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六级·真题卷第2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 innovation. Your essay should include the importance of innovation and measures to be taken to encourage innovation. 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) They were all good at cooking.
B) They were particular about food.
C) They were proud of their cuisine.
D) They were fond of bacon and eggs.
2. A) His parents.
B) His friends.
C) His schoolmates.
D) His parents' friends.
3. A) No tea was served with the meal.
B) It was the real English breakfast.
C) No one of the group ate it.
D) It was a little overcooked.
4. A) It was full of excitement.
B) It was really extraordinary.
C) It was a risky experience.
D) It was rather disappointing.

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

5. A) The woman's relationship with other shops.
B) The business success of the woman's shop.
C) The key to running a shop at a low cost.
D) The woman's earnings over the years.
6. A) Improve its customer service.
B) Expand its business scale.
C) Keep down its expenses.
D) Upgrade the goods it sells.
7. A) They are sold at lower prices than in other shops.
B) They are very popular with the local residents.
C) They are delivered free of charge.
D) They are in great demand.
8. A) To follow the custom of the local shopkeepers.
B) To attract more customers in the neighborhood.
C) To avoid being put out of business in competition.
D) To maintain friendly relationships with other shops.

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) They can be used to deliver messages in times of emergency.
B) They deliver pollutants from the ocean to their nesting sites.
C) They carry plant seeds and spread them to faraway places.
D) They are on the verge of extinction because of pollution.
10. A) They migrate to the Arctic Circle during the summer.
B) They originate from Devon Island in the Arctic area.
C) They travel as far as 400 kilometers in search of food.
D) They have the ability to survive in extreme weathers.
11. A) They were carried by the wind.
B) They had become more poisonous.
C) They were less than on the continent.
D) They poisoned some of the fulmars.

12. A) The threats humans pose to Arctic seabirds.
B) The diminishing colonies for Arctic seabirds.
C) The harm Arctic seabirds may cause to humans.
D) The effects of the changing climate on Arctic seabirds.

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

13. A) It has decreased.
B) It has been exaggerated.
C) It has become better understood.
D) It has remained basically the same.
14. A) It develops more easily in centenarians not actively engaged.
B) It is now the second leading cause of death for centenarians.
C) It has had no effective cure so far.
D) It calls for more intensive research.
15. A) They care more about their physical health.
B) Their quality of life deteriorates rapidly.
C) Their minds fall before their bodies do.
D) They cherish their life more than ever.

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 are focused more on attraction than love.
B) They were done by his former colleague at Yale.
C) They were carried out over a period of some thirty years.
D) They form the basis on which he builds his theory of love.
17. A) The relationship cannot last long if no passion is involved.
B) Intimacy is essential but not absolutely indispensable to love.
C) It is not love if you don't wish to maintain the relationship.
D) Romance is just impossible without mutual understanding.
18. A) Which of them is considered most important.
B) Whether it is true love without commitment.
C) When the absence of any one doesn't affect the relationship.
D) How the relationship is to be defined if any one is missing.

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

19. A) Social work as a profession.
B) The history of social work.
C) Academic degrees required of social work applicants.
D) The aim of the National Association of Social Workers.
20. A) They try to change people's social behavior.
B) They help enhance the well-being of the underprivileged.
C) They raise people's awareness of the environment.
D) They create a lot of opportunities for the unemployed.
21. A) They have all received strict clinical training.
B) They all have an academic degree in social work.
C) They are all members of the National Association.
D) They have all made a difference through their work.
22. A) The promotion of social workers' social status.
B) The importance of training for social workers.
C) Ways for social workers to meet people's needs.
D) Social workers' job options and responsibilities.

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

23. A) To fight childhood obesity.
B) To help disadvantaged kids.
C) To encourage kids to play more sports.
D) To urge kids to follow their role models.
24. A) They best boost product sales when put online.
B) They are most effective when appearing on TV.
C) They are becoming more and more prevalent.
D) They impress kids more than they do adults.
25. A) Always place kids' interest first.
B) Do what they advocate in public.
C) Message positive behaviors at all times.
D) Pay attention to their image before children.

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.

The tree people in the Lord of the Rings—the Ents—can get around by walking. But for real trees, it's harder to uproot. Because they're literally rooted into the ground, they are unable to leave and go 26 .

When a tree first starts growing in a certain area, it's likely that the 27 envelope—the temperature, humidity, rainfall patterns and so on—suits it. Otherwise, it would be unable to grow from a seedling. But as it 28 , these conditions may change and the area around it may no longer be suitable for its 29 .

When that happens, many trees like walnuts, oaks and pines, rely 30 on so-called "scatter hoarders," such as birds, to move their seeds to new localities. Many birds like to store food for the winter, which they 31 retrieve. When the birds forget to retrieve their food—and they do sometimes—a seedling has a chance to grow. The bird Clark's nutcracker, for example, hides up to 100,000 seeds per year, up to 30 kilometers away from the seed source, and has a very close symbiotic(共生的) relationship with several pine species, most 32 the whitebark pine.

As trees outgrow their ideal 33 in the face of climate change, these flying ecosystem engineers could be a big help in 34 trees. It's a solution for us—getting birds to do the work is cheap and effective—and it could give 35 oaks and pines the option to truly "make like a tree and leave."

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| A) ages | I) legacy |
| B) breathing | J) notably |
| C) climatic | K) offspring |
| D) elsewhere | L) replanting |
| E) exclusively | M) subsequently |
| F) forever | N) vulnerable |
| G) fruitful | O) withdraws |
| H) habitats | |

Section B

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

The American Workplace Is Broken. Here's How We Can Start Fixing It.

- A) Americans are working longer and harder hours than ever before. 83% of workers say they're stressed about their jobs, nearly 50% say work-related stress is interfering with their sleep, and 60% use their smartphones to check in with work outside of normal working hours. No wonder only 13% of employees worldwide feel engaged in their occupation.
- B) Glimmers(少许) of hope, however, are beginning to emerge in this bruising environment: Americans are becoming aware of the toll their jobs take on them, and employers are exploring ways to alleviate the harmful effects of stress and overwork. Yet much more work remains to be done. To call stress an epidemic isn't an exaggeration. The 83% of American employees who are stressed about their jobs—up from 73% just

a year before—say that poor compensation and an unreasonable workload are their number-one sources of stress. And if you suspected that the workplace had gotten more stressful than it was just a few decades ago, you're right. Stress levels increased 18% for women and 24% for men from 1983 to 2009. Stress is also starting earlier in life, with some data suggesting that today's teens are even more stressed than adults.

- C) Stress is taking a significant toll on our health, and the collective public health cost may be enormous. Occupational stress increases the risk of heart attack and diabetes, accelerates the aging process, decreases longevity, and contributes to depression and anxiety, among numerous other negative health outcomes. Overall, stress-related health problems account for up to 90% of hospital visits, many of them preventable. Your job is "literally killing you," as The Washington Post put it. It's also hurting our relationships. Working parents say they feel stressed, tired, rushed and short on quality time with their children, friends and partners.
- D) Seven in 10 workers say they struggle to maintain work-life balance. As technology (and with it, work emails) seeps(渗入) into every aspect of our lives, work-life balance has become an almost meaningless term. Add a rapidly changing economy and an uncertain future to this 24/7 connectivity, and you've got a recipe for overwork, according to Phyllis Moen. "There's rising work demand coupled with the insecurity of mergers, takeovers, downsizing and other factors," Moen said. "Part of the work-life issue has to talk about uncertainty about the future."
- E) These factors have converged to create an increasingly impossible situation with many employees overworking to the point of burnout. It's not only unsustainable for workers, but also for the companies that employ them. Science has shown a clear correlation between high stress levels in workers and absenteeism(旷工), reduced productivity, disengagement and high turnover. Too many workplace policies effectively prohibit employees from developing a healthy work-life balance by barring them from taking time off, even when they need it most.
- F) The U.S. trails far behind every wealthy nation and many developing ones that have family-friendly work policies including paid parental leave, paid sick days and breast-feeding support, according to a 2007 study. The U.S. is also the only advanced economy that does not guarantee workers paid vacation time, and it's one of only two countries in the world that does not offer guaranteed paid maternity leave. But even when employees are given paid time off, workplace norms and expectations that pressure them to overwork often prevent them from taking it. Fulltime employees who do have paid vacation days only use half of them on average.
- G) Our modern workplaces also operate based on outdated time constraints. The practice of clocking in for an eight-hour workday is a leftover from the days of the Industrial Revolution, as reflected in the then-popular saying, "Eight hours labor, eight hours recreation, eight hours rest."
- H) We've held on to this workday structure—but thanks to our digital devices, many employees never really clock out. Today, the average American spends 8.8 hours at work daily, and the majority of working professionals spend additional hours checking in with work during evenings, weekends and even vacations. The problem isn't the technology itself, but that the technology is being used to create more flexibility for the employer rather than the employee. In a competitive work environment, employers are able to use technology to demand more from their employees rather than motivating workers with flexibility that benefits them.
- I) In a study published last year, psychologists coined the term "workplace telepressure" to describe an employee's urge to immediately respond to emails and engage in obsessive thoughts about returning an email to one's boss, colleagues or clients. The researchers found that telepressure is a major cause of stress at work,

which over time contributes to physical and mental burnout. Of the 300 employees participating in the study, those who experienced high levels of telepressure were more likely to agree with statements assessing burnout, like "I've no energy for going to work in the morning," and to report feeling fatigued and unfocused. Telepressure was also correlated with sleeping poorly and missing work.

- J) Harvard Business School professor Leslie Perlow explains that when people feel the pressure to be always "on," they find ways to accommodate that pressure, including altering their schedules, work habits and interactions with family and friends. Perlow calls this vicious cycle the "cycle of responsiveness": Once bosses and colleagues experience an employee's increased responsiveness, they increase their demands on the employee's time. And because a failure to accept these increased demands indicates a lack of commitment to one's work, the employee complies.
- K) To address skyrocketing employee stress levels, many companies have implemented workplace wellness programs, partnering with health care providers that have created programs to promote employee health and well-being. Some research does suggest that these programs hold promise. A study of employees at health insurance provider Aetna revealed that roughly one quarter of those taking in-office yoga and mindfulness classes reported a 28% reduction in their stress levels and a 20% improvement in sleep quality. These less-stressed workers gained an average of 62 minutes per week of productivity. While yoga and meditation(静思) are scientifically proven to reduce stress levels, these programs do little to target the root causes of burnout and disengagement. The conditions creating the stress are long hours, unrealistic demands and deadlines, and work-life conflict.
- L) Moen and her colleagues may have found the solution. In a 2011 study, she investigated the effects of implementing a Results Only Work Environment (ROWE) on the productivity and well-being of employees at Best Buy's corporate headquarters.
- M) For the study, 325 employees spent six months taking part in ROWE, while a control group of 334 employees continued with their normal workflow. The ROWE participants were allowed to freely determine when, where and how they worked—the only thing that mattered was that they got the job done. The results were striking. After six months, the employees who participated in ROWE reported reduced work-family conflict and a better sense of control of their time, and they were getting a full hour of extra sleep each night. The employees were less likely to leave their jobs, resulting in reduced turnover. It's important to note that the increased flexibility didn't encourage them to work around the clock. "They didn't work anywhere and all the time—they were better able to manage their work," Moen said. "Flexibility and control is key," she continued.
36. Workplace norms pressure employees to overwork, deterring them from taking paid time off.
37. The overwhelming majority of employees attribute their stress mainly to low pay and an excessive workload.
38. According to Moen, flexibility gives employees better control over their work and time.
39. Flexibility resulting from the use of digital devices benefits employers instead of employees.
40. Research finds that if employees suffer from high stress, they will be less motivated, less productive and more likely to quit.
41. In-office wellness programs may help reduce stress levels, but they are hardly an ultimate solution to the problem.

42. Health problems caused by stress in the workplace result in huge public health expenses.
43. If employees respond quickly to their job assignments, the employer is likely to demand more from them.
44. With technology everywhere in our life, it has become virtually impossible for most workers to keep a balance between work and life.
45. In America today, even teenagers suffer from stress, and their problem is even more serious than grown-ups'.

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.

Dr. Donald Sadoway at MIT started his own battery company with the hope of changing the world's energy future. It's a dramatic endorsement for a technology most people think about only when their smartphone goes dark. But Sadoway isn't alone in trumpeting energy storage as a missing link to a cleaner, more efficient, and more equitable energy future.

Scientists and engineers have long believed in the promise of batteries to change the world. Advanced batteries are moving out of specialized markets and creeping into the mainstream, signaling a tipping point for forward-looking technologies such as electric cars and rooftop solar panels.

The ubiquitous(无所不在的) battery has already come a long way, of course. For better or worse, batteries make possible our mobile-first lifestyles, our screen culture, our increasingly globalized world. Still, as impressive as all this is, it may be trivial compared with what comes next. Having already enabled a communications revolution, the battery is now poised to transform just about everything else.

The wireless age is expanding to include not just our phones, tablets, and laptops, but also our cars, homes, and even whole communities. In emerging economies, rural communities are bypassing the wires and wooden poles that spread power. Instead, some in Africa and Asia are seeing their first lightbulbs illuminated by the power of sunlight stored in batteries.

Today, energy storage is a \$33 billion global industry that generates nearly 100 gigawatt-hours of electricity per year. By the end of the decade, it's expected to be worth over \$50 billion and generate 160 gigawatt-hours, enough to attract the attention of major companies that might not otherwise be interested in a decidedly pedestrian technology. Even utility companies, which have long viewed batteries and alternative forms of energy as a threat, are learning to embrace the technologies as enabling rather than disrupting.

Today's battery breakthroughs come as the world looks to expand modern energy access to the billion or so people without it, while also cutting back on fuels that warm the planet. Those simultaneous challenges appear less overwhelming with increasingly better answers to a centuries-old question: how to make power portable.

To be sure, the battery still has a long way to go before the nightly recharge completely replaces the weekly trip to the gas station. A battery-powered world comes with its own risks, too. What happens to the centralized electric grid, which took decades and billions of dollars to build, as more and more people become "prosumers," who produce and consume their own energy onsite?

No one knows which—if any—battery technology will ultimately dominate, but one thing remains clear. The future of energy is in how we store it.

46. What does Dr. Sadoway think of energy storage?
- A) It involves the application of sophisticated technology.
 - B) It is the direction energy development should follow.
 - C) It will prove to be a profitable business.
 - D) It is a technology benefiting everyone.
47. What is most likely to happen when advanced batteries become widely used?
- A) Mobile-first lifestyles will become popular.
 - B) The globalization process will be accelerated.
 - C) Communications will take more diverse forms.
 - D) The world will undergo revolutionary changes.
48. In some rural communities of emerging economies, people have begun to _____.
- A) find digital devices simply indispensable
 - B) communicate primarily by mobile phone
 - C) light their homes with stored solar energy
 - D) distribute power with wires and wooden poles
49. Utility companies have begun to realize that battery technologies _____.
- A) benefit their business
 - B) transmit power faster
 - C) promote innovation
 - D) encourage competition
50. What does the author imply about the centralized electric grid?
- A) It might become a thing of the past.
 - B) It might turn out to be a "prosumer".
 - C) It will be easier to operate and maintain.
 - D) It will have to be completely transformed.

Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

More than 100 years ago, American sociologist W. E. B. Du Bois was concerned that race was being used as a biological explanation for what he understood to be social and cultural differences between different populations of people. He spoke out against the idea of "white" and "black" as distinct groups, claiming that these distinctions ignored the scope of human diversity.

Science would favor Du Bois. Today, the mainstream belief among scientists is that race is a social construct without biological meaning. In an article published in the journal *Science*, four scholars say racial categories need to be phased out.

"Essentially, I could not agree more with the authors," said Svante Pääbo, a biologist and director of the Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology in Germany. In one example that demonstrated genetic differences were not fixed along racial lines, the full genomes(基因组) of James Watson and Craig Venter, two famous American scientists of European ancestry, were compared to that of a Korean scientist, Seong-Jin Kim. It turned out that Watson and Venter shared fewer variations in their genetic sequences than they each shared with Kim.

Michael Yudell, a professor of public health at Drexel University in Philadelphia, said that modern genetics research is operating in a paradox: on the one hand, race is understood to be a useful tool to illuminate human genetic diversity, but on the other hand, race is also understood to be a poorly defined marker of that diversity.

Assumptions about genetic differences between people of different races could be particularly dangerous in a medical setting. "If you make clinical predictions based on somebody's race, you're going to be wrong a good chunk of the time," Yudell told Live Science. In the paper, he and his colleagues used the example of cystic fibrosis, which is underdiagnosed in people of African ancestry because it is thought of as a "white" disease.

So what other variables could be used if the racial concept is thrown out? Yudell said scientists need to get more specific with their language, perhaps using terms like "ancestry" or "population" that might more precisely reflect the relationship between humans and their genes, on both the individual and population level. The researchers also acknowledged that there are a few areas where race as a construct might still be useful in scientific research: as a political and social, but not biological, variable.

"While we argue phasing out racial terminology(术语) in the biological sciences, we also acknowledge that using race as a political or social category to study racism, although filled with lots of challenges, remains necessary given our need to understand how structural inequities and discrimination produce health disparities(差异) between groups." Yudell said.

51. Du Bois was opposed to the use of race as _____.

- A) a basis for explaining human genetic diversity
- B) an aid to understanding different populations
- C) an explanation for social and cultural differences
- D) a term to describe individual human characteristics

52. The study by Svante Pääbo served as an example to show _____.

- A) modern genetics research is likely to fuel racial conflicts
- B) race is a poorly defined marker of human genetic diversity
- C) race as a biological term can explain human genetic diversity
- D) genetics research should consider social and cultural variables

53. The example of the disease cystic fibrosis underdiagnosed in people of African ancestry demonstrates that _____.

- A) it is absolutely necessary to put race aside in making diagnosis
- B) it is important to include social variables in genetics research
- C) racial categories for genetic diversity could lead to wrong clinical predictions
- D) discrimination against black people may cause negligence in clinical treatment

54. What is Yudell's suggestion to scientists?
- A) They should be more precise with the language they use.
 - B) They refrain from using politically sensitive terms.
 - C) They throw out irrelevant concepts in their research.
 - D) They examine all possible variables in their research.
55. What can be inferred from Yudell's remark in the last paragraph?
- A) Clinging to racism prolongs inequity and discrimination.
 - B) Physiological disparities are quite striking among races.
 - C) Doing away with racial discrimination is challenging.
 - D) Racial terms are still useful in certain fields of study.

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**.

随着中国经济的蓬勃发展，学汉语的人数迅速增加，使汉语成了世界上人们最爱学的语言之一。近年来，中国大学在国际上的排名也有了明显的提高。由于中国教育的巨大进步，中国成为最受海外学生欢迎的留学目的地之一就不足为奇了。2015年，近四十万国际学生蜂拥来到中国学习。他们学习的科目已不再限于中国语言和文化，而包括科学与工程。在全球教育市场上，美国和英国仍占主导地位，但中国正在迅速赶上。

2016年12月·第2套英语六级写作·题目、范文与解析

PROMPT & MODEL ESSAY • 写作题和范文

写作题和范文

本页写作题面、参考范文与逐段解析由懒笔记基于2016年12月·第2套 英语六级写作原卷整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：完整写作要求（Directions，含主题、文体、词数与署名约束）连续排印。写作是生产性任务、无 ABCD 标准答案——题面即整道题；卷面下方直接给出满足全部硬约束的参考范文、整篇中译与逐段拆解。

真题卷第2套(2016-12) • 六级

Part I

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

【参考范文·169词】 写作无唯一标准答案，以下为达标示范

Innovation, the ability to create something new and valuable, has become the driving force of our age. Its importance can hardly be overstated. For an individual, the courage to think differently opens doors that routine never could. For a company, a single fresh idea may decide whether it leads the market or is left behind. And for a nation, continuous innovation in science and technology is the very engine of long-term prosperity and competitiveness.

Given such significance, effective measures should be taken to encourage innovation. First, schools and universities ought to reward curiosity rather than mere memorisation, allowing students to question and explore. Second, companies and governments should tolerate failure, since no breakthrough is ever reached without trial and error. Finally, a sound reward system that protects patents and honours creative talent can motivate more people to devote themselves to invention.

In conclusion, innovation is not a luxury but a necessity. Only when society truly values creativity and builds an environment that nurtures it can we keep moving forward.

【参考译文】

创新，即创造新颖而有价值之物的能力，已成为我们这个时代的驱动力，其重要性再怎么强调也不为过。对个人而言，敢于与众不同会打开常规永远无法开启的大门；对企业而言，一个新颖的想法可能决定它是引领市场还是被甩在身后；对国家而言，科技领域的持续创新正是长期繁荣与竞争力的引擎。

正因如此重要，我们应采取有效措施来鼓励创新。首先，学校和大学应奖励好奇心而非单纯的死记硬背，让学生敢于质疑与探索；其次，企业和政府应宽容失败，因为任何突破都离不开反复试错；最后，一套保护专利、褒奖创造性人才的健全奖励制度，能激励更多人投身于发明创造。

总之，创新不是奢侈品，而是必需品。唯有当社会真正珍视创造力并营造滋养它的环境时，我们才能不断向前。

【第1段】点题 + 三层重要性。首段用 Innovation, the ability to create something new and valuable, has become the driving force of our age 点题定位，再补一句 Its importance can hardly be overstated 用含蓄否定强调，随后用 For an individual / For a company / For a nation 三个平行句分层展开重要性，落实了『分层亮重要性』这条方法，把抽象主题变具体。

【第2段】过渡 + 三条可操作措施。第二段以 Given such significance 承接上段重要性，再用 First / Second / Finally 列出奖励好奇心、宽容试错、建立奖励制度三条措施，每条都落到具体动作，并用 since no breakthrough is ever reached without trial and error 补理由，兑现了『措施落到可操作』。

【第3段】定性收口 + 条件呼吁。尾段用 innovation is not a luxury but a necessity 给主题重新定性，再用 Only when society truly values creativity ... can we keep moving forward 的条件倒装发出呼吁，呼应首段、首尾闭环。

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

论创新+提措施

本题要写两件事，缺一件就任务点不全：先阐述创新为何重要，再给出鼓励创新的办法。

Directions 里 Your essay should include the importance of innovation and measures to be taken to encourage innovation 这一句用 and 把两个任务点并列——the importance of innovation 是第一件，measures to be taken to encourage innovation 是第二件，两件都必须落到正文，不能只谈一面。

读者 • 语域

面向阅卷人的正式书面语

本题是纯议论说理，Directions 只说 write a short essay on innovation，没有指定收信人或身份，因此按面向阅卷人的正式书面语来写即可：不用称呼、不用署名，忌口语缩写 (don't/can't) 与网络用语，通篇保持客观、第三人称的论说腔，这样语域就稳了。

中心立意

创新重要且须多方鼓励

本篇中心是：创新是推动个人、企业与国家前进的核心动力，因此至关重要，社会应采取切实措施加以鼓励——一句话同时兜住 the importance of innovation 与 measures to be taken to encourage innovation 两个任务点，立场清楚、覆盖全面。

要展开的要点

1. 重要性·三层面

第一个要点铺开 the importance of innovation：对个人是打开常规给不了的新机会，对企业是决定领先市场还是被淘汰，对国家是长期繁荣的引擎。三个层面各一句，抽象的『重要』就被具体化了。

2. 措施·可操作三条

第二个要点落 measures to be taken to encourage innovation：教育上奖励好奇心而非死记、社会与企业层面宽容试错、制度上建立保护专利的奖励机制——每条都是能真正落地做的事，而不是空喊『要重视创新』。

3. 呼吁收束

第三个要点是结论：把创新定性为必需而非奢侈，呼吁社会营造滋养创造力的环境，回扣中心，让首尾闭环。

STRUCTURE · 谋篇与逐段

怎么分段、每段写什么、能套哪些句架

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

第 1 段 点题 + 论重要性

开门点出创新已成时代驱动力，随即从个人、企业、国家三个层面说明 the importance of innovation。

第 2 段 提出鼓励措施

承接上段的重要性，分条给出 measures to be taken to encourage innovation，落到教育、试错、奖励制度等可操作层面。

第 3 段 结论呼吁

重申创新之必需，呼吁营造鼓励创新的环境，收束全文。

第 1 段 个人-企业-国家三利

本段落点：创新是这个时代的驱动力；对个人是打开常规给不了的机会，对企业是决定领先还是被淘汰，对国家是长期繁荣与竞争力的引擎——正是把抽象的 the importance of innovation 具体化为三个可感的层面。

点题定位 · Innovation, the ability to _____, has become the driving force of our age.
(用同位语给主题下定义，再一句给它定位，比 Innovation is important 有信息量)

分层平行 · For an individual, _____; for a company, _____; and for a nation, _____. (三个平行结构分层展开，从个人到国家层层递进)

含蓄否定强调 · Its importance can hardly be overstated. (hardly + overstated 用含蓄否定表达『再怎么强调也不过分』，比 very important 更高级)

第 2 段 教育-试错-奖励制度

本段三条措施落 measures to be taken to encourage innovation：学校奖励好奇心而非死记硬背、企业与政府宽容失败（因为突破离不开试错）、建立保护专利并褒奖人才的奖励制度——条条可操作。

承上启下过渡 · Given such significance, effective measures should be taken to _____. (用 Given such significance 把上段的重要性自然接到本段措施，专治段落衔接生硬)

序数词分条 · First, _____. Second, _____. Finally, _____. (用序数词把多项措施分条列清，层次分明不打架)

让步说理 · ..., since no breakthrough is ever reached without _____. (since 引原因 + no...without 双重否定，给措施补一句『为什么该这么做』的理由)

第3段 定性必需 + 呼吁环境

本段重申创新不是奢侈品而是必需品，呼吁社会真正看重创造力、营造滋养它的环境，我们才能不断前进——回扣中心，首尾闭环。

总结定性 · In conclusion, _____ is not a luxury but a necessity. (用 not A but B 句式给主题重新定性，作结有分量)

条件倒装呼吁 · Only when _____ can we _____. (Only when 引导条件从句 + 主句部分倒装，强调唯有如此才能实现目标，收尾有力)

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

两点齐全不跑题

本题必须同时写到 the importance of innovation 与 measures to be taken to encourage innovation，只写一面就丢一半分；范文重要性、措施各占一段，两点齐全。

结构连贯

衔接不生硬

最易生硬处是重要性到措施的转段，本题用 Given such significance 一句把两段焊住，避免中段到措施之间逻辑断裂。

语言准确

高级句式要用对

本题可用 can hardly be overstated、no...without、Only when...can we 等结构提分，但每用一个都要确认语法正确，宁可稳妥也别为炫技造错句。

字数格式

卡住上下限

Directions 要求 at least 150 words but no more than 200 words，低于下限或高于上限都属硬性扣分，务必落在区间内，本范文控制在区间中段、留出安全余量。

漏写措施

反面示例：通篇只反复论证『创新很重要，没有创新社会就不会进步』，一条措施都没提——直接漏掉第二个任务点，判为任务不全。修正：至少补一段具体办法，如 First, schools should reward curiosity; second, companies should tolerate failure.

空喊口号

反面示例：We should pay great attention to innovation because innovation is very important for our society and country. 全是空话没信息量。修正：For a company, a single fresh idea may decide whether it leads the market or is left behind. (给出具体层面与后果)

逐字直译

反面示例：Innovation's importance is very big, we must let everybody all go to innovate. 逐字直译且逗号粘连两句。修正：The importance of innovation can hardly be overstated, so everyone should be encouraged to innovate.

英语六级 2016年12月·第2套 · 全卷构成

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

2016年12月·第2套 英语六级听力真题原文与答案解析

PAPER & KEY • 听力题和解析

听力题和解析

本卷全部 25 题的标准答案与完整录音文字稿由懒笔记基于2016年12月·第2套 英语六级听力原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面层级：Part/Section 标题与各节 Directions 照原卷排印——真实听力考卷只印选项，题干由录音念出。其下按录音篇目逐篇排印：每篇先给完整录音文字稿（逐段中译），再逐题给出卷面题目与该题解析（题目、翻译、答案、定位、信号、替换与排除）。

真题卷第2套(2016-12) • 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 M: Guess what? The worst food I've ever had was in France.

M: 你猜怎么着?我吃过的最难吃的食物是在法国。

2 W: Really? That's odd. I thought the French were all good cooks.

W: 真的吗?这太奇怪了。我还以为法国人都是好厨师呢。

3 M: Yes. That's right. I suppose it's really like anywhere else, though. You know, some places are good. Some bad. But it's really all our own fault.

M: 是的。没错。不过我觉得其实哪儿都一样。你知道的,有些地方好,有些地方差。但这其实都是我们自己的错。

4 W: What do you mean?

W: 你什么意思?

5 M: Well, it was the first time I'd been to France. This was years ago when I was at school, I went there with my parents' friends, from my father's school. They'd hired a coach to take them to Switzerland.

M: 嗯,那是我第一次去法国。好多年前了,我还在上学的时候,我跟我爸爸学校的朋友一起去的。他们租了辆大巴去瑞士。

6 W: A school trip?

W: 学校组织的旅行?

7 M: Right. Most of them had never been abroad before. We'd crossed the English Channel at night, and we set off through France, and breakfast time arrived, and the coach driver had arranged for us to stop at this little cafe. There we all were, tired and hungry, and then we made the great discovery.

M: 对。他们大多数人以前都没出过国。我们是晚上穿过英吉利海峡的,然后就穿过法国出发了,到了早餐时间,大巴司机安排我们在一家小咖啡馆停下来。我们所有人都在那儿,又累又饿,然后我们就有了这个重大发现。

8 W: What was that?

W: 什么发现?

9 M: Bacon and eggs.

M: 培根加鸡蛋。

10 W: Fantastic! The real English breakfast.

W: 太棒了!地道的英式早餐。

11 M: Yes. Anyway, we didn't know any better—so we had it, and ugh...!

M: 是啊。反正我们也不懂——所以就吃了,然后,呃.....!

12 W: What was it like? Disgusting?

W: 什么样的?恶心吗?

13 M: Oh, it was incredible! They just got a bowl and put some fat in it. And then they put some bacon in the fat, broke an egg over the top and put the whole lot in the oven for about ten minutes.

M: 哦,简直难以置信!他们就拿个碗,放点儿油进去。然后把培根放进油里,在上面打个鸡蛋,把整个东西放进烤箱烤了大概十分钟。

14 W: In the oven! You're joking. You can't cook bacon and eggs in the oven!

W: 放烤箱里!你在开玩笑吧。培根加鸡蛋怎么能用烤箱做!

15 M: Well, they must have done it that way. It was hot, but it wasn't cooked. There was just this egg floating about in gallons of fat and raw bacon.

M: 嗯,他们肯定是那么做的。是热的,但没熟。就是鸡蛋在大量的油里漂着,还有生培根。

16 W: Did you actually eat it?

W: 你真的吃了吗?

17 M: No! Nobody did. They all wanted to turn round and go home. You know, back to teabags and fish and chips. You can't blame them really. Anyway, the next night we were all given another

foreign speciality.

M: 没有!谁都没吃。他们都想掉头回家。你知道的,回去喝袋泡茶、吃炸鱼薯条。也真不能怪他们。反正第二天晚上我们又吃到了另一道外国特色菜。

18 W: What was that?

W: 是什么?

19 M: Snails. That really finished them off. Lovely holiday that was!

M: 蜗牛。那真是彻底把他们击垮了。多美好的假期啊!

1. A) They were all good at cooking.
B) They were particular about food.
C) They were proud of their cuisine.
D) They were fond of bacon and eggs.

【题目】 What did the woman think of the French?

【翻译】 这位女士对法国人有什么看法?

- A) 他们都擅长烹饪。 B) 他们对食物很讲究。 C) 他们为自己的菜肴感到自豪。
D) 他们喜欢培根和鸡蛋。

【答案】 A (态度观点题) They were all good at cooking.

【定位】 Really? That's odd. I thought the French were all good cooks.

真的吗?那可奇怪了。我一直以为法国人个个都是好厨子。

【信号】 女士本人「I thought...」的直接表态。答案句是女士自己说的 I thought the French were all good cooks., 题目问女士的看法, 信号就是她用第一人称 I thought 直接说出的判断——对话题里谁的看法就听谁开口说的那句。

【替换】 the French were all good cooks ↔ They were all good at cooking.
good cooks = good at cooking 同义换说法

【排除】 B) 未提及

They were particular about food. 说法国人「对食物挑剔」, 女士全程只说了 good cooks, 从未提他们挑不挑嘴, 属凭「法国人讲究吃」的常识硬套, 原文未提。

C) 过度推断

They were proud of their cuisine. 把「会做菜」拔高成「为自家菜系自豪」, 是一种心理状态的过度推断, 女士只评价了厨艺水平, 没说他们自豪, 原文未提。

D) 原词陷阱

They were fond of bacon and eggs. 里的 bacon and eggs 确实在录音后段被念到, 但那是男士讲的那顿难吃早餐, 与女士对法国人的看法毫不相干, 是把原词搬来骗「听到就选」。

借用原文: Bacon and eggs.

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2. A) His parents.
B) His friends.
C) His schoolmates.
D) His parents' friends.

【题目】 Who did the man travel with on his first trip to Switzerland?

【翻译】 这位男士第一次去瑞士旅行时和谁一起去的？

A) 他的父母。 B) 他的朋友。 C) 他的同学。 D) 他父母的朋友。

【答案】 D (细节题) His parents' friends.

【定位】 Well, it was the first time I'd been to France. This was years ago when I was at school, I went there with my parents' friends, from my father's school.

嗯，那是我第一次去法国。好多年前了，我还在上学，我是跟我父母的朋友一起去的，是我父亲学校的人。

【信号】 「I went there with...」直接交代同行者。信号是男士用 I went there with my parents' friends 直接把「和谁去」说了出来，with 后面跟的就是答案所在；细节题要抓住这种把问题点一句答清的句子。

【替换】 my parents' friends ↔ His parents' friends.

my → His 仅人称转换，其余照搬

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

His parents. 抓住了原话里的 parents，但原话是 my parents' friends (父母的「朋友」)，不是父母本人。只听到 parents 就选，正中陷阱。

借用原文：my parents' friends

B) 偷换概念

His friends. 听上去也沾 friends，但原话是「父母的朋友」，不是他自己的朋友；少了 parents' 这层限定，对象就完全变了。

借用原文：my parents' friends

C) 原词陷阱

His schoolmates. 来自原文反复出现的 school (when I was at school、my father's school)，但那是说他当时在上学、以及是父亲学校组织的，并非和同学同行，属听到 school 就联想成「同学」。

借用原文：my father's school

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3. A) No tea was served with the meal.
B) It was the real English breakfast.
C) No one of the group ate it.
D) It was a little overcooked.

【题目】 What does the man say about the breakfast at the little French café?

【翻译】这位男士对那家法国小咖啡馆的早餐有什么看法？

- A) 餐食没有配茶。 B) 那是真正的英式早餐。 C) 这群人中没有人吃它。
D) 它有点煮过头了。

【答案】C (细节题) No one of the group ate it.

【定位】No! Nobody did. They all wanted to turn round and go home.

没有！没人吃。他们都想掉头回家。

【信号】对女士「有没有吃」之问的直接应答。上一段女士问 Did you actually eat it?, 男士回答 No! Nobody did.——这是被问者对关键问题的直接应答，信号是这个加重的否定 No 和 Nobody did，正好回答了「这顿早餐怎么了」。

【替换】Nobody did ↔ No one of the group ate it.

Nobody did = No one ... ate it 同义还原

【排除】A) 原词陷阱

No tea was served with the meal. 说这顿没配茶，但男士描述早餐时只讲了油、培根、鸡蛋怎么做，全程没提茶；tea 一词虽在 back to teabags 出现，却是讲「想回家喝茶」，与这顿早餐配不配茶无关，原文未提。

借用原文：back to teabags and fish and chips

B) 张冠李戴

It was the real English breakfast. 几乎照搬女士那句 The real English breakfast., 但那是女士看到 bacon and eggs 时的期待，紧接着就被男士的实际遭遇推翻（没熟、没人吃），并非男士对这顿早餐的定性。

借用原文：The real English breakfast.

D) 与原文相反

It was a little overcooked. 说「有点煮过头」，但男士明说 It was hot, but it wasn't cooked.——热是热，却没熟，蛋还泡在油里、培根是生的。实际是欠火，选项说成过火，方向正相反。

借用原文：It was hot, but it wasn't cooked.

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4. A) It was full of excitement.
B) It was really extraordinary.
C) It was a risky experience.
D) It was rather disappointing.

【题目】What did the man think of his holiday in France?

【翻译】这位男士对他在法国的假期有什么看法？

- A) 它充满了兴奋感。 B) 它真的很不同寻常。 C) 它是一次冒险的经历。
D) 它相当令人失望。

【答案】D (态度观点题) It was rather disappointing.

【定位】 Snails. That really finished them off. Lovely holiday that was!

蜗牛。那简直把他们彻底整崩溃了。真是「美好」的假期啊！

【信号】 结尾反语「Lovely holiday」加全篇负面基调。答案信号是结尾那句 Lovely holiday that was!——表面夸 lovely，但前文一路是「最难吃」「没熟」「没人吃」「把他们整崩溃」，结合这股基调可知 lovely 是反话，真意是这假期糟透了。态度题要靠语气加上下文判反话。

【替换】 Lovely holiday that was! ↔ It was rather disappointing.

反语 Lovely 实指失望

The worst food I've ever had was in France. ↔ It was rather disappointing.

全篇基调「最难吃」佐证失望

【排除】 A) 与原文相反

It was full of excitement. 说假期「充满兴奋」，恰是被结尾 Lovely holiday that was! 字面骗了；那句是反讽，全篇都在吐槽食物，并无兴奋之意。

借用原文：Lovely holiday that was!

B) 偷换概念

It was really extraordinary. 看似呼应男士那句 it was incredible!，但 incredible 在这里是「难以置信地糟」，而 extraordinary 偏中性甚至褒义，把负面情绪洗成了「了不起」，没答出「失望」这个态度。

借用原文：it was incredible!

C) 过度推断

It was a risky experience. 把「吃到难吃的食物」联想成「有风险的经历」，但男士说的是失望、难吃，从未表达「危险/有风险」，属顺着情节脑补出的态度，原文未提。

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

1 M: You say your shop has been doing well. Could you give me some idea of what "doing well" means in facts and figures?

M: 你说你的店经营得不错。能不能用一些实际的数据和数字来说明一下"经营得不错"是什么意思？

2 W: Well, "doing well" means averaging £1,200 or more a week for about 7 years, making almost a quarter of a million pounds. And "doing well" means your earnings are rising. Last year, we did slightly over 50,000 and this year, we hope to do more than 60,000. So, that's good if we continue to rise.

W: 嗯，"经营得不错"的意思是大约7年来平均每周收入1200英镑或更多，总共赚了差不多25万英镑。而且"经营得不错"意味着你的收入在增长。去年我们的营业额略高于5万英镑，今年我们希望能超过6万英镑。所以，如果我们能继续增长的话，这很好。

3 M: Now, that's gross earnings, I assume. What about your expenses?

M: 现在，我想那是毛收入吧。那你们的开支呢？

4 W: Yes, that's gross. The expenses, of course, go up steadily. And since we've moved to this new shop, the expenses have increased greatly, because it's a much bigger shop. So I couldn't say exactly

what our expenses are. They are something in the region of six or seven thousand pounds a year, which is not high. Commercially speaking, it's fairly low, and we try to keep our expenses as low as we can.

W: 是的，那是毛收入。开支当然在稳步上升。而且自从我们搬到这个新店以来，开支大幅增加了，因为这是一个大得多的店面。所以我说不准我们的开支到底是多少。大概在每年六七千英镑左右，这不算高。从商业角度来说，这是相当低的，我们尽量把开支控制得越低越好。

5 M: And your prices are much lower than the same goods in shops round about. How do the local shopkeepers feel about having a shop doing so well in their midst?

M: 而且你们的价格比周围店铺的同类商品低得多。当地的店主们对于在他们中间有这样一家生意这么好的店是什么感受？

6 W: Perhaps a lot of them don't realize how well we are doing, because we don't make a point of publicizing. That was a lesson we learned very early on. We were very friendly with all local shopkeepers and we happened to mention to a local shopkeeper how much we had made that week. He was very unhappy and never as friendly again. So we make a point of never publicizing the amount of money we make. But we are on very good terms with all the shops. None of them have ever complained that we are putting them out of business or anything like that. I think it's a nice friendly relationship. Maybe if they did know what we made, perhaps they wouldn't be so friendly.

W: 也许他们中的很多人并不知道我们做得有多好，因为我们不会刻意去宣传。这是我们很早就学到的教训。我们和所有当地店主都很友好，有一次我们碰巧向一个当地店主提到我们那周赚了多少钱。他非常不高兴，之后就再也没那么友好了。所以我们特意不去宣传我们赚了多少钱。但我们和所有店铺的关系都很好。他们中没有人抱怨过我们抢了他们的生意或类似的事情。我觉得这是一种友好的关系。也许如果他们真的知道我们赚了多少钱，可能就不会那么友好了。

5. A) The woman's relationship with other shops.

B) The business success of the woman's shop.

C) The key to running a shop at a low cost.

D) The woman's earnings over the years.

【题目】 What are the speakers mainly talking about?

【翻译】 说话者主要在谈论什么？

A) 这位女士的店铺与其他店铺的关系。 B) 这位女士店铺的经营成功。

C) 以低成本经营店铺的关键。 D) 这位女士这些年的收入。

【答案】 B (主旨题) The business success of the woman's shop.

【定位】 Well, "doing well" means averaging £1,200 or more a week for about 7 years, making almost a quarter of a million pounds. And "doing well" means your earnings are rising.

嗯，“生意做得好”是指七年来平均每周一千两百英镑或更多，差不多挣了二十五万英镑。“生意做得好”还意味着你的收入在不断上升。

【信号】 全程回扣"doing well"这条主线。男方开场就问 Could you give me some idea of what "doing well" means, 女方随后反复用 "doing well" means 解释, 整段(收入、开支、价格、同行)都挂在"这家店做得好"这条线上——主旨题靠的是这种"反复回到的同一话头", 不是某个单句。

【替换】 making almost a quarter of a million pounds ↔ **The business success of the woman's shop.**

用'具体数字'概括为'经营成功'

your earnings are rising ↔ **The business success of the woman's shop.**

'收入上升'是'成功'的下位证据

【排除】 C) **原词陷阱**

录音确实说了 we try to keep our expenses as low as we can, C 盗用这个真实片段, 但"低成本"只是"做得好"之下的一个侧面, 远罩不住全段, 是以局部冒充主旨。

借用原文: we try to keep our expenses as low as we can

D) **原词陷阱**

录音 your earnings are rising 确有谈收入, D 据此设坑, 但"收入"只是衡量"做得好"的一个指标, 不能代表整段主旨。

借用原文: And "doing well" means your earnings are rising.

A) **原词陷阱**

与同行的关系只在结尾 we are on very good terms with all the shops 一处出现, 是收尾的次要话题, A 把这个末尾才提的点拨成主旨, 覆盖不了前面大段的收入、成本、价格内容。

借用原文: we are on very good terms with all the shops

6. A) Improve its customer service.

B) Expand its business scale.

C) Keep down its expenses.

D) Upgrade the goods it sells.

【题目】 What does the woman say her shop tries to do?

【翻译】 这位女士说她的店铺试图做什么?

A) 改善其客户服务。 B) 扩大其经营规模。 C) 控制其开支。

D) 提升其销售的商品档次。

【答案】 C (细节题) Keep down its expenses.

【定位】 Commercially speaking, it's fairly low, and we try to keep our expenses as low as we can.

从商业角度说, (开支)相当低, 我们尽量把开支压到最低。

【信号】 女方亲口的'we try to...'主动表态。答案落在被问者自报的 we try to keep our expenses as low as we can 这句"we try to + 动作"上——细节题问"努力做什么", 就锁定说话人用 try to/make a point of 主动声明的那句, 这正是答案信号。

【替换】 keep our expenses as low as we can ↔ **Keep down its expenses.**

'keep...as low as'同义于'keep down'

【排除】 B) **原词陷阱**

录音说 since we've moved to this new shop, the expenses have increased greatly, because it's a much bigger shop, 只是叙述"搬到更大的店导致开支上升"这个事实, 并非说店"努力去扩大规模", B 把一个背景事实错当成她追求的目标。

借用原文: because it's a much bigger shop

A) **未提及**

全段没有任何一句谈 customer service, A 所说的"改善客户服务"在原文里没有落点, 属凭生意常识补出来的内容。

D) **未提及**

原文谈的是商品价格低 (见第6段男方 your prices are much lower) , 从未提到要"提升/升级商品", D 的内容原文未出现。

7. A) They are sold at lower prices than in other shops.

B) They are very popular with the local residents.

C) They are delivered free of charge.

D) They are in great demand.

【题目】 **What do we learn about the goods sold at the woman's shop?**

【翻译】 关于这位女士店铺销售的商品,我们了解到什么?

A) 它们的售价比其他店铺更低。 B) 它们很受当地居民欢迎。 C) 它们免费配送。

D) 它们需求量很大。

【答案】 **A** (细节题) They are sold at lower prices than in other shops.

【定位】 And your prices are much lower than the same goods in shops round about.

而且你们的价格比周围店里同样的商品低得多。

【信号】 **比较结构 lower...than 直接给出对比。** 答案句由男方道出 your prices are much lower than the same goods in shops round about, 一个清楚的 lower...than 比较——细节题里只要出现"A 比 B 更....."的明确比较, 往往就是出题点, 听到 much lower than 就该锁定。

【替换】 your prices are much lower than the same goods in shops round about ↔

They are sold at lower prices than in other shops.

比较关系逐项对等

【排除】 C) 未提及

全段没有任何关于 delivery 或送货免费的内容，C 的"免费送货"是凭"小店常做送货"的常识补出来的，原文无据。

B) 过度推断

原文只说生意好、价格低，并未直接讲商品"很受当地居民欢迎"；B 把"生意好"过度推到"商品受欢迎"，缺一句直接依据。

D) 过度推断

录音没有任何"需求旺盛/供不应求"的表述，D 与 B 类似，是从"生意好"硬推出来的属性，没有对应原句。

-
8. A) To follow the custom of the local shopkeepers.
B) To attract more customers in the neighborhood.
C) To avoid being put out of business in competition.
D) To maintain friendly relationships with other shops.

【题目】 Why doesn't the woman want to make known their earnings anymore?

【翻译】 为什么这位女士不想再公开他们的收入？

- A) 为了遵循当地店主的惯例。 B) 为了吸引附近更多的顾客。
C) 为了避免在竞争中被迫停业。 D) 为了与其他店铺保持友好关系。

【答案】 D (目的题) To maintain friendly relationships with other shops.

【定位】 We were very friendly with all local shopkeepers and we happened to mention to a local shopkeeper how much we had made that week. He was very unhappy and never as friendly again. So we make a point of never publicizing the amount of money we make.

我们和所有本地店主关系都很好，有一次无意间跟一位本地店主提到我们那周赚了多少钱，他很不高兴，从此再没那么友好了。所以我们特意从不张扬自己赚多少钱。

【信号】 因果信号 So 引出做法、缘由在它前面。 关键在 He was very unhappy and never as friendly again. So we make a point of never publicizing: 一个 So 把"同行不高兴、关系变差"这个缘由和"从此不公开收入"这个做法连起来——目的题就抓这种 because/so 因果信号，理由就在信号词前后这段。

【替换】 We were very friendly with all local shopkeepers ↔
To maintain friendly relationships with other shops.
'保住已有的友好'即 maintain friendly relationships
But we are on very good terms with all the shops ↔
To maintain friendly relationships with other shops.
'on good terms'同义于'friendly relationships'

【排除】 C) 原词陷阱

录音里 put out of business 出现在 None of them have ever complained that we are putting them out of business——是说"没有同行抱怨被我们挤垮", 主体是同行、还带否定, 与"她为避免自己被挤垮"完全不沾边, C 既张冠李戴又反了语境。

借用原文: None of them have ever complained that we are putting them out of business

B) 答非所问

不公开收入是为了别刺激同行, 与"吸引更多顾客"没有因果关系; 录音也没说不公开收入能招来顾客, B 是凭"做生意都想拉客"的常识硬套。

A) 未提及

录音说不公开收入是自家从教训里学来的做法 (That was a lesson we learned very early on), 并非"遵循当地店主的某种习俗", 原文从未提到这是一种行业习俗。

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 Birds are famous for carrying things around. Some, like homing pigeons, can be trained to deliver messages and packages. Other birds unknowingly carry seeds that cling to them for the ride.

鸟类以携带物品而闻名。有些鸟类, 如信鸽, 可以被训练来传递信息和包裹。其他鸟类则会在不知情的情况下携带附着在它们身上搭便车的种子。

2 Canadian scientists have found a worrisome, new example of the power that birds have to spread stuff around. Way up north in the Canadian Arctic, seabirds are picking up dangerous chemicals in the ocean and delivering them to ponds near where the birds live.

加拿大科学家发现了一个令人担忧的新例子, 说明鸟类在传播物质方面具有强大的力量。在遥远的加拿大北极地区, 海鸟正在海洋中捡拾危险化学物质, 并将它们带到鸟类栖息地附近的池塘中。

3 Some 10,000 pairs of the birds, called fulmars, a kind of Arctic seabird, make their nests on Devon Island, north of the Arctic Circle. The fulmars travel some 400 kilometers over the sea to find food. When they return home, their droppings end up all around their nesting sites, including in nearby ponds. 约10,000对被成为管鼻鹱的鸟类(一种北极海鸟)在北极圈以北的Devon Island筑巢。管鼻鹱会飞越约400公里的海域寻找食物。当它们返回家园时, 它们的粪便最终散落在筑巢地点周围, 包括附近的池塘中。

4 Previously, scientists noticed pollutants arriving in the Arctic with the wind. Salmon also carry dangerous chemicals as the fish migrate between rivers and the sea. The bodies of fish and other meat-eaters can build up high levels of the chemicals.

此前, 科学家注意到污染物随风到达北极地区。鲑鱼在河流和海洋之间洄游时也会携带危险化学物质。鱼类和其他肉食动物的体内可能会积累高浓度的化学物质。

5 To test the polluting power of fulmars, researchers collected samples of deposit from 11 ponds on Devon Island. In ponds closest to the colony, the results showed there were far more pollutants than in ponds less affected by the birds. The pollutants in the ponds appear to come from fish that fulmars eat when they're out on the ocean.

为了测试管鼻鹱的污染能力,研究人员从Devon Island的11个池塘中采集了沉积物样本。结果显示,在距离鸟群最近的池塘中,污染物的含量远高于受鸟类影响较小的池塘。池塘中的污染物似乎来自管鼻鹱在海上觅食时吃的鱼类。

6 People who live, hunt, or fish near bird colonies need to be careful, the researchers say. The birds don't mean to cause harm, but the chemicals they carry can cause major problems.

研究人员表示,在鸟类聚居地附近生活、狩猎或捕鱼的人需要小心。鸟类无意造成伤害,但它们携带的化学物质可能会造成重大问题。

9. A) They can be used to deliver messages in times of emergency.

B) They deliver pollutants from the ocean to their nesting sites.

C) They carry plant seeds and spread them to faraway places.

D) They are on the verge of extinction because of pollution.

【题目】 What have Canadian scientists found about some seabirds?

【翻译】 加拿大科学家关于某些海鸟有何发现?

- A) 它们可以在紧急情况下被用来传递信息。 B) 它们将污染物从海洋运送到其筑巢地点。
C) 它们携带植物种子并将其传播到遥远的地方。 D) 它们因污染而濒临灭绝。

【答案】 B (细节题) They deliver pollutants from the ocean to their nesting sites.

【定位】 Canadian scientists have found a worrisome, new example of the power that birds have to spread stuff around. Way up north in the Canadian Arctic, seabirds are picking up dangerous chemicals in the ocean and delivering them to ponds near where the birds live.

加拿大科学家发现了一个令人担忧的新例子,显示了鸟类四处散播东西的能力。在加拿大北极地区的最北端,海鸟正从海洋中沾取危险的化学物质,并把它们带到鸟类居住地附近的池塘里。

【信号】 have found 后紧跟的应答句。 题干问 found, 录音 Canadian scientists have found 原样出现, 紧跟其后的 seabirds are picking up dangerous chemicals in the ocean and delivering them to ponds 就是这个发现的具体内容, 是承载答案的句子。

【替换】 dangerous chemicals in the ocean ↔ pollutants from the ocean

危险化学物=污染物

delivering them to ponds near where the birds live ↔ to their nesting sites

鸟居住地附近=筑巢地

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

选项 deliver messages 盗用了录音开头 can be trained to deliver messages and packages 的原词，但那只是引出话题的旧例子，不是加拿大科学家的新发现，答非所问。

借用原文：can be trained to deliver messages and packages

C) 原词陷阱

选项 carry plant seeds 盗用了 carry seeds that cling to them 的原词，同样是开头列举鸟会搬运的旧现象，不是本段讲的新发现，答非所问。

借用原文：carry seeds that cling to them for the ride

D) 未提及

选项说鸟因污染濒临灭绝，录音通篇只讲鸟搬运污染物，从没说鸟自身濒危或灭绝，属无中生有；预读时已警惕的极端词果然落空。

-
10. A) They migrate to the Arctic Circle during the summer.
B) They originate from Devon Island in the Arctic area.
C) They travel as far as 400 kilometers in search of food.
D) They have the ability to survive in extreme weathers.

【题目】 What does the speaker say about the seabirds called fulmars?

【翻译】 说话者关于被称为暴雪鸬的海鸟说了什么？

- A) 它们在夏季迁徙到北极圈。 B) 它们起源于北极地区的Devon Island。
C) 它们为寻找食物飞行远达400公里。 D) 它们具有在极端天气中生存的能力。

【答案】 C (细节题) They travel as far as 400 kilometers in search of food.

【定位】 The fulmars travel some 400 kilometers over the sea to find food.

这种暴风鸬要飞越大约 400 公里的海面去寻找食物。

【信号】 预读标记的数字出现。 预读时圈定的数字在录音中以 travel some 400 kilometers over the sea to find food 出现，数字一响即锁定为答案句，这正是数字题靠耳朵抓的信号。

【替换】 travel some 400 kilometers over the sea to find food ↔

travel as far as 400 kilometers in search of food

找食=in search of food

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

选项 migrate to the Arctic Circle 借用了录音 north of the Arctic Circle 的 Arctic Circle, 但录音说鸟在德文岛筑巢、那里在北极圈以北, 从没说鸟夏天迁徙到北极圈, 属偷换。

借用原文: make their nests on Devon Island, north of the Arctic Circle

B) 偷换概念

选项 originate from Devon Island 借用 make their nests on Devon Island 的地名, 但录音说的是在德文岛筑巢, 不是起源于该岛, 把筑巢偷换成起源。

借用原文: make their nests on Devon Island

D) 未提及

选项说能在极端天气存活, 录音对 fulmars 只讲了筑巢地、觅食距离、粪便去向, 从没提抗寒或极端天气能力, 属无中生有。

-
11. A) They were carried by the wind.
B) They had become more poisonous.
C) They were less than on the continent.
D) They poisoned some of the fulmars.

【题目】 What did scientists previously notice about pollutants in the Arctic?

【翻译】 科学家此前关于北极地区的污染物注意到了什么?

- A) 它们是由风携带的。 B) 它们变得更有毒了。 C) 它们比大陆上的少。
D) 它们毒害了一些暴雪鸕。

【答案】 A (细节题) They were carried by the wind.

【定位】 Previously, scientists noticed pollutants arriving in the Arctic with the wind.

在此之前, 科学家就注意到污染物会随风来到北极。

【信号】 Previously 与题干时间词对接。 录音 Previously, scientists noticed 与题干的 previously, scientists notice 几乎逐词对应, 这个先前的时间标记一响就是答案句。

【替换】 pollutants arriving in the Arctic with the wind ↔ carried by the wind

随风而来=被风携带

【排除】 B) 未提及

选项说污染物变得更毒，录音 carry dangerous chemicals 只说化学物危险，从没说先前注意到它们变得更毒，属无中生有的程度夸张。

C) 与原文相反

选项说比大陆上少，录音第 5 段说的是离鸟群近的池塘污染物远多于受影响小的池塘，既是当前研究而非先前，比较对象与方向也都不对。

借用原文：there were far more pollutants than in ponds less affected

D) 未提及

选项说污染物毒倒了一些 fulmars，录音从没说鸟自己中毒，只说鸟把化学物带到池塘、化学物会对人造成问题，属无中生有并张冠李戴到鸟身上。

-
12. A) The threats humans pose to Arctic seabirds.
B) The diminishing colonies for Arctic seabirds.
C) The harm Arctic seabirds may cause to humans.
D) The effects of the changing climate on Arctic seabirds.

【题目】 What does the speaker warn about at the end of the talk?

【翻译】 说话者在讲话结尾就什么发出警告？

- A) 人类对北极海鸟构成的威胁。 B) 北极海鸟栖息地的减少。
C) 北极海鸟可能对人类造成的危害。 D) 气候变化对北极海鸟的影响。

【答案】 C (推断题) The harm Arctic seabirds may cause to humans.

【定位】 People who live, hunt, or fish near bird colonies need to be careful, the researchers say. The birds don't mean to cause harm, but the chemicals they carry can cause major problems.

研究者说，在鸟群附近居住、打猎或捕鱼的人需要当心。鸟类并非有意造成伤害，但它们携带的化学物质会引发严重问题。

【信号】 转折 but 后落出真正告诫。 结尾 The birds don't mean to cause harm, but the chemicals they carry can cause major problems 中，转折词 but 之后才是真意：鸟带的化学物会给附近的人惹大麻烦，这是答案信号所在。

【替换】 the chemicals they carry can cause major problems ↔

The harm Arctic seabirds may cause to humans.

化学物惹大麻烦=鸟对人的伤害

People who live, hunt, or fish near bird colonies need to be careful ↔ **to humans**

附近的人=humans

【排除】 A) 与原文相反

选项说人对北极海鸟的威胁，方向是人害鸟，而结尾 the chemicals they carry can cause major problems 说的是鸟（携带的化学物）害人，方向正好相反。

借用原文：The birds don't mean to cause harm, but the chemicals they carry can cause major problems

B) 未提及

选项说海鸟栖息地在减少，录音只讲鸟在德文岛筑巢及污染问题，从没说栖息地或鸟群数量减少，属无中生有。

D) 未提及

选项说气候变化对海鸟的影响，录音通篇讲化学污染物的搬运，从未提到气候变化，属无中生有；预读时已警惕这个新引入的气候因素，果然没出现。

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

1 In recent years, the death rate among American centenarians—people who have lived to age 100 or older—has decreased, dropping 14 percent for women and 20 percent for men from 2008 to 2014. The leading causes of death in this age group are also changing.

近年来,美国百岁老人——年龄达到或超过100岁的人——的死亡率有所下降,从2008年到2014年,女性下降了14%,男性下降了20%。这个年龄组的主要死因也在发生变化。

2 In 2000, the top five causes of death for centenarians were heart disease, stroke, flu, cancer and Alzheimer's disease. But by 2014, the death rate from Alzheimer's disease for this age group had more than doubled—increasing from 3.8 percent to 8.5 percent—making the progressive brain disease the second leading cause of death for centenarians.

2000年,百岁老人的前五大死因是心脏病、中风、流感、癌症和阿尔茨海默病。但到2014年,这个年龄组因阿尔茨海默病导致的死亡率增加了一倍多——从3.8%上升到8.5%——使这种进行性脑部疾病成为百岁老人的第二大死因。

3 One reason for the rise in deaths from Alzheimer's disease in this group may be that developing this condition remains possible even after people beat the odds of dying from other diseases such as cancer. People physically fit enough to survive over 100 years ultimately give in to diseases such as Alzheimer's which affect the mind and cognitive function. In other words, it appears that their minds give out before their bodies do.

这个群体中阿尔茨海默病死亡人数上升的一个原因可能是,即使人们战胜了死于癌症等其他疾病的可能性,患上这种疾病的风险仍然存在。身体足够强健能够存活超过100年的人,最终还是会屈服于阿尔茨海默病等影响思维和认知功能的疾病。换句话说,他们的大脑似乎比身体更早衰竭。

4 On the other hand, the death rate from flu dropped from 7.4 percent in 2000 to 4.1 percent in 2014. That pushed flu from the third leading cause of death to the fifth.

另一方面,流感的死亡率从2000年的7.4%下降到2014年的4.1%。这使流感从第三大死因降至第五位。

5 Overall, the total number of centenarians is going up. In 2014, there were 72,197 centenarians, compared to 50,281 in 2000. But because this population is getting larger, the number of deaths in this

group is also increasing—18,434 centenarians died in 2000, whereas 25,914 died in 2014.

总体而言,百岁老人的总数在增加。2014年有72197名百岁老人,而2000年为50281名。但由于这一人口群体在扩大,该群体的死亡人数也在增加——2000年有18434名百岁老人死亡,而2014年有25914名死亡。

13. A) It has decreased.
B) It has been exaggerated.
C) It has become better understood.
D) It has remained basically the same.

【题目】 What does the speaker say about the risk of dying for American centenarians in recent years?

【翻译】 说话者关于近年来美国百岁老人的死亡风险说了什么?

- A) 它已经下降了。 B) 它被夸大了。 C) 它已经被更好地理解了。
D) 它基本保持不变。

【答案】 A (细节题) It has decreased.

【定位】 In recent years, the death rate among American centenarians—people who have lived to age 100 or older—has decreased, dropping 14 percent for women and 20 percent for men from 2008 to 2014.

近年来,美国百岁老人——即活到100岁或以上的人——的死亡率已经下降,2008到2014年间女性下降了14%、男性下降了20%。

【信号】 时间状语 in recent years 顺听对上题干。题干问的 in recent years 与原文开头 In recent years 完全同框,紧跟其后的 has decreased 就是答案落点;篇章题目多与播报同序,开头第一句正对第一题。

【替换】 the death rate among American centenarians...has decreased ↔ It has decreased

It 回指 death rate, decreased 原义保留

【排除】 B) 未提及

It has been exaggerated 说死亡风险"被夸大",原文通篇只讲数字升降,从未说任何风险被夸大,属凭空添加。

C) 偷换概念

It has become better understood 谈的是"被更好地理解",原文谈的是死亡率的量在变,没说人们对它的理解程度变了,话题被悄悄换掉。

D) 与原文相反

It has remained basically the same 说基本没变,而原文明说 has decreased 并给出两位数降幅,方向正好相反。

借用原文: has decreased, dropping 14 percent for women and 20 percent for men

14. A) It develops more easily in centenarians not actively engaged.
B) It is now the second leading cause of death for centenarians.
C) It has had no effective cure so far.
D) It calls for more intensive research.

【题目】 What does the speaker say about Alzheimer's disease?

【翻译】 说话者关于阿尔茨海默病说了什么？

- A) 在不积极参与活动的百岁老人中更容易发展。 B) 它现在是百岁老人的第二大死因。
C) 它至今没有有效的治愈方法。 D) 它需要更深入的研究。

【答案】 B (细节题) It is now the second leading cause of death for centenarians.

【定位】 But by 2014, the death rate from Alzheimer's disease for this age group had more than doubled—increasing from 3.8 percent to 8.5 percent—making the progressive brain disease the second leading cause of death for centenarians.

但到2014年，该年龄段死于阿尔茨海默病的死亡率已经翻了一倍多——从3.8%升到8.5%——使这种进行性脑病成为百岁老人的第二大死因。

【信号】 转折 But + 数据翻倍 + 结果状语。 But by 2014 的转折把视线从2000年的排名拉到2014年的变化，紧接 had more than doubled 给出翻倍数据，再由 making the progressive brain disease the second leading cause of death 点出新排名——转折后才是真意所在。

【替换】 the second leading cause of death for centenarians ↔

It is now the second leading cause of death for centenarians

几乎原句，加 now 对应 by 2014

had more than doubled ↔ **It is now the second leading cause of death**

翻倍导致升至第二，因果归并

【排除】 A) 未提及

It develops more easily in centenarians not actively engaged 里的 not actively engaged (不活跃) 原文根本没提；原文只说百岁老人是 physically fit enough to survive over 100 years (身体硬朗)，与“不活跃”恰相反，是把别处概念安到此处。

C) 未提及

It has had no effective cure so far 说至今无有效疗法，原文只讲它的死亡率和排名变化，从未谈及有没有疗法，是绝对化的凭空添加。

D) 未提及

It calls for more intensive research 说该病需更多深入研究，原文给的是死亡率数据和原因推测，没有任何“呼吁研究”的表述。

15. A) They care more about their physical health.
B) Their quality of life deteriorates rapidly.
C) Their minds fall before their bodies do.
D) They cherish their life more than ever.

【题目】 What is characteristic of people who live up to 100 years and beyond?

【翻译】 活到100岁及以上的人有什么特点?

- A) 他们更关心自己的身体健康。 B) 他们的生活质量迅速恶化。
C) 他们的思维先于身体衰退。 D) 他们比以往任何时候都更珍惜生命。

【答案】 C (细节题) Their minds fall before their bodies do.

【定位】 People physically fit enough to survive over 100 years ultimately give in to diseases such as Alzheimer's which affect the mind and cognitive function. In other words, it appears that their minds give out before their bodies do.

身体硬朗到能活过100岁的人，最终还是会败给阿尔茨海默病这类影响心智和认知功能的疾病。换句话说，看起来他们的心智先于身体垮掉。

【信号】 总结提示语 **In other words** 引出点题句。In other words 是典型的换言归纳信号，它后面那句 their minds give out before their bodies do 是对前文的提炼，正是文章对百岁老人特征的结论。

【替换】 their minds give out before their bodies do ↔ **Their minds fall before their bodies do**
give out = fall, 结构完全平行

【排除】 A) **原词陷阱**

They care more about their physical health 借了原文 physically fit 的 physical 来诱选，但原文说的是他们身体硬朗这一客观事实，从没说他们"更在意身体健康"，主观态度是凭空加的。

借用原文：People physically fit enough to survive over 100 years

B) **过度推断**

Their quality of life deteriorates rapidly 里的 rapidly (迅速恶化) 原文并未说；原文只说他们最终会败给影响心智的疾病，没量化恶化速度，是把结论推过了头。

D) **未提及**

They cherish their life more than ever 说他们比以往更珍惜生命，原文谈的是心智与身体的衰退先后，完全没涉及他们对生命的态度。

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 Okay. So let's get started. And to start things off I think what we need to do is consider a definition. I'm going to define what love is but then most of the experiments I'm going to talk about are really focused more on attraction than love. And I'm going to pick a definition from a former colleague, Robert Sternberg, who is now the dean at Tufts University but was here on our faculty at Yale for nearly thirty years. And he has a theory of love that argues that it's made up of three components: intimacy, passion, and commitment, or what is sometimes called decision-commitment. And these are relatively straightforward. He argued that you don't have love if you don't have all three of these elements.

好的。那么让我们开始吧。首先我认为我们需要考虑一个定义。我将定义什么是爱,但我要讲的大多数实验实际上更多地关注吸引而非爱。我将采用前同事Robert Sternberg的一个定义,他现在是Tufts University的院长,但曾在Yale任职近三十年。他有一个关于爱的理论,认为爱由三个组成部分构成:亲密、激情和承诺,或者有时称为决定-承诺。这些都相对直截了当。他认为如果没有这三个要素,就没有爱。

2 Intimacy is the feeling of closeness, of connectedness with someone, of bonding. Operationally, you could think of intimacy as you share secrets, you share information with this person that you don't share with anybody else. Okay. That's really what intimacy is, the bond that comes from sharing information that isn't shared with other people. The second element is passion. Passion is the drive that leads to romance. You can think of it as physical attraction. And Sternberg argues that this is a required component of a love relationship. The third element of love in Sternberg's theory is what he calls decision/commitment, the decision that one is in a love relationship, the willingness to label it as such, and a commitment to maintain that relationship at least for some period of time. Sternberg would argue it's not love if you don't call it love and if you don't have some desire to maintain the relationship. So if you have all three of these, intimacy, passion and commitment, in Sternberg's theory, you have love.

亲密是亲近感,是与某人联结的感觉,是一种纽带。从操作层面讲,你可以把亲密理解为你分享秘密,你与这个人分享你不会与其他任何人分享的信息。好的。这就是亲密的真正含义,即来自分享不与他人分享的信息而产生的纽带。第二个要素是激情。激情是导向浪漫的驱动力。你可以把它看作身体上的吸引。Sternberg认为这是爱情关系的必要组成部分。Sternberg理论中爱的第三个要素是他所说的决定/承诺,即认定自己处于一段爱情关系中的决定,愿意将其标记为这样一段关系,以及至少在一段时间内维持这段关系的承诺。Sternberg会认为,如果你不称之为爱,如果你没有某种维持这段关系的愿望,那就不是爱。所以如果你拥有所有这三者,亲密、激情和承诺,在Sternberg的理论中,你就拥有了爱。

3 Now what's interesting about the theory is what do you have if you only have one out of three or two out of three? What do you have and how is it different if you have a different two out of three? What's interesting about this kind of theorizing is it gives rise to many different combinations that can be quite interesting when you break them down and start to look them carefully. So what I've done is I've taken Sternberg's three elements of love, intimacy, passion and commitment, and I've listed out the different kinds of relationships you would have if you had zero, one, two or three out of the three elements.

现在这个理论有趣的地方在于,如果你只拥有三者中的一个或三者中的两个,你会拥有什么?你拥有什么,如果你拥有三者中不同的两个,又有什么不同?这种理论化的有趣之处在于,当你将它们分解并开始仔细观察时,它

会产生许多可能相当有趣的组合。所以我所做的是,我采用了Sternberg关于爱的三个要素,亲密、激情和承诺,我列出了如果你在三个要素中拥有零个、一个、两个或三个时你会拥有的不同类型的关系。

16. A) They are focused more on attraction than love.

B) They were done by his former colleague at Yale.

C) They were carried out over a period of some thirty years.

D) They form the basis on which he builds his theory of love.

【题目】 What does the speaker say about most of the experiments mentioned in his talk?

【翻译】 说话者对他讲座中提到的大多数实验有何评价?

A) 这些实验更关注吸引力而非爱情。 B) 这些实验是由他在Yale的前同事完成的。

C) 这些实验是在大约三十年的时间里进行的。

D) 这些实验构成了他建立爱情理论的基础。

【答案】 A (细节题) They are focused more on attraction than love.

【定位】 I'm going to define what love is but then most of the experiments I'm going to talk about are really focused more on attraction than love.

我要给爱下个定义,但接下来我要讲的大多数实验,其实更多聚焦于吸引,而不是爱。

【信号】 题干原词 most of the experiments 现身处即答案句。讲者亲口说出 most of the experiments I'm going to talk about, 与题干 the experiments 直接对应,这句正是承载答案的句子;其后 focused more on attraction than love 就是对实验特点的正面交代。

【替换】 most of the experiments I'm going to talk about are really focused more on attraction than love ↔ **They are focused more on attraction than love.**

原句压缩,主语换代词

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

录音确有 a former colleague, Robert Sternberg 和 here on our faculty at Yale, 但这是介绍提出理论的那位学者的背景, 不是说 "实验是他在 Yale 做的"; 选项把 "学者在 Yale" 偷换成 "实验由 Yale 同事做", 听到 Yale 就选会中招。

借用原文: a former colleague, Robert Sternberg, who is now the dean at Tufts University but was here on our faculty at Yale

C) 原词陷阱

nearly thirty years 在原文修饰 Sternberg "在 Yale 任教近三十年", 与实验进行了多久毫无关系; 选项把这个时长扣到 the experiments "做了三十年" 头上, 是典型听到数字就误选。

借用原文: was here on our faculty at Yale for nearly thirty years

D) 张冠李戴

录音中 a theory of love 是 Sternberg 提出的爱情理论, 讲者并未说那些实验 "构成其理论的基础"; 选项盗用 theory of love 字样, 却让实验充当理论根基, 与原文不符。

借用原文: he has a theory of love that argues that it's made up of three components

-
17. A) The relationship cannot last long if no passion is involved.
B) Intimacy is essential but not absolutely indispensable to love.
C) It is not love if you don't wish to maintain the relationship.
D) Romance is just impossible without mutual understanding.

【题目】 What does Robert Sternberg argue about love?

【翻译】 Robert Sternberg对爱情持何观点?

- A) 如果没有激情,这段关系就不能持久。
B) 亲密关系是必要的,但对爱情而言并非绝对不可或缺。
C) 如果你不希望维持这段关系,那就不是爱。 D) 没有相互理解就不可能有浪漫。

【答案】 C (细节题) It is not love if you don't wish to maintain the relationship.

【定位】 Sternberg would argue it's not love if you don't call it love and if you don't have some desire to maintain the relationship.

Sternberg 会主张: 如果你不把它称为爱、并且没有某种维持这段关系的意愿, 那它就不是爱。

【信号】 主张标记 argue + 否定条件强判断句。句首 Sternberg would argue 是明确的 "主张" 信号, 正对题干 argue; 其后 it's not love if you don't have some desire to maintain the relationship 是 "否定+条件" 的强判断, 正是他的核心论点所在。

【替换】 it's not love if you don't have some desire to maintain the relationship ↔

It is not love if you don't wish to maintain the relationship.

wish=have some desire, 句式同构

【排除】 A) 偷换概念

录音说 Sternberg argues that this is a required component (passion 是爱的必需成分)，并没说 "没有 passion 关系就不能持久"；选项 cannot last long if no passion 把 "是构成要素之一" 偷换成 "决定关系能否长久"，听到 passion 就选会错。

借用原文：Sternberg argues that this is a required component of a love relationship

B) 与原文相反

原文讲三要素 you don't have love if you don't have all three, intimacy 是缺一不可的成分；选项 essential but not absolutely indispensable 给 intimacy 留了 "可有可无" 的口子，与 "三者缺一不可" 直接矛盾。

借用原文：He argued that you don't have love if you don't have all three of these elements

D) 未提及

录音确说 Passion is the drive that leads to romance，选项借了 romance 一词；但 "romance 离不开 mutual understanding" 在原文中根本没有讲过，是凭空添加的断言。

借用原文：Passion is the drive that leads to romance

-
18. A) Which of them is considered most important.
B) Whether it is true love without commitment.
C) When the absence of any one doesn't affect the relationship.
D) How the relationship is to be defined if any one is missing.

【题目】 What question does the speaker think is interesting about Sternberg's three elements of love?

【翻译】 关于Sternberg的爱情三要素,说话者认为什么问题很有趣?

- A) 其中哪一个被认为是最重要的。 B) 没有承诺是否算真爱。
C) 缺少任何一个要素何时不会影响这段关系。
D) 如果缺少任何一个要素,这段关系该如何定义。

【答案】 D (细节题) How the relationship is to be defined if any one is missing.

【定位】 Now what's interesting about the theory is what do you have if you only have one out of three or two out of three?

那么这个理论有意思的地方在于：如果你只拥有三个里的一个、或三个里的两个，你拥有的是什么？

【信号】 态度标记 what's interesting 引出的追问。 what's interesting about the theory is 是讲者亲口给出的 "有意思" 信号，正对题干 interesting；其后 what do you have if you only have one out of three or two out of three 就是他认为有意思的那个问题——缺了部分要素时还剩下什么。

【替换】 what do you have if you only have one out of three or two out of three ↔

How the relationship is to be defined if any one is missing.

"只有一个/两个"="缺了某个"，"剩下什么"="如何定义"

【排除】 A) 未提及

讲者只说三要素 "缺一就不是爱", 三者地位并列, 从未讨论 most important (哪个最重要); 最高级是凭空添加的比较, 原文没有这层意思。

B) 原词陷阱

录音三要素含 decision/commitment, commitment 是真念过的词; 但讲者觉得有意思的是 "缺其一或其二 (泛指)" 时关系算什么, 并非单问 "缺 commitment 算不算真爱"。选项把泛指的缺失窄化成只缺 commitment 一项, 范围偏了。

借用原文: The third element of love in Sternberg's theory is what he calls decision/commitment

C) 答非所问

讲者的追问是缺项后 "你拥有的是什么、它有何不同", 关注的是 "变成哪种关系", 并非 When the absence... doesn't affect the relationship (什么时候缺一个也不影响关系); 原文从未说缺要素 "不影响", 反而强调缺了就不是爱。

借用原文: What do you have and how is it different if you have a different two out of three?

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

1 Hi! I am Elizabeth Hoffer, Master of Social Work. I am a social worker, a lobbyist, and a special assistant to the executive director at the National Association of Social Workers. Today we are going to be talking about becoming a social worker. Social work is the helping profession. Its primary mission is to enhance human well-being and help meet the basic needs of all people, with a particular focus on those who are vulnerable, oppressed, and living in poverty. We often deal with complex human needs. Social work is different from other professions, because we focus on the person and environment. We deal with the external factors that impact a person's situation and outlook. And we create opportunity for assessment and intervention, to help clients and communities cope effectively with their reality and change that reality when necessary.

你好!我是Elizabeth Hoffer,社会工作硕士。我是一名社会工作者、一名游说者,也是全国社会工作者协会执行主任的特别助理。今天我们将要讨论成为一名社会工作者。社会工作是助人的职业。其首要使命是提升人类福祉,帮助满足所有人的基本需求,尤其关注那些弱势群体、受压迫者以及生活在贫困中的人们。我们常常处理复杂的人类需求。社会工作不同于其他职业,因为我们关注人与环境。我们处理影响个人处境和前景的外部因素。我们创造评估和干预的机会,帮助服务对象和社区有效应对他们的现实,并在必要时改变这一现实。

2 In thousands of ways social workers help other people, people from every age, every background, across the country. Wherever needed, social workers come to help. The most well-known aspect of the profession is that of a social safety net. We help guide people to critical resources and counsel them on life-changing decisions. There are more than 600,000 professional social workers in the country, and we all either have a bachelor's degree, a master's degree, or a PhD in Social Work. There are more clinically trained social workers than clinically trained psychiatrists, psychologists, and psychiatric nurses combined. 社会工作者以成千上万种方式帮助他人,帮助来自各个年龄段、各种背景、全国各地的人们。无论何处有需要,社会工作者都会前来帮助。这一职业最为人所知的方面是社会安全网。我们帮助引导人们获取关键资源,并就改变人生的决定向他们提供咨询。全国有超过60万名专业社会工作者,我们都拥有社会工作学士学位。

位、硕士学位或博士学位。受过临床训练的社会工作者比受过临床训练的精神科医生、心理学家和精神科护士的总和还要多。

3 Throughout this series you will learn more about the profession, the necessary steps to get a social work degree, the rich history of social work, and the many ways that social workers help others. Later in this series, you will hear from Stacy Collins and Mel Wilson, fellow social workers at the National Association of Social Workers. Stacy is going to walk you through the step-by-step process of becoming a social worker, and Mel will tell you about the range of options you have once you get your social work degree, as well as the high standards of responsibility that social workers must adhere to.

在本系列中,您将更多地了解这一职业、获得社会工作学位的必要步骤、社会工作的丰富历史,以及社会工作者帮助他人的多种方式。在本系列的后续内容中,您将听到Stacy Collins和Mel Wilson的讲述,他们是全国社会工作者协会的社会工作者同仁。Stacy将逐步引导您了解成为社会工作者的过程,Mel将告诉您获得社会工作学位后拥有的各种选择,以及社会工作者必须遵守的高标准责任。

4 The National Association of Social Workers represents nearly 145,000 social workers across the country. Our mission is to promote, protect, and advance the social work profession. We hope you enjoy this series about how you can make a difference by becoming a social worker. Next, we are going to talk about choosing social work.

全国社会工作者协会代表全国近14.5万名社会工作者。我们的使命是促进、保护和推进社会工作职业。我们希望您喜欢这个关于如何通过成为社会工作者来产生影响的系列。接下来,我们将讨论选择社会工作。

19. A) Social work as a profession.

B) The history of social work.

C) Academic degrees required of social work applicants.

D) The aim of the National Association of Social Workers.

【题目】 What does the speaker mainly talk about?

【翻译】 说话者主要讨论什么?

- A) 社会工作作为一种职业。 B) 社会工作的历史。 C) 社会工作申请者所需的学术学位。
D) 全国社会工作者协会的目标。

【答案】 A (主旨题) Social work as a profession.

【定位】 Today we are going to be talking about becoming a social worker. Social work is the helping profession.

今天我们要谈的是如何成为一名社会工作者。社会工作是一种助人的职业。

【信号】 开头点题句 talking about. 答案句的信号是开头的点题宣告 Today we are going to be talking about becoming a social worker., 紧接 Social work is the helping profession. 给社工下定义——讲座开篇的"今天要讲X" + "X 是..."正是主旨所在。

【替换】 Social work is the helping profession. ↔ **Social work as a profession.**
the helping profession 概括为 a profession

【排除】 B) 未提及

原文确实念到 the rich history of social work, 但那是 throughout this series you will learn 里"系列后续会涉及"的诸多内容之一, 不是本段主旨; 选项 The history of social work. 盗用 history 这个原词以偏概全。

借用原文: the rich history of social work

C) 原词陷阱

原文提到社工 have a bachelor's degree, a master's degree, or a PhD in Social Work, 选项 Academic degrees required of social work applicants. 借"degree"原词把这一处细节拔高成主旨, 属以偏概全。

借用原文: a bachelor's degree, a master's degree, or a PhD in Social Work

D) 原词陷阱

原文结尾才说 Our mission is to promote, protect, and advance the social work profession., 选项 The aim of the National Association of Social Workers. 盗用 National Association 这个高频专名, 把结尾一句话的协会宗旨当成整篇主旨, 仍是以偏概全。

借用原文: The National Association of Social Workers

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20. A) They try to change people's social behavior.
B) They help enhance the well-being of the underprivileged.
C) They raise people's awareness of the environment.
D) They create a lot of opportunities for the unemployed.

【题目】 What do social workers mainly do?

【翻译】 社会工作者主要做什么?

- A) 他们试图改变人们的社会行为。 B) 他们帮助提升弱势群体的福祉。
C) 他们提高人们的环境意识。 D) 他们为失业者创造大量机会。

【答案】 B (细节题) They help enhance the well-being of the underprivileged.

【定位】 Its primary mission is to enhance human well-being and help meet the basic needs of all people, with a particular focus on those who are vulnerable, oppressed, and living in poverty. 它的首要使命是提升人类福祉、帮助满足所有人的基本需求, 并尤其关注那些脆弱、受压迫和生活贫困的人群。

【信号】 使命定义句 **primary mission**。答案句的信号是 Its primary mission is to enhance human well-being 里的 primary mission (首要使命) ——"主要做什么"的正面定义句, 正落在这种"使命是..."的判断句上。

【替换】 enhance human well-being ↔ **help enhance the well-being**

well-being 近乎原词对应

those who are vulnerable, oppressed, and living in poverty ↔ **the underprivileged**

三类弱势人群上提为 underprivileged

【排除】 A) 偷换概念

原文说社工 focus on the person and environment、应对影响处境的外部因素，选项 They try to change people's social behavior. 借"person""environment"的语境编出"改变人的社会行为"，原文从未说改变 behavior，是偷换概念。

借用原文：we focus on the person and environment

C) 原词陷阱

原文 focus on the person and environment 里的 environment 指"人所处的（社会）环境"，选项 They raise people's awareness of the environment. 盗用 environment 把它曲解成"自然环境/环保意识"，是熟词僻义被反向利用的偷换。

借用原文：the person and environment

D) 原词陷阱

原文确说 we create opportunity for assessment and intervention（为评估与干预创造机会），选项 They create a lot of opportunities for the unemployed. 盗用 create opportunity 这个原词，却把受益对象偷换成 the unemployed（失业者），原文从没提失业者。

借用原文：we create opportunity for assessment and intervention

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21. A) They have all received strict clinical training.
B) They all have an academic degree in social work.
C) They are all members of the National Association.
D) They have all made a difference through their work.

【题目】 What do professional social workers have in common, according to the speaker?

【翻译】 根据说话者所述,专业社会工作者有什么共同点?

- A) 他们都接受过严格的临床培训。 B) 他们都拥有社会工作学术学位。
C) 他们都是全国协会的成员。 D) 他们都通过自己的工作产生了影响。

【答案】 B（细节题） They all have an academic degree in social work.

【定位】 There are more than 600,000 professional social workers in the country, and we all either have a bachelor's degree, a master's degree, or a PhD in Social Work.

全国有超过六十万名职业社会工作者，我们全都拥有社会工作的学士、硕士或博士学位。

【信号】 全称句 we all either...。答案句的信号是 we all either have a bachelor's degree, a master's degree, or a PhD in Social Work 里的 we all——这正是预读盯住的全称表述，"全都拥有社工学位"就是共同点。

【替换】 we all either have a bachelor's degree, a master's degree, or a PhD in Social Work ↔

They all have an academic degree in social work

三种学位概括为 an academic degree

【排除】 A) 与原文相反

原文只说 There are more clinically trained social workers than clinically trained psychiatrists, psychologists, and psychiatric nurses combined.——讲的是"临床训练的社工"人数多,并未说"所有社工都受过临床训练";选项 They have all received strict clinical training. 盗用 clinical training 原词,再硬加一个 all,与原文不符。

借用原文: There are more clinically trained social workers than clinically trained psychiatrists, psychologists, and psychiatric nurses combined.

C) 原词陷阱

原文 The National Association of Social Workers represents nearly 145,000 social workers, 而全国有 more than 600,000 professional social workers——协会只代表其中一部分,远非全体;选项 They are all members of the National Association. 盗用高频专名再加 all,与数字明显矛盾。

借用原文: The National Association of Social Workers represents nearly 145,000 social workers

D) 原词陷阱

原文里 how you can make a difference by becoming a social worker 是对听众的鼓励"你能带来改变",不是陈述"所有社工都已做出改变"这一共同属性;选项 They have all made a difference through their work. 盗用 make a difference 原词,答非所问。

借用原文: how you can make a difference by becoming a social worker

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22. A) The promotion of social workers' social status.
B) The importance of training for social workers.
C) Ways for social workers to meet people's needs.
D) Social workers' job options and responsibilities.

【题目】 What is Mel Wilson going to talk about in the series?

【翻译】 Mel Wilson将在系列节目中讨论什么?

- A) 提升社会工作者的社会地位。 B) 社会工作者培训的重要性。
C) 社会工作者满足人们需求的方法。 D) 社会工作者的工作选择和职责。

【答案】 D (细节题) Social workers' job options and responsibilities.

【定位】 Mel will tell you about the range of options you have once you get your social work degree, as well as the high standards of responsibility that social workers must adhere to.

Mel 会告诉你,拿到社工学位之后你有哪些选择,以及社会工作者必须恪守的高标准职责。

【信号】 人名后紧跟 will tell you about. 答案句的信号是人名 Mel 后紧跟 Mel will tell you about the range of options——"某人 will tell you about..."正是该人负责话题的标志,挨着 Mel 的就是他要讲的。

【替换】 the range of options you have once you get your social work degree ↔ **job options**

range of options 概括为 job options

the high standards of responsibility that social workers must adhere to ↔ **responsibilities**

responsibility 近乎原词对应

【排除】 A) **未提及**

原文从未说 Mel 要讲社工的社会地位提升，选项 The promotion of social workers' social status. 里的"social status"原文未提；它或借 promote, protect, and advance the social work profession 的 promote 引入联想，但 promote profession 不等于 promote social status。

借用原文：promote, protect, and advance the social work profession

B) **张冠李戴**

原文里与"流程/步骤"相关的是 Stacy 讲 the step-by-step process of becoming a social worker，与培训沾边的话题不归 Mel；选项 The importance of training for social workers. 把不属于 Mel 的话题安到他头上，且"training 的重要性"原文也未强调。

借用原文：Stacy is going to walk you through the step-by-step process of becoming a social worker

C) **原词陷阱**

原文里 needs 出现在第一段 help meet the basic needs of all people，讲的是社工总体职责，并非 Mel 将讲的内容；选项 Ways for social workers to meet people's needs. 盗用 needs 原词，张冠李戴到 Mel 头上。

借用原文：help meet the basic needs of all people

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

1 Today, I'd like to talk about what happens when celebrity role models get behind healthy habits but at the same time, promote junk food. Currently, there's mounting criticism of Michelle Obama's "Let's Move!" campaign, which fights childhood obesity by encouraging youngsters to become more physically active, and has signed on singer Beyonce, and basketball player Shaquille O'Neal, both of whom also endorse sodas, which are a major contributor to the obesity epidemic. Now there's a lot more evidence of how powerful a celebrity—especially a professional athlete—can be in influencing children's behavior. 今天，我想谈谈当名人榜样倡导健康习惯的同时又推广垃圾食品时会发生什么。目前，Michelle Obama 的"动起来！"运动正受到越来越多的批评，该运动通过鼓励青少年更多地参与体育活动来对抗儿童肥胖，并签约了歌手Beyoncé和篮球运动员Shaquille O'Neal，而这两人也代言汽水，而汽水正是肥胖流行病的主要推动因素之一。现在有更多证据表明，名人——尤其是职业运动员——在影响儿童行为方面有多么强大的力量。

2 In a report published by the Rudd Center for Food Policy & Obesity at Yale University, researchers studied 100 professional athletes and their endorsement contracts. The team focused on athletes since they are theoretically the best role models for active, healthy lifestyles for children. After sorting the deals by category, they determined that among the 512 brands associated with the athletes, most involved sporting goods, followed closely by food and beverage brands. Sports drinks, which are often high in

sugar and calories, made up most of the food and drink deals, with soft drinks and fast food filling out the remainder. Of the 46 beverages endorsed by professional athletes, 93% relied exclusively on sugar for all of their calories.

在Yale大学Rudd食品政策与肥胖中心发布的一份报告中，研究人员研究了100名职业运动员及其代言合同。该团队将重点放在运动员身上，因为从理论上讲，他们是儿童积极健康生活方式的最佳榜样。在按类别对交易进行分类后，他们确定在与运动员相关的512个品牌中，大多数涉及体育用品，紧随其后的是食品和饮料品牌。运动饮料通常含糖量和热量都很高，在食品和饮料交易中占据了大部分，其余部分则由软饮料和快餐填补。在职业运动员代言的46种饮料中，93%的热量完全依赖糖分。

3 It's no surprise that high-profile athletes can influence children's eating behaviors, but the scientists were able to quantify how prevalent these endorsements are in the children's environment. Advertisements featuring professional athletes and their endorsed products tend to get impressive exposure, on TV, radio, in print and online. And in 2010, the researchers reported that children ages 12 to 17 saw more athlete-endorsed food and beverage brand commercials than adults.

高知名度运动员能够影响儿童的饮食行为并不令人意外，但科学家们能够量化这些代言在儿童环境中的普遍程度。以职业运动员及其代言产品为特色的广告往往能获得令人印象深刻的曝光度，出现在电视、广播、印刷品和网络上。2010年，研究人员报告称，12至17岁的儿童看到的运动员代言食品和饮料品牌广告比成年人更多。

4 One reason any campaign wants a popular celebrity spokesperson is because kids are attracted to them no matter what they are doing. We can't expect kids to turn off that admiration when the same person is selling sugar. At best, kids might be confused. At worst, they'll think the messages about soda are the same as the messages about water, but those two beverages aren't the same.

任何宣传活动都想要一位受欢迎的名人代言人，原因之一是无无论他们在做什么，孩子们都会被他们所吸引。我们不能指望孩子们在同一个人销售糖分关闭这种崇拜。在最好的情况下，孩子们可能会感到困惑。在最坏的情况下，他们会认为关于汽水的信息与关于水的信息是一样的，但这两种饮料并不相同。

5 If children are turning to athletes as role models, it's in their best interest if their idols are consistent. Consistent messaging of positive behaviors will show healthier lifestyles for kids to follow.

如果儿童将运动员视为榜样，那么他们的偶像保持一致性符合他们的最佳利益。积极行为的一致性信息传递将为孩子们展示更健康的生活方式以供效仿。

23. A) To fight childhood obesity.

B) To help disadvantaged kids.

C) To encourage kids to play more sports.

D) To urge kids to follow their role models.

【题目】 What is the aim of Michelle Obama's campaign?

【翻译】 Michelle Obama的运动目标是什么？

A) 对抗儿童肥胖。 B) 帮助弱势儿童。 C) 鼓励孩子们多参加体育运动。

D) 敦促孩子们效仿他们的榜样。

【答案】 A (细节题) To fight childhood obesity.

【定位】 Currently, there's mounting criticism of Michelle Obama's "Let's Move!" campaign, which fights childhood obesity by encouraging youngsters to become more physically active.

目前，米歇尔·奥巴马的“动起来！”计划正受到越来越多的批评，该计划通过鼓励青少年增加身体活动来对抗儿童肥胖。

【信号】 which 定语从句直陈宗旨。 答案信号是计划名后紧跟的定语从句 which fights childhood obesity——录音介绍一个 campaign 后立刻用 which 说明它“做什么、为什么”，这就是目的说明句，一听到“计划名 + which + 动词”就锁定。

【替换】 which fights childhood obesity ↔ **To fight childhood obesity.**

从句转不定式表目的

【排除】 C) **原词陷阱**

C To encourage kids to play more sports. 盗用了录音 encouraging youngsters to become more physically active 里的“鼓励/更多运动”之意，听着很对。但“鼓励多运动”在原文里只是“对抗肥胖”的手段 (by encouraging...)，不是计划的最终目的；题问 aim，手段当目的就是答非所问。

借用原文：by encouraging youngsters to become more physically active

B) **未提及**

B To help disadvantaged kids. 里的“弱势儿童”录音通篇没有出现，计划针对的是“所有儿童的肥胖”，不是“弱势群体”。属凭“公益计划=帮弱势”的常识臆造，文本无据。

D) **张冠李戴**

D To urge kids to follow their role models. 里的 role models 确实是录音的关键词，但“名人是榜样”是整篇讨论的背景，不是“Let's Move!”计划的目的；该计划目的是对抗肥胖，把全篇话题安到这个计划头上即张冠李戴。

借用原文：celebrity role models

24. A) They best boost product sales when put online.

B) They are most effective when appearing on TV.

C) They are becoming more and more prevalent.

D) They impress kids more than they do adults.

【题目】 What does research find about advertisements featuring professional athletes?

【翻译】 关于以职业运动员为主角的广告,研究发现了什么?

A) 当在网上投放时,它们最能促进产品销售。 B) 当在电视上播出时,它们最有效。

C) 它们变得越来越普遍。 D) 它们给孩子们留下的印象比给成年人留下的印象更深。

【答案】 D (细节题) They impress kids more than they do adults.

【定位】 And in 2010, the researchers reported that children ages 12 to 17 saw more athlete-endorsed food and beverage brand commercials than adults.

而且在 2010 年,研究人员报告说,12 至 17 岁的儿童看到的由运动员代言的食品饮料品牌广告比成人看到的更多。

【信号】 **researchers reported** 引出结论。答案信号是 the researchers reported that——这是研究方正式给出结论的标志句，题问 research find，这句就是直接应答；其后的 children... more...than adults 即发现内容。

【替换】 children ages 12 to 17 saw more athlete-endorsed food and beverage brand commercials than adults
↔ **They impress kids more than they do adults.**

看得更多改写为印象更深

【排除】 B) **原词陷阱**

B They are most effective when appearing on TV. 抓住了录音 on TV, radio, in print and online 里念到的 TV，让人误以为"电视最有效"。但原文只是并列罗列广告出现的各种渠道，从没说哪个渠道"最有效"，B 凭空加了"most effective"和"单挑 TV"。

借用原文：on TV, radio, in print and online

A) **原词陷阱**

A They best boost product sales when put online. 同样借了 online 这个真念到的渠道词，再编出"放网上最能促进销量"。录音只说广告在网上等渠道"曝光大"，全篇没讲过"销量"，更没说网上最促销，属添油加醋。

借用原文：online

C) **原词陷阱**

C They are becoming more and more prevalent. 里的 prevalent 确实是录音 how prevalent these endorsements are 念到的词，极诱人。但原文只是说研究"量化了这些代言在儿童环境中有多普遍"，是陈述"普遍程度"，并没有说"越来越 (more and more)"这个"上升趋势"；C 把"普遍"偷换成"日益普遍"，且这不是本题问的"研究发现"的落点。

借用原文：how prevalent these endorsements are in the children's environment

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25. A) Always place kids' interest first.
B) Do what they advocate in public.
C) Message positive behaviors at all times.
D) Pay attention to their image before children.

【题目】 **What does the speaker think kids' idols should do?**

【翻译】 说话者认为孩子们的偶像应该做什么？

- A) 始终把孩子们的利益放在首位。 B) 做他们在公开场合所倡导的事。
C) 始终传递积极的行为。 D) 注意他们在儿童面前的形象。

【答案】 **C** (态度观点题) Message positive behaviors at all times.

【定位】 If children are turning to athletes as role models, it's in their best interest if their idols are consistent. Consistent messaging of positive behaviors will show healthier lifestyles for kids to follow.

如果孩子们把运动员当作榜样，那么偶像保持言行一致才最符合孩子们的利益。始终如一地传递正面行为，会向孩子们展示更健康的生活方式，供他们效仿。

【信号】**结尾建议句 it's in their best interest**。答案信号是末段的 it's in their best interest if their idols are consistent——录音收尾用"最符合孩子利益的是....."这种价值判断句给出主张，正是说话人 think 的落点；紧接的 Consistent messaging of positive behaviors 把主张说得更具体。

【替换】Consistent messaging of positive behaviors ↔ **Message positive behaviors at all times**.
名词化转祈使且 consistent=at all times

【排除】D) **原词陷阱**

D Pay attention to their image before children. (在孩子面前注意形象) 借了全篇反复的 children 一词，听着也"正面"。但录音的主张是"言行一致地传递正面行为 (consistent)"，从没说偶像该"注意形象/image"——image 是原文没有的概念，是用常识"名人要注意形象"臆造的。

借用原文：If children are turning to athletes as role models

A) **张冠李戴**

A Always place kids' interest first. 抓住了录音 it's in their best interest 里的 interest，像是"把孩子利益放首位"。但原文的 best interest 是用来说"偶像一致才最符合孩子利益"，主张是"保持一致"，不是叫偶像"把孩子利益放第一"；把句中一个词拎出来当主张即张冠李戴。

借用原文：it's in their best interest if their idols are consistent

B) **偷换概念**

B Do what they advocate in public. (公开场合言行一致) 和正解 C 很近，最易误选。但原文要求的是 consistent——任何时候都一致 (对应 C 的 at all times)，B 把它缩小成"只在公开场合"言行一致，限定范围被偷偷改小，且 in public 原文未提。

借用原文：it's in their best interest if their idols are consistent

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

35 句真题句逐层精讲

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

The worst food I've ever had was in France.

第1段，第2句

主系表结构加定语从句修饰主语，是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。省略关系代词的限制性定语从句在真题中大量出现，掌握本句的分析方法可直接迁移到同类句子。结构典型性强，实用价值高。

M: Well, it was the first time I'd been to France.

第5段，第1句

it was the first time 后接定语从句是典型的表达首次经历的句式,在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见,且涉及过去完成时的使用,掌握后可迁移到类似的 it was the second time、it was the last time 等结构,实用性较强。

We'd crossed the English Channel at night, and we set off through France, and breakfast time arrived, and the coach driver had arranged for us to stop at this little cafe.

第7段，第3句

多个主句通过并列连词 and 连接、并运用过去完成时与一般过去时交替叙事，是记叙文和叙事性阅读理解中的常见句式。四六级和考研真题中经常出现类似的"并列 + 时态对比"结构，用于考查学生对事件时间线的理解。第四个分句的 arrange for sb to do sth 句型也是高频搭配。整体结构具有较强的代表性和迁移价值。

Anyway, we didn't know any better—so we had it, and ugh...!

第11段，第2句

因果并列句在考试中常见，"so" 连接前因后果的结构有一定代表性，但本句过于简短、成分单一，无法覆盖考试中常见的复杂并列或嵌套变体，典型性中等。

Anyway, the next night we were all given another foreign speciality.

第17段，第6句

被动语态是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式，本句展示的"主语 + be + 过去分词 + 宾语"结构具有较强的典型性和迁移价值。时间状语前置和总括副词的使用也符合正式书面语的常见模式，掌握后可应用于多种语境。

They were all good at cooking.

第1题，A

主系表结构是基础句型，"be good at" 是常见固定搭配，在四六级阅读或翻译中经常出现。但本句过于简单，不涉及真题中常考的复杂修饰或从句嵌套，典型性中等。

Birds are famous for carrying things around.

第1段，第1句

主系表加介词短语状语是常见基础句型，具有一定代表性，但过于简单，缺乏四六级或考研真题中常见的复杂修饰、从句嵌套等结构特征，迁移价值中等偏下。

Way up north in the Canadian Arctic, seabirds are picking up dangerous chemicals in the ocean and delivering them to ponds near where the birds live.

第2段，第2句

句中包含并列谓语、多个地点状语、代词宾语、定语从句等成分，覆盖面较广。并列谓语共用助动词 (are picking...and delivering) 和代词 them 的指代是练习中的常见考点，定语从句的识别和修饰关系判断也有训练价值。

One reason for the rise in deaths from Alzheimer's disease in this group may be that developing this condition remains possible even after people beat the odds of dying from other diseases such as cancer.

第3段，第1句

本句成分丰富且有典型练习价值：主句主语是多层定语修饰的长名词短语，适合训练如何剥离定语找核心；表语从句中主语是动名词短语，适合练习非谓语动词作主语；时间状语从句位于表语从句内部，适合练习嵌套结构中状语的识别。此外，beat the odds of dying 这样的动宾搭配包含动名词作介词宾语，同样是值得反复练习的高频结构。

People physically fit enough to survive over 100 years ultimately give in to diseases such as Alzheimer's which affect the mind and cognitive function.

第3段，第2句

本句结构非常典型：主句带后置定语修饰主语，宾语后接限制性定语从句，这是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的句式。掌握这类结构后，学生可以复用到大量包含后置定语和定语从句的长难句分析中。

In other words, it appears that their minds give out before their bodies do.

第3段，第3句

"it appears that ..."这类外层判断加后续内容说明的结构很常见，"before"引出的时间从句也很典型。掌握这种读法后，迁移到考试中的许多长句都很有帮助。

On the other hand, the death rate from flu dropped from 7.4 percent in 2000 to 4.1 percent in 2014.

第4段，第1句

"主语 + 不及物动词 + 介词短语状语" 是常见句式，在真题中经常用于描述数据变化或趋势（如图表作文、科技说明文）。"from...to..." 和 "On the other hand" 也是典型的学术写作用语。但由于是简单句，无从句或并列结构，代表性有限。

Overall, the total number of centenarians is going up.

第5段，第1句

"名词短语作主语 + 进行时谓语" 是很常见、可迁移的基础句型。句首总括词加逗号的写法也很典型，阅读中经常出现。

In 2014, there were 72,197 centenarians, compared to 50,281 in 2000.

第5段，第2句

"时间状语 + 存在句 + 逗号后补充比较信息" 是说明文和数据句里很常见的表达方式。掌握后，处理统计类句子时迁移性较强。

But because this population is getting larger, the number of deaths in this group is also increasing—18,434 centenarians died in 2000, whereas 25,914 died in 2014.

第5段，第3句

句式结构高度典型：原因状语从句 ("because" 引导)、主句、并列数据补充、对比状语从句 ("whereas" 引导) 组合，是四六级和考研真题中常见的因果论证型长句模式，具有较强的复用性和代表性。

It calls for more intensive research.

第14题，D

主谓宾简单句是英语中最基本、最常见的句型，具有较高典型性；但本句过于简短、结构过于简单，不能代表四六级或考研中常考的复杂句式。

What is characteristic of people who live up to 100 years and beyond?

第15题 题干

“疑问词+系动词+表语”配合“名词+后接 who 从句”是阅读中非常常见的组合。掌握这种识别路径后，可以迁移到大量解释类、定义类和提问类句子。

They cherish their life more than ever.

第15题，D

这是英语里非常典型的主谓宾加状语句型，属于高频基础结构。掌握这种基本骨架后，很多更长的句子也能先按同样方法找主干。

And he has a theory of love that argues that it's made up of three components: intimacy, passion, and commitment, or what is sometimes called decision-commitment.

第1段，第6句

本句覆盖主谓宾、定语从句、双重宾语从句嵌套、关系代词 that 和 what 的不同用法、宾语补足语、状语等多种成分，且嵌套层次清晰，是练习成分划分和从句层级分析的优质句子。

You can think of it as physical attraction.

第2段，第7句

本句涉及主语、谓语（短语动词 think of）、宾语和宾语补足语四种成分，结构较为完整。短语动词 think of 以及 think of ... as ... 句型是常见易错点，有助于学习者理解动词与介词的固定搭配以及宾语补足语的识别，训练价值中等偏上。

The third element of love in Sternberg's theory is what he calls decision/commitment, the decision that one is in a love relationship, the willingness to label it as such, and a commitment to maintain that relationship at least for some period of time.

第2段，第9句

本句涵盖了主语、谓语、表语、宾语、宾语补足语等多种成分，并且展示了表语从句、同位语从句、并列表语的典型用法，特别适合练习如何识别并列结构和从句的归属，训练价值较高。

What's interesting about this kind of theorizing is it gives rise to many different combinations that can be quite interesting when you break them down and start to look them carefully.

第3段，第3句

这种由 'What' 引导主语从句开头并配合多层从句进行复杂定义的句式，在学术英语和考研阅读中非常典型。

What does the speaker say about most of the experiments mentioned in his talk?

第16题 题干

特殊疑问句在四六级和考研听力、阅读中频繁出现，本句的结构（疑问词 + 助动词 + 主语 + 动词 + 状语）是典型句式。过去分词短语作后置定语修饰名词也是常考点，掌握后可应用于大量类似句子的理解和翻译。

They were carried out over a period of some thirty years.

第16题，C

被动语态的简单句是四六级和考研真题中的常见句式，时间状语修饰谓语也是典型用法，但由于结构过于简单，缺少从句、并列等复杂结构，代表性略显不足，掌握后可部分复用但迁移范围有限。

They form the basis on which he builds his theory of love.

第16题，D

"主句 + 限制性定语从句修饰宾语" 以及 "介词 + which" 引导定语从句是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的句式。掌握此类结构后可迁移到大量类似长难句的理解中，具有很强的代表性。

What question does the speaker think is interesting about Sternberg's three elements of love?

第18题 题干

句中涵盖疑问句主谓宾成分、宾语从句内部的主系表结构以及介词短语作状语，成分种类丰富；疑问词双重作用和从句边界识别是典型易错点，作为划分练习句能有效训练从句识别和特殊语序分析能力。

Social work is different from other professions, because we focus on the person and environment.

第1段，第8句

主句使用 "be different from" 表达对比,从句使用 "because" 引导原因状语,都是四六级和考研阅读中常见的表达方式。因果逻辑的句式在议论文和说明文中出现频率很高,具有一定代表性。但句子整体较短,修饰成分少,与真题中常见的复杂长句相比,典型性略逊一筹。

Wherever needed, social workers come to help.

第2段，第2句

"状语从句 + 主句" 的结构在四六级和考研真题中非常常见，尤其是条件、地点、时间状语从句前置的句式。状语从句的省略结构（省略主语和 be 动词）也是高频考点。本句是该类句式的典型代表，掌握后可应用于大量类似句子。

Next, we are going to talk about choosing social work.

第4段，第4句

"be going to" 将来时结构和 "talk about + 动名词" 是常见句式，在日常表达和考试中都有一定出现频率，具备一定代表性，但不属于高频复现的复杂典型结构（如定语从句、状语从句等），典型性中等。

Currently, there's mounting criticism of Michelle Obama's "Let's Move!" campaign, which fights childhood obesity by encouraging youngsters to become more physically active, and has signed on singer Beyonce, and basketball player Shaquille O'Neal, both of whom also endorse sodas, which are a major contributor to the obesity epidemic.

第1段，第2句

全句包含三层嵌套的非限制性定语从句,每一层都修饰上一层的某个名词,形成层层咬合的递进关系。第一层从句本身还包含并列谓语和复杂的方式状语,第二层和第三层又分别引入新的修饰对象,学习者需反复回溯才能理清各层归属,嵌套负担较重。

Now there's a lot more evidence of how powerful a celebrity—especially a professional athlete—can be in influencing children's behavior.

第1段，第3句

there be 存在句和 how 引导的宾语从句都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频结构。"evidence of + 从句" 的搭配、插入语的使用、情态动词表达可能性，这些都是真题中常见的句式特征。掌握本句的分析方法可以迁移到大量类似句子，典型性较高。

The team focused on athletes since they are theoretically the best role models for active, healthy lifestyles for children.

第2段，第2句

"主句 + since 引导的原因状语从句" 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，用于解释原因或背景。主系表结构搭配较长的介词短语定语也很常见。掌握该结构可迁移到大量真题句子。

Sports drinks, which are often high in sugar and calories, made up most of the food and drink deals, with soft drinks and fast food filling out the remainder.

第2段，第4句

非限制性定语从句插在主语后、with 复合结构作伴随状语，都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，具有较强代表性，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子的理解中。

One reason any campaign wants a popular celebrity spokesperson is because kids are attracted to them no matter what they are doing.

第4段，第1句

本句成分丰富，涵盖主语(带定语从句)、谓语(系动词)、表语(从句)、宾语、状语(介词短语和让步从句)，且包含省略关系代词的定语从句、表语从句、让步状语从句等多种从句类型。特别是reason后省略关系代词、because引导表语从句、no matter what引导让步从句，都是常见易错点。练习划分成分时能覆盖多种结构，训练价值较高。

They are becoming more and more prevalent.

第24题，C

主系表结构与进行时态组合在考试中较为常见，但本句过于简短，缺少修饰成分或从句组合，代表性中等；可作为该句式的基础示例，但不属于复杂典型的真题句式。

本卷出现的 235 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。

relationship

B1

n. 关系

本卷12次 · 真题 168 句

athlete

B1

n. 运动员

本卷9次 · 真题 49 句

centenarian

C2

n. 百岁老人

本卷9次 · 真题 9 句

seabird

B1

n. 海鸟

本卷8次 · 真题 9 句

professional

B1

adj. 专业的

本卷7次 · 真题 82 句

expense

B1

n. 花费

本卷6次 · 真题 46 句

passion

B2

n. 强烈的情感

本卷6次 · 真题 43 句

element

B1

n. 要素

本卷6次 · 真题 24 句

profession

B2

n. 职业（尤指需要专门技能和培训的）

本卷6次 · 真题 20 句

focus

B1

n. 重点

本卷5次 · 真题 200 句

behavior

B1

n. 行为

本卷5次 · 真题 171 句

local

A2

adj. 当地的

本卷5次 · 真题 143 句

argue

B1

v. 争论

本卷5次 · 真题 106 句

theory

B1

n. 理论

本卷5次 · 真题 55 句

deliver B1

v. 递送, 运送 (货物、信件等)

本卷5次 · 真题 37 句

association B2

n. 协会

本卷5次 · 真题 30 句

commitment B2

n. 承诺

本卷5次 · 真题 23 句

pollutant B2

n. 污染物

本卷5次 · 真题 10 句

researcher B2

n. 研究人员

本卷4次 · 真题 363 句

maintain B1

v. 维持

本卷4次 · 真题 64 句

chemical B1

adj. 化学的

本卷4次 · 真题 46 句

obesity B2

n. 肥胖 (症)

本卷4次 · 真题 34 句

series B1

n. 系列

本卷4次 · 真题 33 句

leading B1

adj. 最重要的

本卷4次 · 真题 24 句

earning B1

n. 收入

本卷4次 · 真题 14 句

beverage B2

n. 饮料

本卷4次 · 真题 12 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本卷3次 · 真题 568 句

rate A2

n. 速度

本卷3次 · 真题 121 句

affect B1

v. 影响

本卷3次 · 真题 116 句

campaign B2

n. 运动

本卷3次 · 真题 57 句

mainly B1

adv. 主要地

本卷3次·真题53句

brand B1

n. 品牌, 商标

本卷3次·真题37句

celebrity B2

n. 名人, 名流

本卷3次·真题35句

endorse C1

v. 公开支持、赞同 (人或政策)

本卷3次·真题11句

attraction B1

n. 吸引力

本卷3次·真题10句

colony B2

n. 殖民地

本卷3次·真题10句

less A1

det. 较少的

本卷2次·真题273句

product A2

n. 产品

本卷2次·真题271句

positive B1

adj. 积极的

本卷2次·真题144句

online A2

adj. 在线的

本卷2次·真题139句

power A2

n. 权力

本卷2次·真题128句

opportunity B1

n. 机会

本卷2次·真题115句

major B1

adj. 主要的

本卷2次·真题108句

academic B2

adj. 学术的

本卷2次·真题104句

effective B1

adj. 有效的, 起作用的

本卷2次·真题94句

physical B1

adj. 身体的

本卷2次·真题91句

customer

A2

n. 顾客, 客户

本卷2次·真题 87 句

colleague

B1

n. 同事

本卷2次·真题 84 句

involve

B1

v. 包含

本卷2次·真题 82 句

promote

B2

v. 促进

本卷2次·真题 82 句

responsibility

B1

n. 责任

本卷2次·真题 69 句

attract

B1

v. 吸引 (注意力、兴趣)

本卷2次·真题 67 句

aim

B1

v. 瞄准

本卷2次·真题 57 句

reality

B1

n. 现实

本卷2次·真题 57 句

feature

B1

n. 特征

本卷2次·真题 55 句

particular

B2

adj. 特定的

本卷2次·真题 52 句

option

B1

n. 选择

本卷2次·真题 48 句

harm

B1

n. 伤害

本卷2次·真题 46 句

lifestyle

B1

n. 生活方式

本卷2次·真题 43 句

survive

B1

v. 幸存

本卷2次·真题 42 句

define

B1

v. 给.....下定义

本卷2次·真题 39 句

site

A2

n. 地点

本卷2次·真题 34 句

enhance B2

v. 提高

本卷2次·真题 32 句

previously B1

adv. 以前, 先前 (指过去某个时间)

本卷2次·真题 31 句

childhood A2

n. 童年

本卷2次·真题 28 句

component B2

n. 组成部分

本卷2次·真题 25 句

calorie B1

n. 卡路里, 热量单位

本卷2次·真题 24 句

consistent B2

adj. 一致的

本卷2次·真题 21 句

definition B2

n. 定义

本卷2次·真题 19 句

migrate B2

v. (动物) 迁徙

本卷2次·真题 16 句

mission B1

n. 任务

本卷2次·真题 16 句

physically B1

adv. 身体上

本卷2次·真题 15 句

worst A2

adj. 最坏的

本卷2次·真题 15 句

former B1

adj. 以前的, 从前的

本卷2次·真题 12 句

kilometer A2

n. 千米, 公里

本卷2次·真题 12 句

prevalent C1

adj. 普遍的

本卷2次·真题 12 句

romance B1

n. 浪漫关系

本卷2次·真题 12 句

soda B1

n. 苏打水

本卷2次·真题 12 句

nest B1

n. 鸟巢

本卷2次·真题9句

effect A2

n. 影响

本卷1次·真题191句

impact B2

n. 影响

本卷1次·真题185句

actually A2

adv. 实际上, 事实上 (用于纠正或补充信息)

本卷1次·真题182句

tend B1

v. 倾向于, 往往会

本卷1次·真题170句

risk A2

n. 风险

本卷1次·真题167句

community B1

n. 社区

本卷1次·真题163句

climate B1

n. 气候

本卷1次·真题160句

million A2

num. 一百万

本卷1次·真题126句

process B1

n. 过程

本卷1次·真题126句

resource B1

n. 资源

本卷1次·真题119句

average A2

adj. 平均的

本卷1次·真题112句

quality A2

n. 质量

本卷1次·真题112句

factor B1

n. 因素

本卷1次·真题108句

policy B1

n. 政策

本卷1次·真题103句

least A2

det. 最少的

本卷1次·真题98句

according B1

prep. 根据

本卷1次·真题 96 句

publish B1

v. 出版, 发行 (书籍、杂志等)

本卷1次·真题 94 句

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

later A1

adv. 以后, later

本卷1次·真题 87 句

cognitive C1

adj. 认知的

本卷1次·真题 85 句

amount A2

n. 数量

本卷1次·真题 84 句

understanding B1

n. 理解;领悟

本卷1次·真题 84 句

region B1

n. 地区

本卷1次·真题 78 句

engage B2

v. 参与;从事

本卷1次·真题 68 句

easily A2

adv. 容易地

本卷1次·真题 65 句

realize B1

v. 意识到, 认识到

本卷1次·真题 64 句

determine B2

v. 决定

本卷1次·真题 62 句

complex B2

adj. 复杂的, 难懂的

本卷1次·真题 61 句

extreme B2

adj. 极度的

本卷1次·真题 60 句

importance B1

n. 重要性

本卷1次·真题 60 句

figure A2

n. 数字

本卷1次·真题 58 句

overall B1

adj. 总体的

本卷1次·真题 58 句

image A2

n. 形象, 印象

本卷1次·真题 57 句

advocate B2

v. 拥护

本卷1次·真题 55 句

boost B2

v. 提高

本卷1次·真题 55 句

essential B1

adj. 必不可少的

本卷1次·真题 55 句

associate B2

v. 联系

本卷1次·真题 54 句

psychologist B2

n. 心理学家

本卷1次·真题 54 句

label B1

n. 标签

本卷1次·真题 52 句

rely B1

v. 依赖; 依靠

本卷1次·真题 51 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

range B1

n. 范围

本卷1次·真题 50 句

resident B2

n. 居民

本卷1次·真题 50 句

sign A1

n. 标志

本卷1次·真题 49 句

advance B1

v. 前进

本卷1次·真题 48 句

status B2

n. 地位

本卷1次·真题 48 句

exactly B1

adv. 精确地

本卷1次·真题 46 句

represent B1

v. 代表

本卷1次·真题 45 句

charge B1

v. 收费

本卷1次·真题 44 句

desire B2

n. 愿望

本卷1次·真题 44 句

poverty B2

n. 贫穷

本卷1次·真题 44 句

commercial B2

adj. 商业的

本卷1次·真题 43 句

effectively B2

adv. 有效地

本卷1次·真题 43 句

absence B1

n. 缺席

本卷1次·真题 42 句

critical B2

adj. 批评的

本卷1次·真题 42 句

currently B1

adv. 目前, 当前

本卷1次·真题 42 句

extinction B2

n. 灭绝

本卷1次·真题 41 句

player A2

n. 运动员

本卷1次·真题 41 句

expand B2

v. 扩大;扩展;增长

本卷1次·真题 40 句

function B1

n. 功能

本卷1次·真题 40 句

basis B2

n. 基础;根据

本卷1次·真题 37 句

relatively B2

adv. 相对地

本卷1次·真题 37 句

characteristic B2

n. 特征

本卷1次·真题 36 句

client B1

n. 客户

本卷1次·真题 36 句

pollution B1

n. 污染

本卷1次·真题 34 句

ultimately B2

adv. 最终;终归

本卷1次·真题 34 句

awareness B2

n. 意识

本卷1次·真题 33 句

combine B1

v. (使) 结合、组合

本卷1次·真题 33 句

carefully A2

adv. 仔细地

本卷1次·真题 32 句

executive B2

n. 主管;经理;管理人员

本卷1次·真题 32 句

intervention C1

n. 干预

本卷1次·真题 32 句

scale B1

n. 规模

本卷1次·真题 32 句

assume B2

v. 假定

本卷1次·真题 31 句

contract B2

n. 合同

本卷1次·真题 30 句

vulnerable C1

adj. 易受伤害的

本卷1次·真题 30 句

hire A2

v. 雇用

本卷1次·真题 29 句

promotion B2

n. 晋升, 升职

本卷1次·真题 29 句

closely B1

adv. 紧密地

本卷1次·真题 28 句

decrease B1

v. 减少, 降低

本卷1次·真题 28 句

rapidly B1

adv. 迅速地

本卷1次·真题 28 句

cannot A1

aux. 不能

本卷1次·真题 27 句

greatly B1

adv. 非常

本卷1次·真题 27 句

urge B2

v. 敦促

本卷1次·真题 27 句

fault B1

n. 过错

本卷1次·真题 26 句

complain A2

v. 抱怨

本卷1次·真题 23 句

blame B1

v. 责备

本卷1次·真题 22 句

continent A2

n. 大陆

本卷1次·真题 22 句

eating A1

n. 吃

本卷1次·真题 22 句

fellow B2

n. 家伙

本卷1次·真题 22 句

pose B2

v. 摆姿势 (供拍照或绘画)

本卷1次·真题 22 句

cooking A1

n. 烹饪

本卷1次·真题 21 句

diminish C1

v. 减少

本卷1次·真题 21 句

exposure B2

n. 暴露

本卷1次·真题 21 句

slightly B1

adv. 稍微, 略微, 轻微地

本卷1次·真题 21 句

basically B1

adv. 基本上

本卷1次·真题 20 句

fairly B1

adv. 相当

本卷1次·真题 20 句

sample B1

n. 样品

本卷1次·真题 20 句

stuff A2

n. 东西

本卷1次·真题 20 句

exaggerate B2

v. 夸大

本卷1次·真题 19 句

neighborhood B1

n. 街区

本卷1次·真题 19 句

category B1

n. 类别

本卷1次·真题 18 句

cope B2

v. 应对

本卷1次·真题 18 句

deposit B2

n. 存款

本卷1次·真题 18 句

external B2

adj. 外部的;外面的

本卷1次·真题 18 句

mutual B2

adj. 相互的

本卷1次·真题 18 句

chip A2

n. 炸薯条

本卷1次·真题 17 句

combination B1

n. 结合

本卷1次·真题 17 句

emergency B1

n. 紧急情况, 突发事件

本卷1次·真题 17 句

applicant B2

n. 申请人

本卷1次·真题 16句

assistant A2

n. 助手

本卷1次·真题 16句

deteriorate C1

v. 恶化, 变坏

本卷1次·真题 16句

guide A2

n. 指南, 手册

本卷1次·真题 16句

clinical B2

adj. 临床的

本卷1次·真题 15句

criticism B2

n. 批评

本卷1次·真题 15句

hunt B1

v. 搜寻

本卷1次·真题 15句

unemployed B1

adj. 失业的

本卷1次·真题 15句

whereas B2

sc. 然而

本卷1次·真题 15句

actively B1

adv. 积极主动地

本卷1次·真题 14句

assessment B2

n. 评估

本卷1次·真题 14句

bond B2

n. 纽带

本卷1次·真题 14句

epidemic C1

n. 流行病

本卷1次·真题 14句

faculty B2

n. (大学的) 系, 院

本卷1次·真题 14句

risky B2

adj. 有风险的

本卷1次·真题 14句

upgrade B2

v. 升级

本卷1次·真题 14句

absolutely B1

adv. 完全地

本卷1次·真题 13 句

cure B1

v. 治愈 (疾病)

本卷1次·真题 13 句

odd B1

adj. 奇怪的

本卷1次·真题 13 句

oh A1

intj. 哦 (表示惊讶、理解或反应)

本卷1次·真题 13 句

pigeon B1

n. 鸽子

本卷1次·真题 13 句

excitement B1

n. 兴奋

本卷1次·真题 12 句

exclusively B2

adv. 专门地

本卷1次·真题 12 句

raw B1

adj. 未加工的

本卷1次·真题 12 句

willingness B2

n. 愿意

本卷1次·真题 12 句

adhere C1

v. 遵守, 坚持 (规则、信念等)

本卷1次·真题 11 句

changing A2

v. 改变

本卷1次·真题 11 句

channel B1

n. 电视频道

本卷1次·真题 11 句

impress B1

v. 使印象深刻

本卷1次·真题 11 句

missing A2

adj. 找不到的

本卷1次·真题 11 句

originate C1

v. 起源于

本卷1次·真题 11 句

cafe A2

n. 咖啡馆

本卷1次·真题 10 句

dean C1

n. (大学) 院长

本卷1次·真题 10 句

impressive B2

adj. 令人印象深刻的

本卷1次·真题 10 句

known A2

v. 知道, 了解 (know 的过去分词)

本卷1次·真题 10 句

arrange B1

v. 安排, 筹备 (活动、会议等)

本卷1次·真题 9 句

confused A2

adj. 困惑的

本卷1次·真题 9 句

disadvantaged B2

adj. 处于不利地位的; 弱势的

本卷1次·真题 9 句

float B1

v. 漂浮

本卷1次·真题 9 句

intensive B2

adj. 密集的

本卷1次·真题 9 句

junk B1

n. 废物

本卷1次·真题 9 句

stroke B1

n. 中风

本卷1次·真题 9 句

unhappy A2

adj. 不快乐的

本卷1次·真题 9 句

youngster B1

n. 年轻人

本卷1次·真题 9 句

net A2

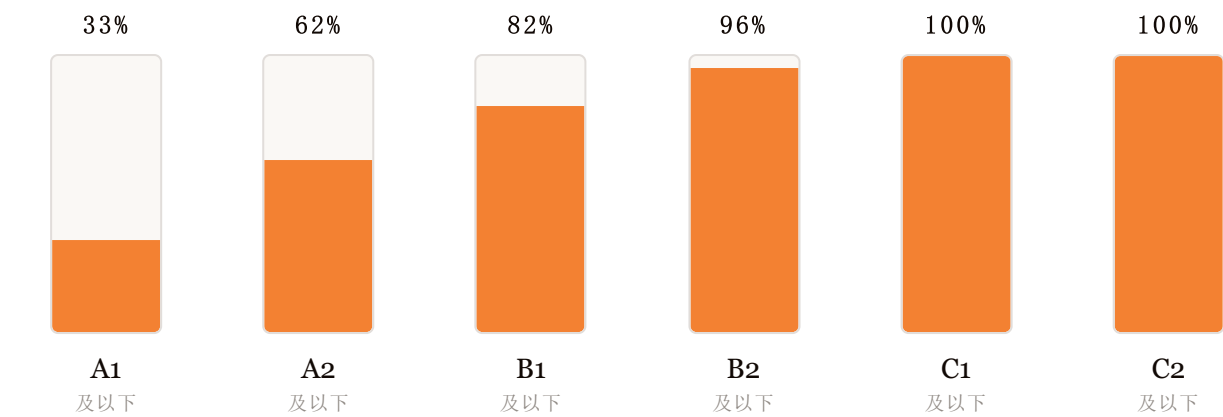
n. 网

本卷1次·真题 8 句

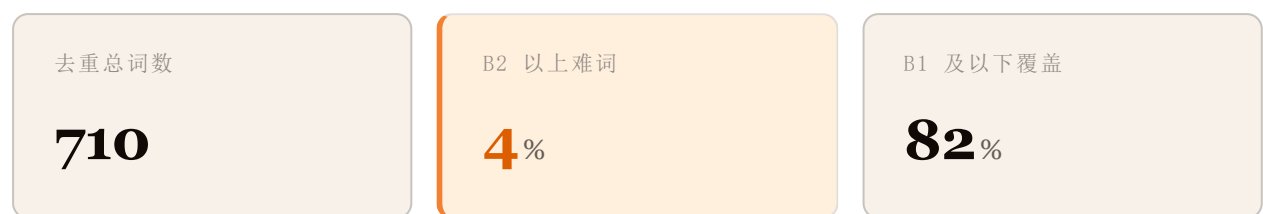
VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

全卷录音原文 710 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全卷录音原文去重后共 **710** 个单词, 按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比 (CDF), 最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上 (C1/C2) 为高阶词, 本卷共 29 个·约 4%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率 (CDF) · 数据为全卷录音原文去重词 710 个 · 末柱为 100%



英语六级 2016年12月·第2套 · 全卷构成

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

2016年12月·第2套 英语六级完形填空（选词填空）·26–35 题答案与解析

BLANKS & ANALYSIS • 选词填空题和解析

选词填空题和解析 · 26–35 题

本页 26–35 题的正确答案词与逐空解析由懒笔记按2016年12月·第2套 英语六级完形填空（选词填空）原卷词库逐空核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：Directions、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2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.

The tree people in the Lord of the Rings—the Ents—can get around by walking. But for real trees, it's harder to uproot. Because they're literally rooted into the ground, they are unable to leave and go 26 .

《指环王》中的树人——Ents——可以通过行走四处移动。但对于真正的树木来说，连根拔起要困难得多。因为它们实实在在地扎根于地下，无法离开并前往别处。

When a tree first starts growing in a certain area, it's likely that the 27 envelope—the temperature, humidity, rainfall patterns and so on—suits it. Otherwise, it would be unable to grow from a seedling. But as it 28 , these conditions may change and the area around it may no longer be suitable for its 29 .

当一棵树最初开始在某个地区生长时，很可能那里的气候条件——温度、湿度、降雨模式等等——适合它。否则，它就无法从幼苗长大。但随着树龄增长，这些条件可能会改变，它周围的地区可能不再适合其后代生长。

When that happens, many trees like walnuts, oaks and pines, rely 30 on so-called "scatter hoarders," such as birds, to move their seeds to new localities. Many birds like to store food for the winter, which they 31 retrieve. When the birds forget to retrieve their food—and they do sometimes—a seedling has a chance to grow. The bird Clark's nutcracker, for example, hides up to 100,000 seeds per year, up to 30 kilometers away from the seed source, and has a very close symbiotic(共生的) relationship with several pine species, most 32 the whitebark pine.

当这种情况发生时，许多树木如核桃树、橡树和松树，完全依赖所谓的“贮藏散布者”，比如鸟类，将它们的种子搬运到新的地点。许多鸟类喜欢为冬天储存食物，之后再取回。当鸟类忘记取回它们的食物时——它们有

时确实会忘记——幼苗就有机会生长。例如,星鸦每年藏匿多达10万颗种子,最远可达距离种子来源30公里的地方,并与几种松树有着非常紧密的共生关系,其中最显著的是白皮松。

As trees outgrow their ideal 33 in the face of climate change, these flying ecosystem engineers could be a big help in 34 trees. It's a solution for us—getting birds to do the work is cheap and effective—and it could give 35 oaks and pines the option to truly "make like a tree and leave."

随着树木在气候变化面前超出其理想栖息地,这些会飞的生态系统工程师可能在重新种植树木方面提供巨大帮助。这对我们来说是一个解决方案——让鸟类来做这项工作既便宜又有效——而且它可以给脆弱的橡树和松树提供真正"像树一样离开"的选择。

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| A) ages | I) legacy |
| B) breathing | J) notably |
| C) climatic | K) offspring |
| D) elsewhere | L) replanting |
| E) exclusively | M) subsequently |
| F) forever | N) vulnerable |
| G) fruitful | O) withdraws |
| H) habitats | |

26. they are unable to leave and go (26)

【答案】 **D) elsewhere** (副词)

【词性槽】 不及物动词 go 后缺地点状语

【依据】 elsewhere 正是"到别处", 与 leave 完美互补

句意为"树木无法离开后去别处", they are unable to leave and go (26) 里 leave + go elsewhere 是英语里典型搭配, 完整呼应上文"树人能走、真树不能"的对比。

【竞争词】 E) exclusively 表"专门地", 与位移无关

exclusively 修饰"仅、专门", go exclusively 无法表达"去别处", 与上下文 leave 不构成位移呼应。

F) forever 表"永远"是时间副词

forever 表时间长度, go forever 不能传达"去别的地方"这一空间含义, 与前面"无法离开"的空间逻辑不接。

J) notably 表"显著地"是评价副词

notably 一般修饰程度或引出突出例子, 与 go 搭配无地点义, 更适合后文 32 题 most 这种引出代表性例子的语境。

M) subsequently 表"随后"是时间副词

subsequently 表时间先后, go subsequently 表达不了"去别处", 留给后文 31 题描述"鸟随后再取回食物"的时序语境。

27. it's likely that the __(27)__ envelope—the temperature, humidity, rainfall patterns and so on—suits it

【答案】 C) climatic (形容词)

【词性槽】 the __ envelope 中冠词与名词之间

【依据】 破折号列举正是"气候要素"

the __(27)__ envelope—the temperature, humidity, rainfall patterns and so on 同位列举的全是气候要素，故 envelope 前必为 climatic，构成 climatic envelope（气候包络）这一生态学搭配。

【竞争词】 G) fruitful 表"多产的"与气候要素无关

fruitful envelope 在语义上无法概括温度湿度，且后文谈"是否适合种子生长"，并非"是否多产"。

N) vulnerable 表"脆弱的"修饰对象多为生命体

vulnerable envelope 不成立；且 vulnerable 的真实用武之地是后文 35 题修饰"易受气候威胁的橡树/松树"。

28. But as it __(28)__, these conditions may change

【答案】 A) ages (动词)

【词性槽】 as it __ 中需谓语动词第三人称单数

【依据】 ages = "年岁增长、变老"，正对应"环境变迁"

But as it __(28)__, these conditions may change and the area around it may no longer be suitable for its offspring 表"随着树木变老，环境可能改变"，ages（变老/生长）与 it（树）作主语完美契合，紧扣下文"原栖地不再适合后代"的因果。

【竞争词】 O) withdraws withdraws 表"撤退/撤回"，与扎根的树矛盾

withdraws 主体应是能主动撤离的对象，但开篇早已强调真树 they are unable to leave and go __(26)__, 树不可能 withdraw；语义直接撞墙。

【易错】 最具迷惑性的错误词是 O) —— withdraws 第三单现挂面好看，语篇直接撞墙。as it __(28)__ 的形态槽容得下 ages 和 withdraws；但开篇 they are unable to leave and go __(26)__ 已为全文定调"真树不能动"，withdraws 与全文逻辑相反。看到形态对的候选，先回首段查"前提"。

29. the area around it may no longer be suitable for its __(29)___

【答案】 **K) offspring** (名词)

【词性槽】 形容词性物主代词 its 后

【依据】 **offspring = 后代，与上文 seedling 同链**

前句 it would be unable to grow from a seedling 已点出"幼苗"，本句 suitable for its offspring 自然指"是否还适合它的后代生长"，与下段"鸟搬种子"的因果链对接。

【竞争词】 A) ages ages 名义为"年龄/时代"，与适生环境不搭

suitable for its ages 语义空洞，且 A 作动词"成长"的义在 28 题更对路。

H) habitats habitats 是"栖息地"本身、不是"被栖息的对象"

句式说"the area...suitable for its ___"——its 指代的应是"被栖息的对象"（后代）而非"栖息地"，否则等于"地区适合它的栖息地"语义打架。H 留给 33 题 ideal ___ 直接表"栖息地"。

I) legacy legacy 偏"遗产/遗留"抽象义

suitable for its legacy 不构成生态语境的常用搭配，且后文谈的是"幼苗能否长出"这一具体繁衍问题，不是抽象遗产。

30. many trees like walnuts, oaks and pines, rely __(30)___ on so-called "scatter hoarders"

【答案】 **E) exclusively** (副词)

【词性槽】 rely ___ on 中嵌入的副词位

【依据】 **exclusively on = "完全依赖"**

rely exclusively on 是固定搭配，强调"除此之外别无他法"，与文中"许多树就是只能靠散播储藏的鸟来搬运种子"语义吻合。

【竞争词】 F) forever 时间副词与"程度依赖"不搭

rely forever on 不是英语固定搭配，forever 描述时间持续，无法表达"完全/仅"这一程度义。

J) notably notably 强调"显著地"，不修饰"依赖程度"

rely notably on 极少见，notably 多用于举出突出的例子（见 32 题），不是描述依赖比例。

M) subsequently 时间副词，表先后非程度

subsequently 表"随后"，rely subsequently on 不构成搭配，留给 31 题描述"鸟随后再取回"。

31. Many birds like to store food for the winter, which they __(31)__ retrieve

【答案】 **M) subsequently** (副词)

【词性槽】 助动词 they 与实义动词 retrieve 之间

【依据】 **subsequently** 呼应"先存、后取"时序

Many birds like to store food for the winter, which they subsequently retrieve 中 store 在前、retrieve 在后, subsequently (随后) 正是这一时间链的关键过渡词, 与下文"有时候忘了取"的转折也自然衔接。

【竞争词】 F) forever forever 表"永远"与一次性"取回"动作冲突

they forever retrieve 表"它们永远在取回", 与"先储存、再取回"这一两段式动作不合; 且 forever 在本卷无更合适的空可安放, 但仍不能反过来把不合适的位置硬塞给它。

32. has a very close symbiotic(共生的) relationship with several pine species, most __(32)__ the whitebark pine

【答案】 **J) notably** (副词)

【词性槽】 most __ the whitebark pine 中 most 后

【依据】 **most notably** = "尤其值得一提的是"

several pine species, most __(32)__ the whitebark pine 是"先泛指几种松、再举出最突出那一种"的经典引例句式, most notably 正是"尤其是(其中).....", 举出白皮松作为最突出的共生伙伴。

【竞争词】 F) forever 时间副词无法引例

most forever 不构成固定搭配, 无法承担"尤其是"的引例功能。

M) subsequently 时间副词表"随后"

most subsequently 不是英语习惯搭配; M 留给 31 题描述"鸟随后再取回食物"。

33. As trees outgrow their ideal __(33)__ in the face of climate change

【答案】 **H) habitats** (名词)

【词性槽】 形容词 ideal 后接名词复数

【依据】 **habitats** 与 ideal/outgrow 完美契合

ideal habitats (理想栖息地) 是生态学固定表达; As trees outgrow their ideal habitats in the face of climate change 表"在气候变化下树木超出其理想栖息地范围", 与上段"原栖息地已不再适合后代"的因果完全连贯。

【竞争词】 A) ages ideal ages 表"理想年龄"与气候话题脱节

outgrow their ideal ages 语义混乱, A 的真正用法是后文 28 题的动词"成长/变老"。

I) legacy legacy 抽象义不接 outgrow

outgrow their ideal legacy 语义不成立, legacy 也不在"栖息地变化"这一具体话题链上。

34. these flying ecosystem engineers could be a big help in __(34)__ trees

【答案】 **L) replanting** (动词)

【词性槽】 介词 in 后需动名词

【依据】 **replanting trees = 让树木在新地点重新扎根**

上文 these flying ecosystem engineers could be a big help in __(34)__ trees 紧跟讨论"鸟把种子带到新地方", replanting trees 正是"重新栽种树木"——鸟通过遗忘的食物种子完成的"无意中的重栽", 与全文主线吻合。

【竞争词】 **B) breathing breathing trees 语义错位**

help in breathing trees 字面是"帮树呼吸", 与全文"搬运/重栽"主题完全脱节, 是形态对、语义错的典型陷阱。

【易错】 最具迷惑性的错误词是 **B)** —— breathing 形态完全合身, 却被主旨一票否决。in __(34)__ trees 这一框架同时容得下 breathing 和 replanting, 单看半句几乎五五开; 但只要回扣 these flying ecosystem engineers could be a big help in __(34)__ trees 紧接其后的"鸟把种子搬去新地", 就知道答案必是 replanting。防坑口诀: 选词填空形态对≠语境对, 必回主旨。

35. it could give __(35)__ oaks and pines the option to truly "make like a tree and leave."

【答案】 **N) vulnerable** (形容词)

【词性槽】 give __ oaks and pines 中复合宾语的修饰位

【依据】 **vulnerable 呼应"气候变化下处境艰难"**

全文一直在讲气候变化让原栖地不再适合树木 As trees outgrow their ideal __(33)__ in the face of climate change, 因此这里的橡树和松树正是"易受气候威胁的"——vulnerable oaks and pines 与"给它们一条生路"的语义完美呼应。

【竞争词】 **G) fruitful fruitful 表"多产"与"需要援救"反向**

fruitful oaks and pines 表"多产的橡松", 无法解释"为什么还需要鸟帮它们搬家", 与上下文逻辑相反。

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) **ages** 名词 动词

(名) 年龄/时代; (动) 变老、衰老、成长

用于第 28 空

B) **breathing** 动词 形容词 名词

呼吸的; 呼吸 (动名词/现在分词)

干扰词 · 未选用

C) **climatic** 形容词

气候的、与气候相关的

用于第 27 空

D) **elsewhere** 副词

到别处、在别处

用于第 26 空

E) **exclusively** 副词

完全地、专门地、仅仅

用于第 30 空

F) **forever** 副词

永远、长久地

干扰词 · 未选用

G) **fruitful** 形容词

富有成效的、多产的

干扰词 · 未选用

H) **habitats** 名词

栖息地 (复数)

用于第 33 空

I) **legacy** 名词

遗产、遗留物

干扰词 · 未选用

J) **notably** 副词

尤其、特别地、显著地

用于第 32 空

K) **offspring** 名词

后代、子嗣 (单复同形)

用于第 29 空

L) **replanting** 动词 名词

重新种植 (动名词/现在分词)

用于第 34 空

M) **subsequently** 副词

随后、后来

用于第 31 空

N) **vulnerable** 形容词

脆弱的、易受伤害的

用于第 35 空

O) **withdraws** 动词

撤回、撤离 (第三人称单数)

干扰词 · 未选用

全文主旨

鸟类帮树木"搬家"应对气候变化

全文以《指环王》里能走路的树人 Ents 起兴，对比真实树木 they are unable to leave and go __(26)_, 引出问题：气候变化会让原栖地不再适合树木生长。第三段引入解决方案——核桃、橡树、松树这类"散播储藏者"鸟类 rely __(30)__ on so-called "scatter hoarders," such as birds, to move their seeds to new localities; 第四段收束——这些"飞行生态工程师"能在气候变化背景下帮树木 these flying ecosystem engineers could be a big help in __(34)__ trees, 是廉价有效的解决方案。

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。

B) **breathing** 最像 34 题 in __(34)__ trees 答案

B 是 -ing 形态，与 34 题 in __(34)__ trees 的动名词位完美契合，且 breathing trees 字面通顺；但全文 these flying ecosystem engineers could be a big help in __(34)__ trees 上下文谈的是"重新栽种"而非"帮树呼吸"，靠对照主旨即可识破。

F) **forever** 最像 31 题 they __ retrieve 答案

F 是副词，位置上与 31 题主语-动词之间完全合适，初看 they forever retrieve "它们总在取回"也像通顺；但 store...retrieve 是"先后两步动作"，需要时序副词 subsequently，而非持续时间副词。

G) **fruitful** 最像 35 题 __ oaks and pines 答案

G 是形容词，词性合 35 题；但全文论证方向是"气候威胁、需要援救"，与 fruitful (多产) 的正向色彩相反，应该用 vulnerable。

I) **legacy** 最像 29 题 its __ 答案

I 是名词，位置上合 29 题 its 后；且 legacy 抽象义"遗产"听着像在谈"树的延续"。但本句紧承 seedling 这一具体生态链词，应接同链的 offspring；legacy 偏抽象、缺少"被栖地是否适合生长"的对接对象。

0) **withdraws** 最像 28 题 as it __ 答案

O 是动词第三单现，形态上合 28 题；但开篇 they are unable to leave and go __(26)__ 已把树定性为"扎根不能动"的对象，withdraws (撤离) 直接与全文设定矛盾，是典型形态对、语篇错的陷阱。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

4 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。

Otherwise, it would be unable to grow from a seedling.

第2段，第2句

"情态动词 + be + 形容词 + 不定式"的结构在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见，虚拟语气也是常考语法点。本句结构简洁但完整，能代表一类典型的假设推理表达，学习者掌握后可迁移到类似的虚拟条件句和情态表达中。

Many birds like to store food for the winter, which they subsequently retrieve.

第3段，第2句

"主句 + 非限制性定语从句"是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的句式；"like to do" 和关系代词引导定语从句都是典型结构，掌握后可广泛迁移到类似句子的理解中

The bird Clark's nutcracker, for example, hides up to 100,000 seeds per year, up to 30 kilometers away from the seed source, and has a very close symbiotic(共生的) relationship with several pine species, most notably the whitebark pine.

第3段，第4句

本句覆盖了主语、并列谓语、宾语、时间状语、地点状语、定语(介词短语后置定语)等多种成分,且并列谓语被状语隔开、定语紧贴名词,适合练习在修饰成分干扰下定位核心成分和识别修饰关系,有一定训练价值

It's a solution for us—getting birds to do the work is cheap and effective—and it could give vulnerable oaks and pines the option to truly "make like a tree and leave."

第4段，第2句

这句整体不至于难到无法入手，却集中包含主干识别、插入成分处理、非谓语辨认和情态结构判断，训练收益较高。对结构和时态同时练习的人来说，值得优先精讲。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 27 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。

unable

A2

adj. 不能的

本篇2次 · 真题 24 句

retrieve

B2

v. 取回

本篇2次 · 真题 16 句

oak

B1

n. 橡树

本篇2次 · 真题 10 句

would

A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要，会

本篇1次 · 真题 568 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

climate

B1

n. 气候

本篇1次 · 真题 160 句

species

B2

n. 物种

本篇1次 · 真题 136 句

effective

B1

adj. 有效的，起作用的

本篇1次 · 真题 94 句

solution

B1

n. 解决办法

本篇1次 · 真题 76 句

source B1

n. 来源

本篇1次·真题 75 句

per B1

prep. 每

本篇1次·真题 53 句

rely B1

v. 依赖;依靠

本篇1次·真题 51 句

option B1

n. 选择

本篇1次·真题 48 句

pattern B1

n. 模式

本篇1次·真题 46 句

ecosystem B2

n. 生态系统

本篇1次·真题 45 句

ideal B2

adj. 理想的

本篇1次·真题 38 句

habitat B2

n. (动植物的) 栖息地, 生长环境

本篇1次·真题 34 句

otherwise B2

adv. 否则, 不然

本篇1次·真题 33 句

vulnerable C1

adj. 易受伤害的

本篇1次·真题 30 句

truly B1

adv. 真正地

本篇1次·真题 28 句

literally B2

adv. 真正地

本篇1次·真题 18 句

suit A2

n. 套装

本篇1次·真题 15 句

suitable B1

adj. 合适的

本篇1次·真题 15 句

elsewhere B1

adv. 在别处

本篇1次·真题 14 句

exclusively B2

adv. 专门地

本篇1次·真题 12 句

kilometer

A2

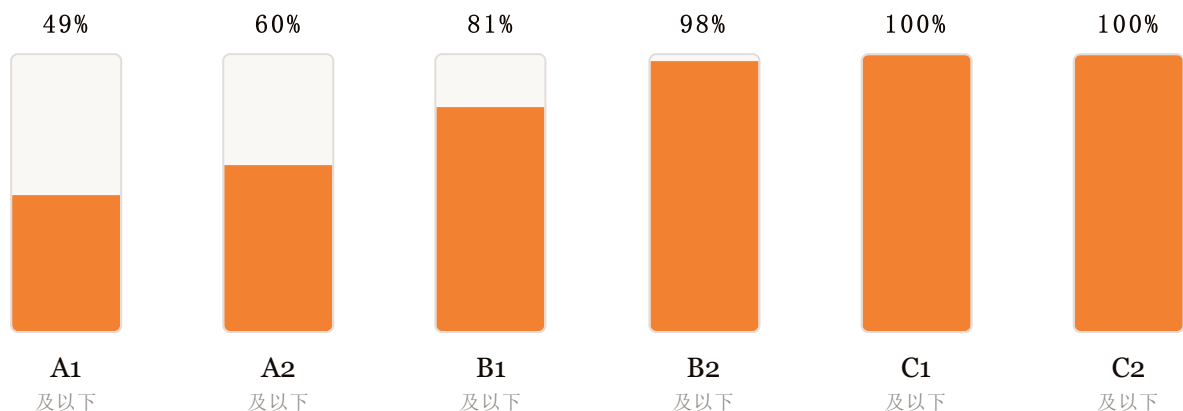
n. 千米, 公里

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 108 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

带空短文去重后共 **108** 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 2 个 · 约 2%。



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 108 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

108

B2 以上难词

2%

B1 及以下覆盖

81%

英语六级 2016年12月·第2套 · 全卷构成

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

2016年12月·第2套 英语六级长篇阅读（信息匹配） 第1篇·36-45 题答案与解析

STATEMENTS & ANALYSIS • 信息匹配题和解析

信息匹配题和解析·36-45 题

本页 36-45 题的段落匹配答案与逐句解析由懒笔记基于2016年12月·第2套 英语六级长篇阅读（信息匹配）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 13 段字母标号长文（逐段附中文翻译）；之后 10 句陈述逐句排列，每句英文陈述后紧接本句解析——陈述句中译、信息所在段落、锚点强弱、定位句中英对照、陈述句与原文的同义改写对照与易混相邻段辨析。

真题卷第2套(2016-12)·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**.

The American Workplace Is Broken. Here's How We Can Start Fixing It.

A) Americans are working longer and harder hours than ever before. 83% of workers say they're stressed about their jobs, nearly 50% say work-related stress is interfering with their sleep, and 60% use their smartphones to check in with work outside of normal working hours. No wonder only 13% of employees worldwide feel engaged in their occupation.

美国人的工作时间比以往任何时候都更长、更辛苦。83%的员工表示他们为工作感到压力，近50%的人表示与工作相关的压力正在干扰他们的睡眠，60%的人在正常工作时间之外使用智能手机查看工作。难怪全球只有13%的员工感到投入自己的职业。

B) Glimmers(少许) of hope, however, are beginning to emerge in this bruising environment: Americans are becoming aware of the toll their jobs take on them, and employers are exploring ways to alleviate the harmful effects of stress and overwork. Yet much more work remains to be done. To call stress an epidemic isn't an exaggeration. The 83% of American employees who are stressed about their jobs—up from 73% just a year before—say that poor compensation and an unreasonable workload are their number-one sources of stress. And if you suspected that the workplace had gotten more stressful than it was just a few decades ago, you're right. Stress levels increased 18% for women and 24% for men from 1983 to 2009. Stress is also starting earlier in life, with some data suggesting that today's teens are even more stressed than adults.

然而，在这种令人疲惫的环境中，希望的微光开始显现：美国人正在意识到工作对他们造成的损害，雇主也在探索减轻压力和过度工作有害影响的方法。然而，仍有大量工作有待完成。称压力为流行病并非夸张。83%对工作感到压力的美国员工——比仅仅一年前的73%有所上升——表示薪酬过低和不合理的

工作量是他们压力的首要来源。如果你怀疑职场比几十年前压力更大,那你是对的。从1983年到2009年,女性的压力水平增加了18%,男性增加了24%。压力也在更早的人生阶段开始,一些数据表明当今的青少年甚至比成年人压力更大。

- C) Stress is taking a significant toll on our health, and the collective public health cost may be enormous. Occupational stress increases the risk of heart attack and diabetes, accelerates the aging process, decreases longevity, and contributes to depression and anxiety, among numerous other negative health outcomes. Overall, stress-related health problems account for up to 90% of hospital visits, many of them preventable. Your job is "literally killing you," as The Washington Post put it. It's also hurting our relationships. Working parents say they feel stressed, tired, rushed and short on quality time with their children, friends and partners.

压力正在对我们的健康造成重大损害,集体公共健康成本可能是巨大的。职业压力增加心脏病发作和糖尿病的风险,加速衰老过程,缩短寿命,并导致抑郁和焦虑等诸多其他负面健康后果。总体而言,与压力相关的健康问题占医院就诊量的高达90%,其中许多是可以预防的。正如《华盛顿邮报》所说,你的工作"实际上正在杀死你"。它也在伤害我们的人际关系。在职父母表示他们感到压力大、疲惫、匆忙,并且缺少与孩子、朋友和伴侣相处的高质量时间。

- D) Seven in 10 workers say they struggle to maintain work-life balance. As technology (and with it, work emails) seeps(渗入) into every aspect of our lives, work-life balance has become an almost meaningless term. Add a rapidly changing economy and an uncertain future to this 24/7 connectivity, and you've got a recipe for overwork, according to Phyllis Moen. "There's rising work demand coupled with the insecurity of mergers, takeovers, downsizing and other factors," Moen said. "Part of the work-life issue has to talk about uncertainty about the future."

十分之七的员工表示他们难以保持工作与生活的平衡。随着技术(以及随之而来的工作电子邮件)渗入我们生活的各个方面,工作与生活的平衡已经成为一个几乎没有意义的术语。根据Phyllis Moen的说法,在这种全天候连接的基础上再加上快速变化的经济和不确定的未来,你就得到了一个过度工作的配方。"工作需求不断上升,同时伴随着合并、收购、裁员和其他因素带来的不安全感,"Moen说。"工作与生活问题的一部分必须涉及对未来的不确定性。"

- E) These factors have converged to create an increasingly impossible situation with many employees overworking to the point of burnout. It's not only unsustainable for workers, but also for the companies that employ them. Science has shown a clear correlation between high stress levels in workers and absenteeism(旷工), reduced productivity, disengagement and high turnover. Too many workplace policies effectively prohibit employees from developing a healthy work-life balance by barring them from taking time off, even when they need it most.

这些因素汇聚在一起,造成了一种日益不可能的局面,许多员工过度工作到精疲力竭的程度。这不仅对员工不可持续,对雇用他们的公司也是如此。科学已经表明员工高压力水平与旷工、生产力下降、脱离工作和高流失率之间存在明确的相关性。太多的职场政策实际上阻止员工发展健康的工作与生活平衡,禁止他们休假,即使在他们最需要的时候。

- F) The U.S. trails far behind every wealthy nation and many developing ones that have family-friendly work policies including paid parental leave, paid sick days and breast-feeding support, according to a 2007 study. The U.S. is also the only advanced economy that does not guarantee workers paid vacation time, and it's one of only two countries in the world that does not offer guaranteed paid maternity leave. But even when employees are given paid time off, workplace norms and expectations

that pressure them to overwork often prevent them from taking it. Fulltime employees who do have paid vacation days only use half of them on average.

根据2007年的一项研究,美国远远落后于每一个富裕国家和许多发展中国家,这些国家都有家庭友好的工作政策,包括带薪育儿假、带薪病假和母乳喂养支持。美国也是唯一不保证员工带薪休假时间的发达经济体,并且是世界上仅有的两个不提供保障带薪产假的国家之一。但即使员工获得了带薪休假,职场规范和期望迫使他们过度工作,往往阻止他们休假。拥有带薪休假天数的全职员工平均只使用了其中的一半。

- G) Our modern workplaces also operate based on outdated time constraints. The practice of clocking in for an eight-hour workday is a leftover from the days of the Industrial Revolution, as reflected in the then-popular saying, "Eight hours labor, eight hours recreation, eight hours rest."

我们的现代职场也基于过时的时间限制运作。打卡工作八小时的做法是工业革命时代遗留下来的,正如当时流行的口号所反映的:"八小时劳动,八小时娱乐,八小时休息。"

- H) We've held on to this workday structure—but thanks to our digital devices, many employees never really clock out. Today, the average American spends 8.8 hours at work daily, and the majority of working professionals spend additional hours checking in with work during evenings, weekends and even vacations. The problem isn't the technology itself, but that the technology is being used to create more flexibility for the employer rather than the employee. In a competitive work environment, employers are able to use technology to demand more from their employees rather than motivating workers with flexibility that benefits them.

我们一直保持着这种工作日结构——但由于我们的数字设备,许多员工实际上从未真正下班。如今,美国人平均每天在工作上花费8.8小时,大多数职场专业人士在晚上、周末甚至假期期间还要花额外的时间查看工作。问题不在于技术本身,而在于技术被用来为雇主而非员工创造更多灵活性。在竞争激烈的工作环境中,雇主能够利用技术向员工提出更多要求,而不是用有利于员工的灵活性来激励员工。

- I) In a study published last year, psychologists coined the term "workplace telepressure" to describe an employee's urge to immediately respond to emails and engage in obsessive thoughts about returning an email to one's boss, colleagues or clients. The researchers found that telepressure is a major cause of stress at work, which over time contributes to physical and mental burnout. Of the 300 employees participating in the study, those who experienced high levels of telepressure were more likely to agree with statements assessing burnout, like "I've no energy for going to work in the morning," and to report feeling fatigued and unfocused. Telepressure was also correlated with sleeping poorly and missing work.

在去年发表的一项研究中,心理学家创造了"职场远程压力"一词,用来描述员工立即回复电子邮件的冲动,以及对回复老板、同事或客户电子邮件的强迫性思考。研究人员发现,远程压力是工作压力的主要原因,随着时间的推移会导致身体和精神上的倦怠。在参与研究的300名员工中,经历高水平远程压力的人更有可能同意评估倦怠的陈述,如"我早上没有精力去上班",并报告感到疲劳和注意力不集中。远程压力还与睡眠不佳和缺勤相关。

- J) Harvard Business School professor Leslie Perlow explains that when people feel the pressure to be always "on," they find ways to accommodate that pressure, including altering their schedules, work habits and interactions with family and friends. Perlow calls this vicious cycle the "cycle of responsiveness": Once bosses and colleagues experience an employee's increased responsiveness, they

increase their demands on the employee's time. And because a failure to accept these increased demands indicates a lack of commitment to one's work, the employee complies.

哈佛商学院教授Leslie Perlow解释说,当人们感到始终"在线"的压力时,他们会找到适应这种压力的方法,包括改变他们的日程安排、工作习惯以及与家人和朋友的互动。Perlow将这种恶性循环称为"响应循环":一旦老板和同事体验到员工响应能力的提高,他们就会增加对员工时间的要求。而且由于未能接受这些增加的要求表明对工作缺乏承诺,员工只能服从。

- K) To address skyrocketing employee stress levels, many companies have implemented workplace wellness programs, partnering with health care providers that have created programs to promote employee health and well-being. Some research does suggest that these programs hold promise. A study of employees at health insurance provider Aetna revealed that roughly one quarter of those taking in-office yoga and mindfulness classes reported a 28% reduction in their stress levels and a 20% improvement in sleep quality. These less-stressed workers gained an average of 62 minutes per week of productivity. While yoga and meditation(静思) are scientifically proven to reduce stress levels, these programs do little to target the root causes of burnout and disengagement. The conditions creating the stress are long hours, unrealistic demands and deadlines, and work-life conflict.

为了应对飙升的员工压力水平,许多公司实施了职场健康计划,与医疗保健提供者合作,创建了促进员工健康和福祉的计划。一些研究确实表明这些计划有前景。对健康保险提供商Aetna员工的一项研究显示,大约四分之一参加办公室瑜伽和正念课程的员工报告压力水平降低了28%,睡眠质量改善了20%。这些压力较小的员工每周的生产力提高了62分钟。虽然瑜伽和静思在科学上被证明可以降低压力水平,但这些计划在针对倦怠和脱离工作的根本原因方面作用甚微。造成压力的条件是长时间工作、不切实际的要求和最后期限,以及工作与生活的冲突。

- L) Moen and her colleagues may have found the solution. In a 2011 study, she investigated the effects of implementing a Results Only Work Environment (ROWE) on the productivity and well-being of employees at Best Buy's corporate headquarters.

Moen和她的同事们可能找到了解决方案。在2011年的一项研究中,她调查了在Best Buy公司总部实施"仅结果工作环境"(ROWE)对员工生产力和福祉的影响。

- M) For the study, 325 employees spent six months taking part in ROWE, while a control group of 334 employees continued with their normal workflow. The ROWE participants were allowed to freely determine when, where and how they worked—the only thing that mattered was that they got the job done. The results were striking. After six months, the employees who participated in ROWE reported reduced work-family conflict and a better sense of control of their time, and they were getting a full hour of extra sleep each night. The employees were less likely to leave their jobs, resulting in reduced turnover. It's important to note that the increased flexibility didn't encourage them to work around the clock. "They didn't work anywhere and all the time—they were better able to manage their work," Moen said. "Flexibility and control is key," she continued.

在该研究中,325名员工花了六个月时间参与ROWE,而334名员工组成的对照组继续其正常工作流程。ROWE参与者被允许自由决定何时、何地以及如何工作——唯一重要的是他们完成工作。结果令人震惊。六个月后,参与ROWE的员工报告工作与家庭冲突减少,对时间的控制感更好,并且每晚额外睡眠一整小时。员工离职的可能性降低,从而减少了人员流失。值得注意的是,增加的灵活性并没有鼓励他们全天候工作。"他们并不是在任何地方任何时间工作——他们能够更好地管理自己的工作,"Moen说。"灵活性和控制是关键,"她继续说道。

陈述句与逐句解析

36. Workplace norms pressure employees to overwork, deterring them from taking paid time off.

职场规范迫使员工过度工作,使他们不愿带薪休假。

【答案】 **F** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 职场规范阻挠员工带薪休假

【定位】 But even when employees are given paid time off, workplace norms and expectations that pressure them to overwork often prevent them from taking it.

可是即便员工被给予带薪休假, 让他们过度工作的职场规范与期待往往会阻止他们真正去用这些假。

【改写】 Workplace norms pressure employees to overwork ↔

workplace norms and expectations that pressure them to overwork

近乎逐字复现

deterring them from taking paid time off ↔ **often prevent them from taking it**

动词同义替换 + 代词回指

【辨邻】 **E** Too many workplace policies effectively prohibit employees from developing a healthy work-life balance by barring them from taking time off 谈的是 workplace policies 直接禁止休假, 而题干要的是 Workplace norms pressure employees to overwork 这条“规范施压→不敢休”的链路, 主语不同、机制不同。

Too many workplace policies effectively prohibit employees from developing a healthy work-life balance by barring them from taking time off, even when they need it most.

37. The overwhelming majority of employees attribute their stress mainly to low pay and an excessive workload.

绝大多数员工将压力主要归因于低薪和过重的工作量。

【答案】 **B** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 压力主因 = 低薪 + 过载

【定位】 The 83% of American employees who are stressed about their jobs—up from 73% just a year before—say that poor compensation and an unreasonable workload are their number-one sources of stress.

83% 的美国员工——比一年前的 73% 又上升了——说低薪和不合理的工作量是他们压力的头号来源。

【改写】 The overwhelming majority of employees ↔

The 83% of American employees who are stressed about their jobs

百分比→程度词概括

attribute their stress mainly to low pay and an excessive workload ↔

poor compensation and an unreasonable workload are their number-one sources of stress

近义词对替换

【辨邻】 **A** 83% of workers say they're stressed about their jobs 与本题数字相同，但本段只描述“有多少人感到压力”和手机加班、敬业率等现象，并未点出 low pay and an excessive workload 这一对原因。

83% of workers say they're stressed about their jobs, nearly 50% say work-related stress is interfering with their sleep, and 60% use their smartphones to check in with work outside of normal working hours.

38. According to Moen, flexibility gives employees better control over their work and time.

根据Moen的观点,灵活性使员工能更好地掌控自己的工作和时间。

【答案】 **M** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 Moen 谈灵活性

【定位】 "Flexibility and control is key," she continued.

她接着说：“灵活与控制是关键。”

【改写】 According to Moen ↔ **Moen said**

引述主语完全对应

flexibility gives employees better control over their work and time ↔

Flexibility and control is key

名词并列→动词主张

better control over their work and time ↔ **a better sense of control of their time**

短语近义复现

【辨邻】 **D** Moen said 在 D 段说的是 Part of the work-life issue has to talk about uncertainty about the future, 与 flexibility gives employees better control 主语相同但论点不同，属同人不同观点的陷阱。

"Part of the work-life issue has to talk about uncertainty about the future."

L she investigated the effects of implementing a Results Only Work Environment (ROWE) 只是把研究引出来，没有出现 flexibility gives employees better control over their work and time 这一结论。

In a 2011 study, she investigated the effects of implementing a Results Only Work Environment (ROWE) on the productivity and well-being of employees at Best Buy's corporate headquarters.

39. Flexibility resulting from the use of digital devices benefits employers instead of employees.

使用数字设备带来的灵活性使雇主而非员工受益。

【答案】 **H** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 数字设备的灵活性偏向雇主

【定位】 The problem isn't the technology itself, but that the technology is being used to create more flexibility for the employer rather than the employee.

问题不在科技本身, 而在科技被用来给雇主而非员工创造更多的灵活性。

【改写】 Flexibility resulting from the use of digital devices ↔

the technology is being used to create more flexibility

短语近义同位

benefits employers instead of employees ↔ **for the employer rather than the employee**

对照连接词同义

【辨邻】 **D** technology (and with it, work emails) seeps(渗入) into every aspect of our lives
只描述科技渗透, 没有出现 benefits employers instead of employees 这一利益归属对照。

As technology (and with it, work emails) seeps(渗入) into every aspect of our lives, work-life balance has become an almost meaningless term.

40. Research finds that if employees suffer from high stress, they will be less motivated, less productive and more likely to quit.

研究发现,如果员工承受高压,他们的积极性会降低,工作效率会下降,而且更有可能辞职。

【答案】 **E** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 高压→低动力/低产/离职

【定位】 Science has shown a clear correlation between high stress levels in workers and absenteeism(旷工), reduced productivity, disengagement and high turnover.

科学已经表明, 员工的高压力水平与旷工、生产力下降、敬业度降低和高离职率之间存在明显相关。

【改写】 if employees suffer from high stress ↔ **high stress levels in workers**

短语近义复现

less motivated ↔ **disengagement**

近义概念对齐

less productive ↔ **reduced productivity**

名词→形容词同义

more likely to quit ↔ **high turnover**

概念上位替换

【辨邻】 C Occupational stress increases the risk of heart attack and diabetes, accelerates the aging process, decreases longevity, and contributes to depression and anxiety 罗列的是健康风险，没有出现 less motivated, less productive and more likely to quit 这种工作表现并列。

Occupational stress increases the risk of heart attack and diabetes, accelerates the aging process, decreases longevity, and contributes to depression and anxiety, among numerous other negative health outcomes.

41. In-office wellness programs may help reduce stress levels, but they are hardly an ultimate solution to the problem.

办公室健康计划可能有助于降低压力水平,但它们很难成为问题的根本解决方案。

【答案】 K 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 办公室 wellness 项目非根本解

【定位】 While yoga and meditation(静思) are scientifically proven to reduce stress levels, these programs do little to target the root causes of burnout and disengagement.

尽管瑜伽与静思在科学上已被证明能减压，但这些项目对倦怠和敬业度低的根本原因几乎无能为力。

【改写】 In-office wellness programs may help reduce stress levels ↔

yoga and meditation(静思) are scientifically proven to reduce stress levels

下位列举→上位概念

they are hardly an ultimate solution to the problem ↔

these programs do little to target the root causes of burnout and disengagement

近义表达“治标不治本”

【辨邻】 M Flexibility and control is key 表达的是肯定的解决方案立场，与 hardly an ultimate solution 的“非根本解”态度相反。

"Flexibility and control is key," she continued.

42. Health problems caused by stress in the workplace result in huge public health expenses.

职场压力导致的健康问题造成了巨大的公共卫生支出。

【答案】 C 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 压力健康问题→公共开支

【定位】 Stress is taking a significant toll on our health, and the collective public health cost may be enormous.

压力正在严重侵蚀我们的健康，集体性的公共健康代价可能是巨大的。

【改写】 Health problems caused by stress in the workplace ↔

Stress is taking a significant toll on our health

因果同义换说

huge public health expenses ↔ **the collective public health cost may be enormous**

近义词替换

【辨邻】 **A** nearly 50% say work-related stress is interfering with their sleep 等是个体层面的压力数据，没有 huge public health expenses 这一公共健康开支结论。

nearly 50% say work-related stress is interfering with their sleep, and 60% use their smartphones to check in with work outside of normal working hours.

43. If employees respond quickly to their job assignments, the employer is likely to demand more from them.

如果员工对工作任务反应迅速,雇主很可能会对他们提出更多要求。

【答案】 **J** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 员工回应越快雇主要求越多

【定位】 Once bosses and colleagues experience an employee's increased responsiveness, they increase their demands on the employee's time.

一旦老板和同事体验到员工回应得更勤，他们就会进一步加大对该员工时间的要求。

【改写】 If employees respond quickly to their job assignments ↔

Once bosses and colleagues experience an employee's increased responsiveness

同义条件句

the employer is likely to demand more from them ↔

they increase their demands on the employee's time

动作主体与动词同义

【辨邻】 **I** telepressure is a major cause of stress at work, which over time contributes to physical and mental burnout 谈的是 telepressure→倦怠的链路，与 the employer is likely to demand more 雇主加码的链路不同。

The researchers found that telepressure is a major cause of stress at work, which over time contributes to physical and mental burnout.

44. With technology everywhere in our life, it has become virtually impossible for most workers to keep a balance between work and life.

由于科技无处不在地存在于我们的生活中,大多数员工几乎不可能在工作与生活之间保持平衡。

【答案】 **D** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 科技无处不在 → 平衡无望

【定位】 As technology (and with it, work emails) seeps(渗入) into every aspect of our lives, work-life balance has become an almost meaningless term.

随着科技（以及随之而来的工作邮件）渗入我们生活的方方面面，“工作-生活平衡”已经变成几乎没有意义的词。

【改写】 With technology everywhere in our life ↔

technology (and with it, work emails) seeps(渗入) into every aspect of our lives

短语近义换说

it has become virtually impossible for most workers to keep a balance between work and life ↔

work-life balance has become an almost meaningless term

“几乎无意义”=“几乎不可能”

【辨邻】 **H** the technology is being used to create more flexibility for the employer rather than the employee 落点在灵活性归谁，未直接说 keep a balance between work and life 几乎不可能。

The problem isn't the technology itself, but that the technology is being used to create more flexibility for the employer rather than the employee.

45. In America today, even teenagers suffer from stress, and their problem is even more serious than grown-ups'.

在当今美国,即使是青少年也承受着压力,而且他们的问题甚至比成年人更严重。

【答案】 **B** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 青少年压力比成人更重

【定位】 Stress is also starting earlier in life, with some data suggesting that today's teens are even more stressed than adults.

压力也开始得更早，一些数据显示当今的青少年甚至比成年人承受更多压力。

【改写】 even teenagers suffer from stress ↔ **today's teens are even more stressed than adults**

下位名词同义

their problem is even more serious than grown-ups' ↔

today's teens are even more stressed than adults

比较级与同义名词对齐

【辨邻】 **A** 83% of workers say they're stressed about their jobs 描述的是 workers 群体的整体数据，没有提到 teenagers 与 grown-ups 的比较。

83% of workers say they're stressed about their jobs, nearly 50% say work-related stress is interfering with their sleep

PARAGRAPH MAP • 段落主旨图

13 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 开篇用数据描绘美国职场现状：工时更长、压力更大，83% of workers say they're stressed about their jobs，并指出全球只有 13% of employees worldwide feel engaged in their occupation。

信息指纹 全球敬业率 13%

- B 承上启下：一方面美国人开始意识到工作之害、雇主开始想办法，另一方面把 stress an epidemic 的程度坐实——压力主因是 poor compensation and an unreasonable workload，并提到 today's teens are even more stressed than adults。

信息指纹 压力主因 + 青少年压力

- C 压力对健康的具体打击——increases the risk of heart attack and diabetes 等，并算账：stress-related health problems account for up to 90% of hospital visits，公共健康代价巨大。

信息指纹 90% 就医与公共健康代价

- D 讨论工作-生活平衡被科技吞噬：Seven in 10 workers say they struggle to maintain work-life balance，由于 technology (and with it, work emails) seeps(渗入) into every aspect of our lives，再加上经济与未来的不确定，平衡几乎成空话。

信息指纹 科技渗入致平衡几成空话

- E 把劳累后果摆到企业账本上：科学已证压力与 absenteeism(旷工), reduced productivity, disengagement and high turnover 之间有明确相关，过度工作既害员工也害公司。

信息指纹 压力—旷工/低产/离职相关链

- F 横向对比：美国在带薪产假、带薪病假、育婴支持等家庭友好政策上落后于发达国家与许多发展中国家；且 workplace norms and expectations that pressure them to overwork often prevent them from taking it 导致带薪假被搁置。

信息指纹 职场规范施压致带薪假搁置

G 解释八小时工作日的历史来源——a leftover from the days of the Industrial Revolution, 引用旧口号 Eight hours labor, eight hours recreation, eight hours rest.

信息指纹 八小时工作日的工业革命遗物

H 今日数字设备让员工 never really clock out: 平均工作 8.8 hours at work daily, 且科技带来的灵活性 is being used to create more flexibility for the employer rather than the employee.

信息指纹 灵活性归雇主非员工

I 心理学新词 workplace telepressure: 即员工急于回邮件的强迫感, 研究发现它是工作压力的主要来源、长期会导致身心倦怠。

信息指纹 telepressure 新造术语

J Perlow 提出 cycle of responsiveness: 员工越快回应, 老板同事就越加大要求, 员工又因怕显得不敬业而继续配合, 形成恶性循环。

信息指纹 响应越快被要求越多的恶性循环

K 企业上线 workplace wellness programs 试图减压: Aetna 案例显示瑜伽与正念课能降压、改善睡眠, 但这些项目 do little to target the root causes of burnout and disengagement.

信息指纹 wellness 项目治标不治本

L 引入 Moen 在 2011 年研究的 Results Only Work Environment (ROWE), 地点是 Best Buy's corporate headquarters, 预示后文给出解决方案。

信息指纹 ROWE 概念引入

M ROWE 实验结果: 325 人参与、334 人对照, 参与者可自由决定 when, where and how they worked, 结果工作-家庭冲突减少、控制感更强、每晚多睡一小时; Moen 总结 Flexibility and control is key.

信息指纹 灵活与控制是关键

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

24 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。

Americans are working longer and harder hours than ever before.

A段，第1句

比较级加 than 引导的比较结构是英语中极为常见的句式，在各类考试中频繁出现。本句展示了标准的比较状语从句用法，且包含比较级并列修饰和从句省略，是典型的考点句式，掌握后可应用于大量类似表达。

No wonder only 13% of employees worldwide feel engaged in their occupation.

A段，第3句

系表结构在四六级、考研阅读中高频出现，No wonder 引导的评注性表达也是常见句式。主语含分数和后置定语的结构较典型。整体句式代表性较强，学习后可迁移到类似句子。

Yet much more work remains to be done.

B段，第2句

本句是一个简洁的主系表式陈述句，Yet放在句首表示转折的用法在四六级和考研真题中较为常见，remain to be done表示有待完成的固定搭配也具有一定典型性，学习后可在多种语境中复用。

The 83% of American employees who are stressed about their jobs—up from 73% just a year before—say that poor compensation and an unreasonable workload are their number-one sources of stress.

B段，第4句

本句结构高度典型：主句 + 定语从句修饰主语 + 宾语从句作宾语，是四六级和考研阅读中反复出现的经典句式。插入语和并列主语也是真题常见元素，掌握本句的分析方法可以直接迁移到大量同类长难句，实用性强。

Stress is also starting earlier in life, with some data suggesting that today's teens are even more stressed than adults.

B段，第7句

with 伴随状语 + 分词结构 + 宾语从句的组合，是四六级和考研阅读中常见的句式，尤其 with 复合结构和 that 引导的宾语从句都是高频考点，掌握后迁移性强。

Overall, stress-related health problems account for up to 90% of hospital visits, many of them preventable.

C段，第3句

“主干陈述 + 逗号后补充说明”是英语说明文里很常见的写法。掌握这种先认主谓、再看非谓语或形容词性补充的信息处理方式，迁移性较强。

These factors have converged to create an increasingly impossible situation with many employees overworking to the point of burnout.

E段，第1句

简单句 + 不定式状语 + 介词短语后置定语 + 独立主格结构，这些都是四六级和考研阅读中常见的句式组合。特别是独立主格（“with + 名词 + 现在分词”）是常考结构，掌握后可在大量真题句中复用。

It's not only unsustainable for workers, but also for the companies that employ them.

E段，第2句

主系表 + 定语从句修饰名词 + not only ... but also 并列结构，这三种结构都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。形式主语 It 搭配系表结构也是典型学术写作和议论文常用模式，学习者掌握后可广泛迁移到类似句型。

Too many workplace policies effectively prohibit employees from developing a healthy work-life balance by barring them from taking time off, even when they need it most.

E段，第4句

本句结构高度典型：“主句 + 时间状语从句”是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式，主句中“prohibit/bar sb from doing”的固定搭配、“by doing”表示方式的用法、以及“even when”引导让步性时间状语从句，都是高频考点结构，掌握后可大量复用到同类句子的分析中。

Fulltime employees who do have paid vacation days only use half of them on average.

F段，第4句

本句结构为“主语（含限制性定语从句）+ 谓语 + 宾语 + 状语”，是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的典型句式。限制性定语从句修饰主语、关系代词在从句中作主语、主句主干为主谓宾结构，这些都是考试中反复考查的常见句法模式，掌握后可大量复用。

Our modern workplaces also operate based on outdated time constraints.

G段，第1句

简单句配搭过去分词短语状语是四六级和考研阅读中常见的基础句式，具有一定代表性，但作为简单句本身不属于高频考查的复杂结构类型，典型性中等。

We've held on to this workday structure—but thanks to our digital devices, many employees never really clock out.

H段，第1句

并列转折句是四六级和考研常见句式，“but”引导的对比结构在真题中频繁出现。现在完成时搭配一般现在时的时态对比也具有一定代表性。作为并列句的典型例句有学习价值。

The problem isn't the technology itself, but that the technology is being used to create more flexibility for the employer rather than the employee.

H段，第3句

“The problem is not A but B”和“that”引导的表语从句都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，“not...but...”对比结构常用于论述文中对比不同观点或原因，表语从句用于解释抽象概念，这两种结构结合在一个句子中，代表性很强，掌握后可广泛迁移。

In a competitive work environment, employers are able to use technology to demand more from their employees rather than motivating workers with flexibility that benefits them.

H段，第4句

主句使用“be able to”表示能力，搭配不定式作目的状语及“rather than”引导的对比结构，是四六级和考研阅读中常见的复杂句式。定语从句修饰名词且关系词在从句中作主语，也是高频考查结构。整体句式具有较高的代表性和复用价值。

Some research does suggest that these programs hold promise.

K段，第2句

suggest 加 that 宾语从句是四六级和考研中的高频句式,广泛用于表达观点、研究结果等学术语境。主句的强调结构 does suggest 也是常见的语气强化手段,掌握后可应用于多种表达场景,典型性较高

Moen and her colleagues may have found the solution.

L段，第1句

情态动词加完成体的结构在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见，尤其用于表达推测或可能性，掌握后可复用于理解类似的推测性陈述句式

The ROWE participants were allowed to freely determine when, where and how they worked—the only thing that mattered was that they got the job done.

M段，第2句

本句展示了典型的“主句 + 解释性主句”结构，以及名词后接定语从句、系动词后接表语从句的常考模式，复用价值极高。

The employees were less likely to leave their jobs, resulting in reduced turnover.

M段，第5句

主系表结构加现在分词作结果状语是考试中常见的句式组合,具有一定代表性,学生掌握后可迁移到类似句子,但本句没有从句,典型性不如复合句强。

Workplace norms pressure employees to overwork, deterring them from taking paid time off.

第36题题干

“主语 + 谓语 + 宾语 + 不定式补足成分”以及“逗号后分词短语补充结果”都是常见书面句式。掌握这种识别路径后，迁移到说明文和议论文句子中很有帮助。

The overwhelming majority of employees attribute their stress mainly to low pay and an excessive workload.

第37题题干

这种“较长主语 + 及物动词 + 宾语 + 介词短语”的陈述句很常见，阅读中经常出现。掌握后可迁移到大量表达“把甲归因于乙”的句子。

According to Moen, flexibility gives employees better control over their work and time.

第38题题干

这是英语里非常典型的陈述句主干，包含常考的双宾语结构和句首来源状语。掌握这种句子后，处理大量说明性句子都会更稳。

Flexibility resulting from the use of digital devices benefits employers instead of employees.

第39题题干

“抽象名词作主语 + 后置分词短语修饰 + 及物动词 + 宾语”是常见书面句式。掌握这种结构后，遇到类似的名词后置修饰句子时很容易迁移。

Research finds that if employees suffer from high stress, they will be less motivated, less productive and more likely to quit.

第40题题干

“研究表明.....如果.....就.....”是考试与学术英语里很常见的表达框架。“that”引内容、“if”引条件、后接将来结果，这种组合非常有迁移价值。

Health problems caused by stress in the workplace result in huge public health expenses.

第42题题干

“名词加分词短语作后置定语，再接一般现在时谓语”是英语说明文里非常常见的写法。掌握这种识别路径后，处理大量类似长主语句子都能迁移使用。

HIGH-FREQUENCY · 真题高频词

本篇出现的 169 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。

employee

A2

n. 雇员，员工

本篇28次 · 真题 190 句

stress

B1

n. 压力

本篇19次 · 真题 126 句

workplace

B1

n. 工作场所

本篇9次 · 真题 70 句

demand

B1

v. 坚决要求

本篇6次 · 真题 92 句

flexibility

B2

n. 灵活性

本篇6次 · 真题 9 句

employer

B1

n. 雇主

本篇5次 · 真题 56 句

overwork

B2

v. 过度工作

本篇5次 · 真题 11 句

likely

A2

adj. 很可能的

本篇4次 · 真题 228 句

pressure

B1

n. 心理压力

本篇4次 · 真题 57 句

balance

B1

n. 平衡

本篇4次 · 真题 49 句

stressed

B1

adj. 焦虑不安的

本篇4次 · 真题 13 句

less

A1

det. 较少的

本篇3次 · 真题 273 句

better

A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本篇3次 · 真题 205 句

reduce

B1

v. 减少，降低 (数量、大小、程度等)

本篇3次 · 真题 138 句

average A2

adj. 平均的
本篇3次·真题 112句

colleague B1

n. 同事
本篇3次·真题 84句

productivity B2

n. 生产率
本篇3次·真题 58句

email A2

n. 电子邮件
本篇3次·真题 53句

increased A2

v. 增加了
本篇3次·真题 28句

benefit B1

n. 好处
本篇2次·真题 244句

effect A2

n. 影响
本篇2次·真题 191句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议
本篇2次·真题 167句

quality A2

n. 质量
本篇2次·真题 112句

factor B1

n. 因素
本篇2次·真题 108句

policy B1

n. 政策
本篇2次·真题 103句

economy B1

n. 经济
本篇2次·真题 102句

contribute B1

v. 捐献
本篇2次·真题 79句

solution B1

n. 解决办法
本篇2次·真题 76句

digital B1

adj. 数字的
本篇2次·真题 72句

conflict B2

n. 冲突
本篇2次·真题 66句

suffer B1

v. 遭受 (痛苦、疾病、损失等)

本篇2次 · 真题 59 句

device B1

n. 设备

本篇2次 · 真题 54 句

respond B1

v. 回答, 答复

本篇2次 · 真题 52 句

majority B2

n. 大多数, 大部分

本篇2次 · 真题 51 句

partner B1

n. 伴侣

本篇2次 · 真题 39 句

participate B1

v. 参加

本篇2次 · 真题 31 句

implement B2

v. 实施

本篇2次 · 真题 28 句

norm B2

n. 常态

本篇2次 · 真题 26 句

provider B2

n. 供应者

本篇2次 · 真题 24 句

cycle B1

n. 循环

本篇2次 · 真题 16 句

workday B1

n. 工作日

本篇2次 · 真题 10 句

turnover B2

n. 营业额

本篇2次 · 真题 8 句

researcher B2

n. 研究人员

本篇1次 · 真题 363 句

data B1

n. 数据

本篇1次 · 真题 181 句

relationship B1

n. 关系

本篇1次 · 真题 168 句

risk A2

n. 风险

本篇1次 · 真题 167 句

issue

B1

n. 问题

本篇1次 · 真题 158 句

negative

B1

adj. 否定的

本篇1次 · 真题 132 句

base

A2

n. 基础

本篇1次 · 真题 126 句

process

B1

n. 过程

本篇1次 · 真题 126 句

decade

B1

n. 十年

本篇1次 · 真题 120 句

mental

B1

adj. 精神的

本篇1次 · 真题 120 句

professor

B1

n. 教授 (大学教师的最高职称)

本篇1次 · 真题 112 句

major

B1

adj. 主要的

本篇1次 · 真题 108 句

support

A2

v. 支持

本篇1次 · 真题 103 句

according

B1

prep. 根据

本篇1次 · 真题 96 句

gain

B1

v. 获得;赢得

本篇1次 · 真题 96 句

publish

B1

v. 出版, 发行 (书籍、杂志等)

本篇1次 · 真题 94 句

account

A2

n. 账户

本篇1次 · 真题 93 句

participant

B2

n. 参与者

本篇1次 · 真题 91 句

physical

B1

adj. 身体的

本篇1次 · 真题 91 句

lack

B1

v. 缺少

本篇1次 · 真题 89 句

professional

B1

adj. 专业的

本篇1次·真题 82 句

promote

B2

v. 促进

本篇1次·真题 82 句

increasingly

B2

adv. 越来越;日益;不断增加地

本篇1次·真题 78 句

nation

B1

n. 国家

本篇1次·真题 76 句

source

B1

n. 来源

本篇1次·真题 75 句

reflect

B1

v. 反映, 显示

本篇1次·真题 71 句

engage

B2

v. 参与;从事

本篇1次·真题 68 句

significant

B2

adj. 重要的

本篇1次·真题 65 句

maintain

B1

v. 维持

本篇1次·真题 64 句

quickly

A2

adv. 快速地

本篇1次·真题 63 句

determine

B2

v. 决定

本篇1次·真题 62 句

overall

B1

adj. 总体的

本篇1次·真题 58 句

psychologist

B2

n. 心理学家

本篇1次·真题 54 句

reveal

B2

v. 揭示

本篇1次·真题 54 句

struggle

B1

v. 奋斗

本篇1次·真题 54 句

interaction

B2

n. 相互作用

本篇1次·真题 53 句

mainly B1

adv. 主要地

本篇1次·真题 53 句

per B1

prep. 每

本篇1次·真题 53 句

explore B1

v. 探索

本篇1次·真题 52 句

operate B1

v. 运转

本篇1次·真题 52 句

aspect B2

n. 方面

本篇1次·真题 50 句

insurance B1

n. 保险

本篇1次·真题 50 句

failure B1

n. 失败

本篇1次·真题 47 句

expense B1

n. 花费

本篇1次·真题 46 句

indicate B2

v. 表明

本篇1次·真题 46 句

anxiety B2

n. 焦虑

本篇1次·真题 44 句

smartphone B1

n. 智能手机

本篇1次·真题 44 句

effectively B2

adv. 有效地

本篇1次·真题 43 句

labor B1

n. 劳动

本篇1次·真题 42 句

schedule A2

n. 时间表

本篇1次·真题 41 句

teen A2

n. 青少年

本篇1次·真题 41 句

outcome B2

n. 结果

本篇1次·真题 40 句

wealthy B2

adj. 富有的

本篇1次·真题 39 句

client B1

n. 客户

本篇1次·真题 36 句

improvement B1

n. 改进

本篇1次·真题 36 句

structure B1

n. 结构

本篇1次·真题 35 句

worldwide B1

adj. 全世界的

本篇1次·真题 35 句

aware A2

adj. 知道的

本篇1次·真题 34 句

extra A2

adj. 额外的

本篇1次·真题 33 句

motivate B2

v. 激励

本篇1次·真题 33 句

emerge B2

v. 出现;浮现

本篇1次·真题 32 句

expectation B2

n. 期待;预期

本篇1次·真题 32 句

harmful B1

adj. 有害的

本篇1次·真题 32 句

advanced B2

adj. 先进的

本篇1次·真题 31 句

depression B2

n. 抑郁症

本篇1次·真题 31 句

assess B2

v. 评估

本篇1次·真题 30 句

employ B1

v. 雇用

本篇1次·真题 30 句

statement B1

n. 声明

本篇1次·真题 30 句

working A2

adj. 有工作的

本篇1次·真题29句

attack A2

v. 攻击

本篇1次·真题28句

competitive B2

adj. 竞争的

本篇1次·真题28句

decrease B1

v. 减少, 降低

本篇1次·真题28句

rapidly B1

adv. 迅速地

本篇1次·真题28句

revolution B2

n. 革命

本篇1次·真题27句

urge B2

v. 敦促

本篇1次·真题27句

target B1

n. 目标, 靶子

本篇1次·真题26句

accelerate B2

v. 加速

本篇1次·真题25句

numerous B2

adj. 众多的, 许多的

本篇1次·真题25句

root A2

n. 根

本篇1次·真题25句

additional B1

adj. 额外的

本篇1次·真题24句

alter B2

v. 改变, 更改 (使某物与之前不同)

本篇1次·真题24句

quit B1

v. 离开 (工作、学校等)

本篇1次·真题24句

thanks A1

intj. 谢谢

本篇1次·真题24句

attribute B2

n. 属性

本篇1次·真题23句

commitment

B2

n. 承诺

本篇1次·真题 23 句

productive

B2

adj. 富有成效的

本篇1次·真题 23 句

correlation

C1

n. 相关性

本篇1次·真题 21 句

alleviate

C1

v. 减轻, 缓和 (痛苦、问题等)

本篇1次·真题 19 句

bar

A2

n. 酒吧

本篇1次·真题 19 句

ultimate

B2

adj. 最终的

本篇1次·真题 19 句

correlate

C1

v. 相关联

本篇1次·真题 18 句

investigate

B2

v. 调查

本篇1次·真题 18 句

literally

B2

adv. 真正地

本篇1次·真题 18 句

reduction

B2

n. 减少

本篇1次·真题 18 句

aging

B2

n. 变老;老化

本篇1次·真题 17 句

collective

B2

adj. 集体的

本篇1次·真题 17 句

enormous

B1

adj. 巨大的

本篇1次·真题 17 句

guarantee

B2

n. 保证

本篇1次·真题 17 句

corporate

B2

adj. 公司的

本篇1次·真题 16 句

virtually

B2

adv. 几乎,差不多

本篇1次·真题 15 句

engaged B1

adj. 忙碌的

本篇1次·真题 14 句

epidemic C1

n. 流行病

本篇1次·真题 14 句

excessive B2

adj. 过多的

本篇1次·真题 14 句

constraint B2

n. 限制

本篇1次·真题 13 句

industrial B2

adj. 工业的

本篇1次·真题 13 句

occupation B1

n. 职业

本篇1次·真题 13 句

roughly B1

adv. 大约, 大概

本篇1次·真题 13 句

stressful B1

adj. 压力大的

本篇1次·真题 13 句

saying B1

n. 谚语

本篇1次·真题 12 句

suspect B1

v. 怀疑

本篇1次·真题 12 句

changing A2

v. 改变

本篇1次·真题 11 句

compensation B2

n. 报酬

本篇1次·真题 11 句

longevity C1

n. 长寿

本篇1次·真题 11 句

motivated B1

adj. 有积极性的

本篇1次·真题 11 句

outdated B2

adj. 过时的

本篇1次·真题 11 句

freely B1

adv. 自由地

本篇1次·真题 10 句

overwhelming

B2

adj. 压倒性的

本篇1次·真题 10 句

prohibit

B2

v. 禁止, 不允许

本篇1次·真题 10 句

recreation

B2

n. 娱乐

本篇1次·真题 10 句

mindfulness

C1

n. 正念

本篇1次·真题 9 句

poorly

B1

adv. 糟糕地

本篇1次·真题 9 句

recipe

A2

n. 烹饪食谱

本篇1次·真题 9 句

assignment

B1

n. (学校的) 作业、任务

本篇1次·真题 8 句

parental

B2

adj. 父母的

本篇1次·真题 8 句

striking

B2

adj. 引人注目的

本篇1次·真题 8 句

uncertainty

B2

n. 不确定性

本篇1次·真题 8 句

unrealistic

B2

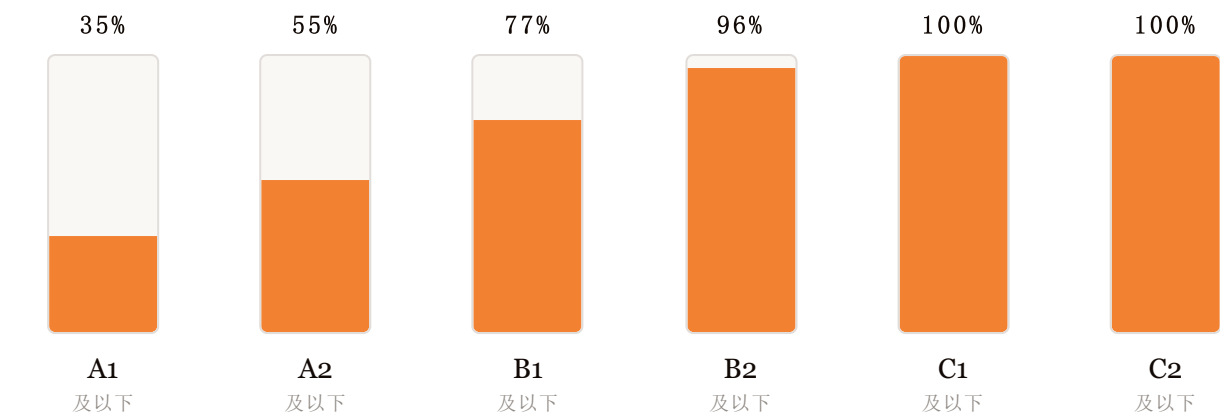
adj. 不切实际的

本篇1次·真题 8 句

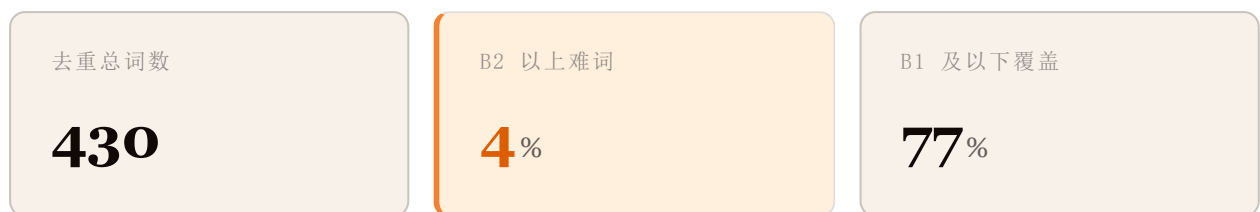
VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

全文 430 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 430 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 19 个·约 4%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率 (CDF) · 数据为全文去重词 430 个 · 末柱为 100%



英语六级 2016年12月·第2套 · 全卷构成

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

2016年12月·第2套 英语六级阅读理解（四选一） 第1篇·46-50 题 答案与解析

QUESTIONS & ANALYSIS · 阅读理解题和解析

阅读理解题和解析 · 46-50 题

本页 46-50 题的答案与逐题解析由懒笔记基于2016年12月·第2套 英语六级阅读理解（四选一）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 8 段原文（段首标 P1-P8 段号、逐段附中文翻译）；之后 5 道题逐题排列，每题英文题干与选项后紧接本题解析——题干与选项中译、答案、题型判定、题干拆句、定位句中英对照与逐选项对错归因。

真题卷第2套(2016-12) · 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 Dr. Donald Sadoway at MIT started his own battery company with the hope of changing the world's energy future. It's a dramatic endorsement for a technology most people think about only when their smartphone goes dark. But Sadoway isn't alone in trumpeting energy storage as a missing link to a cleaner, more efficient, and more equitable energy future.

MIT的Donald Sadoway博士创办了自己的电池公司,希望改变世界的能源未来。对于一项大多数人只有在智能手机没电时才会想到的技术来说,这是一个引人注目的认可。但Sadoway并非唯一——一个大力宣扬储能是通往更清洁、更高效、更公平的能源未来的缺失环节的人。

P2 Scientists and engineers have long believed in the promise of batteries to change the world. Advanced batteries are moving out of specialized markets and creeping into the mainstream, signaling a tipping point for forward-looking technologies such as electric cars and rooftop solar panels.

科学家和工程师长期以来一直相信电池改变世界的前景。先进的电池正在从专业市场走出,逐渐进入主流,标志着电动汽车和屋顶太阳能电池板等前瞻性技术的转折点。

P3 The ubiquitous(无所不在的) battery has already come a long way, of course. For better or worse, batteries make possible our mobile-first lifestyles, our screen culture, our increasingly globalized world. Still, as impressive as all this is, it may be trivial compared with what comes next. Having

already enabled a communications revolution, the battery is now poised to transform just about everything else.

当然,无所不在的电池已经走过了很长的路。无论好坏,电池使我们的移动优先生活方式、我们的屏幕文化、我们日益全球化的世界成为可能。然而,尽管这一切令人印象深刻,但与接下来将要发生的事情相比,这可能微不足道。电池已经促成了一场通信革命,现在它准备改变几乎所有其他事物。

P4 The wireless age is expanding to include not just our phones, tablets, and laptops, but also our cars, homes, and even whole communities. In emerging economies, rural communities are bypassing the wires and wooden poles that spread power. Instead, some in Africa and Asia are seeing their first lightbulbs illuminated by the power of sunlight stored in batteries.

无线时代正在扩展,不仅包括我们的手机、平板电脑和笔记本电脑,还包括我们的汽车、住宅,甚至整个社区。在新兴经济体中,农村社区正在绕过传输电力的电线和木杆。相反,非洲和亚洲的一些地区正看到他们第一批灯泡被储存在电池中的太阳能点亮。

P5 Today, energy storage is a \$33 billion global industry that generates nearly 100 gigawatt-hours of electricity per year. By the end of the decade, it's expected to be worth over \$50 billion and generate 160 gigawatt-hours, enough to attract the attention of major companies that might not otherwise be interested in a decidedly pedestrian technology. Even utility companies, which have long viewed batteries and alternative forms of energy as a threat, are learning to embrace the technologies as enabling rather than disrupting.

如今,储能是一个价值330亿美元的全球产业,每年产生近100吉瓦时的电力。到这个十年结束时,预计其价值将超过500亿美元,产生160吉瓦时,足以吸引那些原本可能对这项明显平凡的技术不感兴趣的大公司的注意。即使是长期以来将电池和替代能源形式视为威胁的公用事业公司,也正在学习将这些技术视为促进因素而非破坏因素。

P6 Today's battery breakthroughs come as the world looks to expand modern energy access to the billion or so people without it, while also cutting back on fuels that warm the planet. Those simultaneous challenges appear less overwhelming with increasingly better answers to a centuries-old question: how to make power portable.

当今的电池突破出现之时,世界正寻求将现代能源接入扩展到大约十亿没有电力的人口,同时也减少使地球变暖的燃料。随着对一个存在了几个世纪的问题的答案越来越好,这些同时存在的挑战显得不那么令人难以承受:如何使电力便携化。

P7 To be sure, the battery still has a long way to go before the nightly recharge completely replaces the weekly trip to the gas station. A battery-powered world comes with its own risks, too. What happens to the centralized electric grid, which took decades and billions of dollars to build, as more and more people become "prosumers," who produce and consume their own energy onsite?

可以肯定的是,在每晚充电完全取代每周去加油站之前,电池还有很长的路要走。电池驱动的世界也伴随着自身的风险。随着越来越多的人成为在现场生产和消费自己能源的'产消者',那个花费了数十年时间和数十亿美元建造的集中式电网会发生什么?

P8 No one knows which—if any—battery technology will ultimately dominate, but one thing remains clear. The future of energy is in how we store it.

没有人知道哪种电池技术(如果有的话)最终会占主导地位,但有一件事仍然很清楚。能源的未来在于我们如何储存它。

题目与逐题解析

46. What does Dr. Sadoway think of energy storage?

- A) It involves the application of sophisticated technology.
- B) It is the direction energy development should follow.
- C) It will prove to be a profitable business.
- D) It is a technology benefiting everyone.

Sadoway博士如何看待能源储存？

- A) 它涉及复杂技术的应用。 B) 它是能源发展应当遵循的方向。
C) 它将被证明是一项有利可图的业务。 D) 它是一项造福每个人的技术。

【答案】 **B** (细节题)

【判型】 What does Dr. Sadoway think of energy storage? 直接问具体人物的具体观点，属于可在原文中找到原句出处的细节题。

【拆句】 Q46 是常规 What 引导的特殊疑问句，主干 Dr. Sadoway think of energy storage 中 think of 是固定短语「对.....的看法」，无陷阱。

【定位】 But Sadoway isn't alone in trumpeting energy storage as a missing link to a cleaner, more efficient, and more equitable energy future.

但 Sadoway 并不是唯一一个把储能鼓吹为通向更清洁、更高效、更公平能源未来之关键缺口的人。

【选项】 A) **无中生有**

It involves the application of sophisticated technology. 谈的是「涉及高深技术」，而定位句只评价储能在能源未来中的地位，未提及技术是否 sophisticated。

B) **✓ 正确**

a missing link to a cleaner, more efficient, and more equitable energy future ↔

the direction energy development should follow

cleaner, more efficient, and more equitable energy future ↔ **energy development**

预判说「储能是能源未来必经之路」，B 选项 the direction energy development should follow 是同一意思的抽象表达，逻辑等值。

C) **偷换概念**

It will prove to be a profitable business. 把储能定义为「会被证明是赚钱的生意」，而 P1 Sadoway 表述的是其能源价值，并未评判利润前景。

D) **过度推断**

It is a technology benefiting everyone. 把储能升格为「让每个人都受益」，但 P1 只提到 more equitable 这一个限定，并未做「人人受益」的全称承诺。

47. What is most likely to happen when advanced batteries become widely used?

- A) Mobile-first lifestyles will become popular.
- B) The globalization process will be accelerated.
- C) Communications will take more diverse forms.
- D) The world will undergo revolutionary changes.

当先进电池被广泛使用时,最有可能发生什么?

- A) 移动优先的生活方式将变得流行。 B) 全球化进程将被加速。 C) 通信将采取更多样化的形式。
D) 世界将经历革命性变化。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 What is most likely to happen when advanced batteries become widely used? 虽含 most likely, 但仍指向原文已表态的明确预言, 不需要考生自行推理。

【拆句】 Q47 主干 What is most likely to happen 是 What 作主语的疑问句; when 引导的时间状语从句 when advanced batteries become widely used 限定时机, 无陷阱。

【定位】 Having already enabled a communications revolution, the battery is now poised to transform just about everything else.

电池已成就了一场通信革命, 如今则势将变革几乎所有其他领域。

【选项】 A) 答非所问

Mobile-first lifestyles will become popular. 把 mobile-first lifestyles 当作未来电池广泛使用后才发生的事, 但 batteries make possible our mobile-first lifestyles 表明这是电池已经实现的、属于「过去/现在」的事, 不是「未来」的预言。

B) 答非所问

The globalization process will be accelerated. 同样把已发生的 globalized world 当成未来才会发生, 且原文只说 increasingly globalized world, 并未承诺加速会延续到电池广泛使用的未来。

C) 偷换概念

Communications will take more diverse forms. 谈的是「通信形式将更多样」, 但原文 Having already enabled a communications revolution 已经把通信革命定位为「已经发生」的事, 且下一步是 transform everything else (除通信之外的领域), 不是通信本身继续多样化。

D) ✓ 正确

transform just about everything else ↔ **The world will undergo revolutionary changes.**

Having already enabled a communications revolution ↔ **revolutionary changes**

预判「几乎所有领域将被变革」即 The world will undergo revolutionary changes.——the world 覆盖 everything else 的范围、revolutionary changes 对应 transform。

48. In some rural communities of emerging economies, people have begun to _____.

- A) find digital devices simply indispensable
- B) communicate primarily by mobile phone
- C) light their homes with stored solar energy
- D) distribute power with wires and wooden poles

在新兴经济体的一些农村社区,人们已经开始_____。

- A) 发现数字设备简直不可或缺
- B) 主要通过移动电话进行交流
- C) 用储存的太阳能为家庭照明
- D) 用电线和木杆分配电力

【答案】 **C** (细节题)

【判型】 In some rural communities of emerging economies, people have begun to _____ . 是要求补全谓语行为的不完整陈述句, 本质上仍在问「这些社区做了什么具体的事」。

【拆句】 Q48 主干 people have begun to 用现在完成时表已开始的动作, 前置状语 In some rural communities of emerging economies 双层限定场景, 无从句、无陷阱。

【定位】 Instead, some in Africa and Asia are seeing their first lightbulbs illuminated by the power of sunlight stored in batteries.

相反, 非洲和亚洲的部分地区, 第一盏灯泡正被电池中储存的阳光所点亮。

【选项】 A) **无中生有**

find digital devices simply indispensable 谈「数字设备不可或缺」, 但 P4 谈的是电力供应方式而非数字设备的依赖度。

B) **偷换概念**

communicate primarily by mobile phone 谈手机通讯, 但 P4 讨论的是供电而非通讯方式。

C) **✓ 正确**

their first lightbulbs illuminated ↔ **light their homes**

the power of sunlight stored in batteries ↔ **stored solar energy**

预判「用储存的太阳能点亮家」与 light their homes with stored solar energy 的主谓宾完全对应, 无歧义。

D) **与原文相反**

distribute power with wires and wooden poles 与原文 rural communities are bypassing the wires and wooden poles that spread power 直接矛盾——原文说「跳过电线杆」, 选项说「用电线杆配电」。

49. Utility companies have begun to realize that battery technologies _____.

- A) benefit their business
- B) transmit power faster
- C) promote innovation
- D) encourage competition

公用事业公司已经开始意识到电池技术_____。

A) 有利于它们的业务 B) 传输电力更快 C) 促进创新 D) 鼓励竞争

【答案】 **A** (细节题)

【判型】 Utility companies have begun to realize that battery technologies _____. 问电力公司「意识到电池技术怎样了」，是有原文出处的客观细节，不是推断。

【拆句】 Q49 主干 Utility companies have begun to realize 后接 that 引导宾语从句，从句主语 battery technologies 缺谓语和宾语，待选项补全；无否定无比较，无陷阱。

【定位】 Even utility companies, which have long viewed batteries and alternative forms of energy as a threat, are learning to embrace the technologies as enabling rather than disrupting.

就连一向把电池和替代能源视作威胁的电力公司，如今也在学着把这些技术视作赋能而非颠覆。

【选项】 **A) ✓ 正确**

enabling rather than disrupting ↔ **benefit their business**

utility companies ↔ **their business**

预判「赋能而非颠覆」即「对其业务有利」，与 benefit their business 同义。

B) 无中生有

transmit power faster 谈「更快输电」，但 P5 只评判技术对电力公司的「敌/友」属性，未提任何输电速度。

C) 过度推断

promote innovation 谈「促进创新」，但定位句只评判技术对电力公司业务的影响，未升级到创新维度。

D) 答非所问

encourage competition 谈「鼓励竞争」，但定位句焦点在「不再被视作威胁」，未提竞争维度。

50. What does the author imply about the centralized electric grid?

- A) It might become a thing of the past.
- B) It might turn out to be a "prosumer".
- C) It will be easier to operate and maintain.
- D) It will have to be completely transformed.

作者对集中式电网暗示了什么？

A) 它可能会成为过去的事物。 B) 它可能会成为一个“产消者”。 C) 它将更容易操作和维护。

D) 它将不得不被彻底改造。

【答案】 **A** (推断题)

【判型】 What does the author imply about the centralized electric grid? 含 imply, 明确要求考生在原文表态基础上做一步推断。

【拆句】 Q50 主干 What does the author imply about the centralized electric grid, imply about 表「对……作出何种暗示」, 无从句、无否定、无陷阱。

【定位】 What happens to the centralized electric grid, which took decades and billions of dollars to build, as more and more people become "prosumers," who produce and consume their own energy onsite?

当越来越多的人成为「产消者」——自产自用能源——耗费数十年和数十亿美元建成的集中电网, 将何去何从?

【选项】 **A) ✓ 正确**

What happens to the centralized electric grid ... as more and more people become "prosumers,"

↔ **It might become a thing of the past.**

took decades and billions of dollars to build ↔ **a thing of the past**

预判「集中电网可能走向终结」即 It might become a thing of the past.——might 体现「推断而非断言」的克制, a thing of the past 体现「淡出、被取代」的语义。

B) 张冠李戴

It might turn out to be a "prosumer". 把电网当成 prosumer, 但 as more and more people become "prosumers," 明确把 prosumers 限定为「人」——集中电网是被产消者削弱的对象, 而不是产消者本身。

C) 与原文相反

It will be easier to operate and maintain. 暗示电网未来更易运维, 但全段以 risks 起头、以 What happens to the centralized electric grid 作反问收束——作者隐含的是「集中电网的处境堪忧」, 与「更易运维」相反。

D) 过度推断

It will have to be completely transformed. 中 will have to 与 completely 把作者克制的反问/隐忧夸大为「必须彻底改造」的强断言——原文只表「命运不明」, 未承诺「必须、彻底」。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

4 句真题句逐层精讲

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

The ubiquitous(无所不在的) battery has already come a long way, of course.

第3段，第1句

简单句中使用现在完成时是考试常见句式，但本句整体结构过于简单，没有体现复合句或长难句的典型特征，代表性中等。

Still, as impressive as all this is, it may be trivial compared with what comes next.

第3段，第3句

涵盖主谓表结构、让步状语从句（含倒装）、宾语从句、后置定语、插入语等多种成分，且让步状语从句的倒装形式（as + 形容词 + as + 主语 + be）是容易混淆的结构，作为划分成分的练习句收益较高。

To be sure, the battery still has a long way to go before the nightly recharge completely replaces the weekly trip to the gas station.

第7段，第1句

主句加时间状语从句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中高频出现。"before"引导时间状语从句、不定式作后置定语、插入语的使用都是典型考点。掌握本句的分析方法可以迁移到大量类似句子。

No one knows which—if any—battery technology will ultimately dominate, but one thing remains clear.

第8段，第1句

本句展示了并列句加宾语从句的组合，这是四六级和考研阅读中非常常见的句式。but 引导的转折并列、疑问词引导的名词性从句、以及插入语的使用，都是真题中频繁出现的结构特征。掌握这种句式可以帮助学生应对大量类似的真题句子。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 85 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。

battery A2

n. 电池

本篇13次 · 真题 19 句

power A2

n. 权力

本篇5次 · 真题 128 句

billion B1

num. 十亿 (1,000,000,000)

本篇4次 · 真题 74 句

community B1

n. 社区

本篇3次 · 真题 163 句

storage B1

n. 存储

本篇3次 · 真题 11 句

benefit B1

n. 好处

本篇2次 · 真题 244 句

decade B1

n. 十年

本篇2次 · 真题 120 句

economy B1

n. 经济

本篇2次 · 真题 102 句

increasingly B2

adv. 越来越;日益;不断增加地

本篇2次 · 真题 78 句

completely B1

adv. 完全地

本篇2次 · 真题 43 句

lifestyle B1

n. 生活方式

本篇2次 · 真题 43 句

expand B2

v. 扩大;扩展;增长

本篇2次 · 真题 40 句

generate B2

v. 产生, 引起 (结果、反应等)

本篇2次 · 真题 39 句

rural B1

adj. 乡村的, 农村的

本篇2次 · 真题 35 句

advanced B2

adj. 先进的

本篇2次 · 真题 31 句

transform B2

v. 使彻底改变;使转变

本篇2次 · 真题 30 句

wooden A2

adj. 木制的, 木头的

本篇2次·真题 19 句

solar B2

adj. 太阳的

本篇2次·真题 16 句

utility B2

n. 实用性

本篇2次·真题 11 句

grid B2

n. 网格

本篇2次·真题 10 句

pole B1

n. 杆

本篇2次·真题 8 句

less A1

det. 较少的

本篇1次·真题 273 句

author A2

n. 作者

本篇1次·真题 264 句

likely A2

adj. 很可能的

本篇1次·真题 228 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

global B2

adj. 全球的

本篇1次·真题 140 句

view A2

n. 观点, 看法

本篇1次·真题 134 句

process B1

n. 过程

本篇1次·真题 126 句

challenge B1

n. 挑战

本篇1次·真题 119 句

simply B1

adv. 仅仅, 只不过

本篇1次·真题 119 句

major B1

adj. 主要的

本篇1次·真题 108 句

access B1

n. 进入

本篇1次·真题 101 句

involve B1

v. 包含

本篇1次·真题 82 句

promote B2

v. 促进

本篇1次·真题 82 句

gas A2

n. 气体

本篇1次·真题 77 句

digital B1

adj. 数字的

本篇1次·真题 72 句

enable B1

v. 使能够

本篇1次·真题 68 句

attract B1

v. 吸引 (注意力、兴趣)

本篇1次·真题 67 句

maintain B1

v. 维持

本篇1次·真题 64 句

realize B1

v. 意识到, 认识到

本篇1次·真题 64 句

fuel B1

n. 燃料

本篇1次·真题 60 句

device B1

n. 设备

本篇1次·真题 54 句

innovation B2

n. 创新;革新(指行为或过程)

本篇1次·真题 53 句

link A2

n. 联系

本篇1次·真题 53 句

per B1

prep. 每

本篇1次·真题 53 句

operate B1

v. 运转

本篇1次·真题 52 句

threat B1

n. 威胁

本篇1次·真题 51 句

smartphone

B1

n. 智能手机

本篇1次·真题44句

replace

A2

v. 替换, 更换 (用新的代替旧的)

本篇1次·真题42句

signal

B1

n. 信号

本篇1次·真题42句

alternative

B2

n. 可供选择的事物

本篇1次·真题41句

interested

A1

adj. 感兴趣的

本篇1次·真题41句

ultimately

B2

adv. 最终; 终归

本篇1次·真题34句

otherwise

B2

adv. 否则, 不然

本篇1次·真题33句

emerge

B2

v. 出现; 浮现

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

embrace

B2

v. 拥抱

本篇1次·真题30句

widely

B1

adv. 广泛地

本篇1次·真题29句

revolution

B2

n. 革命

本篇1次·真题27句

application

B1

n. 申请

本篇1次·真题26句

accelerate

B2

v. 加速

本篇1次·真题25句

diverse

B2

adj. 多种多样的

本篇1次·真题24句

mobile

B1

adj. 可移动的

本篇1次·真题22句

primarily B2

adv. 主要地

本篇1次·真题 21 句

efficient B2

adj. 效率高的

本篇1次·真题 20 句

electricity A2

n. 电

本篇1次·真题 20 句

profitable B2

adj. 盈利的, 有利可图的

本篇1次·真题 20 句

sophisticated C1

adj. 复杂精密的

本篇1次·真题 18 句

dominate B2

v. 控制

本篇1次·真题 17 句

imply B2

v. 暗示, 暗指

本篇1次·真题 16 句

laptop A2

n. 笔记本电脑

本篇1次·真题 15 句

wireless B1

adj. 无线的

本篇1次·真题 15 句

dramatic B2

adj. 巨大的

本篇1次·真题 14 句

breakthrough B2

n. 重大进展

本篇1次·真题 12 句

tablet B1

n. 药片

本篇1次·真题 12 句

weekly A2

adj. 每周的

本篇1次·真题 12 句

worse A2

adj. 更糟的

本篇1次·真题 12 句

missing A2

adj. 找不到的

本篇1次·真题 11 句

undergo B2

v. 经历, 经受 (尤指艰难、痛苦或变化的过...

本篇1次·真题 11 句

impressive B2

adj. 令人印象深刻的

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

overwhelming B2

adj. 压倒性的

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

distribute B2

v. 分发

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

globalization C1

n. 全球化（经济、文化等的全球一体化过程）

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

specialized B2

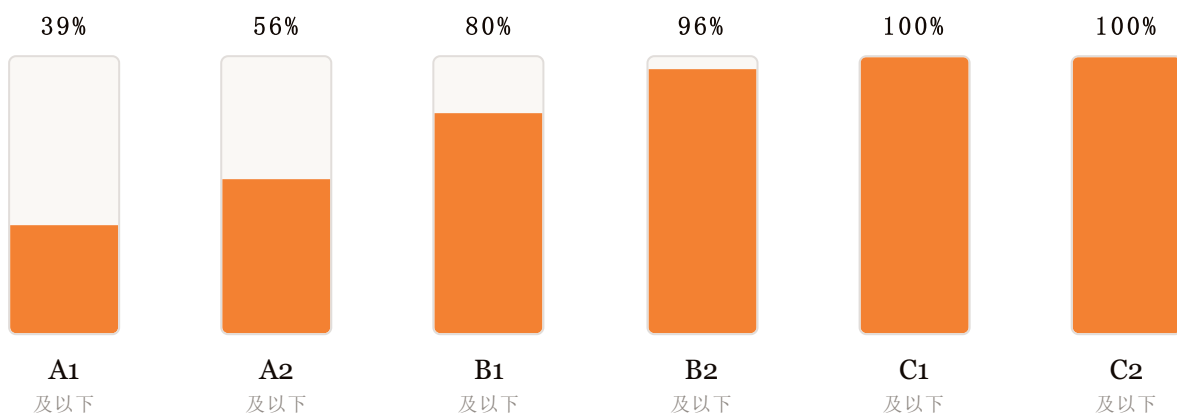
adj. 专业的;专门的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 248 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **248** 个单词，按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比（CDF），最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上（C1/C2）为高阶词，本篇共 10 个 · 约 4%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率（CDF）· 数据为全文去重词 248 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

248

B2 以上难词

4%

B1 及以下覆盖

80%

英语六级 2016年12月·第2套 · 全卷构成

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

2016年12月·第2套 英语六级阅读理解（四选一） 第2篇·51-55 题答案与解析

QUESTIONS & ANALYSIS • 阅读理解题和解析

阅读理解题和解析·51-55 题

本页 51-55 题的答案与逐题解析由懒笔记基于2016年12月·第2套 英语六级阅读理解（四选一）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 7 段原文（段首标 P1-P7 段号、逐段附中文翻译）；之后 5 道题逐题排列，每题英文题干与选项后紧接本题解析——题干与选项中译、答案、题型判定、题干拆句、定位句中英对照与逐选项对错归因。

真题卷第2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 More than 100 years ago, American sociologist W. E. B. Du Bois was concerned that race was being used as a biological explanation for what he understood to be social and cultural differences between different populations of people. He spoke out against the idea of "white" and "black" as distinct groups, claiming that these distinctions ignored the scope of human diversity.

100多年前,美国社会学家W. E. B. Du Bois担心种族被用作生物学解释,而他认为这实际上是不同人群之间的社会和文化差异。他公开反对将"白人"和"黑人"作为不同群体的观点,声称这些区分忽视了人类多样性的范围。

P2 Science would favor Du Bois. Today, the mainstream belief among scientists is that race is a social construct without biological meaning. In an article published in the journal *Science*, four scholars say racial categories need to be phased out.

科学支持Du Bois的观点。如今,科学家中的主流信念是种族是一种没有生物学意义的社会建构。在《科学》杂志发表的一篇文章中,四位学者表示种族分类需要被逐步淘汰。

P3 "Essentially, I could not agree more with the authors," said Svante Pääbo, a biologist and director of the Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology in Germany. In one example that demonstrated genetic differences were not fixed along racial lines, the full genomes(基因组) of James Watson and Craig Venter, two famous American scientists of European ancestry, were compared to that

of a Korean scientist, Seong-Jin Kim. It turned out that Watson and Venter shared fewer variations in their genetic sequences than they each shared with Kim.

德国马克斯·普朗克进化人类学研究所所长、生物学家Svante Pääbo说:"从本质上讲,我完全同意作者们的观点。"一个证明遗传差异并非沿种族界限固定的例子是,两位著名的欧洲血统美国科学家James Watson和Craig Venter的全基因组与一位韩国科学家Seong-Jin Kim的基因组进行了比较。结果发现,Watson和Venter之间共有的基因序列变异少于他们各自与Kim共有的变异。

P4 Michael Yudell, a professor of public health at Drexel University in Philadelphia, said that modern genetics research is operating in a paradox: on the one hand, race is understood to be a useful tool to illuminate human genetic diversity, but on the other hand, race is also understood to be a poorly defined marker of that diversity.

费城Drexel大学公共卫生教授Michael Yudell说,现代遗传学研究正处于一个悖论之中:一方面,种族被理解为阐明人类遗传多样性的有用工具,但另一方面,种族也被理解为该多样性的一个定义不清的标记。

P5 Assumptions about genetic differences between people of different races could be particularly dangerous in a medical setting. "If you make clinical predictions based on somebody's race, you're going to be wrong a good chunk of the time," Yudell told Live Science. In the paper, he and his colleagues used the example of cystic fibrosis, which is underdiagnosed in people of African ancestry because it is thought of as a "white" disease.

关于不同种族的人之间遗传差异的假设在医疗环境中可能特别危险。Yudell告诉Live Science:"如果你基于某人的种族做出临床预测,你很多时候都会出错。"在论文中,他和同事以囊性纤维化为例,这种疾病在非洲血统的人群中诊断不足,因为它被认为是一种"白人"疾病。

P6 So what other variables could be used if the racial concept is thrown out? Yudell said scientists need to get more specific with their language, perhaps using terms like "ancestry" or "population" that might more precisely reflect the relationship between humans and their genes, on both the individual and population level. The researchers also acknowledged that there are a few areas where race as a construct might still be useful in scientific research: as a political and social, but not biological, variable.

那么如果抛弃种族概念,可以使用哪些其他变量呢?Yudell说科学家需要在语言上更加具体,或许使用"起源"或"人群"等术语,这些术语可能更精确地反映人类与其基因之间在个体和群体层面的关系。研究人员也承认,在科学研究中有少数领域种族作为一个建构可能仍然有用:作为政治和社会变量,而非生物学变量。

P7 "While we argue phasing out racial terminology(术语) in the biological sciences, we also acknowledge that using race as a political or social category to study racism, although filled with lots of challenges, remains necessary given our need to understand how structural inequities and discrimination produce health disparities(差异) between groups." Yudell said.

Yudell说:"虽然我们主张在生物科学中逐步淘汰种族术语,但我们也承认,使用种族作为政治或社会类别来研究种族主义,尽管充满许多挑战,但鉴于我们需要理解结构性不平等和歧视如何在群体之间产生健康差异,这仍然是必要的。

题目与逐题解析

51. Du Bois was opposed to the use of race as _____.

- A) a basis for explaining human genetic diversity
- B) an aid to understanding different populations
- C) an explanation for social and cultural differences
- D) a term to describe individual human characteristics

Du Bois 反对将种族用作 _____

- A) 解释人类基因多样性的基础
- B) 理解不同人群的辅助手段
- C) 对社会和文化差异的解释
- D) 描述个体人类特征的术语

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 Du Bois was opposed to the use of race as _____ 问的是某人具体反对把 race 当作什么，是对原文一句话的客观转述。

【拆句】 Du Bois was opposed to the use of race as _____: be opposed to 是被动结构的固定搭配，意为「反对」；as _____ 引出反对的对象身份（把 race 当作什么）。空格处填的内容是 as 的宾语补足语，对应「race 被用作什么」。结构平铺直叙，无陷阱。

【定位】 American sociologist W. E. B. Du Bois was concerned that race was being used as a biological explanation for what he understood to be social and cultural differences between different populations of people.

美国社会学家 W. E. B. Du Bois 担心的是：race（种族）正在被用作一种生物学解释，去解释他所理解的本质上是社会和文化层面的群体差异。

【选项】 A) **张冠李戴**

a basis for explaining human genetic diversity 把 race 与 genetic diversity 挂钩——这是文章后半段 Yudell 等人的现代议题，而非 Du Bois 一百多年前反对的内容。

B) **与原文相反**

an aid to understanding different populations 把 race 包装成「理解不同人群的助力」，但 Du Bois 反对的恰是这种「用 race 来理解群体」的做法，而非把它当工具。

C) **✓ 正确**

race was being used as a biological explanation for what he understood to be social and cultural differences

↔ **an explanation for social and cultural differences**

预判「反对把 race 当社会文化差异的解释」与 an explanation for social and cultural differences 句意完全重合，直接锁 C。

D) **偷换概念**

a term to describe individual human characteristics 强调「描述个体特征」，而原文 Du Bois 反对的是用 race 解释不同 populations（群体）之间的差异，与「个体特征」无关。

52. The study by Svante Pääbo served as an example to show _____.

- A) modern genetics research is likely to fuel racial conflicts
- B) race is a poorly defined marker of human genetic diversity
- C) race as a biological term can explain human genetic diversity
- D) genetics research should consider social and cultural variables

Svante Pääbo 的研究被用作例证来说明_____

- A) 现代遗传学研究可能会加剧种族冲突
- B) 种族是人类基因多样性的一个定义不清的标记
- C) 种族作为生物学术语可以解释人类基因多样性
- D) 遗传学研究应当考虑社会和文化变量

【答案】 B (例证目的题)

【判型】 served as an example to show 明确问「这个例子是为了说明什么」，考查例子背后的论点。

【拆句】 The study by Svante Pääbo served as an example to show _____: 主干是 The study served as an example; by Svante Pääbo 是后置定语修饰 study; to show _____ 是不定式作 example 的目的状语，空格处填的是「这个例子要说明的论点」，而不是例子本身。

【定位】 In one example that demonstrated genetic differences were not fixed along racial lines, the full genomes of James Watson and Craig Venter, two famous American scientists of European ancestry, were compared to that of a Korean scientist, Seong-Jin Kim. It turned out that Watson and Venter shared fewer variations in their genetic sequences than they each shared with Kim.

在一个用来证明「基因差异并非沿种族界线分布」的例子里，两位欧裔美国科学家 Watson 和 Venter 的完整基因组被拿来与韩国科学家 Kim 的基因组做比较。结果显示：Watson 与 Venter 之间共享的基因序列变异，反而少于他们各自与 Kim 之间共享的变异。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

modern genetics research is likely to fuel racial conflicts 把现代遗传学说成会「助长种族冲突」，原文从未表达此意——文章主旨恰是用遗传学证据淡化种族界线，而非煽动冲突。

B) ✓ 正确

genetic differences were not fixed along racial lines ↔

race is a poorly defined marker of human genetic diversity

race is also understood to be a poorly defined marker of that diversity ↔

race is a poorly defined marker of human genetic diversity

预判「race 不能准确反映基因多样性」与 race is a poorly defined marker of human genetic diversity 句意一致；P3 的例子论点与 P4 的概括相互印证，B 是唯一同时贴合两处的表述。

C) 与原文相反

race as a biological term can explain human genetic diversity 等于承认「race 这个生物学概念能解释基因多样性」，恰是 Pääbo 例子要否定的命题，与论点完全相反。

D) 答非所问

genetics research should consider social and cultural variables 是 Yudell 在 P6、P7 才提出的另一议题，与 Pääbo 例子本身要证明的「基因差异不沿种族界线」无直接关系。

53. The example of the disease cystic fibrosis underdiagnosed in people of African ancestry demonstrates that _____.

- A) it is absolutely necessary to put race aside in making diagnosis
- B) it is important to include social variables in genetics research
- C) racial categories for genetic diversity could lead to wrong clinical predictions
- D) discrimination against black people may cause negligence in clinical treatment

囊性纤维化疾病在非洲裔人群中诊断不足的例子表明_____

- A) 在做出诊断时将种族放在一边是绝对必要的
- B) 在遗传学研究中纳入社会变量很重要
- C) 用于基因多样性的种族分类可能导致错误的临床预测
- D) 对黑人的歧视可能导致临床治疗中的疏忽

【答案】 C (例证目的题)

【判型】 The example of the disease cystic fibrosis underdiagnosed in people of African ancestry demonstrates that _____ 明问「这个例子说明了什么」，是典型的例证目的题。

【拆句】 The example of the disease cystic fibrosis underdiagnosed in people of African ancestry demonstrates that _____：主干是 The example demonstrates that _____；of the disease cystic fibrosis 是 example 的同位语；underdiagnosed in people of African ancestry 是后置分词定语修饰 disease；demonstrates 是核心动词，提示后面要找的是论点。

【定位】 "If you make clinical predictions based on somebody's race, you're going to be wrong a good chunk of the time," Yudell told Live Science. In the paper, he and his colleagues used the example of cystic fibrosis, which is underdiagnosed in people of African ancestry because it is thought of as a "white" disease.

「如果你基于一个人的种族去做临床预判，那你会有相当大比例的时候判错，」Yudell 对 Live Science 说。在论文里，他和同事用了囊性纤维化为例：这种病在非裔人群中被漏诊，因为它被当作一种「白人病」。

【选项】 A) 过度推断

it is absolutely necessary to put race aside in making diagnosis 用 absolutely necessary 把原文意思推到「在诊断中必须完全抛开 race」，但 Yudell 只是说基于 race 预判会经常出错，并未主张诊断中完全排除 race。

B) 答非所问

it is important to include social variables in genetics research 是 Yudell 后文 P6、P7 才提到的另一类建议（race 作为社会政治变量仍有用），但 P5 的囊性纤维化例子不是用来论证「应纳入社会变量」的。

C) ✓ 正确

If you make clinical predictions based on somebody's race, you're going to be wrong a good chunk of the time

↔ racial categories for genetic diversity could lead to wrong clinical predictions

cystic fibrosis, which is underdiagnosed in people of African ancestry because it is thought of as a "white" disease

↔ racial categories for genetic diversity could lead to wrong clinical predictions

预判「按种族做临床预判会出错」与 racial categories for genetic diversity could lead to wrong clinical predictions 的因果结构完全一致，且例子（漏诊）也落进 wrong clinical predictions，锁 C。

D) 偷换概念

discrimination against black people may cause negligence in clinical treatment

把漏诊归因为「对黑人的歧视导致疏忽治疗」，但原文给出的原因是「把 cystic fibrosis 当 white disease 的认知偏差」，是分类错误而非歧视性疏忽。

54. What is Yudell's suggestion to scientists?

- A) They should be more precise with the language they use.
- B) They refrain from using politically sensitive terms.
- C) They throw out irrelevant concepts in their research.
- D) They examine all possible variables in their research.

Yudell 对科学家的建议是什么

- A) 他们应该更精确地使用语言
- B) 他们避免使用政治敏感术语
- C) 他们在研究中摒弃不相关的概念
- D) 他们在研究中检验所有可能的变量

【答案】 **A** (细节题)

【判型】 What is Yudell's suggestion to scientists? 问的是一句话能答的具体建议，属于对原文 say 引语的客观转述。

【拆句】 What is Yudell's suggestion to scientists?: 主干 What is Yudell's suggestion; to scientists 是介词短语作 suggestion 的对象状语，相当于「Yudell 给 scientists 提的建议是什么」。结构清晰，无陷阱。

【定位】 Yudell said scientists need to get more specific with their language, perhaps using terms like "ancestry" or "population" that might more precisely reflect the relationship between humans and their genes, on both the individual and population level.

Yudell 说科学家需要在用词上更精确，或许可以采用 ancestry (祖源) 或 population (人群) 这类词，它们也许能更准确地反映人类与基因之间的关系，无论在个体层面还是群体层面。

【选项】 **A) ✓ 正确**

scientists need to get more specific with their language ↔

They should be more precise with the language they use.

预判「用词更精确」与 They should be more precise with the language they use. 句意一致，且原句的每个成分（主语、情态、核心形容词、宾语）都在选项里同义保留，锁 A。

B) 无中生有

They refrain from using politically sensitive terms. 让科学家「避免使用政治敏感词」，原文从未提及 sensitive 一词；Yudell 实际是承认 race 作为政治社会变量仍有用 (P7)，并非要避开政治色彩词。

C) 过度推断

They throw out irrelevant concepts in their research. 让科学家「抛弃无关概念」，但原文并未让 Yudell 主张丢弃 race，而是建议用更精确的词替代；且 race 在 P7 中仍被认为对某些研究 useful，并非 irrelevant。

D) 答非所问

They examine all possible variables in their research. 让科学家「考察所有可能的变量」，原文 Yudell 谈的是用词更精确（语言层面），不是要考察更多变量（研究方法层面）。

55. What can be inferred from Yudell's remark in the last paragraph?

- A) Clinging to racism prolongs inequity and discrimination.
- B) Physiological disparities are quite striking among races.
- C) Doing away with racial discrimination is challenging.
- D) Racial terms are still useful in certain fields of study.

从 Yudell 在最后一段的评论中可以推断出什么

A) 坚持种族主义会延续不公平和歧视 B) 各种族之间的生理差异相当显著 C) 消除种族歧视具有挑战性

D) 种族术语在某些研究领域仍然有用

【答案】 **D** (推断题)

【判型】 What can be inferred from Yudell's remark in the last paragraph? 中 inferred 是推断题的硬标志。

【拆句】 What can be inferred from Yudell's remark in the last paragraph?: 被动式 can be inferred 表示「能够被推断出什么」; from Yudell's remark in the last paragraph 是推断的来源限定(末段 Yudell 的话)。结构清晰,关键是认出 inferred 这个题型信号。

【定位】 "While we argue phasing out racial terminology in the biological sciences, we also acknowledge that using race as a political or social category to study racism, although filled with lots of challenges, remains necessary given our need to understand how structural inequities and discrimination produce health disparities between groups."

「虽然我们主张在生物科学中逐步淘汰种族术语,但我们也承认:把 race 作为一种政治或社会范畴来研究种族主义,尽管面临大量挑战,但仍然是必要的——因为我们需要理解结构性不平等和歧视如何在不同群体间造成健康差异。」

【选项】 A) **与原文相反**

Clinging to racism prolongs inequity and discrimination. 把话题反转成「死守种族主义会延长不平等」,但 Yudell 末段是承认研究 racism 仍有必要,并未谈到「死守 racism」会怎样。

B) **偷换概念**

Physiological disparities are quite striking among races. 说「种族间生理差异相当明显」,但原文 health disparities 指的是「健康差异」,而且这些差异是结构性不平等和歧视造成的(社会原因),并非由生理差异主导。

C) **偷换概念**

Doing away with racial discrimination is challenging. 把 challenging 安到「消除种族歧视」上,但原文 filled with lots of challenges 修饰的是「把 race 作为政治社会范畴去研究 racism」这件事,不是「消除歧视」。

D) **✓ 正确**

using race as a political or social category to study racism, although filled with lots of challenges, remains necessary

↔ **Racial terms are still useful in certain fields of study.**

there are a few areas where race as a construct might still be useful in scientific research ↔

Racial terms are still useful in certain fields of study.

预判「race 在某些领域仍有用」与 Racial terms are still useful in certain fields of study. 完全一致,且 P6 与 P7 双重印证 still useful 与 certain fields 两个核心点,锁 D。

4 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。

"Essentially, I could not agree more with the authors," said Svante Pääbo, a biologist and director of the Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology in Germany.

第3段，第1句

直接引语加倒装主句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现，尤其在新闻报道、学术文献引述场景中极为常见。掌握此句式后可迁移至大量类似真题句，典型性很高。

Michael Yudell, a professor of public health at Drexel University in Philadelphia, said that modern genetics research is operating in a paradox: on the one hand, race is understood to be a useful tool to illuminate human genetic diversity, but on the other hand, race is also understood to be a poorly defined marker of that diversity.

第4段，第1句

主句加宾语从句的结构是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，尤其是引述学者观点的表达方式（某人 said that...）极为常见。从句内部通过冒号展开并列对比（on the one hand... but on the other hand...）也是学术文本的典型论证结构，学习价值高且可大量迁移。

"While we argue phasing out racial terminology(术语) in the biological sciences, we also acknowledge that using race as a political or social category to study racism, although filled with lots of challenges, remains necessary given our need to understand how structural inequities and discrimination produce health disparities(差异) between groups." Yudell said.

第7段，第1句

包含了动名词作主语/宾语、宾语从句嵌套、省略从句以及复杂的修饰成分，是训练理清长难句层次的绝佳素材。

Doing away with racial discrimination is challenging.

第55题，C

动名词短语作主语 + 系表结构是四六级和考研阅读中常见的句式，具有一定代表性。这类结构常用于客观陈述或议论文开篇，学生掌握后可迁移至其他类似句子。但由于结构过于简洁、无从句或复杂修饰，典型性不及复合句，给 6 分。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 73 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。

genetic B2

adj. 遗传的

本篇8次 · 真题 38 句

racial B2

adj. 种族的

本篇8次 · 真题 23 句

diversity B2

n. 多样性

本篇7次 · 真题 46 句

biological B2

adj. 生物的

本篇5次 · 真题 18 句

variable B2

adj. 易变的

本篇5次 · 真题 17 句

discrimination C1

n. 歧视

本篇4次 · 真题 15 句

cultural B1

adj. 文化的

本篇3次 · 真题 68 句

category B1

n. 类别

本篇3次 · 真题 18 句

clinical B2

adj. 临床的

本篇3次 · 真题 15 句

individual B2

adj. 单独的

本篇2次 · 真题 142 句

wrong A2

adj. 错误的

本篇2次·真题 66 句

concept B2

n. 概念

本篇2次·真题 59 句

political B1

adj. 政治的

本篇2次·真题 59 句

demonstrate B2

v. 证明

本篇2次·真题 45 句

explanation B1

n. 解释

本篇2次·真题 31 句

acknowledge B2

v. 承认 (事实、错误等)

本篇2次·真题 20 句

phase B2

n. 阶段

本篇2次·真题 16 句

prediction B2

n. 预测

本篇2次·真题 12 句

construct B2

v. 建造

本篇2次·真题 10 句

poorly B1

adv. 糟糕地

本篇2次·真题 9 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇1次·真题 568 句

researcher B2

n. 研究人员

本篇1次·真题 363 句

author A2

n. 作者

本篇1次·真题 264 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

base A2

n. 基础

本篇1次·真题 126 句

challenge B1

n. 挑战

本篇1次·真题 119 句

professor B1

n. 教授 (大学教师的最高职称)

本篇1次·真题 112 句

claim B1

v. 声称

本篇1次·真题 111 句

argue B1

v. 争论

本篇1次·真题 106 句

scientific B1

adj. 科学的

本篇1次·真题 103 句

publish B1

v. 出版, 发行 (书籍、杂志等)

本篇1次·真题 94 句

belief B1

n. 相信

本篇1次·真题 85 句

colleague B1

n. 同事

本篇1次·真题 84 句

understanding B1

n. 理解; 领悟

本篇1次·真题 84 句

reflect B1

v. 反映, 显示

本篇1次·真题 71 句

conflict B2

n. 冲突

本篇1次·真题 66 句

journal B1

n. 杂志

本篇1次·真题 66 句

fuel B1

n. 燃料

本篇1次·真题 60 句

specific B2

adj. 具体的

本篇1次·真题 59 句

particularly B2

adv. 尤其, 特别 (强调某事物)

本篇1次·真题 57 句

operate B1

v. 运转

本篇1次·真题 52 句

ignore B1

v. 忽视;不理睬

本篇1次·真题 46 句

concerned B1

adj. 担心的

本篇1次·真题 43 句

gene B2

n. 基因

本篇1次·真题 43 句

define B1

v. 给.....下定义

本篇1次·真题 39 句

basis B2

n. 基础;根据

本篇1次·真题 37 句

characteristic B2

n. 特征

本篇1次·真题 36 句

institute B2

n. 学院

本篇1次·真题 35 句

aid B1

n. 帮助

本篇1次·真题 31 句

scholar B2

n. 学者

本篇1次·真题 26 句

favor B1

n. 帮忙

本篇1次·真题 25 句

challenging B2

adj. 有挑战性的

本篇1次·真题 22 句

setting B1

n. 环境

本篇1次·真题 22 句

aside B1

adv. 在旁边;到旁边

本篇1次·真题 20 句

sensitive B2

adj. 敏感的

本篇1次·真题 18 句

assumption B2

n. 假定;假设(未经证实就认为是真的事)

本篇1次·真题 17 句

essentially B2

adv. 本质上

本篇1次·真题 17 句

distinction B2

n. 区别

本篇1次·真题 16 句

refrain C1

v. 克制

本篇1次·真题 16 句

distinct B2

adj. 清晰的

本篇1次·真题 15 句

evolutionary C1

adj. 进化的

本篇1次·真题 15 句

precisely B2

adv. 精确地, 准确地

本篇1次·真题 14 句

absolutely B1

adv. 完全地

本篇1次·真题 13 句

structural B2

adj. 结构的

本篇1次·真题 12 句

irrelevant B2

adj. 无关紧要的

本篇1次·真题 11 句

variation B2

n. 变化

本篇1次·真题 11 句

opposed B2

adj. 反对的

本篇1次·真题 10 句

sequence B2

n. 顺序

本篇1次·真题 10 句

biologist B2

n. 生物学家

本篇1次·真题 9 句

sociologist C1

n. 社会学家

本篇1次·真题 9 句

diagnosis B2

n. 诊断 (疾病的判定)

本篇1次·真题 8 句

striking B2

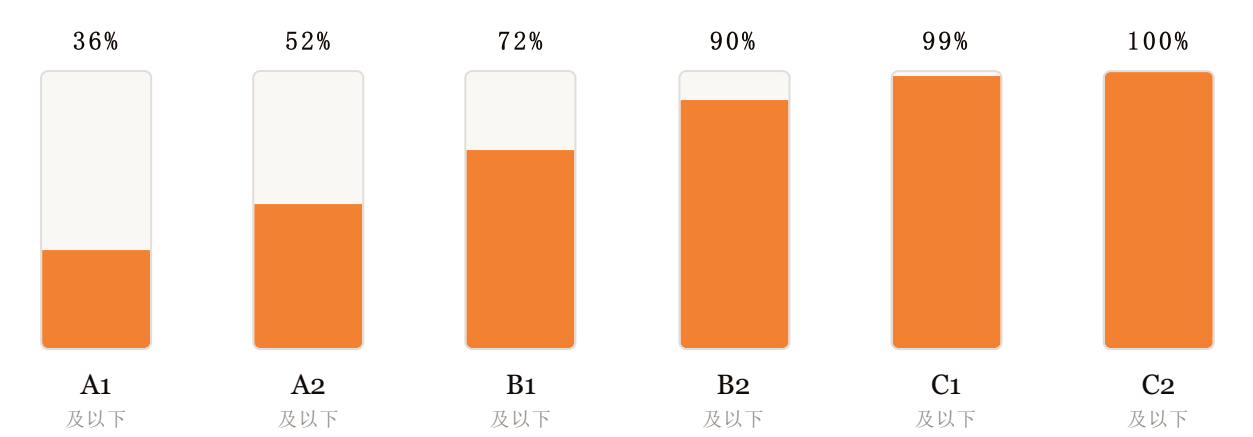
adj. 引人注目的

本篇1次·真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 **215** 词按 **CEFR** 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **215** 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 21 个·约 10%。



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 215 个·末柱为 100%

去重总词数

215

B2 以上难词

10%

B1 及以下覆盖

72%

英语六级 2016年12月·第2套 · 全卷构成

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

2016年12月·第2套英语六级汉译英（段落翻译）·客观介绍中国教育崛起与汉语热的现状 参考译文与解析

PASSAGE & TRANSLATION • 题和解析

汉译英真题、参考译文与逐句解析

本页整篇参考英译与逐句解析由懒笔记基于2016年12月·第2套 英语六级汉译英（段落翻译）原卷题干译审整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：Directions 与一整段中文原文连续排印——整段连排、无段落标记无题号，把它切成一句句翻译单元本身就是解题动作。卷面之后先给整篇参考英译定稿，再按自切句序逐句拆分：定英文主干、降级修饰成分、逐项落实语法点、句内定稿英译，答案直显。

真题卷第2套(2016-12) • 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**.

随着中国经济的蓬勃发展，学汉语的人数迅速增加，使汉语成了世界上人们最爱学的语言之一。近年来，中国大学在国际上的排名也有了明显的提高。由于中国教育的巨大进步，中国成为最受海外学生欢迎的留学目的地之一就不足为奇了。2015年，近四十万国际学生蜂拥来到中国学习。他们学习的科目已不再限于中国语言和文化，而包括科学与工程。在全球教育市场上，美国和英国仍占主导地位，但中国正在迅速赶上。

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 booming of China's economy, the number of people learning Chinese is rising rapidly, making Chinese one of the most popular languages to learn in the world. In recent years, the international rankings of Chinese universities have also risen significantly. Thanks to the great progress in China's education, it is no surprise that China has become one of the most popular destinations for overseas study among international students. In 2015, nearly 400,000 international students flocked to China to study. The subjects they study are no longer limited to Chinese language and culture, but also include science and engineering. In the global education market, the US and the UK still dominate, but China is catching up rapidly.

【衔接】第1、2句之间补递进衔接

第1句讲汉语热、第2句讲大学排名提高，都是中国教育向好的表现，第2句中文已有"也"字（中国大学在国际上的排名也有了明显的提高），英译保留 also (have also risen) 承接，使两句并为"利好叠加"的递进。

第2、3句之间显化因果

第3句"由于中国教育的巨大进步"是对前两句（汉语热 + 排名提高）的因果总结，英译用 Thanks to the great progress in China's education 开头，自然把前文承接为"原因"，无须再加额外连词。

第4、5句之间用代词承接避免重复

第4句末尾是 international students，第5句主语"他们"指同一批人，英译用代词 They 承接 (They no longer study only ... / the subjects they study)，避免重复 international students，读起来更连贯。

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】客观介绍中国教育崛起与汉语热的现状

全段在客观陈述当下的事实与趋势：随着中国经济的蓬勃发展，学汉语的人数迅速增加、中国大学在国际上的排名也有了明显的提高、中国正在迅速赶上，属典型的四六级"中国社会/教育现象介绍"语体，整体是对现状与持续趋势的描述，唯一例外是带年份的 2015年，近四十万国际学生蜂拥来到中国学习 是已发生的具体史实。

【时态】一般现在时

全篇主体是对现状与持续趋势的客观陈述，如 使汉语成了世界上人们最爱学的语言之一 与 美国和英国仍占主导地位 都在讲"目前的事实"，故以一般现在时为基调；仅 2015年，近四十万国际学生蜂拥来到中国学习 因有明确过去时间状语 2015 年须改用一般过去时。

【译法】国际学生 / 海外学生

海外学生 与 国际学生 在本篇指同一类人，统一译为 international students；不要一处译 overseas students、另一处译 foreign students 造成前后不一。

留学目的地

留学目的地 统一译为 destination for overseas study（或 study destination），全篇只用这一种说法。

科学与工程

科学与工程 译为 science and engineering，两个学科名均不加冠词、用单数泛指学科领域。

1. 随着中国经济的蓬勃发展，学汉语的人数迅速增加，使汉语成了世界上人们最爱学的语言之一。

【主干】主干是"人数迅速增加"（主语策略：补主语）

中文核心动词是"增加"，做这个动作的是"人数"，故主干定为 the number of people learning Chinese is rising/has risen rapidly；学汉语的人数迅速增加 是本句信息重心，"使汉语成了.....之一"是它带来的结果。

【降级】伴随状语 + 结果状语降级

随着中国经济的蓬勃发展 不是主干，降级成介词短语 With the booming of China's economy 作伴随状语前置；使汉语成了世界上人们最爱学的语言之一 是前面动作的结果，降级成现在分词短语 making Chinese one of the most popular languages to learn 作结果状语，避免用 and 平铺成两句。

【语法】时态

回指全篇基调用一般现在时 (is rising)，也可用现在完成时 has risen 强调"已增加到如今"，两者皆可，但要与全篇协调。

主谓一致

主语真正的中心词是 the number (数目，单数)，不是 people，故谓语用单数 is rising，切勿被 people 带成 are。

单复数

"最爱学的语言之一"含"之一"，须用 one of the most popular languages, languages 用复数。

【译文】 With the booming of China's economy, the number of people learning Chinese is rising rapidly, making Chinese one of the most popular languages to learn in the world.

2. 近年来，中国大学在国际上的排名也有了明显的提高。

【主干】主干是"排名提高" (主语策略：原句主语)

中文主语"排名"明确，核心是"提高"，主干定为 the international rankings of Chinese universities have risen/improved；中国大学在国际上的排名也有了明显的提高 整句即此一层意思。

【降级】时间状语前置 + 程度词转副词

近年来 降级成时间状语 In recent years 前置；明显的 这个修饰"提高"的形容词转成副词 significantly/markedly 修饰动词 risen。本句结构简单，主要是把"有了明显的提高"动词化。

【语法】时态

"近年来.....有了提高"强调从过去延续到现在的结果，宜用现在完成时 have risen；若全篇一律用一般现在时，亦可写 rank higher，但完成时更贴合"近年来"。

单复数

"中国大学"非特指某一所、泛指整体，用复数 Chinese universities；"排名"涉及多所大学，用复数 rankings。

【译文】 In recent years, the international rankings of Chinese universities have also risen significantly.

3. 由于中国教育的巨大进步，中国成为最受海外学生欢迎的留学目的地之一就不足为奇了。

【主干】It is no surprise that 主干 (主语策略：形式主语it)

中文真正的主语是"中国成为.....目的地之一"这一整件事，谓语是"不足为奇"。用形式主语 it 顶在前、真主语用 that 从句后置：It is no surprise that China has become one of the most popular destinations...；中国成为最受海外学生欢迎的留学目的地之一就不足为奇了 即此结构。

【降级】原因状语降级 + 最高级定语

由于中国教育的巨大进步 降级成原因状语 Thanks to / Owing to the great progress in China's education 前置; 最受海外学生欢迎的 译成最高级定语 the most popular ... with international students 后置修饰 destinations, 不照中文一长串堆在名词前。

【语法】时态

"成为"是已达成并持续至今的状态, 用现在完成时 has become; 主句评价 It is no surprise 用一般现在时, 与全篇基调一致。

单复数

"目的地之一"含"之一", 须 one of the most popular destinations, destinations 用复数。

介词搭配

"受.....欢迎"用 popular with 或 popular among, 不要用 popular by; "由于"后接名词短语, 不接句子。

【译文】 Thanks to the great progress in China's education, it is no surprise that China has become one of the most popular destinations for overseas study among international students.

4. 2015年, 近四十万国际学生蜂拥来到中国学习。

【主干】主干是"学生蜂拥来到中国" (主语策略: 原句主语)

主语"国际学生"明确, 核心动词"蜂拥来到", 主干定为 nearly 400,000 international students flocked to China; 近四十万国际学生蜂拥来到中国学习 即此主谓。

【降级】目的降级为不定式

学习 是"来到中国"的目的, 降级成不定式 to study 作目的状语挂在主干后: flocked to China to study, 而非用 and 另起 and study。时间 2015年 作状语, 可置句首 In 2015 或句尾。

【语法】时态

有明确过去时间状语"2015年", 本句偏离全篇基调, 必须用一般过去时 flocked, 这是本篇唯一的过去时句。

数字表达

"近四十万"译为 nearly 400,000; 英文大数用阿拉伯数字加千分位逗号即可, nearly/almost 表"近"。

单复数

数十万学生, international students 用复数。

【译文】 In 2015, nearly 400,000 international students flocked to China to study.

5. 他们学习的科目已不再限于中国语言和文化, 而包括科学与工程。

【主干】主干是"科目不再限于....." (主语策略: 原句主语)

主语"他们学习的科目", 核心是"不再限于.....而包括.....", 主干定为 the subjects they study are no longer limited to ... but also include ...; 他们学习的科目已不再限于中国语言和文化, 而包括科学与工程 即此主谓。

【降级】定语从句修饰主语 + not...but并列

他们学习的 修饰"科目", 降级成定语从句 the subjects (that) they study 或后置定语; "不再限于.....而包括....."用 be no longer limited to ... but also include ... 的并列谓语结构串起, A=Chinese language and culture, B=science and engineering.

【语法】时态

回指全篇基调用一般现在时: are limited、include, 描述当下状态。

主谓一致

主语 the subjects 是复数, 系动词用 are (are no longer limited), 并列谓语 include 也用复数原形。

单复数与冠词

学科泛指领域, Chinese language and culture、science and engineering 均用单数、不加冠词。

介词搭配

"限于"固定搭配 be limited to, 介词用 to 不用 in。

【译文】 The subjects they study are no longer limited to Chinese language and culture, but also include science and engineering.

6. 在全球教育市场上, 美国和英国仍占主导地位, 但中国正在迅速赶上。

【主干】两个并列分句各有主语 (主语策略: 原句主语)

前句主语"美国和英国"、谓语"占主导地位": the US and the UK still dominate; 后句主语"中国"、谓语"赶上": China is catching up; 美国和英国仍占主导地位, 但中国正在迅速赶上 是由"但"连接的转折关系。

【降级】地点状语前置 + 转折连词连接

在全球教育市场上 降级成地点状语 In the global education market 前置; 但 用转折连词 but/while 连接两个分句; "迅速"用副词 rapidly/quickly 修饰 catching up。

【语法】时态

前句陈述现状用一般现在时 dominate; 后句"正在迅速赶上"强调进行中的趋势, 用现在进行时 is catching up, 与全篇"讲现状趋势"基调一致。

主谓一致

"美国和英国"是两个国家并列、复数主语, 谓语用 dominate (原形/复数); "中国"单数主语, 谓语用 is catching up。

冠词

国名缩写按惯例带定冠词: the US、the UK; China 作国名不加冠词。

【译文】 In the global education market, the US and the UK still dominate, but China is catching up rapidly.

英语六级 2016年12月·第2套 · 全卷构成

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Part IV	汉译英（段落翻译）	本题