

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见的感觉。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

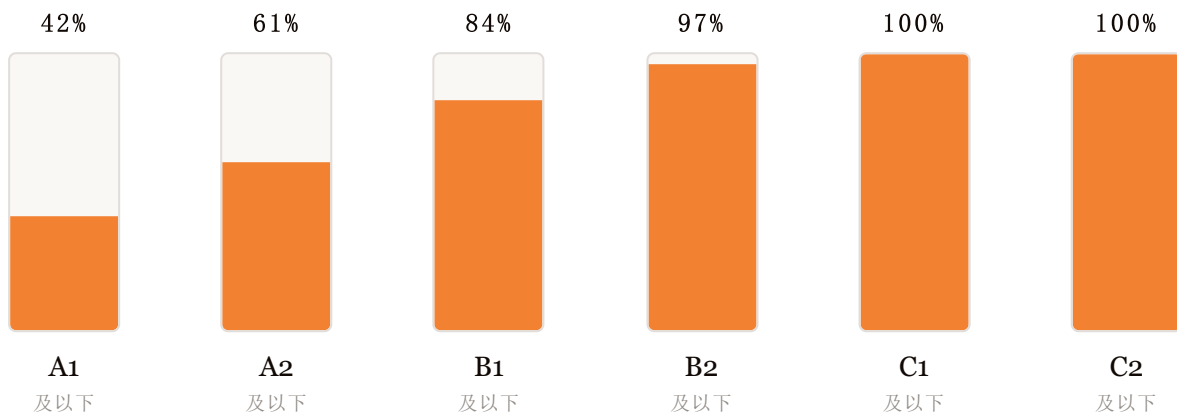
adj. 偶尔的, 偶然发生的

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