入口", times of entrance 含义不明、且与下文 difficult economic times 完全脱节。

H) existence "存在/生存", 本题已锁定第 27 题

existence 虽可表"生存状态", 但下一题第 27 题的语义只与 existence 严丝合缝 (详见后), 此处把它留给第 27 题; 且 times of existence 也并非地道英文搭配。

K) occupation "职业", 与本句 careers 内容重复

occupation 与 careers and vocations 同义重复, 且 times of occupation 在英语里多指"被占领时期", 与经济语境严重错位。

L) promises "承诺", 与"职业短缺"无关

promises 表"承诺", times of promises 既不是固定搭配, 也无法解释下文"adolescents may be especially hard hit"的打击来源。

34. Such difficult economic times may leave many adolescents __(34)__ about their roles in society.

【答案】 **D) confused** (形容词)

【词性槽】 leave + 宾语 + __ 形容词补足语

【依据】 "经济困难令青少年对自己的社会角色感到困惑"

本句承接"经济衰退"语境, Such difficult economic times may leave many adolescents __(34)__ about their roles in society. 说艰难时世让许多青少年对其社会角色"困惑"——confused about one's role 是地道搭配, 且与下句"政府就业项目以激发自我价值感"形成因果关联: 因为先 confused, 所以才需要刺激 sense of worth。

【竞争词】 B) beneficial 义为"有益的", 主语本应是"事物"非"人"

beneficial 修饰物或措施而非人; "使青少年有益的"语法不通, 且搭配为 beneficial to, 不接 about。

G) excited 义为"兴奋的", 与"艰难经济"语境反向

经济衰退令人沮丧、迷茫, 不可能 excited about 自己的社会角色; 语义和语气都正好反过来。

【易错】 最具迷惑性的错误词是 G) —— excited 形态合规但情绪反向。第 34 题 leave many adolescents __ about their roles 形态上 excited 也对, 但句子语境是"难时世+需要刺激价值感"的负面语境, excited 反过来了; 防坑一句话——形容词补足语先校正情感色彩, 再校正搭配介词。

35. community interventions and government job programs that offer summer and vacation work are not only economically __(35)__ but also help to stimulate the adolescent's sense of worth.

【答案】 **B) beneficial** (形容词)

【词性槽】 are not only ... but also ... 并列形容词位

【依据】 "经济上有益"对仗后半句"激发自我价值感"

并列结构 not only economically beneficial but also help to stimulate the adolescent's sense of worth 在"经济收益"与"心理价值"两侧对仗——beneficial 表"有益的"恰好概括项目的经济正面效益; 且 economically beneficial 是高频学术搭配。

【竞争词】 G) excited 义为"激动的", 主语应是人非项目

excited 通常描述人的情绪; 说"政府就业项目在经济上是激动的"主语错位、搭配不成立, 且与 not only ... but also 的并列对仗 (经济效益 + 心理效益) 严重不匹配。

WORD BANK · 词库分类表

15 个候选词 · 词性与词义

选词填空文后的共享词库共 15 个词 (A-O), 为 10 个空各选一个、每词最多用一次。

下面给出每个词的词性与中文词义; 标注「用于第 N 空」的 10 个为答案, 其余 5 个为干扰词。

A) **automatically** 副词

自动地; 自然而然地

用于第 30 空

B) **beneficial** 形容词

有益的; 有利的

用于第 35 空

C) **capturing** 动词 形容词

捕捉; 吸引 (现在分词/动名词)

干扰词 · 未选用

D) **confused** 形容词 动词

困惑的; 糊涂的

用于第 34 空

E) **emphasizing** 动词 形容词

强调 (现在分词/动名词)

用于第 32 空

F) **entrance** 名词

入口; 进入

干扰词 · 未选用

G) **excited** 形容词 动词

激动的; 兴奋的

干扰词 · 未选用

H) **existence** 名词

存在; 生存; 生活方式

用于第 28 空

I) **incidentally** 副词

顺便地; 附带地

干扰词 · 未选用

J) **intolerant** 形容词

不能容忍的; 无法忍受的

用于第 29 空

K) **occupation** 名词

职业; 占据

用于第 27 空

L) **promises** 名词 动词

承诺; 许诺 (复数名词/单三动词)

干扰词 · 未选用

M) **recession** 名词

经济衰退; 萧条

用于第 33 空

N) **slightly** 副词

轻微地; 稍稍地

用于第 31 空

O) **undertakes** 动词

承担; 从事; 着手做

用于第 26 空

全文主旨

皮亚杰论职业如何把青少年理想化思维磨成成熟

全文借皮亚杰的认知发展观，论述青少年走出校门、找到真实职业才算进入成人期，工作中的现实反过来修正其过度理想化的设想，从而走向成熟；末段进一步指出在经济衰退期青少年就业受阻、自我价值感受挫，故社区和政府的暑期与假期就业项目兼具经济与心理价值。开篇即给出定调句 The adolescent becomes an adult when he __(26)__ a real job.，全篇围绕“职业 → 修正理想 → 走向成熟”展开。

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。

C) **capturing** 最像第 32 题答案，靠“-ing 动词”诱惑

C 与正确答案 E 都是 -ing 形式且能跟在 was 后构成进行时，第 32 题最易被它套住；但 capture 多搭具体宾语（注意、瞬间），用于表述“皮亚杰要强调的论点”语义别扭——一句话识破：评述他人观点优先想 emphasize，不是 capture。

F) **entrance** 最像第 27 题答案，靠“beginning of an X”诱惑

entrance 自带“进入/入口”之意，跟 the beginning of an 搭配看似合理，最易在第 27 题骗走考生；但它与 the beginning of 语义叠床架屋，且偏向具体场景，远不如同段 real job 同义改写的 occupation 贴切。

G) **excited** 最像第 29、34 题答案，靠“情绪形容词”诱惑

G 是常见情绪形容词，第 29 题和第 34 题都涉及青少年情绪反应，乍看都能套；但 excited 搭 about/at 不搭 of，色彩积极不沮丧，与“对非理想世界排斥”“对社会角色困惑”两个负面语境完全反向——一句话识破：情绪形容词必须跟语境色彩对齐。

I) **incidentally** 最像第 30 或 31 题答案，靠“-ly 副词”诱惑

I 是词库唯一被两次进入副词 shortlist 的干扰项，第 30 题和第 31 题都“差一点”被它套；但 incidentally 意为“顺便地/附带地”，无法承担本卷两处需要的“自动触发”或“轻微让步”的逻辑功能——一句话识破：incidentally 是“插话用副词”，不修饰程度也不修饰条件触发。

L) **promises** 最像第 26 题答案, 靠“动词第三人称单数”诱惑

L 形态上是单三动词, 第 26 题 he ___ a real job 形态匹配; 但 promise a job 是“承诺给一份工作”, 主语应是雇主而非青少年自己, 主语错位——一句话识破: 动词槽形态对之后, 再快速验证“谁对谁做”的施受关系。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

3 句真题句逐层精讲

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

Of course, youthful idealism is often courageous, and no one likes to give up dreams.

第3段, 第1句

“句首态度成分 + 并列主句”以及“系表结构 + 动词接不定式宾语”都非常常见, 迁移性强。掌握这种识别路径后, 很多常规阅读句都能直接套用。

Some people refer to such modification as maturity.

第3段, 第4句

这种“主语 + 谓语 + 宾语 + 补足成分”的表达在考试阅读中较常见, 尤其容易和表语、状语混淆。掌握后可迁移到一批类似搭配句。

For this reason, community interventions and government job programs that offer summer and vacation work are not only economically beneficial but also help to stimulate the adolescent's sense of worth.

第4段, 第4句

这句结构有代表性, 时态不难, 适合把注意力集中在主干识别、后置修饰和并列谓语上。对结构训练来说投入产出比较高, 应优先练熟。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 42 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。

adolescent B2

n. 青少年

本篇9次 · 真题 35 句

view A2

n. 观点，看法

本篇3次 · 真题 134 句

modify B2

v. 修改，更改（使局部变化）

本篇3次 · 真题 11 句

argue B1

v. 争论

本篇2次 · 真题 106 句

career B1

n. 职业

本篇2次 · 真题 106 句

reality B1

n. 现实

本篇2次 · 真题 57 句

ideal B2

adj. 理想的

本篇2次 · 真题 38 句

mature B2

adj. 成熟的

本篇2次 · 真题 15 句

attain B2

v. 达到

本篇2次 · 真题 8 句

researcher B2

n. 研究人员

本篇1次 · 真题 363 句

less A1

det. 较少的

本篇1次 · 真题 273 句

economic B2

adj. 经济的

本篇1次 · 真题 167 句

community B1

n. 社区

本篇1次 · 真题 163 句

cognitive C1

adj. 认知的

本篇1次 · 真题 85 句

available A2

adj. 可获得的

本篇1次·真题 63 句

essential B1

adj. 必不可少的

本篇1次·真题 55 句

pursue B2

v. 追求

本篇1次·真题 43 句

attempt B1

v. 试图

本篇1次·真题 39 句

context B2

n. (事情发生的) 背景、环境

本篇1次·真题 32 句

intervention C1

n. 干预

本篇1次·真题 32 句

acquire B2

v. 获得

本篇1次·真题 31 句

press A2

v. 按, 压

本篇1次·真题 30 句

statement B1

n. 声明

本篇1次·真题 30 句

rapidly B1

adv. 迅速地

本篇1次·真题 28 句

beginning A1

n. 开始

本篇1次·真题 25 句

beneficial B2

adj. 有益的

本篇1次·真题 24 句

emphasize B2

v. 强调

本篇1次·真题 21 句

slightly B1

adv. 稍微, 略微, 轻微地

本篇1次·真题 21 句

profession B2

n. 职业 (尤指需要专门技能和培训的)

本篇1次·真题 20 句

reform B2

v. 改革

本篇1次·真题 20 句

hypothesis

C1

n. 假设

本篇1次 · 真题 18 句

stimulate

B2

v. 刺激

本篇1次 · 真题 16 句

existence

B2

n. 存在;生存

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

recession

C1

n. 经济衰退

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

occupation

B1

n. 职业

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

economically

B2

adv. 在经济上

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

newly

B1

adv. 最近

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

adulthood

B2

n. 成年期

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

automatically

B1

adv. 自动地

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

confused

A2

adj. 困惑的

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

harsh

B2

adj. 严厉的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

modification

B2

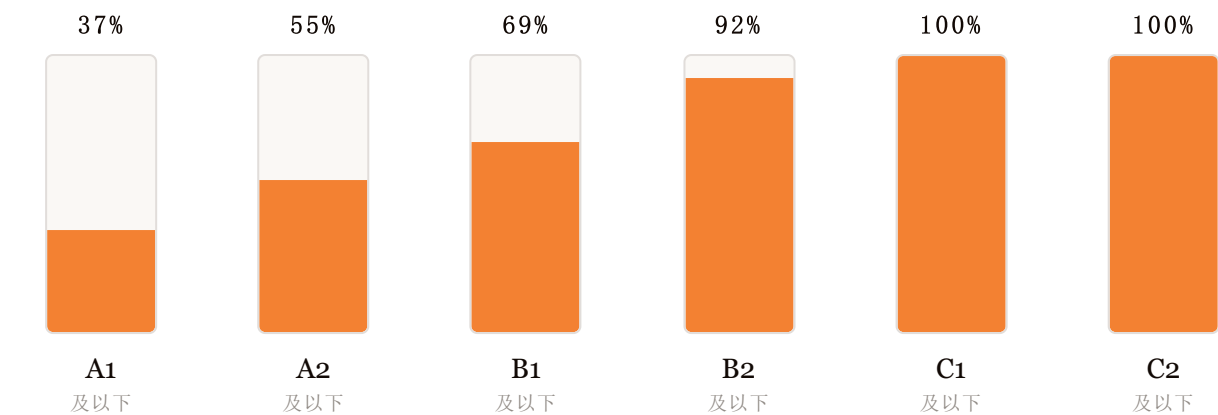
n. 修改

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

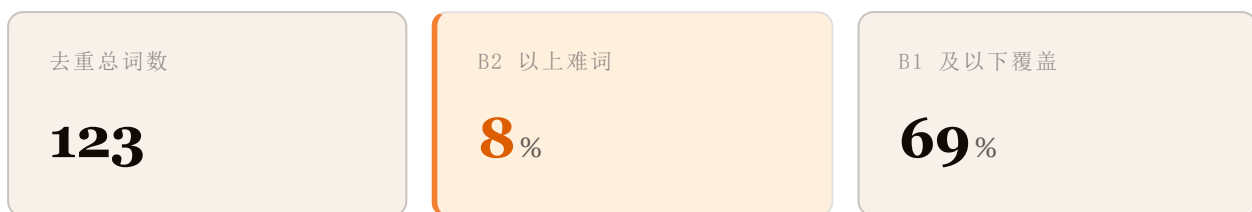
VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 123 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

带空短文去重后共 123 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 10 个 · 约 8%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率 (CDF) · 数据为全文去重词 123 个 · 末柱为 100%



英语六级 2016年6月·第1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 →

2016年6月·第1套 英语六级长篇阅读（信息匹配） 第1篇·36-45 题 答案与解析

STATEMENTS & ANALYSIS • 信息匹配题和解析

信息匹配题和解析·36-45 题

本页 36-45 题的段落匹配答案与逐句解析由懒笔记基于2016年6月·第1套 英语六级长篇阅读（信息匹配）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 15 段字母标号长文（逐段附中文翻译）；之后 10 句陈述逐句排列，每句英文陈述后紧接本句解析——陈述句中译、信息所在段落、锚点强弱、定位句中英对照、陈述句与原文的同义改写对照与易混相邻段辨析。

真题卷第1套(2016-06)·六级

Part III Section B

Directions: In this section, you are going to read a passage with ten statements attached to it. Each statement contains information given in one of the paragraphs. Identify the paragraph from which the information is derived. You may choose a paragraph more than once. Each paragraph is marked with a letter. Answer the questions by marking the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2**.

Can Societies be rich and green?

A) "If our economies are to flourish, if global poverty is to be eliminated and if the well-being of the world's people is to be enhanced—not just in this generation but in succeeding generations—we must make sure we take care of the natural environment and resources on which our economic activity depends." That statement comes not, as you might imagine, from a stereotypical tree-hugging, save-the-world greenie(环保主义者), but from Gordon Brown, a politician with a reputation for rigour, thoroughness and above all, caution.

"如果我们的经济要繁荣发展,如果全球贫困要被消除,如果世界人民的福祉要得到提升——不仅是这一代人,还包括后代——我们必须确保善待我们经济活动所依赖的自然环境和资源。"这番话并非如你所想,出自一位刻板印象中拥抱树木、拯救世界的环保主义者,而是来自Gordon Brown,一位以严谨、周密,尤其是谨慎著称的政治家。

B) A surprising thing for the man who runs one of the world's most powerful economies to say? Perhaps; though in the run-up to the five-year review of the millennium(千年的) Goals, he is far from alone. The roots of his speech, given in March at the roundtable meeting of environment and energy ministers from the G20 group of nations, stretch back to 1972, and the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment in Stockholm.

对于管理着世界上最强大经济体之一的人来说,这是一番令人惊讶的话?或许吧;尽管在千年发展目标五年审查前夕,他远非孤例。他在三月份G20国家环境与能源部长圆桌会议上发表的这番讲话,其根源可以追溯到1972年,追溯到在斯德哥尔摩召开的联合国人类环境会议。

- C) "The protection and improvement of the human environment is a major issue which affects the well-being of peoples and economic development throughout the world," read the final declaration from this gathering, the first of a sequence which would lead to the Rio de Janeiro Earth Summit in 1992 and the World Development Summit in Johannesburg three years ago.

"保护和改善人类环境是一个重大问题,它影响着全世界人民的福祉和经济发展,"这次会议的最终宣言如此写道,这是一系列会议中的第一次,这些会议随后催生了1992年的里约热内卢地球峰会和三年前的约翰内斯堡世界发展峰会。

- D) Hunt through the reports prepared by UN agencies and development groups—many for conferences such as this year's Millennium Goals review—and you will find that the linkage between environmental protection and economic progress is a common thread.

翻阅联合国机构和发展组织准备的报告——其中许多是为今年的千年发展目标审查等会议准备的——你会发现,环境保护与经济进步之间的联系是一条贯穿始终的主线。

- E) Managing ecosystems sustainably is more profitable than exploiting them, according to the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment. But finding hard evidence to support the thesis is not so easy. Thoughts turn first to some sort of global statistic, some indicator which would rate the wealth of nations in both economic and environmental terms and show a relationship between the two.

根据千年生态系统评估报告,可持续地管理生态系统比开发利用它们更有利可图。但要找到支持这一论点的确凿证据并不容易。人们首先想到的是某种全球性统计数据,某个既能衡量各国经济财富又能衡量环境状况的指标,并显示两者之间的关系。

- F) If such an indicator exists, it is well hidden. And on reflection, this is not surprising; the single word "environment" has so many dimensions, and there are so many other factors affecting wealth—such as the oil deposits—that teasing out a simple economy-environment relationship would be almost impossible.

如果这样的指标存在,它也被深藏不露。仔细想来,这并不奇怪;"环境"这个词本身就有如此多的维度,而且还有许多其他因素影响财富——比如石油储量——因此要梳理出一种简单的经济-环境关系几乎是不可能的。

- G) The Millennium Ecosystem Assessment, a vast four-year global study which reported its initial conclusions earlier this year, found reasons to believe that managing ecosystems sustainably—working with nature rather than against it—might be less profitable in the short term, but certainly brings long-term rewards.

千年生态系统评估是一项历时四年的大型全球研究,今年早些时候发布了初步结论,研究发现有必要相信,可持续地管理生态系统——与自然合作而非对抗——在短期内可能利润较低,但从长远来看必然会带来回报。

- H) And the World Resources Institute (WRI) in its World Resources 2005 report, issued at the end of August, produced several such examples from Africa and Asia; it also demonstrated that environmental degradation affects the poor more than the rich, as poorer people derive a much higher proportion of their income directly from the natural resources around them.

世界资源研究所在八月底发布的《2005年世界资源报告》中,提供了来自非洲和亚洲的若干此类实例;报告还证明,环境退化对穷人的影响大于富人,因为较贫困的人从周围自然资源中直接获得的收入比例要高得多。

- I) But there are also many examples of growing wealth by trashing the environment, in rich and poor parts of the world alike, whether through unregulated mineral extraction, drastic water use for agriculture, slash-and-burn farming, or fossil-fuel-guzzling(大量消耗) transport. Of course, such growth may not persist in the long term—which is what Mr. Brown and the Stockholm declaration were both attempting to point out. Perhaps the best example of boom growth and bust decline is the Grand Banks fishery. For almost five centuries a very large supply of cod(鳕鱼) provided abundant raw material for an industry which at its peak employed about 40,000 people, sustaining entire communities in Newfoundland. Then, abruptly, the cod population collapsed. There were no longer enough fish in the sea for the stock to maintain itself, let alone an industry. More than a decade later, there was no sign of the ecosystem re-building itself. It had, apparently, been fished out of existence; and the once mighty Newfoundland fleet now gropes about frantically for crab on the sea floor.

但同样也有许多通过破坏环境来增加财富的例子,在世界各地的富裕和贫困地区都是如此,无论是通过不受管制的矿产开采、农业用水的大量消耗、刀耕火种式农业,还是大量消耗化石燃料的交通运输。当然,这种增长可能无法长期持续——这正是Brown先生和斯德哥尔摩宣言都试图指出的。也许繁荣增长和衰退崩溃的最佳例证就是大浅滩渔场。近五个世纪以来,大量的鳕鱼供应为一个行业提供了丰富的原材料,该行业在鼎盛时期雇用了约4万人,维持着纽芬兰的整个社区。然后,鳕鱼种群突然崩溃。海里不再有足够的鱼来维持种群本身,更不用说支撑一个行业了。十多年后,仍看不到生态系统重建的迹象。显然,它已被捕捞到灭绝;曾经强大的纽芬兰船队现在在海底疯狂地摸索着捕捞螃蟹。

- J) There is a view that modern humans are inevitably sowing the seed of a global Grand Banks-style disaster. The idea is that we are taking more out of what you might call the planet's environmental bank balance than it can sustain; we are living beyond our ecological means. One recent study attempted to calculate the extent of this "ecological overshoot of the human economy", and found that we are using 1.2 Earth's-worth of environmental goods and services—the implication being that at some point the debt will be called in, and all those services—the things which the planet does for us for free—will grind to a halt.

有一种观点认为,现代人类不可避免地在播下一场全球性大浅滩式灾难的种子。这个想法是,我们可以称之为地球环境银行账户中提取的东西超过了它所能承受的;我们的生活超出了生态承载能力。最近一项研究试图计算这种"人类经济的生态超载"程度,发现我们正在使用相当于1.2个地球的环境产品和服务——这意味着在某个时候债务将被催讨,而所有那些服务——地球免费为我们做的事情——将会停止运转。

- K) Whether this is right, and if so where and when the ecological axe will fall, is hard to determine with any precision—which is why governments and financial institutions are only beginning to bring such risks into their economic calculations. It is also the reason why development agencies are not united in their view of environmental issues; while some, like the WRI, maintain that environmental progress needs to go hand-in-hand with economic development, others argue that the priority is to build a thriving economy, and then use the wealth created to tackle environmental degradation.

这种说法是否正确,如果正确的话,生态危机将在何时何地降临,很难精确判断——这就是为什么各国政府和金融机构才刚刚开始将这类风险纳入其经济计算。这也是发展机构在环境问题上观点不一致的原因;一些机构,如世界资源研究所,坚持认为环境进步需要与经济发展齐头并进,而另一些机构则认为,首要任务是建立繁荣的经济,然后利用创造的财富来应对环境退化。

- L) This view assumes that rich societies will invest in environmental care. But is this right? Do things get better or worse as we get richer? Here the Stockholm declaration is ambiguous. "In the

developing countries," it says, "most of the environmental problems are caused by under-development," So it is saying that economic development should make for a cleaner world? Not necessarily. "In the industrialised countries, environmental problems are generally related to industrialisation and technological development," it continues. In other words, poor and rich both over-exploit the natural world, but for different reasons. It's simply not true that economic growth will surely make our world cleaner.

这种观点假设富裕社会会投资于环境保护。但这是对的吗?随着我们变得更富裕,情况是变好还是变坏?在这一点上,斯德哥尔摩宣言的表述含糊不清。它说:"在发展中国家,大多数环境问题是由欠发达造成的。"那么它是在说经济发展应该带来一个更清洁的世界吗?未必。它继续说道:"在工业化国家,环境问题通常与工业化和技术发展有关。"换句话说,穷国和富国都过度开发自然世界,但原因不同。经济增长必然会使我们的世界更清洁,这种说法根本不正确。

- M) Clearly, richer societies are able to provide environmental improvements which lie well beyond the reach of poorer communities. Citizens of wealthy nations demand national parks, clean rivers, clean air and poison-free food. They also, however, use far more natural resources—fuel, water (all those baths and golf courses) and building materials.

显然,富裕社会能够提供远超贫困社区能力范围的环境改善。富裕国家的公民要求有国家公园、清洁的河流、清洁的空气和无毒的食物。然而,他们也使用多得多的自然资源——燃料、水(所有那些浴缸和高尔夫球场)和建筑材料。

- N) A case can be made that rich nations export environmental problems, the most graphic example being climate change. As a country's wealth grows, so do its greenhouse gas emissions. The figures available will not be completely accurate. Measuring emissions is not a precise science, particularly when it comes to issues surrounding land use; not all nations have released up-to-date data, and in any case, emissions from some sectors such as aviation are not included in national statistics. But the data is exact enough for a clear trend to be easily discernible. As countries become richer, they produce more greenhouse gases; and the impact of those gases will fall primarily in poor parts of the world.

可以认为富裕国家输出环境问题,最典型的例子就是气候变化。随着一个国家财富的增长,其温室气体排放也随之增长。现有数据不会完全准确。测量排放不是一门精确的科学,特别是涉及土地使用问题时;并非所有国家都发布了最新数据,而且无论如何,航空等某些部门的排放并未包含在国家统计数据中。但数据足够精确,足以清楚地辨别出一个明显的趋势。随着国家变得更富裕,它们产生更多的温室气体;而这些气体的影响将主要落在世界贫困地区。

- O) Wealth is not, of course, the only factor involved. The average Norwegian is better off than the average US citizen, but contributes about half as much to climate change. But could Norway keep its standard of living and yet cut its emissions to Moroccan or even Ethiopian levels? That question, repeated across a dozen environmental issues and across our diverse planet, is what will ultimately determine whether the human race is living beyond its ecological means as it pursues economic revival.

当然,财富并不是唯一的相关因素。挪威人平均比美国公民富裕,但对气候变化的贡献约为后者的一半。但挪威能否在保持生活水平同时,将排放量降低到摩洛哥甚至埃塞俄比亚的水平?这个问题,在十几个环境问题上、在我们这个多样化的星球上重复出现,最终将决定人类在追求经济复兴时,其生活方式是否超出了生态承载能力。

陈述句与逐句解析

36. Examples show that both rich and poor countries exploited the environment for economic progress.

事例表明,富国和穷国都为经济发展而开发利用了环境。

【答案】 I 段 (弱锚点)

【锚点】 富国穷国都为发展破坏环境

【定位】 But there are also many examples of growing wealth by trashing the environment, in rich and poor parts of the world alike, whether through unregulated mineral extraction, drastic water use for agriculture, slash-and-burn farming, or fossil-fuel-guzzling transport.

但是也有很多例子表明,无论是世界的富裕地区还是贫穷地区,都存在着通过破坏环境来获取财富增长的现象,这些做法包括无序的矿产开采、农业上的大量耗水、刀耕火种式的农业,以及大量消耗化石燃料的交通方式。

【改写】 both rich and poor countries ↔ in rich and poor parts of the world alike

并列结构同义改写

exploited the environment for economic progress ↔

growing wealth by trashing the environment

动词同义加手段目的互换

【辨邻】 L L 段虽然区分了穷国与富国的环境问题成因——In the developing countries, most of the environmental problems are caused by under-development 与 In the industrialised countries, environmental problems are generally related to industrialisation and technological development——但它讨论的是穷富各自因何而污染,并没有给出为了经济进步而破坏环境的具体例子,与题干 Examples show that 的举例语义不符。

In the developing countries, most of the environmental problems are caused by under-development

37. Environmental protection and improvement benefit people all over the world.

环境保护和改善使全世界人民受益。

【答案】 C 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 环境保护惠及全世界人民

【定位】 The protection and improvement of the human environment is a major issue which affects the well-being of peoples and economic development throughout the world, read the final declaration from this gathering, the first of a sequence which would lead to the Rio de Janeiro Earth Summit in 1992 and the World Development Summit in Johannesburg three years ago.

斯德哥尔摩这次会议的最终宣言写道:保护与改善人类环境是一项重大议题,它关系到全世界人民的福祉和经济发展。这次会议是此后一系列峰会的起点,其后又有 1992 年的里约地球峰会和三年前在约翰内斯堡举行的世界发展峰会。

【改写】 Environmental protection and improvement ↔

The protection and improvement of the human environment

近乎原样复现

benefit people all over the world ↔ **affects the well-being of peoples ... throughout the world**

动词与范围短语同义概括

【辨邻】 **A** A 段虽然也讲到环境与资源关系到福祉与经济发展 we must make sure we take care of the natural environment and resources on which our economic activity depends, 但这段话是出自 Gordon Brown 的发言, 并不是会议宣言惠及全世界人民的口吻, 与题干 Environmental protection and improvement benefit people all over the world 的宣言主张基调不一致。

we must make sure we take care of the natural environment and resources on which our economic activity depends

38. It is not necessarily true that economic growth will make our world cleaner.

经济增长必然会使我们的世界更清洁, 这一说法未必正确。

【答案】 **L** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 经济增长未必让世界更干净

【定位】 It's simply not true that economic growth will surely make our world cleaner.

经济增长一定会让我们的世界变得更干净, 这种说法根本就不成立。

【改写】 It is not necessarily true that economic growth will make our world cleaner ↔

It's simply not true that economic growth will surely make our world cleaner

否定判断加原句词面对位

【辨邻】 **M** M 段陈述富国能提供更多环境改善 national parks, clean rivers, clean air and poison-free food, 但也消耗更多自然资源 far more natural resources—fuel, water (all those baths and golf courses) and building materials。这是为未必更干净这一判断的事实佐证, 但题干所断言的判断本身出自 L 段。

They also, however, use far more natural resources—fuel, water (all those baths and golf courses) and building materials

39. The common theme of the UN reports is the relation between environmental protection and economic growth.

联合国报告的共同主题是环境保护与经济增长之间的关系。

【答案】 **D** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 UN 报告的共同主题

【定位】 Hunt through the reports prepared by UN agencies and development groups—many for conferences such as this year's Millennium Goals review—and you will find that the linkage between environmental protection and economic progress is a common thread.

如果你翻阅由联合国机构和发展类组织准备的各种报告——其中许多是为今年的千年目标审议会议所准备的——你会发现：环境保护与经济进步之间的关联，是一条贯穿其中的共同主线。

【改写】 The common theme of the UN reports ↔

reports prepared by UN agencies and development groups

简称对全称

common theme ↔ **a common thread**

比喻同义改写

the relation between environmental protection and economic growth ↔

the linkage between environmental protection and economic progress

同义词替换

【辨邻】 **B** B 段确实涉及国际层面 the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment in Stockholm，但它讨论的是布朗发言的国际背景与历史源头，并未出现 UN 报告这一对象，更没有概括它们的共同主题，与题干 The common theme of the UN reports 不一致。

the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment in Stockholm

40. Development agencies disagree regarding how to tackle environment issues while ensuring economic progress.

在确保经济发展的同时如何应对环境问题,发展机构对此存在分歧。

【答案】 **K** 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 发展机构内部立场分歧

【定位】 It is also the reason why development agencies are not united in their view of environmental issues; while some, like the WRI, maintain that environmental progress needs to go hand-in-hand with economic development, others argue that the priority is to build a thriving economy, and then use the wealth created to tackle environmental degradation.

这也是为什么发展类机构在环境议题上立场并不统一的原因：一些机构（如世界资源研究所）主张环境进步必须与经济发展齐头并进；另一些机构则认为，优先要务是先建立繁荣经济，再用所创造的财富去治理环境退化。

【改写】 Development agencies disagree ↔

development agencies are not united in their view of environmental issues

否定短语等价

how to tackle environment issues while ensuring economic progress ↔

environmental progress needs to go hand-in-hand with economic development

句式重构表同一议题

【辨邻】 L L 段虽然也用对比结构 In the developing countries, most of the environmental problems are caused by under-development 与 In the industrialised countries, environmental problems are generally related to industrialisation and technological development, 但它对比的是穷国与富国的环境问题成因，不是发展机构之间的策略分歧，与题干 Development agencies disagree 的对象不符。

In the developing countries, most of the environmental problems are caused by under-development

41. It is difficult to find solid evidence to prove environmental friendliness generates more profits than exploiting the natural environment.

很难找到确凿证据证明环境友好型发展比开发利用自然环境能产生更多利润。

【答案】 E 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 难以找到硬证据

【定位】 Managing ecosystems sustainably is more profitable than exploiting them, according to the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment. But finding hard evidence to support the thesis is not so easy.

根据千年生态系统评估的研究，可持续地管理生态系统比剥削式开发更有利可图。但是，要找到能支持这一论断的硬证据并不容易。

【改写】 difficult to find solid evidence ↔ **finding hard evidence to support the thesis is not so easy**
同义形容词加句式互换

environmental friendliness generates more profits than exploiting the natural environment ↔

Managing ecosystems sustainably is more profitable than exploiting them

概念上位概括

【辨邻】 G 段虽然也涉及千年生态系统评估并讨论可持续管理，但它讨论的是结论本身 might be less profitable in the short term, but certainly brings long-term rewards——可持续管理在长期带来回报，与题干 difficult to find solid evidence 所强调的取证困难语义不一致。

might be less profitable in the short term, but certainly brings long-term rewards

F 段顺着 E 段的话题接续讨论 If such an indicator exists, it is well hidden 和 teasing out a simple economy-environment relationship would be almost impossible，但它讨论的是那个理想化的全球指标几乎不可能得到，不是难以找到支持环境友好更赚论点的硬证据这一主张本身，题干 Q41 的源头判断仍在 E 段。

If such an indicator exists, it is well hidden

42. Sustainable management of ecosystems will prove rewarding in the long run.

对生态系统的可持续管理从长远来看将会带来回报。

【答案】 G 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 可持续管理长期有回报

【定位】 The Millennium Ecosystem Assessment, a vast four-year global study which reported its initial conclusions earlier this year, found reasons to believe that managing ecosystems sustainably—working with nature rather than against it—might be less profitable in the short term, but certainly brings long-term rewards.

千年生态系统评估是一项历时四年的庞大全球研究，其初步结论已于今年早些时候发布。研究找到理由相信：可持续地管理生态系统——与自然合作而非对抗——短期内利润可能较低，但长期一定会带来回报。

【改写】 Sustainable management of ecosystems ↔ managing ecosystems sustainably

名词化与动副结构互换

will prove rewarding in the long run ↔ certainly brings long-term rewards

同源词族加短语同义

【辨邻】 E 段虽然也提到 Managing ecosystems sustainably is more profitable than exploiting them，但它的重点是很难找到硬证据，没有展开短期不赚长期有回报这一时间维度，与题干 in the long run 不直接对应。

Managing ecosystems sustainably is more profitable than exploiting them, according to the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment

H 段虽然给出生态与经济关系的具体案例，但侧重点在 environmental degradation affects the poor more than the rich，谈的是环境退化对穷人冲击更大，不是可持续管理长期有回报这一论断本身。

environmental degradation affects the poor more than the rich, as poorer people derive a much higher proportion of their income directly from the natural resources around them

43. A politician noted for being cautious asserts that sustainable human development depends on the natural environment.

一位以谨慎著称的政治家断言,人类的可持续发展依赖于自然环境。

【答案】 **A** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 审慎政治家断言可持续发展依赖自然环境

【定位】 If our economies are to flourish, if global poverty is to be eliminated and if the well-being of the world's people is to be enhanced—not just in this generation but in succeeding generations—we must make sure we take care of the natural environment and resources on which our economic activity depends. That statement comes not, as you might imagine, from a stereotypical tree-hugging, save-the-world greenie, but from Gordon Brown, a politician with a reputation for rigour, thoroughness and above all, caution.

如果我们的经济要繁荣,如果要消除全球贫困,如果世界人民的福祉要得到提升——不仅是这一代人,也包括后代——我们就必须确保我们照顾好自然环境与资源,因为我们的经济活动依赖于它们。这段话并不像你想象的那样出自典型的、抱树式拯救世界的环保人士,而是出自戈登·布朗——一位以严谨、彻底、尤其以谨慎著称的政治家。

【改写】 A politician noted for being cautious ↔

a politician with a reputation for rigour, thoroughness and above all, caution

同源词族加短语同义

sustainable human development depends on the natural environment ↔

we must make sure we take care of the natural environment and resources on which our economic activity depends

概念上位概括

【辨邻】 **B** B 段也涉及布朗发言,但内容是讲发言的国际背景与历史源头 in the run-up to the five-year review of the millennium(千年的) Goals 与 The roots of his speech ... stretch back to 1972, 并未承载可持续发展依赖自然环境这一断言本身,与题干 asserts that sustainable human development depends on the natural environment 的内容定位不符。

The roots of his speech, given in March at the roundtable meeting of environment and energy ministers from the G20 group of nations, stretch back to 1972

44. Poor countries will have to bear the cost for rich nations' economic development.

穷国将不得不为富国的经济发展承担代价。

【答案】 **N** 段 (弱锚点)

【锚点】 穷国为富国发展买单

【定位】 As countries become richer, they produce more greenhouse gases; and the impact of those gases will fall primarily in poor parts of the world.

随着国家变得更富裕，它们排放的温室气体也更多；而这些气体造成的影响，将主要落在世界上较为贫穷的地区。

【改写】 rich nations' economic development ↔

As countries become richer, they produce more greenhouse gases

因果同位

Poor countries will have to bear the cost ↔

the impact of those gases will fall primarily in poor parts of the world

比喻动词加范围词同义

【辨邻】 **H** H 段虽然也得出环境退化对穷人冲击更大 environmental degradation affects the poor more than the rich，但它给出的理由是 poorer people derive a much higher proportion of their income directly from the natural resources around them——穷人对自然资源依赖更高、所以更易受冲击，并未把这种冲击归因于富国的经济发展，与题干 bear the cost for rich nations' economic development 的归因方向不同。

poorer people derive a much higher proportion of their income directly from the natural resources around them

O O 段虽然也涉及国家间财富与排放关系，并以挪威与美国对比 The average Norwegian is better off than the average US citizen, but contributes about half as much to climate change，但它只在富国之间作比较，讨论财富是否唯一变量，并未明示穷国承担富国代价，与题干 Q44 的承担关系不符。

The average Norwegian is better off than the average US citizen, but contributes about half as much to climate change

45. One recent study warns us of the danger of the exhaustion of natural resources on Earth.

最近一项研究警告我们地球自然资源枯竭的危险。

【答案】 **J** 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 最近一项研究警示资源耗尽

【定位】 One recent study attempted to calculate the extent of this ecological overshoot of the human economy, and found that we are using 1.2 Earth's-worth of environmental goods and services—the implication being that at some point the debt will be called in, and all those services—the things which the planet does for us for free—will grind to a halt.

最近的一项研究试图量化这种人类经济的生态透支程度，发现我们正在消耗 1.2 个地球的环境产品与服务——其含义是：在某个时间点这笔生态债务将被讨回，地球免费为我们提供的所有服务都将停摆。

【改写】 One recent study ↔ **One recent study**

原样复现

warns us of the danger of the exhaustion of natural resources on Earth ↔

we are using 1.2 Earth's-worth of environmental goods and services

比喻还原与上位概括

【辨邻】 I I 段虽然也涉及资源耗尽，并以 the Grand Banks fishery 与 cod(鳕鱼) 提供生动案例，但它讲的是单一渔业的崩溃，并没有一项最近研究警告全球自然资源耗尽的研究表述，与题干 One recent study 的研究对象不符。

Perhaps the best example of boom growth and bust decline is the Grand Banks fishery

PARAGRAPH MAP • 段落主旨图

15 个段落各讲了什么

逐段一句主旨 + 该段最具区分度的「信息指纹」，是逐句回扫定位的工作台。

A 引出全篇议题：经济繁荣、消除贫困、增进福祉，都依赖于照护好自然环境与资源。这句话出自一位以严谨、审慎著称的政治家戈登·布朗，而非典型环保人士，形成反差铺垫。

信息指纹 审慎政治家戈登·布朗

B 把布朗的发言追溯到一个更长的国际背景：千年目标五年审议、G20 环境与能源部长圆桌会，并把根源追到 1972 年斯德哥尔摩联合国人类环境会议。

信息指纹 1972 斯德哥尔摩会议

C 引斯德哥尔摩会议的最终宣言，断言保护和改善人类环境是关乎全世界人民福祉与经济重大议题，并把它作为后续里约、约翰内斯堡峰会的起点。

信息指纹 斯德哥尔摩宣言原文

D 概括地指出：翻阅联合国机构与发展类组织的各份报告（包括今年千年目标审议的备料），可以发现环境保护与经济进步之间的关联是贯穿其间的共同主线。

信息指纹 联合国报告的共同主线

E 提出可持续地管理生态系统比掠夺式开发更有利可图这一论点，但紧接着承认：要找到能在全世界层面同时给出经济与环境双维度排名的硬证据并不容易。

信息指纹 找不到硬证据

F 进一步说明：即便真有这样的指标也藏得极深；环境本身维度繁多，加上石油矿藏等其他财富因素，要梳理出一个简单的经济与环境之间的关系几乎不可能。

信息指纹 指标几乎不可能

G 介绍千年生态系统评估（一项历时四年的全球研究）的初步结论：可持续地管理生态系统短期内利润可能更低，但长期一定带来回报。

信息指纹 千年生态系统评估长期回报

H 世界资源研究所《2005 世界资源》报告给出亚非案例，并指出：环境退化对穷人冲击更大，因为穷人收入中更大比例直接来自身边的自然资源。

信息指纹 WRI 报告穷人受损更重

I 用大量案例证明：无论富国还是穷国，都有通过破坏环境获取增长的做法（无序开矿、过度农业用水、刀耕火种、燃油运输），并以纽芬兰大浅滩鳕鱼业的崩溃作为先繁荣后崩塌的典型。

信息指纹 大浅滩鳕鱼业崩塌

J 提出一种警告性视角：现代人正在透支地球的生态银行存款，最近一项研究估算人类活动已用掉 1.2 个地球的环境产品与服务，意味着这笔生态债迟早要被讨回。

信息指纹 1.2 个地球的生态透支

K 指出这一风险何时何地落下并不易精确判断，因此政府与金融机构刚刚开始把这类风险纳入经济测算；发展机构的看法也并不一致：一派主张环境与经济并行，另一派主张先做大经济再用财富治污。

信息指纹 发展机构内部分歧

L 拆解富了就会变好这一前提：斯德哥尔摩宣言态度其实含糊——发展中国家的环境问题源自欠发展，而工业化国家的环境问题源自工业化与技术发展；结论是经济增长并不必然让世界更干净。

信息指纹 穷富各有污染原因

M 承认富裕社会确实更有能力提供国家公园、清洁河流、洁净空气和无毒食品等环境改善；但它们同时消耗远多于穷国的燃料、水和建材。

信息指纹 富国能买环境改善

N 提出富国输出环境问题、气候变化是最典型例子：财富越多，温室气体排放越多，而排放后果主要落在世界上较穷的地方。

信息指纹 富国排放穷国承受

O 用挪威与美国、挪威与摩洛哥或埃塞俄比亚的对比指出：财富并非唯一变量；挪威能否在保持生活水准的同时把排放降到非洲水平，这类问题决定人类是否在以超出生态承载力的方式追求经济复苏。

信息指纹 挪威与美国与摩洛哥

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。

That statement comes not, as you might imagine, from a stereotypical tree-hugging, save-the-world greenie(环保主义者), but from Gordon Brown, a politician with a reputation for rigour, thoroughness and above all, caution.

A段，第2句

"not... but..." 对比结构、插入性状语从句、同位语修饰都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。本句将这些典型结构组合在一起，具有很强的代表性，掌握后可迁移到大量类似长难句的分析中。

Perhaps; though in the run-up to the five-year review of the millennium(千年的) Goals, he is far from alone.

B段，第2句

让步状语从句搭配主系表结构是考试中常见的句式，尤其 "though" 引导的让步从句及其省略用法具有较高代表性；介词短语作表语也是典型用法，学生掌握后可在阅读理解和写作中频繁复用。

The Millennium Ecosystem Assessment, a vast four-year global study which reported its initial conclusions earlier this year, found reasons to believe that managing ecosystems sustainably—working with nature rather than against it—might be less profitable in the short term, but certainly brings long-term rewards.

G段，第1句

全句覆盖主谓宾、同位语、定语从句、宾语从句、表语、状语、并列谓语等多种成分，且包含同位语与定语从句嵌套、宾语从句内部并列结构、破折号插入补充说明等易错点。非常适合作为成分划分练习句，能让学生接触到丰富的句子成分类型和复杂的嵌套关系。

There were no longer enough fish in the sea for the stock to maintain itself, let alone an industry.

I段，第6句

there be 句型 + 后置定语 + 递进状语的组合,在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见,尤其是描述客观事实或数据变化的语境。本句结构清晰,句式可迁移性强,掌握后能够应对大量类似表达。

One recent study attempted to calculate the extent of this "ecological overshoot of the human economy", and found that we are using 1.2 Earth's-worth of environmental goods and services—the implication being that at some point the debt will be called in, and all those services—the things which the planet does for us for free—will grind to a halt.

J段，第3句

覆盖主谓宾、时间状语、同位语、定语从句、宾语从句、表语从句等多种成分，且破折号插入、独立主格结构、关系代词在从句中充当宾语等都是易错点，训练价值高。

Whether this is right, and if so where and when the ecological axe will fall, is hard to determine with any precision—which is why governments and financial institutions are only beginning to bring such risks into their economic calculations.

K段，第1句

本句成分种类丰富且包含多个典型训练点:主语从句整体充当主句主语、表语从句嵌套在定语从句内、关系代词 which 既是引导词又充当主语、不定式短语作宾语、疑问副词 where 和 when 作状语。这些结构覆盖了名词性从句、定语从句、状语等多种成分类型,且主语从句较长容易误判,非常适合作为划分句子成分的练习材料。

It is also the reason why development agencies are not united in their view of environmental issues; while some, like the WRI, maintain that environmental progress needs to go hand-in-hand with economic development, others argue that the priority is to build a thriving economy, and then use the wealth created to tackle environmental degradation.

K段，第2句

本句体现了四六级和考研阅读中的典型句式:分号连接并列主句、定语从句修饰抽象名词、宾语从句承载观点内容、some 与 others 的对比结构。这些都是学术性文本的高频结构,掌握后可大量复用于理解同类长难句。

So it is saying that economic development should make for a cleaner world?

L段，第6句

"主句 + that 宾语从句"是四六级与考研阅读中的高频结构，从句内的情态动词表达也常见于议论性文本；句式具有较强代表性，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

As a country's wealth grows, so do its greenhouse gas emissions.

N段，第2句

"As" 引导条件或伴随状语从句 + 主句倒装("so + 助动词 + 主语")是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式,既考查状语从句识别,又考查倒装结构理解,代表性很强。掌握这一句式后,学生可以迁移到大量类似表达,实用价值高。

Measuring emissions is not a precise science, particularly when it comes to issues surrounding land use; not all nations have released up-to-date data, and in any case, emissions from some sectors such as aviation are not included in national statistics.

N段，第4句

本句体现四六级和考研阅读中的典型句式：并列主句加从句、被动语态、现在完成时、动名词主语、后置定语等都是高频考点结构；分号连接并列句和"in any case"插入语也是常见句式，掌握后可广泛迁移到其他长难句分析。

But could Norway keep its standard of living and yet cut its emissions to Moroccan or even Ethiopian levels?

O段，第3句

本句为含情态动词的疑问句，带有并列谓语结构，这是四六级和考研阅读中常见的句式。疑问句语序和并列谓语的處理都是高频考点，具有较强的典型性和迁移价值，掌握后可应用于大量类似句子。

That question, repeated across a dozen environmental issues and across our diverse planet, is what will ultimately determine whether the human race is living beyond its ecological means as it pursues economic revival.

O段，第4句

本句涵盖主语、谓语、表语、宾语、状语等多种成分，并包含插入性分词短语(repeated across...)和多层从句嵌套，成分种类丰富。特别是表语从句、宾语从句、状语从句的层层包含，以及what在从句中既作引导词又作主语的双重角色，是练习成分划分的优质素材，能训练学生识别嵌套结构和复杂成分的能力。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 156 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。

environmental B1

adj. 环境的

本篇17次·真题 112 句

economic B2

adj. 经济的

本篇14次·真题 167 句

issue B1

n. 问题

本篇6次·真题 158 句

nation B1

n. 国家

本篇6次·真题 76 句

growth B1

n. 增长

本篇5次·真题 104 句

global B2

adj. 全球的

本篇4次·真题 140 句

resource B1

n. 资源

本篇4次·真题 119 句

economy B1

n. 经济

本篇4次·真题 102 句

emission B2

n. 排放物

本篇4次·真题 69 句

ecosystem B2

n. 生态系统

本篇4次·真题 45 句

protection B1

n. 保护

本篇4次·真题 42 句

ecological B2

adj. 生态的

本篇4次·真题 33 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇3次·真题 568 句

view A2

n. 观点, 看法

本篇3次·真题 134 句

affect B1

v. 影响

本篇3次·真题 116 句

gas A2

n. 气体

本篇3次·真题 77 句

agency B2

n. 代理机构

本篇3次 · 真题 42 句

improvement B1

n. 改进

本篇3次 · 真题 36 句

exploit B2

v. 利用

本篇3次 · 真题 13 句

relationship B1

n. 关系

本篇2次 · 真题 168 句

community B1

n. 社区

本篇2次 · 真题 163 句

climate B1

n. 气候

本篇2次 · 真题 160 句

average A2

adj. 平均的

本篇2次 · 真题 112 句

factor B1

n. 因素

本篇2次 · 真题 108 句

case A2

n. 情况

本篇2次 · 真题 97 句

united B1

adj. 联合的

本篇2次 · 真题 97 句

evidence B1

n. 证据

本篇2次 · 真题 87 句

material B1

n. 材料

本篇2次 · 真题 66 句

maintain B1

v. 维持

本篇2次 · 真题 64 句

determine B2

v. 决定

本篇2次 · 真题 62 句

generation B2

n. 一代人

本篇2次 · 真题 60 句

greenhouse B1

n. 温室

本篇2次 · 真题 56 句

citizen B1

n. 公民

本篇2次·真题 41 句

attempt B1

v. 试图

本篇2次·真题 39 句

means A2

n. 方法

本篇2次·真题 35 句

politician B2

n. 政治家

本篇2次·真题 34 句

sustainable B2

adj. 可持续的

本篇2次·真题 32 句

necessarily B2

adv. 必然地

本篇2次·真题 30 句

statistic B2

n. 统计数字

本篇2次·真题 25 句

profitable B2

adj. 盈利的, 有利可图的

本篇2次·真题 20 句

surprising A2

adj. 令人惊讶的

本篇2次·真题 20 句

grand B1

adj. 宏伟的

本篇2次·真题 19 句

indicator B2

n. 指示物;指示信号

本篇2次·真题 18 句

tackle B2

v. 处理

本篇2次·真题 18 句

assessment B2

n. 评估

本篇2次·真题 14 句

sustain B2

v. 维持

本篇2次·真题 14 句

degradation C1

n. 退化

本篇2次·真题 13 句

less A1

det. 较少的

本篇1次·真题 273 句

benefit B1

n. 好处

本篇1次 · 真题 244 句

better A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本篇1次 · 真题 205 句

impact B2

n. 影响

本篇1次 · 真题 185 句

data B1

n. 数据

本篇1次 · 真题 181 句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本篇1次 · 真题 167 句

risk A2

n. 风险

本篇1次 · 真题 167 句

rate A2

n. 速度

本篇1次 · 真题 121 句

decade B1

n. 十年

本篇1次 · 真题 120 句

simply B1

adv. 仅仅, 只不过

本篇1次 · 真题 119 句

major B1

adj. 主要的

本篇1次 · 真题 108 句

argue B1

v. 争论

本篇1次 · 真题 106 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

income B1

n. 收入

本篇1次 · 真题 94 句

demand B1

v. 坚决要求

本篇1次 · 真题 92 句

decline B2

v. 下降

本篇1次 · 真题 88 句

later A1

adv. 以后, later

本篇1次·真题 87 句

involve B1

v. 包含

本篇1次·真题 82 句

contribute B1

v. 捐献

本篇1次·真题 79 句

financial B2

adj. 财政的

本篇1次·真题 79 句

exist A2

v. 存在;实际上有

本篇1次·真题 77 句

agriculture B2

n. 农业

本篇1次·真题 70 句

easily A2

adv. 容易地

本篇1次·真题 65 句

available A2

adj. 可获得的

本篇1次·真题 63 句

farming A2

n. 农业;耕作

本篇1次·真题 63 句

management B1

n. 管理

本篇1次·真题 63 句

trend B1

n. 趋势

本篇1次·真题 63 句

fuel B1

n. 燃料

本篇1次·真题 60 句

generally B1

adv. 通常, 一般地

本篇1次·真题 60 句

figure A2

n. 数字

本篇1次·真题 58 句

ensure B2

v. 确保

本篇1次·真题 57 句

particularly B2

adv. 尤其, 特别 (强调某事物)

本篇1次·真题 57 句

institution B2

n. 机构

本篇1次·真题 52 句

powerful B1

adj. 强大的

本篇1次·真题 50 句

balance B1

n. 平衡

本篇1次·真题 49 句

sign A1

n. 标志

本篇1次·真题 49 句

demonstrate B2

v. 证明

本篇1次·真题 45 句

invest B2

v. 投资 (金钱、时间等以期获得回报)

本篇1次·真题 45 句

technological B2

adj. 技术的

本篇1次·真题 45 句

debt B1

n. 欠款

本篇1次·真题 44 句

poverty B2

n. 贫穷

本篇1次·真题 44 句

certainly A2

adv. 当然

本篇1次·真题 43 句

completely B1

adv. 完全地

本篇1次·真题 43 句

pursue B2

v. 追求

本篇1次·真题 43 句

reward B1

n. 报酬

本篇1次·真题 43 句

generate B2

v. 产生, 引起 (结果、反应等)

本篇1次·真题 39 句

priority B2

n. 优先事项

本篇1次·真题 39 句

related B1

adj. 相关的

本篇1次·真题 39 句

wealthy B2

adj. 富有的

本篇1次·真题 39 句

release B1

v. 释放

本篇1次·真题 38 句

disaster B1

n. 灾难

本篇1次·真题 35 句

institute B2

n. 学院

本篇1次·真题 35 句

assert C1

v. 坚称

本篇1次·真题 34 句

datum C1

n. 数据 (单数形式, 复数为 data)

本篇1次·真题 34 句

entire B1

adj. 整个的

本篇1次·真题 34 句

ultimately B2

adv. 最终;终归

本篇1次·真题 34 句

profit B1

n. 利润, 盈利

本篇1次·真题 33 句

sector B2

n. (经济或商业的) 部门, 行业

本篇1次·真题 33 句

clearly A2

adv. 清楚地, 明白地

本篇1次·真题 32 句

enhance B2

v. 提高

本篇1次·真题 32 句

stock B1

n. 库存

本篇1次·真题 32 句

assume B2

v. 假定

本篇1次·真题 31 句

eliminate B2

v. 消除

本篇1次·真题 30 句

employ B1

v. 雇用

本篇1次·真题 30 句

proportion

B2

n. 部分

本篇1次·真题 30 句

reputation

B2

n. 名声

本篇1次·真题 30 句

statement

B1

n. 声明

本篇1次·真题 30 句

directly

B1

adv. 直接地

本篇1次·真题 29 句

extent

B2

n. 程度

本篇1次·真题 28 句

initial

B1

adj. 最初的

本篇1次·真题 26 句

transport

B1

v. 运输, 运送

本篇1次·真题 26 句

vast

B2

adj. 巨大的

本篇1次·真题 26 句

root

A2

n. 根

本篇1次·真题 25 句

diverse

B2

adj. 多种多样的

本篇1次·真题 24 句

earlier

A2

adv. 较早地

本篇1次·真题 22 句

export

B1

v. 出口, 输出 (商品到国外)

本篇1次·真题 22 句

accurate

B2

adj. 准确的

本篇1次·真题 21 句

primarily

B2

adv. 主要地

本篇1次·真题 21 句

reflection

B2

n. 深思

本篇1次·真题 19 句

apparently

B2

adv. 显然, 看来 (根据外表或所见所闻判断)

本篇1次·真题 18 句

bath A2

n. 洗澡

本篇1次 · 真题 18 句

deposit B2

n. 存款

本篇1次 · 真题 18 句

caution B2

n. 小心;谨慎

本篇1次 · 真题 16 句

hidden B1

adj. 隐藏的

本篇1次 · 真题 16 句

surround B1

v. 围绕

本篇1次 · 真题 16 句

alike B1

adj. 相似的

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

existence B2

n. 存在;生存

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

hunt B1

v. 搜寻

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

peak B1

n. 山峰

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

exact B2

adj. 精确的

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

minister B2

n. 部长

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

regarding B2

prep. 关于

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

calculate B1

v. 计算

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

implication C1

n. 可能的影响或结果

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

persist B2

v. 坚持

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

abundant B2

adj. 大量的

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

collapse B2

v. 倒塌, 坍塌

本篇1次·真题 12 句

derive B2

v. 获得

本篇1次·真题 12 句

developing B1

adj. 发展中的 (指国家或地区)

本篇1次·真题 12 句

disagree A2

v. 不同意

本篇1次·真题 12 句

halt B2

v. 停止

本篇1次·真题 12 句

mineral B1

n. 矿物

本篇1次·真题 12 句

raw B1

adj. 未加工的

本篇1次·真题 12 句

boom B1

n. 繁荣

本篇1次·真题 11 句

stretch B1

v. 伸展

本篇1次·真题 11 句

surely B1

adv. 肯定地

本篇1次·真题 11 句

sequence B2

n. 顺序

本篇1次·真题 10 句

calculation B2

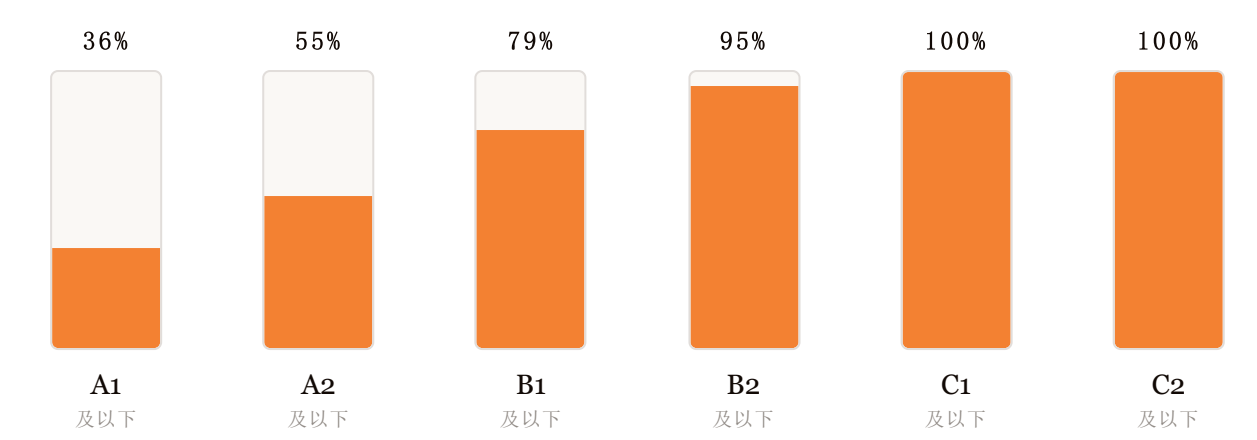
n. 计算

本篇1次·真题 8 句

VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

全文 419 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 419 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 22 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 419 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

419

B2 以上难词

5%

B1 及以下覆盖

79%

英语六级 2016年6月·第1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 →

2016年6月·第1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2016年6月·第1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1套(2016-06) · 六级

Part III Section C (1)

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

Passage One

Questions 46 to 50 are based on the following passage.

P1 Interactive television advertising, which allows viewers to use their remote controls to click on advertisements, has been pushed for years. Nearly a decade ago it was predicted that viewers of "Friends", a popular situation comedy, would soon be able to purchase a sweater like Jennifer Aniston's with a few taps on their remote control. "It's been the year of interactive television advertising for the last ten or twelve years," says Colin Dixon of a digital-media consultancy.

互动电视广告允许观众使用遥控器点击广告,这一技术已经被推广了多年。近十年前就有人预测,热门情景喜剧《老友记》的观众很快就能通过遥控器轻点几下购买到像Jennifer Aniston那样的毛衣。数字媒体咨询公司的Colin Dixon说:"在过去十到十二年里,每年都被称作互动电视广告年。"

P2 So the news that Cablevision, an American cable company, was rolling out interactive advertisements to all its customers on October 6th was greeted with some skepticism. During commercials, an overlay will appear at the bottom of the screen, prompting viewers to press a button to request a free sample or order a catalogue. Cablevision hopes to allow customers to buy things with their remote controls early next year.

因此,当美国有线电视公司Cablevision宣布将于10月6日向其全部客户推出互动广告时,这一消息受到了一些质疑。在广告播放期间,屏幕底部会出现一个覆盖层,提示观众按下按钮以索取免费样品或订购产品目录。Cablevision希望在明年初让客户能够用遥控器购物。

P3 Television advertising could do with a boost. Spending fell by 10% in the first half of the year. The popularization of digital video recorders has caused advertisers to worry that their commercials will

be skipped. Some are turning to the Internet, which is cheaper and offers concrete measurements like click-through rates—especially important at a time when marketing budgets are tight. With the launch of interactive advertising, "many of the dollars that went to the Internet will come back to the TV," says David Kline of Cablevision. Or so the industry hopes.

电视广告确实需要提振。今年上半年广告支出下降了10%。数字录像机的普及让广告商担心他们的广告会被跳过。一些广告商转向互联网,互联网成本更低,并能提供点击率等具体的衡量指标——这在营销预算紧张的时期尤为重要。Cablevision的David Kline表示,随着互动广告的推出,"许多流向互联网的资金将回流到电视"。至少业界是这样希望的。

P4 In theory, interactive advertising can engage viewers in a way that 30-second spots do not. Unilever recently ran an interactive campaign for its Axe deodorant(除臭剂), which kept viewers engaged for more than three minutes on average.

从理论上讲,互动广告能以30秒广告无法做到的方式吸引观众。Unilever最近为其Axe除臭剂开展了一场互动营销活动,平均让观众参与了三分钟以上。

P5 The amount spent on interactive advertising on television is still small. Magna, an advertising agency, reckons it will be worth about \$138 million this year. That falls far short of the billions of dollars people once expected it to generate. But DirecTV, Comcast and Time Warner Cable have all invested in it. A new effort led by Canoe Ventures, a coalition of leading cable providers, aims to make interactive advertising available across America later this year. BrightLine ITV, which designs and sells interactive ads, says interest has surged: it expects its revenues almost to triple this year. BSkyB, Britain's biggest satellite-television service, already provides 9 million customers with interactive ads.

目前在电视互动广告上的支出仍然很少。广告代理公司Magna估计今年这一数字约为1.38亿美元。这远远低于人们曾经预期它能产生的数十亿美元。但DirecTV、Comcast和Time Warner Cable都对此进行了投资。由主要有线电视供应商组成的联盟Canoe Ventures领导的一项新举措,旨在今年晚些时候让互动广告在全美范围内普及。设计和销售互动广告的BrightLine ITV表示,兴趣激增:预计其今年收入将增长近两倍。英国最大的卫星电视服务商BSkyB已经向900万客户提供互动广告。

P6 Yet there are doubts whether people watching television, a "lean back" medium, crave interaction. Click-through rates have been high so far (around 3-4%, compared with less than 0.3% online), but that may be a result of the novelty. Interactive ads and viewers might not go well together. 然而,人们怀疑观看电视这种"后仰"媒介的人是否渴望互动。到目前为止点击率一直很高(约为3-4%,而在线点击率不到0.3%),但这可能是新鲜感带来的结果。互动广告和观众可能无法很好地结合。

题目与逐题解析

46. What does Colin Dixon mean by saying "It's been the year of interactive television advertising for the last ten or twelve years" (Lines 4, Para. 1)?

- A) Interactive television advertising will become popular in 10-12 years.
- B) Interactive television advertising has been under debate for the last decade or so.
- C) Interactive television advertising is successful when incorporated into situation comedies.
- D) Interactive television advertising has not achieved the anticipated results.

Colin Dixon 说"过去十年或十二年里, 每年都是互动电视广告年"(第1段第4行)是什么意思?

- A) 互动电视广告将在10-12年后变得流行。 B) 互动电视广告在过去十年左右一直处于争论之中。

c) 互动电视广告在融入情景喜剧时是成功的。 d) 互动电视广告没有取得预期的效果。

【答案】 **D** (词义句意题)

【判型】 题干结构是 What does Colin Dixon mean by saying "...", 问的是某人说某句话是什么意思, 本质是对一句原文的语义解读。

【拆句】 题干主干为 What does Colin Dixon mean by saying "...", 宾语从句问的是"说这句话意指什么"。by saying 是介词短语作方式状语, 引号内整句是 saying 的宾语。结构平铺直叙, 无陷阱。

【定位】 Interactive television advertising, which allows viewers to use their remote controls to click on advertisements, has been pushed for years. Nearly a decade ago it was predicted that viewers of "Friends", a popular situation comedy, would soon be able to purchase a sweater like Jennifer Aniston's with a few taps on their remote control. "It's been the year of interactive television advertising for the last ten or twelve years," says Colin Dixon of a digital-media consultancy.

交互式电视广告——让观众用遥控器点击广告——已被力推多年。差不多十年前就有预测说,《老友记》这部热门情景喜剧的观众很快就能用遥控器轻点几下,买到一件像 Jennifer Aniston 同款的毛衣。某数字媒体咨询机构的 Colin Dixon 说:"过去十到十二年里,每年都被说成是交互式电视广告之年。"

【选项】 A) **与原文相反**

will become popular in 10-12 years 把原文的过去时 has been ... for the last ten or twelve years (过去十到十二年里) 扭成未来 10-12 年才会流行, 时间方向反了。

B) **无中生有**

under debate"被争论"在文中找不到依据, 原文只说"被力推"和"被预测", 没有提及辩论或争议。

C) **与原文相反**

原文只是举 "Friends" 为预言中的例子, 并未说交互广告"嵌入情景喜剧"就成功了; is successful 与原句的反讽完全相反。

D) **✓ 正确**

"It's been the year of interactive television advertising for the last ten or twelve years" ↔

has not achieved the anticipated results

Nearly a decade ago it was predicted that viewers ... would soon be able to purchase ↔

the anticipated results

预判中"喊了十几年没真兑现"的两个要素——"被预期"和"未达成"——分别对应 the anticipated results 与 has not achieved, 因此 D 即为定位句的同义改写。

47. What is the public's response to Cablevision's planned interactive TV advertising program?

- A) Pretty positive.
- B) Totally indifferent.
- C) Somewhat doubtful.
- D) Rather critical.

公众对 **Cablevision** 计划推出的互动电视广告项目有何反应？

A) 相当积极。 B) 完全漠不关心。 C) 有些怀疑。 D) 颇为批判。

【答案】 **C** (细节题)

【判型】 What is the public's response to Cablevision's planned interactive TV advertising program? 问的是一个明确事实——公众的反应，四个选项各对应一种态度词。

【拆句】 主干 What is the public's response, 介词短语 to Cablevision's planned interactive TV advertising program 作 response 的修饰，限定反应对象。planned 是过去分词作前置定语，修饰 program。结构无陷阱。

【定位】 So the news that Cablevision, an American cable company, was rolling out interactive advertisements to all its customers on October 6th was greeted with some skepticism.

于是，美国有线电视公司 Cablevision 将于 10 月 6 日向所有客户推出交互广告这件事，遭到了一些怀疑。

【选项】 A) **与原文相反**

Pretty positive 与原文 skepticism 极性相反；原文是负面态度。

B) **与原文相反**

Totally indifferent 意为“完全漠不关心”，但原文明确有 skepticism 这一反应，绝非漠然。

C) **✓ 正确**

was greeted with some skepticism ↔ **Somewhat doubtful**

预判中“怀疑但不强烈”两个特征——语义“怀疑”和程度“一些”——分别落到 doubtful 与 Somewhat, 故选 C。

D) **偷换概念**

Rather critical“相当批评”比原文 some skepticism“一些怀疑”程度重；some≠rather, skepticism 是“怀疑”不是“批评”。

48. What is the impact of the wide use of digital video recorders on TV advertising?

- A) It has made TV advertising easily accessible to viewers.
- B) It helps advertisers to measure the click-through rates.
- C) It has placed TV advertising at a great disadvantage.
- D) It enables viewers to check the sales items with ease.

数字录像机的广泛使用对电视广告有何影响？

A) 它使观众更容易接触到电视广告。 B) 它帮助广告商衡量点击率。

c) 它使电视广告处于极大的劣势。 d) 它使观众能够轻松查看促销商品。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 What is the impact of the wide use of digital video recorders on TV advertising? 直接问"X 对 Y 的影响是什么", 是明确的事实查询。

【拆句】 主干 What is the impact; of 短语 of the wide use of digital video recorders 限定 impact 的来源, on 短语 on TV advertising 限定影响对象。两层介词修饰, 方向清晰: A 影响 B, 问 A 对 B 的作用。

【定位】 The popularization of digital video recorders has caused advertisers to worry that their commercials will be skipped.

数字录像机的普及让广告商担心他们的广告会被跳过。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

easily accessible to viewers 是正向描述"更容易被观众接触到", 与原文广告被跳的负后果完全相反。

B) 张冠李戴

helps advertisers to measure the click-through rates 把段中介绍 the Internet, which is cheaper and offers concrete measurements like click-through rates 这件互联网的事, 扣到 digital video recorders 头上。

C) ✓ 正确

has caused advertisers to worry that their commercials will be skipped ↔

placed TV advertising at a great disadvantage

has caused ↔ has ... placed

预判中"广告处境变差"与选项 placed TV advertising at a great disadvantage 表达完全一致, 选 C。

D) 无中生有

enables viewers to check the sales items with ease 在原文找不到对应: 原文没有说 DVR 让观众查看促销商品。

49. What do we learn about Unilever's interactive campaign?

- A) It proves the advantage of TV advertising.
- B) It has done well in engaging the viewers.
- C) It helps attract investments in the company.
- D) It has boosted the TV advertising industry.

关于 Unilever 的互动营销活动,我们了解到什么?

- A) 它证明了电视广告的优势。 B) 它在吸引观众方面做得很好。 C) 它有助于吸引对公司的投资。
- D) 它推动了电视广告行业的发展。

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 What do we learn about Unilever's interactive campaign? 是"关于这件事我们了解到什么"——回到原文该例证句直接读取。

【拆句】 What do we learn about Unilever's interactive campaign? 主干 What do we learn, about 介词短语指明话题对象。Unilever's 是名词所有格, 限定 campaign 的归属。结构无陷阱。

【定位】 Unilever recently ran an interactive campaign for its Axe deodorant(除臭剂), which kept viewers engaged for more than three minutes on average.

联合利华最近为旗下 Axe 除臭剂做了一个交互广告活动, 它平均让观众持续投入超过三分钟。

【选项】 A) 答非所问

proves the advantage of TV advertising 把话题从"Unilever 这次活动如何"扩大成"电视广告整体优势"; 原句讨论的只是这一次具体的交互广告效果, 不证明 TV 广告整体优势。

B) ✓ 正确

kept viewers engaged for more than three minutes on average ↔

done well in engaging the viewers

for more than three minutes on average ↔ done well

预判中"在吸引观众投入上效果好"与 done well in engaging the viewers 完全一致, 选 B。

C) 无中生有

helps attract investments in the company 谈"吸引对公司的投资", 原文只字未提投资。

D) 过度推断

has boosted the TV advertising industry 把单次广告的效果扩大成"带动了整个电视广告行业"; 原文只是单一例证, 没有行业层面推断。

50. How does the author view the hitherto high click-through rates?

- A) They may be due to the novel way of advertising.
- B) They signify the popularity of interactive advertising.
- C) They point to the growing curiosity of TV viewers.
- D) They indicate the future direction of media reform.

作者如何看待迄今为止的高点击率?

- A) 它们可能是由于新颖的广告方式。
- B) 它们表明了互动广告的受欢迎程度。
- C) 它们指向电视观众日益增长的好奇心。
- D) 它们指明了媒体改革的未来方向。

【答案】 A (态度题)

【判型】 How does the author view the hitherto high click-through rates? 是"作者如何看待 X", 标准的态度评判题。

【拆句】 How does the author view the hitherto high click-through rates? 主干 How does the author view X。hitherto (到目前为止) 是副词修饰形容词 high, 强调"迄今为止还高"的隐含时态张力——暗示作者可能不看好这个高数据的持续性。

【定位】 Click-through rates have been high so far (around 3-4%, compared with less than 0.3% online), but that may be a result of the novelty.

迄今点击通过率一直较高 (约 3-4%, 相比之下网上不到 0.3%) , 但这可能只是新鲜感造成的结果。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

but that may be a result of the novelty ↔ **may be due to the novel way of advertising**

预判中"作者怀疑这只是新鲜感造成"两要素——情态 may 和原因 novelty——分别对应 may be due to 与 the novel way of advertising, 故选 A。

B) 过度推断

signify the popularity of interactive advertising 把高点击率直接读成"交互广告流行", 但作者通篇态度是质疑: Interactive ads and viewers might not go well together.

C) 偷换概念

point to the growing curiosity of TV viewers 把"新鲜感"偷换成"日益增长的好奇心"; 原文只说新鲜, 而且暗示"会过去", 并非"growing"。

D) 无中生有

indicate the future direction of media reform 把高点击率说成"媒体改革的未来方向", 原文从未谈媒体改革。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

2 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。

Yet there are doubts whether people watching television, a "lean back" medium, crave interaction.

第6段, 第1句

本句涉及 there be 存在句、同位语从句、分词短语作后置定语、插入的同位语等多种成分, 且同位语从句跟在抽象名词 doubts 后用 whether 引导 (而非常见的 that), 对于掌握名词性从句和修饰成分的识别有较好的训练价值

They may be due to the novel way of advertising.

第50题, A

主系表结构加情态动词表推测是常见句式, 在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现, 具有中等代表性, 学习后可迁移到类似表达。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 79 个英语六级真题高频词

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

advertising B1

n. 广告业

本篇21次 · 真题 72 句

interactive B2

adj. 交互式的

本篇19次 · 真题 27 句

viewer B1

n. 观众

本篇10次 · 真题 17 句

rate A2

n. 速度

本篇4次 · 真题 121 句

customer A2

n. 顾客, 客户

本篇3次 · 真题 87 句

remote B1

adj. 遥远的

本篇3次 · 真题 26 句

ad A2

n. 广告

本篇3次 · 真题 20 句

million A2

num. 一百万

本篇2次 · 真题 126 句

decade B1

n. 十年

本篇2次 · 真题 120 句

digital B1

adj. 数字的

本篇2次 · 真题 72 句

engage B2

v. 参与/从事

本篇2次·真题 68 句

internet A2

n. 互联网

本篇2次·真题 63 句

campaign B2

n. 运动

本篇2次·真题 57 句

boost B2

v. 提高

本篇2次·真题 55 句

commercial B2

adj. 商业的

本篇2次·真题 43 句

comedy B1

n. 喜剧 (作品)

本篇2次·真题 11 句

advertiser B2

n. 广告商

本篇2次·真题 8 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇1次·真题 568 句

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

impact B2

n. 影响

本篇1次·真题 185 句

online A2

adj. 在线的

本篇1次·真题 139 句

view A2

n. 观点, 看法

本篇1次·真题 134 句

design B1

n. 设计

本篇1次·真题 119 句

average A2

adj. 平均的

本篇1次·真题 112 句

measure B1

v. 测量

本篇1次·真题 100 句

medium B1

adj. 中等的

本篇1次·真题 98 句

later A1

adv. 以后, later

本篇1次·真题 87 句

amount A2

n. 数量

本篇1次·真题 84 句

recently A2

adv. 最近

本篇1次·真题 76 句

billion B1

num. 十亿 (1,000,000,000)

本篇1次·真题 74 句

due B1

adj. 预期的

本篇1次·真题 70 句

enable B1

v. 使能够

本篇1次·真题 68 句

attract B1

v. 吸引 (注意力、兴趣)

本篇1次·真题 67 句

easily A2

adv. 容易地

本篇1次·真题 65 句

available A2

adj. 可获得的

本篇1次·真题 63 句

media B1

n. 大众传播媒介 (报刊、电视、广播、互联...

本篇1次·真题 58 句

aim B1

v. 瞄准

本篇1次·真题 57 句

launch B1

v. 推出

本篇1次·真题 56 句

purchase B1

v. 购买

本篇1次·真题 55 句

theory B1

n. 理论

本篇1次·真题 55 句

interaction B2

n. 相互作用

本篇1次·真题 53 句

debate

B2

n. 辩论

本篇1次·真题 52 句

response

B1

n. 回答

本篇1次·真题 52 句

growing

A2

adj. 增长的

本篇1次·真题 47 句

indicate

B2

v. 表明

本篇1次·真题 46 句

invest

B2

v. 投资（金钱、时间等以期获得回报）

本篇1次·真题 45 句

marketing

B1

n. 营销

本篇1次·真题 45 句

novel

B1

n. 小说

本篇1次·真题 43 句

agency

B2

n. 代理机构

本篇1次·真题 42 句

spending

A2

n. 开支

本篇1次·真题 41 句

generate

B2

v. 产生，引起（结果、反应等）

本篇1次·真题 39 句

investment

B1

n. 投资

本篇1次·真题 39 句

budget

B1

n. 预算

本篇1次·真题 37 句

item

A2

n. 项目

本篇1次·真题 31 句

press

A2

v. 按，压

本篇1次·真题 30 句

spot

A2

n. 地点

本篇1次·真题 30 句

accessible

B2

adj. 可达到的

本篇1次·真题 25 句

revenue B2

n. (公司、组织的) 收入, 收益

本篇1次 · 真题 25 句

leading B1

adj. 最重要的

本篇1次 · 真题 24 句

provider B2

n. 供应者

本篇1次 · 真题 24 句

incorporate B2

v. 包含

本篇1次 · 真题 23 句

tap B1

v. 轻敲、轻拍

本篇1次 · 真题 22 句

popularity B2

n. 受欢迎

本篇1次 · 真题 20 句

reform B2

v. 改革

本篇1次 · 真题 20 句

sample B1

n. 样品

本篇1次 · 真题 20 句

prompt B2

v. 促使

本篇1次 · 真题 19 句

curiosity B2

n. 好奇心

本篇1次 · 真题 17 句

ease B1

n. 容易

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

button A1

n. 纽扣

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

engaged B1

adj. 忙碌的

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

crave B2

v. 渴望, 渴求 (强烈地想要某物)

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

request B1

n. 请求

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

disadvantage B2

n. 不利条件

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

roll

A2

v. 滚动

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

surge

B2

n. 激增

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

click

A2

v. 点击 (鼠标或触摸屏)

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

signify

C1

v. 表示

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

measurement

B1

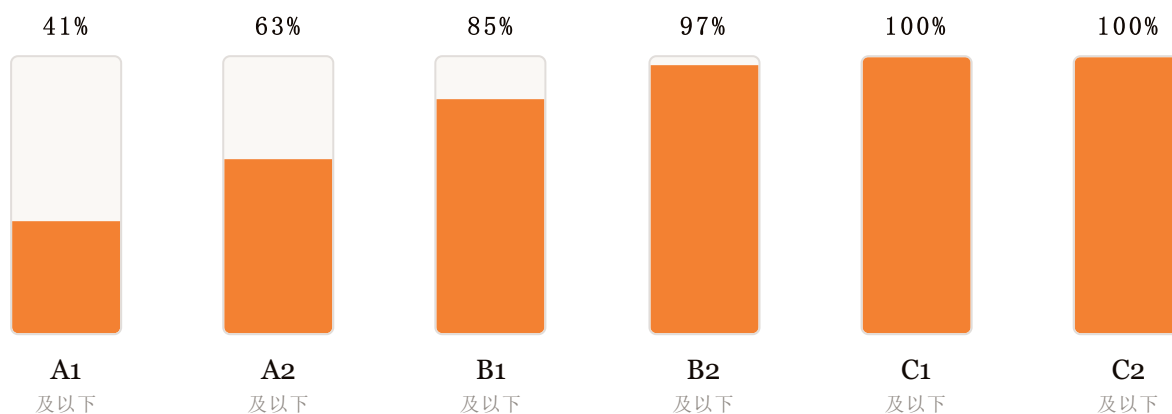
n. 测量

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 220 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **220** 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 6 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 220 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

220

B2 以上难词

3%

B1 及以下覆盖

85%

英语六级 2016年6月·第1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 →

2016年6月·第1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2016年6月·第1套 英语六级阅读理解（四选一）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 7 段原文（段首标 P1-P7 段号、逐段附中文翻译）；之后 5 道题逐题排列，每题英文题干与选项后紧接本题解析——题干与选项中译、答案、题型判定、题干拆句、定位句中英对照与逐选项对错归因。

真题卷第1套(2016-06) · 六级

Part III Section C (2)

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

Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

P1 What can be done about mass unemployment? All the wise heads agree: there're no quick or easy answers. There's work to be done, but workers aren't ready to do it—they're in the wrong places, or they have the wrong skills. "Our problems are structural," and will take many years to solve.

对于大规模失业能做什么?所有明智的头脑都一致认为:没有快速或简单的答案。有工作要做,但工人们还没有准备好去做——他们在错误的地方,或者他们拥有错误的技能。"我们的问题是结构性的",需要多年时间才能解决。

P2 But don't bother asking for evidence that justifies this bleak view. There isn't any. On the contrary, all the facts suggest that high unemployment in America is the result of inadequate demand. Saying that there're no easy answers sounds wise, but it's actually foolish: our unemployment crisis could be cured very quickly if we had the intellectual clarity and political will to act. In other words, structural unemployment is a fake problem, which mainly serves as an excuse for not pursuing real solutions.

但不要费心寻找证据来证明这种悲观的观点是正确的。根本没有任何证据。相反,所有事实都表明美国的高失业率是需求不足的结果。说没有简单的答案听起来很明智,但实际上很愚蠢:如果我们有智识上的清晰认识和政治意愿去行动,我们的失业危机可以很快得到解决。换句话说,结构性失业是一个虚假的问题,主要用作不追求真正解决方案的借口。

P3 The fact is job openings have plunged in every major sector, while the number of workers forced into part-time employment in almost all industries has soared. Unemployment has surged in every major occupational category. Only three states, with a combined population not much larger than that of

Brooklyn, have unemployment rates below 5%. So the evidence contradicts the claim that we're mainly suffering from structural unemployment. Why, then, has this claim become so popular?

事实是,每个主要部门的职位空缺都急剧下降,而几乎所有行业中被迫从事兼职工作的工人数量都在飙升。每个主要职业类别的失业率都在激增。只有三个州的失业率低于5%,这些州的总人口加起来也不比布鲁克林大多少。因此,证据与我们主要遭受结构性失业的说法相矛盾。那么,为什么这一说法变得如此流行?

P4 Part of the answer is that this is what always happens during periods of high unemployment—in part because experts and analysts believe that declaring the problem deeply rooted, with no easy answers, makes them sound serious.

部分答案是,在高失业率时期总是会发生这种情况——部分原因是专家和分析师们相信,宣称问题根深蒂固、没有简单的答案,会让他们听起来很严肃。

P5 I've been looking at what self-proclaimed experts were saying about unemployment during the Great Depression; it was almost identical to what Very Serious People are saying now. Unemployment cannot be brought down rapidly, declared one 1935 analysis, because the workforce is "unadaptable and untrained. It cannot respond to the opportunities which industry may offer." A few years later, a large defense buildup finally provided a fiscal stimulus adequate to the economy's needs—and suddenly industry was eager to employ those "unadaptable and untrained" workers.

我一直在查看自称专家的人在大萧条期间对失业问题的看法;这与非常严肃的人士现在所说的几乎一模一样。1935年的一项分析宣称,失业率无法迅速降低,因为劳动力"不适应且未经培训。它无法对工业可能提供的机会做出回应。"几年后,一次大规模的国防建设终于提供了经济所需的充分财政刺激——突然之间,工业界急于雇用那些"不适应且未经培训"的工人。

P6 But now, as then, powerful forces are ideologically opposed to the whole idea of government action on a sufficient scale to jump-start the economy. And that, fundamentally, is why claims that we face huge structural problems have been multiplying: they offer a reason to do nothing about the mass unemployment that is crippling our economy and our society.

但现在,就像当时一样,强大的力量在意识形态上反对政府采取足够规模行动来启动经济的整个想法。从根本上说,这就是为什么声称我们面临巨大结构性问题的说法不断增多的原因:它们提供了一个理由,让我们对正在削弱我们经济和社会的大规模失业无所作为。

P7 So what you need to know is that there's no evidence whatsoever to back these claims. We aren't suffering from a shortage of needed skills; we're suffering from a lack of policy resolve. As I said, structural unemployment isn't a real problem, it's an excuse—a reason not to act on America's problems at a time when action is desperately needed.

所以你需要知道的是,没有任何证据可以支持这些说法。我们不是遭受所需技能短缺的困扰;我们遭受的是缺乏政策决心的困扰。正如我所说,结构性失业不是一个真正的问题,它是一个借口——一个在迫切需要行动的时候不对美国的问题采取行动的理由。

题目与逐题解析

51. What does the author think is the root cause of mass unemployment in America?

- A) Corporate mismanagement.
- B) Insufficient demand.
- C) Technological advances.
- D) Workers' slow adaptation.

作者认为美国大规模失业的根本原因是什么？

A) 企业管理不善。 B) 需求不足。 C) 技术进步。 D) 工人适应缓慢。

【答案】 **B** (细节题)

【判型】 What does the author think is the root cause 问的是作者明示的判断，原文必有一句直白表态，属于细节题而非推断题。

【拆句】 What does the author think is the root cause of mass unemployment in America? 主干是 What does the author think, 宾语从句省略 that, 从句主干 the root cause of mass unemployment in America is what; 难点仅在 think 后接的是嵌套疑问句，无陷阱。

【定位】 On the contrary, all the facts suggest that high unemployment in America is the result of inadequate demand.

恰恰相反，所有事实都表明，美国的高失业率是需求不足造成的。

【选项】 A) **无中生有**

Corporate mismanagement."企业管理失当"在原文从未出现，纯属考生常识联想。

B) **✓ 正确**

inadequate demand ↔ **Insufficient demand.**

预判"需求不够"与 Insufficient demand. 字面一致，无需扩展即可锁定。

C) **无中生有**

Technological advances. 是经济类话题常见的"标准嫌疑人"，但本文未提任何技术变革，属无中生有。

D) **与原文相反**

Workers' slow adaptation. 复述的是 they're in the wrong places, or they have the wrong skills 这一专家立场，而作者在 structural unemployment is a fake problem 已明确否定。

52. What does the author think of the experts' claim concerning unemployment?

- A) Self-evident.
- B) Thought-provoking.
- C) Irrational.
- D) Groundless.

作者如何看待专家关于失业的说法？

A) 不言自明的。 B) 发人深省的。 C) 不理性的。 D) 毫无根据的。

【答案】 **D** (态度题)

【判型】 What does the author think of the experts' claim 中 think of 直接问态度/评价, 选项 Self-evident、Groundless. 都是评价性形容词, 进一步坐实态度题。

【拆句】 What does the author think of the experts' claim concerning unemployment? 主干 What does the author think of ...; concerning unemployment 作 claim 的后置修饰, 等于 about unemployment; 句式平铺, 无陷阱。

【定位】 In other words, structural unemployment is a fake problem, which mainly serves as an excuse for not pursuing real solutions.

换句话说, 结构性失业是个伪问题, 它的主要作用不过是为"不去追求真正解决方案"提供借口。

【选项】 A) **与原文相反**

Self-evident. (不言自明、显而易见) 暗示作者认同专家说法, 与 structural unemployment is a fake problem 完全对立。

B) **与原文相反**

Thought-provoking. 意为"发人深思", 隐含一定肯定, 与作者的全面否定态度不符。

C) **偷换概念**

Irrational."非理性"指向"逻辑错乱、无道理", 作者却始终在指责对方 there's no evidence whatsoever"无证据", 攻击点错位, 属偷换概念。

D) **✓ 正确**

a fake problem ↔ **Groundless.**

there's no evidence whatsoever to back these claims ↔ **Groundless.**

全文极性词都指向"无事实支撑", Groundless. 恰是这一极性的形容词概括。

53. What does the author say helped bring down unemployment during the Great Depression?

- A) The booming defense industry.
- B) The wise heads' benefit package.
- C) Nationwide training of workers.
- D) Thorough restructuring of industries.

作者认为大萧条期间什么因素帮助降低了失业率?

A) 蓬勃发展的国防工业。 B) 智者们的福利方案。 C) 全国范围的工人培训。 D) 产业的彻底重组。

【答案】 **A** (细节题)

【判型】 What does the author say helped bring down unemployment during the Great Depression 限定在大萧条这一时段问"是什么帮忙降的失业", 需要的就是原文那一句的客观转述。

【拆句】 What does the author say helped bring down unemployment during the Great Depression? What 既是宾语从句主语又是 helped 的逻辑主语, 相当于 What helped bring down unemployment (the author says); during 短语作时间状语, 无陷阱。

【定位】 A few years later, a large defense buildup finally provided a fiscal stimulus adequate to the economy's needs—and suddenly industry was eager to employ those "unadaptable and untrained" workers.

几年后，一次大规模的国防扩张终于带来了与经济需要相称的财政刺激——产业界突然就乐于雇用那些"难以适应、未受训练"的工人了。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

a large defense buildup ↔ **The booming defense industry.**

预判"国防扩张刺激经济"与 The booming defense industry. 字面对齐，逻辑一步即到。

B) 无中生有

The wise heads' benefit package. 把 All the wise heads agree 的讽刺称呼当成具体人物，且"福利方案"原文从未出现，属无中生有。

C) 与原文相反

Nationwide training of workers. 与作者立场相反——作者强调 We aren't suffering from a shortage of needed skills，培训根本不是降失业的钥匙。

D) 无中生有

Thorough restructuring of industries."产业的彻底重组"在原文中从未出现，且与作者"需求拉动"的诊断方向不符。

54. What has caused claims of huge structural problems to multiply?

- A) Powerful opposition to government's stimulus efforts.
- B) Very Serious People's attempt to cripple the economy.
- C) Evidence gathered from many sectors of the industries.
- D) Economists' failure to detect the problems in time.

是什么导致了关于巨大结构性问题的说法大量增加？

- A) 对政府刺激措施的强烈反对。 B) 非常严肃人士试图削弱经济。 C) 从工业许多部门收集的证据。
D) 经济学家未能及时发现问题。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 What has caused ... 是直接问"是什么导致 X"的因果问句，原文几乎必然有一句"because/that is why"形式的明示因果，按细节题处理。

【拆句】 What has caused claims of huge structural problems to multiply? 主干 What has caused X to do; 现在完成时强调结果延续到现在，to multiply 是 cause 后的不定式宾补，无陷阱。

【定位】 But now, as then, powerful forces are ideologically opposed to the whole idea of government action on a sufficient scale to jump-start the economy. And that, fundamentally, is why claims that we face huge structural problems have been multiplying: they offer a reason to do nothing about the mass unemployment that is crippling our economy and our society.

但今天和当年一样，强势力量在意识形态上反对政府以足够规模采取行动来重启经济。从根本上说，这就是为何“我们面临巨大结构性问题”这类说法越来越多——它们为“不对正在摧垮经济和社会的大规模失业采取任何行动”提供了借口。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

powerful forces are ideologically opposed to the whole idea of government action ↔

Powerful opposition to government's stimulus efforts.

government action on a sufficient scale to jump-start the economy ↔

government's stimulus efforts

预判“强势力量反对政府出手”与 Powerful opposition to government's stimulus efforts. 字面同义，直接锁定。

B) 张冠李戴

Very Serious People's attempt to cripple the economy. 把原文 mass unemployment that is crippling our economy 中“摧垮经济”的施动者从“失业”偷换为 Very Serious People，且原文也没说他们“企图”摧垮经济。

C) 与原文相反

Evidence gathered from many sectors of the industries. 与作者立场矛盾——P3 的全行业证据恰恰被作者用来推翻“结构性”说法，证据不会让“结构性说法”增多，而是反向打击。

D) 无中生有

Economists' failure to detect the problems in time. 原文没有任何一句指控“经济学家未能及时发现”，作者批评的是“明知证据不足却仍鼓吹结构性”，性质完全不同。

55. What is the author's purpose in writing the passage?

- A) To testify to the experts' analysis of America's problems.
- B) To offer a feasible solution to the structural unemployment.
- C) To show the urgent need for the government to take action.
- D) To alert American workers to the urgency for adaptation.

作者写这篇文章的目的是什么？

- A) 证明专家对美国问题的分析。 B) 为结构性失业提供可行的解决方案。
- C) 表明政府采取行动的迫切需要。 D) 提醒美国工人适应的紧迫性。

【答案】 C (主旨题)

【判型】 What is the author's purpose in writing the passage? 中 purpose in writing 是典型主旨题信号，正确项要能覆盖全文论证链而非某一段。

【拆句】 What is the author's purpose in writing the passage? 主干 What is the purpose; in writing the passage 是介词短语作 purpose 的后置定语，等同于 of writing；无陷阱。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

To testify to the experts' analysis of America's problems."为专家分析作证"与作者立场完全相反——他全文都在反驳 structural unemployment is a fake problem。

B) 偷换概念

To offer a feasible solution to the structural unemployment. 把作者眼中根本不存在的问题 (fake problem) 当作要解决的对象，且作者也没给出具体方案，属"以伪问题为前提"的偷换概念。

C) ✓ 正确

action is desperately needed ↔ To show the urgent need for the government to take action.
powerful forces are ideologically opposed to the whole idea of government action ↔

for the government to take action

预判"呼吁政府赶紧行动"与 To show the urgent need for the government to take action. 完全对齐，且 C 同时覆盖前 6 段的"破谬"和末段的"呼吁"。

D) 张冠李戴

To alert American workers to the urgency for adaptation. 把呼吁对象从"政府"偷换成"工人"，且 adaptation 正是作者反对的说法 (unadaptable and untrained 是被嘲讽的话术)。

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。

On the contrary, all the facts suggest that high unemployment in America is the result of inadequate demand.

第2段，第3句

主句加宾语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，从句由that引导并作宾语，从句内又包含主系表加后置定语的常见结构。整体结构具有较强的代表性，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

In other words, structural unemployment is a fake problem, which mainly serves as an excuse for not pursuing real solutions.

第2段，第5句

主系表结构加非限制性定语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。非限制性定语从句补充说明前文名词的用法，以及 serve as 固定搭配，在真题中反复出现。掌握本句的分析方法，可以直接迁移到大量类似结构的句子。典型性较强，但主句本身结构过于简单，缺少一些更复杂的常考要素（如分隔、倒装、并列）。

I've been looking at what self-proclaimed experts were saying about unemployment during the Great Depression; it was almost identical to what Very Serious People are saying now.

第5段，第1句

分号连接并列句、what 引导的名词性从句、现在完成进行时表示持续动作、用代词承接上文进行对比，这些都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。尤其是 what 从句作宾语这种结构在学术写作和新闻评论中极为常见，学会分析本句后可直接迁移到大量类似句子。结构代表性强。

And that, fundamentally, is why claims that we face huge structural problems have been multiplying: they offer a reason to do nothing about the mass unemployment that is crippling our economy and our society.

第6段，第2句

本句涵盖主语、谓语、宾语、表语、同位语、定语等多种成分，且同位语从句紧贴名词、定语从句修饰宾语中的名词，都是常见易错点。表语从句的识别、同位语从句与定语从句的区分、不定式短语作后置定语的判断，都是非常典型的练习场景，训练价值较高。

What does the author say helped bring down unemployment during the Great Depression?

第53题题干

疑问句 + 宾语从句的结构在四六级和考研阅读理解题目中非常常见，尤其是问作者观点、文章主旨类的题目。本句的句式可以迁移到大量类似的提问场景，例如 What does the passage suggest, What did the study find 等。掌握这种结构后可以快速识别考题中的主干内容。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 72 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。

unemployment

B2

n. 失业（状态）

本篇16次 · 真题 38 句

structural

B2

adj. 结构的

本篇7次 · 真题 12 句

claim

B1

v. 声称

本篇6次 · 真题 111 句

author

A2

n. 作者

本篇4次 · 真题 264 句

expert

B1

n. 专家

本篇4次 · 真题 114 句

economy

B1

n. 经济

本篇4次 · 真题 102 句

evidence

B1

n. 证据

本篇4次 · 真题 87 句

suffer

B1

v. 遭受（痛苦、疾病、损失等）

本篇3次 · 真题 59 句

mass

B1

n. 大量

本篇3次 · 真题 44 句

major

B1

adj. 主要的

本篇2次 · 真题 108 句

solution

B1

n. 解决办法

本篇2次 · 真题 76 句

wrong

A2

adj. 错误的

本篇2次 · 真题 66 句

mainly

B1

adv. 主要地

本篇2次 · 真题 53 句

powerful

B1

adj. 强大的

本篇2次 · 真题 50 句

analysis B2

n. 分析

本篇2次·真题 49 句

sector B2

n. (经济或商业的) 部门, 行业

本篇2次·真题 33 句

depression B2

n. 抑郁症

本篇2次·真题 31 句

cannot A1

aux. 不能

本篇2次·真题 27 句

declare B2

v. 宣布

本篇2次·真题 18 句

stimulus C1

n. 刺激物

本篇2次·真题 12 句

multiply B1

v. 乘

本篇2次·真题 11 句

benefit B1

n. 好处

本篇1次·真题 244 句

actually A2

adv. 实际上, 事实上 (用于纠正或补充信息)

本篇1次·真题 182 句

view A2

n. 观点, 看法

本篇1次·真题 134 句

rate A2

n. 速度

本篇1次·真题 121 句

opportunity B1

n. 机会

本篇1次·真题 115 句

policy B1

n. 政策

本篇1次·真题 103 句

demand B1

v. 坚决要求

本篇1次·真题 92 句

lack B1

v. 缺少

本篇1次·真题 89 句

later A1

adv. 以后, later

本篇1次·真题 87 句

quickly A2

adv. 快速地

本篇1次·真题 63 句

crisis B2

n. 危机

本篇1次·真题 62 句

political B1

adj. 政治的

本篇1次·真题 59 句

solve A2

v. 解决 (问题、困难)

本篇1次·真题 54 句

respond B1

v. 回答, 答复

本篇1次·真题 52 句

failure B1

n. 失败

本篇1次·真题 47 句

pursue B2

v. 追求

本篇1次·真题 43 句

attempt B1

v. 试图

本篇1次·真题 39 句

combine B1

v. (使) 结合、组合

本篇1次·真题 33 句

scale B1

n. 规模

本篇1次·真题 32 句

gather B1

v. 聚集, 集合

本篇1次·真题 31 句

employ B1

v. 雇用

本篇1次·真题 30 句

sufficient B2

adj. 足够的

本篇1次·真题 30 句

finally A2

adv. 终于, 最终

本篇1次·真题 29 句

rapidly B1

adv. 迅速地

本篇1次·真题 28 句

economist B2

n. 经济学家

本篇1次·真题 27 句

employment

B1

n. 工作

本篇1次 · 真题 27 句

root

A2

n. 根

本篇1次 · 真题 25 句

shortage

B2

n. 短缺

本篇1次 · 真题 24 句

intellectual

C1

adj. 智力的

本篇1次 · 真题 22 句

detect

B2

v. 发现，察觉（难以察觉的事物）

本篇1次 · 真题 21 句

resolve

B2

v. 解决（问题、困难）

本篇1次 · 真题 21 句

concerning

B2

prep. 关于

本篇1次 · 真题 20 句

deeply

B1

adv. 深深地

本篇1次 · 真题 19 句

justify

B2

v. 证明...有道理

本篇1次 · 真题 19 句

workforce

B2

n. （一国或一地区的）劳动力，劳动人口

本篇1次 · 真题 19 句

adequate

B2

adj. 足够的，充分的

本篇1次 · 真题 18 句

category

B1

n. 类别

本篇1次 · 真题 18 句

contrary

B2

adj. 相反的

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

alert

B2

adj. 警觉的

本篇1次 · 真题 16 句

cure

B1

v. 治愈（疾病）

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

eager B1

adj. 热切的

本篇1次·真题 12 句

opposition B2

n. 反对

本篇1次·真题 12 句

suddenly A2

adv. 突然地

本篇1次·真题 12 句

surge B2

n. 激增

本篇1次·真题 12 句

opening B1

n. 开口;洞;缺口

本篇1次·真题 11 句

analyst B2

n. 分析师

本篇1次·真题 10 句

opposed B2

adj. 反对的

本篇1次·真题 10 句

bother B1

v. 打扰;烦扰

本篇1次·真题 9 句

fundamentally C1

adv. 根本上

本篇1次·真题 9 句

nationwide B2

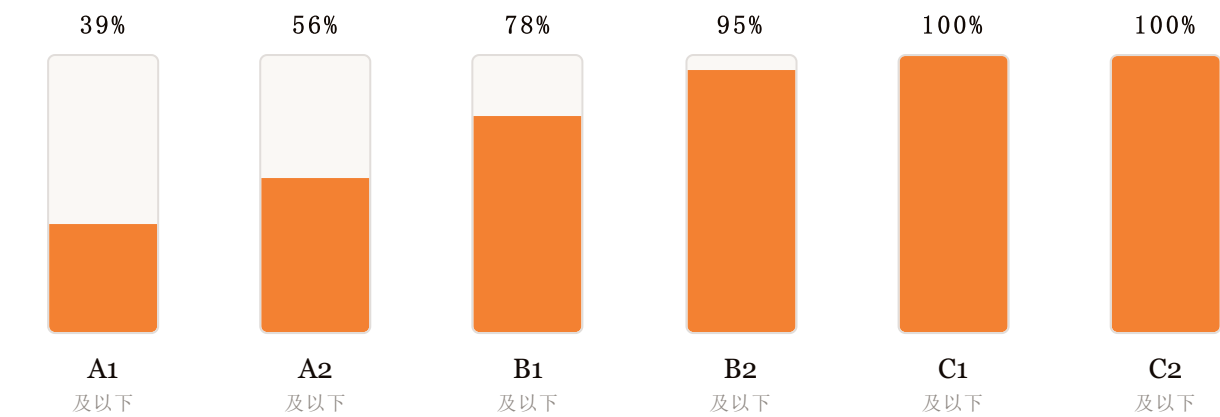
adj. 全国性的

本篇1次·真题 8 句

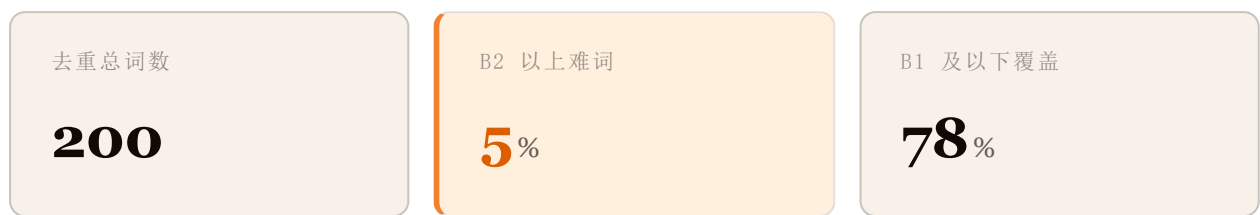
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全文 200 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **200** 个单词，按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比（CDF），最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上（C1/C2）为高阶词，本篇共 10 个·约 5%。



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英语六级 2016年6月·第1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 →

2016年6月·第1套英语六级汉译英（段落翻译）·客观介绍中国创新现状 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2016年6月·第1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1套(2016-06) • 六级

Part IV

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to translate a passage from Chinese into English. You should write your answer on **Answer Sheet 2**.

中国的创新正以前所未有的速度蓬勃发展。为了在科学技术上尽快赶超世界发达国家，中国近年来大幅度增加了研究开发资金。中国的大学 and 研究所正在积极开展创新研究，这些研究覆盖了从大数据到生物化学、从新能源到机器人等各类高科技领域。它们还与各地的科技园合作，使创新成果商业化。与此同时，无论在产品还是商业模式上，中国企业家也在努力争做创新的先锋，以适应国内外消费市场不断变化和增长的需求。

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。

Innovation in China is booming at an unprecedented speed. To catch up with and surpass the developed countries in science and technology as soon as possible, China has substantially increased its research and development funding in recent years. China's universities and research institutes are actively carrying out innovative research, which covers various high-tech fields ranging from big data to biochemistry and from new energy to robotics. They also cooperate with science parks across the country to commercialize their innovation achievements. Meanwhile, whether in products or business models, Chinese entrepreneurs are also striving to be pioneers of innovation, so as to meet the changing and growing demands of consumer markets at home and abroad.

【衔接】第3句承接第2句、显出主体转换

第2句主体是「中国（政府层面投入资金）」，第3句转到「大学和研究所」。两句靠主体名词的自然推进衔接即可，第3句以 China's universities and research institutes 起头，读者能顺接「除了国家投钱，高校也在行动」的递进，无需强加关联词。

第4句用 They 承接第3句避免重复

第4句中文 它们 指第3句的「大学和研究所」，英文用代词 They 承接，并加 also 呼应「还」，既消除重复 universities and research institutes 又显出「合作」是其行动的又一面。

第5句用 Meanwhile 切换到企业家

前几句讲政府与科研机构，第5句 与此同时 转到企业家这一并行主体，句首用 Meanwhile 显化「同一时间另一拨人也在创新」的并列关系，让整篇从「官方 / 科研」自然过渡到「市场 / 企业」。

逐句解析

一整段连排中文、无段落标记无题号——把它切成一句句翻译单元本身就是解题动作，句前 N. 为逐句解析自切的句序号（非考卷题号），与卷面中文逐字对应。

【主旨】客观介绍中国创新现状

全篇在客观陈述当下中国创新的整体态势：起笔 中国的创新正以前所未有的速度蓬勃发展，随后铺开政府投入、高校与研究所的研究、与科技园合作、企业家争当先锋。语体属典型的六级「社会 / 经济现象介绍」，讲的是「正在发生的事实与现状」，不是历史叙述，因此用词宜客观平实、面向当下。

【时态】一般现在时

通篇是对中国创新「现状」的客观介绍，叙述的是当下普遍存在的事实与正在持续的态势，如 中国的创新正以前所未有的速度蓬勃发展 与 中国的大学和研究所正在积极开展创新研究，故以一般现在时为主时态；其中「正在……」的进行意味可用现在进行时呈现，「近年来大幅度增加了……资金」这类已完成且影响延续到现在的动作，则偏离基调改用现在完成时。

【译法】研究开发资金

研究开发资金 译为 research and development funding (或 funds)。「研究开发」是固定行业术语 research and development，可直接缩写为 R&D；「资金」用 funding / funds，注意它在此语境下作不可数或概括用法，不必生硬加复数。

科技园

科技园 译为 science (and technology) parks。这是约定俗成的译名，指各地的高新科技园区；因原文是「各地的科技园」，泛指多个，用复数 parks。全篇此词只用这一种译法。

商业模式

商业模式 译为 business model(s)。固定经管术语，与「产品」product 并列，构成企业家创新两个维度，统一用此译法。

企业家

中国企业家 译为 Chinese entrepreneurs。entrepreneur 是「企业家 / 创业者」的准确对应词，避免误用 businessmen（侧重商人）；原文泛指一类人，用复数 entrepreneurs。

1. 中国的创新正以前所未有的速度蓬勃发展。

【主干】 创新作主语、蓬勃发展作谓语 (主语策略: 原句主语)

中文已有明确主语 中国的创新, 直接作英文主语 China's innovation; 核心动词是 蓬勃发展, 对应谓语 is booming / is flourishing. 主谓即 China's innovation is booming.

【降级】 速度状语降级为介词短语

主干之外只有 以前所未有的速度 这一修饰成分, 它修饰「怎样地发展」, 降级成方式状语 at an unprecedented speed / pace 后置于谓语, 不要硬塞进主谓中间。整句结构简单, 无需再拆分句。

【语法】 时态

回指全篇基调, 「正.....蓬勃发展」强调正在持续的态势, 用现在进行时 is booming, 既合基调又传出「正在」的动感。

用词

前所未有 译 unprecedented 最贴切; 「蓬勃发展」可选 booming / flourishing / thriving, 避免用平淡的 developing fast.

【译文】 Innovation in China is booming at an unprecedented speed.

2. 为了在科学技术上尽快赶超世界发达国家, 中国近年来大幅度增加了研究开发资金。

【主干】 中国作主语、增加资金作谓宾 (主语策略: 原句主语)

句子真正的主干在后半句 中国近年来大幅度增加了研究开发资金: 主语 China, 谓语 has increased, 宾语 research and development funding. 前半的「为了.....」是目的, 不是主干。

【降级】 目的状语用不定式或介词短语

为了在科学技术上尽快赶超世界发达国家 降级为目的状语: 用 To catch up with and surpass the developed countries in science and technology as soon as possible, 或用 In order to... 引导, 置于句首或句末。「赶超」拆成「赶上+超过」catch up with and surpass, 更精确。

【语法】 时态

近年来大幅度增加了 是从过去持续到现在、影响延续至今的动作, 偏离一般现在时基调, 改用现在完成时 has increased, 与「近年来 in recent years」呼应。

主谓一致

主语 China 是单数第三人称, 完成时助动词用 has, 不用 have.

单复数与冠词

研究开发资金 funding 作概括义不可数, 不加复数; 世界发达国家 泛指这一类国家用复数加定冠词 the developed countries.

【译文】 To catch up with and surpass the developed countries in science and technology as soon as possible, China has substantially increased its research and development funding in recent years.

3. 中国的大学 and 研究所正在积极开展创新研究，这些研究覆盖了从大数据到生物化学、从新能源到机器人等各类高科技领域。

【主干】 大学和研究所作主语、开展研究作谓宾（主语策略：原句主语）

主干取前半句 中国的大学 and 研究所正在积极开展创新研究：主语 China's universities and research institutes，谓语 are actively carrying out，宾语 innovative research。后半「这些研究覆盖……」是对宾语的补充说明。

【降级】 覆盖领域用定语从句

这些研究覆盖了从大数据到生物化学、从新能源到机器人等各类高科技领域 中的「这些研究」回指前句的 research，降级为定语从句 which covers various high-tech fields ranging from big data to biochemistry and from new energy to robotics，挂到 research 之后，避免另起一句重复 these studies。「从……到……」用 ranging from... to... 或 from... to... 表枚举。

【语法】 时态

正在积极开展 强调正在进行，用现在进行时 are carrying out；定语从句陈述客观覆盖范围，回归基调用一般现在时 covers。

主谓一致

主句主语 universities and research institutes 是复数，用 are；定语从句先行词若按 research（单数概念）则从句动词用 covers。

专有名词译法

大数据 big data、生物化学 biochemistry、新能源 new energy、机器人 robotics（学科领域用 robotics，单个机器人才用 robots），逐一对应、不可漏译。

【译文】 China's universities and research institutes are actively carrying out innovative research, which covers various high-tech fields ranging from big data to biochemistry and from new energy to robotics.

4. 它们还与各地的科技园合作，使创新成果商业化。

【主干】 它们作主语、合作作谓语（主语策略：原句主语）

主语 它们 指代上句的大学 and 研究所，译为 They；核心动词是 合作，谓语 cooperate / work with。主干即 They also cooperate with science parks。

【降级】 使……商业化作目的状语

使创新成果商业化 表示合作的目的与结果，降级为目的状语 to commercialize their innovation achievements，用不定式挂在主干之后，而不是用 and 再起一个并列谓语。「使……商业化」用动词 commercialize 一词搞定，无需 make... become commercial。

【语法】时态

回指基调，陈述常态性合作用一般现在时 cooperate；与上文「正在.....」并列亦可用 are also cooperating，但保持与全篇一致即可。

单复数与冠词

各地的科技园 泛指多处，用复数 science parks；创新成果 译 innovation achievements / results 用复数表多项成果。

动词选词

商业化 用现成动词 commercialize，主谓宾一气呵成，比 turn... into commercial products 更简洁地道。

【译文】 They also cooperate with science parks across the country to commercialize their innovation achievements.

5. 与此同时，无论在产品还是商业模式上，中国企业家也在努力争做创新的先锋，以适应国内外消费市场不断变化和增长的需求。

【主干】 企业家作主语、争做先锋作谓宾（主语策略：原句主语）

层层修饰之下，主干是 中国企业家也在努力争做创新的先锋：主语 Chinese entrepreneurs，谓语 are also striving to be，宾语 pioneers of innovation。其余「与此同时」「无论.....上」「以适应.....」都是修饰成分。

【降级】 三层修饰各归其位

与此同时 译 Meanwhile 作句首时间状语；无论在产品还是商业模式上 用 whether in products or business models 作让步范围状语；以适应国内外消费市场不断变化和增长的需求 用 to meet the changing and growing demands of consumer markets at home and abroad 作目的状语，其中「不断变化和增长的」用现在分词作前置定语 changing and growing 修饰 demands。

【语法】时态

也在努力争做 强调正在进行的努力，用现在进行时 are striving；目的状语内 to meet 用不定式原形，定语 changing / growing 用分词，均与基调相容。

单复数

中国企业家 泛指一类人用复数 entrepreneurs；需求 多方面需求用复数 demands；消费市场 国内外两类用复数 markets。

短语搭配

国内外 用固定搭配 at home and abroad；适应.....需求 用 meet the demands（meet 与 demand 是地道搭配），不用 adapt to demands。

【译文】 Meanwhile, whether in products or business models, Chinese entrepreneurs are also striving to be pioneers of innovation, so as to meet the changing and growing demands of consumer markets at home and abroad.

英语六级 2016年6月·第1套 · 全卷构成

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