

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

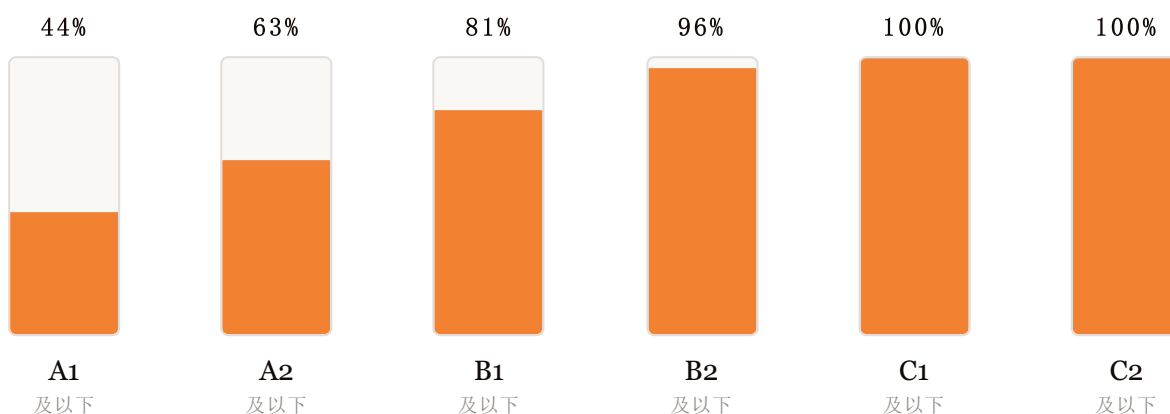
v. 占上风

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 →