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## 六级·真题卷第1套·2016年12月

### Part I

### Writing

(30 minutes)

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay on **invention**. Your essay should include the importance of invention and measures to be taken to encourage invention. 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) It tries to predict the possible trends of global climate change.  
B) It studies the impacts of global climate change on people's lives.  
C) It links the science of climate change to economic and policy issues.  
D) It focuses on the efforts countries can make to deal with global warming.
2. A) It will take a long time before a consensus is reached on its impact.  
B) It would be more costly to deal with its consequences than to avoid it.  
C) It is the most pressing issue confronting all countries.  
D) It is bound to cause endless disputes among nations.
3. A) The transition to low-carbon energy systems.  
B) The cooperation among world major powers.  
C) The signing of a global agreement.  
D) The raising of people's awareness.
4. A) Carry out more research on it.  
B) Cut down energy consumption.  
C) Plan well in advance.  
D) Adopt new technology.

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

5. A) When luck plays a role.  
B) What determines success.  
C) Whether practice makes perfect.  
D) How important natural talent is.
6. A) It knocks at your door only once in a while.  
B) It is something that no one can possibly create.  
C) It comes naturally out of one's self-confidence.  
D) It means being good at seizing opportunities.
7. A) Luck rarely contributes to a person's success.  
B) One must have natural talent to be successful.  
C) One should always be ready to seize opportunities.  
D) Practice is essential to becoming good at something.
8. A) Putting time and effort into fun things is profitable.  
B) People who love what they do care little about money.  
C) Being passionate about work can make one wealthy.  
D) People in need of money work hard automatically.

## Section B

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

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

9. A) The stump of a giant tree.  
B) A huge piece of rock.  
C) The peak of a mountain.  
D) A tall chimney.
10. A) Human activity.  
B) Wind and water.  
C) Chemical processes.  
D) Fire and fury.
11. A) It is a historical monument.  
B) It was built in ancient times.  
C) It is Indians' sacred place for worship.  
D) It was created by supernatural powers.

12. A) By sheltering them in a cave.  
B) By killing the attacking bears.  
C) By lifting them well above the ground.  
D) By taking them to the top of a mountain.

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

13. A) They will buy something from the convenience stores.  
B) They will take advantage of the time to rest a while.  
C) They will have their vehicles washed or serviced.  
D) They will pick up some souvenirs or gift items.
14. A) They can bring only temporary pleasures.  
B) They are meant for the extremely wealthy.  
C) They should be done away with altogether.  
D) They may eventually drive one to bankruptcy.
15. A) A good way to socialize is to have daily lunch with one's colleagues.  
B) Retirement savings should come first in one's family budgeting.  
C) A vacation will be affordable if one saves 20 dollars a week.  
D) Small daily savings can make a big difference in one's life.

### **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) They should be done away with.  
B) They are necessary in our lives.  
C) They enrich our experience.  
D) They are harmful to health.
17. A) They feel stressed out even without any challenges in life.  
B) They feel too overwhelmed to deal with life's problems.  
C) They are anxious to free themselves from life's troubles.  
D) They are exhausted even without doing any heavy work.
18. A) They expand our mind.  
B) They prolong our lives.  
C) They narrow our focus.  
D) They lessen our burdens.

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

19. A) It is not easily breakable.  
B) It came from a 3D printer.  
C) It represents the latest style.  
D) It was made by a fashion designer.
20. A) When she had just graduated from her college.  
B) When she attended a conference in New York.  
C) When she was studying at a fashion design school.  
D) When she attended a fashion show nine months ago.
21. A) It was difficult to print.  
B) It was hard to come by.  
C) It was hard and breakable.  
D) It was extremely expensive.
22. A) It is the latest model of a 3D printer.  
B) It is a plastic widely used in 3D printing.  
C) It gives fashion designers room for imagination.  
D) It marks a breakthrough in printing material.

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

23. A) They arise from the advances in technology.  
B) They have not been examined in detail so far.  
C) They are easy to solve with modern technology.  
D) They can't be solved without government support.
24. A) It is attractive to entrepreneurs.  
B) It demands huge investment.  
C) It focuses on new products.  
D) It is intensely competitive.
25. A) Cooperation with big companies.  
B) Recruiting more qualified staff.  
C) In-service training of IT personnel.  
D) Sharing of costs with each other.

### 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.

It is important that scientists be seen as normal people asking and answering important questions. Good, sound science depends on 26, experiments and reasoned methodologies. It requires a willingness to ask new questions and try new approaches. It requires one to take risks and experience failures. But good science also requires 27 understanding, clear explanation and concise presentation.

Our country needs more scientists who are willing to step out in the public 28 and offer their opinions on important matters. We need more scientists who can explain what they are doing in language that is 29 and understandable to the public. Those of us who are not scientists should also be prepared to support public engagement by scientists, and to 30 scientific knowledge into our public communications.

Too many people in this country, including some among our elected leadership, still do not understand how science works or why robust, long-range investments in research vitally matter. In the 1960s, the United States 31 nearly 17% of discretionary(可酌情支配的) spending to research and development, 32 decades of economic growth. By 2008, the figure had fallen into the single 33. This occurs at a time when other nations have made significant gains in their own research capabilities.

At the University of California (UC), we 34 ourselves not only on the quality of our research, but also on its contribution to improving our world. To 35 the development of science from the lab bench to the market place, UC is investing our own money in our own good ideas.

- |               |                |
|---------------|----------------|
| A) arena      | I) incorporate |
| B) contextual | J) indefinite  |
| C) convincing | K) indulge     |
| D) devoted    | L) inertia     |
| E) digits     | M) pride       |
| F) hasten     | N) reaping     |
| G) hypotheses | O) warrant     |
| H) impairing  |                |

## 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**.

### Are We in an Innovation Lull?

A) Scan the highlights of this year's Consumer Electronics Show (CES), and you may get a slight feeling of having seen them before. Many of the coolest gadgets this year are the same as the coolest gadgets last year—or the year before, even. The booths are still exciting, and the demos are still just as crazy. It is still easy to be dazzled by the display of drones(无人机), 3D printers, virtual reality goggles(眼镜) and more "smart" devices than you could ever hope to catalog. Upon reflection, however, it is equally easy to feel like you have seen it all before. And it is hard not to think: Are we in an innovation lull(间歇期)?

- B) In some ways, the answer is yes. For years, smartphones, televisions, tablets, laptops and desktops have made up a huge part of the market and driven innovation. But now these segments are looking at slower growth curves—or shrinking markets in some cases—as consumers are not as eager to spend money on new gadgets. Meanwhile, emerging technologies—the drones, 3D printers and smart-home devices of the world—now seem a bit too old to be called "the next big thing."
- C) Basically the tech industry seems to be in an awkward period now. "There is not any one-hit wonder, and there will not be one for years to come," said Gary Shapiro, president and chief executive of the Consumer Technology Association (CTA). In his eyes, however, that doesn't necessarily mean that innovation has stopped. It has just grown up a little. "Many industries are going out of infancy and becoming adolescents," Shapiro said.
- D) For instance, new technologies that are building upon existing technology have not found their footing well enough to appeal to a mass audience, because, in many cases, they need to work effectively with other devices to realize their full appeal. Take the evolution of the smart home, for example. Companies are pushing it hard but make it almost overwhelming even to dip a toe in the water for the average consumer, because there are so many compatibility issues to think about. No average person wants to figure out whether their favorite calendar software works with their fridge or whether their washing machine and tablet get along. Having to install a different app for each smart appliance in your home is annoying; it would be nicer if you could manage everything together. And while you may forgive your smartphone an occasional fault, you probably have less patience for error messages from your door lock.
- E) Companies are promoting their own standards, and the market has not had time to choose a winner yet as this is still very new. Companies that have long focused on hardware now have to think of ecosystems instead to give consumers practical solutions to their everyday problems. "The dialogue is changing from what is technologically possible to what is technologically meaningful," said economist Shawn DuBravac. DuBravac works for CTA—which puts on the show each year—and said that this shift to a search for solutions has been noticeable as he researched his predictions for 2016.
- F) "So much of what CES has been about is the cool. It is about the flashiness and the gadgets," said John Curran, managing director of research at Accenture. "But over the last couple of years, and in this one in particular, we are starting to see companies shift from what is the largest screen size, the smallest form factor or the shiniest object and more into what all of these devices do that is practical in a consumer's life." Even the technology press conferences, which have been high-profile in the past and reached a level of drama and theatrics fitting for a Las Vegas stage, have a different bent to them. Rather than just dazzling with a high cool factor, there is a focus on the practical. Fitbit, for example, released its first smartwatch Monday, selling with a clear purpose—to improve your fitness—and promoting it as a "tool, not a toy." Not only that, it supports a number of platforms: Apple's IOS, Google's Android and Microsoft's Windows phone.
- G) That seems to be what consumers are demanding, after all. Consumers are becoming increasingly bored with what companies have to offer: A survey of 28,000 consumers in 28 countries released by Accenture found consumers are not as excited about technology as they once were. For example, when asked whether they would buy a new smartphone this year, only 48 percent said yes—a six-point drop from 2015.
- H) And when it comes to the hyper-connected super-smart world that technology firms are painting for us, it seems that consumers are growing more uneasy about handing over the massive amounts of consumer data needed to provide the personalized, customized solutions that companies need to improve their services. That could be another explanation for why companies seem to be strengthening their talk of the practicality of their devices.

- I) Companies have already won part of the battle, having driven tech into every part of our lives, tracking our steps and our very heartbeats. Yet the persistent question of "Why do I need that?"—or, perhaps more tellingly, "Why do you need to know that?"—dogs the steps of many new ventures. Only 13 percent of respondents said that they were interested in buying a smartwatch in 2016, for example—an increase of just one percent from the previous year despite a year of high-profile launches. That is bad news for any firm that may hope that smartwatches can make up ground for maturing smartphone and tablet markets. And the survey found flat demand for fitness monitors, smart thermostats(恒温器) and connected home cameras, as well.
- J) According to the survey, that lack of enthusiasm could stem from concerns about privacy and security. Even among people who have bought connected devices of some kind, 37 percent said that they are going to be more cautious about using these devices and services in the future. A full 18 percent have even returned devices until they feel they can get safer guarantees against having their sensitive information hacked.
- K) That, too, explains the heavy Washington presence at this year's show, as these new technologies intrude upon heavily regulated areas. In addition to many senior officials from the Federal Trade and Federal Communications commissions, this year's list of policy makers also includes appearances from Transportation Secretary Anthony Foxx, to talk about smart cities, and Federal Aviation Administration Administrator Michael Huerta, to talk about drones.
- L) Curran, the Accenture analyst, said that increased government interest in the show makes sense as technology becomes a larger part of our lives. "There is an incompatibility in the rate at which these are advancing relative to the way we're digesting it," he said. "Technology is becoming bigger and more aspirational, and penetrating almost every aspect of our lives. We have to understand and think about the implications, and balance these great innovations with the potential downsides they naturally carry with them."
36. Consumers are often hesitant to try smart-home devices because they are worried about compatibility problems.
37. This year's electronics show featured the presence of many officials from the federal government.
38. The market demand for electronic devices is now either declining or not growing as fast as before.
39. One analyst suggests it is necessary to accept both the positive and negative aspects of innovative products.
40. The Consumer Electronics Show in recent years has begun to focus more on the practical value than the showiness of electronic devices.
41. Fewer innovative products were found at this year's electronic products show.
42. Consumers are becoming more worried about giving personal information to tech companies to get customized products and services.
43. The Consumer Technology Association is the sponsor of the annual Consumer Electronics Show.
44. Many consumers wonder about the necessity of having their fitness monitored.
45. The electronic industry is maturing even though no wonder products hit the market.

## 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.

The Paris climate agreement finalised in December last year heralded a new era for climate action. For the first time, the world's nations agreed to keep global warming well below 2°C.

This is vital for climate-vulnerable nations. Fewer than 4% of countries are responsible for more than half of the world's greenhouse gas emissions. In a study published in Nature Scientific Reports, we reveal just how deep this injustice runs.

Developed nations such as Australia, the United States, Canada, and European countries are essentially climate "free-riders": causing the majority of the problems through high greenhouse gas emissions, while incurring few of the costs such as climate change's impact on food and water. In other words, a few countries are benefiting enormously from the consumption of fossil fuels, while at the same time contributing disproportionately to the global burden of climate change.

On the flip side, there are many "forced riders", who are suffering from the climate change impacts despite having scarcely contributed to the problem. Many of the world's most climate vulnerable countries, the majority of which are African or small island states, produce a very small quantity of emissions. This is much like a non-smoker getting cancer from second-hand smoke, while the heavy smoker is fortunate enough to smoke in good health.

The Paris agreement has been widely hailed as a positive step forward in addressing climate change for all, although the details on addressing "climate justice" can be best described as sketchy.

The goal of keeping global temperature rise "well below" 2°C is commendable but the emissions-reduction pledges submitted by countries leading up to the Paris talks are very unlikely to deliver on this.

More than \$100 billion in funding has been put on the table for supporting developing nations to reduce emissions. However, the agreement specifies that there is no formal distinction between developed and developing nations in their responsibility to cut emissions, effectively ignoring historical emissions. There is also very little detail on who will provide the funds or, importantly, who is responsible for their provision. Securing these funds, and establishing who is responsible for raising them will also be vital for the future of climate-vulnerable countries.

The most climate-vulnerable countries in the world have contributed very little to creating the global disease from which they now suffer the most. There must urgently be a meaningful mobilisation of the policies outlined in the agreement if we are to achieve national emissions reductions while helping the most vulnerable countries adapt to climate change.

And it is clearly up to the current generation of leaders from high-emitting nations to decide whether they want to be remembered as climate change tyrants or pioneers.

46. The author is critical of the Paris climate agreement because\_\_\_\_\_.
- A) it is unfair to those climate-vulnerable nations
  - B) it aims to keep temperature rise below 2°C only
  - C) it is beneficial to only fewer than 4% of countries
  - D) it burdens developed countries with the sole responsibility
47. Why does the author call some developed countries climate "free-riders"?
- A) They needn't worry about the food and water they consume.
  - B) They are better able to cope with the global climate change.
  - C) They hardly pay anything for the problems they have caused.
  - D) They are free from the greenhouse effects affecting "forced riders".
48. Why does the author compare the "forced riders" to second-hand smokers?
- A) They have little responsibility for public health problems.
  - B) They are vulnerable to unhealthy environmental conditions.
  - C) They have to bear consequences they are not responsible for.
  - D) They are unaware of the potential risks they are confronting.
49. What does the author say about the \$100 billion funding?
- A) It will motivate all nations to reduce carbon emissions.
  - B) There is no final agreement on where it will come from.
  - C) There is no clarification of how the money will be spent.
  - D) It will effectively reduce greenhouse emissions worldwide.
50. What urgent action must be taken to realise the Paris climate agreement?
- A) Encouraging high-emitting nations to take the initiative.
  - B) Calling on all the nations concerned to make joint efforts.
  - C) Pushing the current world leaders to come to a consensus.
  - D) Putting in effect the policies in the agreement at once.

## Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

Teenagers at risk of depression, anxiety and suicide often wear their troubles like a neon(霓虹灯) sign. Their risky behaviors—drinking too much alcohol, using illegal drugs, smoking cigarettes and skipping school—can alert parents and teachers that serious problems are brewing.

But a new study finds that there's another group of adolescents who are in nearly as much danger of experiencing the same psychiatric symptoms: teens who use tons of media, don't get enough sleep and have a sedentary(不爱活动的) lifestyle.

Of course, that may sound like a description of every teenager on the planet. But the study warns that it is teenagers who engage in all three of these practices in the extreme who are truly in jeopardy. Because their behaviors are not usually seen as a red flag, these young people have been dubbed the "invisible risk" group by the study's authors.

"In some ways they're at greater risk of falling through the cracks," says researcher Vladimir Carli. "While most parents, teachers and clinicians would react to an adolescent using drugs or getting drunk, they may easily overlook teenagers who are engaging in inconspicuous behaviors."

The study's authors surveyed 12,395 students and analyzed nine risk behaviors, including excessive alcohol use, illegal drug use, heavy smoking, high media use and truancy(逃学). Their aim was to determine the relationship between these risk behaviors and mental health issues in teenagers.

About 58% of the students demonstrated none or few of the risk behaviors. Some 13% scored high on all nine of the risk behaviors. And 29%, the "invisible risk" group, scored high on three in particular: They spent five hours a day or more on electronic devices. They slept six hours a night or less. And they neglected "other healthy activities."

The group that scored high on all nine of the risk behaviors was most likely to show symptoms of depression; in all, nearly 15% of this group reported being depressed, compared with just 4% of the low-risk group. But the invisible group wasn't far behind the high-risk set, with more than 13% of them exhibiting depression.

The findings caught Carli off guard. "We were very surprised," he says. "The high-risk group and low-risk group are obvious. But this third group was not only unexpected, it was so distinct and so large—nearly one third of our sample—that it became a key finding of the study."

Carli says that one of the most significant things about his study is that it provides new early-warning signs for parents, teachers and mental health-care providers. And early identification, support and treatment for mental health issues, he says, are the best ways to keep them from turning into full-blown disorders.

51. What does the author mean by saying "Teenagers at risk of depression, anxiety and suicide often wear their troubles like a neon sign" (Lines 1–2, Para. 1)?

- A) Mental problems can now be found in large numbers of teenagers.
- B) Teenagers' mental problems are getting more and more attention.
- C) Teenagers' mental problems are often too conspicuous not to be observed.
- D) Depression and anxiety are the most common symptoms of mental problems.

52. What is the finding of the new study?

- A) Teenagers' lifestyles have changed greatly in recent years.
- B) Many teenagers resort to drugs or alcohol for mental relief.
- C) Teenagers experiencing psychological problems tend to use a lot of media.
- D) Many hitherto unobserved youngsters may have psychological problems.

53. Why do the researchers refer to teens who use tons of media, don't get enough sleep and have a sedentary lifestyle as the "invisible risk" group?

- A) Their behaviors can be an invisible threat to society.
- B) Their behaviors do not constitute a warning signal.
- C) Their behaviors do not tend towards mental problems.
- D) Their behaviors can be found in almost all teenagers on earth.

54. What does the new study find about the invisible group?
- A) They are almost as liable to depression as the high-risk group.
  - B) They suffer from depression without showing any symptoms.
  - C) They do not often demonstrate risky behaviors as their peers.
  - D) They do not attract the media attention the high-risk group does.
55. What is the significance of Vladimir Carli's study?
- A) It offers a new treatment for psychological problems among teenagers.
  - B) It provides new early-warning signals for identifying teens in trouble.
  - C) It may have found an ideal way to handle teenagers with behavioral problems.
  - D) It sheds new light on how unhealthy behaviors trigger mental health problems.

## 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**.

随着生活水平的提高，度假在中国人生活中的作用越来越重要。过去，中国人的时间主要花在谋生上，很少有机会外出旅行。然而，近年来中国旅游业发展迅速。经济的繁荣和富裕中产阶级的出现，引发了一个前所未有的旅游热潮。中国人不仅在国内旅游，出国旅游也越来越普遍。2016年国庆节假日期间，旅游消费总计超过4000亿元。据世界贸易组织估计，2020年中国将成为世界上最大的旅游国，在未来几年里将成为出境旅游支出增长最快的国家。

# 2016年12月·第1套英语六级写作·题目、范文与解析

PROMPT & MODEL ESSAY • 写作题和范文

## 写作题和范文

本页写作题面、参考范文与逐段解析由懒笔记基于2016年12月·第1套 英语六级写作原卷整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：完整写作要求（Directions，含主题、文体、词数与署名约束）连续排印。写作是生产性任务、无 ABCD 标准答案——题面即整道题；卷面下方直接给出满足全部硬约束的参考范文、整篇中译与逐段拆解。

真题卷第1套(2016-12) • 六级

Part I

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay on *invention*. Your essay should include the importance of invention and measures to be taken to encourage invention. You are required to write at least 150 words but no more than 200 words.

【参考范文·168词】 写作无唯一标准答案，以下为达标示范

Invention has long been a driving force behind human civilization. In my view, we should fully recognize its significance and take concrete steps to encourage more of it.

To begin with, invention is of great importance. It pushes social progress by turning bold ideas into practical technologies that reshape how we live and work. The smartphone, for example, has transformed communication, education and business within a single generation. Moreover, a nation rich in inventions enjoys stronger competitiveness and a firmer place in the global economy.

Given these benefits, effective measures should be taken. First, the government ought to increase funding for scientific research so that inventors have the resources they need. In addition, a sound system to protect intellectual property is essential, for it assures creators that their efforts will be rewarded. Finally, schools should foster curiosity and creativity from an early age.

In conclusion, invention deserves our attention, and only through steady support and a genuinely innovative atmosphere can we keep the flow of new ideas alive.

【参考译文】

发明长久以来一直是推动人类文明前进的力量。在我看来，我们应当充分认识它的重要性，并采取切实的步骤去鼓励更多的发明。

首先，发明至关重要。它把大胆的创意变成实用的技术，从而推动社会进步，重塑我们生活和工作的方式。以智能手机为例，它在短短一代人的时间里就改变了通信、教育和商业。此外，一个发明众多的国家在全球经济中享有更强的竞争力和更稳固的地位。

鉴于这些好处，应当采取有效的措施。第一，政府应当增加科研经费，让发明者拥有他们所需的资源。此外，一套健全的知识产权保护制度必不可少，因为它让创造者确信自己的努力会得到回报。最后，学校应当从小培养孩子的好奇心与创造力。

总之，发明值得我们重视；唯有依靠持续的支持和真正富有创新的气氛，我们才能让新想法的涌流生生不息。

**【第1段】点题加双立场预告。**首段两句落实『点题句加立场句开篇』：第一句 Invention has long been a driving force behind human civilization 点出话题地位；第二句 we should fully recognize its significance and take concrete steps 一句预告重要性措施两块，为全文立纲。

**【第2段】重要性四步闭环。**本段落落实『观点句加理由加例证』：主题句 invention is of great importance 亮块，理由 pushes social progress，例子 The smartphone ... has transformed ... 坐实，再用 Moreover 升到 a nation ... enjoys stronger competitiveness 的国家层面，层层递进。

**【第3段】三措施各带解释。**本段落落实『对策分点加解释』：Given these benefits 过渡转入对策，First / In addition / Finally 分出增加科研经费、保护知识产权、学校培养三条，每条都用 so that、for 之类补出为什么有用，避免空喊口号。

**【第4段】重申加倒装呼吁。**尾段落落实『回扣主题收束』：In conclusion, invention deserves our attention 重申立场，再用倒装句 only through ... can we keep the flow of new ideas alive 把支持与创新氛围一并收口，与首段呼应。

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

### 论发明价值并给鼓励对策

本题要求写一篇议论短文，题面用 include 把任务点钉死成两块——the importance of invention and measures to be taken to encourage invention。也就是说，既要论证发明为什么重要，又要提出鼓励发明的具体措施，两块并列、缺一不可。很多人只写重要性就停笔，等于只完成一半任务。

## 面向阅卷人的正式书面语

题面只说写 a short essay，没有设定收信人或具体身份，所以这是一篇纯议论文，读者就是阅卷老师。语域按正式书面英语走即可：用完整句、用书面连接词，不用缩写口语（don't、gonna）、不用第一人称讲私事、不加称呼和落款。不必强行编一个读者身份来加戏。

## 重视发明并切实鼓励

本篇中心立场一句话：发明对个人、社会与国家都至关重要，因此我们应当采取切实措施加以鼓励——正好把 the importance of invention 和 measures to be taken to encourage invention 两块用一个态度串起来，让全文有统一观点而不是两段互不相干的清单。

### 1. 重要性·推动社会进步

发明把创意变成实用技术，推动社会向前，可用智能手机改变通信、教育与商业作例证。

### 2. 重要性·提升国家竞争力

发明多的国家在全球经济中更有竞争力、地位更稳固，从国家层面拔高重要性。

### 3. 措施·加大科研投入

政府增加科研经费，让发明者有足够资源去尝试，这是最直接的鼓励办法。

### 4. 措施·保护知识产权

建立健全的知识产权保护制度，让创造者确信努力会有回报，从而敢于投入。

### 5. 措施·教育培养创新

学校从小培养好奇心与创造力，为发明储备人才和土壤。

## 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 点题并亮立场

开门点出发明的话题地位，并表明本文态度：既重视其价值、也主张采取措施鼓励，为下文两块内容立好总纲。

### 第 2 段 论证发明的重要性

承接首段，专写 the importance of invention，从社会进步与国家竞争力两个层面论证，配例证。

### 第 3 段 提出鼓励发明的措施

专写 measures to be taken to encourage invention，分点给出可操作的做法并各配一句解释。

### 第 4 段 收束呼应主题

简短总结，重申发明值得重视、需持续支持，与首段立场呼应收尾。

### 第 1 段 发明地位加双重立场

点明发明长久以来是推动人类文明的力量，随即表态：我们应充分认识其重要性并采取切实措施加以鼓励，把 the importance of invention and measures to be taken to encourage invention 两块一句预告。

**点题引入** · \_\_\_\_\_ has long been a driving force behind \_\_\_\_\_. (用『长久以来是.....的推动力』一句把话题拉起来，空位填主题词与其作用领域)

**亮明立场** · In my view, we should fully recognize \_\_\_\_\_ and take concrete steps to \_\_\_\_\_. (『在我看来，我们应当认识.....并采取切实措施去.....』一句同时预告两个任务点)

## 第 2 段 进步与竞争力两层论证

本段专论 the importance of invention: 先说发明把创意变成实用技术、推动社会进步, 用智能手机改变通信教育商业作例; 再用 moreover 升到国家层面, 指出多发明的国家竞争力更强。

**主题句亮重要性** · To begin with, \_\_\_\_\_ is of great importance. (『首先, .....至关重要』一句锁定本段只谈这一块)

**举例坐实** · \_\_\_\_\_, for example, has transformed \_\_\_\_\_. (『以.....为例, 它已经改变了.....』用具体事物把抽象理由落地)

**层次递进** · Moreover, \_\_\_\_\_ enjoys stronger \_\_\_\_\_. (用 Moreover 把论证从一个层面推到更高层面, 避免平铺)

## 第 3 段 投入·产权·教育三措施

本段专写 measures to be taken to encourage invention: 政府加大科研经费让发明者有资源; 健全知识产权保护让创造者相信努力有回报; 学校从小培养好奇心与创造力, 每条都配一句解释。

**转入对策** · Given these benefits, effective measures should be taken. (『鉴于这些好处, 应采取有效措施』一句从重要性平滑转到对策)

**分点列举** · First, \_\_\_\_\_ ought to \_\_\_\_\_ so that \_\_\_\_\_. In addition, \_\_\_\_\_. Finally, \_\_\_\_\_. (用 First / In addition / Finally 把措施分点, so that 补出『为什么有用』)

## 第 4 段 重申立场加呼吁

简短收束：重申发明值得重视，并强调唯有持续支持与真正的创新氛围才能让新想法源源不断，与首段的双重立场呼应，把重要性与措施两块一并收口。

**总括收尾** · In conclusion, \_\_\_\_\_ deserves our attention. (『总之，……值得我们重视』一句回扣主题)

**条件式呼吁** · Only through \_\_\_\_\_ can we \_\_\_\_\_. (『唯有通过……我们才能……』倒装句式，把对策与目标一并收束，收尾更有力)

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

#### 两块都要落地

本题最致命的是只写重要性、漏掉 measures to be taken to encourage invention。检查时确认『重要性』和『措施』各有独立段落、措施都是可操作做法而非口号，两块齐了才算切题。

### 结构连贯

#### 任务点分段加路标

本题重要性与措施各自成段、段首都有连接词导航，措施段内部再用 First / In addition / Finally 分层。切忌把两块塞一段或通篇罗列不加过渡，那会读起来松散。

### 语言准确

#### 发明主题高级表达

本题善用主题词能加分：significance、intellectual property、foster、competitiveness、innovative；再配一句倒装 only through ... can we ...。但高级表达要用对，宁可稳妥正确也不要为炫技造出错句。

### 字数格式

### 卡进上下限区间

本题硬性要求 at least 150 words but no more than 200 words，低于下限或超过上限都失分。四段结构天然帮你控篇幅：内容不足时给某条措施补一句解释，超了就砍掉重复表达。

典型低分写法 · 反面示例与改法

### 只谈重要性漏措施

反面示例：整篇从头到尾都在论证发明多么重要、举了一堆例子，却始终没提一句该怎么鼓励发明，措施部分完全缺失。改法：砍掉重复的重要性论证，专门补一个措施段，写出『政府加大科研投入、健全知识产权保护、学校培养创新』等可操作做法。

### 空喊口号无支撑

反面示例：We should pay attention to invention and everyone must try their best to invent things.（只是喊口号，没有主语明确的动作，也没解释）。改法：The government ought to increase funding for scientific research so that inventors have the resources they need.（有主语、有动作、有为什么有用）。

### 逐字直译中式表达

反面示例：Invention can let our country's face take place big change.（把『让国家面貌发生巨大变化』逐字硬翻，let、take place 全用错）。改法：Invention can bring about great changes to our country.（用地道搭配 bring about changes to 表达同一意思）。

### 同义重复凑字数

反面示例：Invention is very important. Invention is really important for us. Invention is so important that we cannot live without it.（三句同一个意思反复说，纯注水）。改法：保留一句主题句，其余替换成理由和例子——It pushes social progress by turning bold ideas into practical technologies.（补充新信息而非重复）。

英语六级 2016年12月·第1套 · 全卷构成

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

# 2016年12月·第1套 英语六级听力真题原文与答案解析

PAPER & KEY • 听力题和解析

## 听力题和解析

本卷全部 25 题的标准答案与完整录音文字稿由懒笔记基于2016年12月·第1套 英语六级听力原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面层级：Part/Section 标题与各节 Directions 照原卷排印——真实听力考卷只印选项，题干由录音念出。其下按录音篇目逐篇排印：每篇先给完整录音文字稿（逐段中译），再逐题给出卷面题目与该题解析（题目、翻译、答案、定位、信号、替换与排除）。

真题卷第1套(2016-12) • 六级

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

### Part II

### Listening Comprehension

(30 minutes)

#### Section A

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

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

1 W: Professor Henderson, could you give us a brief overview of what you do, where you work and your main area of research?

W: Henderson教授，您能简要介绍一下您的工作内容、工作单位以及主要研究领域吗？

2 M: Well, the Center for Climate Research where I work links the science of climate change to issues around economics and policy. Some of our research is to do with the likely impacts of climate change and all of the associated risks.

M: 好的，我工作的气候研究中心将气候变化科学与经济和政策问题联系起来。我们的一些研究与气候变化可能产生的影响以及所有相关风险有关。

3 W: And how strong is the evidence that climate change is happening? That is really something we need to be worried about.

W: 那么气候变化正在发生的证据有多强？这真的是我们需要担心的事情吗？

4 M: Well most of the science of climate change, particularly that to do with global warming, is simply fact. But other aspects of the science are less certain or at least more disputed. And so we're really

talking about risk. What the economics tells us is that it's probably cheaper to avoid climate change—to avoid the risk—than it is to deal with the likely consequences.

M: 嗯，气候变化科学的大部分内容，特别是与全球变暖有关的内容，完全是事实。但科学的其他方面就不那么确定，或者至少存在更多争议。所以我们实际上是在谈论风险。经济学告诉我们的是，避免气候变化——避免风险——可能比应对可能产生的后果要便宜。

5 W: So what are we doing? What can we do about it?

W: 那我们在做什么？我们能做些什么呢？

6 M: Well, I would argue that we need to develop the science specifically to understand the likely impacts of climate change in different contexts. As I said, we need to understand the best ways of avoiding climate change. And this will involve a huge transition to low-carbon energy systems. And the transition is a tremendous priority. And for this to happen, we may need action on a global scale. From a political perspective, we need to understand the terms on which major countries like China and the USA might sign up to a global agreement because at the moment we don't have that consensus.

M: 嗯，我认为我们需要发展科学，专门去了解气候变化在不同情境下可能产生的影响。正如我所说，我们需要了解避免气候变化的最佳方式。这将涉及向低碳能源系统的巨大转型。而这一转型是重中之重。为了实现这一目标，我们可能需要在全球范围内采取行动。从政治角度来看，我们需要了解中国和美国等主要国家可能在什么条件下签署全球协议，因为目前我们还没有达成共识。

7 W: Right.

W: 对。

8 M: And we also need to plan ahead so that we are in a position to deal with the likely levels of climate change which are already inevitable, and even more so, too, for the levels that are likely if we don't get those global agreements.

M: 而且我们还需要提前规划，以便我们有能力应对已经不可避免的气候变化水平，如果我们无法达成这些全球协议，更需要应对可能出现的更高水平的气候变化。

1. A) It tries to predict the possible trends of global climate change.
- B) It studies the impacts of global climate change on people's lives.
- C) It links the science of climate change to economic and policy issues.
- D) It focuses on the efforts countries can make to deal with global warming.

**【题目】** What does Professor Henderson say about his main area of research?

**【翻译】** Henderson 教授关于他的主要研究领域说了什么？

- A) 它试图预测全球气候变化的可能趋势。
- B) 它研究全球气候变化对人们生活的影响。
- C) 它将气候变化科学与经济和政策问题联系起来。
- D) 它关注各国为应对全球变暖可以做出的努力。

**【答案】** C (细节题) It links the science of climate change to economic and policy issues.

**【定位】** The Center for Climate Research where I work links the science of climate change to issues around economics and policy.

我工作的气候研究中心把气候变化的科学与围绕经济和政策的问题联系起来。

**【信号】 被问者对开场提问的直接应答。** 女士在第 1 段请教授概述其工作与研究，教授开口第一句 links the science of climate change to issues around economics and policy 就是对该提问的正面应答，问“研究是什么”，答案必落在他自述研究内容的这句。

**【替换】** links the science of climate change to issues around economics and policy ↔  
**links the science of climate change to economic and policy issues**  
近乎原句，仅词序与词形微调

**【排除】 A) 未提及**

A 的 predict the possible trends 在录音里没有对应——教授说的是“连接”科学与经济政策，并非“预测趋势”，属无中生有的拔高。

**B) 原词陷阱**

录音第 2 段确有 the likely impacts of climate change, B 借走 impacts 拼成 impacts of global climate change on people's lives; 但原文的 impacts 是研究的“附带内容之一”，且从未限定到 on people's lives, B 听到 impacts 就选会答非所问。

借用原文：the likely impacts of climate change and all of the associated risks

**D) 张冠李戴**

efforts countries can make 借用了后文 action on a global scale 的“各国行动”概念，但那是教授谈“怎么办”时说的，并非他描述“研究领域”的内容，张冠李戴到本题。

借用原文：we may need action on a global scale

- 
2. A) It will take a long time before a consensus is reached on its impact.  
B) It would be more costly to deal with its consequences than to avoid it.  
C) It is the most pressing issue confronting all countries.  
D) It is bound to cause endless disputes among nations.

**【题目】 What does Professor Henderson say about climate change?**

**【翻译】** Henderson 教授关于气候变化说了什么？

- A) 要就其影响达成共识需要很长时间。 B) 处理其后果的成本将高于避免它的成本。  
C) 这是所有国家面临的最紧迫问题。 D) 它必然会在各国之间引发无休止的争端。

**【答案】 B (细节题)** It would be more costly to deal with its consequences than to avoid it.

**【定位】** What the economics tells us is that it's probably cheaper to avoid climate change—to avoid the risk—than it is to deal with the likely consequences.

经济学告诉我们的是，避免气候变化（即避免风险）很可能比应对其可能的后果更划算。

【信号】比较结构 cheaper...than 给出结论。教授用 cheaper to avoid climate change... than it is to deal with the likely consequences 这一 cheaper...than 比较句下了核心判断，比较结构正是答案信号——它把"避免"和"应对"两种做法的代价摆出来对比。

【替换】cheaper to avoid climate change... than it is to deal with the likely consequences ↔

more costly to deal with its consequences than to avoid it

比较方向对调 + 反义词替换，等值

【排除】A) 原词陷阱

录音末尾确有 we don't have that consensus, A 借 consensus 编成 a long time before a consensus is reached on its impact; 但原文那处指的是"各国对全球协议尚无共识", 不是"对气候影响要很久才有共识", 听到 consensus 就选即落陷阱。

借用原文: at the moment we don't have that consensus

C) 过度推断

the most pressing issue confronting all countries 用了最高级"最紧迫", 但教授全程只说气候变化是"风险"、避免更划算, 从未把它定为"所有国家最紧迫的问题", 属拔高。

D) 过度推断

录音第 4 段说部分科学 less certain or at least more disputed, D 借 disputed 推成 endless disputes among nations; 但原文是"科学层面存在争议", 并非"国家间必然无尽争吵", 由词推断过头。

借用原文: other aspects of the science are less certain or at least more disputed

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3. A) The transition to low-carbon energy systems.

B) The cooperation among world major powers.

C) The signing of a global agreement.

D) The raising of people's awareness.

【题目】What does Professor Henderson say is a top priority in combating climate change?

【翻译】Henderson 教授认为应对气候变化的首要任务是什么?

A) 向低碳能源系统转型。 B) 世界主要大国之间的合作。 C) 签署一项全球协议。

D) 提高人们的意识。

【答案】A (细节题) The transition to low-carbon energy systems.

【定位】And this will involve a huge transition to low-carbon energy systems. And the transition is a tremendous priority.

这将涉及向低碳能源系统的巨大转型。而这一转型是一项极其重要的首要任务。

【信号】优先级标记 a tremendous priority。教授先抛出 transition to low-carbon energy systems, 紧接着用 the transition is a tremendous priority 明确给它贴上"首要"标签——priority 这个词就是答案信号, 它指认的措施才是被问的 top priority。

**【替换】** a huge transition to low-carbon energy systems ↔ **The transition to low-carbon energy systems**  
近乎原词照搬，仅去掉修饰

**【排除】** B) **原词陷阱**

录音提到 major countries like China and the USA, B 借此编成 cooperation among world major powers; 但原文说的是大国"签署全球协议", 并非笼统的"大国合作", 更未称之为首要任务。

借用原文: major countries like China and the USA might sign up to a global agreement

C) **原词陷阱**

原文确有 sign up to a global agreement, C 直接搬来 The signing of a global agreement; 但被冠以 priority 的是"转型", 签协议只是从政治角度需要理解的条件, 不是教授点名的首要任务, 听到原词就选会错。

借用原文: major countries like China and the USA might sign up to a global agreement

D) **未提及**

The raising of people's awareness 在整段录音里没有任何对应表述, 属凭"环保常识"自行补出的措施。

- 
4. A) Carry out more research on it.  
B) Cut down energy consumption.  
C) Plan well in advance.  
D) Adopt new technology.

**【题目】** What does Professor Henderson advise us to do to better deal with climate change?

**【翻译】** Henderson 教授建议我们如何更好地应对气候变化?

A) 对其开展更多研究。 B) 减少能源消耗。 C) 提前做好规划。 D) 采用新技术。

**【答案】** C (细节题) Plan well in advance.

**【定位】** And we also need to plan ahead so that we are in a position to deal with the likely levels of climate change which are already inevitable.

我们还需要提前规划, 以便能够应对那些已经不可避免的气候变化可能达到的程度。

**【信号】** 建议句 **we also need to + 动作**。教授在收尾段用 we also need to plan ahead 这一 we need to 建议句给出最终的"更好应对"之道——need to 后面的动作 plan ahead 就是答案信号所在。

**【替换】** we also need to plan ahead ↔ **Plan well in advance**  
plan ahead 同义改写为 plan well in advance

**【排除】 A) 原词陷阱**

录音第 6 段有 develop the science、第 2 段有 research 字样, A 的 Carry out more research on it 借此而来; 但"发展科学/研究"是教授谈"怎么避免"时说的, 本题问"更好应对", 他给的建议是提前规划, A 答非所问。

借用原文: we need to develop the science specifically to understand the likely impacts

**B) 偷换概念**

Cut down energy consumption 看似呼应 low-carbon energy systems, 但原文谈的是能源系统"转型", 从未说要"削减能耗", 且这是第 3 题话题, 并非本题的应对建议。

借用原文: a huge transition to low-carbon energy systems

**D) 未提及**

Adopt new technology 在录音里没有对应——教授谈的是发展科学、能源转型、提前规划, 从未说"采用新技术", 属常识补全。

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

1 W: I have many business English students. When I teach in the classroom, we often end up talking about things like success and what leads to success. And it's interesting that many of them mention the element of luck.

W: 我有很多商务英语学生。当我在课堂上教学时, 我们经常会讨论诸如成功以及什么导致成功这类话题。有意思的是, 他们中的很多人都提到了运气这个因素。

2 M: Right.

M: 对。

3 W: Luck is important to success. But since you've seen that fantastic video on the TED Talks website by Richard St. John, he doesn't mention luck at all.

W: 运气对成功很重要。但是既然你看过TED演讲网站上Richard St. John那个很棒的视频, 他根本没有提到运气。

4 M: Well, I'm a firm believer that people can make their own luck. I mean what people regard as luck, you can actually create, to a degree.

M: 嗯, 我坚信人们可以创造自己的运气。我的意思是人们所认为的运气, 实际上在一定程度上是可以创造出来的。

5 W: Sure. I think a lot of what people consider luck is attributed to how you respond to the opportunities that come your way.

W: 当然。我认为人们所谓的运气, 很大程度上取决于你如何回应那些出现在你面前的机会。

6 M: Yes. Very good point.

M: 是的。说得很好。

7 W: Seizing the opportunities. But was there any point in the video that you thought was particularly interesting?

W: 抓住机会。但是视频中有没有哪一点你觉得特别有意思?

8 M: Yes. Actually there was. Something very impressive to me is many people think that luck is important and that natural talent is something you must have in order to be successful. And in the video we saw, the point about getting good at something is not about having some natural talent. It's all about practice, practice, practice.

M: 有的。实际上有一点。让我印象非常深刻的是,很多人认为运气很重要,而且你必须要有天赋才能成功。而在我们看的视频里,关于擅长某件事的观点并不是说你必须有什么天赋。这完全是关于练习、练习、再练习。

9 W: Definitely yeah. Natural talent helps in some way but at the end of the day you really do need to work hard and get really, really good at what you do.

W: 绝对是这样。天赋在某种程度上有帮助,但说到底你真的需要努力工作,把你做的事情做得非常非常好。

10 M: Sure.

M: 当然。

11 W: I thought one interesting thing in the video was the idea of passion being so important. And there're people who really love what they do—of course, you're going to want to work harder and put the time and effort into it. And the funny thing is that if you love what you do and are really passionate about it and work really hard, the money kind of comes automatically.

W: 我觉得视频里有一点很有意思,就是热情是如此重要这个想法。有些人真的热爱他们所做的工作——当然了,你就会想要更努力地工作,投入时间和精力。而有趣的是,如果你热爱你所做的事情,真的对它充满热情并且非常努力地工作,钱就会自然而然地来了。

5. A) When luck plays a role.  
B) What determines success.  
C) Whether practice makes perfect.  
D) How important natural talent is.

**【题目】** What are the speakers mainly talking about?

**【翻译】** 说话者主要在讨论什么?

- A) 运气何时发挥作用。 B) 什么决定成功。 C) 熟能生巧是否成立。  
D) 天赋有多重要。

**【答案】** B (主旨题) What determines success.

**【定位】** We often end up talking about things like success and what leads to success.

我们常常聊着聊着就谈到成功、以及是什么带来成功这类话题。

**【信号】** 开头点题句。对话第一段女士就抛出 talking about things like success and what leads to success, 这是开篇点题句; 主旨题答案多在开头这种“奠定话题”的句子里, 后面全程都在围着它展开。

**【替换】** what leads to success ↔ What determines success  
leads to = determines

**【排除】 A) 原词陷阱**

录音确实念到 Luck is important to success, 让人想选 When luck plays a role.; 但运气只是"成功要素"里被讨论的一个侧面, 不是整段主题, 以偏概全。

借用原文: Luck is important to success

**C) 原词陷阱**

录音后段反复说 It's all about practice, practice, practice, 诱人选 Whether practice makes perfect.; 但练习只是讨论"成功要素"时谈到的一环, 且对话并非在辩论"练习是否使人完美", 范围对不上主旨。

借用原文: It's all about practice, practice, practice

**D) 原词陷阱**

录音谈到 natural talent is something you must have in order to be successful, 让人想选 How important natural talent is.; 但天赋同样只是被讨论的一个要素, 不能代表整段"成功由什么决定"的全貌。

借用原文: natural talent is something you must have in order to be successful

- 
6. A) It knocks at your door only once in a while.  
B) It is something that no one can possibly create.  
C) It comes naturally out of one's self-confidence.  
D) It means being good at seizing opportunities.

**【题目】 What is the woman's view of luck?**

**【翻译】** 女士对运气的看法是什么?

- A) 运气只是偶尔敲一次你的门。 B) 运气是任何人都不可能创造的东西。  
C) 运气源于一个人的自信。 D) 运气意味着善于抓住机会。

**【答案】 D** (态度观点题) It means being good at seizing opportunities.

**【定位】** I think a lot of what people consider luck is attributed to how you respond to the opportunities that come your way.

我认为, 人们所谓的运气, 很大程度上取决于你如何回应向你迎面而来的机会。

**【信号】 I think 表态句。** 女士用 I think a lot of what people consider luck is attributed to how you respond to the opportunities 表明自己观点, I think 是观点题的标准信号; 态度题就抓"那个人"亲口 I think / I believe 的那句。

**【替换】** how you respond to the opportunities that come your way ↔ being good at seizing opportunities  
积极回应机会=会抓机会

**【排除】 A) 未提及**

It knocks at your door only once in a while. 听着像"运气可遇不可求"的常识, 但女士全程没说运气"偶尔才来", 她说的是"运气取决于你怎么回应机会", 这是拿常识硬套、原文没说。

**B) 与原文相反**

It is something that no one can possibly create. 说"运气没人能创造"; 可录音里说 create 的是男士 people can make their own luck, 且他认为运气"可以"创造, 选项却说"没人能"——既张冠李戴又反了意。

借用原文: people can make their own luck

**C) 未提及**

It comes naturally out of one's self-confidence. 把运气说成"源于自信", 但 self-confidence 在录音里根本没出现, 女士谈的是"回应机会"不是"自信", 纯属无中生有。

- 
7. A) Luck rarely contributes to a person's success.  
B) One must have natural talent to be successful.  
C) One should always be ready to seize opportunities.  
D) Practice is essential to becoming good at something.

**【题目】 What is the chief point the TED Talks video makes?**

**【翻译】** TED演讲视频的主要观点是什么?

- A) 运气很少对一个人的成功有贡献。 B) 一个人必须有天赋才能成功。  
C) 一个人应该随时准备抓住机会。 D) 练习对于精通某件事是必不可少的。

**【答案】 D (细节题)** Practice is essential to becoming good at something.

**【定位】** The point about getting good at something is not about having some natural talent. It's all about practice, practice, practice.

关于把一件事做好, 重点不在于拥有什么天赋, 而完全在于练习、练习、再练习。

**【信号】 not...but 转折加重重复。** 录音用 not about having some natural talent. It's all about practice, practice, practice 这个"否定天赋、强调练习"的转折结构, 又把 practice 连说三遍加重语气; 转折后 + 重复强调, 正是答案落点。

**【替换】** It's all about practice, practice, practice ↔ Practice is essential to becoming good at something  
全靠练习=练习必不可少

**【排除】 A) 与原文相反**

Luck rarely contributes to a person's success. 里 rarely (几乎不) 极端化了; 录音里女士还说 Luck is important to success, 并未否定运气, 更没说视频持"运气几乎无用"的论点, 程度与出处都不符。

借用原文: Luck is important to success

**B) 原词陷阱**

One must have natural talent to be successful. 借用了录音原词 natural talent, 但视频的论点恰恰是 not about having some natural talent——否定"必须有天赋"; 选项取了被否定的那半, 正好说反。

借用原文: not about having some natural talent

**C) 张冠李戴**

One should always be ready to seize opportunities. 对应的是女士第5段 how you respond to the opportunities 的观点, 而本题问的是"视频的论点"; 抓机会是女士谈运气时说的, 不是视频提出的, 张冠李戴。

借用原文: how you respond to the opportunities that come your way

- 
8. A) Putting time and effort into fun things is profitable.  
B) People who love what they do care little about money.  
C) Being passionate about work can make one wealthy.  
D) People in need of money work hard automatically.

**【题目】 What does the woman think is the funny thing in the TED Talks video?**

**【翻译】** 女士认为TED演讲视频中有趣的地方是什么?

- A) 在有趣的事情上投入时间和精力是有益的。 B) 热爱自己工作的人不太在乎金钱。  
C) 对工作充满热情可以使人富有。 D) 需要钱的人会自动努力工作。

**【答案】 C** (细节题) Being passionate about work can make one wealthy.

**【定位】** If you love what you do and are really passionate about it and work really hard, the money kind of comes automatically.

如果你热爱自己所做的事、对它充满热情并且非常努力地工作, 钱财就会自然而然地随之而来。

**【信号】 the funny thing 强调句。** 女士先说 the funny thing is that 引出要点, 随后 if you love what you do...work really hard, the money kind of comes automatically 给出那件趣事; funny thing is that 是明确的强调信号, 紧跟其后的就是答案句。

**【替换】** if you love what you do...the money kind of comes automatically ↔

**Being passionate about work can make one wealthy**

热爱→钱自来=热情使人富

**【排除】 A) 偷换概念**

Putting time and effort into fun things is profitable. 把录音的"热爱所做的工作"换成了 fun things (好玩的事), 还把"钱自然来"换成 profitable; 录音说的是 love what you do (热爱你做的事) 不是"做好玩的事", 概念被悄悄换掉。

借用原文: put the time and effort into it

**B) 原词陷阱**

People who love what they do care little about money. 借用录音原词 love what they do, 却生造出"不在乎钱"; 录音说的是"钱会自然来", 根本没说"不在乎钱", 是凭这个原词钩子无中生有。

借用原文: there're people who really love what they do

**D) 与原文相反**

People in need of money work hard automatically. 把因果说成"缺钱→努力", 而录音是"热爱努力→钱自来", 方向正好相反; 它还盗用了原词 automatically 来增加迷惑。

借用原文: the money kind of comes automatically

## Section B

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

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

1 Devils Tower, the first national monument in America, could almost be mistaken for the stump of an enormous tree. Its sheer rock sides sweep up from a broad base until they cut off abruptly at the flat summit. Rising more than 1,000 feet in the middle of the gently rolling plains of Wyoming, the massive column of rock looks as though it was dropped down into this location from a different time and place.

魔鬼塔是美国第一座国家纪念碑, 几乎可以被误认为是一棵巨树的树桩。它陡峭的岩石侧面从宽阔的底部向上延伸,直到在平坦的顶部突然截断。这根巨大的岩柱在怀俄明州起伏平缓的平原中部拔地而起,高度超过1000英尺,看起来就像是不同的时空被投放到这个位置的。

2 In a sense it was. Devils Tower is a relic of the past, when the molten rock of the earth's core forced its way to the surface to form the throat of a volcano. As the centuries passed, the rock cooled and hardened, shrinking and cracking into long columns. Born in fire and fury, Devils Tower was then shaped by the slow, gentle work of wind and water. The outer layers of the volcano were worn away, until the hard core stood completely exposed.

从某种意义上说确实如此。魔鬼塔是过去的遗迹,当时地球核心的熔岩冲破地表,形成了火山的通道。随着时光流逝,岩石冷却变硬,收缩并裂成长条状的岩柱。魔鬼塔诞生于烈火与狂暴之中,然后被风和水缓慢而温和地塑造。火山的外层被侵蚀殆尽,直到坚硬的核心完全暴露出来。

3 Small wonder that an Indian legend described Devils Tower as being formed by supernatural powers. The legend says that when seven girls were attacked by bears, they took refuge on top of a small rock,

and they appealed to the Rock God for help. The god caused the rock to grow and to lift the girls far above the ground, while its sides were scored by the claws of the angry bears. Even today, says the legend, the girls can be seen above the towering rock, as seven shining stars in the night sky.

难怪印第安传说将魔鬼塔描述为由超自然力量形成的。传说讲述当七个女孩遭到熊的袭击时,她们在一块小岩石顶上避难,并向岩石之神祈求帮助。神让岩石生长,将女孩们高高举离地面,而愤怒的熊的爪子在岩石侧面留下了痕迹。传说至今仍说,这些女孩可以在高耸的岩石上方被看到,化作夜空中七颗闪亮的星星。

9. A) The stump of a giant tree.

B) A huge piece of rock.

C) The peak of a mountain.

D) A tall chimney.

**【题目】 What does Devils Tower look like?**

**【翻译】 Devils Tower 看起来像什么?**

A) 一棵巨树的树桩。 B) 一块巨大的岩石。 C) 一座山的山峰。 D) 一座高耸的烟囱。

**【答案】 A** (细节题) The stump of a giant tree.

**【定位】** Devils Tower, the first national monument in America, could almost be mistaken for the stump of an enormous tree.

魔鬼塔, 美国第一座国家纪念碑, 几乎会被错看成一棵巨树的树桩。

**【信号】 “被错看成”即外形比喻信号。** could almost be mistaken for (几乎会被错看成) 是一个明确的“像什么”信号词, 听到它后面紧跟的那个比喻对象, 就是本题答案落点。

**【替换】** the stump of an enormous tree ↔ **The stump of a giant tree.**

enormous = giant 近义替换

**【排除】 B) 原词陷阱**

录音确实多处出现 rock (如 the massive column of rock), B 的 A huge piece of rock. 盗用了这个原词诱你“听到 rock 就选”; 但题目问“看上去像什么”, 原文给的比喻是“树桩”而非“一块巨石”, rock 只是它的材质而非它“像”的东西。

借用原文: the massive column of rock

**C) 偷换概念**

原文提到它矗立在平原之上、有 flat summit (平顶), 让人联想到山, C 的 The peak of a mountain. 借“山峰/顶”的语境诱选; 但原文从未说它“像一座山峰”, 比喻对象明确是“树桩”。

借用原文: the flat summit

**D) 未提及**

A tall chimney. (高烟囱) 这一比喻在原文中根本没有出现, 纯属编造, 虽然柱状高耸的形状会让人觉得“也挺像”, 但听力以原文说了什么为准。

10. A) Human activity.  
B) Wind and water.  
C) Chemical processes.  
D) Fire and fury.

【题目】 What caused the volcano's outer layers to wear away?

【翻译】 是什么导致火山的外层被侵蚀掉？

A) 人类活动。 B) 风和水。 C) 化学过程。 D) 烈火与狂怒。

【答案】 **B** (细节题) Wind and water.

【定位】 Born in fire and fury, Devils Tower was then shaped by the slow, gentle work of wind and water. The outer layers of the volcano were worn away, until the hard core stood completely exposed.

魔鬼塔生于烈火与狂暴之中，随后被风与水缓慢而轻柔的作用所塑造。火山的外层逐渐被磨蚀殆尽，直到坚硬的内核完全裸露出来。

【信号】 **shaped by + worn away 的施动者**。shaped by the slow, gentle work of wind and water 里的 shaped by 点出真正的施动力；紧接着 The outer layers of the volcano were worn away 用被动语态说外层被磨蚀——“被...塑造/被磨蚀”的施动者就是答案信号。

【替换】 wind and water ↔ **Wind and water.**

原词直接对应

【排除】 A) **未提及**

Human activity. (人类活动) 在原文里完全没有提到，魔鬼塔的塑造全是自然力量；这一项靠常识里“景观破坏常与人类有关”的联想骗选。

C) **偷换概念**

原文讲 the rock cooled and hardened (岩石冷却硬化) 涉及物理变化，C 的 Chemical processes. (化学过程) 借“岩石变化”语境偷换成“化学过程”；但磨蚀外层的是风与水的物理作用，非化学过程。

借用原文：the rock cooled and hardened

D) **原词陷阱**

录音里 Born in fire and fury 确有 fire and fury 一词，D 的 Fire and fury. 原样盗用，诱你“听到就选”；但“烈火与狂暴”说的是它“诞生 (born in) ”时的力量，问的却是“外层被磨蚀”的原因，张冠李戴、答非所问。

借用原文：Born in fire and fury

11. A) It is a historical monument.  
B) It was built in ancient times.  
C) It is Indians' sacred place for worship.  
D) It was created by supernatural powers.

**【题目】 What does an Indian legend say about Devils Tower?**

**【翻译】** 印第安传说对 Devils Tower 有何说法?

- A) 它是一座历史纪念碑。 B) 它建于古代。 C) 它是印第安人崇拜的圣地。  
D) 它是由超自然力量创造的。

**【答案】 D** (细节题) It was created by supernatural powers.

**【定位】** Small wonder that an Indian legend described Devils Tower as being formed by supernatural powers.

难怪一则印第安传说把魔鬼塔描述为由超自然力量所形成。

**【信号】 legend described...as 引出传说界定。** an Indian legend described Devils Tower as being formed by supernatural powers 里的 legend described...as (传说把它描述为...) 是明确的“传说怎么说”信号, as 后面的内容就是传说的界定, 即答案落点。

**【替换】** being formed by supernatural powers ↔ **It was created by supernatural powers.**

formed = created 近义、被动同构

**【排除】 A) 原词陷阱**

录音开头说它是 the first national monument in America, A 的 It is a historical monument. 盗用 monument 一词诱选; 但 monument 是“国家纪念地”的官方身份, 题目问的是“传说怎么说”, 传说讲的是超自然力量, 不是“历史纪念碑”。

借用原文: the first national monument in America

**B) 与原文相反**

It was built in ancient times. (古时人工建造) 与传说“由超自然力量形成”相反——传说强调的恰是“非人力所及”, built (人建) 正好反了向; 它借“ancient/古老”的氛围诱选。

借用原文: being formed by supernatural powers

**C) 原词陷阱**

录音多次出现 Indian (如 an Indian legend), C 的 It is Indians' sacred place for worship. 盗用 Indian 诱选; 但原文只说“印第安传说”提到它, 从未说它是印第安人“供奉/朝拜的圣地”, sacred place for worship 属编造。

借用原文: an Indian legend

12. A) By sheltering them in a cave.  
B) By killing the attacking bears.  
C) By lifting them well above the ground.  
D) By taking them to the top of a mountain.

**【题目】** How did the Rock God help the seven girls in the Indian legend?

**【翻译】** 在印第安传说中,岩石之神如何帮助那七个女孩?

- A) 在洞穴中庇护她们。 B) 杀死袭击的熊。 C) 把她们举到远离地面的高处。  
D) 把她们带到山顶。

**【答案】** C (细节题) By lifting them well above the ground.

**【定位】** The god caused the rock to grow and to lift the girls far above the ground, while its sides were scored by the claws of the angry bears.

岩神让岩石长高,把女孩们高高托到地面之上,而岩石的侧面则被愤怒的熊用爪子抓出道道划痕。

**【信号】** caused the rock to...lift 的施救动作。The god caused the rock to grow and to lift the girls far above the ground 直接说出岩神所做的事——让岩石长高、把女孩托离地面,这句“岩神 + 动作”就是 How 题的答案落点。

**【替换】** lift the girls far above the ground ↔ By lifting them well above the ground.

lift...far/well above the ground 近义替换

**【排除】** A) 未提及

By sheltering them in a cave. (把她们藏进山洞) 在原文里没有出现,岩神是“让岩石长高托起她们”而非“藏入山洞”;这项靠“躲避熊”的常识联想骗选。

B) 张冠李戴

录音里确有 the claws of the angry bears (愤怒的熊的爪子),B 的 By killing the attacking bears. 盗用 bears 诱选;但原文是“熊用爪子抓岩石侧面”,岩神并没有“杀熊”,把不存在的动作安到岩神头上,张冠李戴。

借用原文: the claws of the angry bears

D) 偷换概念

原文是让岩石长高、把女孩 lift the girls far above the ground (托到地面之上),D 的 By taking them to the top of a mountain. 把它偷换成“带到山顶”;岩神是“就地把岩石升高”而非“带她们去某座山顶”,似是而非。

借用原文: lift the girls far above the ground

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

1 It's no accident that most gas stations have convenience stores attached. Few of us can fill up the tank without buying a few snacks, cigarettes, soft drinks or other items we can live without. "I deserve it." That's what hard-working men and women say to justify their lavish vacations, big stereo systems or

regular restaurant meals. They do deserve such indulgences. However, they also deserve a home of their own, a secure retirement and freedom from worrying about unpaid bills.

大多数加油站都附设便利店，这并非偶然。我们中很少有人能在加满油箱的同时不买一些零食、香烟、软饮料或其他可有可无的物品。"这是我应得的。"这是辛勤工作的男女用来为自己奢华的假期、大型音响系统或经常外出就餐辩解的说辞。他们确实应该享受这些放纵。然而，他们同样应该拥有自己的住房、安稳的退休生活以及摆脱未付账单的担忧。

2 No one should have to live with what a Texas mother described as constant stress, tension, even fear about money. Sadly, the pleasure that comes from extravagances often disappears long before the bills do. The video camera that one single mother bought for a special occasion, for example, is not much fun now. She's figured out that it will take her another three years to pay it off at \$30 a month. And the New Yorkers who spent a bundle on an outdoor hot tub now admit they rarely use it, "because we can't afford to heat it in winter." The solution—set priorities, add up the annual cost of each item, then consider what else she could buy with the same money. That will help you decide which items are really worth it. One Chicago woman, for example, discovered that daily lunches with coworkers cost her \$2000 a year; she decided to take lunch to work instead. "I now put \$20 a week into my vacation fund and another 20 into retirement savings," she says. "Those mean more to me than lunch."

没有人应该像一位德克萨斯州母亲所描述的那样，生活在对金钱持续的压力、紧张甚至恐惧之中。可悲的是，奢侈消费带来的快乐往往在账单消失之前就已消失殆尽。例如，一位单身母亲为特殊场合购买的摄像机现在并不那么有趣了。她算出以每月30美元的还款额，还需要三年时间才能付清。而那些在户外热水浴缸上花了一大笔钱的纽约人现在承认他们很少使用它，"因为我们无力承担冬天的加热费用。"解决办法是——设定优先事项，计算每项物品的年度成本，然后考虑用同样的钱还能买什么。这将帮助你决定哪些物品真正值得购买。例如，一位芝加哥女性发现，与同事的日常午餐每年花费她2000美元；她决定改为自己带午餐上班。"我现在每周往度假基金里存20美元，再往退休储蓄里存20美元，"她说。"这些对我来说比午餐更重要。"

13. A) They will buy something from the convenience stores.

B) They will take advantage of the time to rest a while.

C) They will have their vehicles washed or serviced.

D) They will pick up some souvenirs or gift items.

**【题目】** What does the speaker say about drivers who stop at gas stations?

**【翻译】** 说话者关于在加油站停车的司机说了什么？

A) 他们会从便利店买些东西。 B) 他们会利用这段时间休息一会儿。

C) 他们会让人洗车或保养车辆。 D) 他们会挑选一些纪念品或礼品。

**【答案】** A (细节题) They will buy something from the convenience stores.

**【定位】** Few of us can fill up the tank without buying a few snacks, cigarettes, soft drinks or other items we can live without.

我们当中很少有人能在加油时不顺手买点零食、香烟、软饮料或其他可有可无的东西。

【信号】双重否定 Few...without 即“几乎都会买”。信号是这句的双重否定结构 Few of us can fill up the tank without buying: few (很少有人能) + without buying (不买) 两个否定叠加, 实际等于“几乎人人都会买点东西”, 这正是对司机行为的正面回答。

【替换】buying a few snacks, cigarettes, soft drinks or other items ↔

buy something from the convenience stores

罗列具体商品概括为 something

【排除】B)

选项 take advantage of the time to rest a while 说司机利用时间休息, 但录音通篇只讲加油时“买东西”, 从未提及休息, 属凭常识脑补、原文未提及。

C)

选项 have their vehicles washed or serviced (洗车、做保养) 借“加油站”让人自然联想到配套服务来诱选, 但录音只字未提洗车或保养, 是借场景联想编出来的未提及项。

D)

选项 pick up some souvenirs or gift items (买纪念品或礼品) 与录音所列的 snacks、cigarettes、soft drinks 完全不同类, 录音也没提纪念品, 属无中生有。

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14. A) They can bring only temporary pleasures.

B) They are meant for the extremely wealthy.

C) They should be done away with altogether.

D) They may eventually drive one to bankruptcy.

【题目】What does the speaker say about extravagances?

【翻译】说话者关于奢侈消费说了什么?

A) 它们只能带来短暂的快乐。 B) 它们是为极其富有的人准备的。

C) 应该彻底摒弃它们。 D) 它们最终可能会使人破产。

【答案】A (态度观点题) They can bring only temporary pleasures.

【定位】Sadly, the pleasure that comes from extravagances often disappears long before the bills do.

遗憾的是, 奢侈消费带来的快乐往往在账单还没还清之前就早早消失了。

【信号】评价词 Sadly + 主语 pleasure...disappears。信号是句首带态度的副词 Sadly (遗憾地) 加上正面评价奢侈消费的主句 the pleasure that comes from extravagances often disappears, 这正是说话人对 extravagances 的定性句。

【替换】the pleasure that comes from extravagances often disappears long before the bills do ↔

bring only temporary pleasures

快乐很快消失=只带短暂快乐

**【排除】 B) 与原文相反**

选项 meant for the extremely wealthy 说奢侈只为极富者，但录音明说 hard-working men and women 这些普通辛劳者也会奢侈消费，与“只给富人”相反。

借用原文：hard-working men and women

**C)**

选项 done away with altogether (应彻底取消) 把话说过头，录音恰恰承认 They do deserve such indulgences (他们确实配享受这些)，只是提醒别忘了更重要的东西，并没主张取消，属过度推断、与原文相反。

借用原文：They do deserve such indulgences

**D)**

选项 drive one to bankruptcy 借预读就警惕过的极端词 bankruptcy 诱选，但录音只说快乐消失、账单难还 (constant stress, tension, even fear about money)，从未说会导致破产，是把后果夸大、过度推断。

借用原文：constant stress, tension, even fear about money

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15. A) A good way to socialize is to have daily lunch with one's colleagues.

B) Retirement savings should come first in one's family budgeting.

C) A vacation will be affordable if one saves 20 dollars a week.

D) Small daily savings can make a big difference in one's life.

**【题目】 What does the speaker want to show by the example of the Chicago woman?**

**【翻译】** 说话者想通过芝加哥女性的例子说明什么？

- A) 社交的好方法是每天与同事共进午餐。    B) 退休储蓄应该是家庭预算的首要考虑。  
C) 如果每周存20美元,度假就能负担得起。    D) 每天小额储蓄能对人的生活产生很大影响。

**【答案】 D** (推断题) Small daily savings can make a big difference in one's life.

**【定位】** One Chicago woman, for example, discovered that daily lunches with coworkers cost her \$2000 a year; she decided to take lunch to work instead. "I now put \$20 a week into my vacation fund and another 20 into retirement savings."

比如一位芝加哥女士发现每天和同事在外吃午饭一年要花她两千美元，于是改成自己带饭；她说“现在我每周往度假基金里存二十美元，再往退休储蓄里存二十美元。”

**【信号】 for example 引例，例后承接全段主旨。** 信号是 for example 表明这是个例子，而它紧跟在全段主旨句 The solution—set priorities, add up the annual cost of each item 之后，是为印证“算清每项开销、攒小钱”这一主张而举，故例子意图要回到该主旨。

**【替换】** daily lunches with coworkers cost her \$2000 a year ↔ **Small daily savings**

每天省小钱累成一年大数

put \$20 a week into my vacation fund and another 20 into retirement savings ↔

**make a big difference in one's life**

攒成度假与退休金即大不同

**【排除】 A) 原词陷阱**

选项 have daily lunch with one's colleagues 把录音原词 daily lunches with coworkers 直接搬来诱选，但她恰恰是“不再天天一起吃、改带饭”，选项却说成是好的社交方式，与原文相反。

借用原文：daily lunches with coworkers

**B) 原词陷阱**

选项 Retirement savings should come first 借录音原词 retirement savings 诱选，但例子只是把省下的钱同时投入度假与退休两处，并未说退休储蓄要“排第一”，属答非所问、过度推断。

借用原文：retirement savings

**C)**

选项 saves 20 dollars a week 抓住录音数字 \$20 a week 诱选，但录音是说她每周往度假基金存 20、往退休存 20，并非“每周省 20 就能负担一次度假”这种因果，属偷换概念、张冠李戴。

借用原文：\$20 a week into my vacation fund

## 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 Let's say you start to brainstorm a list of all the emotions you've ever experienced. Just for fun, try it now.

假设你开始列举自己曾经体验过的所有情绪。现在不妨试试看。

2 What's on your list? Chances are, you included things like happy, sad, excited, angry, afraid, grateful, proud, scared, confused, stressed, relaxed and amazed.

你的清单上有什么？很可能你列出了诸如快乐、悲伤、兴奋、愤怒、害怕、感激、自豪、恐惧、困惑、紧张、放松和惊奇这样的词。

3 Now sort your list into two categories — positive emotions and negative emotions. Feeling both positive and negative emotions is a natural part of being human. We might use the word "negative" to describe more difficult emotions, but it doesn't mean those emotions are bad or we shouldn't have them. Still, most people would probably rather feel a positive emotion than a negative one. It's likely you'd prefer to feel happy instead of sad, or confident instead of insecure. What matters is how our emotions are balanced—how much of each type of emotion, positive or negative, we experience.

现在把你的清单分成两类——积极情绪和消极情绪。体验积极和消极情绪是人类的自然组成部分。我们可能用“消极”这个词来描述那些更困难的情绪，但这并不意味着这些情绪是坏的或者我们不应该有这些情绪。

尽管如此,大多数人可能还是更愿意体验积极情绪而非消极情绪。你很可能更愿意感到快乐而不是悲伤,或者自信而不是不安。重要的是我们的情绪如何平衡——我们体验到多少积极或消极情绪。

4 Negative emotions warn us of threats or challenges that we may need to deal with. For example, fear can alert us to possible danger. It's a signal that we might need to protect ourselves. Angry feelings warn us that someone is stepping on our toes, crossing a boundary, or violating our trust. Anger can be a signal that we might need to act on our own behalf.

消极情绪警示我们可能需要应对的威胁或挑战。例如,恐惧能提醒我们注意可能的危险。这是一个信号,表明我们可能需要保护自己。愤怒的感觉警告我们有人在冒犯我们、越过界限或违背我们的信任。愤怒可能是一个信号,表明我们需要为自己采取行动。

5 Negative emotions focus our awareness. They help us to zero in on a problem so we can deal with it. But too many negative emotions can make us feel overwhelmed, anxious, exhausted or stressed out. When negative emotions are out of balance, problems might seem too big to handle. The more we dwell on negative emotions, the more negative we begin to feel. Focusing on negativity just keeps it going.

消极情绪集中我们的注意力。它们帮助我们聚焦于问题以便应对。但过多的消极情绪会让我们感到不堪重负、焦虑、疲惫或压力重重。当消极情绪失衡时,问题可能看起来大到难以处理。我们越是沉溺于消极情绪,就越感到消极。专注于消极只会让它持续下去。

6 Positive emotions balance out negative ones, but they have other powerful benefits, too. Instead of narrowing our focus like negative emotions do, positive emotions affect our brains in ways that increase our awareness, attention and memory. They help us take in more information, hold several ideas in mind at once, and understand how different ideas relate to each other. When positive emotions open us up to new possibilities, we are more able to learn and build on our skills. That leads to doing better on tasks and tests. People who have plenty of positive emotions in their everyday lives tend to be happier, healthier, learn better, and get along well with others.

积极情绪平衡消极情绪,但它们还有其他强大的益处。积极情绪不像消极情绪那样缩窄我们的关注点,而是以增强我们意识、注意力和记忆力的方式影响大脑。它们帮助我们吸收更多信息,同时在头脑中保持多个想法,并理解不同想法之间的关系。当积极情绪向我们打开新的可能性时,我们更能学习并发展技能。这会让我们在任务和测试中表现更好。在日常生活中拥有大量积极情绪的人往往更快乐、更健康、学得更好,并与他人相处融洽。

16. A) They should be done away with.

B) They are necessary in our lives.

C) They enrich our experience.

D) They are harmful to health.

**【题目】** What does the speaker say about negative emotions?

**【翻译】** 说话者关于消极情绪说了什么?

A) 应该消除它们。 B) 它们在我们的生活中是必要的。 C) 它们丰富了我们的体验。

D) 它们对健康有害。

**【答案】** B (态度观点题) They are necessary in our lives.

**【定位】** Feeling both positive and negative emotions is a natural part of being human. We might use the word "negative" to describe more difficult emotions, but it doesn't mean those emotions are bad or we shouldn't have them.

同时体验正面和负面情绪是人之常情。我们也许会用“负面”一词来形容那些更难受的情绪，但这并不意味着这些情绪是坏的、或我们不该有它们。

**【信号】** 转折 but 之后的纠偏表态。答案落在转折词之后：but it doesn't mean those emotions are bad or we shouldn't have them，说话人先承认“负面”这个叫法，转折后立刻纠正“不代表它坏、不代表不该有”，这句纠偏表态才是对负面情绪的真正定性。

**【替换】** it doesn't mean those emotions are bad or we shouldn't have them ↔

**They are necessary in our lives.**

双重否定转正：不该没有=有必要

Negative emotions warn us of threats or challenges that we may need to deal with ↔

**They are necessary in our lives.**

具体功能上升为总体定性

**【排除】** A) 与原文相反

They should be done away with. 的“该废除”正好是录音 we shouldn't have them（不该没有它们）的反面，方向相反；说话人是为负面情绪正名，A 取了相反极性。

借用原文：it doesn't mean those emotions are bad or we shouldn't have them

C) 未提及

They enrich our experience. 说负面情绪“丰富我们的体验”，听上去正面、像对的，但录音对负面情绪的说法是“预警、聚焦问题”，从未说它 enrich our experience，属无中生有。

D) 与原文相反

They are harmful to health. 把负面情绪定性为“有害健康”，而录音明确 it doesn't mean those emotions are bad（不是坏的），还讲它有预警作用；D 取的是被说话人否定掉的负面定性。

借用原文：it doesn't mean those emotions are bad

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17. A) They feel stressed out even without any challenges in life.

B) They feel too overwhelmed to deal with life's problems.

C) They are anxious to free themselves from life's troubles.

D) They are exhausted even without doing any heavy work.

**【题目】** What happens to people whose negative emotions are out of balance?

**【翻译】** 消极情绪失衡的人会怎样？

A) 即使生活中没有任何挑战,他们也感到压力很大。

B) 他们感到太不知所措而无法应对生活中的问题。 C) 他们急于让自己摆脱生活的烦恼。

D) 即使没有做任何重活,他们也筋疲力尽。

**【答案】** B (细节题) They feel too overwhelmed to deal with life's problems.

【定位】 But too many negative emotions can make us feel overwhelmed, anxious, exhausted or stressed out. When negative emotions are out of balance, problems might seem too big to handle.

但是过多的负面情绪会让我们感到不堪重负、焦虑、疲惫或压力山大。当负面情绪失衡时，问题可能显得大到无法应付。

【信号】 条件词 When 直接复现题干前提。答案句以 When negative emotions are out of balance 开头，与题干前提一字不差对应，紧随其后的 problems might seem too big to handle 就是该条件下的结果，定位信号极明确。

【替换】 problems might seem too big to handle ↔

They feel too overwhelmed to deal with life's problems.

视角转换：问题太大=人招架不住

too many negative emotions can make us feel overwhelmed ↔ too overwhelmed

原文 overwhelmed 直接对应选项 overwhelmed

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

stressed out 盗用了录音里真实出现的 stressed out，听到会想选；但 A 加的前提 even without any challenges in life（连挑战都没有也会）录音从未说，录音讲的是负面情绪“过多 / 失衡”才如此，前提被偷换。

借用原文：overwhelmed, anxious, exhausted or stressed out

C) 偷换概念

They are anxious to free themselves from life's troubles. 说人“急于摆脱生活烦恼”，录音里 anxious 是“焦虑”的感受 anxious，并非“急切想做某事”，且“摆脱烦恼”这层意思录音根本没讲，属偷换概念加无中生有。

借用原文：overwhelmed, anxious, exhausted or stressed out

D) 原词陷阱

exhausted 也盗用了录音的 exhausted，但 D 的前提 even without doing any heavy work（没干重活也累）录音没说，录音的因是负面情绪失衡而非体力活，前提被偷换。

借用原文：overwhelmed, anxious, exhausted or stressed out

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18. A) They expand our mind.

B) They prolong our lives.

C) They narrow our focus.

D) They lessen our burdens.

【题目】 How do positive emotions affect us?

【翻译】 积极情绪如何影响我们？

A) 它们拓展我们的思维。 B) 它们延长我们的生命。 C) 它们缩小我们的关注范围。

D) 它们减轻我们的负担。

【答案】 A (细节题) They expand our mind.

**【定位】** Instead of narrowing our focus like negative emotions do, positive emotions affect our brains in ways that increase our awareness, attention and memory.

正面情绪不像负面情绪那样收窄我们的注意力，而是以增进我们的觉察力、注意力和记忆力的方式影响大脑。

**【信号】 对比信号 Instead of 划清正负作用。** 答案句以 Instead of narrowing our focus like negative emotions do 开头，用对比把“收窄”归给负面情绪，再说正面情绪 increase our awareness, attention and memory，对比信号直接点出正面情绪的作用方向。

**【替换】** increase our awareness, attention and memory ↔ **They expand our mind.**

增进多项心智能力=拓宽心智

help us take in more information, hold several ideas in mind at once ↔ **They expand our mind.**

容纳更多信息与想法=心智被拓宽

**【排除】 B) 过度推断**

They prolong our lives. 说正面情绪“延长寿命”，录音在此处只说它增进心智、并提到使人 healthier（更健康），但从未说“延长寿命”，把“更健康”拔高成“延寿”属过度推断。

借用原文：happier, healthier, learn better, and get along well with others

**C) 张冠李戴**

They narrow our focus. 盗用了录音原词 narrowing our focus，听到会很想去选；但录音用 Instead of 明确这是“负面情绪”做的事，正面情绪恰恰相反，C 把负面情绪的作用安到了正面情绪头上。

借用原文：Instead of narrowing our focus like negative emotions do

**D) 未提及**

They lessen our burdens. 说正面情绪“减轻负担”，录音讲的是增进心智、容纳更多信息、表现更好，从未提到 lessen burdens，属无中生有。

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

1 In the past few months, I've been traveling for weeks at a time with only one suitcase of clothes. One day, I was invited to an important event, and I wanted to wear something special for it. I looked through my suitcase but couldn't find anything to wear. I was lucky to be at the technology conference then, and I had access to 3D printers. So I quickly designed a skirt on my computer, and I loaded the file on the printer. It just printed the pieces overnight. The next morning, I just took all the pieces, assembled them together in my hotel room, and this is actually the skirt that I'm wearing right now.

在过去的几个月里，我每次出行数周，只带一箱衣服。有一天，我受邀参加一个重要活动，我想穿一些特别的衣服出席。我翻遍了行李箱，却找不到合适的衣服穿。幸运的是，当时我正在参加一个技术会议，可以使用3D打印机。于是我在电脑上快速设计了一条裙子，并将文件加载到打印机上。打印机连夜打印出了各个部件。第二天早上，我把所有部件拿到酒店房间里组装起来，这就是我现在穿着的这条裙子。

2 So it wasn't the first time that I printed clothes. For my senior collection at fashion design school, I decided to try and 3D print an entire fashion collection from my home. The problem was that I

barely knew anything about 3D printing, and I had only nine months to figure out how to print five fashionable looks.

这并不是我第一次打印衣服。在时装设计学校的毕业系列设计中,我决定尝试在家用3D打印机打印整个时装系列。问题是我对3D打印几乎一无所知,而我只有九个月的时间来弄清楚如何打印五套时尚造型。

3 I always felt most creative when I worked from home. I loved experimenting with new materials, and I always tried to develop new techniques to make the most unique textiles for my fashion projects.

我一直觉得在家工作时最有创造力。我喜欢尝试新材料,并且总是尝试开发新技术,为我的时装项目制作独特的面料。

4 One summer break, I came here to New York for an internship at a fashion house in Chinatown. We worked on two incredible dresses that were 3D printed. They were amazing—like you can see here. But I had a few problems with them. They were made from hard plastics and that's why they were very breakable. The models couldn't sit in them, and they even got scratched from the plastics under their arms.

有一年暑假,我来到纽约,在唐人街的一家时装公司实习。我们制作了两件令人惊叹的3D打印连衣裙。它们很棒——就像你在这里看到的这样。但我发现它们有几个问题。它们是用硬塑料制成的,所以非常易碎。模特不能穿着它们坐下,她们的腋下甚至被塑料刮伤了。

5 So now, the main challenge was to find the right material for printing clothes with, I mean the material you feed the printer with.

所以现在,主要的挑战是找到合适的材料来打印衣服,我是指你送入打印机的材料。

6 The breakthrough came when I was introduced to Filaflex, which is a new kind of printing material. It's strong, yet very flexible. And with it, I was able to print the first garment, a red jacket that had the word "freedom" embedded into it. And actually, you can easily download this jacket, and change the word to something else. For example, your name or your sweetheart's name.

突破出现在我接触到Filaflex的时候,这是一种新型打印材料。它既坚固又非常柔韧。有了它,我能够打印出第一件服装,一件红色夹克,上面嵌入了"freedom"这个词。实际上,你可以轻松下载这件夹克,并将这个词改成其他内容。例如,你的名字或你爱人的名字。

7 So I think in the future, materials will evolve, and they will look and feel like fabrics we know today, like cotton or silk.

所以我认为在未来,材料会不断演进,它们的外观和触感会像我们今天熟悉的面料一样,比如棉布或丝绸。

19. A) It is not easily breakable.

B) It came from a 3D printer.

C) It represents the latest style.

D) It was made by a fashion designer.

**【题目】 What does the speaker say about the skirt she is wearing now?**

**【翻译】**说话者对她现在穿的裙子是怎么说的?

A) 它不容易破损。 B) 它来自3D打印机。 C) 它代表了最新款式。

D) 它是由时装设计师制作的。

【答案】 **B** (细节题) It came from a 3D printer.

【定位】 I had access to 3D printers. So I quickly designed a skirt on my computer, and I loaded the file on the printer. It just printed the pieces overnight... this is actually the skirt that I'm wearing right now.

我当时能用到 3D 打印机。于是我很快在电脑上设计了一条裙子，把文件传到打印机上。它连夜就把各个部件打印了出来.....这就是我现在身上穿的这条裙子。

【信号】 原物回指 the skirt...right now 锁定答案句。答案句靠"题干指的那件物"在原文的回指来锁定：原文末句 this is actually the skirt that I'm wearing right now 与题干 the skirt she is wearing now 完全是同一件，往前看就知道它由 3D printers 打印而来。

【替换】 It just printed the pieces overnight ↔ It came from a 3D printer.

"打印机连夜打印"="来自 3D 打印机"

【排除】 A) **张冠李戴**

not easily breakable 借用了原文后面第4段讲"硬塑料很易碎"的 breakable 这一概念，但那是说纽约时装屋那两条裙子的材料问题，不是说她现在穿的这条裙子；把别处的属性安到本物上，张冠李戴。

借用原文：they were very breakable

C) **未提及**

represents the latest style 说这条裙子代表最新潮流，原文对这条裙子只讲了"3D 打印、连夜打印、组装"，从没说它是"最新风格"，属于无中生有。

D) **答非所问**

made by a fashion designer 利用了原文 I quickly designed a skirt"我设计"这一动作来诱选，但题干问的是裙子"怎么来的"，答案落在"3D 打印机打印"这一制造方式上；说"由时装设计师做的"绕开了"打印"这个关键，答非所问。

借用原文：I quickly designed a skirt on my computer

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20. A) When she had just graduated from her college.

B) When she attended a conference in New York.

C) When she was studying at a fashion design school.

D) When she attended a fashion show nine months ago.

【题目】 When did the speaker start experimenting with 3D printing?

【翻译】 说话者是什么时候开始尝试3D打印的？

A) 当她刚从大学毕业时。 B) 当她在纽约参加一个会议时。

C) 当她在时装设计学校学习时。 D) 当她在九个月前参加一场时装秀时。

【答案】 **C** (细节题) When she was studying at a fashion design school.

**【定位】** So it wasn't the first time that I printed clothes. For my senior collection at fashion design school, I decided to try and 3D print an entire fashion collection from my home.

这并不是我第一次打印衣服。在时装设计学校做毕业作品集时，我就决定尝试在家里用 3D 打印整套时装系列。

**【信号】** "不是第一次"+"在设计学校"回溯起点。答案信号是"回溯起点"的表述：it wasn't the first time that I printed clothes 提示"更早就做过"，紧接着 For my senior collection at fashion design school 给出那段更早的时间——还在读设计学校做毕业作品时，这就是"开始"的节点。

**【替换】** For my senior collection at fashion design school ↔  
When she was studying at a fashion design school.

"做毕业作品集时"="在设计学校读书时"

**【排除】** A) 未提及

just graduated from her college 说是"刚大学毕业时"，但原文 For my senior collection at fashion design school 明确是"还在设计学校做毕业作品"，是在校期间而非毕业之后，时间错位且原文也没说 college 毕业，属未提及 / 与原文不符。

B) 张冠李戴

attended a conference in New York 把原文两处信息拼错：第1段她确实在 technology conference，第4段去过 New York，但那分别是"现在做这条裙子"和"实习"的事，都不是"开始尝试 3D 打印"的节点；选项盗用 conference 与 New York 这两个原词来骗"听到就选"。

借用原文：I was lucky to be at the technology conference then

D) 原词陷阱

nine months ago 借用原文 I had only nine months 这个数字，但原文 nine months 是说"只有九个月时间去搞懂怎么打印"，是"时长"不是"九个月前参加时装秀"这个时间点，更没有"fashion show"一说，典型的数字原词陷阱。

借用原文：I had only nine months to figure out how to print five fashionable looks

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21. A) It was difficult to print.

B) It was hard to come by.

C) It was hard and breakable.

D) It was extremely expensive.

**【题目】** What was the problem with the material the speaker worked on at a New York fashion house?

**【翻译】** 说话者在纽约一家时装公司使用的材料有什么问题？

A) 它很难打印。 B) 它很难获得。 C) 它又硬又易碎。 D) 它极其昂贵。

**【答案】** C (细节题) It was hard and breakable.

【定位】 But I had a few problems with them. They were made from hard plastics and that's why they were very breakable.

但我对它们有些不满。它们是用硬塑料做的，所以非常容易碎。

【信号】 转折 But+problems+that's why 三重信号。答案信号叠了三层：转折词 But 提示真意要来，I had a few problems with them 直接点"问题"，再由因果 that's why 引出具体缺点——made from hard plastics 所以 very breakable，这句就是答案句。

【替换】 They were made from hard plastics and that's why they were very breakable. ↔

It was hard and breakable.

"硬塑料所以易碎"="又硬又易碎"

【排除】 A) 未提及

difficult to print 说材料难打印，但原文讲这两条裙子的问题只在"硬、易碎、刮伤模特"，从没说"难打印"，无中生有。

B) 原词陷阱

hard to come by"难获得"，原文对这材料的抱怨是"硬 / 易碎"，从没说它难弄到手；且 hard 一词与原文 hard plastics 的 hard 形近，易诱人误选。

借用原文：They were made from hard plastics

D) 未提及

extremely expensive 说材料太贵，但原文对这两条裙子材料只字未提价格，谈的是物理性质（硬、碎），属无中生有。

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22. A) It is the latest model of a 3D printer.

B) It is a plastic widely used in 3D printing.

C) It gives fashion designers room for imagination.

D) It marks a breakthrough in printing material.

【题目】 What does the speaker say about Filaflex?

【翻译】 说话者对Filaflex是怎么说的？

A) 它是3D打印机的最新型号。 B) 它是3D打印中广泛使用的一种塑料。

C) 它为时装设计师提供了想象空间。 D) 它标志着打印材料的一个突破。

【答案】 D (细节题) It marks a breakthrough in printing material.

【定位】 The breakthrough came when I was introduced to Filaflex, which is a new kind of printing material. It's strong, yet very flexible.

当我接触到 Filaflex 时，突破就来了——它是一种新型的打印材料，既结实又非常有弹性。

【信号】 强评价词 breakthrough 标记高光落点。答案信号是强评价词 The breakthrough came——"突破"点出这是全文转好的高光落点，紧接着用 a new kind of printing material 给 Filaflex 定性，这句即答案句。

**【替换】** The breakthrough came when I was introduced to Filaflex, which is a new kind of printing material  
↔ **It marks a breakthrough in printing material.**

"突破 + 新型打印材料" = "打印材料的突破"

**【排除】** A) **偷换概念**

the latest model of a 3D printer 把 Filaflex 说成"打印机的最新型号", 但原文明确它是 a new kind of printing material"打印材料", 材料≠打印机, 把"材料"偷换成"机器".

借用原文: which is a new kind of printing material

B) **与原文相反**

a plastic widely used in 3D printing 借原文"打印材料"概念, 但原文说 Filaflex 是 a new kind of printing material"新型"且 strong, yet very flexible, 从没说它是"被广泛使用的塑料"——"新型"与"广泛使用"恰恰相反, 且第4段的 hard plastics 才是塑料、易碎, 与 Filaflex 不是一回事, 属偷换 + 与原文相反。

借用原文: which is a new kind of printing material

C) **过度推断**

gives fashion designers room for imagination 把 Filaflex 的意义拔高成"给设计师想象空间", 原文只说它 strong, yet very flexible 且能改字定制, 没有上升到"想象空间"这一层, 是凭可改字一步跨到抽象升华的过度推断。

借用原文: It's strong, yet very flexible

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

1 Welcome to the third lecture in our series on the future of small businesses in Europe. The purpose of today's lecture, as you have seen from the title and the abstract, is to examine in more detail the problems facing small- and medium-sized enterprises which arise at least in part from having to adapt to rapid advances in technology. And I want to look at these both from a financial and from a personnel point of view and to offer a few hopefully effective solutions.

欢迎来到我们关于欧洲小企业未来系列讲座的第三讲。正如你们从标题和摘要中看到的,今天讲座的目的是更详细地探讨中小企业面临的问题,这些问题至少部分源于必须适应技术的快速进步。我想从财务和人事两个角度来审视这些问题,并提供一些希望有效的解决方案。

2 Here we have three of the most important problems facing small businesses that I want to look at today. First, keeping up with the pace of technological change, recruiting high quality staff in a time of skills shortages in IT as a whole and in a highly competitive market, and the issue of retaining staff once they've been recruited and trained. Now, all of these problems involve significant costs for all businesses. But they are particularly challenging issues for small- and medium-sized enterprises. And those costs would vary depending on the size and scale of the businesses.

这里有三个我今天想要探讨的小企业面临的最重要问题。首先是跟上技术变革的步伐,在整个IT行业技能短缺和高度竞争的市场上招聘高素质员工,以及员工一旦被招募和培训后的留任问题。现在,所有这些问题都涉及所有企业的重大成本。但它们对中小企业来说是特别具有挑战性的问题。而这些成本会因企业的规模和规模而异。

3 So let's come to the first issue on our list which is keeping pace with developments in technology. Now we all know that the technology industry is intensely competitive with new products being launched all year round as the various companies strive to compete with each other, rather than, say, once a year or every couple of years. And this is a real headache for smaller businesses. So, let's imagine we have a small company which is doing OK. It's just about making a profit and it spends most of its income on the overheads. So for a company in this situation, keeping up to date with the latest technology, even if it's only for the benefit of key staff this can be hugely expensive.

那么让我们来看看清单上的第一个问题,即跟上技术发展的步伐。现在我们都知悉,技术行业竞争异常激烈,各公司为了相互竞争,全年都在推出新产品,而不是像每年一次或每两年一次那样。这对小企业来说是一个真正的头疼问题。那么,让我们想象一下有一家经营尚可的小公司。它刚好盈利,并将大部分收入用于日常开支。所以对于处于这种情况的公司来说,跟上最新技术,即使只是为了关键员工的利益,这也可能是非常昂贵的。

4 So in my view, some creative thinking needs to come in here to find ways to help companies in this situation to stay ahead in the game, but at the same time, to remain technologically competitive.

所以在我看来,这里需要一些创造性思维来找到方法帮助处于这种情况的公司在竞争中保持领先,但同时保持技术竞争力。

5 Well, there's a possibility that small groups of companies with similar requirements but not directly competing with each other—they could share the cost of upgrading in much the same way as, let's say, an intranet operates within large organizations. In fact, cost-sharing could be a very practical solution, especially in times of financial difficulty. If there's downward pressure on costs, because of a need for investment in other areas, I would argue that this is a perfectly feasible solution.

那么,有一种可能性是具有相似需求但不直接相互竞争的小型公司群体——它们可以分担升级成本,就像内部网在大型组织内运作的方式一样。事实上,成本分担可能是一个非常实用的解决方案,特别是在财务困难时期。如果由于需要在其他领域投资而导致成本面临下行压力,我认为这是一个完全可行的解决方案。

23. A) They arise from the advances in technology.

B) They have not been examined in detail so far.

C) They are easy to solve with modern technology.

D) They can't be solved without government support.

**【题目】** What does the speaker say about the problems facing small and medium sized enterprises?

**【翻译】** 说话者关于中小企业面临的问题说了什么?

A) 这些问题源于技术进步。 B) 这些问题迄今尚未得到详细研究。

C) 这些问题利用现代技术很容易解决。 D) 这些问题没有政府支持就无法解决。

**【答案】** A (细节题) They arise from the advances in technology.

**【定位】** The purpose of today's lecture, as you have seen from the title and the abstract, is to examine in more detail the problems facing small- and medium-sized enterprises which arise at least in part from having to adapt to rapid advances in technology.

今天讲座的目的，正如你们从标题和摘要中看到的，是更细致地审视中小企业所面临的问题，而这些问题至少部分源于不得不去适应技术的飞速进步。

**【信号】** 定语从句 **which arise from** 给出问题来源。答案信号是定性来源的关系从句 **which arise at least in part from having to adapt to rapid advances in technology**——开篇就交代“问题源于适应技术进步”，这正是对问题的定性，锁定它即可。

**【替换】** arise at least in part from having to adapt to rapid advances in technology ↔

**They arise from the advances in technology.**

概括化改写：删修饰、留主干

**【排除】** B) 与原文相反

录音说讲座目的是 to examine in more detail the problems (更细致地审视这些问题)，选项 They have not been examined in detail so far. 盗用了 examine in detail 几个原词，却把意思反过来说成“至今未被仔细审视”，与原文相反。

借用原文：to examine in more detail the problems facing small- and medium-sized enterprises

C) 未提及

They are easy to solve with modern technology. 在原文中找不到依据，录音整体把这些问题描述为 particularly challenging issues for small- and medium-sized enterprises (对中小企业尤其棘手)，与“容易解决”正好相反，属无中生有兼反向。

D) 未提及

They can't be solved without government support. 里的 government support 录音通篇未提，说话人给的解决思路是创新思维与企业间分摊成本，而非依赖政府，属凭空捏造的条件。

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24. A) It is attractive to entrepreneurs.

B) It demands huge investment.

C) It focuses on new products.

D) It is intensely competitive.

**【题目】** What does the speaker say about the technology industry?

**【翻译】** 说话者关于技术行业说了什么？

A) 它对企业家很有吸引力。 B) 它需要巨额投资。 C) 它专注于新产品。

D) 它竞争激烈。

**【答案】** D (细节题) It is intensely competitive.

【定位】 Now we all know that the technology industry is intensely competitive with new products being launched all year round as the various companies strive to compete with each other, rather than, say, once a year or every couple of years.

我们都知道，技术行业竞争极其激烈，新产品全年不断推出，各家公司彼此争相竞争，而不是说一年一次或每隔几年才出新品。

【信号】 对行业的直接概括 is intensely competitive。答案信号是 the technology industry is intensely competitive 这句对行业的正面概括判断，主系表结构直接给出行业属性，是典型的答案落点。

【替换】 the technology industry is intensely competitive ↔ It is intensely competitive.

近乎原句，仅用 It 替换主语

【排除】 A) 未提及

It is attractive to entrepreneurs. 录音从未提及 entrepreneurs，也没说行业“吸引人”，是凭空附加的属性。

B) 张冠李戴

It demands huge investment. 张冠李戴：录音确实谈到成本高（this can be hugely expensive），但那是说小公司跟进技术的花费高，主语是小企业的处境，而非把“需要巨额投资”当成 technology industry 本身的属性来回答本题。

借用原文：keeping up to date with the latest technology, even if it's only for the benefit of key staff  
this can be hugely expensive

C) 原词陷阱

It focuses on new products. 偷用了录音原词 new products，但原文是说“新产品全年不断推出”以体现竞争激烈，并非说行业“专注于新产品”，是听到 new products 就想选的原词陷阱。

借用原文：with new products being launched all year round as the various companies strive to compete with each other

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25. A) Cooperation with big companies.

B) Recruiting more qualified staff.

C) In-service training of IT personnel.

D) Sharing of costs with each other.

【题目】 What is a practical solution to the problems of small and medium-sized businesses?

【翻译】 中小企业问题的切实可行的解决方案是什么？

A) 与大公司合作。 B) 招聘更多合格的员工。 C) 对信息技术人员进行在职培训。

D) 彼此分担成本。

【答案】 D （细节题） Sharing of costs with each other.

**【定位】** Well, there's a possibility that small groups of companies with similar requirements but not directly competing with each other—they could share the cost of upgrading in much the same way as, let's say, an intranet operates within large organizations. In fact, cost-sharing could be a very practical solution, especially in times of financial difficulty.

嗯，有一种可能是：需求相似但彼此并不直接竞争的小公司组成小团体——它们可以分摊升级的成本，就像内联网在大型机构内部运作那样。事实上，分摊成本可以是一个非常实用的解决方案，尤其是在财务困难时期。

**【信号】** 可行性措辞 **practical solution / could**。答案信号是建议加可行性判断 cost-sharing could be a very practical solution, practical solution 与题干 practical solution 直接呼应，could 表方案提议，锁定此句。

**【替换】** they could share the cost of upgrading ↔ **Sharing of costs with each other.**

动词短语名词化

cost-sharing could be a very practical solution ↔ **Sharing of costs with each other.**

原文 cost-sharing 即选项 sharing of costs

**【排除】** A) **偷换概念**

Cooperation with big companies. 盗用了原文 large organizations 这个原词制造干扰，但原文 large organizations 只是用大机构的内联网做类比，方案的合作对象是彼此需求相似的小公司，不是和大公司合作，对象被偷换。

借用原文：in much the same way as, let's say, an intranet operates within large organizations

B) **张冠李戴**

Recruiting more qualified staff. 张冠李戴：录音前面把 recruiting high quality staff 列为小企业面临的问题之一，而本题问的是解决方案；把“招优质员工”这个问题误当成办法，答非所问。

借用原文：recruiting high quality staff in a time of skills shortages in IT

C) **原词陷阱**

In-service training of IT personnel. 拼用了录音里的 IT 与 trained 等熟词，但原文只把“留住已招募培训的员工”当问题提及，从未把“在职培训 IT 人员”作为解决方案提出，属无中生有的方案。

借用原文：the issue of retaining staff once they've been recruited and trained

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

## 27 句真题句逐层精讲

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

That is really something we need to be worried about.

第3段，第2句

主系表结构+限制性定语从句(省略关系代词)是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式;不定代词作先行词且省略关系代词的现象在真题中反复出现,掌握此句型对理解复杂句有较强的迁移价值。

M: And we also need to plan ahead so that we are in a position to deal with the likely levels of climate change which are already inevitable, and even more so, too, for the levels that are likely if we don't get those global agreements.

第8段，第1句

这句在结构上有较强代表性，层级清楚但不至于过难，尤其适合训练如何在长句里定位主干和识别从句归属。虽然时态难度不高，但正因为时态简单，学习者可以把注意力集中在结构拆解上。

Carry out more research on it.

第4题，A

祈使句在四六级、考研阅读或写作中偶有出现（如文末建议、实验步骤描述），但远不如陈述句或复合句常见。作为句式练习有一定价值，但代表性中等。

And in the video we saw, the point about getting good at something is not about having some natural talent.

第8段，第4句

主系表结构 + 插入状语 + 省略关系代词的定语从句,是四六级和考研阅读中非常常见的句式组合,学会处理这类插入和省略结构可以迁移到大量真题句子,典型性较高。

Natural talent helps in some way but at the end of the day you really do need to work hard and get really, really good at what you do.

第9段，第2句

本句的 but 连接转折并列主句、do 强调助动词、need to do 结构、what 引导名词性从句，都是四六级和考研真题中常见的句式。让步转折的逻辑关系、强调结构的使用、宾语从句的嵌套，这些特征在真题长难句中频繁出现，具有较高的典型性和复用价值。

It means being good at seizing opportunities.

第6题，D

主谓宾结构配合动名词宾语是常见句式，但本句过于简短、无从句修饰，作为考试长难句的代表性一般。

Practice is essential to becoming good at something.

第7题，D

主系表结构本身是最常见的基本句型之一，essential to doing sth 的表达在四六级和考研阅读中也较为常见，具有一定代表性。但因句子过于简单、无从句或复杂修饰，作为典型例句的示范性略显不足。

Devils Tower, the first national monument in America, could almost be mistaken for the stump of an enormous tree.

第1段，第1句

本句结构在考试中较为典型：简单句配合同位语插入和被动语态，是四六级和考研阅读中常见的句式。情态动词加被动的组合也是高频考点，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

Rising more than 1,000 feet in the middle of the gently rolling plains of Wyoming, the massive column of rock looks as though it was dropped down into this location from a different time and place.

第1段，第3句

这句很适合练“先找主干，再处理前置分词短语和后置从句”。它同时覆盖主语、谓语、前置状语、介词短语状语和 "as though" 从句，容易暴露成分划分中的常见误判点。

Devils Tower is a relic of the past, when the molten rock of the earth's core forced its way to the surface to form the throat of a volcano.

第2段，第2句

这句整体不算难，但训练收益不错：主干清晰，适合练习如何不被逗号后长修饰带偏；同时还能顺手复习基础时态和不定式状语。对结构与时态入门训练来说，值得优先学习。

Sadly, the pleasure that comes from extravagances often disappears long before the bills do.

第2段，第2句

主句 + 嵌套定语从句 + 时间状语从句的组合是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式；限制性定语从句修饰主语、时间状语从句表示对比是常考结构；状语从句中的承前省略也是真题常见现象；掌握本句的分析方法可直接迁移到大量类似真题句，结构典型性很高。

She's figured out that it will take her another three years to pay it off at \$30 a month.

第2段，第4句

本句包含两个高频考点结构:宾语从句(that引导)和形式主语(it takes sb time to do sth),这两种结构在四六级和考研阅读中极为常见,掌握后可广泛应用于理解同类句式

They will have their vehicles washed or serviced.

第13题，C

本句涵盖主语、谓语、宾语、宾语补足语四种核心成分，且宾语补足语由并列的过去分词构成，是典型的使役结构练习句。对于学习宾补和使役用法的学生来说，是很好的成分划分训练材料，能练习区分谓语与非谓语、识别宾补位置。

They will pick up some souvenirs or gift items.

第13题，D

主谓宾结构是英语中最常见的基本句型，具有一定代表性，且一般将来时在各类考试中频繁出现；但本句无定语从句、状语从句等四六级/考研常考的复杂结构，典型性属于中等水平。

They should be done away with altogether.

第14题，C

"情态动词 + be + 过去分词" 是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的被动语态变体，且 "do away with" 等短语动词的被动形式也是常考点，具有较强的代表性和迁移价值。

Chances are, you included things like happy, sad, excited, angry, afraid, grateful, proud, scared, confused, stressed, relaxed and amazed.

第2段，第2句

Chances are 加表语从句是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的推测句型,省略 that 的表语从句和介词短语后置定语也是典型结构,掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子,典型性较高。

It's likely you'd prefer to feel happy instead of sad, or confident instead of insecure.

第3段，第5句

It is + 形容词 + 主语从句 这一结构在四六级和考研阅读中极为常见,属于高频句式。主语从句省略连接词 that 也是真题中的典型现象。掌握本句结构后,可直接迁移到大量类似句子,实用性强。

What matters is how our emotions are balanced—how much of each type of emotion, positive or negative, we experience.

第3段，第6句

本句的主系表结构配合主语从句和表语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式,连接代词和连接副词引导名词性从句的用法极为典型,表语从句并列的结构也常见于学术和说明文体,掌握本句结构后可直接迁移到大量类似句子,代表性很强。

The more we dwell on negative emotions, the more negative we begin to feel.

第5段，第5句

"the more..., the more..." 是四六级和考研阅读写作中的高频句型,表示递进因果关系。本句结构典型,掌握后可直接迁移到大量类似句式,具有很高的学习复用价值。

They help us take in more information, hold several ideas in mind at once, and understand how different ideas relate to each other.

第6段，第3句

本句"help + 宾语 + 动词原形"的宾补结构以及"疑问词引导的宾语从句"都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式,且并列宾补的处理也是常考点。结构具有较强的代表性和迁移价值

They should be done away with.

第16题，A

情态动词加被动语态的结构在四六级和考研真题中较为常见，例如 "should be done"、"must be finished" 等，具有一定的代表性。"do away with" 这类固定短语动词的被动用法也是考试中的常见考点，学生掌握后可以迁移到类似结构。

What happens to people whose negative emotions are out of balance?

第17题题干

特殊疑问句 + 限制性定语从句的组合在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现，"whose" 引导的定语从句也是常考语法点。本句结构具有较高的代表性，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句式的理解和翻译。

The problem was that I barely knew anything about 3D printing, and I had only nine months to figure out how to print five fashionable looks.

第2段，第3句

并列复合句加名词性从句的组合是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式；表语从句、不定式作定语、并列连词连接主句等结构都是考试常见考点，掌握后可复用到大量类似句子的分析中

They were made from hard plastics and that's why they were very breakable.

第4段，第5句

并列句加表语从句的组合在考试中较为常见，被动语态和因果逻辑表达是典型句式。that 指代前文并引出 why 表语从句的结构在阅读理解中频繁出现，具有较高代表性。

So now, the main challenge was to find the right material for printing clothes with, I mean the material you feed the printer with.

第5段，第1句

主系表 + 不定式表语、定语从句修饰插入语中的名词、关系代词省略和介词后置，均为四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，掌握后可迁移到大量同类长句。

The purpose of today's lecture, as you have seen from the title and the abstract, is to examine in more detail the problems facing small- and medium-sized enterprises which arise at least in part from having to adapt to rapid advances in technology.

第1段，第2句

本句成分丰富且包含多个训练价值点：主句是主系表结构，表语为不定式；状语从句插入在主谓之间，考查插入结构的识别；定语从句中关系代词which作主语，考查关系代词的双重身份；表语中的宾语"the problems"带有现在分词短语"facing..."作后置定语，以及which定语从句，考查多层修饰的成分划分；定语从句中包含程度状语和原因状语。覆盖成分种类广，且插入结构、后置定语、关系代词等都是易错点。

They can't be solved without government support.

第23题，D

情态动词加被动语态是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，介词短语作状语表达条件也十分典型，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子的分析

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

## 本卷出现的 233 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。

**negative** B1

adj. 否定的

本卷15次 · 真题 132 句

**climate** B1

n. 气候

本卷14次 · 真题 160 句

**positive** B1

adj. 积极的

本卷9次 · 真题 144 句

**fashion** B1

n. 时尚;流行款式

本卷9次 · 真题 51 句

**global** B2

adj. 全球的

本卷8次·真题 140 句

**material** B1

n. 材料

本卷7次·真题 66 句

**would** A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本卷6次·真题 568 句

**likely** A2

adj. 很可能的

本卷6次·真题 228 句

**focus** B1

n. 重点

本卷6次·真题 200 句

**issue** B1

n. 问题

本卷6次·真题 158 句

**professor** B1

n. 教授 (大学教师的最高职称)

本卷5次·真题 112 句

**solution** B1

n. 解决办法

本卷5次·真题 76 句

**talent** B1

n. 天赋

本卷5次·真题 35 句

**printer** A2

n. 打印机

本卷5次·真题 12 句

**impact** B2

n. 影响

本卷4次·真题 185 句

**balance** B1

n. 平衡

本卷4次·真题 49 句

**staff** B1

n. 全体员工

本卷4次·真题 44 句

**item** A2

n. 项目

本卷4次·真题 31 句

**competitive** B2

adj. 竞争的

本卷4次·真题 28 句

**printing** B1

n. 印刷

本卷4次·真题 15 句

**actually** A2

adv. 实际上, 事实上 (用于纠正或补充信息)

本卷3次·真题 182 句

**system** A2

n. 系统

本卷3次·真题 176 句

**risk** A2

n. 风险

本卷3次·真题 167 句

**view** A2

n. 观点, 看法

本卷3次·真题 134 句

**power** A2

n. 权力

本卷3次·真题 128 句

**challenge** B1

n. 挑战

本卷3次·真题 119 句

**design** B1

n. 设计

本卷3次·真题 119 句

**opportunity** B1

n. 机会

本卷3次·真题 115 句

**particularly** B2

adv. 尤其, 特别 (强调某事物)

本卷3次·真题 57 句

**advance** B1

v. 前进

本卷3次·真题 48 句

**priority** B2

n. 优先事项

本卷3次·真题 39 句

**awareness** B2

n. 意识

本卷3次·真题 33 句

**transition** B2

n. 过渡

本卷3次·真题 25 句

**retirement** B2

n. 退休

本卷3次·真题 19 句

**deserve** B1

v. 应得

本卷3次·真题 17 句

**recruit** B2

v. 招募

本卷3次·真题 16 句

**saving** B1

n. 节省

本卷3次·真题16句

**enterprise** B2

n. 公司

本卷3次·真题11句

**product** A2

n. 产品

本卷2次·真题271句

**benefit** B1

n. 好处

本卷2次·真题244句

**better** A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本卷2次·真题205句

**stress** B1

n. 压力

本卷2次·真题126句

**affect** B1

v. 影响

本卷2次·真题116句

**major** B1

adj. 主要的

本卷2次·真题108句

**argue** B1

v. 争论

本卷2次·真题106句

**policy** B1

n. 政策

本卷2次·真题103句

**least** A2

det. 最少的

本卷2次·真题98句

**involve** B1

v. 包含

本卷2次·真题82句

**financial** B2

adj. 财政的

本卷2次·真题79句

**gas** A2

n. 气体

本卷2次·真题77句

**consequence** B2

n. 结果

本卷2次·真题66句

**creative** B1

adj. 有创造力的

本卷2次·真题65句

**easily** A2

adv. 容易地

本卷2次·真题 65 句

**figure** A2

n. 数字

本卷2次·真题 58 句

**solve** A2

v. 解决 (问题、困难)

本卷2次·真题 54 句

**link** A2

n. 联系

本卷2次·真题 53 句

**attend** A2

v. 出席, 参加 (会议、活动等)

本卷2次·真题 46 句

**detail** B1

n. 细节

本卷2次·真题 46 句

**practical** B1

adj. 实际的

本卷2次·真题 42 句

**signal** B1

n. 信号

本卷2次·真题 42 句

**investment** B1

n. 投资

本卷2次·真题 39 句

**wealthy** B2

adj. 富有的

本卷2次·真题 39 句

**compete** B1

v. 竞争

本卷2次·真题 36 句

**lecture** B1

n. 讲座

本卷2次·真题 35 句

**possibility** B1

n. 可能性

本卷2次·真题 35 句

**scale** B1

n. 规模

本卷2次·真题 32 句

**rarely** B1

adv. 很少, 难得, 不常

本卷2次·真题 30 句

**ahead** A2

adv. 在前面

本卷2次·真题 29 句

**extremely** B1

adv. 极其

本卷2次·真题 29 句

**attack** A2

v. 攻击

本卷2次·真题 28 句

**collection** B1

n. 收集物

本卷2次·真题 28 句

**designer** B1

n. 设计师

本卷2次·真题 27 句

**cooperation** B2

n. 合作

本卷2次·真题 26 句

**freedom** B1

n. 自由

本卷2次·真题 26 句

**warming** B1

n. 变暖;加温

本卷2次·真题 24 句

**pace** B1

n. 速度

本卷2次·真题 23 句

**core** B1

n. 核心

本卷2次·真题 21 句

**latest** B1

adj. 最新的

本卷2次·真题 20 句

**economics** B2

n. 经济学

本卷2次·真题 19 句

**narrow** B1

adj. 狭窄的

本卷2次·真题 19 句

**arise** B2

v. 出现;产生;发生

本卷2次·真题 17 句

**consensus** C1

n. (意见的) 一致

本卷2次·真题 17 句

**outer** B1

adj. 外部的, 外面的

本卷2次·真题 14 句

**passionate** B2

adj. 热情的

本卷2次·真题 14 句

**convenience**

B1

n. 方便, 便利

本卷2次·真题 13 句

**stressed**

B1

adj. 焦虑不安的

本卷2次·真题 13 句

**breakthrough**

B2

n. 重大进展

本卷2次·真题 12 句

**monument**

B2

n. 纪念碑

本卷2次·真题 12 句

**automatically**

B1

adv. 自动地

本卷2次·真题 11 句

**overwhelm**

B2

v. 使不知所措

本卷2次·真题 11 句

**anxious**

B1

adj. 焦虑的

本卷2次·真题 10 句

**exhaust**

B2

v. 使筋疲力尽

本卷2次·真题 10 句

**personnel**

B2

n. 全体员工

本卷2次·真题 8 句

**less**

A1

det. 较少的

本卷1次·真题 273 句

**tend**

B1

v. 倾向于, 往往会

本卷1次·真题 170 句

**economic**

B2

adj. 经济的

本卷1次·真题 167 句

**base**

A2

n. 基础

本卷1次·真题 126 句

**simply**

B1

adv. 仅仅, 只不过

本卷1次·真题 119 句

**project**

A2

n. 项目

本卷1次·真题 116 句

**quality**

A2

n. 质量

本卷1次·真题 112 句

**support** A2

v. 支持

本卷1次·真题 103 句

**access** B1

n. 进入

本卷1次·真题 101 句

**event** A2

n. 事件

本卷1次·真题 99 句

**medium** B1

adj. 中等的

本卷1次·真题 98 句

**effective** B1

adj. 有效的, 起作用的

本卷1次·真题 94 句

**income** B1

n. 收入

本卷1次·真题 94 句

**demand** B1

v. 坚决要求

本卷1次·真题 92 句

**evidence** B1

n. 证据

本卷1次·真题 87 句

**colleague** B1

n. 同事

本卷1次·真题 84 句

**type** A2

n. 类型

本卷1次·真题 84 句

**graduate** B1

n. 毕业生

本卷1次·真题 82 句

**contribute** B1

v. 捐献

本卷1次·真题 79 句

**nation** B1

n. 国家

本卷1次·真题 76 句

**organization** B1

n. 组织

本卷1次·真题 73 句

**thinking** A2

n. 思考

本卷1次·真题 68 句

**significant** B2

adj. 重要的

本卷1次·真题 65 句

**quickly** B1

adv. 快速地

本卷1次·真题 63 句

**trend** B1

n. 趋势

本卷1次·真题 63 句

**various** B1

adj. 各种各样的

本卷1次·真题 63 句

**political** B1

adj. 政治的

本卷1次·真题 59 句

**pressure** B1

n. 心理压力

本卷1次·真题 57 句

**consumption** B2

n. 消费

本卷1次·真题 56 句

**launch** B1

v. 推出

本卷1次·真题 56 句

**essential** B1

adj. 必不可少的

本卷1次·真题 55 句

**associate** B2

v. 联系

本卷1次·真题 54 句

**unique** B2

adj. 独特的

本卷1次·真题 54 句

**mainly** B1

adv. 主要地

本卷1次·真题 53 句

**operate** B1

v. 运转

本卷1次·真题 52 句

**respond** B1

v. 回答, 答复

本卷1次·真题 52 句

**senior** B1

adj. 级别高的

本卷1次·真题 52 句

**threat** B1

n. 威胁

本卷1次·真题 51 句

**aspect** B2

n. 方面

本卷1次·真题 50 句

**powerful** B1

adj. 强大的

本卷1次·真题 50 句

**sign** A1

n. 标志

本卷1次·真题 49 句

**appeal** B2

v. 呼吁

本卷1次·真题 48 句

**represent** B1

v. 代表

本卷1次·真题 45 句

**technological** B2

adj. 技术的

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

**style** A2

n. 方式

本卷1次·真题 44 句

**completely** B1

adv. 完全地

本卷1次·真题 43 句

**passion** B2

n. 强烈的情感

本卷1次·真题 43 句

**expand** B2

v. 扩大;扩展;增长

本卷1次·真题 40 句

**perspective** B2

n. 观点

本卷1次·真题 38 句

**entire** B1

adj. 整个的

本卷1次·真题 34 句

**giant** B1

adj. 巨大的

本卷1次·真题 34 句

**highly** B1

adv. 非常

本卷1次·真题 34 句

**profit** B1

n. 利润, 盈利

本卷1次·真题 33 句

**regular** B1

adj. 经常的

本卷1次·真题 33 句

**series** B1

n. 系列

本卷1次·真题 33 句

**context** B2

n. (事情发生的) 背景、环境

本卷1次·真题 32 句

**eventually** B1

adv. 最终

本卷1次·真题 32 句

**firm** B1

adj. 坚固的

本卷1次·真题 32 句

**handle** A2

v. 处理

本卷1次·真题 32 句

**harmful** B1

adj. 有害的

本卷1次·真题 32 句

**historical** B2

adj. 历史的

本卷1次·真题 32 句

**vehicle** B1

n. 交通工具

本卷1次·真题 32 句

**massive** B2

adj. 巨大的, 大量的

本卷1次·真题 31 句

**fund** B2

n. 资金

本卷1次·真题 30 句

**vary** B1

v. 不同

本卷1次·真题 30 句

**broad** B1

adj. 宽阔的

本卷1次·真题 29 句

**directly** B1

adv. 直接地

本卷1次·真题 29 句

**widely** B1

adv. 广泛地

本卷1次·真题 29 句

**sharing** A2

n. 分享

本卷1次·真题 28 句

**entrepreneur** C1

n. 企业家;创业者

本卷1次·真题 27 句

**strive** B2

v. 努力, 奋斗, 力求

本卷1次·真题 27 句

**evolve** B2

v. 逐渐发展;进化

本卷1次·真题 26 句

**annual** B1

adj. 每年的, 年度的

本卷1次·真题 25 句

**element** B1

n. 要素

本卷1次·真题 24 句

**shortage** B2

n. 短缺

本卷1次·真题 24 句

**technique** B1

n. 技术

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

**attribute** B2

n. 属性

本卷1次·真题 23 句

**chief** B1

n. 首领

本卷1次·真题 23 句

**disappear** A2

v. 消失;不见

本卷1次·真题 23 句

**relate** B1

v. 使有联系, 把...联系起来

本卷1次·真题 23 句

**shrink** B2

v. 缩小

本卷1次·真题 23 句

**admit** B1

v. 承认 (事实、错误等)

本卷1次·真题 22 句

**affordable** B1

adj. 买得起的

本卷1次·真题 22 句

**challenging** B2

adj. 有挑战性的

本卷1次·真题 22 句

**location** B1

n. 地点, 位置

本卷1次·真题 22 句

**naturally** B1

adv. 自然地

本卷1次·真题 22 句

**worried** A2

adj. 担心的

本卷1次·真题 21 句

**profitable** B2

adj. 盈利的，有利可图的

本卷1次·真题 20 句

**secure** B2

adj. 安全的

本卷1次·真题 20 句

**burden** B2

n. 负担

本卷1次·真题 19 句

**inevitable** B2

adj. 必然发生的

本卷1次·真题 19 句

**justify** B2

v. 证明...有道理

本卷1次·真题 19 句

**requirement** B2

n. 要求

本卷1次·真题 19 句

**attractive** B1

adj. 有吸引力的

本卷1次·真题 18 句

**category** B1

n. 类别

本卷1次·真题 18 句

**confront** B2

v. 面对，面临（困难、危险等）

本卷1次·真题 18 句

**crack** B1

v. 破裂

本卷1次·真题 18 句

**perfectly** B1

adv. 完美地

本卷1次·真题 18 句

**specifically** B2

adv. 明确地

本卷1次·真题 18 句

**dispute** B2

n. 争论

本卷1次·真题 17 句

**enormous** B1

adj. 巨大的

本卷1次·真题 17 句

**possibly** B1

adv. 可能, 也许  
本卷1次·真题 17句

**alert** B2

adj. 警觉的  
本卷1次·真题 16句

**brief** B1

adj. 简短的;短暂的  
本卷1次·真题 16句

**constant** B2

adj. 持续不断的  
本卷1次·真题 16句

**costly** B2

adj. 昂贵的, 代价高的  
本卷1次·真题 16句

**imagination** B1

n. 想象力  
本卷1次·真题 16句

**occasion** B1

n. 场合  
本卷1次·真题 16句

**plain** A2

adj. 清楚的  
本卷1次·真题 16句

**combat** B2

n. 战斗  
本卷1次·真题 15句

**flexible** B2

adj. 灵活的  
本卷1次·真题 15句

**peak** B1

n. 山峰  
本卷1次·真题 15句

**snack** A2

n. 零食  
本卷1次·真题 15句

**cigarette** A2

n. 香烟, 纸烟  
本卷1次·真题 14句

**grateful** B1

adj. 感激的  
本卷1次·真题 14句

**tank** B1

n. 坦克  
本卷1次·真题 14句

**tremendous** B2

adj. 巨大的  
本卷1次·真题 14句

**upgrade** B2

v. 升级

本卷1次·真题 14 句

**anger** B1

n. 愤怒

本卷1次·真题 13 句

**altogether** B2

adv. 完全地

本卷1次·真题 12 句

**boundary** B2

n. 边界

本卷1次·真题 12 句

**endless** B2

adj. 无尽的

本卷1次·真题 12 句

**outdoor** A2

adj. 户外的, 室外的

本卷1次·真题 12 句

**abstract** B2

adj. 抽象的

本卷1次·真题 11 句

**amazing** A2

adj. 令人惊奇的

本卷1次·真题 11 句

**barely** B1

adv. 几乎不

本卷1次·真题 11 句

**fashionable** B1

adj. 时髦的

本卷1次·真题 11 句

**file** A2

n. 文件

本卷1次·真题 11 句

**impressive** B2

adj. 令人印象深刻的

本卷1次·真题 10 句

**load** B1

n. 负载

本卷1次·真题 10 句

**scratch** B1

v. 抓

本卷1次·真题 10 句

**socialize** B2

v. 社交

本卷1次·真题 10 句

**bound** B1

adj. 一定会

本卷1次·真题 9 句

**confused**

A2

adj. 困惑的

本卷1次·真题9句

**enrich**

B2

v. 丰富

本卷1次·真题9句

**ok**

A1

adj. 可以的

本卷1次·真题8句

**qualified**

B2

adj. 有资格的

本卷1次·真题8句

**unpaid**

B2

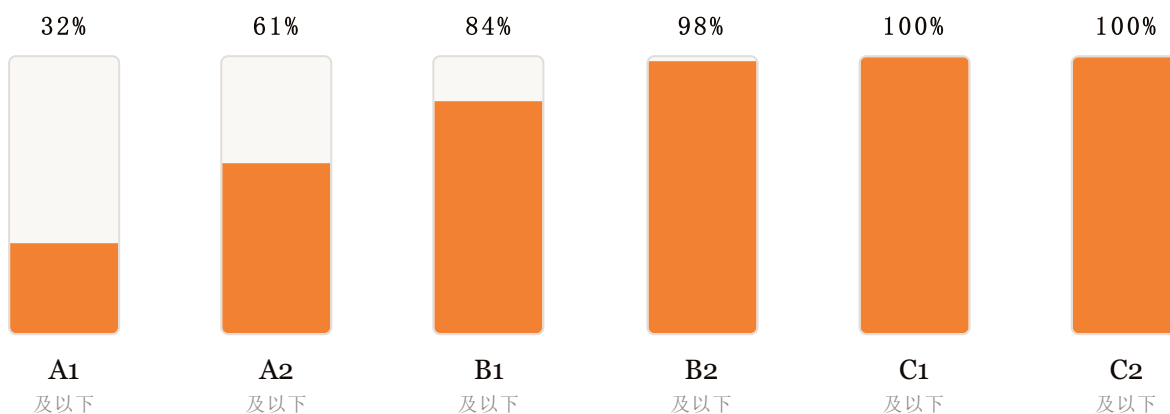
adj. 未付款的

本卷1次·真题8句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

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英语六级 2016年12月·第1套 · 全卷构成

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

# 2016年12月·第1套 英语六级完形填空（选词填空）·26–35 题答案与解析

BLANKS & ANALYSIS · 选词填空题和解析

## 选词填空题和解析 · 26–35 题

本页 26–35 题的正确答案词与逐空解析由懒笔记按2016年12月·第1套 英语六级完形填空（选词填空）原卷词库逐空核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：Directions、4 段带空短文（每段之后紧随中文翻译）与 15 词共享词库连续排印；卷面下方逐空紧跟解析——该空词性、原文定位句、正确词与锁定依据，以及同词性被淘汰竞争词的逐个归因。

真题卷第1套(2016-12) · 六级

Part III Section A

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

It is important that scientists be seen as normal people asking and answering important questions. Good, sound science depends on 26, experiments and reasoned methodologies. It requires a willingness to ask new questions and try new approaches. It requires one to take risks and experience failures. But good science also requires 27 understanding, clear explanation and concise presentation.

科学家被视为提出并回答重要问题的普通人，这一点很重要。优秀、可靠的科学依赖于假设、实验和合理的方法论。它需要愿意提出新问题并尝试新方法。它需要人们承担风险并经历失败。但优秀的科学还需要语境理解、清晰的解释和简明的陈述。

Our country needs more scientists who are willing to step out in the public 28 and offer their opinions on important matters. We need more scientists who can explain what they are doing in language that is 29 and understandable to the public. Those of us who are not scientists should also be prepared to support public engagement by scientists, and to 30 scientific knowledge into our public communications.

我们的国家需要更多愿意走进公共舞台并就重要事务发表意见的科学家。我们需要更多能够用令人信服且公众可理解的语言解释自己工作的科学家。我们这些非科学家也应该准备好支持科学家的公众参与，并将科学知识纳入我们的公共传播中。

Too many people in this country, including some among our elected leadership, still do not understand how science works or why robust, long-range investments in research vitally matter. In the 1960s, the United States 31 nearly 17% of discretionary(可酌情支配的) spending to research and development, 32 decades of economic growth. By 2008, the figure had fallen into the single 33

33 . This occurs at a time when other nations have made significant gains in their own research capabilities.

这个国家有太多的人,包括我们民选领导层中的一些人,仍然不理解科学如何运作,或者为什么强有力的长期研究投资至关重要。在20世纪60年代,美国将近17%的可酌情支配的支出用于研究与开发,收获了数十年的经济增长。到2008年,这一数字已降至个位数。这种情况发生在其他国家在自身研究能力方面取得重大进展的时期。

At the University of California (UC), we 34 ourselves not only on the quality of our research, but also on its contribution to improving our world. To 35 the development of science from the lab bench to the market place, UC is investing our own money in our own good ideas.

在加州大学,我们不仅为研究质量感到自豪,也为其对改善我们世界的贡献感到自豪。为了加速科学从实验室到市场的发展,加州大学正在将我们自己的资金投入到我们自己的优秀创意中。

- |               |                |
|---------------|----------------|
| A) arena      | I) incorporate |
| B) contextual | J) indefinite  |
| C) convincing | K) indulge     |
| D) devoted    | L) inertia     |
| E) digits     | M) pride       |
| F) hasten     | N) reaping     |
| G) hypotheses | O) warrant     |
| H) impairing  |                |

26. Good, sound science depends on \_\_(26)\_\_, experiments and reasoned methodologies.

【答案】 **G) hypotheses** (名词)

【词性槽】 depends on \_\_, experiments and reasoned methodologies——三项并列的第一项

【依据】 **hypotheses 与 experiments、methodologies 同属"科研三件套"**

Good, sound science depends on \_\_(26)\_\_, experiments and reasoned methodologies. 谈"好科学的根基", hypotheses (假说) + experiments (实验) + methodologies (方法论) 正是科研标准三步: 先提假说、再做实验、再用合理方法。与下文 It requires a willingness to ask new questions and try new approaches. "提新问题、试新方法"完全呼应。

【竞争词】 **L) inertia 惯性/惰性, 与"好科学的基础"完全相反**

inertia 是负面词, 意为"惰性、不愿改变", 若代入则成"好科学依赖惰性", 与下文 try new approaches 鼓励创新的基调直接冲突, 感情色彩相反。

27. But good science also requires \_\_(27)\_\_ understanding, clear explanation and concise presentation.

【答案】 **B) contextual** 形容词

【词性槽】 requires \_\_ understanding——动词 + 空 + 名词，空作 understanding 的定语

【依据】 **contextual understanding = 情境/背景化的理解，是科学传播的标准要素之一**

But good science also requires \_\_(27)\_\_ understanding, clear explanation and concise presentation. 强调好科学还需要"理解 + 清楚解释 + 简洁呈现"三件；contextual understanding 强调"结合背景去理解"，正是科学传播被广泛讨论的能力；并列三项色彩一致。

【竞争词】 J) indefinite 义"模糊的、无限期的"，与"科学严谨"完全相反

indefinite understanding 表"模糊不清的理解"，与本段倡导的"好科学"立场冲突；且与 clear explanation、concise presentation 这两个褒义表达色彩相反，并列不协调。

【易错】 最具迷惑性的错误词是 J) —— indefinite 是形容词，词性也对，但色彩与并列项相反。requires \_\_(27)\_\_ understanding, clear explanation and concise presentation. 三项并列要求同向褒义，indefinite"模糊不清"与 clear/concise 直接冲突。防坑：三项并列形容词题，第一动作不是查词义，而是查色彩是否与已给项一致；不一致直接淘汰，再在剩下的同向词里辨义。

28. Our country needs more scientists who are willing to step out in the public \_\_(28)\_\_ and offer their opinions on important matters.

【答案】 **A) arena** (名词)

【词性槽】 the public \_\_ 后接介词 and offer——空前是定冠词 + public, 空后跟着并列动词 offer, 本空只能是名词

【依据】 **the public arena = 公共领域/舞台, 是固定搭配, 贴合"走出来面向公众发声"**

scientists who are willing to step out in the public \_\_(28)\_\_ and offer their opinions on important matters 强调科学家"走出去"对重要议题发声, public arena "公共舞台/公共领域"正是固定表达; 与下文"explain what they are doing in language ... understandable to the public"形成呼应。

【竞争词】 **E) digits 数字义, 与"公共发声"语境完全无关**

digits 指"数字、位数", 更适合后文 By 2008, the figure had fallen into the single \_\_(33)\_\_. 谈百分比下降的语境, 放在 the public \_\_ 里完全说不通。

**G) hypotheses 假说义, 是科学家工作的对象而不是公共平台**

hypotheses 是科学研究的"假说", 更应出现在第一段 Good, sound science depends on \_\_(26)\_\_, experiments and reasoned methodologies. 谈科研根基的位置; the public hypotheses 既不成搭配, 也偏离"出面发声"语义。

**L) inertia 惰性/惯性义, 感情色彩与全段呼吁恰好相反**

inertia 表"惰性、不愿改变", 本段是"鼓励科学家主动走向公众", 若填 inertia 则成"走进公共惰性", 逻辑指向反、且 the public inertia 不是惯用搭配。

29. We need more scientists who can explain what they are doing in language that is \_\_(29)\_\_ and understandable to the public.

【答案】C) convincing 形容词

【词性槽】is \_\_ and understandable——系动词 is 后并列两个表语形容词

【依据】convincing 与 understandable 并列，构成"有说服力且易懂"，呼应"科学家要用公众能接受的语言"

scientists who can explain what they are doing in language that is \_\_(29)\_\_ and understandable to the public. 强调科学家解释工作要面向公众，convincing (令人信服的) 与 understandable (易懂的) 正是科学传播两大要求；与第一段 But good science also requires \_\_(27)\_\_ understanding, clear explanation and concise presentation. 中"清楚的解释、简洁的呈现"互相呼应。

【竞争词】B) contextual 义"语境/上下文的"，描述 language 时不自然

contextual 多用作 contextual understanding/analysis，描述"理解/分析"的属性；用来修饰 language 说"语境化的语言"既不地道，也与"让公众听懂"的目的不直接相关。它更贴合 27 题前文 But good science also requires \_\_(27)\_\_ understanding 那一空。

J) indefinite 义"不确定的、无限期的"，与"易懂"并列时方向相反

indefinite language 意为"模糊不清的语言"，与 understandable 并列就成"既模糊又易懂"，自相矛盾；显然不合。

30. Those of us who are not scientists should also be prepared to support public engagement by scientists, and to \_\_(30)\_\_ scientific knowledge into our public communications.

【答案】I) incorporate 动词

【词性槽】and to \_\_ scientific knowledge into ...——并列 to 不定式，空是动词原形

【依据】incorporate sth. into sth. = 把.....纳入到.....，是与 into 严格匹配的固定搭配

and to \_\_(30)\_\_ scientific knowledge into our public communications. 表达"把科学知识纳入到我们的公共交流中"；incorporate ... into ... 是英语母语者写这一意思时最高频的搭配，介词 into 直接喊出了答案。

【竞争词】K) indulge 搭配 in 而非 into；感情色彩负面

indulge oneself in sth. 是"沉溺"，介词是 in 不是 into；语义"沉溺科学知识于公共交流"完全说不通。

O) warrant 义"使.....有必要"，不接 into 框架

warrant 是"使有必要、值得"，不与 X into Y 框架共现；语义"保证科学知识到公共交流中"也不通顺。

31. In the 1960s, the United States \_\_(31)\_\_ nearly 17% of discretionary(可酌情支配的) spending to research and development

【答案】 **D) devoted** (动词)

【词性槽】 主语 the United States 后缺谓语，时间状语 In the 1960s 决定一般过去时

【依据】 **devote X to Y = 把 X 投入到 Y, 且 devoted 已是过去式, 时态契合**

In the 1960s, the United States \_\_(31)\_\_ nearly 17% of discretionary(可酌情支配的) spending to research and development 说"60 年代美国把近 17% 的可支配支出投入研发"; devote sth. to sth. 是固定搭配, devoted 形式直接满足 In the 1960s 要求的过去时; 与下一句 By 2008, the figure had fallen into the single \_\_(33)\_\_ 形成"过去高一后来跌"的对比链条。

【竞争词】 **F) hasten 义"加快", 且不与"17% 支出 to 研发"搭配**

hasten 一般接动作 (hasten the process), 不是"加快 17% 到研发"; 语义和搭配都不通。

**I) incorporate 搭配是 into 不是 to**

incorporate A into B 才是地道搭配, 本句介词是 to, 不匹配; 且语义"把 17% 并入研发"不如"投入"自然。

**K) indulge 义"沉溺/纵容", 与国家拨款语境感情色彩冲突**

indulge in 表负面"沉溺", 谈国家投入研发用 indulge 听起来像"放任挥霍", 与文段赞美"长远研发投入"的立场相反。

**O) warrant 义"使.....有必要/保证", 与"分配支出"动作不对应**

warrant 表"使有必要、值得", 不表"分配"; warrant 17% to research 也不是英语固定表达。

32. In the 1960s, the United States \_\_(31)\_\_ nearly 17% of discretionary(可酌情支配的) spending to research and development, \_\_(32)\_\_ decades of economic growth.

【答案】 **N) reaping** (动词)

【词性槽】 句末逗号后接 \_\_ decades of economic growth——独立分词作状语

【依据】 **reap ... economic growth = 收获经济增长，与“投入研发”形成正向因果**

the United States \_\_(31)\_\_ nearly 17% of discretionary(可酌情支配的) spending to research and development, \_\_(32)\_\_ decades of economic growth. 表达“美国把大量支出投入研发，从而收获了数十年的经济增长”；reap ... growth 是常见正向搭配 (reap the rewards/benefits/growth)，逻辑顺、感情色彩正。

【竞争词】 **H) impairing 义“损害”，与上文“加大研发投入”的逻辑方向完全相反**

impair 表“损害”，若代入则成“投入研发，损害了几十年的经济增长”，与文段“长远研发投入很重要”的立场冲突；六级常用这种“感情色彩反向词”来设陷阱，要警惕。

【易错】 最具迷惑性的错误词是 **H)** —— impairing 与 reaping 同为 -ing 分词，词性完全对得上。devoted nearly 17% of discretionary(可酌情支配的) spending to research and development, \_\_(32)\_\_ decades of economic growth. 这里只看语法，H 和 N 都合法；但 H 是“损害”、N 是“收获”，方向相反。防坑：分词作结果状语，逻辑必须沿主句方向走——主句在赞美“加大研发投入”，结果只能是正向“收获经济增长”，立即排除 impairing。

33. By 2008, the figure had fallen into the single \_\_(33)\_\_\_.

【答案】 **E) digits** (名词)

【词性槽】 the single \_\_ 句末，single 作前置定语，本空是中心名词

【依据】 **single digits = 个位数，是英语谈百分比/数字下降的固定表达**

上文 nearly 17% 已给出基准比例，By 2008, the figure had fallen into the single \_\_(33)\_. 说“到 2008 年这一数字跌入 single digits”，恰好与“17% → 个位数”形成数值对比；fall into the single digits 是固定表达。

【竞争词】 **G) hypotheses 义指“假说”，与百分比下降毫无关系**

hypotheses 谈科研假设，搭配 single 也不成立——the single hypotheses 既不像固定表达，也无法解释 fallen into 的“下降”动作。

**L) inertia 惯性/惰性，无法被“single”修饰**

inertia 是抽象概念，没有 the single inertia 这种搭配；而且本句要的是“数值”信息（与 17% 呼应），inertia 给不出。

34. we \_\_(34)\_\_ ourselves not only on the quality of our research, but also on its contribution to improving our world.

【答案】 **M) pride** (动词)

【词性槽】 主语 we 后缺谓语，且后面跟反身代词 ourselves——"pride oneself on"句型

【依据】 **pride oneself on sth. = 以.....自豪，是固定句型**

At the University of California (UC), we \_\_(34)\_\_ ourselves not only on the quality of our research, but also on its contribution to improving our world. 强调 UC 对自身研究质量和对世界的贡献"引以为豪"; pride oneself on 是固定搭配，与后面 not only ... but also on ... 完美咬合。

【竞争词】 **F) hasten 义"加快"，无 hasten oneself on 的搭配**

hasten 后接动作或事物，没有 hasten oneself on sth. 这种用法；且"使自己加快研究质量"语义不通。

**I) incorporate 义"纳入"，搭配是 incorporate sth. into sth.**

incorporate 的固定搭配是 incorporate A into B (把 A 纳入 B)，不接反身代词加 on；将其代入则"把自己纳入研究质量上"完全说不通。

**K) indulge 义"沉溺/纵容"，搭配是 indulge oneself in，不是 on**

indulge oneself in sth. 表"沉溺于....."，介词是 in 不是 on；且"沉溺于研究质量"感情色彩偏负面，与本段对 UC 的赞美口吻矛盾。

**O) warrant 义"使.....有必要/保证"，不与反身代词搭配**

warrant 后常接事物宾语 (warrant attention/further study)，不是 warrant oneself on；语义"使自己有必要在质量上"也不成立。

35. To \_\_(35)\_\_ the development of science from the lab bench to the market place, UC is investing our own money in our own good ideas.

【答案】 **F) hasten** (动词)

【词性槽】 不定式 to \_\_ the development——to 后接动词原形

【依据】 **hasten the development = 加快.....发展，与“投入资金推动落地”完全咬合**

To \_\_(35)\_\_ the development of science from the lab bench to the market place, UC is investing our own money in our own good ideas. 是说“为了加快科学从实验室走向市场，UC 拿出自己的钱投入好点子”；hasten 表“加速”，与“from the lab bench to the market place”（从实验室到市场）的进程感、与下半句的“投入推动”动作完美对应。

【竞争词】 **I) incorporate 义“纳入”，搭配 into 而非 from ... to ...**

incorporate 强调“并入/整合”，常与 into 连用；本句结构是 from ... to ...（从 X 到 Y），是“加速过程”的动词更搭，incorporate 与目的状语“为了纳入科学发展.....”也讲不通。本空 incorporate 的真正归属在 30 题。

**K) indulge 义“沉溺/纵容”，感情色彩与“推动落地”相反**

indulge 表负面“放纵”，谈“为了纵容科学发展”完全不合本段对 UC 投资行为的赞许口吻。

**O) warrant 义“使有必要、保证”，不表“加速过程”**

warrant 表“使.....有必要、值得”，目的状语“为了使科学发展从实验室到市场”语义模糊，且与下半句“投钱推动”的动作链不对应。

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) **arena** (名词)

舞台；竞技场；活动领域

用于第 28 空

B) **contextual** (形容词)

上下文的；语境的；结合背景的

用于第 27 空

C) **convincing** (形容词)

令人信服的；有说服力的

用于第 29 空

D) **devoted** (动词) (形容词)

(动词过去式/分词) 投入、拨给；(形容词) 忠诚的

用于第 31 空

E) **digits** (名词)

数字 (0-9) ; 位数

用于第 33 空

F) **hasten** (动词)

加快; 催促; 加速进行

用于第 35 空

G) **hypotheses** (名词)

假说 (hypothesis 的复数)

用于第 26 空

H) **impairing** (动词) (形容词)

损害、削弱 (现在分词/动名词)

干扰词 · 未选用

I) **incorporate** (动词) (形容词)

把.....纳入、结合进; 合并

用于第 30 空

J) **indefinite** (形容词)

不确定的; 无限期的

干扰词 · 未选用

K) **indulge** (动词)

沉溺于; 纵容; 满足 (欲望)

干扰词 · 未选用

L) **inertia** (名词)

惯性; 惰性; 不愿改变

干扰词 · 未选用

M) **pride** (名词) (动词)

(名词) 自豪; (动词, pride oneself on)  
以.....自豪

用于第 34 空

N) **reaping** (动词) (形容词)

收获、获得 (现在分词/动名词)

用于第 32 空

O) **warrant** (名词) (动词)

(动词) 使.....有必要、保证; (名词) 授权令

干扰词 · 未选用

全文主旨

## 呼吁科学家走向公众、国家加大科研投入

全文围绕"科学与公众"展开: 开篇定调好科学需要新问题与新方法, Good, sound science depends on \_\_(26)\_\_, experiments and reasoned methodologies. 随后强调科学家应面向公众发声 Our country needs more scientists who are willing to step out in the public \_\_(28)\_\_ and offer their opinions on important matters., 并批评美国对研发的投入比例从 1960 年代的 17% 下降到 2008 年的个位数 By 2008, the figure had fallen into the single \_\_(33)\_\_, 最后以加州大

学的做法收束 UC is investing our own money in our own good ideas.。话题定调清晰，是典型六级"现状—问题—呼吁"型说理文。

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。

### H) **impairing** 最容易误选到 32 题——同为 -ing 分词、词性匹配但感情色彩相反

32 题分词位 devoted nearly 17% of discretionary(可酌情支配的) spending to research and development, \_\_(32)\_\_ decades of economic growth. 词性是 -ing 分词，词库里同形式只有 H impairing 和 N reaping；考生若忽视"投入研发"与"经济增长"的正向因果链，就会被 impairing"损害"骗走。识破：看分句的因果方向，主句立场是正面（增加研发投入），结果状语自然取正向词 reaping。

### J) **indefinite** 最像 27/29 的答案——词性都对，但情感反向

27、29 都需要形容词，indefinite 在词性上完全合格，会被只看词性的考生误填进 requires \_\_(27)\_\_ understanding 或 is \_\_(29)\_\_ and understandable。识破：看并列项的色彩，clear/concise/understandable 都是褒义"清晰、易懂"方向，indefinite"模糊不清"色彩相反，必弃。

### K) **indulge** 最像 30/34 的答案——形似 indulge oneself in，介词错位

30 题 to \_\_ scientific knowledge into ...、34 题 we \_\_ ourselves on ... 都涉及反身代词或 into，K 在词性上是动词，会让粗心的考生联想 indulge oneself in。识破：indulge 配 in，不是 into 也不是 on；本卷介词分别是 into 和 on，正好把它筛掉。

### L) **inertia** 最像 28 的答案——词性是名词、词义看起来"抽象"也沾边

28 题 step out in the public \_\_(28)\_\_ 需要名词，L inertia 在词性上合格，且"惯性、惰性"听起来有几分"公共....."的抽象感。识破：本段呼吁科学家"主动走出来"，inertia 的负面色彩与全段呼吁方向直接冲突，且 the public inertia 不是英文固定搭配。

0) **warrant** 最像 35 的答案——词性是动词原形、与目的状语 to 搭配也通

35 题 To \_\_(35)\_\_ the development of science from the lab bench to the market place 是动词原形位, warrant 在词性上完全合格, 且 to warrant 也是合法不定式。识破: 宾语是 "the development ... from ... to ..." 这种 "进程性" 对象, warrant "使.....有必要" 无法和 "加速从实验室到市场" 对接, 而 hasten 直接命中。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

### 3 句真题句逐层精讲

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

It is important that scientists be seen as normal people asking and answering important questions.

第1段, 第1句

It is important that 句型是四六级和考研中的高频结构, 常用于表达观点的重要性或必要性。虚拟语气在 that 从句中的使用也是考试重点。be seen as 表示被看作某身份, 也是常见搭配。这种句型在议论文和说明文中频繁出现, 掌握后可大量复用, 具有很高的典型性。

This occurs at a time when other nations have made significant gains in their own research capabilities.

第3段, 第4句

"名词 + when 引出的后置从句" 和主从结合的时间背景表达都很常见, 考试阅读里代表性较强。掌握这种识别路径后, 可以迁移到很多类似的后置修饰句。

At the University of California (UC), we pride ourselves not only on the quality of our research, but also on its contribution to improving our world.

第4段, 第1句

本句使用 'not only... but also' 并列结构连接两个介词短语, 这是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的强调句式, 且句首地点状语的前置也是学术写作常见手法。整体结构在正式书面语中具有较强代表性, 掌握后可迁移至大量类似句型的理解和仿写。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

# 本篇出现的 32 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。

**economic** B2

adj. 经济的

本篇1次 · 真题 167 句

**risk** A2

n. 风险

本篇1次 · 真题 167 句

**decade** B1

n. 十年

本篇1次 · 真题 120 句

**quality** A2

n. 质量

本篇1次 · 真题 112 句

**growth** B1

n. 增长

本篇1次 · 真题 104 句

**scientific** B1

adj. 科学的

本篇1次 · 真题 103 句

**support** A2

v. 支持

本篇1次 · 真题 103 句

**united** B1

adj. 联合的

本篇1次 · 真题 97 句

**gain** B1

v. 获得;赢得

本篇1次 · 真题 96 句

**understanding** B1

n. 理解;领悟

本篇1次 · 真题 84 句

**states** A1

n. 国家

本篇1次 · 真题 80 句

**nation** B1

n. 国家

本篇1次 · 真题 76 句

**significant** B2

adj. 重要的

本篇1次 · 真题 65 句

**occur** B1

v. 发生, 出现

本篇1次 · 真题 62 句

**approach** B1

v. 靠近, 接近 (在空间或时间上)

本篇1次 · 真题 59 句

**figure** A2

n. 数字

本篇1次 · 真题 58 句

**failure** B1

n. 失败

本篇1次 · 真题 47 句

**invest** B2

v. 投资 (金钱、时间等以期获得回报)

本篇1次 · 真题 45 句

**spending** A2

n. 开支

本篇1次 · 真题 41 句

**investment** B1

n. 投资

本篇1次 · 真题 39 句

**opinion** A2

n. 观点

本篇1次 · 真题 37 句

**explanation** B1

n. 解释

本篇1次 · 真题 31 句

**willing** B1

adj. 愿意的, 乐意的

本篇1次 · 真题 26 句

**incorporate** B2

v. 包含

本篇1次 · 真题 23 句

**contribution** B2

n. 贡献

本篇1次 · 真题 21 句

**capability** B2

n. 能力

本篇1次 · 真题 20 句

**devote** B2

v. 把...奉献给

本篇1次 · 真题 18 句

**hypothesis** C1

n. 假设

本篇1次 · 真题 18 句

**engagement** B2

n. 约定

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

**leadership** B2

n. 领导地位; 领导权

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

**willingness**

B2

n. 愿意

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

**presentation**

B1

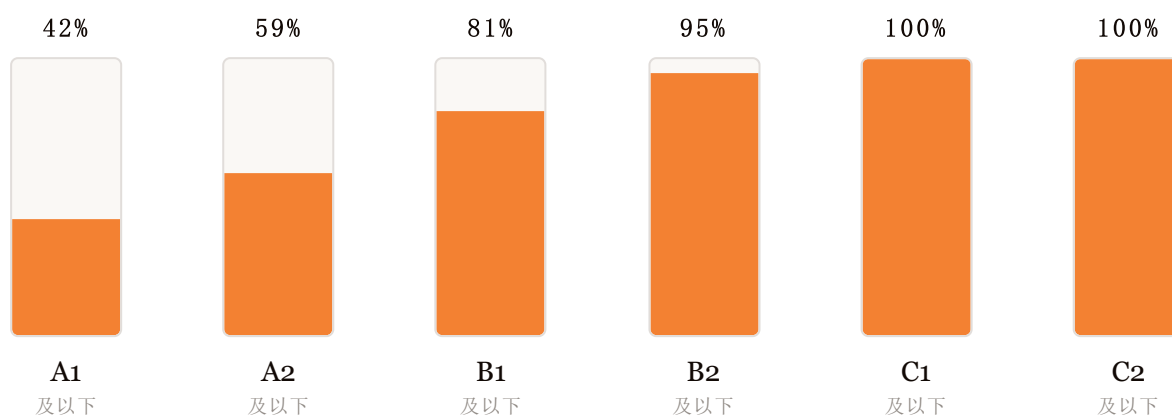
n. 演示;报告;陈述

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

## 全文 118 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

带空短文去重后共 **118** 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 5%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率（CDF）· 数据为全文去重词 118 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

**118**

B2 以上难词

**5%**

B1 及以下覆盖

**81%**

英语六级 2016年12月·第1套 · 全卷构成

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

# 2016年12月·第1套 英语六级长篇阅读（信息匹配） 第1篇·36-45 题答案与解析

STATEMENTS & ANALYSIS • 信息匹配题和解析

## 信息匹配题和解析·36-45 题

本页 36-45 题的段落匹配答案与逐句解析由懒笔记基于2016年12月·第1套 英语六级长篇阅读（信息匹配）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 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1套(2016-12)·六级

Part III Section B

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

### Are We in an Innovation Lull?

A) Scan the highlights of this year's Consumer Electronics Show (CES), and you may get a slight feeling of having seen them before. Many of the coolest gadgets this year are the same as the coolest gadgets last year—or the year before, even. The booths are still exciting, and the demos are still just as crazy. It is still easy to be dazzled by the display of drones(无人机), 3D printers, virtual reality goggles(眼镜) and more "smart" devices than you could ever hope to catalog. Upon reflection, however, it is equally easy to feel like you have seen it all before. And it is hard not to think: Are we in an innovation lull(间歇期)?

浏览今年消费电子展(CES)的亮点,你可能会有一种似曾相识的感觉。今年许多最酷的设备与去年甚至前年最酷的设备相同。展台依然令人兴奋,演示依然同样疯狂。人们仍然很容易被无人机、3D打印机、虚拟现实眼镜以及多到无法完全归类的"智能"设备的展示所震撼。然而,仔细想来,同样容易产生一种似曾相识的感觉。很难不去想:我们是否正处于创新的间歇期?

B) In some ways, the answer is yes. For years, smartphones, televisions, tablets, laptops and desktops have made up a huge part of the market and driven innovation. But now these segments are looking at slower growth curves—or shrinking markets in some cases—as consumers are not as eager to spend money on new gadgets. Meanwhile, emerging technologies—the drones, 3D printers and smart-home devices of the world—now seem a bit too old to be called "the next big thing."

在某些方面,答案是肯定的。多年来,智能手机、电视、平板电脑、笔记本电脑和台式电脑构成了市场的很大一部分并推动了创新。但现在这些领域正面临增长曲线放缓的局面,在某些情况下甚至市场萎缩,因

为消费者不再那么急于在新设备上花钱。与此同时,新兴技术——世界上的无人机、3D打印机和智能家居设备——现在似乎有点太老旧而不能被称为"下一个大事件"了。

- C) Basically the tech industry seems to be in an awkward period now. "There is not any one-hit wonder, and there will not be one for years to come," said Gary Shapiro, president and chief executive of the Consumer Technology Association (CTA). In his eyes, however, that doesn't necessarily mean that innovation has stopped. It has just grown up a little. "Many industries are going out of infancy and becoming adolescents," Shapiro said.

基本上,科技行业现在似乎处于一个尴尬时期。消费者技术协会(CTA)主席兼首席执行官Gary Shapiro说:"不会有任何一鸣惊人的产品,未来几年也不会有。"然而,在他看来,这并不一定意味着创新已经停止。它只是稍微成熟了一些。Shapiro说:"许多行业正在走出婴儿期,成为青少年。"

- D) For instance, new technologies that are building upon existing technology have not found their footing well enough to appeal to a mass audience, because, in many cases, they need to work effectively with other devices to realize their full appeal. Take the evolution of the smart home, for example. Companies are pushing it hard but make it almost overwhelming even to dip a toe in the water for the average consumer, because there are so many compatibility issues to think about. No average person wants to figure out whether their favorite calendar software works with their fridge or whether their washing machine and tablet get along. Having to install a different app for each smart appliance in your home is annoying; it would be nicer if you could manage everything together. And while you may forgive your smartphone an occasional fault, you probably have less patience for error messages from your door lock.

例如,建立在现有技术之上的新技术还没有找到足够稳固的立足点来吸引大众受众,因为在许多情况下,它们需要与其他设备有效配合才能充分展现其吸引力。以智能家居的演变为例。公司正在大力推广它,但对于普通消费者来说,即使只是浅尝辄止也几乎令人不知所措,因为有太多兼容性问题需要考虑。没有普通人想要弄清楚他们最喜欢的日历软件是否与冰箱兼容,或者洗衣机和平板电脑是否相处融洽。必须为家中每个智能设备安装不同的应用程序很烦人;如果能够一起管理所有设备会更好。虽然你可能会原谅智能手机偶尔的故障,但你对门锁的错误信息可能就没那么有耐心了。

- E) Companies are promoting their own standards, and the market has not had time to choose a winner yet as this is still very new. Companies that have long focused on hardware now have to think of ecosystems instead to give consumers practical solutions to their everyday problems. "The dialogue is changing from what is technologically possible to what is technologically meaningful," said economist Shawn DuBravac. DuBravac works for CTA—which puts on the show each year—and said that this shift to a search for solutions has been noticeable as he researched his predictions for 2016.

各家公司正在推广自己的标准,而市场还没有时间选出赢家,因为这仍然是非常新的事物。长期专注于硬件的公司现在必须转而考虑生态系统,以便为消费者的日常问题提供实用的解决方案。经济学家Shawn DuBravac说:"对话正在从技术上可能的转变为技术上有意义的。"DuBravac为每年举办该展会的CTA工作,他说在研究他对2016年的预测时,这种向寻找解决方案的转变是显而易见的。

- F) "So much of what CES has been about is the cool. It is about the flashiness and the gadgets," said John Curran, managing director of research at Accenture. "But over the last couple of years, and in this one in particular, we are starting to see companies shift from what is the largest screen size, the smallest form factor or the shiniest object and more into what all of these devices do that is practical in a consumer's life." Even the technology press conferences, which have been high-profile in the past and reached a level of drama and theatrics fitting for a Las Vegas stage, have a different bent to

them. Rather than just dazzling with a high cool factor, there is a focus on the practical. Fitbit, for example, released its first smartwatch Monday, selling with a clear purpose—to improve your fitness—and promoting it as a "tool, not a toy." Not only that, it supports a number of platforms: Apple's iOS, Google's Android and Microsoft's Windows phone.

埃森哲研究部总经理John Curran说:"CES很大程度上一直关乎的是酷。它关乎华丽和小工具。但在过去几年,特别是今年,我们开始看到公司从关注最大的屏幕尺寸、最小的外形尺寸或最闪亮的物品转向更多关注所有这些设备在消费者生活中的实用功能。"即使是过去备受瞩目、达到了适合拉斯维加斯舞台的戏剧性和表演性水平的技术新闻发布会,现在也有了不同的倾向。与其只是以高酷炫因素令人眼花缭乱,不如关注实用性。例如,Fitbit周一发布了其首款智能手表,销售时有明确的目的——改善你的健身状况——并将其宣传为"工具,而非玩具"。不仅如此,它还支持多个平台:苹果的iOS、谷歌的Android和微软的Windows Phone。

- G) That seems to be what consumers are demanding, after all. Consumers are becoming increasingly bored with what companies have to offer: A survey of 28,000 consumers in 28 countries released by Accenture found consumers are not as excited about technology as they once were. For example, when asked whether they would buy a new smartphone this year, only 48 percent said yes—a six-point drop from 2015.

毕竟,这似乎正是消费者所要求的。消费者对公司提供的产品越来越感到厌倦:埃森哲发布的一项对28个国家28000名消费者的调查发现,消费者对技术不像以前那样兴奋了。例如,当被问及今年是否会购买新智能手机时,只有48%的人表示会——比2015年下降了6个百分点。

- H) And when it comes to the hyper-connected super-smart world that technology firms are painting for us, it seems that consumers are growing more uneasy about handing over the massive amounts of consumer data needed to provide the personalized, customized solutions that companies need to improve their services. That could be another explanation for why companies seem to be strengthening their talk of the practicality of their devices.

当涉及到科技公司为我们描绘的超级互联超级智能世界时,消费者似乎对交出大量消费者数据越来越感到不安,而这些数据是提供公司改进服务所需的个性化定制解决方案所必需的。这可能是公司似乎正在加强强调其设备实用性的另一个解释。

- I) Companies have already won part of the battle, having driven tech into every part of our lives, tracking our steps and our very heartbeats. Yet the persistent question of "Why do I need that?"—or, perhaps more tellingly, "Why do you need to know that?"—dogs the steps of many new ventures. Only 13 percent of respondents said that they were interested in buying a smartwatch in 2016, for example—an increase of just one percent from the previous year despite a year of high-profile launches. That is bad news for any firm that may hope that smartwatches can make up ground for maturing smartphone and tablet markets. And the survey found flat demand for fitness monitors, smart thermostats(恒温器) and connected home cameras, as well.

公司已经赢得了部分胜利,将技术带入我们生活的方方面面,追踪我们的步数和心跳。然而,"我为什么需要那个?"这一持续存在的问题——或者更能说明问题的是,"你为什么需要知道那个?"——困扰着许多新企业的步伐。例如,只有13%的受访者表示他们有兴趣在2016年购买智能手表——尽管经历了一年的高调发布,但仅比前一年增加了1%。对于任何希望智能手表能弥补成熟的智能手机和平板电脑市场份额的公司来说,这是个坏消息。调查还发现,对健身监测器、智能恒温器和联网家庭摄像头的的需求也持平。

J) According to the survey, that lack of enthusiasm could stem from concerns about privacy and security. Even among people who have bought connected devices of some kind, 37 percent said that they are going to be more cautious about using these devices and services in the future. A full 18 percent have even returned devices until they feel they can get safer guarantees against having their sensitive information hacked.

根据调查,这种缺乏热情可能源于对隐私和安全的担忧。即使在已经购买了某种联网设备的人群中,37%的人表示他们未来将更加谨慎地使用这些设备和服务。足足有18%的人甚至退回了设备,直到他们觉得能够获得更安全的保障,防止敏感信息被黑客攻击。

K) That, too, explains the heavy Washington presence at this year's show, as these new technologies intrude upon heavily regulated areas. In addition to many senior officials from the Federal Trade and Federal Communications commissions, this year's list of policy makers also includes appearances from Transportation Secretary Anthony Foxx, to talk about smart cities, and Federal Aviation Administration Administrator Michael Huerta, to talk about drones.

这也解释了今年展会上华盛顿方面的大量出席,因为这些新技术侵入了受到严格监管的领域。除了来自联邦贸易委员会和联邦通信委员会的许多高级官员外,今年的政策制定者名单还包括交通部长Anthony Foxx谈论智能城市,以及联邦航空管理局局长Michael Huerta谈论无人机。

L) Curran, the Accenture analyst, said that increased government interest in the show makes sense as technology becomes a larger part of our lives. "There is an incompatibility in the rate at which these are advancing relative to the way we're digesting it," he said. "Technology is becoming bigger and more aspirational, and penetrating almost every aspect of our lives. We have to understand and think about the implications, and balance these great innovations with the potential downsides they naturally carry with them."

埃森哲分析师Curran说,随着技术成为我们生活中更大的一部分,政府对展会兴趣的增加是有道理的。他说:"这些技术的进步速度与我们消化它的方式之间存在不协调。技术正变得更大、更有抱负,并渗透到我们生活的几乎每个方面。我们必须理解并思考其影响,并在这些伟大创新与它们自然带来的潜在负面影响之间取得平衡。

## 陈述句与逐句解析

36. Consumers are often hesitant to try smart-home devices because they are worried about compatibility problems.

消费者常常对尝试智能家居设备犹豫不决,因为他们担心兼容性问题。

**【答案】** D 段 (强锚点)

**【锚点】** 消费者+智能家居+兼容性问题

**【定位】** Companies are pushing it hard but make it almost overwhelming even to dip a toe in the water for the average consumer, because there are so many compatibility issues to think about.

公司在大力推销智能家居,但即便只是稍微试一试,对普通消费者来说也几乎不堪重负,因为要考虑的兼容性问题实在太多。

【改写】 Consumers are often hesitant to try smart-home devices ↔

**make it almost overwhelming even to dip a toe in the water for the average consumer**

犹豫尝试对应几乎不堪重负去试一下

because they are worried about compatibility problems ↔

**because there are so many compatibility issues to think about**

兼容问题原样复现

【辨邻】 E Companies are promoting their own standards 与 Companies that have long focused on hardware now have to think of ecosystems 都是从公司角度谈「推标准、转生态」，主语是公司，没有写消费者犹豫，因此不是题干的源头段。

Companies are promoting their own standards, and the market has not had time to choose a winner yet as this is still very new

37. This year's electronics show featured the presence of many officials from the federal government.

今年的电子产品展会有许多联邦政府官员出席。

【答案】 K 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 今年展会+联邦政府官员到场

【定位】 In addition to many senior officials from the Federal Trade and Federal Communications commissions, this year's list of policy makers also includes appearances from Transportation Secretary Anthony Foxx, to talk about smart cities, and Federal Aviation Administration Administrator Michael Huerta, to talk about drones.

除了联邦贸易委员会和联邦通信委员会的多位高级官员，今年的政策制定者名单上还包括交通部长 Anthony Foxx（谈智慧城市）和联邦航空局局长 Michael Huerta（谈无人机）。

【改写】 This year's electronics show ↔ **this year's show**

近乎逐字对应

many officials from the federal government ↔

**many senior officials from the Federal Trade and Federal Communications commissions**

概括上位对应具体列举

38. The market demand for electronic devices is now either declining or not growing as fast as before.

电子设备的市场需求目前要么在下降,要么增长速度不如以前快。

【答案】 B 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 电子设备市场需求下滑或增速放缓

【定位】 But now these segments are looking at slower growth curves—or shrinking markets in some cases—as consumers are not as eager to spend money on new gadgets.

但如今这些品类增速曲线变缓——有的甚至在萎缩——因为消费者不再像过去那样热衷于花钱买新设备。

【改写】 The market demand for electronic devices ↔

**smartphones, televisions, tablets, laptops and desktops have made up a huge part of the market**

电子设备对应智能手机电视平板等的并列

is now either declining or not growing as fast as before ↔

**these segments are looking at slower growth curves—or shrinking markets in some cases**

增速放缓或萎缩的并列同义

【辨邻】 G only 48 percent said yes—a six-point drop from 2015 只覆盖「今年想买新手机的人比例」这一单点数据，没有像题干那样把电子设备整体打包说成「下滑或放缓」，而是消费者意愿调查的局部结论。

when asked whether they would buy a new smartphone this year, only 48 percent said yes—a six-point drop from 2015

39. One analyst suggests it is necessary to accept both the positive and negative aspects of innovative products.

一位分析师建议有必要接受创新产品的积极和消极两方面。

【答案】 L 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 一位分析师主张同时接受正反两面

【定位】 We have to understand and think about the implications, and balance these great innovations with the potential downsides they naturally carry with them.

我们必须理解并思考这些影响，在这些伟大的创新与它们天然伴随的潜在负面之间取得平衡。

【改写】 One analyst ↔ **Curran, the Accenture analyst**

一位分析师对应Accenture分析师

it is necessary to accept both the positive and negative aspects of innovative products ↔

**balance these great innovations with the potential downsides they naturally carry with them**

接受正反对应在创新与负面之间求平衡

【辨邻】 F John Curran, managing director of research at Accenture 的发言聚焦于 we are starting to see companies shift from what is the largest screen size, the smallest form factor or the shiniest object and more into what all of these devices do that is practical, 讲的是「从炫酷转向务实」，与「接受创新的正反两面」不是同一观点。

we are starting to see companies shift from what is the largest screen size, the smallest form factor or the shiniest object and more into what all of these devices do that is practical in a consumer's life

40. The Consumer Electronics Show in recent years has begun to focus more on the practical value than the showiness of electronic devices.

近年来的消费电子展已开始更加关注电子设备的实用价值而非炫耀性。

【答案】 F 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 近几年CES更看重实用价值而非炫酷

【定位】 But over the last couple of years, and in this one in particular, we are starting to see companies shift from what is the largest screen size, the smallest form factor or the shiniest object and more into what all of these devices do that is practical in a consumer's life.

但在过去几年里、尤其是今年，我们开始看到公司不再比拼最大的屏幕、最小的外形或最炫的造型，而是更关注这些设备在消费者生活中究竟有什么实际用处。

【改写】 The Consumer Electronics Show in recent years ↔

over the last couple of years, and in this one in particular

近几年对应过去几年尤其今年

focus more on the practical value than the showiness of electronic devices ↔

shift from what is the largest screen size, the smallest form factor or the shiniest object and more into what all of these devices do that is practical in a consumer's life

更看重实用而非炫酷对应从炫酷属性转向实用价值

【辨邻】 A Many of the coolest gadgets this year are the same as the coolest gadgets last year—or the year before, even 是「炫酷重复」的感慨，并未提出 CES 把焦点转向实用价值。

Many of the coolest gadgets this year are the same as the coolest gadgets last year—or the year before, even

41. Fewer innovative products were found at this year's electronic products show.

今年的电子产品展会上发现的创新产品较少。

【答案】 A 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 今年展会创新产品变少

【定位】 Scan the highlights of this year's Consumer Electronics Show (CES), and you may get a slight feeling of having seen them before. Many of the coolest gadgets this year are the same as the coolest gadgets last year—or the year before, even.

扫一眼今年消费电子展 (CES) 的亮点，你可能会有一种「似曾相识」的微妙感觉。今年许多最酷的小玩意儿，和去年的、甚至前年的，几乎都是同一批。

【改写】 Fewer innovative products were found at this year's electronic products show ↔

**Many of the coolest gadgets this year are the same as the coolest gadgets last year—or the year before, even**

创新产品更少对应今年酷玩与去年雷同

this year's electronic products show ↔ **this year's Consumer Electronics Show (CES)**

今年的电子产品展对应今年的CES

【辨邻】 **C** There is not any one-hit wonder, and there will not be one for years to come  
与 that doesn't necessarily mean that innovation has stopped 是「对创新少的解释」——承认无爆款但否认创新停止；不是题干那种「创新产品更少」的纯现象观察。

There is not any one-hit wonder, and there will not be one for years to come

42. Consumers are becoming more worried about giving personal information to tech companies to get customized products and services.

消费者越来越担心向科技公司提供个人信息以获得定制化产品和服务。

【答案】 **H** 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 为换定制产品而交个人信息的焦虑

【定位】 And when it comes to the hyper-connected super-smart world that technology firms are painting for us, it seems that consumers are growing more uneasy about handing over the massive amounts of consumer data needed to provide the personalized, customized solutions that companies need to improve their services.

至于科技公司为我们描绘的那个超连接、超智能的世界，消费者似乎对交出大量个人数据这件事越来越不安——而正是这些数据，公司才能用来提供个性化、定制化的解决方案，进而改进自己的服务。

【改写】 Consumers are becoming more worried about ↔ **consumers are growing more uneasy about**  
更担心对应越来越不安

giving personal information to tech companies ↔

**handing over the massive amounts of consumer data**

给科技公司提供个人信息对应交出大量消费者数据

to get customized products and services ↔ **to provide the personalized, customized solutions**  
定制产品/服务对应个性化定制方案

【辨邻】 **J** lack of enthusiasm could stem from concerns about privacy and security 与 18 percent have even returned devices 谈的是更广义的隐私安全担忧和退货比例，没有把「为换定制服务而交数据」这条因果链单独点出，对应度不如 H 段精准。

concerns about privacy and security

43. The Consumer Technology Association is the sponsor of the annual Consumer Electronics Show.

消费者技术协会是年度消费电子展的赞助方。

【答案】 E 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 CTA是CES的主办方

【定位】 DuBravac works for CTA—which puts on the show each year—and said that this shift to a search for solutions has been noticeable as he researched his predictions for 2016.

DuBravac 任职于 CTA——这家机构正是每年主办这场展会的——他说，这种「转向寻找解决方案」的趋势在他做 2016 年预测时已经很明显。

【改写】 The Consumer Technology Association ↔ CTA

全称对应缩写

is the sponsor of the annual Consumer Electronics Show ↔ puts on the show each year

主办年度展会对应每年举办这场展会

【辨邻】 C Gary Shapiro, president and chief executive of the Consumer Technology Association (CTA) 只交代了人物在 CTA 的身份，未陈述 CTA 与 CES 之间的主办关系。

Gary Shapiro, president and chief executive of the Consumer Technology Association (CTA)

44. Many consumers wonder about the necessity of having their fitness monitored.

许多消费者对监测自己的健康状况的必要性感到疑惑。

【答案】 I 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 对自己健身被监测的必要性产生质疑

【定位】 Yet the persistent question of Why do I need that?—or, perhaps more tellingly, Why do you need to know that?—dogs the steps of many new ventures.

然而，「我为什么需要这个？」——或更耐人寻味的「你为什么需要知道这些？」——这一持续不去的质问，仍然纠缠着许多新企业前行的脚步。

【改写】 Many consumers wonder about the necessity ↔ Why do I need that?

质疑必要性对应我为什么需要这个

having their fitness monitored ↔ tracking our steps and our very heartbeats

健身被监测对应追踪步数和心跳

【辨邻】 J concerns about privacy and security 与 safer guarantees against having their sensitive information hacked 谈的是隐私和安全风险，不是 wonder about the necessity 的「质疑必要性」。

lack of enthusiasm could stem from concerns about privacy and security

45. The electronic industry is maturing even though no wonder products hit the market.

尽管没有令人惊叹的产品上市,电子行业正在走向成熟。

【答案】 C 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 无爆款但行业在成熟

【定位】 There is not any one-hit wonder, and there will not be one for years to come, said Gary Shapiro, president and chief executive of the Consumer Technology Association (CTA). In his eyes, however, that doesn't necessarily mean that innovation has stopped. It has just grown up a little. Many industries are going out of infancy and becoming adolescents, Shapiro said.

「没有任何一鸣惊人的爆款,未来几年内也不会有,」消费技术协会(CTA)总裁兼首席执行官 Gary Shapiro 说。然而在他看来,这并不意味着创新已经停止,它只是稍微长大了一点。「许多行业正从婴儿期走向青春期,」Shapiro 说道。

【改写】 The electronic industry is maturing ↔

**Many industries are going out of infancy and becoming adolescents**

成熟中对应脱离婴儿期走向青春期

no wonder products hit the market ↔

**There is not any one-hit wonder, and there will not be one for years to come**

无爆款上市对应没有一鸣惊人的爆款

even though ↔ **that doesn't necessarily mean that innovation has stopped**

让步关系对应虽然没爆款但创新没停在成长

【辨邻】 B slower growth curves—or shrinking markets in some cases 描述的是市场需求指标的变化,而非「行业从婴儿期走向青春期」那种结构成熟。

these segments are looking at slower growth curves—or shrinking markets in some cases

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 走进今年的消费电子展(CES),亮点似乎和去年甚至前年雷同——无人机、3D打印机、虚拟现实眼镜、各种智能设备目不暇接,乍一看仍令人眼花缭乱,细想却觉得似曾相识,不禁让人怀疑: Are we in an innovation lull? 这段把整篇文章的「创新是不是停滞了」这一发问立起来。

信息指纹 似曾相识的CES亮点+发问创新间歇期

- B 回答上一段的发问：在某种意义上确实如此。智能手机、电视、平板、笔记本和台式机长期占据市场大头并驱动创新，但如今这些品类增速放缓、有的甚至在萎缩，消费者也不再热衷为新设备掏钱；与此同时，无人机、3D打印机、智能家居这些新兴技术也「老」得难再被称为下一个风口。

信息指纹 传统电子品类增速放缓或萎缩

- C CTA 总裁兼CEO Gary Shapiro 的判断：科技业现在处在一个尴尬期，没有也不会很快出现「一鸣惊人的爆款」，但这并不意味着创新停止，只是「长大了一点」——许多行业正从婴儿期走向青春期。

信息指纹 无爆款但行业由婴儿期走向青春期

- D 举智能家居为例：在已有技术之上的新技术之所以难普及，是因为它们必须和其它设备协同才能展现完整价值；公司大力推销，但兼容性问题太多，让普通消费者望而却步——日历软件是否和冰箱兼容、洗衣机和平板能否互通，都让人头大；每个智能家电都要装一个 app 也很烦人。

信息指纹 智能家居因兼容性问题让普通人却步

- E 各家公司都在推自家的标准，市场还没来得及选出赢家；长期专注硬件的公司不得不转向「生态系统」思维，为消费者提供日常问题的实际解决方案。经济学家 Shawn DuBravac 指出：对话正从「技术上有没有可能」转向「技术上是不是有意义」。本段也顺便点明 DuBravac 服务于 CTA，而 CTA 正是每年举办这场展会的组织方。

信息指纹 CTA每年举办CES+对话从可能转向有意义

- F Accenture 研究总监 John Curran 指出：过去 CES 主打「酷炫」——比谁屏幕大、外形小、东西亮；但最近几年、尤其是今年，公司开始转向「这些设备在消费者生活中到底有什么实际用处」。新闻发布会也由「炫技」转为「务实」，Fitbit 推出首款智能手表时就明确定位「工具而非玩具」，并支持 iOS、Android、Windows Phone 多平台。

信息指纹 CES从炫酷转向务实

- G 消费者本身也在变：Accenture 对 28 个国家 28000 名消费者的调查显示，大众对科技产品的兴奋度大不如前，比如今年只有 48% 的受访者表示会买新手机，比 2015 年下降了 6 个百分点。

信息指纹 买新手机意愿下降6个百分点

H 面对科技公司描绘的「超连接智慧世界」，消费者越来越不愿意把那些用于定制服务所需的大量个人数据交出去；这也部分解释了为何公司近来更强调设备的「实用性」。

信息指纹 为换定制服务交个人数据消费者更不安

I 科技已渗入生活方方面面、记录我们的步数和心跳，但「我为什么需要这个？」「你为什么需要知道这些？」这类质问一直困扰新产品；只有 13% 的人表示 2016 年想买智能手表，比上一年只涨 1 个百分点；健身监测器、智能恒温器、联网家庭摄像头的需求也持平。

信息指纹 质问自身健身/心跳被监测的必要性

J 调查表明，热情消退可能源于对隐私与安全的担忧：即便是已经买过联网设备的人里，也有 37% 说今后会更谨慎使用，18% 甚至已经退货，直到能拿到更可靠的安全保证才肯继续。

信息指纹 隐私安全担忧致退货数据

K 这也解释了为何今年展会上有大量华盛顿官员到场——新技术正闯入受严格监管的领域。除了联邦贸易委员会、联邦通信委员会的多位高官，今年的政策制定者名单上还有交通部长 Anthony Foxx（谈智慧城市）和联邦航空局局长 Michael Huerta（谈无人机）。

信息指纹 联邦官员云集CES

L Accenture 分析师 Curran 进一步解释：随着科技在生活中分量加重，政府对展会兴趣上升合情合理；技术正变得更宏大、更具抱负，渗入生活的方方面面，我们必须理解其影响，在伟大创新与其天然伴随的潜在负面之间取得平衡。

信息指纹 在创新与潜在负面之间求平衡

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

## 7 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。

For years, smartphones, televisions, tablets, laptops and desktops have made up a huge part of the market and driven innovation.

B段，第2句

简单句中包含主语并列和谓语并列,这种结构在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见,具有一定代表性,但相比复杂句型(如定语从句、状语从句嵌套)的典型性稍弱,属于中等偏上水平。

Meanwhile, emerging technologies—the drones, 3D printers and smart-home devices of the world—now seem a bit too old to be called "the next big thing."

B段，第4句

本句涵盖了主语、谓语、表语、同位语、时间状语等多种成分，尤其是破折号引出的同位语结构和不定式作表语补足成分，对划分成分有一定训练价值，但缺少宾语、定语从句等更丰富的成分类型

"But over the last couple of years, and in this one in particular, we are starting to see companies shift from what is the largest screen size, the smallest form factor or the shiniest object and more into what all of these devices do that is practical in a consumer's life." Even the technology press conferences, which have been high-profile in the past and reached a level of drama and theatrics fitting for a Las Vegas stage, have a different bent to them.

F段，第2句

包含了感官动词的复合宾语结构、并列连词引导的复杂状语、what 引导的宾语从句以及非限制性定语从句，是练习长难句拆解的极佳案例。

That is bad news for any firm that may hope that smartwatches can make up ground for maturing smartphone and tablet markets.

I段，第4句

"主句 + 定语从句修饰名词 + 宾语从句作动词宾语" 的三层嵌套模式,是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式,情态动词的使用也符合学术和新闻语体常见表达,典型性强,掌握后可大量复用。

According to the survey, that lack of enthusiasm could stem from concerns about privacy and security.

J段，第1句

结构具有一定典型性。'情态动词 + 不及物动词 + from 介词短语'是表达推测性因果关系的常见句式，在学术和新闻语境中频繁出现。句首状语 'According to' 也是引述信息来源的标准表达。但作为简单句，整体复杂度偏低，未涉及四六级或考研中常考的复杂从句结构，典型性中等偏上。

A full 18 percent have even returned devices until they feel they can get safer guarantees against having their sensitive information hacked.

J段，第3句

"主句 + until 时间状语从句 + 嵌套宾语从句" 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，现在完成时与情态动词的搭配、感官动词后接宾语从句（省略 that）、介词后接动名词等都是典型考点。这个句式结构代表性强，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

"There is an incompatibility in the rate at which these are advancing relative to the way we're digesting it," he said.

L段，第2句

该句主干识别有一定难度、嵌套复杂度较高、时态组合适中、成分训练价值高、结构高度典型，综合来看是非常值得优先练习的句子。学生通过拆解该句，可以同时掌握 There be 结构、多层定语从句、介词加关系代词、关系代词省略等多个高频考点，性价比很高。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

## 本篇出现的 137 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。

**consumer** B1

n. 消费者

本篇18次 · 真题 165 句

**device** B1

n. 设备

本篇11次 · 真题 54 句

**product** A2

n. 产品

本篇5次·真题 271 句

**innovation** B2

n. 创新;革新(指行为或过程)

本篇5次·真题 53 句

**smartphone** B1

n. 智能手机

本篇4次·真题 44 句

**electronic** B1

adj. 电子的

本篇4次·真题 43 句

**practical** B1

adj. 实际的

本篇4次·真题 42 句

**federal** B2

adj. 联邦(制)的

本篇4次·真题 29 句

**gadget** B2

n. 小装置

本篇4次·真题 16 句

**focus** B1

n. 重点

本篇3次·真题 200 句

**demand** B1

v. 坚决要求

本篇3次·真题 92 句

**solution** B1

n. 解决办法

本篇3次·真题 76 句

**tech** B1

n. 技术

本篇3次·真题 73 句

**tablet** B1

n. 药片

本篇3次·真题 12 句

**fitness** B1

n. 健康

本篇3次·真题 11 句

**drone** B2

n. 无人机

本篇3次·真题 9 句

**would** A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇2次·真题 568 句

**average** A2

adj. 平均的

本篇2次·真题 112 句

**factor** B1

n. 因素

本篇2次 · 真题 108 句

**case** A2

n. 情况

本篇2次 · 真题 97 句

**promote** B2

v. 促进

本篇2次 · 真题 82 句

**shift** B1

v. 移动

本篇2次 · 真题 65 句

**aspect** B2

n. 方面

本篇2次 · 真题 50 句

**appeal** B2

v. 呼吁

本篇2次 · 真题 48 句

**release** B1

v. 释放

本篇2次 · 真题 38 句

**official** B1

adj. 官方的

本篇2次 · 真题 37 句

**firm** B1

adj. 坚固的

本篇2次 · 真题 32 句

**presence** B2

n. 在场

本篇2次 · 真题 31 句

**association** B2

n. 协会

本篇2次 · 真题 30 句

**connected** B1

adj. 连接的

本篇2次 · 真题 22 句

**worried** A2

adj. 担心的

本篇2次 · 真题 21 句

**innovative** B2

adj. 创新的

本篇2次 · 真题 15 句

**mature** B2

adj. 成熟的

本篇2次 · 真题 15 句

**printer** A2

n. 打印机

本篇2次 · 真题 12 句

**analyst** B2

n. 分析师

本篇2次·真题10句

**less** A1

det. 较少的

本篇1次·真题273句

**data** B1

n. 数据

本篇1次·真题181句

**accord** C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本篇1次·真题167句

**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

**rate** A2

n. 速度

本篇1次·真题121句

**growth** B1

n. 增长

本篇1次·真题104句

**policy** B1

n. 政策

本篇1次·真题103句

**support** A2

v. 支持

本篇1次·真题103句

**potential** B2

adj. 潜在的

本篇1次·真题92句

**lack** B1

v. 缺少

本篇1次·真题89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

**amount** A2

n. 数量

本篇1次·真题84句

**increasingly**

B2

adv. 越来越;日益;不断增加地

本篇1次·真题 78 句

**despite**

B1

prep. 尽管

本篇1次·真题 77 句

**exist**

A2

v. 存在;实际上有

本篇1次·真题 77 句

**realize**

B1

v. 意识到, 认识到

本篇1次·真题 64 句

**figure**

A2

n. 数字

本篇1次·真题 58 句

**reality**

B1

n. 现实

本篇1次·真题 57 句

**launch**

B1

v. 推出

本篇1次·真题 56 句

**feature**

B1

n. 特征

本篇1次·真题 55 句

**audience**

A2

n. 观众

本篇1次·真题 52 句

**particular**

B2

adj. 特定的

本篇1次·真题 52 句

**senior**

B1

adj. 级别高的

本篇1次·真题 52 句

**balance**

B1

n. 平衡

本篇1次·真题 49 句

**advance**

B1

v. 前进

本篇1次·真题 48 句

**track**

A2

n. 小路

本篇1次·真题 48 句

**ecosystem**

B2

n. 生态系统

本篇1次·真题 45 句

**mass**

B1

n. 大量

本篇1次·真题 44 句

**previous** B1

adj. 先前的

本篇1次·真题 44 句

**effectively** B2

adv. 有效地

本篇1次·真题 43 句

**addition** A2

n. 增加

本篇1次·真题 41 句

**interested** A1

adj. 感兴趣的

本篇1次·真题 41 句

**app** B1

n. 应用程序

本篇1次·真题 36 句

**adolescent** B2

n. 青少年

本篇1次·真题 35 句

**instance** B2

n. 例子

本篇1次·真题 35 句

**emerge** B2

v. 出现;浮现

本篇1次·真题 32 句

**executive** B2

n. 主管;经理;管理人员

本篇1次·真题 32 句

**explanation** B1

n. 解释

本篇1次·真题 31 句

**massive** B2

adj. 巨大的, 大量的

本篇1次·真题 31 句

**security** B1

n. 安全

本篇1次·真题 31 句

**stage** A2

n. 阶段

本篇1次·真题 31 句

**necessarily** B2

adv. 必然地

本篇1次·真题 30 句

**press** A2

v. 按, 压

本篇1次·真题 30 句

**battle** B1

n. 战斗

本篇1次·真题 29 句

**meanwhile**

B1

adv. 与此同时

本篇1次·真题29句

**increased**

A2

v. 增加了

本篇1次·真题28句

**transportation**

B1

n. 交通运输 (系统)

本篇1次·真题28句

**economist**

B2

n. 经济学家

本篇1次·真题27句

**strengthen**

B2

v. 加强

本篇1次·真题27句

**fault**

B1

n. 过错

本篇1次·真题26句

**relative**

B1

n. 亲戚, 亲属

本篇1次·真题26句

**annual**

B1

adj. 每年的, 年度的

本篇1次·真题25句

**highlight**

B2

n. 最精彩的部分

本篇1次·真题25句

**software**

B1

n. 软件 (计算机程序)

本篇1次·真题24句

**chief**

B1

n. 首领

本篇1次·真题23句

**shrink**

B2

v. 缩小

本篇1次·真题23句

**display**

B1

v. 展示

本篇1次·真题22句

**exciting**

A2

adj. 令人兴奋的

本篇1次·真题22句

**naturally**

B1

adv. 自然地

本篇1次·真题22句

**regulate**

B2

v. 管理

本篇1次·真题21句

**basically** B1

adv. 基本上

本篇1次·真题 20 句

**stem** B2

n. 茎

本篇1次·真题 20 句

**reflection** B2

n. 深思

本篇1次·真题 19 句

**respondent** C1

n. 被告

本篇1次·真题 19 句

**virtual** B2

adj. 虚拟的 (计算机生成的)

本篇1次·真题 19 句

**heavily** B1

adv. 大量地

本篇1次·真题 18 句

**privacy** B2

n. 隐私

本篇1次·真题 18 句

**sensitive** B2

adj. 敏感的

本篇1次·真题 18 句

**equally** B1

adv. 同样地

本篇1次·真题 17 句

**guarantee** B2

n. 保证

本篇1次·真题 17 句

**platform** B1

n. 平台

本篇1次·真题 16 句

**appearance** B1

n. 外貌

本篇1次·真题 15 句

**commission** B2

n. 佣金

本篇1次·真题 15 句

**evolution** B2

n. 进化

本篇1次·真题 15 句

**laptop** A2

n. 笔记本电脑

本篇1次·真题 15 句

**venture** B2

n. 冒险事业

本篇1次·真题 15 句

**forgive** B1

v. 原谅

本篇1次·真题 13 句

**implication** C1

n. 可能的影响或结果

本篇1次·真题 13 句

**maker** A2

n. 制造者

本篇1次·真题 13 句

**meaningful** B2

adj. 有意义的

本篇1次·真题 13 句

**administration** B2

n. 管理

本篇1次·真题 12 句

**eager** B1

adj. 热切的

本篇1次·真题 12 句

**prediction** B2

n. 预测

本篇1次·真题 12 句

**appliance** B1

n. 家用电器

本篇1次·真题 10 句

**digest** B2

v. 消化(食物)

本篇1次·真题 10 句

**enthusiasm** B2

n. 热情

本篇1次·真题 10 句

**install** B1

v. 安装 (设备、软件)

本篇1次·真题 10 句

**overwhelming** B2

adj. 压倒性的

本篇1次·真题 10 句

**patience** B1

n. 耐心

本篇1次·真题 10 句

**persistent** B2

adj. 坚持不懈的

本篇1次·真题 10 句

**aspirational** C1

adj. 有抱负的

本篇1次·真题 9 句

**dip** B1

v. 浸, 蘸

本篇1次·真题 9 句

**scan** B1

v. 仔细查看、审视

本篇1次·真题9句

**slight** B2

adj. 轻微的

本篇1次·真题9句

**calendar** A2

n. 日历

本篇1次·真题8句

**error** A2

n. 错误

本篇1次·真题8句

**hack** B2

v. 非法侵入 (计算机系统)

本篇1次·真题8句

**necessity** B2

n. 必需品

本篇1次·真题8句

**occasional** B1

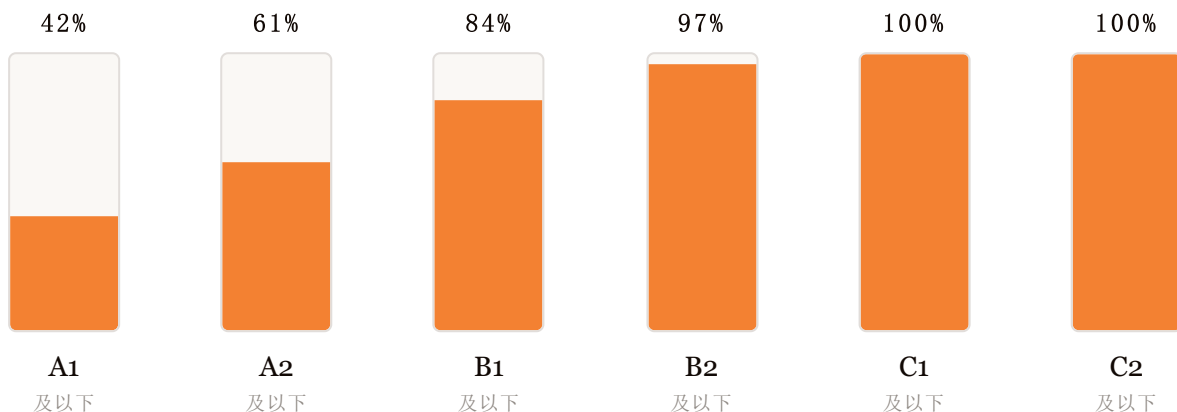
adj. 偶尔的, 偶然发生的

本篇1次·真题8句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

## 全文 408 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **408** 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 13 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 408 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

408

B2 以上难词

3%

B1 及以下覆盖

84%



英语六级 2016年12月·第1套 · 全卷构成

|                           |            |                        |
|---------------------------|------------|------------------------|
| Part I                    | 写作         | <a href="#">题目解析 →</a> |
| Part II                   | 听力         | <a href="#">题目解析 →</a> |
| Part III Section A        | 完形填空（选词填空） | <a href="#">题目解析 →</a> |
| <b>Part III Section B</b> | 长篇阅读（信息匹配） | <a href="#">本题</a>     |
| Part III Section C (1)    | 阅读理解（四选一）  | <a href="#">题目解析 →</a> |
| Part III Section C (2)    | 阅读理解（四选一）  | <a href="#">题目解析 →</a> |
| Part IV                   | 汉译英（段落翻译）  | <a href="#">题目解析 →</a> |

# 2016年12月·第1套 英语六级阅读理解（四选一） 第1篇·46-50 题答案与解析

QUESTIONS & ANALYSIS • 阅读理解题和解析

## 阅读理解题和解析·46-50 题

本页 46-50 题的答案与逐题解析由懒笔记基于2016年12月·第1套 英语六级阅读理解（四选一）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 9 段原文（段首标 P1-P9 段号、逐段附中文翻译）；之后 5 道题逐题排列，每题英文题干与选项后紧接本题解析——题干与选项中译、答案、题型判定、题干拆句、定位句中英对照与逐选项对错归因。

真题卷第1套(2016-12)·六级

Part III Section C (1)

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

### Passage One

Questions 46 to 50 are based on the following passage.

P1 The Paris climate agreement finalised in December last year heralded a new era for climate action. For the first time, the world's nations agreed to keep global warming well below 2°C.

去年12月最终达成的巴黎气候协定预示着气候行动新时代的到来。这是世界各国首次同意将全球变暖幅度控制在远低于2摄氏度的水平。

P2 This is vital for climate-vulnerable nations. Fewer than 4% of countries are responsible for more than half of the world's greenhouse gas emissions. In a study published in Nature Scientific Reports, we reveal just how deep this injustice runs.

这对气候脆弱国家至关重要。不到4%的国家造成了全球一半以上的温室气体排放。在《自然科学报告》发表的一项研究中,我们揭示了这种不公正现象的严重程度。

P3 Developed nations such as Australia, the United States, Canada, and European countries are essentially climate "free-riders": causing the majority of the problems through high greenhouse gas emissions, while incurring few of the costs such as climate change's impact on food and water. In other words, a few countries are benefiting enormously from the consumption of fossil fuels, while at the same time contributing disproportionately to the global burden of climate change.

澳大利亚、美国、加拿大和欧洲国家等发达国家本质上是气候“搭便车者”:通过高温室气体排放造成了大部分问题,却只承担少量成本,如气候变化对食物和水的影响。换句话说,少数国家从化石燃料消费中获得了巨大利益,同时却对全球气候变化负担做出了不成比例的贡献。

P4 On the flip side, there are many "forced riders", who are suffering from the climate change impacts despite having scarcely contributed to the problem. Many of the world's most climate vulnerable countries, the majority of which are African or small island states, produce a very small quantity of emissions. This is much like a non-smoker getting cancer from second-hand smoke, while the heavy smoker is fortunate enough to smoke in good health.

另一方面,存在许多"被迫承受者",他们几乎没有对问题做出贡献,却正在遭受气候变化的影响。世界上许多最易受气候影响的国家,其中大多数是非洲国家或小岛国,产生的排放量非常少。这很像一个不吸烟者因二手烟而患癌,而重度吸烟者却有幸在健康状态下吸烟。

P5 The Paris agreement has been widely hailed as a positive step forward in addressing climate change for all, although the details on addressing "climate justice" can be best described as sketchy.

巴黎协定被广泛誉为在为所有人应对气候变化方面迈出的积极一步,尽管关于解决"气候正义"的细节充其量只能说是粗略的。

P6 The goal of keeping global temperature rise "well below" 2 °C is commendable but the emissions-reduction pledges submitted by countries leading up to the Paris talks are very unlikely to deliver on this.

将全球气温上升幅度控制在"远低于"2摄氏度的目标值得赞扬,但各国在巴黎会谈前提交的减排承诺很难实现这一目标。

P7 More than \$100 billion in funding has been put on the table for supporting developing nations to reduce emissions. However, the agreement specifies that there is no formal distinction between developed and developing nations in their responsibility to cut emissions, effectively ignoring historical emissions. There is also very little detail on who will provide the funds or, importantly, who is responsible for their provision. Securing these funds, and establishing who is responsible for raising them will also be vital for the future of climate-vulnerable countries.

已有超过1000亿美元的资金被投入用于支持发展中国家减少排放。然而,该协定明确规定发达国家和发展中国家在减排责任方面没有正式区别,实际上忽略了历史排放。关于谁将提供资金,或者更重要的是谁负责提供资金,也几乎没有详细说明。确保这些资金以及确定谁负责筹集这些资金,对于气候脆弱国家的未来也至关重要。

P8 The most climate-vulnerable countries in the world have contributed very little to creating the global disease from which they now suffer the most. There must urgently be a meaningful mobilisation of the policies outlined in the agreement if we are to achieve national emissions reductions while helping the most vulnerable countries adapt to climate change.

世界上最易受气候影响的国家对造成这种全球性疾病的贡献微乎其微,而它们现在却承受着最严重的后果。如果我们要在帮助最脆弱国家适应气候变化的同时实现国家减排目标,就必须紧急有效地动员协定中概述的政策。

P9 And it is clearly up to the current generation of leaders from high-emitting nations to decide whether they want to be remembered as climate change tyrants or pioneers.

显然,当前这一代高排放国家的领导人需要决定,他们是想被后人铭记为气候变化的暴君还是先驱。

## 题目与逐题解析

46. The author is critical of the Paris climate agreement because\_\_\_\_\_.

- A) it is unfair to those climate-vulnerable nations
- B) it aims to keep temperature rise below 2°C only
- C) it is beneficial to only fewer than 4% of countries
- D) it burdens developed countries with the sole responsibility

作者批评巴黎气候协定是因为\_\_\_\_\_。

- A) 它对那些易受气候影响的国家不公平
- B) 它仅旨在将气温上升控制在2°C以下
- C) 它仅对不到4%的国家有利
- D) 它让发达国家独自承担责任

**【答案】 A** (细节题)

**【判型】** 题干 The author is critical of the Paris climate agreement because 用 because 让考生在原文找出作者批评的具体理由，是典型的因果细节题。

**【拆句】** Q46 是一个待补全的陈述句：主句 "The author is critical of the Paris climate agreement" 后接 because 引导的原因状语从句，空格处填的是作者批评协议的原因。结构平铺直叙，无陷阱。

**【定位】** On the flip side, there are many "forced riders", who are suffering from the climate change impacts despite having scarcely contributed to the problem.

另一方面，存在着许多 "被迫搭车者"——他们几乎没有制造问题，却在承受气候变化的冲击。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

suffering from the climate change impacts despite having scarcely contributed to the problem ↔

**unfair to those climate-vulnerable nations**

Many of the world's most climate vulnerable countries ↔ **climate-vulnerable nations**

预判答案 "协定对气候脆弱国家不公" 与 it is unfair to those climate-vulnerable nations 字面一致，直接锁定。

B) 与原文相反

it aims to keep temperature rise below 2°C only 把 keep global warming well below 2°C 这一目标本身当作批评对象，但作者在 The goal of keeping global temperature rise "well below" 2°C is commendable 明确说这一目标是 commendable 值得肯定的，与批评相反。

C) 偷换概念

原文 Fewer than 4% of countries are responsible for more than half of the world's greenhouse gas emissions 说的是 "不到 4% 的国家造成过半排放"——是责任比例，而非协议受益比例；选项 beneficial to only fewer than 4% of countries 把责任偷换成 "协议只让不到 4% 的国家受益"。

D) 与原文相反

原文 the agreement specifies that there is no formal distinction between developed and developing nations in their responsibility to cut emissions 明确说协议没有把责任只压到发达国家头上，反而抹平了区别；选项 burdens developed countries with the sole responsibility 正好相反。

47. Why does the author call some developed countries climate "free-riders"?

- A) They needn't worry about the food and water they consume.
- B) They are better able to cope with the global climate change.
- C) They hardly pay anything for the problems they have caused.
- D) They are free from the greenhouse effects affecting "forced riders".

作者为什么称一些发达国家为气候"搭便车者"?

- A) 它们不必担心自己消耗的食物和水。 B) 它们更有能力应对全球气候变化。
- C) 它们几乎不为自己造成的问题付出任何代价。 D) 它们不受影响"被迫搭车者"的温室效应影响。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 题干 Why does the author call some developed countries climate "free-riders" 用 Why 问作者这样称呼的依据，要的是原文对应解释句，属细节题。

【拆句】 Q47 是 why 引导的疑问句，宾补结构 "call some developed countries climate free-riders"——把发达国家 "称为" 气候搭便车者，问的是这样称呼的原因。结构清晰，无陷阱。

**【定位】** Developed nations such as Australia, the United States, Canada, and European countries are essentially climate "free-riders": causing the majority of the problems through high greenhouse gas emissions, while incurring few of the costs such as climate change's impact on food and water.

诸如澳大利亚、美国、加拿大及欧洲国家这些发达国家本质上就是气候上的 "搭便车者": 通过温室气体排放制造了绝大多数问题, 却几乎不承担诸如气候变化对食物与水资源冲击之类的代价。

**【选项】** A) **偷换概念**

原文 climate change's impact on food and water 中的 food and water 是气候变化冲击的对象, 并非他们 "消费" 的对象; 选项 They needn't worry about the food and water they consume 把 food/water 偷换成 "自己消费的食物和水"。

B) **无中生有**

原文从未说发达国家 better able to cope with the global climate change 应对能力更强——它谈的是 "承担成本少" 而非 "应对能力强", 二者不能等同。

C) **✓ 正确**

incurring few of the costs such as climate change's impact on food and water ↔

**hardly pay anything for the problems they have caused**

causing the majority of the problems ↔ **the problems they have caused**

预判答案 "造成问题却不承担代价" 直接对应 hardly pay anything for the problems they have caused, 锁定 C。

D) **偷换概念**

题干和原文里 free-riders 中的 free 来自 free-rider (搭便车, 免责), 不是 free from (免受影响); 选项 free from the greenhouse effects affecting "forced riders" 利用一词多义把 "免责" 改造成 "免受影响", 与原文相反。

48. Why does the author compare the "forced riders" to second-hand smokers?

- A) They have little responsibility for public health problems.
- B) They are vulnerable to unhealthy environmental conditions.
- C) They have to bear consequences they are not responsible for.
- D) They are unaware of the potential risks they are confronting.

作者为什么将 "被迫搭车者" 比作二手烟受害者?

- A) 他们对公共健康问题几乎不负有责任。 B) 他们容易受到不健康环境条件的影响。
- C) 他们必须承担他们并不负有责任的后果。 D) 他们没有意识到自己正面临的潜在风险。

**【答案】** C (细节题)

**【判型】** 题干 Why does the author compare the "forced riders" to second-hand smokers 问作者打这个比喻是为说明什么, 答案在比喻句邻近的解释/类比说明里。

**【拆句】** Q48 是 Why 疑问句，主干 "the author compare the forced riders to second-hand smokers"——"compare A to B" 表示把 A 比作 B；问的是这个类比想表达什么。结构无陷阱。

**【定位】** On the flip side, there are many "forced riders", who are suffering from the climate change impacts despite having scarcely contributed to the problem. ... This is much like a non-smoker getting cancer from second-hand smoke, while the heavy smoker is fortunate enough to smoke in good health.

另一方面，有许多 "被迫搭车者"，他们几乎未制造问题，却在承受气候变化冲击.....这就好比一个不吸烟的人因为二手烟得了癌症，而吸烟成性的人却幸运地一边抽烟一边健康如常。

**【选项】** A) **答非所问**

题干问的是为何把 forced riders 比作 second-hand smokers，要的是受害与责任之间的对比；little responsibility for public health problems 跑到 public health（公共卫生）这个无关领域，没有回答比喻意图。

B) **以偏概全**

vulnerable to unhealthy environmental conditions 只说出 "易受不健康环境影响" 这一表层结果，丢掉了比喻的核心——"非由自己造成"；只取一半语义，构成以偏概全。

C) **✓ 正确**

suffering from the climate change impacts despite having scarcely contributed to the problem ↔

**bear consequences they are not responsible for**

二手烟比喻的核心点是 "受害者非责任方"，They have to bear consequences they are not responsible for 正是这一核心的直接转述，锁定 C。

D) **无中生有**

原文从未提 forced riders unaware of the potential risks "不知道潜在风险"——他们恰恰深受其害，对风险心知肚明；意识与否是凭空添加的命题。

49. What does the author say about the \$100 billion funding?

- A) It will motivate all nations to reduce carbon emissions.
- B) There is no final agreement on where it will come from.
- C) There is no clarification of how the money will be spent.
- D) It will effectively reduce greenhouse emissions worldwide.

作者对1000亿美元的资金有何看法？

- A) 它将激励所有国家减少碳排放。 B) 关于这笔资金的来源没有最终协议。
- C) 关于这笔资金将如何使用没有明确说明。 D) 它将有效减少全球温室气体排放。

**【答案】** B (细节题)

**【判型】** 题干 What does the author say about the \$100 billion funding 问作者就这笔钱说了什么具体事实，是典型细节题。

**【拆句】** Q49 是 What 引导的疑问句，宾语 "the \\$100 billion funding" 是询问对象。结构清晰，注意 \\$ 是美元符号，无陷阱。

**【定位】** There is also very little detail on who will provide the funds or, importantly, who is responsible for their provision.

至于由谁出资，更关键的是谁来负责筹措这些资金，协议也几乎没有任何细节。

**【选项】** A) **过度推断**

原文 supporting developing nations to reduce emissions 只说资金用于支持发展中国家减排，并未承诺这能 motivate all nations to reduce carbon emissions "激励所有国家减排"；从 "支持部分国家" 推到 "激励所有国家" 是过度推断。

B) **✓ 正确**

very little detail on who will provide the funds ↔

**no final agreement on where it will come from**

预判 "出资方尚无定论" 与 There is no final agreement on where it will come from 一一对应，直接锁定 B。

C) **偷换概念**

原文 who will provide the funds or... who is responsible for their provision 谈的是 "谁出钱" 的来源问题，选项 no clarification of how the money will be spent 偷换成 "钱怎么花" 的去向问题，方向不一致。

D) **无中生有**

effectively reduce greenhouse emissions worldwide 在原文里找不到对应——P7 反而暗示协议在减排责任划分上模糊，无法效力全球减排；这是凭空添加的乐观结论。

50. What urgent action must be taken to realise the Paris climate agreement?

- A) Encouraging high-emitting nations to take the initiative.
- B) Calling on all the nations concerned to make joint efforts.
- C) Pushing the current world leaders to come to a consensus.
- D) Putting in effect the policies in the agreement at once.

要实现巴黎气候协定必须采取什么紧急行动？

- A) 鼓励高排放国家采取主动行动。
- B) 呼吁所有相关国家共同努力。
- C) 推动当前世界领导人达成共识。
- D) 立即实施协定中的政策。

**【答案】** D (细节题)

**【判型】** 题干 What urgent action must be taken to realise the Paris climate agreement 问的是具体待采取的措施，原文有明确对应的祈使/必须句，按细节题处理。

**【拆句】** Q50 是 What 引导的疑问句，主干 "What urgent action must be taken" 用被动语态问什么紧迫行动必须被采取；不定式 "to realise the Paris climate agreement" 作目的状语。结构清晰，无陷阱。

**【定位】** There must urgently be a meaningful mobilisation of the policies outlined in the agreement if we are to achieve national emissions reductions while helping the most vulnerable countries adapt to climate change.

如果我们想在实现各国减排的同时帮助最脆弱的国家适应气候变化，就必须紧急且切实地把协定所述政策动员起来落到实处。

**【选项】** A) 答非所问

Encouraging high-emitting nations to take the initiative 来源是 it is clearly up to the current generation of leaders from high-emitting nations to decide，那是一句关于“由谁拍板”的尾段呼吁，不是题干所问的“urgent action”；urgent action 在原文中明确锁在 P8 的 must urgently 一句。

B) 无中生有

Calling on all the nations concerned to make joint efforts 是听起来很顺耳的常识口号，原文 P8 强调的是“把已写入协定的政策动员起来”，并非“号召所有国家联合”——号召联合属于无中生有。

C) 无中生有

Pushing the current world leaders to come to a consensus 的“达成共识”来源是脑补——P9 谈的是高排放国领导者将被历史如何评价，不是要他们“达成共识”；原文没有任何 consensus 相关诉求。

D) ✓ 正确

a meaningful mobilisation of the policies outlined in the agreement ↔

**Putting in effect the policies in the agreement**

urgently ↔ **at once**

预判“立刻落实协议政策”与 Putting in effect the policies in the agreement at once 字面一致，直接锁定 D。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

## 14 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。

For the first time, the world's nations agreed to keep global warming well below 2°C.

第1段，第2句

“主语 + 谓语 + 不定式宾语”是常见句式，但句子整体较短、结构简单，作为考试真题的代表性一般。

Fewer than 4% of countries are responsible for more than half of the world's greenhouse gas emissions.

第2段，第2句

主系表结构在四六级和考研阅读中较常见，表语为形容词 + for 短语的搭配（如 be responsible for）也是高频句式，但本句整体结构过于简单，缺少从句或复杂修饰，作为典型例句代表性一般。

In other words, a few countries are benefiting enormously from the consumption of fossil fuels, while at the same time contributing disproportionately to the global burden of climate change.

第3段，第2句

"while" 连接并列谓语表达对比关系是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，且句中呈现的 "一方面..... 另一方面....." 对比逻辑在议论文中极为常见，学习此句结构可大量复用到类似语境。

On the flip side, there are many "forced riders", who are suffering from the climate change impacts despite having scarcely contributed to the problem.

第4段，第1句

存在句型和非限制性定语从句都是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式。句子展示了如何用定语从句补充说明名词，以及如何用介词短语表达让步和原因，这些都是真题中频繁出现的表达方式。结构具有较强的代表性和可迁移性。

Many of the world's most climate vulnerable countries, the majority of which are African or small island states, produce a very small quantity of emissions.

第4段，第2句

非限制性定语从句插入主句主谓之间的结构在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见，尤其是 which 引导的补充说明型从句。掌握这种 "逗号 + which" 的识别方法和跳读插入成分的技巧，可以直接迁移到大量真题长难句中，代表性较强。

This is much like a non-smoker getting cancer from second-hand smoke, while the heavy smoker is fortunate enough to smoke in good health.

第4段，第3句

while 引导对比状语从句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见,系表结构配合后置定语和不定式修饰也是典型搭配;掌握这类句式可迁移到类似的对比或让步句型,但本句未涉及更高频的定语从句或名词性从句结构。

The Paris agreement has been widely hailed as a positive step forward in addressing climate change for all, although the details on addressing "climate justice" can be best described as sketchy.

第5段，第1句

"主句 + although 引导的让步状语从句" 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式,用于表达转折或限定。被动语态、现在完成时、情态动词加被动等结构也是常考语法点。本句的结构高度典型,学习者掌握后可以迁移到大量类似句子,对应试和阅读理解都有较强的实用性。

There is also very little detail on who will provide the funds or, importantly, who is responsible for their provision.

第7段，第3句

there be 句型搭配宾语从句作后置定语是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式，并列宾语从句的用法也频繁出现，学习后可迁移到类似长难句的理解。

Securing these funds, and establishing who is responsible for raising them will also be vital for the future of climate-vulnerable countries.

第7段，第4句

主语由动名词短语(尤其是并列的动名词短语)构成,且内嵌宾语从句,这是四六级和考研阅读中常见的句式。这种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句子。典型性较高,但并非最高频的定语从句或状语从句结构。

The most climate-vulnerable countries in the world have contributed very little to creating the global disease from which they now suffer the most.

第8段，第1句

限制性定语从句修饰名词、现在完成时表示过去对现在的影响、介词加关系代词引导从句，这些都是四六级和考研阅读中的典型句式。全句体现了因果对比的论证逻辑，符合学术文本和时事评论的常见表达方式，结构代表性较强，掌握后可迁移到类似语境。

And it is clearly up to the current generation of leaders from high-emitting nations to decide whether they want to be remembered as climate change tyrants or pioneers.

第9段，第1句

"it is...to do" 形式主语结构和 "whether" 引导的宾语从句都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，且本句将两者结合使用，代表性强，掌握后可在大量真题句中复用这一识别方法。

They are free from the greenhouse effects affecting "forced riders".

第47题，D

"be + 形容词 + 介词"的系表结构以及现在分词作后置定语都是四六级和考研常见句式，具有一定代表性。但本句结构过于简单，缺少从句、复杂修饰等高频考查的句式特征，典型性处于中等水平。

They are vulnerable to unhealthy environmental conditions.

第48题，B

主系表结构是英语基本句型之一，在考试中常见，但本句表语形式（形容词加介词短语）虽典型但并非高频考点，结构简单直白，代表性中等。

They have to bear consequences they are not responsible for.

第48题，C

省略关系代词的定语从句（尤其关系代词作介词宾语时省略）是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，且本句呈现的'主句宾语+定语从句'结构非常典型。掌握此结构后可大量迁移到类似句子的分析中。句式代表性较强，学习性价比高。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

## 本篇出现的 83 个英语六级真题高频词

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

**climate**

B1

n. 气候

本篇15次 · 真题 160 句

**nation**

B1

n. 国家

本篇10次 · 真题 76 句

**emission**

B2

n. 排放物

本篇9次 · 真题 69 句

**global**

B2

adj. 全球的

本篇5次 · 真题 140 句

**author**

A2

n. 作者

本篇4次 · 真题 264 句

**greenhouse**

B1

n. 温室

本篇4次 · 真题 56 句

**responsible**

B1

adj. 负责的

本篇4次 · 真题 40 句

**reduce**

B1

v. 减少，降低（数量、大小、程度等）

本篇3次 · 真题 138 句

**contribute**

B1

v. 捐献

本篇3次 · 真题 79 句

**responsibility**

B1

n. 责任

本篇3次 · 真题 69 句

**vulnerable**

C1

adj. 易受伤害的

本篇3次 · 真题 30 句

**developed**

B1

adj. 发达的

本篇3次 · 真题 20 句

**effect**

A2

n. 影响

本篇2次 · 真题 191 句

**impact**

B2

n. 影响

本篇2次 · 真题 185 句

**policy** B1

n. 政策

本篇2次·真题 103 句

**gas** A2

n. 气体

本篇2次·真题 77 句

**billion** B1

num. 十亿 (1,000,000,000)

本篇2次·真题 74 句

**current** B1

adj. 现在的

本篇2次·真题 72 句

**suffer** B1

v. 遭受 (痛苦、疾病、损失等)

本篇2次·真题 59 句

**majority** B2

n. 大多数, 大部分

本篇2次·真题 51 句

**detail** B1

n. 细节

本篇2次·真题 46 句

**effectively** B2

adv. 有效地

本篇2次·真题 43 句

**funding** B2

n. 资金

本篇2次·真题 32 句

**fund** B2

n. 资金

本篇2次·真题 30 句

**vital** B2

adj. 极其重要的, 必不可少的

本篇2次·真题 29 句

**burden** B2

n. 负担

本篇2次·真题 19 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

**risk** A2

n. 风险

本篇1次·真题 167 句

**positive** B1

adj. 积极的

本篇1次·真题 144 句

**affect** B1

v. 影响

本篇1次·真题 116 句

**environmental** B1

adj. 环境的

本篇1次·真题 112 句

**scientific** B1

adj. 科学的

本篇1次·真题 103 句

**support** A2

v. 支持

本篇1次·真题 103 句

**united** B1

adj. 联合的

本篇1次·真题 97 句

**publish** B1

v. 出版, 发行 (书籍、杂志等)

本篇1次·真题 94 句

**potential** B2

adj. 潜在的

本篇1次·真题 92 句

**states** A1

n. 国家

本篇1次·真题 80 句

**despite** B1

prep. 尽管

本篇1次·真题 77 句

**consequence** B2

n. 结果

本篇1次·真题 66 句

**fuel** B1

n. 燃料

本篇1次·真题 60 句

**generation** B2

n. 一代人

本篇1次·真题 60 句

**aim** B1

v. 瞄准

本篇1次·真题 57 句

**consumption** B2

n. 消费

本篇1次·真题 56 句

**reveal** B2

v. 揭示

本篇1次·真题 54 句

**ignore** B1

v. 忽视;不理睬

本篇1次·真题 46 句

**adapt** B2

v. 适应, 适合 (新环境、新情况)

本篇1次 · 真题 44 句

**carbon** B2

n. 碳 (化学元素)

本篇1次 · 真题 43 句

**concerned** B1

adj. 担心的

本篇1次 · 真题 43 句

**critical** B2

adj. 批评的

本篇1次 · 真题 42 句

**establish** B2

v. 建立, 创立 (组织、机构、关系等)

本篇1次 · 真题 42 句

**fossil** B2

n. 化石

本篇1次 · 真题 39 句

**deliver** B1

v. 递送, 运送 (货物、信件等)

本篇1次 · 真题 37 句

**worldwide** B1

adj. 全世界的

本篇1次 · 真题 35 句

**motivate** B2

v. 激励

本篇1次 · 真题 33 句

**clearly** A2

adv. 清楚地, 明白地

本篇1次 · 真题 32 句

**historical** B2

adj. 历史的

本篇1次 · 真题 32 句

**consume** B2

v. 消耗, 耗费 (燃料、能源、时间等)

本篇1次 · 真题 31 句

**era** B2

n. 时代

本篇1次 · 真题 31 句

**widely** B1

adv. 广泛地

本篇1次 · 真题 29 句

**initiative** B2

n. 主动性

本篇1次 · 真题 25 句

**beneficial** B2

adj. 有益的

本篇1次 · 真题 24 句

**warming** B1

n. 变暖;加温

本篇1次·真题 24 句

**unhealthy** B1

adj. 有害健康的;不健康的

本篇1次·真题 21 句

**secure** B2

adj. 安全的

本篇1次·真题 20 句

**confront** B2

v. 面对, 面临 (困难、危险等)

本篇1次·真题 18 句

**cope** B2

v. 应对

本篇1次·真题 18 句

**reduction** B2

n. 减少

本篇1次·真题 18 句

**consensus** C1

n. (意见的) 一致

本篇1次·真题 17 句

**essentially** B2

adv. 本质上

本篇1次·真题 17 句

**urgent** B2

adj. 紧急的, 急迫的

本篇1次·真题 17 句

**distinction** B2

n. 区别

本篇1次·真题 16 句

**meaningful** B2

adj. 有意义的

本篇1次·真题 13 句

**developing** B1

adj. 发展中的 (指国家或地区)

本篇1次·真题 12 句

**unlikely** B1

adj. 不太可能的

本篇1次·真题 12 句

**justice** B2

n. 公正;正义

本篇1次·真题 11 句

**quantity** B1

n. 数量

本篇1次·真题 11 句

**flip** B1

v. 快速翻转

本篇1次·真题 9 句

**formal**

B1

adj. 正式的

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

**joint**

B1

adj. 共同的

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

**unfair**

B1

adj. 不公平的

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

**outline**

B2

n. 概要

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

**pledge**

C1

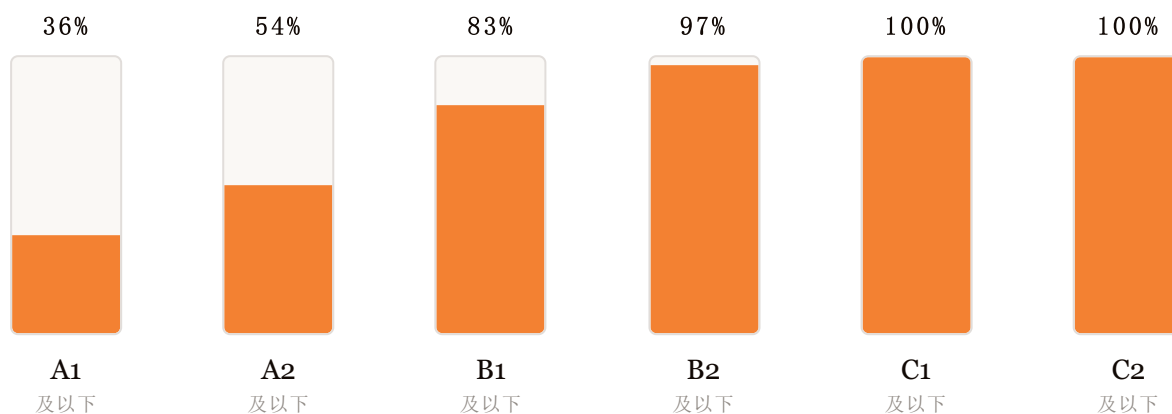
n. 承诺

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

## 全文 229 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **229** 个单词，按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比（CDF），最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上（C1/C2）为高阶词，本篇共 8 个 · 约 3%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率（CDF）· 数据为全文去重词 229 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

**229**

B2 以上难词

**3%**

B1 及以下覆盖

**83%**

英语六级 2016年12月·第1套 · 全卷构成

|                               |            |                        |
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| Part I                        | 写作         | <a href="#">题目解析 →</a> |
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| Part III Section A            | 完形填空（选词填空） | <a href="#">题目解析 →</a> |
| Part III Section B            | 长篇阅读（信息匹配） | <a href="#">题目解析 →</a> |
| <b>Part III Section C (1)</b> | 阅读理解（四选一）  | <a href="#">本题</a>     |
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# 2016年12月·第1套 英语六级阅读理解（四选一） 第2篇·51-55 题 答案与解析

QUESTIONS & ANALYSIS · 阅读理解题和解析

## 阅读理解题和解析 · 51-55 题

本页 51-55 题的答案与逐题解析由懒笔记基于2016年12月·第1套 英语六级阅读理解（四选一）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 9 段原文（段首标 P1-P9 段号、逐段附中文翻译）；之后 5 道题逐题排列，每题英文题干与选项后紧接本题解析——题干与选项中译、答案、题型判定、题干拆句、定位句中英对照与逐选项对错归因。

真题卷第1套(2016-12) · 六级

Part III Section C (2)

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

### Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

P1 Teenagers at risk of depression, anxiety and suicide often wear their troubles like a neon(霓虹灯) sign. Their risky behaviors—drinking too much alcohol, using illegal drugs, smoking cigarettes and skipping school—can alert parents and teachers that serious problems are brewing.

有抑郁、焦虑和自杀风险的青少年往往像霓虹灯一样显露出他们的烦恼。他们的危险行为——过度饮酒、使用非法药物、吸烟和逃学——能够提醒家长和教师严重的问题正在酝酿。

P2 But a new study finds that there's another group of adolescents who are in nearly as much danger of experiencing the same psychiatric symptoms: teens who use tons of media, don't get enough sleep and have a sedentary(不爱活动的) lifestyle.

但一项新研究发现,还有另一群青少年也几乎面临同样大的危险,可能出现相同的精神症状:那些大量使用媒体、睡眠不足并且过着不爱活动的生活方式的青少年。

P3 Of course, that may sound like a description of every teenager on the planet. But the study warns that it is teenagers who engage in all three of these practices in the extreme who are truly in jeopardy. Because their behaviors are not usually seen as a red flag, these young people have been dubbed the "invisible risk" group by the study's authors.

当然,这听起来可能像是对地球上每个青少年的描述。但该研究警告说,真正处于危险之中的是那些极端地从事这三种行为的青少年。因为他们的行为通常不被视为危险信号,这些年轻人被该研究的作者称为“隐形风险”群体。

P4 "In some ways they're at greater risk of falling through the cracks," says researcher Vladimir Carli. "While most parents, teachers and clinicians would react to an adolescent using drugs or getting drunk, they may easily overlook teenagers who are engaging in inconspicuous behaviors."

"在某些方面,他们面临着更大的被忽视的风险,"研究人员Vladimir Carli说。"虽然大多数家长、教师和临床医生会对使用药物或醉酒的青少年做出反应,但他们可能很容易忽视那些从事不显眼行为的青少年。"

P5 The study's authors surveyed 12,395 students and analyzed nine risk behaviors, including excessive alcohol use, illegal drug use, heavy smoking, high media use and truancy(逃学). Their aim was to determine the relationship between these risk behaviors and mental health issues in teenagers.

该研究的作者调查了12395名学生,并分析了九种危险行为,包括过度饮酒、非法药物使用、大量吸烟、高使用媒体和逃学。他们的目的是确定这些危险行为与青少年心理健康问题之间的关系。

P6 About 58% of the students demonstrated none or few of the risk behaviors. Some 13% scored high on all nine of the risk behaviors. And 29%, the "invisible risk" group, scored high on three in particular: They spent five hours a day or more on electronic devices. They slept six hours a night or less. And they neglected "other healthy activities."

约58%的学生表现出没有或很少有危险行为。约13%的学生在全部九种危险行为上得分都很高。而29%的学生,即"隐形风险"群体,在三种行为上得分特别高:他们每天花五小时或更多时间使用电子设备。他们每晚睡眠六小时或更少。而且他们忽视了"其他健康活动"。

P7 The group that scored high on all nine of the risk behaviors was most likely to show symptoms of depression; in all, nearly 15% of this group reported being depressed, compared with just 4% of the low-risk group. But the invisible group wasn't far behind the high-risk set, with more than 13% of them exhibiting depression.

在全部九种危险行为上得分都很高的群体最有可能表现出抑郁症状;总体而言,这一群体中近15%的人报告有抑郁,相比之下低风险群体中只有4%。但隐形群体与高风险群体相差不远,他们中超过13%的人表现出抑郁。

P8 The findings caught Carli off guard. "We were very surprised," he says. "The high-risk group and low-risk group are obvious. But this third group was not only unexpected, it was so distinct and so large—nearly one third of our sample—that it became a key finding of the study."

这些发现让Carli感到意外。"我们非常惊讶,"他说。"高风险群体和低风险群体是显而易见的。但这第三个群体不仅出乎意料,而且如此独特、如此庞大——几乎占我们样本的三分之一——以至于它成为了该研究的一个关键发现。"

P9 Carli says that one of the most significant things about his study is that it provides new early-warning signs for parents, teachers and mental health-care providers. And early identification, support and treatment for mental health issues, he says, are the best ways to keep them from turning into full-blown disorders.

Carli说,他的研究最重要的意义之一是它为家长、教师和心理健康护理提供者提供了新的预警信号。他说,对心理健康问题的早期识别、支持和治疗是防止它们演变成全面疾病的最佳方式。

## 题目与逐题解析

51. What does the author mean by saying "Teenagers at risk of depression, anxiety and suicide often wear their troubles like a neon sign" (Lines 1-2, Para. 1)?
- A) Mental problems can now be found in large numbers of teenagers.
  - B) Teenagers' mental problems are getting more and more attention.
  - C) Teenagers' mental problems are often too conspicuous not to be observed.
  - D) Depression and anxiety are the most common symptoms of mental problems.

作者说“有抑郁、焦虑和自杀风险的青少年往往像霓虹灯一样显露他们的问题”(第1段第1-2行)是什么意思?

- A) 心理问题现在可以在大量青少年中发现。 B) 青少年的心理问题正得到越来越多的关注。
- C) 青少年的心理问题往往过于明显以至于不可能不被观察到。
- D) 抑郁和焦虑是心理问题最常见的症状。

**【答案】 C** (词义句意题)

**【判型】** 题干 What does the author mean by saying 明确要求解释一句话的真实含义，标志着这是一道考查整句修辞含义的句意题。

**【拆句】** 主干是 What does the author mean by saying...?: 宾语从句省略，引号内是被动语态 like 引导明喻，句子结构平铺直叙，无陷阱，重心在 like a neon sign 这个比喻。

**【定位】** Teenagers at risk of depression, anxiety and suicide often wear their troubles like a neon(霓虹灯) sign. Their risky behaviors—drinking too much alcohol, using illegal drugs, smoking cigarettes and skipping school—can alert parents and teachers that serious problems are brewing.

面临抑郁、焦虑与自杀风险的青少年，常常把自己的烦恼像霓虹灯一样挂在身上。他们的危险行为——酗酒、吸毒、抽烟、逃学——能提醒家长和老师严重问题正在酝酿。

**【选项】 A) 偷换概念**

Mental problems can now be found in large numbers of teenagers 把焦点偷换为“患病人数多”，而原句讲的是“症状显眼”，与人数规模无关。

**B) 无中生有**

Teenagers' mental problems are getting more and more attention 谈“日益受到重视”，原文只字未提社会关注度的变化。

**C) ✓ 正确**

wear their troubles like a neon(霓虹灯) sign ↔ **too conspicuous not to be observed**  
can alert parents and teachers ↔ **not to be observed**

预判要点是“显眼+能被发现”，C项 too conspicuous not to be observed 把两点压成一句，是定位句的精准同义改写。

**D) 答非所问**

Depression and anxiety are the most common symptoms 讨论“哪种症状最常见”，与题干所问的“霓虹灯句意”无关。

52. What is the finding of the new study?

- A) Teenagers' lifestyles have changed greatly in recent years.
- B) Many teenagers resort to drugs or alcohol for mental relief.
- C) Teenagers experiencing psychological problems tend to use a lot of media.
- D) Many hitherto unobserved youngsters may have psychological problems.

新研究的发现是什么？

- A) 青少年的生活方式近年来发生了很大变化。
- B) 许多青少年求助于毒品或酒精来获得心理解脱。
- C) 经历心理问题的青少年倾向于大量使用媒体。
- D) 许多迄今未被观察到的年轻人可能存在心理问题。

【答案】 **D** (细节题)

【判型】 What is the finding 指向一个具体的事实性结论，不是要推断也不是主旨概括。

【拆句】 What is the finding of the new study? 单主谓宾的极简疑问句，无修饰、无陷阱。

【定位】 But a new study finds that there's another group of adolescents who are in nearly as much danger of experiencing the same psychiatric symptoms: teens who use tons of media, don't get enough sleep and have a sedentary(不爱活动的) lifestyle.

但一项新研究发现，还有另一群青少年同样处于经历这些精神症状的危险中：那些大量使用媒体、睡眠不足、久坐少动的青少年。

【选项】 A) **无中生有**

Teenagers' lifestyles have changed greatly in recent years 是一个时序变化论断，原文仅描述一群少年的当前状态，未做时序对比。

B) **张冠李戴**

Many teenagers resort to drugs or alcohol for mental relief 描述的是 P1 中的高风险组特征，且原文从未说他们靠毒品酒精“自我缓解”，而是说这些行为本身是危险征兆。

C) **与原文相反**

Teenagers experiencing psychological problems tend to use a lot of media 把因果方向颠倒：原文是“高媒介使用等行为→精神风险”，C 把“已有精神问题→倾向使用媒体”反着说。

D) **✓ 正确**

another group of adolescents ↔ **Many hitherto unobserved youngsters**  
in nearly as much danger of experiencing the same psychiatric symptoms ↔  
**may have psychological problems**

预判两要点：①一群被忽视的少年 ②同样有精神问题风险，D 项用 hitherto unobserved 与 may have psychological problems 一一对应。

53. Why do the researchers refer to teens who use tons of media, don't get enough sleep and have a sedentary lifestyle as the "invisible risk" group?
- A) Their behaviors can be an invisible threat to society.
  - B) Their behaviors do not constitute a warning signal.
  - C) Their behaviors do not tend towards mental problems.
  - D) Their behaviors can be found in almost all teenagers on earth.

为什么研究人员将大量使用媒体、睡眠不足且久坐不动的青少年称为“隐形风险”群体？

- A) 他们的行为可能对社会构成隐形威胁。    B) 他们的行为不构成警示信号。  
C) 他们的行为不倾向于导致心理问题。    D) 他们的行为可以在地球上几乎所有青少年身上发现。

【答案】 **B** (细节题)

【判型】 Why do the researchers refer to...as the "invisible risk" group 问的是作者为何这样称呼，答案就在命名句旁边的解释里。

【拆句】 宾语从句 teens who use tons of media, don't get enough sleep and have a sedentary lifestyle 是三个并列动词词组作 who 的定语，描述同一群青少年，结构清晰、无陷阱。

【定位】 Because their behaviors are not usually seen as a red flag, these young people have been dubbed the "invisible risk" group by the study's authors.

因为他们的行为通常不被视为危险信号，这些少年被研究的作者们称为“隐性风险”组。

【选项】 A) **无中生有**

Their behaviors can be an invisible threat to society 把“隐性”嫁接到“社会威胁”上，原文只谈对个人精神健康的风险，从未上升到社会危害。

B) **✓ 正确**

not usually seen as a red flag ↔ **do not constitute a warning signal**

预判要点是“不被当作危险信号”，B 项就是 not...a red flag 的字面同义翻译。

C) **与原文相反**

Their behaviors do not tend towards mental problems 说他们的行为不会导致精神问题，而原文整段都在强调这些行为同样会引发精神症状——方向完全相反。

D) **以偏概全**

Their behaviors can be found in almost all teenagers on earth 借用了 every teenager on the planet，但原文紧接着用 But 强调“只有把三项都做到极端的少年才真正危险”，D 把这条限定吞掉了。

54. What does the new study find about the invisible group?

- A) They are almost as liable to depression as the high-risk group.
- B) They suffer from depression without showing any symptoms.
- C) They do not often demonstrate risky behaviors as their peers.
- D) They do not attract the media attention the high-risk group does.

新研究对隐形群体有什么发现？

- A) 他们患抑郁症的可能性几乎与高风险群体一样大。 B) 他们患有抑郁症但不表现出任何症状。
- C) 他们不像同龄人那样经常表现出危险行为。 D) 他们不像高风险群体那样吸引媒体关注。

【答案】 **A** (细节题)

【判型】 What does the new study find about the invisible group 仍是问一个具体的客观发现，不需要推断。

【拆句】 What does the new study find about the invisible group? 介词 about 引出对象限定，单层疑问句，无陷阱。

【定位】 The group that scored high on all nine of the risk behaviors was most likely to show symptoms of depression; in all, nearly 15% of this group reported being depressed, compared with just 4% of the low-risk group. But the invisible group wasn't far behind the high-risk set, with more than 13% of them exhibiting depression.

在九种风险行为上得分都高的那一组最容易表现出抑郁症状；总体而言，这一组中近 15% 的人报告称自己抑郁，而低风险组仅 4%。但隐性风险组并不比高风险组落后多少，超过 13% 的人表现出抑郁。

【选项】 **A) ✓ 正确**

the invisible group wasn't far behind the high-risk set ↔

**almost as liable to depression as the high-risk group**

more than 13% of them exhibiting depression ↔ **liable to depression**

预判要点是“几乎不亚于高风险组”，A 项用 almost as...as 与 the high-risk group 把对比关系与对比对象一并写出。

**B) 与原文相反**

They suffer from depression without showing any symptoms 说他们抑郁却“无症状”，而原文清清楚楚说 13% of them exhibiting depression，恰恰是有症状被研究观察到。

**C) 答非所问**

They do not often demonstrate risky behaviors as their peers 答的是“隐性”何来，是 53 题层面问题，而非 54 题问的“新研究关于他们的发现”。

**D) 无中生有**

They do not attract the media attention the high-risk group does 谈媒体关注度，原文从未谈及媒体对两组的报道差异。

55. What is the significance of Vladimir Carli's study?

- A) It offers a new treatment for psychological problems among teenagers.
- B) It provides new early-warning signals for identifying teens in trouble.
- C) It may have found an ideal way to handle teenagers with behavioral problems.
- D) It sheds new light on how unhealthy behaviors trigger mental health problems.

**Vladimir Carli**的研究有什么意义?

- A) 它为青少年心理问题提供了一种新的治疗方法。
- B) 它为识别有问题的青少年提供了新的预警信号。
- C) 它可能找到了处理有行为问题的青少年的理想方法。
- D) 它为不健康行为如何引发心理健康问题提供了新的见解。

**【答案】 B** (细节题)

**【判型】** What is the significance of Vladimir Carli's study 问的是研究者本人在文中陈述的研究意义，是明示性陈述，不必推断。

**【拆句】** What is the significance of Vladimir Carli's study? 简单主系表疑问句，of 短语作定语限定 study，无陷阱。

**【定位】** Carli says that one of the most significant things about his study is that it provides new early-warning signs for parents, teachers and mental health-care providers.

Carli 说，他研究最重要的意义之一在于，它为家长、老师和心理保健工作者提供了新的早期预警信号。

**【选项】 A) 过度推断**

It offers a new treatment for psychological problems among teenagers 把“早期预警信号”升级为“新治疗方法”，原文末句虽提及 treatment，但研究本身提供的是预警而非治疗。

**B) ✓ 正确**

provides new early-warning signs for parents, teachers and mental health-care providers ↔

**provides new early-warning signals for identifying teens in trouble**

预判要点是“提供新的早期预警信号”，B 项几乎原词复现 early-warning signals，把信号面向的目的写出。

**C) 过度推断**

It may have found an ideal way to handle teenagers with behavioral problems 把研究的意义升级为“找到了理想的处置办法”，原文只说“提供新的早期预警信号”，远没有 ideal way 这种程度。

**D) 无中生有**

It sheds new light on how unhealthy behaviors trigger mental health problems 谈“揭示不健康行为如何引发心理问题的机制”，原文未做任何机制层面的解释。

### 3 句真题句逐层精讲

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

Of course, that may sound like a description of every teenager on the planet.

第3段，第1句

本句的“主语 + 情态动词 + 系动词 + 介词短语作表语”结构在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见，情态动词表推测也是高频考点。但简单句结构本身代表性一般，不如复合句或长难句更具考试典型性。

But the study warns that it is teenagers who engage in all three of these practices in the extreme who are truly in jeopardy.

第3段，第2句

宾语从句 + 连续定语从句修饰的结构在四六级和考研真题中高频出现，本句的“名词 + 定语从句1 + 定语从句2”模式极具代表性，掌握后可直接迁移到大量同类句式

Teenagers' mental problems are often too conspicuous not to be observed.

第51题，C

主系表结构+too...to句型是四六级和考研常考句式，“too...not to”双重否定的语义转换（实为肯定）更是高频考点，学习后可迁移到大量类似句子。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

## 本篇出现的 75 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。

**behavior**

B1

n. 行为

本篇14次 · 真题 171句

**risk**

A2

n. 风险

本篇11次 · 真题 167句

**mental** B1

adj. 精神的

本篇10次 · 真题 120 句

**depression** B2

n. 抑郁症

本篇7次 · 真题 31 句

**invisible** B1

adj. 看不见的

本篇6次 · 真题 14 句

**symptom** B2

n. 症状

本篇4次 · 真题 15 句

**author** A2

n. 作者

本篇3次 · 真题 264 句

**finding** B2

n. 调查结果

本篇3次 · 真题 121 句

**medium** B1

adj. 中等的

本篇3次 · 真题 98 句

**sign** A1

n. 标志

本篇3次 · 真题 49 句

**anxiety** B2

n. 焦虑

本篇3次 · 真题 44 句

**lifestyle** B1

n. 生活方式

本篇3次 · 真题 43 句

**teen** A2

n. 青少年

本篇3次 · 真题 41 句

**psychological** B2

adj. 心理的

本篇3次 · 真题 39 句

**alcohol** B1

n. 酒精饮料

本篇3次 · 真题 21 句

**researcher** B2

n. 研究人员

本篇2次 · 真题 363 句

**tend** B1

v. 倾向于, 往往会

本篇2次 · 真题 170 句

**issue** B1

n. 问题

本篇2次 · 真题 158 句

**engage** B2

v. 参与/从事

本篇2次 · 真题 68 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

**demonstrate** B2

v. 证明

本篇2次 · 真题 45 句

**signal** B1

n. 信号

本篇2次 · 真题 42 句

**adolescent** B2

n. 青少年

本篇2次 · 真题 35 句

**risky** B2

adj. 有风险的

本篇2次 · 真题 14 句

**would** A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇1次 · 真题 568 句

**less** A1

det. 较少的

本篇1次 · 真题 273 句

**likely** A2

adj. 很可能的

本篇1次 · 真题 228 句

**relationship** B1

n. 关系

本篇1次 · 真题 168 句

**support** A2

v. 支持

本篇1次 · 真题 103 句

**identify** B1

v. 识别

本篇1次 · 真题 75 句

**attract** B1

v. 吸引 (注意力、兴趣)

本篇1次 · 真题 67 句

**easily** A2

adv. 容易地

本篇1次 · 真题 65 句

**significant** B2

adj. 重要的

本篇1次 · 真题 65 句

**determine** B2

v. 决定

本篇1次 · 真题 62 句

**peer** B2

n. 同龄人

本篇1次 · 真题 62 句

**extreme** B2

adj. 极度的

本篇1次 · 真题 60 句

**suffer** B1

v. 遭受 (痛苦、疾病、损失等)

本篇1次 · 真题 59 句

**aim** B1

v. 瞄准

本篇1次 · 真题 57 句

**device** B1

n. 设备

本篇1次 · 真题 54 句

**particular** B2

adj. 特定的

本篇1次 · 真题 52 句

**threat** B1

n. 威胁

本篇1次 · 真题 51 句

**observe** B2

v. 观察; 注意到

本篇1次 · 真题 48 句

**electronic** B1

adj. 电子的

本篇1次 · 真题 43 句

**ideal** B2

adj. 理想的

本篇1次 · 真题 38 句

**handle** A2

v. 处理

本篇1次 · 真题 32 句

**obvious** B1

adj. 明显的

本篇1次 · 真题 31 句

**truly** B1

adv. 真正地

本篇1次 · 真题 28 句

**analyze** B2

v. 分析

本篇1次 · 真题 27 句

**greatly** B1

adv. 非常

本篇1次 · 真题 27 句

**description** B1

n. 描述

本篇1次 · 真题 26 句

**provider** B2

n. 供应者

本篇1次·真题 24 句

**behavioral** B2

adj. 行为的

本篇1次·真题 22 句

**unhealthy** B1

adj. 有害健康的;不健康的

本篇1次·真题 21 句

**sample** B1

n. 样品

本篇1次·真题 20 句

**trigger** B2

v. 引发

本篇1次·真题 20 句

**react** B1

v. 作出反应

本篇1次·真题 19 句

**crack** B1

v. 破裂

本篇1次·真题 18 句

**unexpected** B1

adj. 意外的

本篇1次·真题 18 句

**exhibit** B2

v. 展览

本篇1次·真题 17 句

**alert** B2

adj. 警觉的

本篇1次·真题 16 句

**neglect** B2

v. 忽视;疏忽

本篇1次·真题 16 句

**distinct** B2

adj. 清晰的

本篇1次·真题 15 句

**cigarette** A2

n. 香烟, 纸烟

本篇1次·真题 14 句

**excessive** B2

adj. 过多的

本篇1次·真题 14 句

**warning** A2

n. 警告

本篇1次·真题 14 句

**surprised** A2

adj. 感到惊讶的

本篇1次·真题 13 句

**relief** B1

n. 宽慰

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

**resort** B2

n. 度假胜地

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

**constitute** C1

v. 构成, 组成

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

**depressed** B2

adj. 抑郁的

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

**disorder** B2

n. 疾病

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

**overlook** B2

v. 忽略, 没注意到

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

**smoking** A2

n. 吸烟, 抽烟

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

**youngster** B1

n. 年轻人

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

**significance** B2

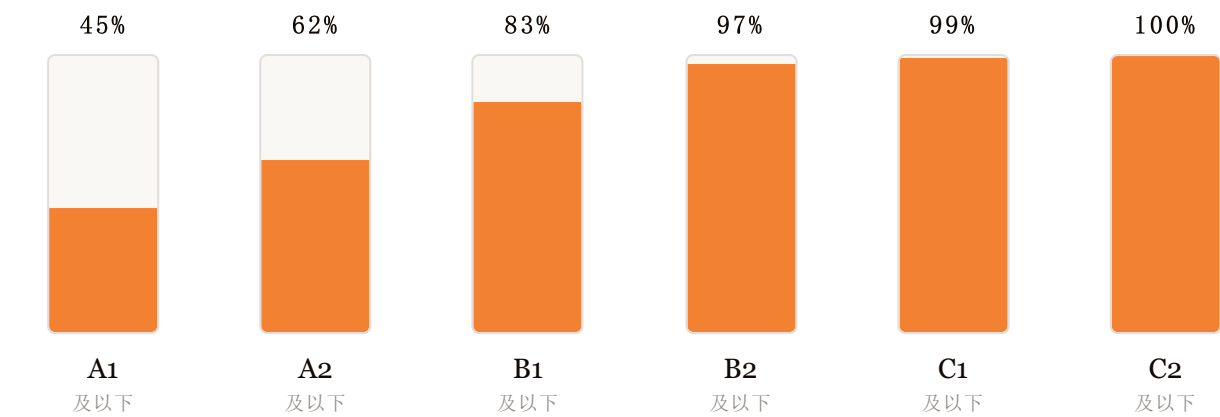
n. 重要性

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

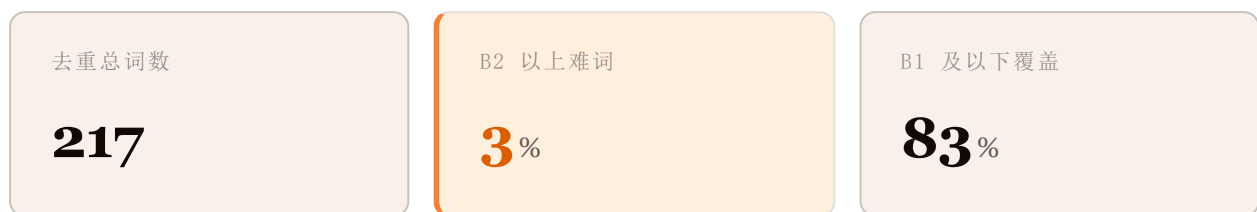
VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

## 全文 217 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **217** 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 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 217 个 · 末柱为 100%



## 英语六级 2016年12月·第1套 · 全卷构成

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

# 2016年12月·第1套英语六级汉译英（段落翻译）·度假/旅游在中国兴起的社会现象介绍 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12月·第1套 英语六级汉译英（段落翻译）原卷题干译审整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：Directions 与一整段中文原文连续排印——整段连排、无段落标记无题号，把它切成一句句翻译单元本身就是解题动作。卷面之后先给整篇参考英译定稿，再按自切句序逐句拆分：定英文主干、降级修饰成分、逐项落实语法点、句内定稿英译，答案直显。

真题卷第1套(2016-12) • 六级

Part IV

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

随着生活水平的提高，度假在中国人生活中的作用越来越重要。过去，中国人的时间主要花在谋生上，很少有机会外出旅行。然而，近年来中国旅游业发展迅速。经济的繁荣和富裕中产阶级的出现，引发了一个前所未有的旅游热潮。中国人不仅在国内旅游，出国旅游也越来越普遍。2016年国庆节节假日期间，旅游消费总计超过4000亿元。据世界贸易组织估计，2020年中国将成为世界上最大的旅游国，在未来几年里将成为出境旅游支出增长最快的国家。

### 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。

With the improvement of living standards, vacationing plays an increasingly important role in Chinese people's life. In the past, Chinese people spent most of their time making a living and had few chances to travel. However, China's tourism has developed rapidly in recent years. Economic prosperity and the emergence of an affluent middle class have given rise to an unprecedented tourism boom. Chinese people not only travel within China, but traveling abroad is also becoming increasingly common. During the National Day holiday in 2016, tourism spending totaled more than 400 billion yuan. According to estimates by the World Trade Organization, China will become the world's largest tourism country by 2020, and in the coming years it will become the country with the fastest-growing outbound tourism spending.

### 【衔接】第2句与第3句之间：今昔转折用 However 显化

第2句讲 过去 很少旅行、第3句讲 近年来中国旅游业发展迅速，二者是鲜明的今昔对比。第3句句首必须保留 However，把转折逻辑摆到明面，并配合时态由过去时（spent/had）切到现在完成时（has developed），让对比既靠词、又靠时态双重显现。

### 第4句承第3句：用现在完成时延续「近年来」语境

第3句 近年来中国旅游业发展迅速 已奠定「近年至今」的时间场，第4句 引发了一个前所未有的旅游热潮 顺势也用现在完成时 have given rise to，前后时态呼应，读起来是同一时间段内的因果延续，而非各说各的。

### 第7句内部：第二个分句用 it 承接 China 避免重复

第7句两个「将成为」主语都是 China，定稿在第二个分句用代词 it 承接（...and in the coming years it will become...），既守住并列结构又避免 China 一词重复两遍，读着更连贯。

## 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】度假/旅游在中国兴起的社会现象介绍

整段是一篇客观介绍中国社会现象的说明文：讲生活水平提高后，度假与旅游在中国人生活中越来越重要、旅游业迅速发展。开篇 随着生活水平的提高，度假在中国人生活中的作用越来越重要 就是典型的「陈述某事物现状与趋势」语体，全篇以客观陈述事实、说明趋势为主，用词偏中性书面，不带个人情感色彩。

### 【时态】一般现在时

全篇主体在客观陈述「现在的事实与普遍趋势」——度假越来越重要、出国旅游越来越普遍，如度假在中国人生活中的作用越来越重要 与 出国旅游也越来越普遍，这类「现状/常态」默认用一般现在时。但本篇有两处明确偏离：讲 过去 的事用一般过去时，讲 2020年中国将成为世界上最大的旅游国 的预测用一般将来时。

### 【译法】度假

统一译为 take vacations / vacationing（名词概念用 vacation）。注意它与「旅游」不完全等同：度假在中国人生活中的作用越来越重要 指休假度假这件事整体，译 vacation 或 taking vacations，全篇保持同一词根，不要一会儿 holiday 一会儿 vacation 乱换。

### 中产阶级

统一译为 the middle class（集合名词，不可数，配单数动词；「富裕中产阶级」即 an affluent / a prosperous middle class）。出自 富裕中产阶级的出现，这是固定译名，全篇只用这一种，勿写成 middle classes 或 middle-class people。

### 国庆节

统一译为 the National Day holiday。出自 2016年国庆节假日期间，约定俗成译名；「国庆节假日期间」即 during the National Day holiday in 2016，全篇若再现保持一致。

### 世界贸易组织

统一译为 the World Trade Organization（缩写 the WTO）。出自 据世界贸易组织估计，国际组织有官方固定英文名，必须用约定俗成译名，不可自己直译生造。

1. 随着生活水平的提高，度假在中国人生活中的作用越来越重要。

【主干】主干=度假的作用 越来越重要 (主语策略：原句主语)

中文主语是「度假在中国人生活中的作用」，谓语是「越来越重要」。提取英文主干为 the role of vacationing (in Chinese people's life) becomes more and more important / plays an increasingly important role, 主语 the role of vacationing, 系动词/谓语表「变得越来越重要」。

【降级】「随着...」降级为 with 状语

把「随着生活水平的提高」降级成介词短语状语 With the improvement of living standards 置于句首；「在中国人生活中」降级成介词短语 in Chinese people's life 作定语贴在 role 后。这样主干「the role ... becomes increasingly important」清爽，修饰成分挂在两侧，不平铺。

【语法】时态

回指全篇基调用一般现在时：becomes / plays, 陈述当下的普遍现状。

单复数与名词搭配

「生活水平」是固定搭配 living standards (习惯用复数)；「越来越重要」用 increasingly important 或 more and more important 均可。

用词地道

「作用越来越重要」更地道的写法是 play an increasingly important role, 比逐字 the role becomes important 更像母语表达。

【译文】With the improvement of living standards, vacationing plays an increasingly important role in Chinese people's life.

2. 过去，中国人的时间主要花在谋生上，很少有机会外出旅行。

【主干】主干=中国人 花时间谋生 + 少有机会旅行 (主语策略：原句主语)

这是两个分句：前半「中国人的时间主要花在谋生上」主语 Chinese people, 谓语 spent (their time), 用「花时间做某事 spend time (in) doing」；后半「很少有机会外出旅行」承前省主语，仍是 Chinese people had few chances to travel.

【降级】两分句用并列谓语 + and 连接

前后两个分句主语同为 Chinese people, 第二个分句省去重复主语，用 and 连接两个并列谓语：spent most of their time on making a living and had few chances to travel. 「外出旅行」即 travel / go out for trips, 作 chances 的不定式后置定语 to travel.

【语法】时态

偏离全篇基调：句首明说「过去」，这是讲过去常态，整句用一般过去时 spent / had, 不能用现在时。

短语搭配

「谋生」固定译 make a living；「花时间做某事」spend time (in) doing 或 spend time on something.

含蓄否定

「很少有机会」是含蓄否定，用 few/little 表「几乎没有」：had few chances (few 修饰可数名词 chances)，勿写 a few (那是「有一些」，意思反了)。

**【译文】** In the past, Chinese people spent most of their time making a living and had few chances to travel.

3. 然而，近年来中国旅游业发展迅速。

**【主干】** 主干=中国旅游业 发展迅速 (主语策略：原句主语)

主语「中国旅游业」=China's tourism / the tourism industry in China, 谓语「发展迅速」=has developed/grown rapidly. 主干即 China's tourism has developed rapidly.

**【降级】** 本就是简单句，仅安放「然而」与「近年来」

主干简单，无需降级从句。只需把「然而」译为句首转折词 However 并加逗号，把「近年来」译为时间状语 in recent years.

**【语法】** 时态

「近年来」是现在完成时的强信号词，表「过去持续到现在」，用 has developed / has grown rapidly, 比一般现在时更贴切（也是与上句过去时形成对比的关键）。

**主谓一致**

主语 China's tourism / the tourism industry 是单数，助动词用 has 而非 have。

**转折逻辑**

「然而」承接上句「过去很少旅行」与本句「近年迅速发展」的对比，However 不可省，它显化了今昔转折。

**【译文】** However, China's tourism has developed rapidly in recent years.

4. 经济的繁荣和富裕中产阶级的出现，引发了一个前所未有的旅游热潮。

**【主干】** 主干=繁荣与中产出现 引发了 旅游热潮 (主语策略：原句主语)

主语是并列的两件事「经济的繁荣和富裕中产阶级的出现」=economic prosperity and the emergence of an affluent middle class, 谓语「引发了」=have triggered / have given rise to, 宾语「一个前所未有的旅游热潮」=an unprecedented tourism boom.

**【降级】** 「的出现」转名词化、「前所未有的」作前置定语

「富裕中产阶级的出现」用名词化结构 the emergence of an affluent middle class, 避免写成完整从句；「前所未有的」是简短形容词，作前置定语 unprecedented 贴在 boom 前即可，不必降级成从句。

**【语法】** 时态

承接上句「近年来迅速发展」的语境，用现在完成时 have triggered / have given rise to, 表已经发生并影响至今。

**主谓一致**

主语是 A and B 两项并列，视为复数，谓语用 have 而非 has。

**冠词**

「一个前所未有的旅游热潮」用不定冠词 an (unprecedented 以元音音素开头，用 an 不用 a) : an unprecedented tourism boom.

**【译文】** Economic prosperity and the emergence of an affluent middle class have given rise to an unprecedented tourism boom.

5. 中国人不仅在国内旅游，出国旅游也越来越普遍。

**【主干】** 主干=中国人 不仅国内游，出境游也越来越普遍 (主语策略：原句主语)

前半「中国人不仅在国内旅游」主语 Chinese people, 谓语 travel, 用 not only...; 后半「出国旅游也越来越普遍」核心是「出国旅游 traveling abroad」越来越普遍, 可处理为 but also travel abroad, 或独立成 traveling abroad is also becoming increasingly common.

**【降级】** 用 not only...but also 串两个旅游行为

两个分句主语都是中国人, 用 not only travel within China but also (travel) abroad 串起, 保持平行结构 (not only 后是动词原形 travel, but also 后也接动词 travel abroad)。「越来越普遍」可融入为 it is becoming increasingly common for Chinese people to travel abroad, 更地道。

**【语法】** 时态

回指全篇基调用一般现在时 (陈述当下普遍现象): travel; 「越来越普遍」用现在进行表渐变趋势 is becoming increasingly common 更传神。

**搭配用词**

「在国内」at home / within China; 「出国旅游」travel abroad (abroad 是副词, 前面不加 to, 勿写 travel to abroad)。

**平行结构**

not only 与 but also 后挂接的成分须平行 (均为动词或均为短语), 否则结构失衡。

**【译文】** Chinese people not only travel within China, but traveling abroad is also becoming increasingly common.

6. 2016年国庆节节假日期间，旅游消费总计超过4000亿元。

**【主干】** 主干=旅游消费 总计 超过4000亿元 (主语策略：原句主语)

主语「旅游消费」=tourism spending / consumption, 谓语「总计超过」=totaled more than / exceeded, 宾语「4000亿元」=400 billion yuan。主干 tourism spending totaled more than 400 billion yuan。

**【降级】** 「期间」降级为 during 介词短语前置

把「2016年国庆节节假日期间」降级成介词短语 During the National Day holiday in 2016 置于句首作时间状语, 主干「tourism spending totaled more than 400 billion yuan」紧随其后, 结构清晰。

## 【语法】时态

偏离全篇基调：「2016年」是明确的过去时间点，整句用一般过去时 totaled / exceeded，不能用现在时。

## 数字表达

「4000亿」=400 billion (亿=hundred million, 4000亿=4000×亿=400×10亿=400 billion)；货币单位「元」用 yuan (不可数、不加 s)。

## 搭配

「总计超过」可用 totaled more than / exceeded / amounted to over 400 billion yuan，避免逐字硬译。

**【译文】** During the National Day holiday in 2016, tourism spending totaled more than 400 billion yuan.

7. 据世界贸易组织估计，2020年中国将成为世界上最大的旅游国，在未来几年里将成为出境旅游支出增长最快的国家。

**【主干】** 主干=中国 将成为 最大旅游国 (且) 增长最快国 (主语策略：原句主语)

主语「中国」=China，谓语「将成为」=will become，两个并列宾语：「世界上最大的旅游国」=the world's largest tourism country / the largest tourist destination，「出境旅游支出增长最快的国家」=the country with the fastest growth in outbound tourism spending。前面「据世界贸易组织估计」作插入的来源状语 According to estimates by the WTO。

**【降级】** 两个「将成为」用并列谓语 + and 串接

两个分句主语都是 China、都用 will become，第二个分句省主语，用 and 连接两个并列谓语：China will become the world's largest tourism country ... and (will) become the country with the fastest-growing outbound tourism spending。「出境旅游支出增长最快的」用 with 短语作后置定语修饰 country，避免堆成长串前置定语。

## 【语法】时态

偏离全篇基调：「2020年」「将成为」「在未来几年里」都是将来信号，整句用一般将来时 will become。

## 最高级

「最大的」the largest、「增长最快的」the fastest-growing，最高级前必须加 the；「世界上最大」the world's largest 或 the largest ... in the world。

## 专名统一

「世界贸易组织」用 globalPlan 定好的 the World Trade Organization / the WTO，不可自创译名。

## 搭配

「出境旅游」outbound tourism；「支出/消费支出」spending / expenditure，「增长最快」the fastest growth in... 或 the fastest-growing。

**【译文】** According to estimates by the World Trade Organization, China will become the world's largest tourism country by 2020, and in the coming years it will become the country with the fastest-growing outbound tourism spending.

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