

► 在线收听本套听力音频

录音原声不在纸面（本 PDF 仅含听力卷面题号与选项）。手机或电脑访问下方页面，即可在线播放完整听力原声：

<https://english-exam.lazynote.cn/cet6/paper/2016-06-2/?f=p>

六级 · 真题卷第2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 the use of robots*. Try to imagine what will happen when more and more robots take the place of human beings in industry as well as people's daily lives. 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) The project the man managed at Cucin Tech.
B) The updating of technology at Cucin Tech.
C) The man's switch to a new career.
D) The restructuring of her company.
2. A) Talented personnel.
B) Strategic innovation.
C) Competitive products.
D) Effective promotion.
3. A) Expand the market.
B) Recruit more talents.
C) Innovate constantly.
D) Watch out for his competitors.
4. A) Possible bankruptcy.
B) Unforeseen difficulties.
C) Conflicts within the company.
D) Imitation by one's competitors.

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

5. A) The job of an interpreter.
B) The stress felt by professionals.
C) The importance of language proficiency.
D) The best way to effective communication.
6. A) Promising.
B) Admirable.
C) Rewarding.
D) Meaningful.
7. A) They all have a strong interest in language.
B) They all have professional qualifications.
C) They have all passed language proficiency tests.
D) They have all studied cross-cultural differences.
8. A) It requires a much larger vocabulary.
B) It attaches more importance to accuracy.
C) It is more stressful than simultaneous interpreting.
D) It puts one's long-term memory under more stress.

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) It might affect mothers' health.
B) It might disturb infants' sleep.
C) It might increase the risk of infants' death.
D) It might increase mothers' mental distress.
10. A) Mothers who breast-feed their babies have a harder time falling asleep.
B) Mothers who sleep with their babies need a little more sleep each night.
C) Sleeping patterns of mothers greatly affect their newborn babies' health.
D) Sleeping with infants in the same room has a negative impact on mothers.
11. A) Change their sleep patterns to adapt to their newborn babies'.
B) Sleep in the same room but not in the same bed as their babies.
C) Sleep in the same house but not in the same room as their babies.
D) Take precautions to reduce the risk of sudden infant death syndrome.

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

12. A) A lot of native languages have already died out in the US.
B) The US ranks first in the number of endangered languages.
C) The efforts to preserve Indian languages have proved fruitless.
D) More money is needed to record the native languages in the US.
13. A) To set up more language schools.
B) To document endangered languages.
C) To educate native American children.
D) To revitalise America's native languages.
14. A) The US government's policy of Americanising Indian children.
B) The failure of American Indian languages to gain an official status.
C) The US government's unwillingness to spend money educating Indians.
D) The long-time isolation of American Indians from the outside world.
15. A) It is being utilised to teach native languages.
B) It tells traditional stories during family time.
C) It speeds up the extinction of native languages.
D) It is widely used in language immersion schools.

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) It pays them up to half of their previous wages while they look for work.
B) It covers their mortgage payments and medical expenses for 99 weeks.
C) It pays their living expenses until they find employment again.
D) It provides them with the basic necessities of everyday life.
17. A) Creating jobs for the huge army of unemployed workers.
B) Providing training and guidance for unemployed workers.
C) Convincing local lawmakers to extend unemployment benefits.
D) Raising funds to help those having no unemployment insurance.
18. A) To offer them loans they need to start their own businesses.
B) To allow them to postpone their monthly mortgage payments.
C) To create more jobs by encouraging private investments in local companies.
D) To encourage big businesses to hire back workers with government subsidies.

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

19. A) They measured the depths of sea water.
B) They analyzed the water content.
C) They explored the ocean floor.
D) They investigated the ice.
20. A) Eighty percent of the ice disappears in summertime.
B) Most of the ice was accumulated over the past centuries.
C) The ice ensures the survival of many endangered species.
D) The ice decrease is more evident than previously thought.
21. A) Arctic ice is a major source of the world's fresh water.
B) The melting Arctic ice has drowned many coastal cities.
C) The decline of Arctic ice is irreversible.
D) Arctic ice is essential to human survival.
22. A) It will do a lot of harm to mankind.
B) There is no easy way to understand it.
C) It will advance nuclear technology.
D) There is no easy technological solution to it.

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

23. A) The reason why New Zealand children seem to have better self-control.
B) The relation between children's self-control and their future success.
C) The health problems of children raised by a single parent.
D) The deciding factor in children's academic performance.
24. A) Children raised by single parents will have a hard time in their thirties.
B) Those with a criminal record mostly come from single parent families.
C) Parents must learn to exercise self-control in front of their children.
D) Lack of self-control in parents is a disadvantage for their children.
25. A) Self-control can be improved through education.
B) Self-control can improve one's financial situation.
C) Self-control problems may be detected early in children.
D) Self-control problems will diminish as one grows up.

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.

Let's say you love roller-skating. Just the thought of 26 on your roller-skates brings a smile to your face. You also know that roller-skating is excellent exercise. You have a 27 attitude toward it.

This description of roller-skating 28 the three components of an attitude: affect, cognition, and behavior. You love the activity; it's great fun. These feelings 29 the affective or emotional component; they are an important ingredient in attitudes. The knowledge we have about the object constitutes the cognitive component of an attitude. You understand the health 30 that the activity can bring. Finally, attitudes have a behavioral component. Our attitudes 31 us to go outside to enjoy roller-skating.

Now, we don't want to leave you with the 32 that these three components always work together 33. They don't; sometimes they clash. For example, let's say you love pizza (affective component); however, you have high cholesterol and understand (knowledge component) that eating pizza may be bad for your health. Which behavior will your attitude result in, eating pizza or 34 it? The answer depends on which component happens to be stronger. If you are walking past a pizza restaurant at lunchtime, your emotions and feelings probably will be stronger than your knowledge that pizza may not be the best food for your health. In that instance, you have pizza for lunch. If you are at home trying to decide where to go for dinner, however, the knowledge component may 35, and you decide to go where you can eat a healthier meal.

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| A) avoiding | I) positive |
| B) benefits | J) prevail |
| C) highlight | K) primarily |
| D) illustrates | L) prompt |
| E) impression | M) specifications |
| F) improves | N) strapping |
| G) inquiring | O) typical |
| H) perfectly | |

Section B

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

The Changing Generation

- A) It turns out today's teenagers aren't so scary after all. Results of USA WEEKEND's Teens & Parents survey reveal a generation of young people who get along well with their parents and approve of the way they're being raised. They think of their parents with affection and respect. They speak with Mom or Dad when they have a problem. Most feel that their parents understand them, and they believe their family is the No. 1 priority in their parents' lives. Many even think their parents are cool! Although more than a third have an object in their rooms they would like to keep secret from their parents, rarely is it anything more alarming than a diary or off-color(低俗的) book or CD.

- B) Such results may seem surprising against the background of shocking incidents that color the way the mass media portray the young. In October 2000, the same month the survey was taken, the Washington-based Center for Media and Public Affairs wrote in its publication *Media Monitor* that, in a recent month of TV news coverage of American youth, just 2% of teens were shown at home, and just 1% were portrayed in a work setting. In contrast, the criminal justice system accounted for nearly one out of every five visual backgrounds. No wonder parents worry their own kids might spin out of control once they hit the turbulent waters of adolescence.
- C) The overall facts ought to reassure us. The survey shows us that today's teens are affectionate, sensible and far happier than the angry and tortured souls that have been painted for us by stereotypes. From other sources, we also know teenage crime, drug abuse and premarital sex are in general decline. We, of course, need to pay attention to youngsters who are filled with discontent and hostility, but we should not allow these extreme cases to distort our view of most young people.
- D) My own research at the Stanford Center on Adolescence uses in-depth interviews with small samples of youngsters rather than large-scale surveys. Still, in my studies and others I have read, I find the same patterns as in USA WEEKEND's survey. Today's teenagers admire their parents and welcome parental guidance about important matters such as career choice—though certainly not Mom and Dad's advice on matters of personal taste, such as music or fashion. When we ask teens to choose a hero, they usually select an older family member rather than a remote public figure. Most teens say they enjoy the company of both parents and friends.
- E) Contrary to some stereotypes, most adolescents believe they must be tolerant of differences among individuals (though they do not always find this easy in the cliquish(拉帮结派的) environment of high school). Many of them volunteer for community service with disadvantaged people. One prevalent quality we have found in teens' statements about themselves, their friends and their families is a strikingly positive emotional tone. By and large, these are very nice kids, and as the band The Who used to sing, "The kids are alright."
- F) How much is today's spirit of harmony a change from our more turbulent past? A mere generation ago, parent-child relations were described as "the generation gap". Yet even then reports of widespread youth rebellion were overdone: Most kids in the '60s and '70s shared their parents' basic values. Still, it is true that American families are growing closer at the dawn of this new millennium(千年). Perhaps there is less to fight about, with the country in a period of tranquility and the dangers of drug abuse and other unwholesome behavior well known. Perhaps in the face of impersonal and intimidating globalization, a young person's family feels more like a friendly haven than an oppressive trap. And perhaps parents are acting more like parents than in the recent past. Within just the past five years, I have noticed parents returning to a belief that teenagers need the guidance of elders rather than the liberal, "anything goes" mode of child-rearing that became popular in the second half of the 20th century.
- G) But missing from all these data is the sense that today's young care very much about their country, about the broader civic and political environment, or about the future of their society. They seem to be turning inward—generally in a pro-social manner, certainly with positive benefits for intimate relationships, but too often at the expense of a connection with the present and future world beyond, including the society they will one day inherit.
- H) Recently, we examined more than 400 essays on the "laws of life" that teens from two communities had written as part of an educational program initiated by the John Templeton Foundation in Radnor, Pa. In those essays, and in follow-up interviews with a few of the teenagers, we found lots of insight, positive feeling and

inspirational thinking. But we also found little interest in civic life beyond the tight circles of their family and immediate friends.

- I) For example, only one boy said he would like to be president when he grows up. When I was in high school, dozens in my class alone would have answered differently. In fact, other recent studies have found there has never been a time in American history when so small a proportion of young people have sought or accepted leadership roles in local civic organizations. It is also troubling that voting rates among our youngest eligible voters—18- to 24-year-olds—are way down: Little more than one in four now go to the polls, even in national elections, compared with almost twice that many when 18-year-olds were first given the vote.
- J) In our interviews, many students viewed politics with suspicion and distaste. "Most politicians are kind of crooked(不诚实的)," one student declared. Another, discussing national politics, said, "I feel like one person can't do that much, and I get the impression most people don't think a group of people can do that much." Asked what they would like to change in the world, the students mentioned only personal concerns such as slowing down the pace of life, gaining good friends, becoming more spiritual, becoming either more materially successful or less materially oriented (depending on the student's values), and being more respectful of the Earth, animals and other people. One boy said, "I'd rather be concentrating on artistic efforts than saving the world or something."
- K) It is fine and healthy for teens to cultivate their personal interests, and it is good news when young people enjoy harmonious relations with their family and friends. But there is also a place in a young life for noble purposes that include a dedication to the broader society, a love of country and an aspiration to make their own leadership contributions.
- L) In the past, the young have eagerly participated in national service and civic affairs, often with lots of energy and idealism. If this is not happening today, we should ask why. Our society needs the full participation of its younger citizens if it is to continue to thrive. We know the promise is there—this is a well-grounded, talented, warm-hearted group of youngsters. We have everything to gain by encouraging them to explore the world beyond their immediate experience and to prepare themselves for their turn at shaping that world.
36. Not many young people eligible for voting are interested in local or national elections these days.
37. Parents are concerned that their children may get involved in criminal offences once they reach their teens.
38. Even during the turbulent years of last century, youth rebellion was often exaggerated in the media.
39. Teenagers of today often turn to their parents for advice on such important matters as career choice.
40. The incidence of teenage crime and misbehavior is decreasing nowadays.
41. Young people should have lofty ideals in life and strive to be leaders.
42. Some young people like to keep something to themselves and don't want their parents to know about it.
43. It is beneficial to encourage young people to explore the broader world and get ready to make it a better place.
44. Many teenagers now offer to render service to the needy.
45. Interviews with students find many of them are only concerned about personal matters.

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.

Manufacturers of products that claim to be environmentally friendly will face tighter rules on how they are advertised to consumers under changes proposed by the Federal Trade Commission.

The commission's revised "Green Guides" warn marketers against using labels that make broad claims, like "eco-friendly". Marketers must qualify their claims on the product packaging and limit them to a specific benefit, such as how much of the product is recycled.

"This is really about trying to cut through the confusion that consumers have when they are buying a product and that businesses have when they are selling a product," said Jon Leibowitz, chairman of the commission.

The revisions come at a time when green marketing is on the rise. According to a new study, the number of advertisements with green messages in mainstream magazines has risen since 1987, and peaked in 2008 at 10.4%. In 2009, the number dropped to 9%.

But while the number of advertisements may have dipped, there has been a rapid spread of eco-labeling. There are both good and bad players in the eco-labeling game.

In the last five years or so, there has been an explosion of green claims and environmental claims. It is clear that consumers don't always know what they are getting.

A handful of lawsuits have been filed in recent years against companies accused of using misleading environmental labels. In 2008 and 2009, class-action lawsuits(集体诉讼) were filed against SC Johnson for using "Greenlist" labels on its cleaning products. The lawsuits said that the label was misleading because it gave the impression that the products had been certified by a third party when the certification was the company's own.

"We are very proud of our accomplishments under the Greenlist system and we believe that we will prevail in these cases," Christopher Beard, director of public affairs for SC Johnson, said, while acknowledging that "this has been an area that is difficult to navigate."

Companies have also taken it upon themselves to contest each other's green claims.

David Mallen, associate director of the Council of Better Business Bureau, said in the last two years the organization had seen an increase in the number of claims companies were bringing against each other for false or misleading environmental product claims.

"About once a week, I have a client that will bring up a new certification I've never even heard of and I'm in this industry," said Kevin Wilhelm, chief executive officer of Sustainable Business Consulting. "It's kind of a Wild West, anybody can claim themselves to be green." Mr. Wilhelm said the excess of labels made it difficult for businesses and consumers to know which labels they should pay attention to.

46. What do the revised "Green Guides" require businesses to do?
- A) Manufacture as many green products as possible.
 - B) Indicate whether their products are recyclable.
 - C) Specify in what way their products are green.
 - D) Attach green labels to all of their products.
47. What do the revised "Green Guides" require businesses to do?
- A) Manufacture as many green products as possible.
 - B) Indicate whether their products are recyclable.
 - C) Specify in what way their products are green.
 - D) Attach green labels to all of their products.
48. What was SC Johnson accused of in the class-action lawsuits?
- A) It gave consumers the impression that all its products were truly green.
 - B) It gave a third party the authority to label its products as environmentally friendly.
 - C) It misled consumers to believe that its products had been certified by a third party.
 - D) It sold cleaning products that were not included in the official "Greenlist".
49. How did Christopher Beard defend his company's labeling practice?
- A) There were no clear guidelines concerning green labeling.
 - B) His company's products had been well received by the public.
 - C) It was in conformity to the prevailing practice in the market.
 - D) No law required the involvement of a third party in certification.
50. What does Kevin Wilhelm imply by saying "It's kind of a Wild West" (Line 3, Para. 11)?
- A) Businesses compete to produce green products.
 - B) Each business acts its own way in green labeling.
 - C) Consumers grow wild with products labeled green.
 - D) Anything produced in the West can be labeled green.

Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

America's education system has become less a ladder of opportunity than a structure to transmit inequality from one generation to the next.

That's why school reform is so critical. This is an issue of equality, opportunity and national conscience. It's not just about education, but about poverty and justice.

It's true that the main reason inner-city schools do poorly isn't teachers' unions, but poverty. Southern states without strong teachers' unions have schools at least as awful as those in union states. Some Chicago teachers seem to think that they shouldn't be held accountable until poverty is solved. There're steps we can take that would make some difference, and Mayor Rahm Emanuel is trying some of them—yet the union is resisting.

I'd be sympathetic if the union focused solely on higher compensation. Teachers need to be much better paid to attract the best college graduates to the nation's worst schools. But, instead, the Chicago union seems to

be using its political capital primarily to protect weak performers.

There's solid evidence that there are huge differences in the effectiveness of teachers. The gold standard study by Harvard and Columbia University scholars found that even in high-poverty schools, teachers consistently had a huge positive or negative impact.

Get a bottom 1% teacher, and the effect is the same as if a child misses 40% of the school year. Get a teacher from the top 20%, and it's as if a child has gone to school for an extra month or two. The study found that strong teachers in the fourth through eighth grades raised the skills of their students in ways that would last for decades. Just having a strong teacher for one elementary year left pupils a bit less likely to become mothers as teenagers, a bit more likely to go to college and earning more money at age 28.

How does one figure out who is a weak teacher? Yes, that's a challenge. But researchers are improving systems to measure a teacher's performance throughout the year, and, with three years of data, it's usually possible to tell which teachers are failing.

Unfortunately, the union in Chicago is insisting that teachers who are laid off—often for being ineffective—should get priority in new hiring. That's an insult to students.

Teaching is so important that it should be like other professions, with high pay and good working conditions but few job protections for bottom performers.

This isn't a battle between garment workers and greedy bosses. The central figures in the Chicago schools strike are neither strikers nor managers but 350,000 children. Protecting the union demand sacrifices those students, in effect turning a blind eye to the injustice in the education system.

51. What do we learn about America's education system?

- A) It provides a ladder of opportunity for the wealthy.
- B) It contributes little to the elimination of inequality.
- C) It has remained basically unchanged for generations.
- D) It has brought up generations of responsible citizens.

52. What is chiefly responsible for the undesirable performance of inner-city schools?

- A) Unqualified teachers.
- B) Lack of financial resources.
- C) Unfavorable learning environment.
- D) Subconscious racial discrimination.

53. What does the author think the union should do to win popular support?

- A) Assist the city government in reforming schools.
- B) Give constructive advice to inner-city schools.
- C) Demand higher pay for teachers.
- D) Help teachers improve teaching.

54. What is the finding of the gold standard study by Harvard and Columbia University scholars?

- A) Many inner-city school teachers are not equal to their jobs.
- B) A large proportion of inner-city children often miss classes.
- C) Many students are dissatisfied with their teachers.
- D) Student performance has a lot to do with teachers.

55. Why does the author say the Chicago union's demand is an insult to students?

- A) It protects incompetent teachers at the expense of students.
- B) It underestimates students' ability to tell good teachers from poor ones.
- C) It makes students feel that they are discriminated against in many ways.
- D) It totally ignores students' initiative in the learning process.

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**.

旗袍(qipao) 是一种雅致的中国服装, 源于中国的满族(Manchu Nationality)。在清代, 旗袍是王室女性穿着的宽松长袍。上世纪20年代, 受西方服饰影响, 旗袍发生了一些变化。袖口(cuffs) 变窄, 袍身变短。这些变化使女性美得以充分展现。如今, 旗袍经常出现在世界级的时装秀上。中国女性出席重要社交聚会时, 旗袍往往是她们的首选。很多中国新娘也会选择旗袍作为结婚礼服。一些有影响的人士甚至建议将旗袍作为中国女性的民族服饰。

2016年6月·第2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2套 英语六级写作原卷整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：完整写作要求（Directions，含主题、文体、词数与署名约束）连续排印。写作是生产性任务、无 ABCD 标准答案——题面即整道题；卷面下方直接给出满足全部硬约束的参考范文、整篇中译与逐段拆解。

真题卷第2套(2016-06) • 六级

Part I

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay *on the use of robots*. Try to imagine what will happen when more and more robots take the place of human beings in industry as well as people's daily lives. You are required to write at least 150 words but no more than 200 words.

【参考范文·176词】 写作无唯一标准答案，以下为达标示范

Robots are no longer the stuff of science fiction; increasingly, they are moving into our factories and our homes. In the foreseeable future, when more and more machines take over tasks once done by people, both industrial production and everyday life will be reshaped. To my mind, this shift will prove a double-edged sword.

On the bright side, the changes will be striking. On the assembly line, tireless robots will weld, sort and package around the clock, lifting efficiency and freeing workers from dull, dangerous jobs. At home, they will vacuum the floors, cook meals and even care for the elderly, giving families more time to relax. Yet every coin has two sides. As machines replace human hands, millions may lose their jobs, and an over-reliance on technology could weaken our own skills, raising thorny ethical questions.

Therefore, I predict that robots will become our capable partners rather than our masters, provided we learn to adapt. If society retrain workers and sets clear rules, this quiet revolution will make life not colder, but far more convenient.

【参考译文】

机器人不再是科幻里的东西；它们正越来越多地走进我们的工厂和家庭。在可预见的将来，当越来越多的机器接管过去由人完成的工作时，工业生产和日常生活都将被重塑。在我看来，这一转变将是一把双刃剑。

从好的一面看，变化令人瞩目。在流水线上，不知疲倦的机器人将昼夜不停地焊接、分拣、包装，提升效率，并把工人从枯燥危险的岗位上解放出来。在家里，它们将扫地、做饭，甚至照护老人，让家庭腾出更

多休息时间。然而凡事都有两面。当机器取代人手，数以百万计的人可能失去工作，而对技术的过度依赖也会削弱我们自身的技能，引出棘手的伦理问题。

因此，我预测机器人将成为我们得力的伙伴，而非主人——前提是我们学会适应。如果社会为工人再培训并立下明确规则，这场悄然的变革会让生活不是更冷漠，而是更加便利。

【第1段】趋势起句 + 总判断。本段落实『趋势开篇亮态度』：用 increasingly, they are moving into our factories and our homes 点出机器人日益普及的趋势，扣住 what will happen；再用 this shift will prove a double-edged sword 亮明双刃剑立场，为全文定调。

【第2段】两场景 + 一转折。本段落实『分场景正反兼说』：On the assembly line... At home... 分述工业与家庭两个场景的便利，正对 in industry as well as people's daily lives；再用 Yet every coin has two sides 掉头补出失业、依赖、伦理隐忧，做到有利有弊。

【第3段】预测 + 条件收束。本段落实『预测收束表平衡』：I predict that robots will become our capable partners rather than our masters 给出预测，provided / If... 的条件句把态度收在平衡一边，呼应 imagine what will happen 的想象任务。

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

预测机器人取代人类后的两场景图景

本题的核心任务是想象与预测：Try to imagine what will happen when more and more robots take the place of human beings，落点在『将会发生什么』，而不是罗列现在有哪些机器人。同时它把场景框死在两处——in industry as well as people's daily lives，即工业生产和日常生活都要写到，只写一面就是漏答。

读者 • 语域

面向阅卷人的正式议论文

本题是无特定收信人的短文议论，要求 write a short essay on the use of robots，没有称呼、没有落款。所以语域走『正式书面英语』：用完整句、连接词清晰、避免 gonna / kids 这类口语与缩写，把力气全放在观点和论证的清楚上，不需要为它加称呼或署名的戏。

中心立意

取代是把双刃剑

中心论点：当 more and more robots take the place of human beings 时，无论工业还是日常生活都将被重塑，这既带来巨大便利、也埋下隐忧，是一把双刃剑。这个立场既回应了 imagine what will happen 的想象任务，又为下文正反兼说留足空间。

要展开的要点

1. 工业场景更高效

在 industry 这一面：流水线上的机器人不知疲倦地焊接、分拣、包装，昼夜运转，效率飙升，并把工人从枯燥危险的岗位上解放出来。这是最容易写具体的一点，用『流水线』这个可感画面支撑，避免空喊科技发达。

2. 日常生活被解放

在 people's daily lives 这一面：家用机器人扫地、做饭，甚至照护老人，让家庭腾出更多休息时间。举家务与护理场景，让『想象』落地成读者看得见的画面。

3. 失业依赖与伦理隐忧

隐忧一面：机器取代人手会让大量人失业，对技术的过度依赖会让人自身技能退化，还引出伦理难题。有了这一点，议论才有思辨、不至于一边倒地夸好处。

STRUCTURE • 谋篇与逐段

怎么分段、每段写什么、能套哪些句架

按写作家族给出现成的段落框架（每段承担什么功能），并为每段配可直接套用的 功能句架（留出填本题内容的空位）。段序与上方参考范文一一对应。

第 1 段 引趋势 + 亮总看法

开篇点明机器人正日益走进工厂与家庭这一趋势，回应 what will happen 的想象任务，并抛出总体判断『这是一把双刃剑』，为全文定调。

第 2 段 分场景正反预测

主体段：先描绘 in industry as well as people's daily lives 两个场景里机器人带来的便利，再用一个转折带出失业、依赖、伦理等隐忧，做到有利有弊的思辨。

第3段 理性预测收束

末段给出平衡态度：机器人将是伙伴而非主人，只要人类学会适应，从而完成一个理性的预测式收尾。

第1段 机器人进厂进家 + 双刃剑判断

写机器人不再是科幻、正日益走进工厂和家庭，在可见的将来 more and more robots take the place of human beings 会重塑工业与生活；随即亮出总判断：这将是一把双刃剑。

亮明趋势 · Increasingly, ____ are moving into _____. (用 increasingly 起句，把某事物正在进入某领域的趋势点出来)

指向将来 · In the foreseeable future, when ____, ____ will be reshaped. (用将来时框住『可见的未来会发生的变化』)

亮明总判断 ·

To my mind, this shift will prove _____. (一句话把整体态度／立场抛出来)

第2段 工厂提效 + 家务护理 + 失业依赖伦理

先写好处：流水线上机器人昼夜焊接分拣、提升效率、解放工人；家里扫地做饭、照顾老人、腾出时间。再转折写隐忧：机器取代人手致大量失业、过度依赖削弱人的技能、引出伦理难题——正对 in industry as well as people's daily lives 两场景。

分述场景 · On the assembly line, ____; at home, _____. (用两个地点状语把两个场景并列铺开，各填具体画面)

举例落地 · They will ____, ____ and even _____. (用三个并列动词把抽象的『便利』写成看得见的动作)

让步转折 · Yet every coin has two sides. As ____, ____ may _____. (用固定转折句掉头，再引出负面后果)

第3段 机器人是伙伴非主人 + 人类须适应

预测机器人将成为人类得力的伙伴而非主人，前提是我们学会适应；若社会为工人再培训、立好规则，这场变革会让生活更便利而非更冷漠，给出理性的平衡收尾。

预测收束 · I predict that ____ will become ____ rather than ____, provided _____. (用 predict+provided 把预测和条件一起收住)

条件平衡 · If ____, this ____ will make life not ____, but _____. (用 not...but... 把结尾态度收在平衡的一边)

REVIEW · 自检避坑

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

预测 + 双场景一个都不能少

本题必须体现 imagine what will happen 的预测，且 in industry as well as people's daily lives 两场景都要落到，最易失分的就是只写工厂或只写家庭、或通篇描述现状。

结构连贯

三段各司其职 + 转折要明

本题三段应分别承担『亮态度—正反预测—收束』，主体段的 Yet 转折必须明显，否则正反两面会糊成一团、看不出思辨。

语言准确

将来时 + 趋势词用准

本题应多用一般将来时和 more and more, increasingly, in the foreseeable future, take over 等表趋势的表达，且 take the place of / replace 等搭配要用对，别写成中式直译。

字数格式

卡死150至200的硬区间

本题要求 write at least 150 words but no more than 200 words，低于下限或超过上限都直接失分，务必写完数一遍卡进区间。

典型低分写法 · 反面示例与改法

罗列种类当审题

反面示例：『There are many kinds of robots, such as industrial robots, service robots and medical robots.』——这只是罗列现状、没有预测。改为：『In the foreseeable future, service robots will take over most household chores, freeing families from daily errands.』

只夸好处无隐忧

反面示例：『Robots are wonderful. They make everything easy and our life becomes better and better.』——空洞且一边倒。改为：『Robots do make life easier; yet as they replace human hands, many workers may lose their jobs.』

空喊科技发达

反面示例：『Science and technology are developing very fast, so our society will become more and more advanced.』——泛泛空喊、没扣两场景。改为：『On the assembly line, robots will weld and package around the clock, while at home they will even care for the elderly.』

逐字直译取代

反面示例：『Robots will instead of human to do the work in factory.』——instead of 不能作谓语、搭配全错。改为：『Robots will take the place of humans and do much of the work in factories.』

英语六级 2016年6月·第2套 · 全卷构成

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

2016年6月·第2套 英语六级听力真题原文与答案解析

PAPER & KEY • 听力题和解析

听力题和解析

本卷全部 25 题的标准答案与完整录音文字稿由懒笔记基于2016年6月·第2套 英语六级听力原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面层级：Part/Section 标题与各节 Directions 照原卷排印——真实听力考卷只印选项，题干由录音念出。其下按录音篇目逐篇排印：每篇先给完整录音文字稿（逐段中译），再逐题给出卷面题目与该题解析（题目、翻译、答案、定位、信号、替换与排除）。

真题卷第2套(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 W: So, Mike, you managed the innovation project at Cucin Tech.

W: 那么, Mike, 你负责管理 Cucin Tech 的创新项目。

2 M: I did, indeed.

M: 是的, 确实如此。

3 W: Well, then. First, congratulations! It seems to have been very successful.

W: 那好。首先, 恭喜你! 这个项目似乎非常成功。

4 M: Thanks. Yes. I really helped things turn around at Cucin Tech.

M: 谢谢。是的。我真的帮助 Cucin Tech 实现了转机。

5 W: Was the revival in their fortunes entirely due to strategic innovation?

W: 他们命运的复兴完全是因为战略创新吗?

6 M: Yes, yes. I think it was. Cucin Tech was a company who were very much following the pack, doing what everyone else was doing, and getting rapidly left behind. I could see there was a lot of

talent there, and some great potential, particularly in their product development. I just had to harness that somehow.

M: 是的,是的。我认为是这样。Cucin Tech 是一家非常跟风的公司,做着其他人都在做的事情,结果迅速被甩在后面。我能看出那里有很多人才,也有很大的潜力,特别是在他们的产品开发方面。我只是需要以某种方式把这些潜力激发出来。

7 W: Was innovation at the core of the project?

W: 创新是这个项目的核心吗?

8 M: Absolutely. If it doesn't sound like too much of a cliché, our world is constantly changing and it's changing quickly. We need to be innovating constantly to keep up with this. Stand still, and you're lost.

M: 绝对是。如果这听起来不太像陈词滥调的话,我们的世界在不断变化,而且变化得很快。我们需要不断创新才能跟上这个节奏。停滞不前,你就输了。

9 W: No stopping to sniff the roses?

W: 不停下来闻闻玫瑰花香吗?

10 M: Well, I'll do that in my personal life. Sure. But as a business strategy, I am afraid there is no stopping.

M: 嗯,我会在个人生活中这样做。当然。但作为一种商业战略,恐怕是不能停下来的。

11 W: What exactly is strategic innovation then?

W: 那么战略创新到底是什么呢?

12 M: Strategic innovation is the process of managing innovation, of making sure it takes place at all levels of the company and that it's related to the company's overall strategy.

M: 战略创新是管理创新的过程,确保创新在公司的各个层面发生,并且与公司的整体战略相关联。

13 W: I see.

W: 我明白了。

14 M: So, instead of innovation for innovation's sake and new products being created simply because the technology is there, the company culture must switch from these point-in-time innovations to a continuous pipeline of innovations from everywhere and everyone.

M: 所以,公司文化必须从为创新而创新、仅仅因为技术存在就创造新产品,转变为来自各处各人的持续创新管道,而不是这些时间点上的创新。

15 W: How did you align strategies throughout the company?

W: 你是如何在整个公司内统一战略的?

16 M: I soon became aware that campaigning is useless. People take no notice. Simply, it came about through good practice trickling down. This built consent. People could see it was the best way to work.

M: 我很快意识到宣传活动是没用的。人们不会注意。简单来说,这是通过良好实践向下渗透实现的。这建立了共识。人们能看到这是最好的工作方式。

17 W: Does innovation on this scale really give a competitive advantage?

W: 这种规模的创新真的能带来竞争优势吗?

18 M: I'm certain of it, absolutely, especially if it's difficult for a competitor to copy. The risk is of course that innovation may frequently lead to imitation.

M: 我完全确信,绝对能,特别是如果竞争对手难以复制的话。当然,风险是创新可能经常导致模仿。

19 W: But not if it's strategic?

W: 但如果是战略性的就不会?

20 M: Precisely.

M: 正是如此。

21 W: Thanks for talking to us.

W: 感谢你接受我们的采访。

22 M: Sure.

M: 不客气。

1. A) The project the man managed at Cucin Tech.

B) The updating of technology at Cucin Tech.

C) The man's switch to a new career.

D) The restructuring of her company.

【题目】 What seems to have been very successful according to the woman speaker?

【翻译】 根据女发言人的说法, 什么似乎非常成功?

A) 该男士在 Cucin Tech 管理的项目。 B) Cucin Tech 的技术更新。

C) 该男士转换到新职业。 D) 她公司的重组。

【答案】 A (细节题) The project the man managed at Cucin Tech.

【定位】 W: So, Mike, you managed the innovation project at Cucin Tech. W: It seems to have been very successful. M: Yes. I really helped things turn around at Cucin Tech.

女: Mike, 你负责了 Cucin Tech 的创新项目。女: 它看来非常成功。男: 是的, 我确实帮 Cucin Tech 扭转了局面。

【信号】 题干原话回指首句话题。女方先点出话题 you managed the innovation project at Cucin Tech, 随后说 It seems to have been very successful, 题干的 successful 正是直接回指这个"innovation project", 定位句就在开头。

【替换】 the innovation project at Cucin Tech ↔ The project the man managed at Cucin Tech
近乎原句对应

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

The updating of technology at Cucin Tech 借了公司名 Cucin Tech 和 technology 一词诱你"听到就选", 但录音说成功的是 innovation project, 不是"技术更新", 且后文 new products being created simply because the technology is there 反而是被否定的做法。

借用原文: the innovation project at Cucin Tech

C) 未提及

The man's switch to a new career 在录音里找不到对应, 男方只谈他在 Cucin Tech 做的项目, 从未提换职业; 这是凭"the man"这个共同主语硬凑的干扰。

D) 张冠李戴

The restructuring of her company 把对象换成女方的公司(her), 并加了录音没提的 restructuring(重组); 成功的是男方负责的项目, 主语张冠李戴。

-
2. A) Talented personnel.
B) Strategic innovation.
C) Competitive products.
D) Effective promotion.

【题目】 What did the company lack before the man's scheme was implemented?

【翻译】 在该男士的方案实施之前, 公司缺少什么?

A) 有才能的人员。 B) 战略创新。 C) 有竞争力的产品。 D) 有效的推广。

【答案】 B (细节题) Strategic innovation.

【定位】 W: Was the revival in their fortunes entirely due to strategic innovation? M: Yes, yes. I think it was. Cucin Tech was a company who were very much following the pack, doing what everyone else was doing, and getting rapidly left behind.

女: 他们时来运转完全是靠策略性创新吗? 男: 是的, 是的, 我认为是。Cucin Tech 当初是一家一味随大流、跟着别人做、迅速被甩在后头的公司。

【信号】 被问者对"是不是靠创新"的应答。 女方问 Was the revival...entirely due to strategic innovation?, 男方答 Yes, yes. I think it was, 确认"扭转靠的正是策略性创新"——反推改变前公司缺的就是 strategic innovation; 信号是被问者的肯定应答。

【替换】 strategic innovation ↔ **Strategic innovation**

确认即原词对应

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

Talented personnel 利用录音 I could see there was a lot of talent there 里的 talent 诱选，但男方说公司"本来就有不少人才"，恰恰是"有"而非"缺"，极性正好相反。

借用原文：there was a lot of talent there

C) 原词陷阱

Competitive products 借了 particularly in their product development 里的 product 诱选，但录音说的是公司在产品开发上"有潜力"，并非缺有竞争力的产品。

借用原文：some great potential, particularly in their product development

D) 未提及

Effective promotion 在录音里没有任何对应，男方通篇谈创新与人才潜力，未提"推广/营销"，属凭常识硬补。

-
3. A) Expand the market.
B) Recruit more talents.
C) Innovate constantly.
D) Watch out for his competitors.

【题目】 What does the man say he should do in his business?

【翻译】 该男士说他在业务中应该做什么？

A) 拓展市场。 B) 招募更多人才。 C) 不断创新。 D) 提防竞争对手。

【答案】 C (细节题) Innovate constantly.

【定位】 M: We need to be innovating constantly to keep up with this. Stand still, and you're lost.

男：我们需要不断创新以跟上变化。原地不动，你就会被淘汰了。

【信号】 we need to 表主张。 We need to be innovating constantly to keep up with this 用 we need to 直接表态"必须不断创新"，再加 Stand still, and you're lost 强化，这就是男方主张该做的事。

【替换】 We need to be innovating constantly ↔ **Innovate constantly**

动词形式微调

【排除】 A) 未提及

Expand the market 录音从未提及，男方谈的是创新而非市场扩张，属凭商业常识补的干扰。

B) 原词陷阱

Recruit more talents 借了前文 a lot of talent there 的 talent 一词诱选，但男方谈的是"用好现有人才(harness that)"，并未主张"再招更多人"。

借用原文：I could see there was a lot of talent there

D) 原词陷阱

Watch out for his competitors 借了后文 difficult for a competitor to copy 的 competitor 诱选，但男方主张的是"不断创新"，没说"提防对手"；competitor 出现在讲风险的另一处。

借用原文：difficult for a competitor to copy

-
4. A) Possible bankruptcy.
B) Unforeseen difficulties.
C) Conflicts within the company.
D) Imitation by one's competitors.

【题目】 What does the man say is the risk of innovation?

【翻译】 该男士说创新的风险是什么？

A) 可能破产。 B) 不可预见的困难。 C) 公司内部的冲突。 D) 被竞争对手模仿。

【答案】 D (细节题) Imitation by one's competitors.

【定位】 M: The risk is of course that innovation may frequently lead to imitation.

男：当然，风险在于创新常常会招来模仿。

【信号】 The risk is 直接点风险。 The risk is of course that innovation may frequently lead to imitation 用 The risk is 明确点出风险，紧跟其后的 imitation 就是答案，信号词就是 risk 本身。

【替换】 innovation may frequently lead to imitation ↔ Imitation by one's competitors

imitation 同词+补出施动者

【排除】 A) 未提及

Possible bankruptcy 录音从未提及，是凭"风险=最坏结果"的常识硬推，男方只点了 imitation 一种风险。

B) 未提及

Unforeseen difficulties 太笼统，录音点的是具体的 imitation，没说"意外难题"，属无中生有。

C) 原词陷阱

Conflicts within the company 借了通篇出现的 company 诱选，但录音从没提"公司内部冲突"，风险明确是外部的 imitation。

借用原文：at all levels of the company

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

1 M: Today my guest is Dana Ivanovich, who has worked for the last 20 years as an interpreter. Dana, welcome.

M: 今天我的嘉宾是 Dana Ivanovich，她在过去20年里一直从事口译工作。Dana，欢迎你。

2 W: Thank you.

W: 谢谢。

3 M: Now, I'd like to begin by saying that I have on occasions used an interpreter myself as a foreign correspondent. So I'm full of admiration for what you do. But I think your profession is sometimes underrated and many people think anyone who speaks more than one language can do it.

M: 现在，我想先说，作为一名驻外记者，我自己有时也用过口译员。所以我对你们的工作非常钦佩。但我觉得你们这个职业有时被低估了，很多人认为任何会说一种以上语言的人都能做这个。

4 W: There aren't any interpreters I know who don't have professional qualifications and training. You only really get profession after many years in the job.

W: 我认识的口译员中，没有一个是没有专业资格和培训的。只有在这个行业工作多年后，你才能真正成为专业人士。

5 M: And am I right in saying you can divide what you do into two distinct methods: simultaneous and consecutive interpreting?

M: 我说得对吗，你们的工作可以分为两种不同的方法：同声传译和交替传译？

6 W: That's right. The techniques you use are different. And a lot of interpreters will say one is easier than the other, less stressful.

W: 没错。你使用的技巧是不同的。很多口译员会说其中一种比另一种更容易，压力更小。

7 M: Simultaneous interpreting, putting someone's words into another language more or less as they speak, sounds to me like the more difficult.

M: 同声传译，就是在别人说话的时候差不多同时把他的话翻译成另一种语言，在我看来这个更难。

8 W: Well, actually no. Most people in the business would agree that consecutive interpreting is the more stressful. You have to wait for the speaker to deliver quite a chunk of language before you then

put it into the second language, which puts your short-term memory under intense stress.

W: 嗯, 实际上不是。这个行业的大多数人都同意交替传译压力更大。你必须等说话者说完相当大一段话, 然后再把它翻译成第二种语言, 这会给你的短期记忆带来巨大压力。

9 M: You make notes, I presume?

M: 我想你会做笔记吧?

10 W: Absolutely. Anything like numbers, names, places have to be noted down, but the rest is never translated word for word. You have to find a way of summarizing it. So that the message is there, turning every single word into the target language would put too much strain on the interpreter and slow down the whole process too much.

W: 当然。像数字、名字、地点这类东西必须记下来, 但其余的从来不是逐字翻译的。你必须找到一种方法来总结它。这样信息就在那里了, 把每个词都翻译成目标语言会给口译员带来太大压力, 也会让整个过程慢得多。

11 M: But with simultaneous interpreting, you start translating almost as soon as the other person starts speaking. You must have some preparation beforehand.

M: 但是同声传译, 你几乎在对方开始说话的同时就开始翻译了。你肯定要事先做一些准备。

12 W: Well, hopefully, the speakers will let you have an outline of the topic a day or two in advance. You have a little time to do research, prepare technical expressions and so on.

W: 嗯, 希望说话者能提前一两天给你一份主题大纲。你有一点时间做研究, 准备专业术语之类的。

5. A) The job of an interpreter.

B) The stress felt by professionals.

C) The importance of language proficiency.

D) The best way to effective communication.

【题目】 What are the speakers mainly talking about?

【翻译】 说话者主要在谈论什么?

- A) 口译员的工作。 B) 专业人士感受到的压力。 C) 语言熟练程度的重要性。
D) 有效沟通的最佳方式。

【答案】 A (主旨题) The job of an interpreter.

【定位】 Today my guest is Dana Ivanovich, who has worked for the last 20 years as an interpreter.

今天我的嘉宾是 Dana Ivanovich, 过去 20 年她一直从事口译工作。

【信号】 开场介绍嘉宾身份即点题。主持人开场就用 who has worked for the last 20 years as an interpreter 点出嘉宾是口译员, 随后全程围绕口译展开, 这种"开头介绍身份+话题"的句子是访谈类对话的主旨信号。

【替换】 who has worked for the last 20 years as an interpreter ↔ **The job of an interpreter.**

身份引出职业话题

【排除】 B) 答非所问

原文确实谈到 puts your short-term memory under intense stress 的压力，但那只是聊口译时的一个分支，The stress felt by professionals. 把局部当主旨，以偏概全。

借用原文：puts your short-term memory under intense stress

C) 答非所问

原文借男士之口提到"会多种语言不等于能做口译"，反衬口译之专业，并未把"语言能力的重要性"当主题；The importance of language proficiency. 抓了个一闪而过的点冒充主旨。

借用原文：many people think anyone who speaks more than one language can do it

D) 未提及

对话谈的是口译这一职业本身，从头到尾没有讨论"怎样有效沟通"，The best way to effective communication. 在原文找不到落点，属无中生有。

6. A) Promising.

B) Admirable.

C) Rewarding.

D) Meaningful.

【题目】 What does the man think of Dana's profession?

【翻译】 男士如何看待Dana的职业？

A) 有前途的。 B) 令人钦佩的。 C) 有回报的。 D) 有意义的。

【答案】 B (态度观点题) Admirable.

【定位】 So I'm full of admiration for what you do.

所以我对你所做的工作满怀钦佩。

【信号】 直白的评价用词 admiration。 男士直接说 I'm full of admiration for what you do, admiration 是明确的褒义评价词，态度题就抓这种第一人称、带感情色彩的直陈句。

【替换】 I'm full of admiration for what you do ↔ **Admirable.**

名词 admiration 转形容词 admirable

【排除】 A) 未提及

Promising. (有前途的) 在男士的评价里没有依据，男士谈的是钦佩与这行被低估，未涉及前景，属无中生有。

C) 未提及

Rewarding. (有回报的) 原文男士并未提及，他强调的是"钦佩"与"职业被低估"，并没有说这份工作回报丰厚。

D) 未提及

Meaningful. (有意义的) 同样在原文找不到对应，男士的评价词是 admiration，不是"有意义"，属于近义褒义词凑数。

-
7. A) They all have a strong interest in language.
B) They all have professional qualifications.
C) They have all passed language proficiency tests.
D) They have all studied cross-cultural differences.

【题目】 What does Dana say about the interpreters she knows?

【翻译】 Dana如何评价她认识的口译员?

- A) 他们都对语言有浓厚的兴趣。 B) 他们都有专业资格。
C) 他们都通过了语言水平测试。 D) 他们都学习过跨文化差异。

【答案】 B (细节题) They all have professional qualifications.

【定位】 There aren't any interpreters I know who don't have professional qualifications and training.
我认识的口译员里，没有一个是具备专业资格和培训的。

【信号】 双重否定即全称肯定。There aren't any interpreters I know who don't have professional qualifications 是"没有...不..."的双重否定，等于"我认识的口译员都有专业资格"，这种 no...without 结构是细节题常埋的全称信号。

【替换】 There aren't any interpreters I know who don't have professional qualifications and training ↔
They all have professional qualifications.
双重否定改写为 all have

【排除】 A) 未提及

They all have a strong interest in language. (都对语言有浓厚兴趣) 原文 Dana 没说，她强调的是 professional qualifications and training，不是兴趣，属无中生有。

C) 偷换概念

They have all passed language proficiency tests. 借用了第 5 题选项里 language proficiency 的字眼制造熟悉感，但原文说的是 professional qualifications and training (专业资格与培训)，不是"通过语言能力测试"，把"专业资格"偷换成"语言测试"。

借用原文：professional qualifications and training

D) 未提及

They have all studied cross-cultural differences. (都研究过跨文化差异) 原文完全没有出现，是凭"口译涉及文化"的联想编造，属无中生有。

-
8. A) It requires a much larger vocabulary.
B) It attaches more importance to accuracy.
C) It is more stressful than simultaneous interpreting.
D) It puts one's long-term memory under more stress.

【题目】 What do most interpreters think of consecutive interpreting?

【翻译】大多数口译员如何看待交替传译？

- A) 它需要更大的词汇量。 B) 它更注重准确性。 C) 它比同声传译压力更大。
D) 它给人的长期记忆带来更大压力。

【答案】C (细节题) It is more stressful than simultaneous interpreting.

【定位】Well, actually no. Most people in the business would agree that consecutive interpreting is the more stressful.

其实不是。业内大多数人都会同意，交替传译压力更大。

【信号】actually no 转折后才是真意。男士先猜 simultaneous 更难，Dana 用 Well, actually no 转折否定，紧接 Most people in the business would agree that consecutive interpreting is the more stressful 才是结论；态度被纠正后的那句、配上 more stressful 比较结构，正是答案句。

【替换】consecutive interpreting is the more stressful ↔

It is more stressful than simultaneous interpreting.

比较对象补全

【排除】A) 张冠李戴

It requires a much larger vocabulary. 中"词汇"易让人联想原文 prepare technical expressions, 但那段讲的是 simultaneous 的事前准备，且原文并未说交替传译"需要更大词汇量"，属无中生有兼张冠李戴。

借用原文：prepare technical expressions

B) 原词陷阱

It attaches more importance to accuracy. 蹭了原文 never translated word for word 给人的"准确"印象，但原文恰恰说交替传译"不逐字译、要概括"，谈的是处理方式而非"更重准确度"，方向被改。

借用原文：never translated word for word

D) 原词陷阱

It puts one's long-term memory under more stress. 盗用了原文 puts your short-term memory under intense stress 里的 memory, 但原文压的是 short-term memory (短时记忆)，选项偷改成 long-term memory (长时记忆)，一字之差正好相反。

借用原文：puts your short-term memory under intense stress

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 Mothers have been warned for years that sleeping with their newborn infant is a bad idea, because it increases the risk that the baby might die unexpectedly during the night. But now Israeli researchers are reporting that even sleeping in the same room can have negative consequences, not for the child, but for the mother. Mothers who slept in the same room as their infants, whether in the same bed or just the same room, had poorer sleep than mothers whose baby slept elsewhere in the house. They woke up more frequently, were awake approximately 20 minutes longer per night, and had shorter periods of uninterrupted sleep. These results held true even taking into account that many of the women in the study were breast-feeding their babies. Infants, on the other hand, didn't appear to have worse sleep whether they slept in the same or different room from their mothers.

多年来，母亲们一直被警告，与新生儿同睡是个坏主意，因为这会增加婴儿在夜间意外死亡的风险。但现在在以色列研究人员报告称，即使只是睡在同一个房间也可能产生负面影响，不是对孩子，而是对母亲。与婴儿睡在同一房间的母亲，无论是同床还是只是同一房间，睡眠质量都比婴儿睡在房屋其他地方的母亲更差。她们醒来的频率更高，每晚醒着的时间大约多20分钟，不间断睡眠的时间也更短。即使考虑到研究中许多女性都在母乳喂养婴儿，这些结果仍然成立。另一方面，无论婴儿与母亲睡在同一房间还是不同房间，他们的睡眠似乎都没有变差。

2 The researchers acknowledge that since the families they studied were all middle-class Israelis, it's possible the results would be different in different cultures. Lead author Lyati Sotski wrote in an email that the research team also didn't measure fathers' sleep, so it's possible that their sleep patterns could also be causing the sleep disruptions for mums. Right now, to reduce the risk of sudden infant death syndrome, the American Academy of Pediatrics recommends that mothers not sleep in the same bed as their babies, but sleep in the same room. The Israeli study suggests that doing so may be best for the baby, but may take a toll on mum.

研究人员承认，由于他们研究的家庭都是以色列中产阶级，因此在不同文化中结果可能会有所不同。第一作者Lyati Sotski在一封电子邮件中写道，研究团队也没有测量父亲的睡眠，因此父亲的睡眠模式也有可能导致母亲的睡眠中断。目前，为了降低婴儿猝死综合征的风险，美国儿科学会建议母亲不要与婴儿同床睡觉，但要睡在同一房间。以色列的研究表明，这样做可能对婴儿最好，但可能会对母亲造成损害。

9. A) It might affect mothers' health.
B) It might disturb infants' sleep.
C) It might increase the risk of infants' death.
D) It might increase mothers' mental distress.

【题目】 What is the long-held view about mothers' sleeping with newborn babies?

【翻译】 关于母亲与新生儿同睡,长期以来持有的观点是什么?

- A) 这可能会影响母亲的健康。 B) 这可能会扰乱婴儿的睡眠。
C) 这可能会增加婴儿死亡的风险。 D) 这可能会加重母亲的精神压力。

【答案】 C (细节题) It might increase the risk of infants' death.

【定位】 Mothers have been warned for years that sleeping with their newborn infant is a bad idea, because it increases the risk that the baby might die unexpectedly during the night.

多年来一直有人警告母亲，和新生儿同睡是个坏主意，因为这会增加婴儿在夜间意外死亡的风险。

【信号】 **for years 对应题干 long-held**。句首 Mothers have been warned for years 里的 for years（多年来）正对题干的 long-held（长期持有的看法），这种『时间持续』信号标出了那条由来已久的旧观点，是答案句的定位标记。

【替换】 increases the risk that the baby might die unexpectedly during the night ↔

It might increase the risk of infants' death.

the baby might die = infants' death 名词化等值

【排除】 A) **张冠李戴**

It might affect mothers' health. 借用了通篇高频词 mothers 来诱选，但本题问的旧观点针对的是婴儿死亡风险，『影响妈妈健康』是后文以色列研究的新发现、不是 long-held view，受害对象张冠李戴。

借用原文：negative consequences, not for the child, but for the mother

B) **原词陷阱**

It might disturb infants' sleep. 套用了原文 sleep 这一核心词，但原文恰恰说婴儿睡眠没变差 (Infants...didn't appear to have worse sleep)，且旧观点讲的是死亡风险而非扰乱婴儿睡眠，答非所问且与原文相反。

借用原文：Infants, on the other hand, didn't appear to have worse sleep

D) **未提及**

It might increase mothers' mental distress. 同样借 mothers 诱选，但原文从未说同睡增加母亲的『心理压力』，只说母亲睡眠变差；mental distress 属无中生有，且对象与旧观点不符。

10. A) Mothers who breast-feed their babies have a harder time falling asleep.

B) Mothers who sleep with their babies need a little more sleep each night.

C) Sleeping patterns of mothers greatly affect their newborn babies' health.

D) Sleeping with infants in the same room has a negative impact on mothers.

【题目】 **What do Israeli researchers' findings show?**

【翻译】 以色列研究人员的发现表明了什么？

A) 母乳喂养婴儿的母亲更难入睡。 B) 与婴儿同睡的母亲每晚需要稍多一点的睡眠。

C) 母亲的睡眠模式极大地影响其新生儿的健康。

D) 与婴儿睡在同一房间对母亲有负面影响。

【答案】 **D** (细节题) Sleeping with infants in the same room has a negative impact on mothers.

【定位】 But now Israeli researchers are reporting that even sleeping in the same room can have negative consequences, not for the child, but for the mother.

但如今以色列研究者报告说，即使只是睡在同一个房间，也会带来负面影响——不是对孩子，而是对母亲。

【信号】 **But now 转折后才是新发现。** 句首 But now 是强转折信号，前半句的旧观点（害婴儿）被推翻，转折之后 negative consequences, not for the child, but for the mother 才是以色列研究的真正发现，转折后才是落点。

【替换】 negative consequences, not for the child, but for the mother ↔

Sleeping with infants in the same room has a negative impact on mothers.

negative consequences for the mother = negative impact on mothers

even sleeping in the same room ↔ **Sleeping with infants in the same room**

same room 两端原义保留

【排除】 A) **原词陷阱**

Mothers who breast-feed their babies have a harder time falling asleep. 套用原文出现过的 breast-feeding 一词，但原文说的是把哺乳因素排除后结论仍成立（even taking into account that many of the women...were breast-feeding），从未说哺乳的妈妈更难入睡，属答非所问。

借用原文：even taking into account that many of the women in the study were breast-feeding their babies

B) **与原文相反**

Mothers who sleep with their babies need a little more sleep each night. 盗用 sleep、each night 等词，但原文说同房母亲睡得更差、睡眠时间更短（were awake approximately 20 minutes longer per night），不是『需要更多睡眠』，方向与原文相反。

借用原文：had poorer sleep than mothers whose baby slept elsewhere

C) **张冠李戴**

Sleeping patterns of mothers greatly affect their newborn babies' health. 盗用 mothers、newborn 等词，但研究恰恰发现婴儿睡眠未受影响、受害的是母亲，把影响对象反向安到婴儿健康上，张冠李戴。

借用原文：not for the child, but for the mother

11. A) Change their sleep patterns to adapt to their newborn babies'.

B) Sleep in the same room but not in the same bed as their babies.

C) Sleep in the same house but not in the same room as their babies.

D) Take precautions to reduce the risk of sudden infant death syndrome.

【题目】 **What does the American Academy of Pediatrics recommend mothers do?**

【翻译】美国儿科学会建议母亲做什么？

- A) 改变自己的睡眠模式以适应新生儿的睡眠模式。
- B) 与婴儿睡在同一房间但不睡在同一张床上。
- C) 与婴儿睡在同一房屋但不睡在同一房间。
- D) 采取预防措施以降低婴儿猝死综合征的风险。

【答案】 **B** (细节题) Sleep in the same room but not in the same bed as their babies.

【定位】 Right now, to reduce the risk of sudden infant death syndrome, the American Academy of Pediatrics recommends that mothers not sleep in the same bed as their babies, but sleep in the same room.

目前，为降低婴儿猝死综合征的风险，美国儿科学会建议母亲不要和婴儿睡在同一张床上，但可以睡在同一个房间。

【信号】 **recommends** 建议信号直接领出对策。句中 the American Academy of Pediatrics recommends 与题干 recommend 同根对应，建议词后接的 not sleep in the same bed...but sleep in the same room 就是要找的具体做法，建议信号是定位灵魂。

【替换】 not sleep in the same bed as their babies, but sleep in the same room ↔

Sleep in the same room but not in the same bed as their babies.

not bed but room = same room but not same bed 仅语序对调

【排除】 A) **原词陷阱**

Change their sleep patterns to adapt to their newborn babies'. 套用了原文末尾出现的 sleep patterns 一词，但那是说『父亲的睡眠模式可能也是干扰源』(their sleep patterns could also be causing the sleep disruptions)，并非建议母亲去改作息迁就婴儿，答非所问。

借用原文：their sleep patterns could also be causing the sleep disruptions for mums

C) **与原文相反**

Sleep in the same house but not in the same room as their babies. 与正确项只差几个空间词，盗用了 same room 的句式却把建议改成『同屋不同房』，恰与原文 sleep in the same room (要同房) 相反，是相近选项里的空间词偷换。

借用原文：but sleep in the same room

D) **原词陷阱**

Take precautions to reduce the risk of sudden infant death syndrome. 把原文原样出现的 reduce the risk of sudden infant death syndrome 整条搬来诱选，但那是建议的『目的/原因』，不是建议母亲做的『具体动作』；题干问 do what，该项只是笼统说采取预防、答非所问。

借用原文：to reduce the risk of sudden infant death syndrome

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

1 The US has already lost more than a third of the native languages that existed before European colonization and the remaining 192 are classed by UNESCO as ranging between unsafe and extinct. "We need more funding and more effort to return these languages to everyday use," says Fred Nawusky of the National Museum of the American Indian. "We are making progress, but money needs to be spent on revitalizing languages, not just documenting them." Some 40 languages mainly in California and Oklahoma where thousands of Indians were forced to relocate in the 19th century have fewer than 10 native speakers.

在欧洲殖民之前存在的美洲原住民语言中,美国已经失去了超过三分之一,剩余的192种语言被联合国教科文组织归类为从不安全到濒临灭绝不等。"我们需要更多资金和更多努力将这些语言恢复到日常使用中,"美国印第安人国家博物馆的Fred Nawusky说。"我们正在取得进展,但资金需要花在振兴语言上,而不仅仅是记录它们。"大约40种语言,主要分布在加利福尼亚和俄克拉荷马——19世纪数千名印第安人被迫迁往这些地方——的母语使用者不足10人。

2 Part of the issue is that tribal groups themselves don't always believe their languages are endangered until they are down to the last handful of speakers. "But progress is being made through emerging schools, because if you teach children when they are young, it will stay with them as adults and that's the future," says Mr. Nawusky, a Comanche Indian. Such schools have become a model in Hawaii, but the islanders' local language is still classed by UNESCO as critically endangered because only 1,000 people speak it. The decline in American Indian languages has its historical roots. In the mid-19th century, the US government adopted a policy of Americanizing Indian children by removing them from their homes and culture. Within a few generations, most had forgotten their native tongues. Another challenge to language survival is television. It has brought English into homes, and pushed out traditional storytelling and family time together, accelerating the extinction of native languages.

问题的一部分在于,部落群体自身并不总是相信他们的语言正处于濒危状态,直到只剩下最后几位使用者。"但通过新兴学校正在取得进展,因为如果你在孩子们年幼时教授他们,这些知识会伴随他们成年,那就是未来,"Comanche印第安人Nawusky先生说。这类学校已经成为夏威夷的一个典范,但岛民的当地语言仍被联合国教科文组织归类为极度濒危,因为只有1000人使用它。美洲印第安语言的衰落有其历史根源。19世纪中叶,美国政府采取了将印第安儿童美国化的政策,将他们从家庭和文化中带走。在几代人之内,大多数人已经忘记了他们的母语。语言生存面临的另一个挑战是电视。它将英语带入家庭,排挤了传统的讲故事和家庭团聚时光,加速了原住民语言的消亡。

12. A) A lot of native languages have already died out in the US.
B) The US ranks first in the number of endangered languages.
C) The efforts to preserve Indian languages have proved fruitless.
D) More money is needed to record the native languages in the US.

【题目】 What do we learn from the report?

【翻译】 我们从这份报告中了解到什么?

- A) 美国已有很多本土语言消亡。 B) 美国濒危语言数量居世界首位。
C) 保护印第安语言的努力已被证明毫无成效。 D) 需要更多资金来记录美国的本土语言。

【答案】 A (细节题) A lot of native languages have already died out in the US.

【定位】 The US has already lost more than a third of the native languages that existed before European colonization and the remaining 192 are classed by UNESCO as ranging between unsafe and extinct.

美国已经失去了欧洲殖民之前存在的本土语言中三分之一以上，而剩下的 192 种被联合国教科文组织划为从不安全到濒临灭绝不等。

【信号】 开头既成事实句。录音第一句就用 has already lost more than a third 直陈既成事实，already 加完成态是定位答案句的信号——篇章独白常在开头点出核心事实，这一句正是承载本题答案的事实句。

【替换】 has already lost more than a third of the native languages ↔

A lot of native languages have already died out in the US

已失去等于已消亡

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

选项 The US ranks first in the number of endangered languages. 盗用录音里 the remaining 192 这个数字制造熟悉感，但录音只说剩 192 种被划为濒危，从未说美国濒危语言数量排名第一，ranks first 是凭空捏造的排名。

借用原文：the remaining 192 are classed by UNESCO

C) 与原文相反

选项 The efforts to preserve Indian languages have proved fruitless. 与录音相反：录音借发言人说 We are making progress（我们正在取得进展），明确肯定保护工作有成效，C 却说努力毫无成效，极性正好反了。

借用原文：We are making progress

D) 答非所问

选项 More money is needed to record the native languages in the US. 借用录音 money needs to be spent 制造熟悉感，但录音强调钱要花在复兴而非记录上，且这句是发言人呼吁经费的目的（对应第 13 题），并非本题问的从报道中得知的总体事实，答非所问。

借用原文：money needs to be spent on revitalizing languages, not just documenting them

13. A) To set up more language schools.

B) To document endangered languages.

C) To educate native American children.

D) To revitalise America's native languages.

【题目】 For what purpose does Fred Nawusky appeal for more funding?

【翻译】 Fred Nawusky 呼吁增加资金的目的是什么？

A) 建立更多语言学校。 B) 记录濒危语言。 C) 教育美洲原住民儿童。

D) 振兴美国本土语言。

【答案】 D (目的题) To revitalise America's native languages.

【定位】 We are making progress, but money needs to be spent on revitalizing languages, not just documenting them.

我们正在取得进展，但钱需要花在复兴语言上，而不只是记录它们。

【信号】 **转折 but 加对比**。答案藏在转折 but 之后，且用 not just documenting them 把记录与复兴对比，强调钱要花在复兴上——转折后加 not just A but B 的对比，正是锁定真正目的的信号。

【替换】 money needs to be spent on revitalizing languages ↔ **To revitalise America's native languages**
动词同义直对

【排除】 A) **答非所问**

选项 To set up more language schools. 借用第二段 emerging schools（新兴学校）制造关联，但学校是后文谈语言传承时提到的，并非发言人呼吁经费的目的，且原文没说要用钱多建学校，答非所问。

借用原文：progress is being made through emerging schools

B) **与原文相反**

选项 To document endangered languages. 盗用录音 documenting them 这个原词，但录音用 not just 把记录明确排除为应优先的目的，钱不该只花在记录上，选 B 等于选了被否定的那一半。

借用原文：not just documenting them

C) **张冠李戴**

选项 To educate native American children. 借第二段 if you teach children when they are young 制造熟悉感，但教孩子是发言人谈语言如何延续时说的，不是他呼吁经费的目的，张冠李戴到了经费用途上。

借用原文：if you teach children when they are young

14. A) The US government's policy of Americanising Indian children.

B) The failure of American Indian languages to gain an official status.

C) The US government's unwillingness to spend money educating Indians.

D) The long-time isolation of American Indians from the outside world.

【题目】 **What is the historical cause of the decline in American Indian Languages?**

【翻译】 美洲印第安语言衰落的历史原因是什么？

A) 美国政府将印第安儿童美国化的政策。 B) 美洲印第安语言未能获得官方地位。

C) 美国政府不愿意花钱教育印第安人。 D) 美洲印第安人长期与外界隔绝。

【答案】 **A**（细节题） The US government's policy of Americanising Indian children.

【定位】 The decline in American Indian languages has its historical roots. In the mid-19th century, the US government adopted a policy of Americanizing Indian children by removing them from their homes and culture.

美国印第安语言的衰落有其历史根源。19 世纪中期，美国政府采取了一项把印第安儿童从家庭和文化中带走、对其进行美国化的政策。

【信号】 **has its historical roots.** 录音用 has its historical roots 显式引出历史根源，紧接着的 the US government adopted a policy of Americanizing Indian children 就是原因句——roots 这一因果信号词后面跟的内容即答案所在。

【替换】 the US government adopted a policy of Americanizing Indian children ↔

The US government's policy of Americanising Indian children.

近乎原句对应

【排除】 B) **未提及**

选项 The failure of American Indian languages to gain an official status. 说语言未获官方地位，录音通篇未提官方地位一事，属凭空添加。

C) **原词陷阱**

选项 The US government's unwillingness to spend money educating Indians. 盗用录音前文 money needs to be spent 的花钱话题制造熟悉感，但录音说的是政府主动同化、带走儿童，从未说政府不愿花钱教育印第安人，且这与历史原因无关。

借用原文：money needs to be spent on revitalizing languages

D) **与原文相反**

选项 The long-time isolation of American Indians from the outside world. 与录音方向相反：录音说政府把儿童从家庭文化中带走、强行同化（让他们融入而非隔绝），D 却说长期与外界隔绝，正好反了。

借用原文：removing them from their homes and culture

-
15. A) It is being utilised to teach native languages.
B) It tells traditional stories during family time.
C) It speeds up the extinction of native languages.
D) It is widely used in language immersion schools.

【题目】 What does the speaker say about television?

【翻译】 说话者对电视有何看法？

- A) 它正被用于教授本土语言。 B) 它在家庭时间讲述传统故事。
C) 它加速了本土语言的消亡。 D) 它在语言沉浸式学校中被广泛使用。

【答案】 C (细节题) It speeds up the extinction of native languages.

【定位】 Another challenge to language survival is television. It has brought English into homes, and pushed out traditional storytelling and family time together, accelerating the extinction of native languages.

语言存续的另一项挑战是电视。它把英语带进家庭，挤掉了传统讲故事和家人相处的时间，加速了本土语言的灭绝。

【信号】 **challenge 加 accelerating**。录音先用 Another challenge to language survival is television 给电视定了负面基调，再以 accelerating the extinction 点出后果——challenge 与 accelerating 这两个负面词共同标定答案句。

【替换】 accelerating the extinction of native languages ↔ **It speeds up the extinction of native languages.**
加速同义改写

【排除】 A) **与原文相反**

选项 It is being utilised to teach native languages. 把电视说成教语言的正面工具，与录音相反：录音说电视把英语带进家庭、加速本土语言灭绝，是负面角色，并未说用它来教本土语言。

借用原文：Another challenge to language survival is television

B) **原词陷阱**

选项 It tells traditional stories during family time. 盗用录音 traditional storytelling and family time 的原词，但录音说电视挤掉了传统讲故事和家人相处时间，B 却说电视在讲传统故事，把被挤掉的对象说成电视的行为，意思反了。

借用原文：pushed out traditional storytelling and family time together

D) **张冠李戴**

选项 It is widely used in language immersion schools. 把第二段谈语言学校 (emerging schools) 的内容安到电视头上，录音从未说电视广泛用于沉浸式语言学校，张冠李戴。

借用原文：Such schools have become a model in Hawaii

Section C

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

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

1 Greg Rosen lost his job as a sales manager nearly three years ago and is still unemployed.

Greg Rosen在近三年前失去了销售经理的工作,至今仍处于失业状态。

2 "It literally is like something in a dream to remember what it's like to actually be able to go out and put in a day's work and receive a day's pay."

能够真正出去工作一天并获得一天报酬的感觉,简直就像梦中的记忆一样。

3 At first Rosen bought groceries and made house payments with the help from unemployment insurance. It pays laid-off workers up to half of their previous wages while they look for work. But now, that insurance has run out for him and he has to make tough choices. He's cut back on medications and he no longer helps support his disabled mother.

起初Rosen依靠失业保险金的帮助购买食品杂货和支付房屋贷款。失业保险向下岗工人支付其原工资的一半,供其在找工作期间使用。但现在,他的保险金已经用完,他不得不做出艰难的选择。他削减了药品开支,也不再资助他残疾的母亲。

4 It is a devastating experience. New research says the US recession is now over. But many people remain unemployed and unemployed workers face difficult odds. There is literally only one job opening for every five unemployed workers, so four out of five unemployed workers have actually no chance of finding a new job. Businesses have downsized or shut down across America, leading fewer job opportunities for those in search of work. Experts who monitor unemployment statistics here in Bucks County, Pennsylvania say about 28,000 people are unemployed and many of them are jobless due to no fault of their own. That's where the Bucks County Careerlink comes in.

这是一次毁灭性的经历。新的研究表明美国经济衰退现已结束。但许多人仍然失业,失业工人面临着艰难的困境。实际上每五个失业工人只有一个职位空缺,因此五分之四的失业工人实际上没有找到新工作的机会。全美各地的企业缩减规模或关闭,导致求职者的工作机会减少。在宾夕法尼亚州Bucks County监测失业统计数据的专家表示,约有28000人失业,其中许多人失业并非自身过错。这就是Bucks County Careerlink发挥作用的地方。

5 Local director Elizabeth Walsh says they provide training and guidance to help unemployed workers find local job opportunities. "So here's the job opening. Here's the job seeker. Match them together under one roof," she says. But the lack of work opportunities in Bucks County limits how much she can help. Rosen says he hopes Congress will take action. This month, he launched the Ninety-Niners Union, an umbrella organization of eighteen Internet-based grass roots groups of Ninety-Niners. Their goal is to convince lawmakers to extend unemployment benefits. But Pennsylvania State representative Scott Petri says governments simply do not have enough money to extend unemployment insurance. He thinks the best way to help the long-term unemployed is to allow private citizens to invest in local companies that can create more jobs. But the boost in investor confidence needed for the plan to work will take time—time that Rosen says still requires him to buy food and make monthly mortgage payments. Rosen says he'll use the last of his savings to try to hang onto the home he worked for more than twenty years to buy. But once that money is gone, he says he doesn't know what he'll do.

当地主任Elizabeth Walsh表示,他们提供培训和指导,帮助失业工人找到当地的工作机会。她说:"这里有职位空缺。这里有求职者。在一个屋檐下将他们匹配起来。"但Bucks County工作机会的缺乏限制了她能提供的帮助。Rosen表示他希望国会采取行动。本月,他发起了Ninety-Niners Union,这是一个由十八个基于互联网的Ninety-Niners草根团体组成的伞式组织。他们的目标是说服立法者延长失业救济金。但宾夕法尼亚州众议员Scott Petri表示,政府根本没有足够的资金来延长失业保险。他认为帮助长期失业者的最佳方式是允许私人公民投资能够创造更多就业机会的当地公司。但该计划所需的投资者信心提升需要时间——而Rosen说这段时间他仍然需要购买食物和支付每月的抵押贷款。Rosen表示他将用尽最后的积蓄,试图保住他工作了二十多年才买下的房子。但他说,一旦那笔钱用完,他不知道该怎么办。

16. A) It pays them up to half of their previous wages while they look for work.
B) It covers their mortgage payments and medical expenses for 99 weeks.
C) It pays their living expenses until they find employment again.
D) It provides them with the basic necessities of everyday life.

【题目】 How does unemployment insurance help the unemployed?

【翻译】 失业保险如何帮助失业者？

- A) 在他们找工作期间,失业保险向他们支付此前工资的一半。
B) 失业保险为他们支付99周的抵押贷款和医疗费用。
C) 失业保险支付他们的生活费用,直到他们再次找到工作。
D) 失业保险为他们提供日常生活的基本必需品。

【答案】 A (细节题) It pays them up to half of their previous wages while they look for work.

【定位】 It pays laid-off workers up to half of their previous wages while they look for work.

(失业保险) 在被裁员工找工作期间, 向他们支付最高达原先工资一半的钱。

【信号】 紧跟制度名后的“**It pays...**”界定句。答案句是制度被点名后立刻给出的定义句 It pays laid-off workers up to half of their previous wages while they look for work., 以 It pays... 直接说明它发什么、发多少, 这种“主语+pays+具体内容”的界定句就是细节题的落点。

【替换】 It pays laid-off workers up to half of their previous wages ↔

It pays them up to half of their previous wages

laid-off workers 概括为代词 them, 其余近乎原义

while they look for work ↔ **while they look for work**

限定条件原义对应

【排除】 B) **原词陷阱**

It covers their mortgage payments and medical expenses for 99 weeks. 里 mortgage payments、medical (药) 确在录音别处出现, 但那是 Rosen 个人的开销与困境, 并非失业保险的界定内容; 99 weeks 与“支付一半工资”更是无关, 属把分散原词拼成假信息。

借用原文: He's cut back on medications and he no longer helps support his disabled mother.

C) **偷换概念**

It pays their living expenses until they find employment again. 方向对, 但录音明确是 up to half of their previous wages (最高一半工资), 并非覆盖全部生活开销; C 抹掉了关键限额“一半”, 把精确条件偷换成笼统说法。

借用原文: up to half of their previous wages

D) **未提及**

It provides them with the basic necessities of everyday life. 听上去合情合理, 但录音从未说失业保险提供“基本生活必需品”, 它发的是按比例的现金 (一半工资), D 属凭常识脑补、原文未提。

17. A) Creating jobs for the huge army of unemployed workers.
B) Providing training and guidance for unemployed workers.
C) Convincing local lawmakers to extend unemployment benefits.
D) Raising funds to help those having no unemployment insurance.

【题目】 What is local director Elizabeth Walsh of the Bucks County Careerlink doing?

【翻译】 Bucks County Careerlink的当地主任Elizabeth Walsh正在做什么？

- A) 为庞大的失业工人大军创造就业机会。 B) 为失业工人提供培训和指导。
C) 说服当地立法者延长失业救济金。 D) 筹集资金帮助那些没有失业保险的人。

【答案】 B (细节题) Providing training and guidance for unemployed workers.

【定位】 Local director Elizabeth Walsh says they provide training and guidance to help unemployed workers find local job opportunities.

本地负责人 Elizabeth Walsh 说，他们提供培训与指导，帮失业工人找到本地的工作机会。

【信号】 人名 + says + 其动作的应答式落点。 答案句以人名直接领出 Elizabeth Walsh says they provide training and guidance, 人名后紧跟的“says + 做什么”就是该人物对应的答案信号，谁说的归谁。

【替换】 they provide training and guidance ↔ **Providing training and guidance**

动词 provide 转动名词 Providing, 核心词原词保留

help unemployed workers find local job opportunities ↔ **for unemployed workers**

服务对象原义对应

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

Creating jobs for the huge army of unemployed workers. 用了原文反复出现的 jobs、unemployed workers, 听上去顺耳；但 Walsh 做的是提供培训与指导、撮合岗位与求职者，“创造岗位”是后文 Scott Petri 的投资主张才能带来的，非她所为。

借用原文：provide training and guidance to help unemployed workers find local job opportunities

C) 张冠李戴

Convincing local lawmakers to extend unemployment benefits. 中 extend unemployment benefits 确在录音出现，但那是 Rosen 创立的 Ninety-Niners Union 的目标，不是 Walsh 在做的事，属把别人的事安到本题人物身上。

借用原文：Their goal is to convince lawmakers to extend unemployment benefits.

D) 未提及

Raising funds to help those having no unemployment insurance. 看似也是救助失业者，但录音里 Walsh 没有筹款之举，“为无保险者筹款”全篇未出现，属凭印象脑补。

-
18. A) To offer them loans they need to start their own businesses.
B) To allow them to postpone their monthly mortgage payments.
C) To create more jobs by encouraging private investments in local companies.
D) To encourage big businesses to hire back workers with government subsidies.

【题目】 What does Pennsylvania state representative Scott Petri say is the best way to help the long-term unemployed?

【翻译】 Pennsylvania州众议员Scott Petri认为帮助长期失业者的最佳方式是什么？

- A) 向他们提供创业所需的贷款。 B) 允许他们推迟每月的抵押贷款还款。
C) 通过鼓励对当地企业的私人投资来创造更多就业机会。
D) 鼓励大企业通过政府补贴重新雇用工人。

【答案】 C (细节题) To create more jobs by encouraging private investments in local companies.

【定位】 He thinks the best way to help the long-term unemployed is to allow private citizens to invest in local companies that can create more jobs.

他认为帮助长期失业者最好的办法，是允许私人公民投资本地公司，从而创造更多就业岗位。

【信号】 the best way ... is to ... 主张落点句。答案句以 He thinks the best way to help the long-term unemployed is to allow private citizens to invest in local companies that can create more jobs. 给出明确主张，the best way...is to... 这种带评价的句式正是“某人认为最佳办法”的答案信号。

【替换】 allow private citizens to invest in local companies ↔

encouraging private investments in local companies

动词 invest 名词化为 investments, allow≈encouraging

that can create more jobs ↔ To create more jobs

目的从句转不定式，原义对应

【排除】 A) 未提及

To offer them loans they need to start their own businesses. 中创业贷款听似帮扶失业者，但 Petri 主张的是吸引私人投资本地公司，从未提及给个人贷款创业，属凭常识脑补。

B) 原词陷阱

To allow them to postpone their monthly mortgage payments. 里 monthly mortgage payments 确在录音末尾出现，但那是讲 Rosen 仍要还房贷的处境，不是 Petri 提出的办法；“缓交房贷”是 Petri 的主张里没有的。

借用原文：time that Rosen says still requires him to buy food and make monthly mortgage payments

D) 与原文相反

To encourage big businesses to hire back workers with government subsidies. 也讲创造就业，但 Petri 明确说政府没钱 (governments simply do not have enough money)，主张靠私人投资而非政府补贴；D 把资金来源反过来，与原文相左。

借用原文：governments simply do not have enough money to extend unemployment insurance

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

1 Earlier this year, British explorer Pen Hadow and his team trekked for three months across the frozen Arctic Ocean, taking measurements and recording observations about the ice.

今年早些时候,英国探险家Pen Hadow和他的团队在冰冻的北冰洋上跋涉了三个月,进行测量并记录有关冰层的观测数据。

2 "Well, we've been led to believe that we would encounter a good proportion of this older, thicker, technically multi-year ice that's been around for a few years and just get thicker and thicker. We actually found there wasn't any multi-year ice at all."

我们原本被告知会遇到相当比例的较老、较厚的多年冰,也就是存在了几年并且越来越厚的冰层。但实际上我们发现根本没有任何多年冰。

3 Satellite observations and submarine service over the past few years have shown less ice in the polar region. But the recent measurements show the loss is more pronounced than previously thought.

过去几年的卫星观测和潜艇勘测显示极地区域的冰层有所减少。但最近的测量表明,冰层流失比之前认为的更加显著。

4 "We are looking at roughly 80 percent loss of ice cover on the Arctic Ocean in ten years, roughly ten years and 100 percent loss in nearly twenty years."

我们预计在大约十年内,北冰洋的冰盖将损失大约80%,在将近二十年内将损失100%。

5 Cambridge scientist Peter Wadhams, who's been measuring and monitoring the Arctic since 1971, says the decline is irreversible.

Cambridge科学家Peter Wadhams自1971年以来一直在测量和监测北极,他表示这种下降是不可逆转的。

6 "The more you lose, the more open water is created, the more warming goes on in that open water during the summer, the less ice forms in the winter, the more melt there is the following summer. It

becomes a breakdown process where everything ends up accelerating until it's all gone."

冰层损失越多,形成的开阔水域就越多,夏季开阔水域中的升温就越多,冬季形成的冰层就越少,接下来夏季的融化就越多。这变成了一个崩溃过程,其中一切都在加速,直到全部消失。

7 Martin Summercorn runs the Arctic program for the environmental charity the World Wildlife Fund.

Martin Summercorn负责环境慈善机构世界自然基金会的北极项目。

8 "The Arctic sea ice holds a central position in the earth's climate system and it's deteriorating faster than expected. Actually, it has to translate into more urgency to deal with the climate change problem and reduce emissions."

北极海冰在地球气候系统中占据核心位置,而它的恶化速度比预期更快。实际上,这必须转化为更紧迫地应对气候变化问题和减少排放。

9 Sommercorn says a plan to reduce greenhouse gas emissions blamed for global warming needs to come out of the Copenhagen Climate Change Summit in December.

Sommercorn表示,一项减少导致全球变暖的温室气体排放的计划需要在12月的Copenhagen气候变化峰会上出台。

10 "We have to basically achieve there—the commitment to deal with the problem now. That's the minimum. We have to do that equitably, and we have to find a commitment that is quick."

我们基本上必须在那里达成现在就应对这个问题的承诺。这是最低要求。我们必须公平地做到这一点,而且我们必须找到一个迅速的承诺。

11 Wadhams echoes the need for urgency.

Wadhams呼应了紧迫性的必要。

12 "The carbon that we've put into the atmosphere keeps having a warming effect for 100 years. So we have to cut back rapidly now. Because it would take a long time to work its way through into our response by the atmosphere. We can't switch off global warming just by being good in future. We have to start being good now."

我们排放到大气中的碳会持续产生100年的变暖效应。所以我们现在必须迅速削减。因为需要很长时间才能通过大气的反应发挥作用。我们不能仅仅通过未来表现良好就关闭全球变暖。我们必须从现在开始表现良好。

13 Wadhams says there is no easy technological fix to climate change. He and other scientists say there are basically two options to replacing fossil fuels, generating energy with renewables or embracing nuclear power.

Wadhams表示气候变化没有简单的技术修复方案。他和其他科学家表示,替代化石燃料基本上有两个选择:利用可再生能源发电或采用核能。

19. A) They measured the depths of sea water.

B) They analyzed the water content.

C) They explored the ocean floor.

D) They investigated the ice.

【题目】 What did Pen Hadow and his team do in the Arctic Ocean?

【翻译】 Pen Hadow 和他的团队在北冰洋做了什么？

- A) 他们测量了海水的深度。 B) 他们分析了水的成分。 C) 他们探索了海底。
D) 他们调查了冰层。

【答案】 **D** (细节题) They investigated the ice.

【定位】 Earlier this year, British explorer Pen Hadow and his team trekked for three months across the frozen Arctic Ocean, taking measurements and recording observations about the ice.

今年早些时候，英国探险家 Pen Hadow 和他的团队在结冰的北冰洋上跋涉了三个月，对冰进行测量并记录观察数据。

【信号】 **人名出现处即答案区**。录音开篇就点名 British explorer Pen Hadow and his team，和题干问的是同一拨人；紧跟其后的 taking measurements and recording observations about the ice 正是他们的动作。人名一出现、其后紧跟的动作就是答案句。

【替换】 taking measurements and recording observations about the ice ↔ **investigated the ice**

测量记录冰=研究冰（概括）

【排除】 A) **原词陷阱**

录音确有 taking measurements（测量）一词，A 的 measured 听上去就是它；但录音测的是“冰”，A 却说测 the depths of sea water（海水深度）。盗了 measure 这个原词，却把测量对象换成了海水深度，属答非所问。

借用原文：taking measurements and recording observations about the ice

B) **未提及**

录音通篇没提分析海水成分这回事，analyzed the water content 是看到“海洋”就联想的科研常见动作。属录音未提及的内容。

C) **答非所问**

C 说 explored the ocean floor（探索海底），但录音里这队人研究的是 the ice（冰），不是海床。explore 是常见科考动词，听感顺，但研究对象与录音相反方向、对不上。

20. A) Eighty percent of the ice disappears in summertime.

B) Most of the ice was accumulated over the past centuries.

C) The ice ensures the survival of many endangered species.

D) The ice decrease is more evident than previously thought.

【题目】 **What does the report say about the Arctic region?**

【翻译】 报告关于北极地区说了什么？

- A) 百分之八十的冰在夏季消失。 B) 大部分冰是在过去几个世纪累积的。
C) 冰层确保了许多濒危物种的生存。 D) 冰层减少比先前认为的更明显。

【答案】 **D** (细节题) The ice decrease is more evident than previously thought.

【定位】 But the recent measurements show the loss is more pronounced than previously thought.

但是最近的测量显示，（冰的）损失比先前认为的更显著。

【信号】 转折 But 之后才是真意。 本句以 But 起头，前半句 Satellite observations and submarine service over the past few years have shown less ice 是铺垫，转折 But 之后的 the loss is more pronounced than previously thought 才是报道真正强调的结论。转折词后即答案落点。

【替换】 the loss is more pronounced than previously thought ↔
The ice decrease is more evident than previously thought
pronounced=evident、loss=decrease 同义替换

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

录音第 4 段确有 roughly 80 percent loss of ice cover on the Arctic Ocean in ten years, A 的 Eighty percent 就是它；但录音说的是“十年内损失八成”，A 却说成“夏天消失八成” (disappears in summertime)。盗了 80% 这个数字，时间范围却被偷换。

借用原文：roughly 80 percent loss of ice cover on the Arctic Ocean in ten years

B) 未提及

录音通篇只讲冰在快速消失，从未说冰是“过去几个世纪累积”而来。B 是凭“厚冰应该是长年攒出来的”常识脑补，录音无对应。

C) 未提及

C 把话题引到 endangered species (濒危物种的存活)，但录音从头到尾没谈冰对物种的保护作用，整条是录音之外的延伸。

-
21. A) Arctic ice is a major source of the world's fresh water.
B) The melting Arctic ice has drowned many coastal cities.
C) The decline of Arctic ice is irreversible.
D) Arctic ice is essential to human survival.

【题目】 What does Cambridge scientist Peter Wadhams say in his study?

【翻译】 Cambridge 科学家 Peter Wadhams 在他的研究中说了什么？

- A) 北极冰是世界淡水的主要来源。 B) 融化的北极冰已经淹没了许多沿海城市。
C) 北极冰的减少是不可逆转的。 D) 北极冰对人类生存至关重要。

【答案】 C (细节题) The decline of Arctic ice is irreversible.

【定位】 Cambridge scientist Peter Wadhams, who's been measuring and monitoring the Arctic since 1971, says the decline is irreversible.

剑桥科学家 Peter Wadhams 自 1971 年以来一直在测量和监测北极，他说这种衰退是不可逆的。

【信号】 姓名 + says 直接引出观点。 录音用 Cambridge scientist Peter Wadhams... says 直接点名并引出他的判断 the decline is irreversible。题干问的就是这个人 say 什么，姓名加 says 之后的内容即答案句。

【替换】 the decline is irreversible ↔ The decline of Arctic ice is irreversible

近乎原句、仅补出 decline 指向

【排除】 A) 未提及

录音没说北极冰是世界淡水的主要来源。a major source of... fresh water 是凭“冰=淡水”常识的推想，录音无对应。

B) 过度推断

录音只讲冰在加速消失（第 6 段讲恶性循环），从未说已经 drowned many coastal cities（淹了很多沿海城市）。这是“冰化→海平面升→淹城”的常识链条脑补，录音没说已发生。

D) 张冠李戴

“对人类至关重要”这层意思更接近第 8 段 Summerson 说的 The Arctic sea ice holds a central position in the earth's climate system，而题干问的是 Wadhams 在他研究里说的。把别人对气候系统的话安到 Wadhams 头上，属张冠李戴。

借用原文：The Arctic sea ice holds a central position in the earth's climate system

22. A) It will do a lot of harm to mankind.

B) There is no easy way to understand it.

C) It will advance nuclear technology.

D) There is no easy technological solution to it.

【题目】 How does Peter Wadhams view climate change?

【翻译】 Peter Wadhams 如何看待气候变化？

A) 它将对人类造成很大伤害。 B) 没有简单的方法来理解它。 C) 它将推进核技术。

D) 没有简单的技术解决方案来应对它。

【答案】 D （态度观点题） There is no easy technological solution to it.

【定位】 Wadhams says there is no easy technological fix to climate change.

Wadhams 说，气候变化没有简单的技术解决办法。

【信号】 姓名 + says 引出表态。结尾段 Wadhams says there is no easy technological fix to climate change，再次以姓名 + says 引出他对气候变化的看法。题干问 Wadhams 的观点，这句即答案。

【替换】 no easy technological fix to climate change ↔ There is no easy technological solution to it

fix=solution 同义、it 指代 climate change

【排除】 A) 未提及

“气候变化对人类有大害”虽符合常识，但录音里 Wadhams 这段说的是“没有简单技术办法”，并未对气候变化下“有大害”这个判断。属凭常识脑补、录音未明说。

B) 原词陷阱

B 与正确项 D 都以 no easy 开头，录音确有 no easy technological fix；但 B 后接 way to understand it（难以理解），录音说的是难以“技术解决”，不是难“理解”。盗了 no easy 的句式，把 fix 偷换成 understand。

借用原文：there is no easy technological fix to climate change

C) 原词陷阱

录音末句确实念到 embracing nuclear power（拥抱核能），C 的 nuclear technology 就是勾这个词；但录音是把核能列为“替代化石燃料的选项之一”，绝非说“气候变化会推进核技术”。盗了 nuclear 原词，硬安了一个不存在的因果。

借用原文：embracing nuclear power

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

1 From a very early age, some children exhibit better self-control than others. Now, a new study that began with about 1,000 children in New Zealand has tracked how a child's low self-control can predict poor health, money troubles and even a criminal record in their adult years. Researchers have been studying this group of children for decades now. Some of their earliest observations have to do with the level of self-control the youngsters displayed. Parents, teachers, even the kids themselves, scored the youngsters on measures like "acting before thinking" and "persistence in reaching goals". The children of the study are now adults in their thirties. Terrie Moffitt of Duke University and her research colleagues found that kids with self-control issues tended to grow up to become adults with a far more troubling set of issues to deal with.

从很小的时候起,有些孩子就表现出比其他孩子更好的自制力。现在,一项始于新西兰约1000名儿童的新研究追踪了儿童时期的低自制力如何预测他们成年后的健康不良、金钱困扰甚至犯罪记录。研究人员已经对这组儿童进行了数十年的研究。他们最早的一些观察与这些孩子表现出的自制力水平有关。父母、教师,甚至孩子们自己,都在“行动前思考”和“实现目标的坚持性”等指标上为这些孩子打分。研究中的儿童现在已是三十多岁的成年人。杜克大学的Terrie Moffitt和她的研究同事发现,有自制力问题的孩子长大后往往会成为面临更多麻烦问题的成年人。

2 "The children who had the lowest self-control when they were age 3 to 10, later on had the most health problems in their thirties, and they had the worst financial situation. And they were more likely to have a criminal record and to be raising a child as a single parent on a very low income."

"那些在3到10岁时自制力最低的孩子,后来在三十多岁时健康问题最多,财务状况最糟糕。而且他们更可能有犯罪记录,更有可能作为单亲父母靠极低的收入抚养孩子。"

3 Speaking from New Zealand via Skype, Moffitt explained that self-control problems were widely observed and weren't just a feature of a small group of misbehaving kids.

Moffitt通过Skype从新西兰解释说,自制力问题被广泛观察到,而不仅仅是一小群行为不端的孩子的特征。

4 "Even the children who had above-average self-control as pre-schoolers, could have benefited from more self-control training. They could have improved their financial situation and their physical and mental health situation 30 years later."

"即使是那些学龄前自制力高于平均水平的孩子,也能从更多的自制力训练中受益。他们本可以在30年后改善自己的财务状况以及身心健康状况。"

5 So, children with minor self-control problems were likely as adults to have minor health problems, and so on. Moffitt said it's still unclear why some children have better self-control than others, though she says other researchers have found that it's mostly a learned behavior, with relatively little genetic influence. But good self-control can be set to run in families in that children who have good self-control are more likely to grow up to be healthy and prosperous parents.

因此,有轻微自制力问题的儿童成年后很可能有轻微的健康问题,以此类推。Moffitt说目前仍不清楚为什么有些孩子的自制力比其他孩子更好,尽管她说其他研究人员发现这主要是一种习得行为,遗传影响相对较小。但良好的自制力可以在家庭中代代相传,因为拥有良好自制力的孩子更有可能成长为健康而富足的父母。

6 "Whereas some of the low self-control study members are more likely to be single parents with a very low income and the parent is in poor health and likely to be a heavy substance abuser. So that's not a good atmosphere for a child. So it looks as though self-control is something that in one generation can disadvantage the next generation."

"而一些低自制力研究成员更有可能成为收入极低的单亲父母,父母健康状况不佳,很可能是严重的药物滥用者。所以这对孩子来说不是一个好的环境。因此看起来自制力是一代人可以使下一代处于不利地位的东西。"

7 But the good news is that Moffitt says self-control can be taught by parents, and through school curricula that have proved to be effective. Terry Moffitt's paper "On the Link Between Childhood Self-control and Adults' Status Decades Later" is published in the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences.

但好消息是Moffitt说自制力可以由父母教授,也可以通过已被证明有效的学校课程来教授。Terry Moffitt的论文《儿童自制力与数十年后成人地位的关联》发表在《美国国家科学院院刊》上。

23. A) The reason why New Zealand children seem to have better self-control.

B) The relation between children's self-control and their future success.

C) The health problems of children raised by a single parent.

D) The deciding factor in children's academic performance.

【题目】 What is the new study about?

【翻译】 这项新研究是关于什么的?

- A) 新西兰儿童似乎拥有更好自控力的原因。 B) 儿童自控力与其未来成功之间的关系。
C) 由单亲父母抚养的儿童的健康问题。 D) 儿童学业表现的决定性因素。

【答案】 B (主旨题) The relation between children's self-control and their future success.

【定位】 Now, a new study that began with about 1,000 children in New Zealand has tracked how a child's low self-control can predict poor health, money troubles and even a criminal record in their adult years.

如今，一项以新西兰约 1000 名儿童为起点的新研究，追踪了儿童的低自控力如何能预示其成年后的健康不佳、经济困难乃至犯罪记录。

【信号】 开头点题句 a new study...has tracked how, 直接交代研究干什么。篇章独白的主旨多在开头点出。这里 a new study that began with about 1,000 children in New Zealand has tracked how a child's low self-control can predict poor health, money troubles and even a criminal record in their adult years 用 has tracked how 明说研究在追踪"自控力如何预测成年后果"，正是全篇主题句。

【替换】 how a child's low self-control can predict poor health, money troubles and even a criminal record in their adult years

↔ **The relation between children's self-control and their future success.**

"自控力预测成年后果"被概括成"自控力与未来的关系"

【排除】 C) **原词陷阱**

录音确实念到 had the most health problems 和单亲 (raising a child as a single parent)，C 把这两个原词拼成 The health problems of children raised by a single parent.，但这只是研究中的一个结果片段，不是研究主题；用真实出现过的词诱你"听到就选"。

借用原文：health problems in their thirties

D) **未提及**

The deciding factor in children's academic performance. 把话题缩到"学业表现的决定性因素"，但全篇讲的是健康、经济、犯罪等成年结果，根本没说自控力是学业的"决定性因素"，既偷换了话题面又把程度说满。

A) **原词陷阱**

The reason why New Zealand children seem to have better self-control. 借了原文的 New Zealand、self-control 原词，但录音从没说"新西兰孩子自控更好"，更没解释其原因；研究只是恰好在新西兰做，A 是把地名细节硬编成一个不存在的主题。

借用原文：about 1,000 children in New Zealand

24. A) Children raised by single parents will have a hard time in their thirties.

B) Those with a criminal record mostly come from single parent families.

C) Parents must learn to exercise self-control in front of their children.

D) Lack of self-control in parents is a disadvantage for their children.

【题目】 What does the study seem to show?

【翻译】 这项研究似乎表明了什么？

- A) 由单亲父母抚养的儿童在三十多岁时会过得艰难。
- B) 有犯罪记录的人大多来自单亲家庭。 c) 父母必须学会在孩子面前练习自我控制。
- D) 父母缺乏自控力对他们的孩子来说是一个劣势。

【答案】 **D** (细节题) Lack of self-control in parents is a disadvantage for their children.

【定位】 So it looks as though self-control is something that in one generation can disadvantage the next generation.

所以看起来，自我控制力是一种会让上一代殃及下一代的东西。

【信号】 **结论信号 So it looks as though，研究者收束式的总判断。** So it looks as though self-control is something that in one generation can disadvantage the next generation
由 So it looks as though 引出，是研究者对前文一连串现象的总结性判断，这种"所以看来....."句正是研究"显示出"的核心结论。

【替换】 self-control is something that in one generation can disadvantage the next generation ↔

Lack of self-control in parents is a disadvantage for their children.

"上一代殃及下一代"换成"父母缺自控不利于孩子"

【排除】 B) **原词陷阱**

录音里 more likely to have a criminal record 和单亲都出现过，B 借这两个词拼成 Those with a criminal record mostly come from single parent families.，但原文说的是"低自控者更可能有犯罪记录"，方向是"自控差→可能犯罪"，B 反过来说"有犯罪记录的大多来自单亲"，既倒置因果又用 mostly 夸大。

借用原文：more likely to have a criminal record

A) **张冠李戴**

Children raised by single parents will have a hard time in their thirties. 借了 in their thirties 和单亲两个原词，但录音说的是"低自控的孩子三十多岁时问题最多"，主语是低自控者、不是"单亲养大的孩子"，A 张冠李戴换了主体。

借用原文：had the most health problems in their thirties

C) **未提及**

Parents must learn to exercise self-control in front of their children. 借了 self-control、parents、children 原词，但研究只是"显示"自控会跨代影响，从没说父母"必须当着孩子练自控"这种 must 式的行为要求，属凭空添加的建议。

-
25. A) Self-control can be improved through education.
B) Self-control can improve one's financial situation.
C) Self-control problems may be detected early in children.
D) Self-control problems will diminish as one grows up.

【题目】 **What does Moffitt say is the good news from their study?**

【翻译】Moffitt说他们研究中的好消息是什么？

- A) 自控力可以通过教育得到改善。 B) 自控力可以改善一个人的经济状况。
C) 自控力问题可以在儿童早期被发现。 D) 自控力问题会随着年龄增长而减少。

【答案】A (细节题) Self-control can be improved through education.

【定位】But the good news is that Moffitt says self-control can be taught by parents, and through school curricula that have proved to be effective.

但好消息是，Moffitt 说自我控制力可以由父母传授，也能通过已被证明有效的学校课程来培养。

【信号】转折 + 原词信号 But the good news is, 直接对上题干 good news。But the good news is that Moffitt says self-control can be taught by parents, and through school curricula 既有转折词 But，又把题干的 the good news is 原样念出，双重信号锁定这句就是答案句。

【替换】self-control can be taught by parents, and through school curricula ↔

Self-control can be improved through education.

"可被父母教、靠学校课程"概括成"可经教育改善"

【排除】B) 原词陷阱

financial 在录音里反复出现 (improved their financial situation)，B 用 Self-control can improve one's financial situation. 勾你"听到 financial 就选"。但题目问的是 good news，录音 good news 那句讲的是"能被教育培养"，没说"改善经济"是好消息；财务改善是别处的内容，答非所问。

借用原文：improved their financial situation

D) 与原文相反

Self-control problems will diminish as one grows up. 借了 self-control 原词，但好消息句的意思是要靠 taught by parents, and through school curricula 后天培养，恰恰说明它不会自动变好；D 的"随长大自然减弱"与原文方向相反。

借用原文：self-control can be taught by parents

C) 答非所问

Self-control problems may be detected early in children. 看似呼应录音里"从很小年龄就观察自控" (From a very early age)，但题目问的是 good news，good news 那句讲的是"能被教育培养"，不是"能早发现"；C 把别处细节移花接木到本题。

借用原文：From a very early age, some children exhibit better self-control than others

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。

M: I did, indeed.

第2段，第1句

简短回应句在口语和对话体中常见,但作为考试句式的代表性较低,典型性一般。

We need to be innovating constantly to keep up with this.

第8段，第3句

"need to do" 结构在考试中常见，目的状语的使用也是典型考点。但句子整体较简单，不涉及从句或复杂修饰，作为真题句式的代表性中等。

But now Israeli researchers are reporting that even sleeping in the same room can have negative consequences, not for the child, but for the mother.

第1段，第2句

"主句 + that 宾语从句" 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式,从句内 "动名词短语作主语 + 情态动词谓语" 的搭配也较典型。句首转折连词和从句内对比结构进一步增强了代表性,掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

Mothers who slept in the same room as their infants, whether in the same bed or just the same room, had poorer sleep than mothers whose baby slept elsewhere in the house.

第1段，第3句

句子结构非常典型：主句 + 限制性定语从句修饰主语 + 比较结构 + 限制性定语从句修饰比较对象，这是四六级和考研阅读中极为常见的句式。定语从句修饰比较双方的模式、插入补充说明的用法、以及通过关系代词区分人和物的修饰关系，都是高频考查点。掌握这个句式后可以迁移到大量类似结构的句子，实用性很强。

Infants, on the other hand, didn't appear to have worse sleep whether they slept in the same or different room from their mothers.

第1段，第6句

主句 + whether 引导的状语从句是四六级和考研阅读中常见的结构，用于表达条件无关或对比的语义。appear to 结构和插入状语也是典型用法。掌握本句后可迁移到大量类似句式。

The researchers acknowledge that since the families they studied were all middle-class Israelis, it's possible the results would be different in different cultures.

第2段，第1句

覆盖宾语从句、状语从句、定语从句（关系代词省略）、主语从句（形式主语结构）四种从句类型，且包含多处易错点：定语从句关系代词省略、形式主语与真正主语的识别、状语从句前置对主语的遮挡。成分丰富且坑点密集，适合综合训练。

Sleep in the same house but not in the same room as their babies.

第11题，C

结构具有一定典型性。祈使句在英语表达建议、指导时常见，"but" 连接并列状语形成转折也是常用句式。这种结构在应用文、说明文中出现频率较高，掌握后有一定迁移价值，但在四六级、考研阅读的长难句中不算特别典型。

Part of the issue is that tribal groups themselves don't always believe their languages are endangered until they are down to the last handful of speakers.

第2段，第1句

本句的主干结构"主语 + be + that 表语从句"是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，表语从句内嵌套宾语从句和时间状语从句的模式也十分常见。这种"总述 + 展开说明 + 时间/条件限定"的逻辑链在学术和议论文体中反复出现。掌握本句的分析方法后，读者可以迁移到大量同类长句。结构典型性很高。

"But progress is being made through emerging schools, because if you teach children when they are young, it will stay with them as adults and that's the future," says Mr. Nawusky, a Comanche Indian.

第2段，第2句

这句结构有代表性，层级清楚但不算过难，又同时覆盖被动、将来和条件时间从句中的时态选择，适合优先拿来作结构与时态联动训练。

There is literally only one job opening for every five unemployed workers, so four out of five unemployed workers have actually no chance of finding a new job.

第4段，第4句

因果关系的双分句结构在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见，so 连接结果状语从句是典型句式。存在句 There is 和主谓宾结构也是高频基础句型。掌握本句的分析方法可以迁移到类似的因果逻辑句和存在句，具有一定的代表性。

Moffitt said it's still unclear why some children have better self-control than others, though she says other researchers have found that it's mostly a learned behavior, with relatively little genetic influence.

第5段，第2句

涵盖了形式主语、主语从句、多重宾语从句、比较状语、伴随状语等多种核心成分，是练习划分成分的极佳素材。

So it looks as though self-control is something that in one generation can disadvantage the next generation.

第6段，第3句

"It looks as though ..." 结构在学术写作和考试中较为常见，表示一种推测或判断。表语从句和定语从句的嵌套也是典型的复杂句式。掌握这种结构有助于理解类似的推断性句子，具有较高的迁移价值。

HIGH-FREQUENCY · 真题高频词

本卷出现的 269 个英语六级真题高频词

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

innovation

B2

n. 创新;革新(指行为或过程)

本卷14次 · 真题 53 句

unemployed

B1

adj. 失业的

本卷12次 · 真题 15 句

native B1

adj. 本国的

本卷10次·真题 45 句

infant B2

n. 婴儿

本卷8次·真题 31 句

interpreter B2

n. 口译员

本卷8次·真题 9 句

local A2

adj. 当地的

本卷7次·真题 143 句

base A2

n. 基础

本卷7次·真题 126 句

unemployment B2

n. 失业 (状态)

本卷7次·真题 38 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本卷6次·真题 568 句

risk A2

n. 风险

本卷6次·真题 167 句

researcher B2

n. 研究人员

本卷5次·真题 363 句

likely A2

adj. 很可能的

本卷5次·真题 228 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

climate B1

n. 气候

本卷5次·真题 160 句

tech B1

n. 技术

本卷5次·真题 73 句

insurance B1

n. 保险

本卷5次·真题 50 句

strategic B2

adj. 战略 (性) 的

本卷5次·真题 13 句

less A1

det. 较少的

本卷4次·真题 273 句

reduce B1

v. 减少, 降低 (数量、大小、程度等)

本卷4次·真题 138 句

measure B1

v. 测量

本卷4次·真题 100 句

decline B2

v. 下降

本卷4次·真题 88 句

payment B1

n. 支付

本卷4次·真题 24 句

warming B1

n. 变暖;加温

本卷4次·真题 24 句

newborn B1

adj. 新生的

本卷4次·真题 9 句

product A2

n. 产品

本卷3次·真题 271 句

benefit B1

n. 好处

本卷3次·真题 244 句

issue B1

n. 问题

本卷3次·真题 158 句

process B1

n. 过程

本卷3次·真题 126 句

stress B1

n. 压力

本卷3次·真题 126 句

simply B1

adv. 仅仅, 只不过

本卷3次·真题 119 句

project A2

n. 项目

本卷3次·真题 116 句

opportunity B1

n. 机会

本卷3次·真题 115 句

effective B1

adj. 有效的, 起作用的

本卷3次·真题 94 句

lack B1

v. 缺少

本卷3次·真题 89 句

later A1

adv. 以后, later

本卷3次·真题 87 句

professional B1

adj. 专业的

本卷3次·真题 82 句

financial B2

adj. 财政的

本卷3次·真题 79 句

strategy B2

n. 策略

本卷3次·真题 63 句

generation B2

n. 一代人

本卷3次·真题 60 句

loss B1

n. 丧失

本卷3次·真题 56 句

pattern B1

n. 模式

本卷3次·真题 46 句

constantly B1

adv. 不断地, 持续地

本卷3次·真题 31 句

switch A2

v. 转换

本卷3次·真题 31 句

extend B1

v. 延伸, 延长

本卷3次·真题 28 句

survival B2

n. 幸存

本卷3次·真题 27 句

observation B2

n. 观察

本卷3次·真题 24 句

profession B2

n. 职业 (尤指需要专门技能和培训的)

本卷3次·真题 20 句

atmosphere B2

n. 气氛

本卷3次·真题 16 句

academy B2

n. 学院

本卷3次·真题 15 句

competitor B1

n. 竞争者

本卷3次·真题 15 句

absolutely B1

adv. 完全地

本卷3次·真题13句

stressful B1

adj. 压力大的

本卷3次·真题13句

criminal B1

n. 罪犯

本卷3次·真题9句

endangered B2

adj. 濒危的

本卷3次·真题9句

mortgage B2

n. 抵押贷款

本卷3次·真题9句

better A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本卷2次·真题205句

global B2

adj. 全球的

本卷2次·真题140句

view A2

n. 观点, 看法

本卷2次·真题134句

negative B1

adj. 否定的

本卷2次·真题132句

decade B1

n. 十年

本卷2次·真题120句

mental B1

adj. 精神的

本卷2次·真题120句

affect B1

v. 影响

本卷2次·真题116句

policy B1

n. 政策

本卷2次·真题103句

income B1

n. 收入

本卷2次·真题94句

traditional B1

adj. 传统的

本卷2次·真题84句

region B1

n. 地区

本卷2次·真题78句

due B1

adj. 预期的

本卷2次·真题 70 句

emission B2

n. 排放物

本卷2次·真题 69 句

wage B1

n. 工资

本卷2次·真题 63 句

importance B1

n. 重要性

本卷2次·真题 60 句

mostly B1

adv. 主要地

本卷2次·真题 59 句

mainly B1

adv. 主要地

本卷2次·真题 53 句

advance B1

v. 前进

本卷2次·真题 48 句

status B2

n. 地位

本卷2次·真题 48 句

recommend B1

v. 推荐

本卷2次·真题 47 句

expense B1

n. 花费

本卷2次·真题 46 句

technological B2

adj. 技术的

本卷2次·真题 45 句

previous B1

adj. 先前的

本卷2次·真题 44 句

extinction B2

n. 灭绝

本卷2次·真题 41 句

talent B1

n. 天赋

本卷2次·真题 35 句

funding B2

n. 资金

本卷2次·真题 32 句

historical B2

adj. 历史的

本卷2次·真题 32 句

frequently B1

adv. 频繁地

本卷2次·真题31句

previously B1

adv. 以前, 先前 (指过去某个时间)

本卷2次·真题31句

fund B2

n. 资金

本卷2次·真题30句

widely B1

adv. 广泛地

本卷2次·真题29句

competitive B2

adj. 竞争的

本卷2次·真题28句

rapidly B1

adv. 迅速地

本卷2次·真题28句

accelerate B2

v. 加速

本卷2次·真题25句

root A2

n. 根

本卷2次·真题25句

thanks A1

intj. 谢谢

本卷2次·真题24句

commitment B2

n. 承诺

本卷2次·真题23句

basically B1

adv. 基本上

本卷2次·真题20句

convince B1

v. 说服, 使相信

本卷2次·真题19句

nuclear B2

adj. 核能的

本卷2次·真题19句

literally B2

adv. 真正地

本卷2次·真题18句

document B1

n. 文件

本卷2次·真题14句

syndrome C1

n. 综合征

本卷2次·真题14句

educate B2

v. 教育

本卷2次·真题 13 句

roughly B1

adv. 大约, 大概

本卷2次·真题 13 句

disadvantage B2

n. 不利条件

本卷2次·真题 12 句

guidance B2

n. 指导

本卷2次·真题 11 句

innovate C1

v. 创新

本卷2次·真题 11 句

opening B1

n. 开口;洞;缺口

本卷2次·真题 11 句

sleeping A1

v. 睡觉 (sleep 的现在分词)

本卷2次·真题 11 句

monthly A2

adj. 每月的

本卷2次·真题 10 句

representative B2

n. 代表

本卷2次·真题 9 句

youngster B1

n. 年轻人

本卷2次·真题 9 句

measurement B1

n. 测量

本卷2次·真题 8 句

author A2

n. 作者

本卷1次·真题 264 句

effect A2

n. 影响

本卷1次·真题 191 句

impact B2

n. 影响

本卷1次·真题 185 句

system A2

n. 系统

本卷1次·真题 176 句

behavior B1

n. 行为

本卷1次·真题 171 句

tend B1

v. 倾向于, 往往会

本卷1次·真题 170 句

species B2

n. 物种

本卷1次·真题 136 句

power A2

n. 权力

本卷1次·真题 128 句

finding B2

n. 调查结果

本卷1次·真题 121 句

challenge B1

n. 挑战

本卷1次·真题 119 句

expert B1

n. 专家

本卷1次·真题 114 句

environmental B1

adj. 环境的

本卷1次·真题 112 句

factor B1

n. 因素

本卷1次·真题 108 句

major B1

adj. 主要的

本卷1次·真题 108 句

career B1

n. 职业

本卷1次·真题 106 句

academic B2

adj. 学术的

本卷1次·真题 104 句

support A2

v. 支持

本卷1次·真题 103 句

performance B1

n. 表演

本卷1次·真题 98 句

according B1

prep. 根据

本卷1次·真题 96 句

gain B1

v. 获得;赢得

本卷1次·真题 96 句

publish B1

v. 出版, 发行 (书籍、杂志等)

本卷1次·真题 94 句

account A2

n. 账户

本卷1次·真题 93 句

potential B2

adj. 潜在的

本卷1次·真题 92 句

physical B1

adj. 身体的

本卷1次·真题 91 句

colleague B1

n. 同事

本卷1次·真题 84 句

exist A2

v. 存在;实际上有

本卷1次·真题 77 句

gas A2

n. 气体

本卷1次·真题 77 句

solution B1

n. 解决办法

本卷1次·真题 76 句

source B1

n. 来源

本卷1次·真题 75 句

organization B1

n. 组织

本卷1次·真题 73 句

conflict B2

n. 冲突

本卷1次·真题 66 句

consequence B2

n. 结果

本卷1次·真题 66 句

quickly A2

adv. 快速地

本卷1次·真题 63 句

fuel B1

n. 燃料

本卷1次·真题 60 句

overall B1

adj. 总体的

本卷1次·真题 58 句

ensure B2

v. 确保

本卷1次·真题 57 句

particularly B2

adv. 尤其, 特别 (强调某事物)

本卷1次·真题 57 句

greenhouse

B1

n. 温室

本卷1次·真题 56 句

launch

B1

v. 推出

本卷1次·真题 56 句

boost

B2

v. 提高

本卷1次·真题 55 句

essential

B1

adj. 必不可少的

本卷1次·真题 55 句

feature

B1

n. 特征

本卷1次·真题 55 句

email

A2

n. 电子邮件

本卷1次·真题 53 句

link

A2

n. 联系

本卷1次·真题 53 句

per

B1

prep. 每

本卷1次·真题 53 句

explore

B1

v. 探索

本卷1次·真题 52 句

response

B1

n. 回答

本卷1次·真题 52 句

limit

B1

n. 限度

本卷1次·真题 51 句

range

B1

n. 范围

本卷1次·真题 50 句

appeal

B2

v. 呼吁

本卷1次·真题 48 句

observe

B2

v. 观察;注意到

本卷1次·真题 48 句

option

B1

n. 选择

本卷1次·真题 48 句

track

A2

n. 小路

本卷1次·真题 48 句

failure B1

n. 失败

本卷1次·真题 47 句

adopt B1

v. 采纳

本卷1次·真题 46 句

exactly B1

adv. 精确地

本卷1次·真题 46 句

harm B1

n. 伤害

本卷1次·真题 46 句

invest B2

v. 投资 (金钱、时间等以期获得回报)

本卷1次·真题 45 句

satellite B2

n. 人造卫星

本卷1次·真题 45 句

adapt B2

v. 适应, 适合 (新环境、新情况)

本卷1次·真题 44 句

carbon B2

n. 碳 (化学元素)

本卷1次·真题 43 句

replace A2

v. 替换, 更换 (用新的代替旧的)

本卷1次·真题 42 句

citizen B1

n. 公民

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

fossil B2

n. 化石

本卷1次·真题 39 句

generate B2

v. 产生, 引起 (结果、反应等)

本卷1次·真题 39 句

investment B1

n. 投资

本卷1次·真题 39 句

related B1

adj. 相关的

本卷1次·真题 39 句

genetic B2

adj. 遗传的

本卷1次·真题 38 句

deliver B1

v. 递送, 运送 (货物、信件等)

本卷1次 · 真题 37 句

indeed B1

adv. 确实, 的确 (强调肯定)

本卷1次 · 真题 37 句

loan B1

n. 贷款

本卷1次 · 真题 37 句

official B1

adj. 官方的

本卷1次 · 真题 37 句

relatively B2

adv. 相对地

本卷1次 · 真题 37 句

central B1

adj. 主要的

本卷1次 · 真题 36 句

aware A2

adj. 知道的

本卷1次 · 真题 34 句

preserve B2

v. 保护

本卷1次 · 真题 34 句

remove A2

v. 移开

本卷1次 · 真题 34 句

emerge B2

v. 出现;浮现

本卷1次 · 真题 32 句

scale B1

n. 规模

本卷1次 · 真题 32 句

content B1

n. 内容

本卷1次 · 真题 31 句

embrace B2

v. 拥抱

本卷1次 · 真题 30 句

proportion B2

n. 部分

本卷1次 · 真题 30 句

entirely B1

adv. 完全地

本卷1次 · 真题 29 句

hire A2

v. 雇用

本卷1次 · 真题 29 句

promotion B2

n. 晋升, 升职

本卷1次·真题 29 句

childhood A2

n. 童年

本卷1次·真题 28 句

confidence B1

n. 信心

本卷1次·真题 28 句

decrease B1

v. 减少, 降低

本卷1次·真题 28 句

implement B2

v. 实施

本卷1次·真题 28 句

analyze B2

v. 分析

本卷1次·真题 27 句

curriculum B2

n. 课程

本卷1次·真题 27 句

employment B1

n. 工作

本卷1次·真题 27 句

expression B1

n. 表达

本卷1次·真题 27 句

greatly B1

adv. 非常

本卷1次·真题 27 句

fault B1

n. 过错

本卷1次·真题 26 句

renewable B2

adj. 可再生的

本卷1次·真题 26 句

target B1

n. 目标, 靶子

本卷1次·真题 26 句

statistic B2

n. 统计数字

本卷1次·真题 25 句

union B2

n. 工会

本卷1次·真题 25 句

technique B1

n. 技术

本卷1次·真题 24 句

tough B1

adj. 困难的

本卷1次·真题 24 句

attach B1

v. 贴上;系上;附上

本卷1次·真题 23 句

disappear A2

v. 消失;不见

本卷1次·真题 23 句

technical B2

adj. 技术的

本卷1次·真题 23 句

blame B1

v. 责备

本卷1次·真题 22 句

display B1

v. 展示

本卷1次·真题 22 句

wildlife B1

n. 野生动植物

本卷1次·真题 22 句

core B1

n. 核心

本卷1次·真题 21 句

detect B2

v. 发现, 察觉 (难以察觉的事物)

本卷1次·真题 21 句

diminish C1

v. 减少

本卷1次·真题 21 句

encounter B2

v. 遇到

本卷1次·真题 21 句

preparation B1

n. 准备

本卷1次·真题 21 句

acknowledge B2

v. 承认 (事实、错误等)

本卷1次·真题 20 句

grocery B1

n. 食品杂货

本卷1次·真题 19 句

rank B2

n. 等级

本卷1次·真题 19 句

intense B2

adj. 强烈的

本卷1次·真题 18 句

interpret B2

v. 解释

本卷1次·真题 18句

investigate B2

v. 调查

本卷1次·真题 18句

congress B2

n. 国会

本卷1次·真题 17句

exhibit B2

v. 展览

本卷1次·真题 17句

deteriorate C1

v. 恶化, 变坏

本卷1次·真题 16句

investor B2

n. 投资者

本卷1次·真题 16句

occasion B1

n. 场合

本卷1次·真题 16句

recruit B2

v. 招募

本卷1次·真题 16句

saving B1

n. 节省

本卷1次·真题 16句

distinct B2

adj. 清晰的

本卷1次·真题 15句

following B1

adj. 接下来的

本卷1次·真题 15句

promising B2

adj. 有希望的

本卷1次·真题 15句

whereas B2

sc. 然而

本卷1次·真题 15句

accumulate B2

v. 积累

本卷1次·真题 14句

elsewhere B1

adv. 在别处

本卷1次·真题 14句

precisely B2

adv. 精确地, 准确地

本卷1次·真题 14句

recession C1

n. 经济衰退

本卷1次·真题 14 句

substance B2

n. 物质

本卷1次·真题 14 句

charity B1

n. 慈善机构

本卷1次·真题 13 句

meaningful B2

adj. 有意义的

本卷1次·真题 13 句

odd B1

adj. 奇怪的

本卷1次·真题 13 句

roof A2

n. 屋顶

本卷1次·真题 13 句

scheme B2

n. 计划

本卷1次·真题 13 句

approximately B1

adv. 大约, 近似地

本卷1次·真题 12 句

fortune B2

n. 财富

本卷1次·真题 12 句

accuracy B2

n. 准确 (性)

本卷1次·真题 11 句

align B2

v. 使排列成一条直线

本卷1次·真题 11 句

handful B1

n. 一把;少量

本卷1次·真题 11 句

medication B2

n. 药物;药品

本卷1次·真题 11 句

seeker B2

n. 寻求者

本卷1次·真题 11 句

devastating C1

adj. 毁灭性的

本卷1次·真题 9 句

isolation B2

n. 隔离

本卷1次·真题 9 句

minimum B2

n. 最小值

本卷1次 · 真题 9 句

strain B2

n. 压力

本卷1次 · 真题 9 句

islander B2

n. 岛民

本卷1次 · 真题 8 句

necessity B2

n. 必需品

本卷1次 · 真题 8 句

outline B2

n. 概要

本卷1次 · 真题 8 句

pack A2

v. 打包

本卷1次 · 真题 8 句

persistence C1

n. 坚持不懈

本卷1次 · 真题 8 句

personnel B2

n. 全体员工

本卷1次 · 真题 8 句

presume C1

v. 假定, 推测 (某事属实)

本卷1次 · 真题 8 句

subsidy C1

n. 补贴

本卷1次 · 真题 8 句

vocabulary B1

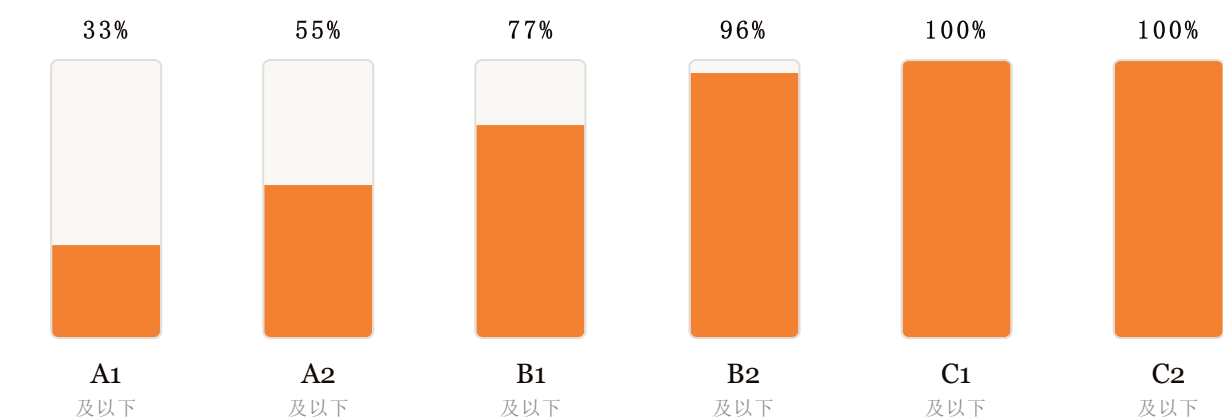
n. 词汇量

本卷1次 · 真题 8 句

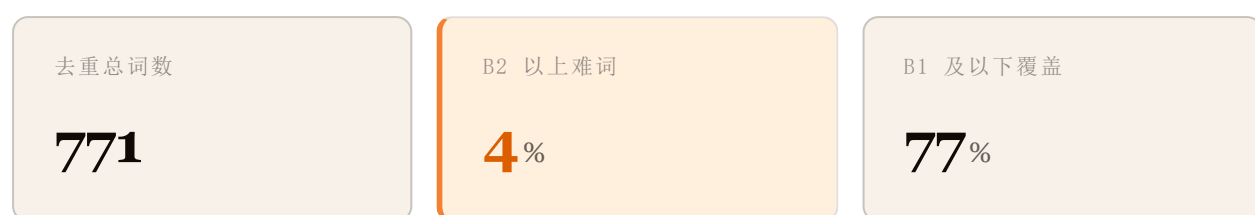
VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

全卷录音原文 771 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全卷录音原文去重后共 **771** 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 30 个 · 约 4%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率 (CDF) · 数据为全卷录音原文去重词 771 个 · 末柱为 100%



英语六级 2016年6月·第2套 · 全卷构成

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

2016年6月·第2套 英语六级完形填空（选词填空）·26-35 题答案与解析

BLANKS & ANALYSIS • 选词填空题和解析

选词填空题和解析 · 26-35 题

本页 26-35 题的正确答案词与逐空解析由懒笔记按2016年6月·第2套 英语六级完形填空（选词填空）原卷词库逐空核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：Directions、3 段带空短文（每段之后紧随中文翻译）与 15 词共享词库连续排印；卷面下方逐空紧跟解析——该空词性、原文定位句、正确词与锁定依据，以及同词性被淘汰竞争词的逐个归因。

真题卷第2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.

Let's say you love roller-skating. Just the thought of 26 on your roller-skates brings a smile to your face. You also know that roller-skating is excellent exercise. You have a 27 attitude toward it.

假设你热爱轮滑。仅仅是想到穿上轮滑鞋就会让你面带笑容。你也知道轮滑是极好的锻炼。你对它持有积极的态度。

This description of roller-skating 28 the three components of an attitude: affect, cognition, and behavior. You love the activity; it's great fun. These feelings 29 the affective or emotional component; they are an important ingredient in attitudes. The knowledge we have about the object constitutes the cognitive component of an attitude. You understand the health 30 that the activity can bring. Finally, attitudes have a behavioral component. Our attitudes 31 us to go outside to enjoy roller-skating.

这段关于轮滑的描述阐释了态度的三个组成部分：情感、认知和行为。你热爱这项活动；它非常有趣。这些感受突显了情感或情绪成分；它们是态度中的重要组成部分。我们对对象所拥有的知识构成了态度的认知成分。你了解这项活动能带来的健康益处。最后，态度具有行为成分。我们的态度促使我们走到户外去享受轮滑。

Now, we don't want to leave you with the 32 that these three components always work together 33. They don't; sometimes they clash. For example, let's say you love pizza (affective component); however, you have high cholesterol and understand (knowledge component) that eating pizza may be bad for your health. Which behavior will your attitude result in, eating pizza or 34 it? The answer depends on which component happens to be stronger. If you are walking past a pizza restaurant at lunchtime, your emotions and feelings probably will be stronger than your knowledge that

pizza may not be the best food for your health. In that instance, you have pizza for lunch. If you are at home trying to decide where to go for dinner, however, the knowledge component may 35 , and you decide to go where you can eat a healthier meal.

现在,我们不想让你产生这样的印象,即这三个组成部分总是完美地协同工作。它们并非如此;有时它们会发生冲突。例如,假设你喜欢披萨(情感成分);然而,你的胆固醇很高,并且了解(知识成分)吃披萨可能对你的健康不利。你的态度会导致哪种行为,吃披萨还是避免吃披萨?答案取决于哪个成分恰好更强。如果你在午餐时间正走过一家披萨餐厅,你的情绪和感受可能会强于你关于披萨可能不是最健康食物的知识。在那种情况下,你午餐吃了披萨。然而,如果你在家里试图决定去哪里吃晚餐,知识成分可能会占上风,你决定去可以吃到更健康饭菜的地方。

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| A) avoiding | I) positive |
| B) benefits | J) prevail |
| C) highlight | K) primarily |
| D) illustrates | L) prompt |
| E) impression | M) specifications |
| F) improves | N) strapping |
| G) inquiring | O) typical |
| H) perfectly | |

26. the thought of __(26)__ on your roller-skates

【答案】 **N) strapping** (动词)

【词性槽】 介词 of 后接动名词

【依据】 **strap on 穿上 (旱冰鞋)**

strap on one's roller-skates 指'系紧、穿上旱冰鞋', 与 on your roller-skates 和'一想到就微笑'的语境吻合。

【竞争词】 **A) avoiding 避免, 与'微笑'矛盾**

avoiding on your roller-skates 不通, 且'避免'是消极义, 与 brings a smile 矛盾。

G) inquiring 询问, 语义完全不通

inquiring 是'询问', 与穿旱冰鞋毫无关系。

27. a __(27)__ attitude toward it

【答案】 **I) positive** (形容词)

【词性槽】 a 与名词 attitude 之间填形容词

【依据】 **positive attitude 积极态度**

上文说喜欢轮滑、它是很好的运动，对它的态度自然是 positive，positive attitude 也是高频搭配。

【竞争词】 **G) inquiring 好问的，对象不符**

inquiring attitude 是'爱探究的态度'，与'喜爱某项运动'的语境不符。

O) typical 典型的，语义偏离

typical attitude 是'典型态度'，文中强调喜爱而非'典型'。

28. This description of roller-skating __(28)__ the three components

【答案】 **D) illustrates** (动词)

【词性槽】 单数主语缺三单谓语，后接宾语

【依据】 **说明、体现三种成分**

illustrate 意为'说明、例证'，'这段对轮滑的描述说明了态度的三种成分'与下文逐一介绍三成分吻合。

【竞争词】 **F) improves 改善，与'说明'语义不符**

improves the three components 是'改善三种成分'，文中并非改善、而是举例说明。

【易错】 最具迷惑性的错误词是 **F)** —— improves 冒充 illustrates。improves 同是三单动词，但'改善成分'偏离'举例说明三成分'的原意。

29. These feelings __(29)__ the affective or emotional component

【答案】 **C) highlight** (动词)

【词性槽】 复数主语缺原形谓语，后接宾语

【依据】 **凸显情感成分**

highlight the affective component 意为'凸显情感成分'，'这些喜爱的感受凸显了态度的情感成分'语义贴切。

【竞争词】 **J) prevail 不及物，不能接宾语**

prevail 后不能直接跟 the component 作宾语，结构不成立。

30. the health __(30)__ that the activity can bring

【答案】 **B) benefits** (名词)

【词性槽】 the+名词修饰+空+that, 缺中心名词

【依据】 **health benefits** 固定搭配

health benefits 是高频搭配, 指活动'能带来的健康益处', 与 the activity can bring 完全吻合。

【竞争词】 c) highlight 亮点, 不与 health 搭配

highlight 作名词是'最精彩处', 没有 health highlight 的说法。

E) impression 印象, 对象不符

impression 是人对事物的主观印象, 不是活动'带来'的东西。

M) specifications 规格参数, 语义不搭

specifications 指规格/参数, 与健康无关。

31. Our attitudes __(31)__ us to go outside

【答案】 **L) prompt** (动词)

【词性槽】 复数主语缺谓语, 后接 us to do

【依据】 **prompt sb to do** 促使某人做

prompt us to go outside 意为'促使我们外出', 正是态度的'行为成分'在起作用。

【竞争词】 c) highlight 突出, 不接 sb to do

highlight 是'强调某事物', 不能说 highlight us to go。

J) prevail 不及物, 不能带宾语

prevail 通常不及物, 后面不能直接接 us to go。

32. leave you with the __(32)__ that these three components

【答案】 **E) impression** (名词)

【词性槽】 the+空+that 同位语从句, 缺名词

【依据】 **leave sb with the impression that**

leave you with the impression that... 是固定表达'给你留下...的印象', impression 能接 that 同位语从句。

【竞争词】 M) specifications 规格说明, 搭配语义双不符

specifications 是'规格参数', 既不与 leave...with 搭配, 也不能引出'三种成分总是协同'这类印象。

33. these three components always work together __(33)___

【答案】 **H) perfectly** (副词)

【词性槽】 修饰 work together 的副词

【依据】 完美地配合

下一句 They don't; sometimes they clash 是转折，说明上句假设的是'三者总是完美协同'，故用 perfectly。

【竞争词】 K) primarily 主要地，与转折不呼应

primarily 是'主要地'，'主要地一起作用'与下文'其实会冲突'的反差不自然，只有 perfectly 才托得出转折。

【易错】 最具迷惑性的错误词是 K) —— primarily 冒充 perfectly。两者都是副词、都能接在 work together 后，但只有 perfectly 能与下文'其实会冲突'形成反差。

34. eating pizza or __(34)___ it

【答案】 **A) avoiding** (动词)

【词性槽】 与 eating 并列的动名词

【依据】 eating 与 avoiding 对举

句意是'吃 pizza 还是不吃(避免)它'，avoiding it 与 eating pizza 正好相对。

【竞争词】 G) inquiring 询问，与吃/不吃无关

inquiring it 不通，inquire 是'询问'，与'吃或避免'的对立无关。

35. the knowledge component may __(35)___

【答案】 **J) prevail** (动词)

【词性槽】 情态动词 may 后接原形

【依据】 知识成分占上风

prevail 意为'占上风、占主导'，'此时知识成分可能占上风，于是选更健康的一餐'语义连贯。

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) **avoiding** 动词

避免, 回避 (动名词/现在分词)

用于第 34 空

B) **benefits** 名词 动词

好处, 益处 (名词复数); 有益于 (动词三单)

用于第 30 空

C) **highlight** 动词 名词

突出, 强调 (动词); 亮点 (名词)

用于第 29 空

D) **illustrates** 动词

说明, 阐明, 例证 (动词三单)

用于第 28 空

E) **impression** 名词

印象, 感想

用于第 32 空

F) **improves** 动词

改善, 提高 (动词三单)

干扰词 · 未选用

G) **inquiring** 动词 形容词

询问, 打听 (动名词/现在分词); 好问的

干扰词 · 未选用

H) **perfectly** 副词

完美地, 完全地

用于第 33 空

I) **positive** 形容词

积极的, 正面的

用于第 27 空

J) **prevail** 动词

占上风, 占主导; 盛行 (动词原形, 多不及物)

用于第 35 空

K) **primarily** 副词

主要地, 首要地

干扰词 · 未选用

L) **prompt** 动词 形容词

促使, 推动 (动词); 迅速的 (形容词)

用于第 31 空

M) **specifications** 名词

规格, 参数, 说明书 (名词复数)

干扰词 · 未选用

N) **strapping** 动词 形容词

用带子系/绑 (动名词/现在分词); 高大健壮的

用于第 26 空

O) **typical** 形容词

典型的, 有代表性的

干扰词 · 未选用

全文主旨

态度的三种成分及其冲突

全文讲一个态度由三种成分构成——affect, cognition, and behavior（情感、认知、行为），并说明三者并非总是一致、有时会彼此冲突（sometimes they clash），最后用‘爱吃 pizza 却不知道不健康’举例。

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。

F) **improves** 像第 28 空的三单动词

improves 是三单动词，最易误填进 This description of roller-skating __(28)__ the three components，但‘改善三种成分’不如‘说明’(illustrates)贴切。

G) **inquiring** 像 -ing 动名词空

inquiring 是 -ing 形式，可能被误塞进第 26 或 34 空，但‘询问’与穿旱冰鞋、吃/避免 pizza 都不搭。

K) **primarily** 像第 33 空的副词

primarily 与 perfectly 同为副词，易混入 work together __(33)__, 但句子要的是‘完美协同’的对照、不是‘主要地’。

M) **specifications** 像名词空 30/32

specifications 是名词，可能误填 health __ 或 the __ that，但‘规格参数’与健康益处、印象都不搭。

O) **typical** 像第 27 空的形容词

typical 与 positive 同为形容词，可能误填 a __(27)__ attitude toward it，但文意是‘积极态度’而非‘典型态度’。

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。

Finally, attitudes have a behavioral component.

第2段，第6句

主谓宾加状语的简单句结构在考试中常见,但本句过于基础,不能代表四六级或考研真题中常考的复杂句式(如含定语从句、状语从句或特殊结构的长难句),典型性中等偏下。

If you are at home trying to decide where to go for dinner, however, the knowledge component may prevail, and you decide to go where you can eat a healthier meal.

第3段，第8句

句子涵盖主语、谓语、宾语、表语、状语、定语从句等多种成分，且第二个主句中不定式作宾语、定语从句修饰隐含地点概念等结构具有一定辨识难度，适合作为成分划分练习，能训练学生识别并列、从属以及复杂修饰关系的能力。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 23 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。

component

B2

n. 组成部分

本篇9次 · 真题 25 句

pizza

A2

n. 比萨饼

本篇6次 · 真题 8 句

benefit

B1

n. 好处

本篇2次 · 真题 244 句

behavior

B1

n. 行为

本篇2次 · 真题 171 句

positive B1

adj. 积极的

本篇2次·真题 144 句

highlight B2

n. 最精彩的部分

本篇2次·真题 25 句

impression B1

n. 印象

本篇2次·真题 20 句

prompt B2

v. 促使

本篇2次·真题 19 句

perfectly B1

adv. 完美地

本篇2次·真题 18 句

illustrate B2

v. 说明

本篇2次·真题 15 句

prevail C1

v. 占上风

本篇2次·真题 8 句

affect B1

v. 影响

本篇1次·真题 116 句

cognitive C1

adj. 认知的

本篇1次·真题 85 句

emotional B1

adj. 情绪的

本篇1次·真题 52 句

instance B2

n. 例子

本篇1次·真题 35 句

finally A2

adv. 终于, 最终

本篇1次·真题 29 句

ingredient B1

n. (烹饪) 食材, 原料

本篇1次·真题 28 句

description B1

n. 描述

本篇1次·真题 26 句

behavioral B2

adj. 行为的

本篇1次·真题 22 句

primarily B2

adv. 主要地

本篇1次·真题 21 句

typical

B1

adj. 典型的

本篇1次 · 真题 19 句

cognition

C1

n. 认知

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

constitute

C1

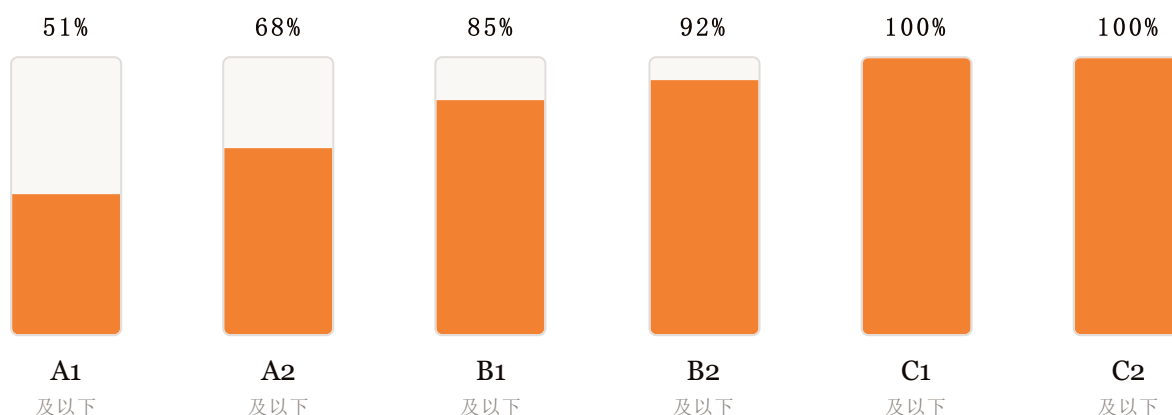
v. 构成, 组成

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 97 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

带空短文去重后共 **97** 个单词，按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比（CDF），最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上（C1/C2）为高阶词，本篇共 8 个 · 约 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 97 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

97

B2 以上难词

8%

B1 及以下覆盖

85%

英语六级 2016年6月·第2套 · 全卷构成

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

2016年6月·第2套 英语六级长篇阅读（信息匹配） 第1篇·36-45 题 答案与解析

STATEMENTS & ANALYSIS • 信息匹配题和解析

信息匹配题和解析·36-45 题

本页 36-45 题的段落匹配答案与逐句解析由懒笔记基于2016年6月·第2套 英语六级长篇阅读（信息匹配）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 12 段字母标号长文（逐段附中文翻译）；之后 10 句陈述逐句排列，每句英文陈述后紧接本句解析——陈述句中译、信息所在段落、锚点强弱、定位句中英对照、陈述句与原文的同义改写对照与易混相邻段辨析。

真题卷第2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**.

The Changing Generation

A) It turns out today's teenagers aren't so scary after all. Results of USA WEEKEND's Teens & Parents survey reveal a generation of young people who get along well with their parents and approve of the way they're being raised. They think of their parents with affection and respect. They speak with Mom or Dad when they have a problem. Most feel that their parents understand them, and they believe their family is the No. 1 priority in their parents' lives. Many even think their parents are cool! Although more than a third have an object in their rooms they would like to keep secret from their parents, rarely is it anything more alarming than a diary or off-color(低俗的) book or CD.

事实证明,如今的青少年并没有那么可怕。USA WEEKEND的"青少年与父母"调查结果显示,这一代年轻人与父母相处融洽,并认可自己的成长方式。他们怀着喜爱和尊重之情看待父母。遇到问题时,他们会与母亲或父亲交谈。大多数人觉得父母理解自己,并且相信家庭是父母生活中的第一要务。许多人甚至认为自己的父母很酷!虽然超过三分之一的青少年房间里有不想让父母知道的物品,但很少有比日记或低俗书籍、CD更令人担忧的东西。

B) Such results may seem surprising against the background of shocking incidents that color the way the mass media portray the young. In October 2000, the same month the survey was taken, the Washington-based Center for Media and Public Affairs wrote in its publication Media Monitor that, in a recent month of TV news coverage of American youth, just 2% of teens were shown at home, and just 1% were portrayed in a work setting. In contrast, the criminal justice system accounted for

nearly one out of every five visual backgrounds. No wonder parents worry their own kids might spin out of control once they hit the turbulent waters of adolescence.

在大众传媒描绘年轻人的那些骇人事件的背景下,这样的结果似乎令人惊讶。2000年10月,也就是调查进行的同一个月,总部位于华盛顿的媒体与公共事务中心在其出版物《媒体观察》中写道,在最近一个月关于美国青少年的电视新闻报道中,只有2%的青少年被展示在家中,只有1%被描绘在工作场景中。相比之下,刑事司法系统占据了近五分之一的视觉背景。难怪父母担心自己的孩子一旦进入动荡的青春期的就会失控。

- C) The overall facts ought to reassure us. The survey shows us that today's teens are affectionate, sensible and far happier than the angry and tortured souls that have been painted for us by stereotypes. From other sources, we also know teenage crime, drug abuse and premarital sex are in general decline. We, of course, need to pay attention to youngsters who are filled with discontent and hostility, but we should not allow these extreme cases to distort our view of most young people.

总体事实应该让我们安心。调查向我们表明,如今的青少年充满感情、通情达理,并且比刻板印象为我们描绘的那些愤怒和痛苦的灵魂要快乐得多。从其他来源我们也了解到,青少年犯罪、吸毒和婚前性行为总体上呈下降趋势。当然,我们需要关注那些充满不满和敌意的年轻人,但我们不应该让这些极端案例扭曲我们对大多数年轻人的看法。

- D) My own research at the Stanford Center on Adolescence uses in-depth interviews with small samples of youngsters rather than large-scale surveys. Still, in my studies and others I have read, I find the same patterns as in USA WEEKEND's survey. Today's teenagers admire their parents and welcome parental guidance about important matters such as career choice—though certainly not Mom and Dad's advice on matters of personal taste, such as music or fashion. When we ask teens to choose a hero, they usually select an older family member rather than a remote public figure. Most teens say they enjoy the company of both parents and friends.

我自己在斯坦福大学青少年研究中心的研究采用对小样本年轻人的深度访谈,而非大规模调查。尽管如此,在我的研究和我读过的其他研究中,我发现了与USA WEEKEND调查相同的模式。如今的青少年钦佩父母,并欢迎父母在职业选择等重要事项上的指导——尽管在音乐或时尚等个人品味方面,他们肯定不会接受父母的建议。当我们让青少年选择一位英雄时,他们通常会选择年长的家庭成员,而非遥远的公众人物。大多数青少年表示,他们既喜欢与父母相处,也喜欢与朋友相处。

- E) Contrary to some stereotypes, most adolescents believe they must be tolerant of differences among individuals (though they do not always find this easy in the cliquish(拉帮结派的) environment of high school). Many of them volunteer for community service with disadvantaged people. One prevalent quality we have found in teens' statements about themselves, their friends and their families is a strikingly positive emotional tone. By and large, these are very nice kids, and as the band The Who used to sing, "The kids are alright."

与某些刻板印象相反,大多数青少年认为他们必须容忍个体之间的差异(尽管在拉帮结派的高中环境中,他们并不总能轻易做到这一点)。他们中的许多人为弱势群体提供社区服务志愿工作。我们在青少年关于自己、朋友和家庭的陈述中发现的一个普遍特质是显著积极的情感基调。总的来说,这些都是非常好的孩子,正如The Who乐队曾经唱的那样,"孩子们很好"。

- F) How much is today's spirit of harmony a change from our more turbulent past? A mere generation ago, parent-child relations were described as "the generation gap". Yet even then reports of widespread youth rebellion were overdone: Most kids in the '60s and '70s shared their parents' basic

values. Still, it is true that American families are growing closer at the dawn of this new millennium(千年). Perhaps there is less to fight about, with the country in a period of tranquility and the dangers of drug abuse and other unwholesome behavior well known. Perhaps in the face of impersonal and intimidating globalization, a young person's family feels more like a friendly haven than an oppressive trap. And perhaps parents are acting more like parents than in the recent past. Within just the past five years, I have noticed parents returning to a belief that teenagers need the guidance of elders rather than the liberal, "anything goes" mode of child-rearing that became popular in the second half of the 20th century.

今天的和谐氛围与我们更动荡的过去相比有多大变化?仅仅一代人之前,亲子关系还被描述为"代沟"。然而即使在那时,关于大范围青年叛逆的报道也被夸大了:20世纪60年代和70年代的大多数孩子与父母有着基本相同的价值观。不过,美国家庭确实在这个新千年的开端变得更加亲密。也许在国家处于平静时期、吸毒和其他不良行为的危险广为人知的情况下,可争吵的事情少了。也许面对冷漠和令人生畏的全球化,年轻人的家庭感觉更像是一个友好的避风港,而非压迫性的陷阱。也许父母比最近的过去更像父母了。就在过去五年里,我注意到父母们重新相信青少年需要长辈的指导,而非20世纪下半叶流行的那种自由放任的"随便怎样都行"的育儿模式。

- G) But missing from all these data is the sense that today's young care very much about their country, about the broader civic and political environment, or about the future of their society. They seem to be turning inward—generally in a pro-social manner, certainly with positive benefits for intimate relationships, but too often at the expense of a connection with the present and future world beyond, including the society they will one day inherit.

但所有这些数据中缺失的是,如今的年轻人非常关心自己的国家、更广泛的公民和政治环境,或者社会未来的感觉。他们似乎在转向内心——总体上以亲社会的方式,当然对亲密关系有积极益处,但往往以牺牲与当下和未来世界(包括他们有朝一日将继承的社会)的联系为代价。

- H) Recently, we examined more than 400 essays on the "laws of life" that teens from two communities had written as part of an educational program initiated by the John Templeton Foundation in Radnor, Pa. In those essays, and in follow-up interviews with a few of the teenagers, we found lots of insight, positive feeling and inspirational thinking. But we also found little interest in civic life beyond the tight circles of their family and immediate friends.

最近,我们审查了来自两个社区的青少年撰写的400多篇关于"生活法则"的文章,这些文章是位于宾夕法尼亚州Radnor的John Templeton基金会发起的一项教育项目的一部分。在那些文章以及对部分青少年的后续访谈中,我们发现了许多洞察力、积极情感和鼓舞人心的思考。但我们也发现,他们对家庭和亲密朋友小圈子之外的公民生活兴趣寡淡。

- I) For example, only one boy said he would like to be president when he grows up. When I was in high school, dozens in my class alone would have answered differently. In fact, other recent studies have found there has never been a time in American history when so small a proportion of young people have sought or accepted leadership roles in local civic organizations. It is also troubling that voting rates among our youngest eligible voters—18- to 24-year-olds—are way down: Little more than one in four now go to the polls, even in national elections, compared with almost twice that many when 18-year-olds were first given the vote.

例如,只有一个男孩说他长大后想当总统。我上高中时,仅我们班就有几十人会给出不同的答案。事实上,其他最近的研究发现,美国历史上从未有过如此小比例的年轻人在地方公民组织中寻求或接受领导职位。同样令人担忧的是,我们最年轻的合格选民——18至24岁的人——的投票率大幅下降:即使在全国

选举中,现在也只有略高于四分之一的人去投票,而当18岁的人首次获得投票权时,这一比例几乎是现在的两倍。

- J) In our interviews, many students viewed politics with suspicion and distaste. "Most politicians are kind of crooked(不诚实的)," one student declared. Another, discussing national politics, said, "I feel like one person can't do that much, and I get the impression most people don't think a group of people can do that much." Asked what they would like to change in the world, the students mentioned only personal concerns such as slowing down the pace of life, gaining good friends, becoming more spiritual, becoming either more materially successful or less materially oriented (depending on the student's values), and being more respectful of the Earth, animals and other people. One boy said, "I'd rather be concentrating on artistic efforts than saving the world or something."

在我们的访谈中,许多学生以怀疑和厌恶的态度看待政治。"大多数政客都有点不诚实,"一名学生声称。另一名学生在讨论国家政治时说,"我觉得一个人做不了多少事,而且我觉得大多数人认为一群人也做不了多少事。"当被问到他们想改变世界的什么时,学生们只提到了个人关切,如放慢生活节奏、获得好朋友、变得更有灵性、在物质上更成功或更不注重物质(取决于学生的价值观),以及更尊重地球、动物和他人。一个男孩说,"我宁愿专注于艺术创作,也不愿拯救世界或什么的。"

- K) It is fine and healthy for teens to cultivate their personal interests, and it is good news when young people enjoy harmonious relations with their family and friends. But there is also a place in a young life for noble purposes that include a dedication to the broader society, a love of country and an aspiration to make their own leadership contributions.

青少年培养个人兴趣是好事,也是健康的,年轻人与家人和朋友享有和谐关系也是好消息。但年轻人的生活中也应该有崇高的目标,包括对更广泛社会的奉献、对国家的热爱以及做出自己领导贡献的抱负。

- L) In the past, the young have eagerly participated in national service and civic affairs, often with lots of energy and idealism. If this is not happening today, we should ask why. Our society needs the full participation of its younger citizens if it is to continue to thrive. We know the promise is there—this is a well-grounded, talented, warm-hearted group of youngsters. We have everything to gain by encouraging them to explore the world beyond their immediate experience and to prepare themselves for their turn at shaping that world.

过去,年轻人热衷于参与国家服务和公民事务,往往充满活力和理想主义。如果今天没有发生这种情况,我们应该问为什么。我们的社会需要年轻公民的充分参与才能继续繁荣。我们知道潜力是存在的——这是一群基础扎实、才华横溢、热心肠的年轻人。我们鼓励他们探索眼前经验之外的世界,并为塑造那个世界的轮次做好准备,这样做我们将获益良多。

陈述句与逐句解析

36. Not many young people eligible for voting are interested in local or national elections these days.

如今没有多少有投票资格的年轻人对地方或全国选举感兴趣。

【答案】 I 段(强锚点)

【锚点】 可投票年轻人 + 选举

【定位】 It is also troubling that voting rates among our youngest eligible voters—18- to 24-year-olds—are way down: Little more than one in four now go to the polls, even in national elections, compared with almost twice that many when 18-year-olds were first given the vote.

同样令人不安的是，我们最年轻的有投票资格者——18 到 24 岁——的投票率严重下滑：哪怕在全国大选中，现在去投票的也只比四分之一多一点，约为 18 岁刚获选举权时的一半。

【改写】 Not many young people eligible for voting ↔

our youngest eligible voters—18- to 24-year-olds—are way down

数量极少 ↔ 投票率严重下滑

are interested in local or national elections ↔ **go to the polls, even in national elections**

感兴趣 ↔ 去投票 的行为化改写

【辨邻】 J J 段讲学生 viewed politics with suspicion and distaste，属于态度描写；题干要的是 选举参与度低 的事实数据，与 J 段不对应。

Most politicians are kind of crooked(不诚实的)

37. Parents are concerned that their children may get involved in criminal offences once they reach their teens.

父母担心他们的孩子一旦进入青少年时期可能会卷入刑事犯罪。

【答案】 B 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 父母担心孩子犯罪

【定位】 No wonder parents worry their own kids might spin out of control once they hit the turbulent waters of adolescence.

难怪父母会担心自家孩子一旦进入波涛汹涌的青春期的就会失控。

【改写】 Parents are concerned ↔ **parents worry**

concerned ↔ worry 同义词替换

their children may get involved in criminal offences ↔ **their own kids might spin out of control**

犯罪 ↔ 失控 的上下位改写

once they reach their teens ↔ **once they hit the turbulent waters of adolescence**

进入青春期 ↔ 进入波涛汹涌的青春期

【辨邻】 C C 段说 teenage crime, drug abuse and premarital sex are in general decline，落点是 趋势安抚，与题干 父母担心 正好相反。

teenage crime, drug abuse and premarital sex are in general decline

38. Even during the turbulent years of last century, youth rebellion was often exaggerated in the media.

即使在上个世纪的动荡岁月里，青年叛逆也常常被媒体夸大。

【答案】 F 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 上世纪青年叛逆被夸大

【定位】 Yet even then reports of widespread youth rebellion were overdone: Most kids in the '60s and '70s shared their parents' basic values.

可即便在那时候，关于青年大规模叛逆的报道也是被过度渲染的：60、70 年代的大多数孩子其实认同父母的基本价值观。

【改写】 Even during the turbulent years of last century ↔ **Most kids in the '60s and '70s**

上世纪动荡岁月 ↔ 60、70 年代

youth rebellion ↔ **widespread youth rebellion**

原样复现

often exaggerated in the media ↔ **reports of widespread youth rebellion were overdone**

exaggerated ↔ overdone + reports ↔ in the media

【辨邻】 **B** B 段聚焦 In October 2000 当下的媒体呈现，与题干所问的 上世纪叛逆是否被夸大 时段错位。

in a recent month of TV news coverage of American youth

39. Teenagers of today often turn to their parents for advice on such important matters as career choice.

当今的青少年在职业选择等重要事项上常常向父母寻求建议。

【答案】 **D** 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 在择业等大事上找父母

【定位】 Today's teenagers admire their parents and welcome parental guidance about important matters such as career choice—though certainly not Mom and Dad's advice on matters of personal taste, such as music or fashion.

今天的青少年钦佩父母，并欢迎父母在诸如择业之类重要事情上的指导——当然不是音乐、时尚等个人品味方面的意见。

【改写】 turn to their parents for advice ↔ **welcome parental guidance**

向父母求教 ↔ 欢迎父母指导

on such important matters as career choice ↔ **important matters such as career choice**

such ... as 与 such as 的近乎逐字重合

40. The incidence of teenage crime and misbehavior is decreasing nowadays.

如今青少年犯罪和不当行为的发生率正在下降。

【答案】 **C** 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 青少年犯罪与不良行为下降

【定位】 From other sources, we also know teenage crime, drug abuse and premarital sex are in general decline.

从其他来源我们也知道，青少年犯罪、吸毒和婚前性行为整体上在下降。

【改写】 teenage crime and misbehavior ↔ **teenage crime, drug abuse and premarital sex**
misbehavior 概括 drug abuse 与 premarital sex
is decreasing nowadays ↔ **are in general decline**
在下降 的两种表达

【辨邻】 **B** B 段说 the criminal justice system accounted for nearly one out of every five visual backgrounds, 是统计电视新闻画面, 与 青少年实际犯罪率下降 不是同一回事。

the criminal justice system accounted for nearly one out of every five visual backgrounds

41. Young people should have lofty ideals in life and strive to be leaders.

年轻人应该有崇高的人生理想并努力成为领导者。

【答案】 **K** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 崇高理想 + 立志为领袖

【定位】 But there is also a place in a young life for noble purposes that include a dedication to the broader society, a love of country and an aspiration to make their own leadership contributions.

但年轻人的生活里也应该有崇高的目标——包括对更广阔社会的奉献、对国家的热爱, 以及做出自身领导贡献的志向。

【改写】 lofty ideals in life ↔ **noble purposes**

lofty ↔ noble 同义词替换

strive to be leaders ↔ **an aspiration to make their own leadership contributions**

动词短语 ↔ 名词化短语

【辨邻】 **L** L 段强调 Our society needs the full participation of its younger citizens, 落脚是参与社会、塑造未来; 题干 strive to be leaders 的直接出处仍在 K 段。

Our society needs the full participation of its younger citizens if it is to continue to thrive

42. Some young people like to keep something to themselves and don't want their parents to know about it.

有些年轻人喜欢对自己保留一些事情, 不想让父母知道。

【答案】 **A** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 私藏不让父母知道的东西

【定位】 Although more than a third have an object in their rooms they would like to keep secret from their parents, rarely is it anything more alarming than a diary or off-color(低俗的) book or CD.

尽管超过三分之一的青少年房间里有件不愿让父母知道的东西, 但很少比一本日记、一本低俗的书或 CD 更可怕。

【改写】 Some young people like to keep something to themselves ↔

more than a third have an object in their rooms they would like to keep secret

持有私物 = 留东西给自己

don't want their parents to know about it ↔ **keep secret from their parents**

对父母保密 ↔ 不想让父母知道

43. It is beneficial to encourage young people to explore the broader world and get ready to make it a better place.

鼓励年轻人探索更广阔的世界并准备好让它变得更美好是有益的。

【答案】 L 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 鼓励青年探索世界 + 让世界更好

【定位】 We have everything to gain by encouraging them to explore the world beyond their immediate experience and to prepare themselves for their turn at shaping that world.

鼓励他们走出眼下经验、去探索更广阔的世界，并为自己塑造世界的那一天做好准备——我们将受益匪浅。

【改写】 It is beneficial ↔ **We have everything to gain by**

受益匪浅 ↔ 有益

encourage young people to explore the broader world ↔

encouraging them to explore the world beyond their immediate experience

广阔的世界 ↔ 眼前经验之外的世界

get ready to make it a better place ↔ **prepare themselves for their turn at shaping that world**

为更好地塑造 ↔ 让它更好

【辨邻】 K 段说 there is also a place in a young life for noble purposes, 是 该有的立论；
题干 It is beneficial to encourage ... 是 鼓励有益的呼吁，与 L 段对位。

there is also a place in a young life for noble purposes

44. Many teenagers now offer to render service to the needy.

现在许多青少年主动为有需要的人提供服务。

【答案】 E 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 为弱势 / 有需要的人服务

【定位】 Many of them volunteer for community service with disadvantaged people.

他们中很多人自愿参与服务弱势群体的社区志愿活动。

【改写】 offer to render service ↔ **volunteer for community service**

主动提供服务 ↔ 自愿做社区服务

the needy ↔ **disadvantaged people**

the + 形容词 = 一类人

45. Interviews with students find many of them are only concerned about personal matters.

对学生的访谈发现他们中的许多人只关心个人事务。

【答案】 J 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 访谈中学生只关心个人事务

【定位】 Asked what they would like to change in the world, the students mentioned only personal concerns such as slowing down the pace of life, gaining good friends, becoming more spiritual, becoming either more materially successful or less materially oriented (depending on the student's values), and being more respectful of the Earth, animals and other people.

被问到想改变世界中的什么时，学生们只提到了个人层面的事，比如放慢生活节奏、交到好朋友、变得更有精神追求、变得更物质成功或更不物质化（视个人价值观而定），以及更尊重地球、动物和他人。

【改写】 Interviews with students ↔ **In our interviews**

介词短语 ↔ 名词化主语

many of them are only concerned about personal matters ↔

the students mentioned only personal concerns

concerned about ↔ personal concerns 名词化变体

【辨邻】 H 段说 in follow-up interviews with a few of the teenagers, we found ... little interest in civic life，落脚是 缺乏公共兴趣，没有 学生只提个人事务 的集中呈现，故不是源头段。

in follow-up interviews with a few of the teenagers, we found lots of insight, positive feeling and inspirational thinking

PARAGRAPH MAP • 段落主旨图

12 个段落各讲了什么

逐段一句主旨 + 该段最具区分度的「信息指纹」，是逐句回扫定位的工作台。

A 总括开篇：USA WEEKEND 的青少年与父母调查显示，今天的青少年与父母关系融洽、对家庭教养方式认可；提到很多孩子房间里藏有不愿让父母知道的东西，但多半只是日记或低俗的书 / CD。

信息指纹 日记 / 低俗书或 CD 等私藏物

B 媒体对青少年的呈现严重失衡：电视新闻里几乎不出现青少年在家、工作的画面，反倒近五分之一画面与刑事司法相关；正因如此，父母才会担心自家孩子进入青春期会失控。

信息指纹 媒体画面与父母担心孩子失控

C 用事实安抚读者：今天的青少年比刻板印象中的形象更善良、理智、快乐；其他来源也显示青少年犯罪、吸毒和婚前性行为整体在下降。

信息指纹 青少年犯罪 / 吸毒 / 婚前性行为整体下降

D 作者用自己在 Stanford 青少年研究中心的访谈研究印证 USA WEEKEND 的结论：青少年钦佩父母、欢迎父母在重要事项（如择业）上的指导，但不接受父母对个人品味（音乐、时尚）的意见；选英雄时多选家中长辈。

信息指纹 在择业等重要事项上欢迎父母指导

E 多数青少年认为应宽容个体差异，许多人为弱势群体做志愿服务；他们关于自己、朋友和家人的描述总体呈现强烈正面情绪。

信息指纹 为弱势群体做志愿服务

F 回顾代际关系：一代人之前的代沟概念被夸大，60–70 年代的青少年其实大体认同父母价值观；如今家庭关系更紧密，可能因社会平稳、不良行为危害已知、全球化背景下家更像避风港，以及父母重新承担起指导角色。

信息指纹 上世纪青年叛逆被夸大

G 笔锋一转：这些数据里看不到今天的年轻人对国家、对更广阔的公民政治环境或社会未来的关心；他们倾向于内向化，对身边的亲密关系有益，却往往牺牲了与外部世界的联系。

信息指纹 青年向内转、忽视公共与未来社会

H John Templeton 基金会的生命法则征文项目中，作者团队分析了 400 多篇青少年文章及随后的访谈，发现孩子们有洞见和正能量，但对家人和密友之外的公民生活兴趣寥寥。

信息指纹 生命法则 征文与访谈

I 举例说明青年远离公共领域：只有一个男孩想当总统；当前 18–24 岁年轻选民投票率严重下滑，国家选举中仅四分之一多一点去投票，约为 18 岁刚获选举权时的一半。

信息指纹 18–24 岁年轻选民投票率骤降

J 访谈中许多学生对政治怀疑反感，称政客不诚实、个人无力改变；被问到想改变世界的什么时，他们只提个人层面的事（放慢生活节奏、交好友、追求精神 / 物质等），一个男孩甚至说宁愿专心搞艺术也不想拯救世界。

信息指纹 访谈中学生只关心个人议题

K 作者立论：培养个人兴趣和家庭友谊固然好，但年轻人的生活里也应有崇高目标——奉献社会、热爱祖国、立志承担领导贡献。

信息指纹 年轻人应有崇高目标、立志当领袖

L 结尾呼吁：过去青年积极参与国家服务和公民事务，今天若不再如此就要问为什么；社会需要年轻公民充分参与，鼓励他们走出自身经验、为塑造未来世界做好准备，我们将受益匪浅。

信息指纹 鼓励青年走出自身、塑造未来

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

13 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。

In contrast, the criminal justice system accounted for nearly one out of every five visual backgrounds.

B段，第3句

"account for + 比例/数量" 是学术写作和四六级阅读中的高频句式；"out of every five" 这类分数比例表达常见于统计类文章；句首对比状语 "In contrast" 是议论文和说明文的典型话语连接用法，可迁移性较强，具有一定代表性。

No wonder parents worry their own kids might spin out of control once they hit the turbulent waters of adolescence.

B段，第4句

这是考研和四六级阅读中常见的复杂句式：主句后接省略引导词的宾语从句，宾语从句内嵌套状语从句。这种多层嵌套且省略连接词的结构在学术和新闻语体中频繁出现，掌握后可以迁移到大量类似长难句的分析中。

We, of course, need to pay attention to youngsters who are filled with discontent and hostility, but we should not allow these extreme cases to distort our view of most young people.

C段，第4句

并列复合句加定语从句是考试中的高频句式，allow sb to do和定语从句修饰宾语都是典型结构，but连接的转折逻辑也是常考模式。句式代表性强，掌握后可迁移到大量真题句型。

Today's teenagers admire their parents and welcome parental guidance about important matters such as career choice—though certainly not Mom and Dad's advice on matters of personal taste, such as music or fashion.

D段，第3句

并列谓语、让步状语从句、谓语省略均是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，尤其是"肯定主句+though否定从句"的转折结构在议论文中极为常见，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子

When we ask teens to choose a hero, they usually select an older family member rather than a remote public figure.

D段，第4句

"时间状语从句 + 主句"是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，"When"引导从句也是最典型的时间从句标志之一。主句中"rather than"表示选择对比也是常考表达。掌握本句可以复用到大量类似结构的句子上。

Yet even then reports of widespread youth rebellion were overdone: Most kids in the '60s and '70s shared their parents' basic values.

F段，第3句

本句的"观点+论据"并列结构、被动语态表达、名词后置定语修饰等都是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式。特别是用冒号连接解释说明关系的两个主句，以及"be + 过去分词"的被动表达，都是学术和议论文体中的典型用法。掌握后可以迁移到大量类似句子的理解中。

Still, it is true that American families are growing closer at the dawn of this new millennium(千年).

F段，第4句

"it is + 形容词 + that从句"的形式主语结构在四六级和考研阅读中高频出现,是非常典型的句式。主语从句的识别和现在进行时的运用也是常考点。掌握本句结构后,可以迁移到大量类似句型(如 it is clear/obvious/important that...),实用性很强。

Perhaps there is less to fight about, with the country in a period of tranquility and the dangers of drug abuse and other unwholesome behavior well known.

F段，第5句

there be存在句型和with独立主格结构都是四六级及考研阅读中的高频句式,特别是with短语作伴随或原因状语在长难句中常见,本句结构具有较强的代表性和复用价值。

They seem to be turning inward-generally in a pro-social manner, certainly with positive benefits for intimate relationships, but too often at the expense of a connection with the present and future world beyond, including the society they will one day inherit.

G段，第2句

本句结构非常典型：主句 + 多个状语 + 嵌套定语从句，是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式。状语的递进和转折关系（generally... certainly... but too often...）也是学术和考试文章中常用的表达方式。省略关系代词的定语从句是高频考点。掌握这种句式后，可以轻松迁移到大量类似结构的句子。

In fact, other recent studies have found there has never been a time in American history when so small a proportion of young people have sought or accepted leadership roles in local civic organizations.

I段，第3句

主句 + 宾语从句 + 定语从句的嵌套结构是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，there be 存在句和 when 引导的定语从句也是常考点。本句的结构组合非常典型，掌握后可直接应用于大量真题长难句的分析，迁移价值高。

One boy said, "I'd rather be concentrating on artistic efforts than saving the world or something."

J段，第5句

引述动词加宾语从句是四六级和考研中的高频结构，would rather 表偏好、than 引导比较也是常考句式。本句结构具有较强的代表性，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句型。

Not many young people eligible for voting are interested in local or national elections these days.

第36题 题干

涵盖主语（含否定量词"Not many"）、谓语（系表结构加固定搭配"be interested in"）、宾语、后置定语（分词短语"eligible for voting"）、时间状语，成分种类较丰富；后置定语和系表结构是易错点，适合练习成分划分和定语识别。

Teenagers of today often turn to their parents for advice on such important matters as career choice.

第39题题干

覆盖主语、谓语、宾语、定语、状语五种基本成分，成分种类较全面。短语动词 "turn to" 和后置定语 "of today" 有一定辨识训练价值，但整体结构过于简单、无坑点，缺少易错的成分交织或特殊句式，训练收益一般。

HIGH-FREQUENCY · 真题高频词

本篇出现的 127 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。

teen

A2

n. 青少年

本篇9次 · 真题 41 句

would

A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要，会

本篇5次 · 真题 568 句

generation

B2

n. 一代人

本篇4次 · 真题 60 句

civic

B2

adj. 公民的

本篇4次 · 真题 9 句

positive

B1

adj. 积极的

本篇3次 · 真题 144 句

broad

B1

adj. 宽阔的

本篇3次 · 真题 29 句

youth

A2

n. 青年时期

本篇3次 · 真题 15 句

youngster

B1

n. 年轻人

本篇3次 · 真题 9 句

less

A1

det. 较少的

本篇2次 · 真题 273 句

community

B1

n. 社区

本篇2次 · 真题 163 句

local A2

adj. 当地的

本篇2次·真题 143 句

view A2

n. 观点, 看法

本篇2次·真题 134 句

career B1

n. 职业

本篇2次·真题 106 句

medium B1

adj. 中等的

本篇2次·真题 98 句

gain B1

v. 获得;赢得

本篇2次·真题 96 句

media B1

n. 大众传播媒介 (报刊、电视、广播、互联...

本篇2次·真题 58 句

explore B1

v. 探索

本篇2次·真题 52 句

certainly A2

adv. 当然

本篇2次·真题 43 句

concerned B1

adj. 担心的

本篇2次·真题 43 句

immediate B2

adj. 立即的, 即刻的

本篇2次·真题 29 句

stereotype C1

n. 刻板印象

本篇2次·真题 24 句

politics B1

n. 政治

本篇2次·真题 21 句

portray B2

v. 描绘

本篇2次·真题 20 句

mom A1

n. 妈妈

本篇2次·真题 18 句

essay B1

n. 短文

本篇2次·真题 15 句

leadership B2

n. 领导地位;领导权

本篇2次·真题 15 句

adolescence

B2

n. 青春期

本篇2次 · 真题 11 句

guidance

B2

n. 指导

本篇2次 · 真题 11 句

criminal

B1

n. 罪犯

本篇2次 · 真题 9 句

benefit

B1

n. 好处

本篇1次 · 真题 244 句

data

B1

n. 数据

本篇1次 · 真题 181 句

system

A2

n. 系统

本篇1次 · 真题 176 句

behavior

B1

n. 行为

本篇1次 · 真题 171 句

relationship

B1

n. 关系

本篇1次 · 真题 168 句

individual

B2

adj. 单独的

本篇1次 · 真题 142 句

rate

A2

n. 速度

本篇1次 · 真题 121 句

quality

A2

n. 质量

本篇1次 · 真题 112 句

case

A2

n. 情况

本篇1次 · 真题 97 句

account

A2

n. 账户

本篇1次 · 真题 93 句

concern

B1

v. 涉及

本篇1次 · 真题 88 句

decline

B2

v. 下降

本篇1次 · 真题 88 句

belief

B1

n. 相信

本篇1次 · 真题 85 句

recently A2

adv. 最近

本篇1次·真题 76 句

source B1

n. 来源

本篇1次·真题 75 句

organization B1

n. 组织

本篇1次·真题 73 句

seek B1

v. 寻找

本篇1次·真题 70 句

thinking A2

n. 思考

本篇1次·真题 68 句

extreme B2

adj. 极度的

本篇1次·真题 60 句

generally B1

adv. 通常, 一般地

本篇1次·真题 60 句

political B1

adj. 政治的

本篇1次·真题 59 句

figure A2

n. 数字

本篇1次·真题 58 句

overall B1

adj. 总体的

本篇1次·真题 58 句

gap B1

n. 间隙

本篇1次·真题 54 句

reveal B2

v. 揭示

本篇1次·真题 54 句

emotional B1

adj. 情绪的

本篇1次·真题 52 句

fashion B1

n. 时尚;流行款式

本篇1次·真题 51 句

connection B1

n. 联系

本篇1次·真题 50 句

expense B1

n. 花费

本篇1次·真题 46 句

pattern B1

n. 模式

本篇1次·真题 46 句

educational B1

adj. 教育的

本篇1次·真题 44 句

mass B1

n. 大量

本篇1次·真题 44 句

citizen B1

n. 公民

本篇1次·真题 41 句

interested A1

adj. 感兴趣的

本篇1次·真题 41 句

priority B2

n. 优先事项

本篇1次·真题 39 句

ideal B2

adj. 理想的

本篇1次·真题 38 句

adolescent B2

n. 青少年

本篇1次·真题 35 句

politician B2

n. 政治家

本篇1次·真题 34 句

cultivate B2

v. 培养, 发展 (技能、态度、关系等)

本篇1次·真题 31 句

participate B1

v. 参加

本篇1次·真题 31 句

proportion B2

n. 部分

本篇1次·真题 30 句

rarely B1

adv. 很少, 难得, 不常

本篇1次·真题 30 句

statement B1

n. 声明

本篇1次·真题 30 句

decrease B1

v. 减少, 降低

本篇1次·真题 28 句

strive B2

v. 努力, 奋斗, 力求

本篇1次·真题 27 句

thrive B2

v. 茁壮成长

本篇1次·真题 27 句

remote B1

adj. 遥远的

本篇1次·真题 26 句

visual B2

adj. 视觉的

本篇1次·真题 26 句

foundation B2

n. 基础;根基

本篇1次·真题 25 句

manner B1

n. 方式

本篇1次·真题 25 句

beneficial B2

adj. 有益的

本篇1次·真题 24 句

contrast B2

n. 对比

本篇1次·真题 24 句

differently A2

adv. 不同地

本篇1次·真题 23 句

pace B1

n. 速度

本篇1次·真题 23 句

select B1

v. 选择, 挑选

本篇1次·真题 23 句

widespread B2

adj. 广泛的

本篇1次·真题 23 句

setting B1

n. 环境

本篇1次·真题 22 句

contribution B2

n. 贡献

本篇1次·真题 21 句

impression B1

n. 印象

本篇1次·真题 20 句

involved B1

adj. 参与的

本篇1次·真题 20 句

sample B1

n. 样品

本篇1次·真题 20 句

surprising A2

adj. 令人惊讶的

本篇1次·真题 20 句

trap B1

n. 陷阱

本篇1次·真题 20 句

exaggerate B2

v. 夸大

本篇1次·真题 19 句

insight B2

n. 洞察力

本篇1次·真题 19 句

mere B2

adj. 仅仅的

本篇1次·真题 19 句

declare B2

v. 宣布

本篇1次·真题 18 句

contrary B2

adj. 相反的

本篇1次·真题 17 句

tone B1

n. 语气, 口气

本篇1次·真题 17 句

hostility C1

n. 敌意

本篇1次·真题 16 句

render B2

v. 使成为

本篇1次·真题 16 句

artistic B2

adj. 艺术的

本篇1次·真题 14 句

concentrate B1

v. 集中注意力

本篇1次·真题 14 句

nowadays B1

adv. 现在

本篇1次·真题 14 句

publication B2

n. 出版物

本篇1次·真题 14 句

liberal C1

adj. 开明的

本篇1次·真题 13 句

participation B2

n. 参与

本篇1次·真题 13 句

vote B1

n. 投票

本篇1次·真题 13 句

affair B2

n. 事务

本篇1次·真题 12 句

poll B2

n. 民意调查

本篇1次·真题 12 句

prevalent C1

adj. 普遍的

本篇1次·真题 12 句

sensible B1

adj. 明智的

本篇1次·真题 12 句

coverage B2

n. 新闻报道

本篇1次·真题 11 句

initiate C1

v. 开始

本篇1次·真题 11 句

justice B2

n. 公正;正义

本篇1次·真题 11 句

missing A2

adj. 找不到的

本篇1次·真题 11 句

scary A2

adj. 令人害怕的

本篇1次·真题 11 句

sex A2

n. 性别

本篇1次·真题 11 句

approve B1

v. 批准, 认可 (正式同意)

本篇1次·真题 10 句

known A2

v. 知道, 了解 (know 的过去分词)

本篇1次·真题 10 句

ought B1

aux. 应该

本篇1次·真题 10 句

dawn B1

n. 黎明, 拂晓

本篇1次·真题 9 句

disadvantaged B2

adj. 处于不利地位的;弱势的

本篇1次·真题 9 句

needy B2

adj. 贫困的
本篇1次·真题9句

globalization C1

n. 全球化（经济、文化等的全球一体化过程）
本篇1次·真题8句

incidence C1

n. （不良事件的）发生率
本篇1次·真题8句

mode B2

n. 方式
本篇1次·真题8句

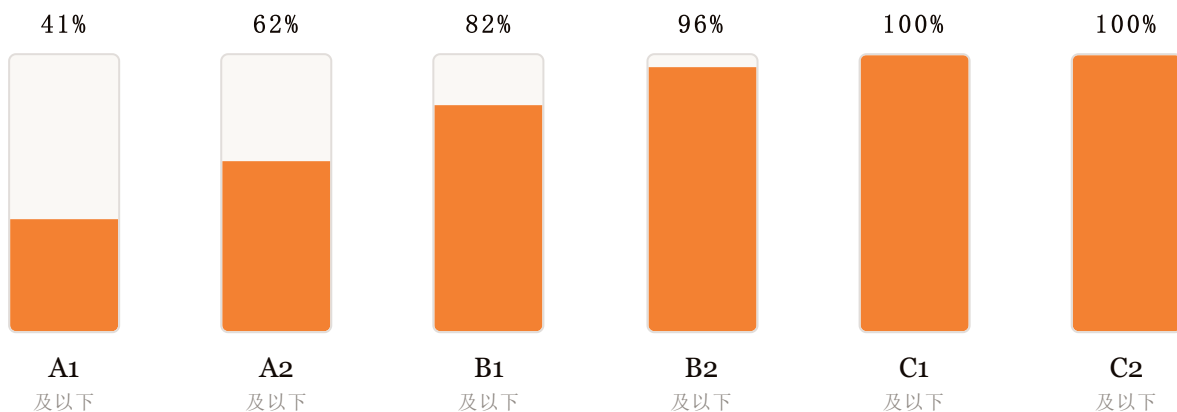
parental B2

adj. 父母的
本篇1次·真题8句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 449 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **449** 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 20 个·约 4%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率（CDF）·数据为全文去重词 449 个·末柱为 100%

去重总词数

449

B2 以上难词

4%

B1 及以下覆盖

82%

英语六级 2016年6月·第2套 · 全卷构成

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

2016年6月·第2套 英语六级阅读理解（四选一） 第1篇·46-50 题答案与解析

QUESTIONS & ANALYSIS · 阅读理解题和解析

阅读理解题和解析·46-50 题

本页 46-50 题的答案与逐题解析由懒笔记基于2016年6月·第2套 英语六级阅读理解（四选一）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 11 段原文（段首标 P1-P11 段号、逐段附中文翻译）；之后 5 道题逐题排列，每题英文题干与选项后紧接本题解析——题干与选项中译、答案、题型判定、题干拆句、定位句中英对照与逐选项对错归因。

真题卷第2套(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 Manufacturers of products that claim to be environmentally friendly will face tighter rules on how they are advertised to consumers under changes proposed by the Federal Trade Commission.

根据联邦贸易委员会提出的修订方案,声称环保的产品制造商在向消费者进行广告宣传时将面临更严格的规定。

P2 The commission's revised "Green Guides" warn marketers against using labels that make broad claims, like "eco-friendly". Marketers must qualify their claims on the product packaging and limit them to a specific benefit, such as how much of the product is recycled.

该委员会修订的《绿色指南》警告营销人员不要使用“环保”等做出宽泛声明的标签。营销人员必须在产品包装上对其声明进行限定,并将其限制在具体的益处上,例如产品中有多少成分是回收的。

P3 "This is really about trying to cut through the confusion that consumers have when they are buying a product and that businesses have when they are selling a product," said Jon Leibowitz, chairman of the commission.

该委员会主席Jon Leibowitz说:"这实际上是为了消除消费者在购买产品时以及企业在销售产品时所面临的困惑。"

P4 The revisions come at a time when green marketing is on the rise. According to a new study, the number of advertisements with green messages in mainstream magazines has risen since 1987, and

peaked in 2008 at 10.4%. In 2009, the number dropped to 9%.

这些修订是在绿色营销兴起之际提出的。根据一项新研究,主流杂志中带有绿色信息的广告数量自1987年以来有所上升,并在2008年达到10.4%的峰值。2009年,这一数字降至9%。

P5 But while the number of advertisements may have dipped, there has been a rapid spread of eco-labeling. There are both good and bad players in the eco-labeling game.

但是,虽然广告数量可能有所下降,生态标签却迅速蔓延。在生态标签游戏中既有好的参与者也有坏的参与者。

P6 In the last five years or so, there has been an explosion of green claims and environmental claims. It is clear that consumers don't always know what they are getting.

在过去五年左右的时间里,绿色声明和环境声明出现了爆炸式增长。显然,消费者并不总是知道他们得到的是什么。

P7 A handful of lawsuits have been filed in recent years against companies accused of using misleading environmental labels. In 2008 and 2009, class-action lawsuits(集体诉讼) were filed against SC Johnson for using "Greenlist" labels on its cleaning products. The lawsuits said that the label was misleading because it gave the impression that the products had been certified by a third party when the certification was the company's own.

近年来,已有少数针对被指控使用误导性环境标签的公司提起的诉讼。2008年和2009年,针对SC Johnson在其清洁产品上使用"Greenlist"标签提起了集体诉讼。诉讼称该标签具有误导性,因为它给人的印象是产品已经过第三方认证,而实际上认证是该公司自己做的。

P8 "We are very proud of our accomplishments under the Greenlist system and we believe that we will prevail in these cases," Christopher Beard, director of public affairs for SC Johnson, said, while acknowledging that "this has been an area that is difficult to navigate."

SC Johnson公共事务总监Christopher Beard说:"我们为Greenlist系统下取得的成就感到非常自豪,我们相信我们将在这些案件中获胜。"同时他也承认"这一直是一个难以驾驭的领域"。

P9 Companies have also taken it upon themselves to contest each other's green claims. 各公司也主动对彼此的绿色声明提出质疑。

P10 David Mallen, associate director of the Council of Better Business Bureau, said in the last two years the organization had seen an increase in the number of claims companies were bringing against each other for false or misleading environmental product claims.

商业改进局理事会副主任David Mallen表示,在过去两年中,该组织看到公司因虚假或误导性环境产品声明而相互提起诉讼的数量有所增加。

P11 "About once a week, I have a client that will bring up a new certification I've never even heard of and I'm in this industry," said Kevin Wilhelm, chief executive officer of Sustainable Business Consulting. "It's kind of a Wild West, anybody can claim themselves to be green." Mr. Wilhelm said the excess of labels made it difficult for businesses and consumers to know which labels they should pay attention to.

Sustainable Business Consulting首席执行官Kevin Wilhelm说:"大约每周一次,我会有一个客户提出一个我从未听说过的新认证,而我在这个行业里。""这有点像狂野西部,任何人都可以声称自己是绿色的。"Wilhelm先生表示,过多的标签使得企业和消费者难以知道应该关注哪些标签。

题目与逐题解析

46. What do the revised "Green Guides" require businesses to do?

- A) Manufacture as many green products as possible.
- B) Indicate whether their products are recyclable.
- C) Specify in what way their products are green.
- D) Attach green labels to all of their products.

修订后的《绿色指南》要求企业做什么？

- A) 尽可能多地生产绿色产品。 B) 标明其产品是否可回收。 C) 具体说明其产品在哪些方面是绿色的。
D) 在其所有产品上贴绿色标签。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 What do the revised "Green Guides" require businesses to do? 直接问规则要求做什么，答案应是原文规定句的客观转述。

【拆句】 主干 What do the revised "Green Guides" require businesses to do, 疑问代词 What 作 do 的宾语；revised 作前置定语修饰 Green Guides, businesses 是 require 的宾语，to do 为不定式作宾语补足语。结构平铺直叙，无陷阱。

【定位】 Marketers must qualify their claims on the product packaging and limit them to a specific benefit, such as how much of the product is recycled.

营销者必须在产品包装上对其宣称加以限定，并将其约束在某一具体益处上，例如产品中有多少比例是循环再造的。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

Manufacture as many green products as possible 把对"宣传方式"的规定偷换为对"生产数量"的要求，原文从未提及。

B) 以偏概全

原文 such as how much of the product is recycled 用 such as 把"可回收"作举例，Indicate whether their products are recyclable 却把这一例子当作唯一要求。

C) ✓ 正确

limit them to a specific benefit, such as how much of the product is recycled ↔

Specify in what way their products are green

qualify their claims ↔ **Specify**

C 项把"加以限定"和"指明具体益处"两层语义合并为一句"specify in what way their products are green", 与预判完全吻合。

D) 与原文相反

原文 warn marketers against using labels that make broad claims 是"警告别乱贴宽泛标签", Attach green labels to all of their products 反过来要求"全部贴绿标"。

47. What do the revised "Green Guides" require businesses to do?

- A) Manufacture as many green products as possible.
- B) Indicate whether their products are recyclable.
- C) Specify in what way their products are green.
- D) Attach green labels to all of their products.

修订后的《绿色指南》要求企业做什么？

- A) 尽可能多地生产绿色产品。 B) 标明其产品是否可回收。 C) 具体说明其产品在哪些方面是绿色的。
D) 在其所有产品上贴绿色标签。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 What do the revised "Green Guides" require businesses to do? 仍是直问规则要求的细节题。

【拆句】 结构与 46 题完全相同：What 作 do 的宾语，revised 修饰 Green Guides，businesses 作 require 的宾语，to do 作宾补；无理解陷阱。

【定位】 Marketers must qualify their claims on the product packaging and limit them to a specific benefit, such as how much of the product is recycled.

营销者必须在产品包装上对其宣称加以限定，并将其约束在某一具体益处上，例如产品中有多少比例是循环再造的。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

Manufacture as many green products as possible 与原文"宣传方式"无关。

B) 以偏概全

Indicate whether their products are recyclable 把原文 such as how much of the product is recycled 这一例子当作唯一要求。

C) ✓ 正确

limit them to a specific benefit ↔ **Specify in what way their products are green**

C 项把"加以限定"与"指明具体益处"合并为一句，与预判完全一致。

D) 与原文相反

原文 warn marketers against using labels that make broad claims 是"警告别乱贴"，Attach green labels to all of their products 反过来要求"全贴"。

48. What was SC Johnson accused of in the class-action lawsuits?

- A) It gave consumers the impression that all its products were truly green.
- B) It gave a third party the authority to label its products as environmentally friendly.
- C) It misled consumers to believe that its products had been certified by a third party.
- D) It sold cleaning products that were not included in the official "Greenlist".

在集体诉讼中 SC Johnson 被指控什么？

- A) 它给消费者造成其所有产品都是真正绿色产品的印象。 B) 它授权第三方将其产品标注为环保产品。
C) 它误导消费者相信其产品已经过第三方认证。 D) 它销售的清洁产品未被列入官方"绿色清单"。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 What was SC Johnson accused of in the class-action lawsuits? 直接问被指控的具体内容，对应原文叙述句。

【拆句】 主干 What was SC Johnson accused of, 被动语态: SC Johnson 是受动者; in the class-action lawsuits 作时间/事件状语, 限定指控发生的场合。注意 accused of 后接的是"指控的内容", 原文对应表达可能是 misleading/gave the impression that..., 需识别这一对应。

【定位】 The lawsuits said that the label was misleading because it gave the impression that the products had been certified by a third party when the certification was the company's own. 诉讼指控该标签具有误导性, 因为它给人留下产品已经过第三方认证的印象, 而实际上该认证是公司自身做出的。

【选项】 A) 偷换概念

It gave consumers the impression that all its products were truly green 把指控重点从"经第三方认证"偷换为"产品全都真正环保", 且 all 与 truly 在原文均无对应。

B) 与原文相反

It gave a third party the authority to label its products as environmentally friendly 说"授权第三方贴标", 正是原文否认的——原文为 the certification was the company's own, 反向陈述。

C) ✓ 正确

the label was misleading ↔ It misled consumers

gave the impression that the products had been certified by a third party ↔

to believe that its products had been certified by a third party

C 项把"标签误导"与"让人以为经第三方认证"两层语义合并, 并与定位句——对应, 与预判吻合。

D) 无中生有

It sold cleaning products that were not included in the official "Greenlist" 编造"卖了不在官方 Greenlist 里的清洁产品", 原文从未提及。原文 Greenlist 也并非"官方"清单, 而是公司自有。

49. How did Christopher Beard defend his company's labeling practice?

- A) There were no clear guidelines concerning green labeling.
- B) His company's products had been well received by the public.
- C) It was in conformity to the prevailing practice in the market.
- D) No law required the involvement of a third party in certification.

Christopher Beard 如何为其公司的标签做法辩护?

- A) 关于绿色标签没有明确的指导方针。
- B) 他公司的产品已经得到公众的好评。
- C) 这符合市场上流行的做法。
- D) 没有法律要求第三方参与认证。

【答案】 **A** (细节题)

【判型】 How did Christopher Beard defend his company's labeling practice? 问的是"用何种说法辩护", 答案在原话里。

【拆句】 How 作方式状语, 主干 did Christopher Beard defend his company's labeling practice. 注意 his company's labeling practice 是"公司的标签做法"——即 Greenlist 的标注行为; 考生若误读为"产品"会偏。

【定位】 "We are very proud of our accomplishments under the Greenlist system and we believe that we will prevail in these cases," Christopher Beard, director of public affairs for SC Johnson, said, while acknowledging that "this has been an area that is difficult to navigate."
"我们对 Greenlist 体系下取得的成就深感自豪, 并且相信会在这些案件中胜诉。" SC Johnson 公共事务总监 Christopher Beard 这样说, 同时也承认"这一直是一个难以把握的领域"。

【选项】 **A) ✓ 正确**

this has been an area that is difficult to navigate ↔

There were no clear guidelines concerning green labeling

A 项把"难以把握"具象化为"没有明确指引", 正是 Beard 用以为公司开脱的核心辩护点。

B) 答非所问

His company's products had been well received by the public 谈"产品受欢迎", 原文未提及; Beard 提的是"自豪于 Greenlist 体系下的成就", 并非"公众反响好"。

C) 无中生有

It was in conformity to the prevailing practice in the market 说"符合行业普遍做法", 原文中 Beard 从未做过"大家都这么干"的辩解。

D) 无中生有

No law required the involvement of a third party in certification 称"法律没要求第三方介入", 原文未提任何法律层面的辩护。

50. What does Kevin Wilhelm imply by saying "It's kind of a Wild West" (Line 3, Para. 11)?

- A) Businesses compete to produce green products.
- B) Each business acts its own way in green labeling.
- C) Consumers grow wild with products labeled green.
- D) Anything produced in the West can be labeled green.

Kevin Wilhelm 说"这有点像狂野西部"是在暗示什么?

- A) 企业竞相生产绿色产品。 B) 每家企业在绿色标签上各行其是。
- C) 消费者对贴有绿色标签的产品趋之若鹜。 D) 任何在西部生产的东西都可以贴上绿色标签。

【答案】 **B** (词义句意题)

【判型】 What does Kevin Wilhelm imply by saying "It's kind of a Wild West" 问比喻句的言下之意，属句意题。

【拆句】 What 作 imply 的宾语，by saying "... " 作方式状语；引语 It's kind of a Wild West 是名词性比喻——Wild West（蛮荒西部）象征"无序、无规、各自为政"。考生需识别比喻义而非字面义。

【定位】 "It's kind of a Wild West, anybody can claim themselves to be green."
"这有点像野西部，谁都可以宣称自己是环保的。"

【选项】 A) 偷换概念

Businesses compete to produce green products 谈的是"竞相生产"，原文谈的是"自称环保"——重点是宣传/贴标，不是生产。

B) ✓ 正确

anybody can claim themselves to be green ↔

Each business acts its own way in green labeling

Wild West ↔ Each business acts its own way

B 项精准抓住"野西部=无统一规则、各自为政"的核心意涵，且与引语后半句的同位解释完全吻合。

C) 偷换概念

Consumers grow wild with products labeled green 把"野西部"的 wild 字面附着到 consumers 头上，谈"消费者疯狂"，与原文谈"行业无序"完全两码事。

D) 偷换概念

Anything produced in the West can be labeled green 把 Wild West 误解为字面地理意义上的"西部"，并嫁接到"产地→可贴绿标"的奇怪结论上。

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。

"About once a week, I have a client that will bring up a new certification I've never even heard of and I'm in this industry," said Kevin Wilhelm, chief executive officer of Sustainable Business Consulting.

第11段，第1句

这种"直接引语 + 动词 + 说话人 + 身份同位语"的结构在新闻报道和真题阅读中极其常见，具有高度的复用价值。

What was SC Johnson accused of in the class-action lawsuits?

第48题 题干

特殊疑问句搭配被动语态是四六级和考研阅读中常见的句式，特别是在法律、商业报道等话题中，询问某人或某公司被指控、被批评的内容是典型用法。掌握这种结构后可以迁移到大量类似句子。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 61 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。

product A2

n. 产品

本篇23次 · 真题 271 句

label B1

n. 标签

本篇12次 · 真题 52 句

claim B1

v. 声称

本篇9次 · 真题 111 句

consumer B1

n. 消费者

本篇7次 · 真题 165 句

environmental B1

adj. 环境的

本篇3次 · 真题 112 句

wild A2

adj. 野生的

本篇3次 · 真题 31 句

guide A2

n. 指南;手册

本篇3次 · 真题 16 句

commission B2

n. 佣金

本篇3次 · 真题 15 句

revise B2

v. 修改, 修订 (文本、计划等)

本篇3次 · 真题 8 句

indicate B2

v. 表明

本篇2次 · 真题 46 句

attach B1

v. 贴上;系上;附上

本篇2次·真题 23 句

impression B1

n. 印象

本篇2次·真题 20 句

cleaning A2

n. 清洁

本篇2次·真题 17 句

manufacture B2

v. (大规模) 制造, 生产

本篇2次·真题 13 句

accuse B2

v. 指控

本篇2次·真题 11 句

file A2

n. 文件

本篇2次·真题 11 句

marketer B2

n. 营销人员

本篇2次·真题 10 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

system A2

n. 系统

本篇1次·真题 176 句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本篇1次·真题 167 句

base A2

n. 基础

本篇1次·真题 126 句

case A2

n. 情况

本篇1次·真题 97 句

organization B1

n. 组织

本篇1次·真题 73 句

specific B2

adj. 具体的

本篇1次·真题 59 句

associate B2

v. 联系

本篇1次·真题 54 句

limit B1

n. 限度

本篇1次·真题 51 句

marketing B1

n. 营销

本篇1次·真题 45 句

player A2

n. 运动员

本篇1次·真题 41 句

guideline B2

n. 指导方针

本篇1次·真题 40 句

official B1

adj. 官方的

本篇1次·真题 37 句

client B1

n. 客户

本篇1次·真题 36 句

compete B1

v. 竞争

本篇1次·真题 36 句

manufacturer B2

n. 制造商

本篇1次·真题 33 句

executive B2

n. 主管;经理;管理人员

本篇1次·真题 32 句

sustainable B2

adj. 可持续的

本篇1次·真题 32 句

broad B1

adj. 宽阔的

本篇1次·真题 29 句

federal B2

adj. 联邦(制)的

本篇1次·真题 29 句

propose B1

v. 提议

本篇1次·真题 28 句

truly B1

adv. 真正地

本篇1次·真题 28 句

chief B1

n. 首领

本篇1次·真题 23 句

packaging B1

n. 包装;包装材料

本篇1次·真题 22 句

authority B2

n. 权力

本篇1次·真题 21 句

acknowledge B2

v. 承认 (事实、错误等)

本篇1次·真题 20 句

concerning B2

prep. 关于

本篇1次·真题 20 句

false A2

adj. 错误的

本篇1次·真题 18 句

imply B2

v. 暗示, 暗指

本篇1次·真题 16 句

involvement B2

n. 参与

本篇1次·真题 15 句

peak B1

n. 山峰

本篇1次·真题 15 句

bureau B2

n. 办事处

本篇1次·真题 14 句

confusion B2

n. 困惑

本篇1次·真题 13 句

navigate B2

v. 导航

本篇1次·真题 13 句

accomplishment B2

n. 成就

本篇1次·真题 12 句

affair B2

n. 事务

本篇1次·真题 12 句

council B1

n. 委员会

本篇1次·真题 12 句

recycle B1

v. 回收利用 (废品)

本篇1次·真题 12 句

handful B1

n. 一把;少量

本篇1次·真题 11 句

advertise B1

v. 为...做广告

本篇1次·真题 10 句

dip

B1

v. 浸, 蘸

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

defend

B1

v. 保护

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

prevail

C1

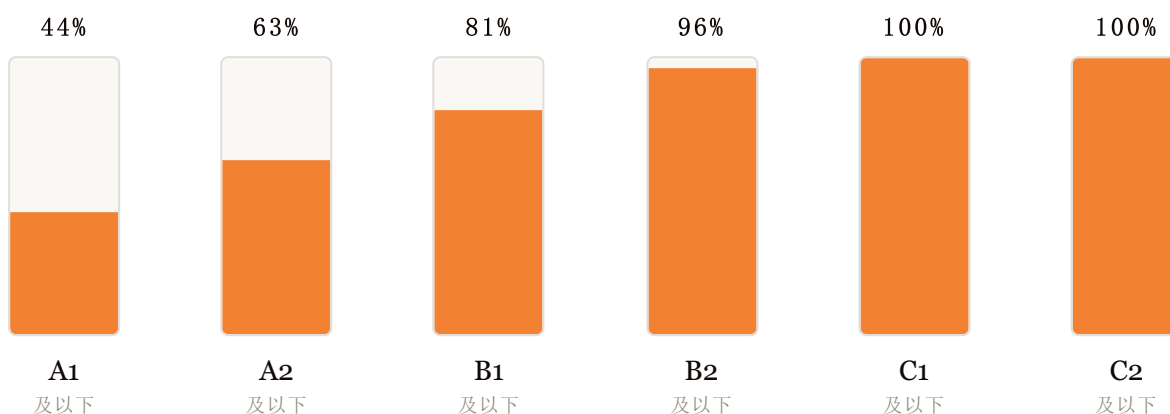
v. 占上风

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 197 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **197** 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 7 个 · 约 4%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率 (CDF) · 数据为全文去重词 197 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

197

B2 以上难词

4%

B1 及以下覆盖

81%

英语六级 2016年6月·第2套 · 全卷构成

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

2016年6月·第2套 英语六级阅读理解（四选一） 第2篇·51-55 题答案与解析

QUESTIONS & ANALYSIS · 阅读理解题和解析

阅读理解题和解析 · 51-55 题

本页 51-55 题的答案与逐题解析由懒笔记基于2016年6月·第2套 英语六级阅读理解（四选一）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 10 段原文（段首标 P1-P10 段号、逐段附中文翻译）；之后 5 道题逐题排列，每题英文题干与选项后紧接本题解析——题干与选项中译、答案、题型判定、题干拆句、定位句中英对照与逐选项对错归因。

真题卷第2套(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 America's education system has become less a ladder of opportunity than a structure to transmit inequality from one generation to the next.

美国的教育体系已经不再是一架机会的阶梯,而是成为了一种将不平等从一代传递到下一代的结构。

P2 That's why school reform is so critical. This is an issue of equality, opportunity and national conscience. It's not just about education, but about poverty and justice.

这就是为什么学校改革如此重要。这是一个关乎平等、机会和国家良知的问题。它不仅仅关乎教育,还关乎贫困和公正。

P3 It's true that the main reason inner-city schools do poorly isn't teachers' unions, but poverty. Southern states without strong teachers' unions have schools at least as awful as those in union states. Some Chicago teachers seem to think that they shouldn't be held accountable until poverty is solved. There're steps we can take that would make some difference, and Mayor Rahm Emanuel is trying some of them—yet the union is resisting.

确实,市中心学校教学质量差的主要原因不是教师工会,而是贫困。那些没有强大教师工会的南部州,其学校至少和工会州的学校一样糟糕。一些芝加哥教师似乎认为,在贫困问题解决之前,他们不应该被追究责任。我们可以采取一些能够产生一定作用的措施,市长Rahm Emanuel正在尝试其中的一些措施——然而工会却在抵制。

P4 I'd be sympathetic if the union focused solely on higher compensation. Teachers need to be much better paid to attract the best college graduates to the nation's worst schools. But, instead, the Chicago union seems to be using its political capital primarily to protect weak performers.

如果工会只专注于提高薪酬,我会表示同情。教师需要获得更高的报酬,以吸引最优秀的大学毕业生到国家最差的学校任教。但是,芝加哥工会似乎主要利用其政治资本来保护表现不佳的教师。

P5 There's solid evidence that there are huge differences in the effectiveness of teachers. The gold standard study by Harvard and Columbia University scholars found that even in high-poverty schools, teachers consistently had a huge positive or negative impact.

有确凿证据表明,教师的有效性存在巨大差异。哈佛大学和哥伦比亚大学学者进行的黄金标准研究发现,即使在高贫困学校,教师也始终产生巨大的积极或消极影响。

P6 Get a bottom 1% teacher, and the effect is the same as if a child misses 40% of the school year. Get a teacher from the top 20%, and it's as if a child has gone to school for an extra month or two. The study found that strong teachers in the fourth through eighth grades raised the skills of their students in ways that would last for decades. Just having a strong teacher for one elementary year left pupils a bit less likely to become mothers as teenagers, a bit more likely to go to college and earning more money at age 28.

遇到最差1%的教师,其效果相当于孩子缺席40%的学年。遇到最优秀20%的教师,则相当于孩子多上了一两个月的学。该研究发现,四年级到八年级的优秀教师以持续数十年的方式提高了学生的技能。仅仅在小学某一年遇到一位优秀教师,就能让学生成为少女妈妈的可能性略微降低,上大学的可能性略微提高,并在28岁时赚更多的钱。

P7 How does one figure out who is a weak teacher? Yes, that's a challenge. But researchers are improving systems to measure a teacher's performance throughout the year, and, with three years of data, it's usually possible to tell which teachers are failing.

如何判断谁是不称职的教师?是的,这是一个挑战。但研究人员正在改进全年衡量教师表现的系统,而且有了三年的数据,通常就能判断出哪些教师不合格。

P8 Unfortunately, the union in Chicago is insisting that teachers who are laid off—often for being ineffective—should get priority in new hiring. That's an insult to students.

不幸的是,芝加哥工会坚持认为被解雇的教师——通常是因为不称职——应该在新招聘中获得优先权。这是对学生的侮辱。

P9 Teaching is so important that it should be like other professions, with high pay and good working conditions but few job protections for bottom performers.

教学如此重要,应该像其他职业一样,有高薪和良好的工作条件,但对表现最差者只提供很少的工作保障。

P10 This isn't a battle between garment workers and greedy bosses. The central figures in the Chicago schools strike are neither strikers nor managers but 350,000 children. Protecting the union demand sacrifices those students, in effect turning a blind eye to the injustice in the education system.

这不是服装工人与贪婪老板之间的战斗。芝加哥学校罢工的核心人物既不是罢工者也不是管理者,而是35万名儿童。保护工会的要求就是牺牲这些学生,实际上是对教育体系中的不公正视而不见。

题目与逐题解析

51. What do we learn about America's education system?
- A) It provides a ladder of opportunity for the wealthy.
 - B) It contributes little to the elimination of inequality.
 - C) It has remained basically unchanged for generations.
 - D) It has brought up generations of responsible citizens.

关于美国的教育体系我们了解到什么？

- A) 它为富人提供了机会的阶梯。 B) 它对消除不平等几乎没有贡献。 C) 它几代人以来基本保持不变。
D) 它培养了一代代有责任感的公民。

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 What do we learn about America's education system? 是问"关于美国教育体系我们了解到什么", 要的是原文已说出的事实表述, 而不是隐含推断。

【拆句】 What do we learn about America's education system? 是标准疑问句, 主干 we learn about America's education system, 无从句、无否定、无比较, 理解上无陷阱。

【定位】 America's education system has become less a ladder of opportunity than a structure to transmit inequality from one generation to the next.

美国的教育体系已不再那么像一架通向机会的阶梯, 而更像一座把不平等代代相传的结构。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

原文说教育体系不再是"机会的阶梯", 选项 It provides a ladder of opportunity for the wealthy. 反过来说它"为富人提供机会的阶梯", 无中生有地嫁接了"the wealthy"这一对象。

B) ✓ 正确

a structure to transmit inequality from one generation to the next ↔

contributes little to the elimination of inequality

less a ladder of opportunity than a structure to transmit inequality ↔ **contributes little**

预判要的是"几乎没在消除不平等 / 反而在传递不平等"两层意思; 选项 It contributes little to the elimination of inequality. 正好覆盖前一层, 是定位句的同义反向改写, 因此锁定 B。

C) 与原文相反

原文 has become less ... than ... 强调"已经发生了变化", 选项 It has remained basically unchanged for generations. 说"几代未变", 与原文方向完全相反。

D) 无中生有

原文通篇批判教育体系, 选项 It has brought up generations of responsible citizens. 给出正向评价(培养了一代代负责任的公民), 属作者立场之反, 且原文无任何"培养公民"的提及。

52. What is chiefly responsible for the undesirable performance of inner-city schools?

- A) Unqualified teachers.
- B) Lack of financial resources.
- C) Unfavorable learning environment.
- D) Subconscious racial discrimination.

市中心学校表现不佳的主要原因是什么？

A) 不合格的教师。 B) 缺乏财政资源。 C) 不利的学习环境。 D) 潜意识的种族歧视。

【答案】 **B** (细节题)

【判型】 What is chiefly responsible for the undesirable performance of inner-city schools? 是问明确给出的主因事实，原文必然有一句直接的因果断言。

【拆句】 题干主干 What is chiefly responsible for X, be responsible for 意为"对.....负责"，引申为"造成.....的原因"；undesirable performance 即"差劲的表现"。

【定位】 It's true that the main reason inner-city schools do poorly isn't teachers' unions, but poverty. 确实，市中心学校表现糟糕的主要原因不是教师工会，而是贫困。

【选项】 A) **偷换概念**

原文把工会和教师列为"不是主因"，选项 Unqualified teachers. 把"工会"偷换为"不合格教师"——确实下文有差教师的话题，但作为"主因"原文明确否定。

B) **✓ 正确**

the main reason inner-city schools do poorly isn't teachers' unions, but poverty ↔

Lack of financial resources.

预判核心"贫困是主因"对应到选项里只有 Lack of financial resources. 是同义复述，其余选项均未提到资金/贫困。

C) **无中生有**

选项 Unfavorable learning environment. 谈"不利的学习环境"，原文从头到尾未将"环境"列为差表现的主因。

D) **无中生有**

选项 Subconscious racial discrimination. 引入了"潜意识种族歧视"这一话题，全文没有任何提及种族的内容。

53. What does the author think the union should do to win popular support?

- A) Assist the city government in reforming schools.
- B) Give constructive advice to inner-city schools.
- C) Demand higher pay for teachers.
- D) Help teachers improve teaching.

作者认为工会应该做什么来赢得大众支持？

A) 协助市政府改革学校。 B) 给市中心学校提供建设性建议。 C) 要求提高教师薪酬。
D) 帮助教师改进教学。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 What does the author think the union should do to win popular support? 问作者明确表达的建议，原文有让步条件句直接对应。

【拆句】 题干主干 What does the author think (that) the union should do to win popular support; 嵌套宾语从句 + 不定式目的状语 to win popular support ("以赢得民众支持")。

【定位】 I'd be sympathetic if the union focused solely on higher compensation. Teachers need to be much better paid to attract the best college graduates to the nation's worst schools. But, instead, the Chicago union seems to be using its political capital primarily to protect weak performers.

如果工会只聚焦于争取更高薪酬，我是同情（支持）的。教师确需大幅加薪，才能把最优秀的大学毕业生吸引到全国最差的学校。可惜，芝加哥工会似乎正把它的政治资本主要用在保护差表现者上。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

原文 the union is resisting 明确写工会在抵制市长的改革，选项 Assist the city government in reforming schools. 说工会"协助政府改革"，与原文反向。

B) 无中生有

选项 Give constructive advice to inner-city schools. 让工会"向市中心学校建言"，原文从未让工会扮演建议者，且作者认为工会该做的是争取薪酬，不是建言。

C) ✓ 正确

focused solely on higher compensation ↔ Demand higher pay for teachers.

Teachers need to be much better paid ↔ higher pay for teachers

预判核心"工会应聚焦于更高薪酬"几乎逐字对应 Demand higher pay for teachers., 锁定 C。

D) 偷换概念

选项 Help teachers improve teaching. 让工会"帮助教师提升教学"，原文从未谈及工会负责教学培训；且原文反复点出工会的问题在"保护差表现者"而非"提升教学"。

54. What is the finding of the gold standard study by Harvard and Columbia University scholars?

A) Many inner-city school teachers are not equal to their jobs.

B) A large proportion of inner-city children often miss classes.

C) Many students are dissatisfied with their teachers.

D) Student performance has a lot to do with teachers.

Harvard和Columbia University学者的黄金标准研究有什么发现？

A) 许多市中心学校的教师不能胜任工作。 B) 很大比例的市中心儿童经常缺课。

C) 许多学生对他们的教师不满意。 D) 学生表现与教师有很大关系。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 What is the finding of the gold standard study 问的是该研究明面写出的结论，属事实复述。

【拆句】 题干主干 What is the finding of the study; 介词短语 by Harvard and Columbia University scholars 修饰 study，说明研究执行者，无理解陷阱。

【定位】 The gold standard study by Harvard and Columbia University scholars found that even in high-poverty schools, teachers consistently had a huge positive or negative impact.

这项由哈佛与哥伦比亚大学学者完成的黄金标准研究发现：即便在高贫困学校里，教师始终对学生有巨大的正面或负面影响。

【选项】 A) 以偏概全

原文只说"教师之间差异巨大、有强有弱"，选项 Many inner-city school teachers are not equal to their jobs. 偷换为"很多教师不胜任"——把双向差异（正面 or 负面）单方面强化为"普遍不胜任"。

B) 偷换概念

选项 A large proportion of inner-city children often miss classes. 说"很大比例的市中心学生经常缺课"，原文 as if a child misses 40% of the school year 是"差老师对学生的影响相当于缺课 40%"的比喻，并非真有学生缺课。

C) 无中生有

选项 Many students are dissatisfied with their teachers. 谈"学生对老师不满"，原文研究讨论的是教师对学生的客观影响，从未涉及学生主观满意度。

D) ✓ 正确

teachers consistently had a huge positive or negative impact ↔

Student performance has a lot to do with teachers.

strong teachers in the fourth through eighth grades raised the skills of their students in ways that would last for decades

↔ **Student performance has a lot to do with teachers.**

预判核心"教师差异对学生有巨大影响"对应 Student performance has a lot to do with teachers.——这是因果方向相同、主宾互换的同义改写，锁定 D。

55. Why does the author say the Chicago union's demand is an insult to students?

- A) It protects incompetent teachers at the expense of students.
- B) It underestimates students' ability to tell good teachers from poor ones.
- C) It makes students feel that they are discriminated against in many ways.
- D) It totally ignores students' initiative in the learning process.

为什么作者说芝加哥工会的要求是对学生的侮辱？

- A) 它以牺牲学生为代价保护不称职的教师。
- B) 它低估了学生区分好教师和差教师的能力。
- C) 它使学生感到自己在很多方面受到歧视。
- D) 它完全忽视了学生在学习过程中的主动性。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 Why does the author say the Chicago union's demand is an insult to students? 问的是作者已说出"insult"的直接理由，原文必有同段相邻的因果支撑。

【拆句】 题干主干 Why does the author say [the Chicago union's demand is an insult to students]; say 的宾语是一个完整从句，意思是"芝加哥工会的诉求是对学生的侮辱"。

【定位】 Unfortunately, the union in Chicago is insisting that teachers who are laid off—often for being ineffective—should get priority in new hiring. That's an insult to students.

可惜，芝加哥工会坚持要求：被解雇的教师（这些教师常常是因为表现差才被解雇）在新一轮招聘中应享有优先权。这是对学生的侮辱。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

teachers who are laid off—often for being ineffective—should get priority in new hiring ↔

It protects incompetent teachers at the expense of students.

to protect weak performers ↔ **It protects incompetent teachers**

预判要的两层意思——"保护差教师" + "牺牲学生"——只有 It protects incompetent teachers at the expense of students. 完整命中，锁定 A。

B) 无中生有

选项 It underestimates students' ability to tell good teachers from poor ones.

谈"低估学生分辨好坏老师的能力"，原文从未谈及学生的分辨力。

C) 无中生有

选项 It makes students feel that they are discriminated against in many ways. 引入"歧视"话题，全文未提任何歧视议题。

D) 无中生有

选项 It totally ignores students' initiative in the learning process. 谈"完全忽视学生在学习过程中的主动性"，原文未涉及学生主动性话题。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

11 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's why school reform is so critical.

第2段，第1句

"That's why" 句式在四六级和考研阅读中高频出现，用于总结原因或结论。表语从句的结构也是常考点。掌握本句的分析方法可以迁移到大量类似句式，典型性较高。

It's not just about education, but about poverty and justice.

第2段，第3句

主系表结构配合 not just ... but ... 并列是常见句式，在议论文和说明文中较为典型，但本句较短且结构相对简单，代表性中等。

It's true that the main reason inner-city schools do poorly isn't teachers' unions, but poverty.

第3段，第1句

形式主语结构 (It is ... that ...) 和同位语从句 (抽象名词 + 完整句子) 都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式；not ... but 对比结构也是常考表达；该句作为这些典型结构的组合，代表性强，掌握后可大量迁移到其他真题句

Get a bottom 1% teacher, and the effect is the same as if a child misses 40% of the school year.

第6段，第1句

“主句结论 + 由明显引导词带出的后置从句”是英语阅读里很常见的组织方式，迁移性较强。虽然这里前面还有引入结构，但核心部分的句式本身相当典型。

Get a teacher from the top 20%, and it's as if a child has gone to school for an extra month or two.

第6段，第2句

“祈使句 + and/or”是各类考试中的常考句式，用于替代 if 引导的条件句，具有极高的复用价值。

How does one figure out who is a weak teacher?

第7段，第1句

疑问句 + 宾语从句的组合在考试中频繁出现，疑问词引导宾语从句且在从句内充当成分典型句式。掌握该结构有助于理解大量同类句型，迁移价值较高，属于常考结构的标准范例。

Unfortunately, the union in Chicago is insisting that teachers who are laid off—often for being ineffective—should get priority in new hiring.

第8段，第1句

主句 + 宾语从句 + 定语从句的三层嵌套结构，在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见；insist that 引导的宾语从句、who 引导的限制性定语从句、情态动词 should 的使用，都是典型考点句式，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

Teaching is so important that it should be like other professions, with high pay and good working conditions but few job protections for bottom performers.

第9段，第1句

"so...that" 结果状语从句是四六级和考研高频句式，系表结构 + 状语从句的组合也很典型。句中体现的逻辑关系（因果、并列转折）和成分搭配都是真题常见模式，掌握后可复用于大量类似句子。

It has brought up generations of responsible citizens.

第51题，D

本句的简单句结构（主谓宾 + 现在完成时）在四六级和考研真题中较为常见，尤其是现在完成时的使用频率较高。短语动词（bring up）也是常考点。但简单句本身的句式相对基础，不如复合句或并列复合句那样具有更高的代表性和迁移价值。整体而言，本句具有一定典型性，但不是最复杂或最高频的句式类型。

What is chiefly responsible for the undesirable performance of inner-city schools?

第52题 题干

主系表结构的特殊疑问句在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见，尤其是用疑问词作主语的句式；本句句型具有一定代表性，掌握后可迁移到类似疑问句的分析中。

It protects incompetent teachers at the expense of students.

第55题，A

本句覆盖了主语、谓语、宾语、方式状语四种基本成分，其中 "at the expense of" 这个介词短语作方式状语有一定练习价值，但整体成分种类较少，无定语从句、宾补等较复杂成分，训练价值中等偏下。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 81 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。

union

B2

n. 工会

本篇10次 · 真题 25 句

system

A2

n. 系统

本篇4次 · 真题 176 句

would

A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要，会

本篇3次 · 真题 568 句

opportunity

B1

n. 机会

本篇3次 · 真题 115 句

performance

B1

n. 表演

本篇3次 · 真题 98 句

demand

B1

v. 坚决要求

本篇3次 · 真题 92 句

generation

B2

n. 一代人

本篇3次 · 真题 60 句

poverty

B2

n. 贫穷

本篇3次 · 真题 44 句

less

A1

det. 较少的

本篇2次 · 真题 273 句

author

A2

n. 作者

本篇2次 · 真题 264 句

likely

A2

adj. 很可能的

本篇2次 · 真题 228 句

effect

A2

n. 影响

本篇2次 · 真题 191 句

learning

A1

n. 学习

本篇2次 · 真题 128 句

figure

A2

n. 数字

本篇2次 · 真题 58 句

inequality B2

n. 不平等

本篇2次·真题 50 句

responsible B1

adj. 负责的

本篇2次·真题 40 句

teaching A2

n. 教学工作;教书

本篇2次·真题 27 句

scholar B2

n. 学者

本篇2次·真题 26 句

reform B2

v. 改革

本篇2次·真题 20 句

ladder A2

n. 梯子

本篇2次·真题 15 句

researcher B2

n. 研究人员

本篇1次·真题 363 句

better A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本篇1次·真题 205 句

focus B1

n. 重点

本篇1次·真题 200 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

issue B1

n. 问题

本篇1次·真题 158 句

positive B1

adj. 积极的

本篇1次·真题 144 句

negative B1

adj. 否定的

本篇1次·真题 132 句

base A2

n. 基础

本篇1次·真题 126 句

process B1

n. 过程

本篇1次·真题 126 句

finding B2

n. 调查结果

本篇1次·真题 121 句

decade B1

n. 十年

本篇1次·真题 120 句

challenge B1

n. 挑战

本篇1次·真题 119 句

resource B1

n. 资源

本篇1次·真题 119 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

least A2

det. 最少的

本篇1次·真题 98 句

lack B1

v. 缺少

本篇1次·真题 89 句

evidence B1

n. 证据

本篇1次·真题 87 句

graduate B1

n. 毕业生

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

nation B1

n. 国家

本篇1次·真题 76 句

attract B1

v. 吸引 (注意力、兴趣)

本篇1次·真题 67 句

earn A2

v. 赚得, 挣得 (金钱)

本篇1次·真题 64 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

expense B1

n. 花费

本篇1次 · 真题 46 句

ignore B1

v. 忽视;不理睬

本篇1次 · 真题 46 句

critical B2

adj. 批评的

本篇1次 · 真题 42 句

protection B1

n. 保护

本篇1次 · 真题 42 句

citizen B1

n. 公民

本篇1次 · 真题 41 句

priority B2

n. 优先事项

本篇1次 · 真题 39 句

wealthy B2

adj. 富有的

本篇1次 · 真题 39 句

central B1

adj. 主要的

本篇1次 · 真题 36 句

structure B1

n. 结构

本篇1次 · 真题 35 句

extra A2

adj. 额外的

本篇1次 · 真题 33 句

proportion B2

n. 部分

本篇1次 · 真题 30 句

battle B1

n. 战斗

本篇1次 · 真题 29 句

working A2

adj. 有工作的

本篇1次 · 真题 29 句

sacrifice B2

n. 牺牲

本篇1次 · 真题 27 句

initiative B2

n. 主动性

本篇1次 · 真题 25 句

strike B1

v. 打击

本篇1次·真题 25 句

equal A2

adj. 相等的

本篇1次·真题 23 句

racial B2

adj. 种族的

本篇1次·真题 23 句

primarily B2

adv. 主要地

本篇1次·真题 21 句

basically B1

adv. 基本上

本篇1次·真题 20 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

unfortunately B1

adv. 不幸地

本篇1次·真题 19 句

resist B2

v. 抵抗

本篇1次·真题 18 句

underestimate B2

v. 低估

本篇1次·真题 18 句

consistently B2

adv. 始终如一地

本篇1次·真题 16 句

discrimination C1

n. 歧视

本篇1次·真题 15 句

following B1

adj. 接下来的

本篇1次·真题 15 句

totally B1

adv. 完全地

本篇1次·真题 15 句

compensation B2

n. 报酬

本篇1次·真题 11 句

justice B2

n. 公正;正义

本篇1次·真题 11 句

equality B2

n. 平等

本篇1次·真题 9 句

poorly B1

adv. 糟糕地

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

ineffective B2

adj. 无效的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

sympathetic B2

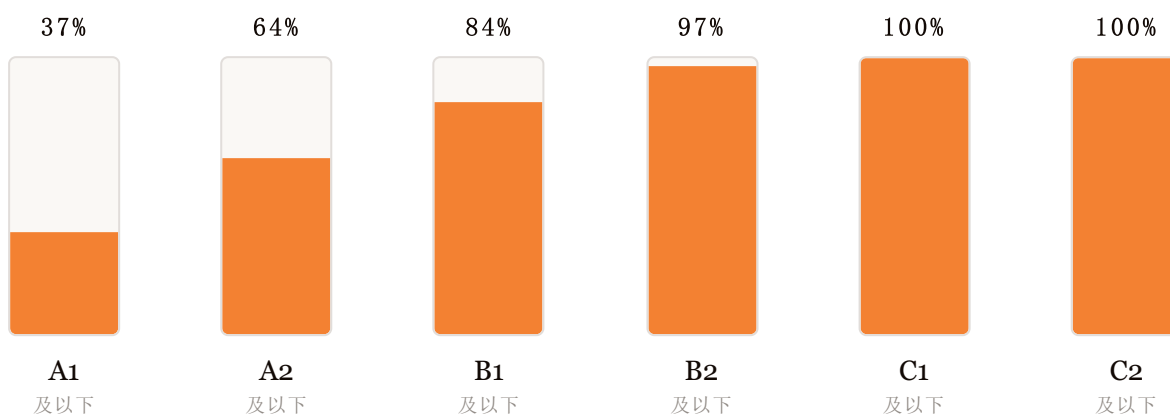
adj. 同情的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 238 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **238** 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 238 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

238

B2 以上难词

3%

B1 及以下覆盖

84%

英语六级 2016年6月·第2套 · 全卷构成

Part I	写作	题目解析 →
Part II	听力	题目解析 →
Part III Section A	完形填空（选词填空）	题目解析 →
Part III Section B	长篇阅读（信息匹配）	题目解析 →
Part III Section C (1)	阅读理解（四选一）	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2套英语六级汉译英（段落翻译）·客观介绍旗袍的来历、演变与今日地位 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2套 英语六级汉译英（段落翻译）原卷题干译审整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：Directions 与一整段中文原文连续排印——整段连排、无段落标记无题号，把它切成一句句翻译单元本身就是解题动作。卷面之后先给整篇参考英译定稿，再按自切句序逐句拆分：定英文主干、降级修饰成分、逐项落实语法点、句内定稿英译，答案直显。

真题卷第2套(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**.

旗袍(qipao) 是一种雅致的中国服装，源于中国的满族(Manchu Nationality)。在清代，旗袍是王室女性穿着的宽松长袍上世纪20年代，受西方服饰影响，旗袍发生了一些变化。袖口(cuffs) 变窄，袍身变短。这些变化使女性美得以充分展现。如今，旗袍经常出现在世界级的时装秀上。中国女性出席重要社交聚会时，旗袍往往是她们的首选。很多中国新娘也会选择旗袍作为结婚礼服。一些有影响的人士甚至建议将旗袍作为中国女性的民族服饰。

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。

Qipao is an elegant Chinese garment originating from the Manchu people. During the Qing Dynasty, it was a loose robe worn by royal women. In the 1920s, influenced by Western clothing, the qipao underwent some changes: the cuffs became narrower and the robe became shorter. These changes fully displayed the beauty of women. Today, the qipao often appears at world-class fashion shows. When Chinese women attend important social gatherings, the qipao is often their first choice. Many Chinese brides also choose the qipao as their wedding dress. Some influential people even suggest making the qipao the national costume for Chinese women.

【衔接】第1句与第2句之间：用 it 承接旗袍避免重复

首句已点明主词 Qipao，第2句 During the Qing Dynasty 起再讲它的形制，可把主语改用代词 it 承接 (During the Qing Dynasty, it was a loose robe...)，避免连续两句都以 qipao/the qipao 开头显得重复。

第3、4、5句之间：用顺承显出'变化—具体—效果'链条

第3句说发生了一些变化，第4句 The cuffs became narrower and the robe became shorter 正是这些变化的具体内容，第5句 These changes 回指收束。可在第4句前用 Specifically 或让 These changes 自然回指，使'总—分—果'的逻辑显形。

第7、8句之间：用 also 体现并列递进

第7句讲中国女性社交场合首选旗袍，第8句 Many Chinese brides also choose... 用 also 承接，显出'除社交场合外，新娘也如此'的同类递进，两句不再各自孤立。

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】客观介绍旗袍的来历、演变与今日地位

全段是典型的中国文化介绍语体：先讲旗袍是什么、从哪来——旗袍(qipao) 是一种雅致的中国服装，源于中国的满族(Manchu Nationality)，再讲它的历史演变，最后落到如今，旗袍经常出现在世界级的时装秀上这一现状。既有客观事实陈述，又夹着一段历史叙述，属六级最常见的'文化负载型'段落。

【时态】一般现在时

全篇主体是在客观陈述旗袍这一事物的特征与现状（是什么、今天怎样），故以一般现在时为主调，如旗袍(qipao) 是一种雅致的中国服装、如今，旗袍经常出现在世界级的时装秀上。但其中讲历史的几句——在清代、上世纪20年代，受西方服饰影响，旗袍发生了一些变化——叙述的是过去已发生的事，须局部偏离为一般过去时。

【译法】旗袍

旗袍(qipao) 原文已自带音译 qipao，全篇统一用 qipao（首字母小写、不另造译名）。它是全篇反复出现的主词，后文承接时多用代词 it/they 避免重复，不再换别的词。

满族

满族(Manchu Nationality) 原文给出 the Manchu Nationality，直接沿用约定俗成译名 the Manchu people / the Manchu Nationality，全篇只用这一种写法。

清代

在清代 译为 the Qing Dynasty（朝代名加 Dynasty、首字母大写、前加 the），属约定俗成译法。

1. 旗袍(qipao) 是一种雅致的中国服装，源于中国的满族(Manchu Nationality)。

【主干】旗袍作主语，'是...服装'作系表主干（主语策略：原句主语）

中文已有明确主语旗袍(qipao)，主干就是'旗袍是一种雅致的中国服装'——Qipao is an elegant Chinese garment/dress。'源于满族'是对主语来历的补充，不抢主干。

【降级】'源于满族'降级为分词短语后置

源于中国的满族(Manchu Nationality) 不另起一句、也不用 and 平铺，而是降级成过去分词短语 originating from the Manchu people 作后置定语/状语，挂在主干之后；这样一句话内主次分明，避免写成两个并列流水句。

【语法】时态

陈述旗袍是什么，是客观事实，回指全篇基调用一般现在时 is。

冠词与单复数

an elegant Chinese garment 是泛指'一种'服装，用不定冠词 an (garment 以元音音素开头前不用，但 elegant 以元音开头故 an)；满族作族群专名用 the Manchu people。

【译文】 Qipao is an elegant Chinese garment originating from the Manchu people.

2. 在清代，旗袍是王室女性穿着的宽松长袍

【主干】旗袍作主语，'是...长袍'作系表主干（主语策略：原句主语）

主干为'旗袍是宽松长袍'——the qipao was a loose robe。在清代作时间状语前置，王室女性穿着的是修饰'长袍'的定语，均不进主干。

【降级】'王室女性穿着的'降级为定语从句

王室女性穿着的宽松长袍 里的修饰成分太长，不宜全堆在名词前，故拆成中心词 a loose robe + 定语从句 worn by royal women（过去分词短语作后置定语，等价于 that was worn by royal women），把'被王室女性穿着'后置安放。

【语法】时态

在清代是讲过去的历史，须偏离全篇现在时基调，用一般过去时 was。

语态

'王室女性穿着的'即'被王室女性穿'，英文用被动 worn by royal women（过去分词），比直译成主动从句更地道。

单复数

royal women 指一类人、不止一位，用复数 women。

【译文】 During the Qing Dynasty, the qipao was a loose robe worn by royal women.

3. 上世纪20年代，受西方服饰影响，旗袍发生了一些变化。

【主干】旗袍作主语，'发生了变化'作主干（主语策略：原句主语）

主干为'旗袍发生了一些变化'——the qipao underwent some changes。上世纪20年代作时间状语，受西方服饰影响作原因/方式状语，均降级。

【降级】'受西方服饰影响'降级为分词状语

受西方服饰影响 不另立句子，降级成过去分词短语 influenced by Western dress/clothing 作状语前置（或 under the influence of Western clothing 介词短语），表示变化的原因。

【语法】时态

上世纪20年代是过去时间，用一般过去时 *underwent* (*undergo* 的过去式)。

用词

'发生变化'译 *underwent some changes* 比 *happened some changes* 地道；*changes* 作可数名词用复数。

【译文】 *In the 1920s, influenced by Western clothing, the qipao underwent some changes.*

4. 袖口(cuffs)变窄，袍身变短。

【主干】两个并列主谓：袖口变窄、袍身变短 (主语策略：原句主语)

这是两个结构相同的短主谓——袖口(cuffs)变窄 即 *the cuffs became narrower*，袍身变短 即 *the robe became shorter*，用 *and* 并列即可，无需降级。

【降级】本就是简单并列句，无需降级

两小句各自主谓完整、地位对等，保留并列结构最自然；唯一要做的是用比较级表达'变窄/变短'这种程度变化。

【语法】比较级

'变窄'变短'是程度的变化，用比较级 *narrower*、*shorter*，不用原级 *narrow*、*short*。

时态

承接上句讲的是20年代的变化，仍属过去，用过去时 *became*。

单复数

袖口成对，*cuffs* 用复数；*the cuffs* 谓语用 *became* (过去式不分单复数，但主语为复数)。

【译文】 *The cuffs became narrower and the robe became shorter.*

5. 这些变化使女性美得以充分展现。

【主干】这些变化作主语，'使...展现'用使役结构 (主语策略：原句主语)

主干'这些变化使女性美充分展现'——*These changes fully displayed/showed women's beauty*，或用 *enable* 使役：*these changes enabled women's beauty to be fully displayed*。这些变化承接上句，作主语。

【降级】'得以充分展现'用被动或不定式收尾

女性美得以充分展现 中'得以...展现'含被动义，可处理为 *fully display women's beauty* (让变化直接作展现的施动者，主动表达)，或 *enabled women's beauty to be fully displayed* (保留'得以被展现'的被动)。本句简单，无需多层降级。

【语法】时态

这些变化带来的效果紧承20年代的变化，仍属过去叙述，用过去时 *displayed*。

单复数与所有格

changes 复数承上句；'女性美'用 *women's beauty* (*women* 复数所有格)。

副词位置

'充分'用副词 *fully*，置于动词前 *fully displayed*。

【译文】 These changes fully displayed the beauty of women.

6. 如今，旗袍经常出现在世界级的时装秀上。

【主干】 旗袍作主语，'出现在...秀上'作主干（主语策略：原句主语）

主干'旗袍出现在时装秀上'——the qipao often appears at fashion shows。如今作时间状语，世界级的作定语修饰 fashion shows。

【降级】 '世界级的'降级为前置定语

世界级的时装秀 中'世界级的'是短形容词性修饰，直接前置作定语 world-class fashion shows，无须从句。频率词'经常'用 often。本句结构简单，主体即主谓+状语。

【语法】 时态

如今讲现状，回到全篇基调一般现在时 appears；主语 the qipao 第三人称单数，谓语加 -s。

频率副词位置

'经常'用 often，置于实义动词前 often appears。

复数

时装秀泛指多场，fashion shows 用复数。

【译文】 Today, the qipao often appears at world-class fashion shows.

7. 中国女性出席重要社交聚会时，旗袍往往是她们的首选。

【主干】 旗袍作主语，'是首选'作系表主干（主语策略：原句主语）

主干'旗袍是她们的首选'——the qipao is often their first choice。中国女性出席重要社交聚会时整体作时间状语从句，'她们'回指中国女性。

【降级】 '出席聚会时'降级为when从句

中国女性出席重要社交聚会时 降级成时间状语从句 when Chinese women attend important social gatherings，置于主句前；主句 the qipao is often their first choice 收尾，'她们'用 their 回指从句主语 Chinese women。

【语法】 时态

讲一般性现状/习惯，全篇基调一般现在时：从句 attend、主句 is。

单复数

Chinese women 复数（泛指这一群体），social gatherings 复数；their 与 women 复数一致。

用词

'首选'地道译 first choice 或 top choice；'重要社交聚会'译 important social gatherings/occasions。

【译文】 When Chinese women attend important social gatherings, the qipao is often their first choice.

8. 很多中国新娘也会选择旗袍作为结婚礼服。

【主干】 很多中国新娘作主语，'选择旗袍'作主干（主语策略：原句主语）

主干'很多中国新娘选择旗袍'——many Chinese brides also choose the qipao。作为结婚礼服作方式/身份状语降级。

【降级】 '作为结婚礼服'降级为as介词短语

作为结婚礼服 降级成 as their wedding dress 介词短语，挂在宾语 the qipao 之后说明其身份，不另起句。'也'用 also 体现与上句的并列递进。

【语法】 时态

讲普遍习惯，一般现在时 choose；主语 many Chinese brides 复数，谓语用原形 choose。

单复数与冠词

many 后接复数可数 brides；wedding dress 此处泛指作礼服身份，用 their wedding dress（与复数主语呼应可用复数 dresses，亦可单数泛指）。

关联词

'也'用 also 放在主语后、动词前，承接上句中国女性的偏好。

【译文】 Many Chinese brides also choose the qipao as their wedding dress.

9. 一些有影响的人士甚至建议将旗袍作为中国女性的民族服饰。

【主干】 一些有影响的人士作主语，'建议...'作主干（主语策略：原句主语）

主干'一些有影响的人士建议.....'——some influential people even suggest...。将旗袍作为中国女性的民族服饰是 suggest 的宾语内容，需降级成从句或动名词。

【降级】 '将旗袍作为民族服饰'降级为that从句或动名词

将旗袍作为中国女性的民族服饰 作 suggest 的内容，译 suggest that the qipao (should) be made the national dress of Chinese women（虚拟语气从句），或更简洁的 suggest making the qipao the national costume，把'将A作为B'用 make A B 落实。

【语法】 时态

讲当下有人这样主张，一般现在时 suggest；主语 some influential people 复数，谓语原形。

虚拟语气

suggest 表'建议'时，that 从句用 (should) be 虚拟：suggest that the qipao (should) be made...，should 可省。

用词

'有影响的人士'译 influential people/figures；'民族服饰'译 national dress / national costume；'甚至'用 even 加强语气。

【译文】 Some influential people even suggest making the qipao the national costume for Chinese women.

英语六级 2016年6月·第2套 · 全卷构成

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