

六级·真题卷第3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 **creation**. Your essay should include the importance of creation and measures to be taken to encourage creation. You are required to write at least 150 words but no more than 200 words.

Part II Listening Comprehension (30 minutes)

Section A

本部分与 2016年12月第1套 共用，[点此查看](#)

Section B

本部分与 2016年12月第1套 共用，[点此查看](#)

Section C

本部分与 2016年12月第1套 共用，[点此查看](#)

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.

Small communities, with their distinctive character—where life is stable and intensely human—are disappearing. Some have 26 from the face of the earth, others are dying slowly, but all have 27 changes as they have come into contact with an 28 machine civilization. The merging of diverse peoples into a common mass has produced tension among members of the minorities and the majority alike.

The Old Order Amish, who arrived on American shores in colonial times, have 29 in the modern world in distinctive, small communities. They have resisted the homogenization 30 more successfully than others. In planting and harvesting time one can see their bearded men working the fields with horses and their women hanging out the laundry in neat rows to dry. Many American people have seen Amish families, with the men wearing broad-brimmed black hats and the women in long dresses, in railway or bus 31. Although the Amish have lived with 32 America for over two and a half centuries, they have moderated its influence on their personal lives, their families, communities, and their values.

The Amish are often 33 by other Americans to be relics of the past who live a simple, inflexible life dedicated to inconvenient out-dated customs. They are seen as abandoning both modern 34 and the American dream of success and progress. But most people have no quarrel with the Amish for doing things the

old-fashioned way. Their conscientious objection was tolerated in wartime, for after all, they are good farmers who 35 the virtues of work and thrift.

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------|
| A) accessing | I) progress |
| B) conveniences | J) respective |
| C) destined | K) survived |
| D) expanding | L) terminals |
| E) industrialized | M) undergone |
| F) perceived | N) universal |
| G) practice | O) vanished |
| H) process | |

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**.

Countries Rush for Upper Hand in Antarctica

- A) On a glacier-filled island with fjords(峡湾) and elephant seals, Russia has built Antarctica's first Orthodox church on a hill overlooking its research base. Less than an hour away by snowmobile, Chinese labourers have updated the Great Wall Station, a vital part of China's plan to operate five bases on Antarctica, complete with an indoor badminton court and sleeping quarters for 150 people. Not to be outdone, India's futuristic new Bharathi base, built on stilts(桩子) using 134 interlocking shipping containers, resembles a spaceship. Turkey and Iran have announced plans to build bases, too.
- B) More than a century has passed since explorers raced to plant their flags at the bottom of the world, and for decades to come this continent is supposed to be protected as a scientific preserve, shielded from intrusions like military activities and mining. But an array of countries are rushing to assert greater influence here, with an eye not just towards the day those protective treaties expire, but also for the strategic and commercial opportunities that already exist.
- C) The newer players are stepping into what they view as a treasure house of resources. Some of the ventures focus on the Antarctic resources that are already up for grabs, like abundant sea life. South Korea, which operates state-of-the-art bases here, is increasing its fishing of krill(磷虾), found in abundance in the Southern Ocean, while Russia recently frustrated efforts to create one of the world's largest ocean sanctuaries here.
- D) Some scientists are examining the potential for harvesting icebergs from Antarctica, which is estimated to have the biggest reserves of fresh water on the planet. Nations are also pressing ahead with space research and satellite projects to expand their global navigation abilities.
- E) Building on a Soviet-era foothold, Russia is expanding its monitoring stations for Glonass, its version of the Global Positioning System (GPS). At least three Russian stations are already operating in Antarctica, part of its effort to challenge the dominance of the American GPS, and new stations are planned for sites like the Russian base, in the shadow of the Orthodox Church of the Holy Trinity.

- F) Elsewhere in Antarctica, Russian researchers boast of their recent discovery of a freshwater reserve the size of Lake Ontario after drilling through miles of solid ice. "You can see that we're here to stay," said Vladimir Cheberdak, 57, chief of the Bellingshausen Station, as he sipped tea under a portrait of Fabian Gottlieb von Bellingshausen, a high-ranking officer in the Imperial Russian Navy who explored the Antarctic coast in 1820.
- G) Antarctica's mineral, oil and gas wealth is a longer-term prize. The treaty banning mining here, shielding coveted(令人垂涎的) reserves of iron ore, coal and chromium, comes up for review in 2048. Researchers recently found kimberlite(金伯利岩) deposits hinting at the existence of diamonds. And while assessments vary widely, geologists estimate that Antarctica holds at least 36 billion barrels of oil and natural gas.
- H) Beyond the Antarctic treaties, huge obstacles persist to tapping these resources, like drifting icebergs that could jeopardise offshore platforms. Then there is Antarctica's remoteness, with some mineral deposits found in windswept locations on a continent that is larger than Europe and where winter temperatures hover around minus 55 degrees Celsius.
- I) But advances in technology might make Antarctica a lot more accessible three decades from now. And even before then, scholars warn, the demand for resources in an energy-hungry world could raise pressure to renegotiate Antarctica's treaties, possibly allowing more commercial endeavours here well before the prohibitions against them expire. The research stations on King George Island offer a glimpse into the long game on this ice-blanketed continent as nations assert themselves, eroding the sway long held by countries like the United States, Britain, Australia and New Zealand.
- J) Being stationed in Antarctica involves adapting to life on the planet's driest, windiest and coldest continent, yet each nation manages to make itself at home. Bearded Russian priests offer regular services at the Orthodox church for the 16 or so Russian speakers who spend the winter at the base, largely polar scientists in fields like glaciology and meteorology. Their number climbs to about 40 in the warmer summer months. China has arguably the fastest-growing operations in Antarctica. It opened its fourth station last year and is pressing ahead with plans to build a fifth. It is building its second ice-breaking ship and setting up research drilling operations on an ice dome 13,422 feet above sea level that is one of the planet's coldest places. Chinese officials say the expansion in Antarctica prioritises scientific research, but they also acknowledge that concerns about "resource security" influence their moves.
- K) China's newly renovated Great Wall Station on King George Island makes the Russian and Chilean bases here seem outdated. "We do weather monitoring here and other research," Ning Xu, 53, the chief of the Chinese base, said over tea during a fierce blizzard(暴风雪) in late November. The large base he leads resembles a snowed-in college campus on holiday break, with the capacity to sleep more than 10 times the 13 people who were staying on through the Antarctic winter. Yong Yu, a Chinese microbiologist, showed off the spacious building, with empty desks under an illustrated timeline detailing the rapid growth of China's Antarctic operations since the 1980s. "We now feel equipped to grow," he said.
- L) As some countries expand operations in Antarctica, the United States maintains three year-round stations on the continent with more than 1,000 people during the southern hemisphere's summer, including those at the Amundsen-Scott station, built in 1956 at an elevation of 9,301 feet on a plateau at the South Pole. But US researchers quietly complain about budget restraints and having far fewer icebreakers than Russia, limiting the reach of the United States in Antarctica.
- M) Scholars warn that Antarctica's political drift could blur the distinction between military and civilian activities long before the continent's treaties come up for renegotiation, especially in parts of Antarctica that are ideal

for intercepting(拦截) signals from satellites or retasking satellite systems, potentially enhancing global electronic intelligence operations.

- N) Some countries have had a hard time here. Brazil opened a research station in 1984, but it was largely destroyed by a fire that killed two members of the navy in 2012, the same year that a diesel-laden Brazilian barge sank near the base. As if that were not enough, a Brazilian C-130 Hercules military transport plane has remained stranded near the runway of Chile's air base here since it crash-landed in 2014.
- O) However, Brazil's stretch of misfortune has created opportunities for China, with a Chinese company winning the \$100 million contract in 2015 to rebuild the Brazilian station.
- P) Amid all the changes, Antarctica maintains its allure. South Korea opened its second Antarctic research base in 2014, describing it as a way to test robots developed by Korean researchers for use in extreme conditions. With Russia's help, Belarus is preparing to build its first Antarctic base. Colombia said this year that it planned to join other South American nations with bases in Antarctica.
- Q) "The old days of the Antarctic being dominated by the interests and wishes of white men from European, Australasian and North American states are over," said Klaus Dodds, a politics scholar at the University of London who specialises in Antarctica. "The reality is that Antarctica is geopolitically contested."

36. According to Chinese officials, their activities in Antarctica lay greater emphasis on scientific research.

37. Efforts to create one of the world's largest ocean sanctuaries failed because of Russia's obstruction.

38. With several monitoring stations operating in Antarctica, Russia is trying hard to counter America's dominance in the field of worldwide navigational facilities.

39. According to geologists' estimates, Antarctica has enormous reserves of oil and natural gas.

40. It is estimated that Antarctica boasts of the richest reserves of fresh water on earth.

41. The demand for energy resources may compel renegotiation of Antarctica's treaties before their expiration.

42. Many countries are racing against each other to increase their business and strategic influence on Antarctica.

43. Antarctica's harsh natural conditions constitute huge obstacles to the exploitation of its resources.

44. With competition from many countries, Antarctica is no longer dominated by the traditional white nations.

45. American scientists complain about lack of sufficient money and equipment for their expansion in Antarctica.

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.

Any veteran nicotine addict will testify that fancy packaging plays no role in the decision to keep smoking. So, it is argued, stripping cartons of their branding will trigger no mass movement to quit.

But that isn't why the government—under pressure from cancer charities, health workers and the Labour party—has agreed to legislate for standardised packaging. The theory is that smoking should be stripped of any appeal to discourage new generations from starting in the first place. Plain packaging would be another step in the reclassification of cigarettes from inviting consumer products to narcotics(麻醉剂).

Naturally, the tobacco industry is violently opposed. No business likes to admit that it sells addictive poison as a lifestyle choice. That is why government has historically intervened, banning advertising, imposing health warnings and punitive(惩罚性的) duties. This approach has led over time to a fall in smoking with numbers having roughly halved since the 1970s. Evidence from Australia suggests plain packaging pushes society further along that road. Since tobacco is one of the biggest causes of premature death in the UK, a measure that tames the habit even by a fraction is worth trying.

So why has it taken so long? The Department of Health declared its intention to consider the move in November 2010 and consulted through 2012. But the plan was suspended in July 2013. It did not escape notice that a lobbying firm set up by Lynton Crosby, David Cameron's election campaign director, had previously acted for Philip Morris International. (The prime minister denied there was a connection between his new adviser's outside interests and the change in legislative programme.) In November 2013, after an unnecessary round of additional consultation, health minister Jane Ellison said the government was minded to proceed after all. Now we are told Members of Parliament (MPs) will have a free vote before parliament is dissolved in March.

Parliament has in fact already authorised the government to tame the tobacco trade. MPs voted overwhelmingly in favour of Labour amendments to the children and families bill last February that included the power to regulate for plain packaging. With sufficient will in Downing Street this would have been done already. But strength of will is the missing ingredient where Mr. Cameron and public health are concerned. His attitude to state intervention has looked confused ever since his bizarre 2006 lament(叹惜) that chocolate oranges placed seductively at supermarket checkouts fueled obesity.

The government has moved reluctantly into a sensible public health policy, but with such obvious over-cautiousness that any political credit due belongs to the opposition. Without sustained external pressure it seems certain Mr. Cameron would still be hooked on the interests of big tobacco companies.

46. What do chain smokers think of cigarette packaging?

- A) Fancy packaging can help to engage new smokers.
- B) It has little to do with the quality or taste of cigarettes.
- C) Plain packaging discourages non-smokers from taking up smoking.
- D) It has little impact on their decision whether or not to quit smoking.

47. What has the UK government agreed to do concerning tobacco packaging?

- A) Pass a law to standardise cigarette packaging.
- B) Rid cigarette cartons of all advertisements.
- C) Subsidise companies to adopt plain packaging.
- D) Reclassify cigarettes according to packaging.

48. What has happened in Australia where plain packaging is implemented?
- A) Premature death rates resulting from smoking have declined.
 - B) The number of smokers has dropped more sharply than in the UK.
 - C) The sales of tobacco substitutes have increased considerably.
 - D) Cigarette sales have been falling far more quickly than in the UK.
49. Why has it taken so long for the UK government to consider plain packaging?
- A) Prime Minister Cameron has been reluctant to take action.
 - B) There is strong opposition from veteran nicotine addicts.
 - C) Many Members of Parliament are addicted to smoking.
 - D) Pressure from tobacco manufacturers remains strong.
50. What did Cameron say about chocolate oranges at supermarket checkouts?
- A) They fueled a lot of controversy.
 - B) They attracted a lot of smokers.
 - C) They made more British people obese.
 - D) They had certain ingredients missing.

Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

What a waste of money! In return for an average of £44,000 of debt, students get an average of only 14 hours of lecture and tutorial time a week in Britain. Annual fees have risen from £1,000 to £9,000 in the last decade, but contact time at university has barely risen at all. And graduating doesn't even provide any guarantee of a decent job: six in ten graduates today are in non-graduate jobs.

No wonder it has become fashionable to denounce many universities as little more than elaborate con-tricks(骗术). There's a lot for students to complain about: the repayment threshold for paying back loans will be frozen for five years, meaning that lower-paid graduates have to start repaying their loans; and maintenance grants have been replaced by loans, meaning that students from poorer backgrounds face higher debt than those with wealthier parents.

Yet it still pays to go to university. If going to university doesn't work out, students pay very little—if any—of their tuition fees back: you only start repaying when you are earning £21,000 a year. Almost half of graduates—those who go on to earn less—will have a portion of their debt written off. It's not just the lectures and tutorials that are important. Education is the sum of what students teach each other in between lectures and seminars. Students do not merely benefit while at university; studies show—they go on to be healthier and happier than non-graduates, and also far more likely to vote.

Whatever your talents, it is extraordinarily difficult to get a leading job in most fields without having been to university. Recruiters circle elite universities like vultures(兀鹰). Many top firms will not even look at applications from those who lack a 2.1, i.e., an upper-second class degree, from an elite university. Students at university also meet those likely to be in leading jobs in the future, forming contacts for life. This might not be right, but school-leavers who fail to acknowledge as much risk making the wrong decision about going to university.

Perhaps the reason why so many universities offer their students so little is they know studying at a top university remains a brilliant investment even if you don't learn anything. Studying at university will only become less attractive if employers shift their focus away from where someone went to university—and there is no sign of that happening anytime soon. School-leavers may moan, but they have little choice but to embrace university and the student debt that comes with it.

51. What is the author's opinion of going to university?
- A) It is worthwhile after all.
 - B) It is simply a waste of time.
 - C) It is hard to say whether it is good or bad.
 - D) It is too expensive for most young people.
52. What does the author say about the employment situation of British university graduates?
- A) Few of them are satisfied with the jobs they are offered.
 - B) It usually takes a long time for them to find a decent job.
 - C) Graduates from elite universities usually can get decent jobs.
 - D) Most of them take jobs which don't require a college degree.
53. What does the author say is important for university students besides classroom instruction?
- A) Making sure to obtain an upper-second class degree.
 - B) Practical skills they will need in their future careers.
 - C) Interactions among themselves outside the classroom.
 - D) Developing independent and creative thinking abilities.
54. What is said to be an advantage of going to university?
- A) Learning how to take risks in an ever-changing world.
 - B) Meeting people who will be helpful to you in the future.
 - C) Having opportunities of playing a leading role in society.
 - D) Gaining up-to-date knowledge in science and technology.
55. What can we infer from the last paragraph?
- A) It is natural for students to make complaints about university education.
 - B) Few students are willing to bear the burden of debt incurred at university.
 - C) University education is becoming attractive to students who can afford it.
 - D) The prestige of the university influences employers' recruitment decisions.

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**.

农业是中国的一个重要产业，从业者超过3亿。中国农业产量全球第一，主要生产水稻、小麦和豆类。虽然中国的农业用地仅占世界的百分之十，但为世界百分之二十的人口提供了粮食。中国7700年前开始种植水稻。早在使用机械和化肥之前，勤劳和富有创造性的中国农民就已经采用各种各样的方法来增加农作物产量。

中国农业最新的发展是推进有机农业。有机农业可以同时服务于多种目的，包括食品安全、大众健康和可持续发展。

2016年12月·第3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3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3套(2016-12) • 六级

Part I

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

【参考范文·157词】 写作无唯一标准答案，以下为达标示范

Creation, or innovation, has become one of the most frequently discussed topics of our age. In my view, it is of vital importance to both individuals and society, and deliberate measures ought to be taken to encourage it.

The importance of creation can hardly be overstated. First, it serves as the driving force behind social progress: almost every leap in technology, from the smartphone to artificial intelligence, was born of a creative mind. Moreover, in an increasingly competitive world, creativity determines whether a company, or even a nation, can stand out rather than be left behind.

Given its significance, effective measures are needed to foster it. To begin with, schools ought to reform rigid, exam-oriented teaching and reward students who dare to question and imagine. In addition, the government should increase funding for research and protect intellectual property, so that innovators feel safe to explore. Only when creativity is truly valued can a society keep moving forward.

【参考译文】

创造，或者说创新，已成为我们这个时代最常被讨论的话题之一。在我看来，它对个人和社会都至关重要，因此应当采取审慎的措施来加以鼓励。

创新的重要性怎么强调都不为过。首先，它是社会进步的驱动力：从智能手机到人工智能，几乎每一次技术飞跃都诞生于一个富有创造力的头脑。此外，在竞争日益激烈的世界里，创造力决定着一家企业、乃至一个国家能否脱颖而出，而非被甩在身后。

鉴于其重要性，需要有切实的措施来培育它。首先，学校应当改革僵化的应试教学，奖励那些敢于质疑和想象的学生。此外，政府应当加大科研投入并保护知识产权，让创新者敢于探索。唯有当创造力真正受到珍视，社会才能不断向前迈进。

【第1段】两句点题亮中心。第一句 'Creation, or innovation, has become one of the most frequently discussed topics of our age.' 用'引入主题'句架把话题摆上台面；第二句 'In my view, it is of vital importance... and deliberate measures ought to be taken to encourage it.' 用'亮明中心立场'句架，一次打包 the importance of creation and measures to be taken to encourage creation 两个任务点，实现首段'点题亮立场'功能。

【第2段】主题句领两理由带例。'The importance of creation can hardly be overstated.' 是总起主题句；随后 First 领起'社会进步'并以 the smartphone、artificial intelligence 作实例，Moreover 递进到'竞争力'并用 stand out rather than be left behind 收紧。落实了'主题句加理由加例证'方法，专论 the importance of creation。

【第3段】两主体两措施加升华。'Given its significance...' 承上启下，To begin with 给学校层面措施 (reform... teaching, reward students)，In addition 给政府层面措施 (increase funding, protect intellectual property)，每条都落到具体动作而非口号，写足 measures to be taken to encourage creation；末句 'Only when creativity is truly valued can a society keep moving forward.' 用倒装总结升华收尾。

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

论创新之要与举措

本题要写一篇关于创新的短文，且指令钉死了两个必写任务点：the importance of creation and measures to be taken to encourage creation。也就是既要论证'创新为什么重要'，又要提出'怎样鼓励创新的具体做法'，全文必须围绕这两点展开，只写一点就是任务缺失。

读者 • 语域

面向阅卷人的正式书面语

指令是 write a short essay on creation，属于纯观点论说型大作文，没有指定收信人或情境身份。因此无需称呼、落款，只需面向阅卷人写规范的正式书面英语：用完整句、避免口语缩略与网络用语、观点客观。

中心立意

创新至关重要且须鼓励

把两个任务点收拢成一句立场：创新对个人与社会都极其重要，因此我们应当采取切实措施加以鼓励。这一句同时呼应了指令要求的 the importance of creation 与 measures to be taken to encourage creation，作为全文的中心。

要展开的要点

1. 创新驱动社会进步

重要性分论点一（社会层面）：几乎每一次技术飞跃都源于创造性头脑，创新是社会进步的引擎，对应 the importance of creation。

2. 创新决定竞争力

重要性分论点二（竞争层面）：在竞争日益激烈的世界里，创新能力决定一个企业乃至一个国家能否脱颖而出，进一步支撑‘创新重要’。

3. 改革教育鼓励质疑

措施分论点一（学校层面）：学校应改革僵化的应试教育，奖励敢于质疑与想象的学生，对应 measures to be taken to encourage creation。

4. 政府投入并护知识产权

措施分论点二（政府层面）：政府应加大科研投入、保护知识产权，让创新者敢于探索，是可落地的具体做法。

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 点题亮立场

首段引出创新这一话题，并明确亮出中心：创新至关重要、且应采取措施鼓励，呼应 Your essay should include the importance of creation and measures to be taken to encourage creation 的两个任务点。

第 2 段 论证重要性

主体段一，专门论证 the importance of creation：从社会进步与竞争力两个角度各给理由与例子。

第 3 段 提措施并收尾

主体段二兼结尾，写 measures to be taken to encourage creation：给学校、政府两条具体做法，末句一句总结升华收束全文。

第 1 段 创新极重要且须鼓励

点明创新 (creation/innovation) 是这个时代最受关注的话题之一，随即表态：它对个人与社会都极其重要，因此应采取审慎措施加以鼓励，一次性覆盖 the importance of creation and measures to be taken to encourage creation 两点。

引入主题 · _____, or _____, has become one of the most frequently discussed topics of our age. (空位填主题词及其同义词，如 Creation, or innovation)

亮明中心立场 · In my view, it is of vital importance to _____, and _____ ought to be taken to _____. (前空填影响对象，后两空填措施与目的，把'重要+该做'打包)

第 2 段 驱动进步又定竞争力

论证 the importance of creation: 其一, 创新是社会进步的引擎——从智能手机到人工智能, 几乎每次技术飞跃都源于创造性头脑; 其二, 在竞争激烈的世界里, 创新决定企业乃至国家能否脱颖而出而非被淘汰。

总起主题句 · The importance of _____ can hardly be overstated. (空位填主题词, 一句话总领本段, 胜过'很重要'的直白)

举例过渡 · First, it serves as the driving force behind _____: almost every _____ was born of _____. (用 First 领起理由并接冒号给实例)

递进补充 · Moreover, in an increasingly competitive world, _____ determines whether _____ can stand out rather than be left behind. (用 Moreover 加一层理由并用对比收紧)

第 3 段 学校改革政府扶持

写 measures to be taken to encourage creation: 学校应改革僵化的应试教学、奖励敢于质疑和想象的学生; 政府应加大科研投入并保护知识产权, 让创新者敢于探索。末句升华: 唯有真正珍视创造力, 社会才能不断前进。

承上启下过渡 · Given its significance, effective measures are needed to _____. (用'既然重要'把上段的重要性接到本段的措施)

分点提建议 · To begin with, _____ ought to _____; in addition, _____ should _____. (每个空位先填责任主体, 再填可操作的具体动作, 避免口号)

总结升华 · Only when _____ is truly valued can a society keep moving forward. (Only when 引导的部分倒装句, 末尾拔高收口)

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

两点必须都写足

本题指令 Your essay should include the importance of creation and measures to be taken to encourage creation 有两个任务点：重要性（第二段）与措施（第三段）缺一即内容失分，核对时务必确认两段都在、且都围绕创新未跑题。

结构连贯

三段各司其职有过渡

本题最易在'重要性'与'措施'糊在一起'翻车'。范文用三段分工，并以 First/Moreover 隔开两个理由、To begin with/In addition 隔开两条措施，层次清楚，值得照搬。

语言准确

建议句式与主题词

本题可用 should / ought to + 动词表建议，用 innovation、creativity、competitiveness、intellectual property 等主题词提升准确度；注意 measures to be taken、be born of 等搭配别写错。

字数格式

卡死上下限勿越界

本题硬性要求 at least 150 words but no more than 200 words，两端都不能碰：不足下限视为字数不够，超过上限同样失分，写完务必核对是否落在区间内。

典型低分写法 · 反面示例与改法

只论重要漏写措施

反面示例：全文洋洋洒洒都在讲'创新推动科技、决定国家兴衰、改变生活'，读到结尾也没提一句该怎么鼓励创新——直接漏掉措施任务点，内容分腰斩。修正：砍掉重复论证重要性的段落，专腾出一段写'schools ought to reform exam-oriented teaching; the government should increase funding for research'这类具体做法。

措施空泛成口号

反面示例：'We should attach great importance to creation and try our best to be creative.' 全是空话、没有可操作动作。修正：'Schools ought to reform rigid, exam-oriented teaching and reward students who dare to question, while the government should protect intellectual property.' 责任主体和动作都具体可执行。

中式英语逐字直译

反面示例：'Creation can let our country more strong and let company win.' 属逐字直译，let 用法与搭配都错。修正：'Creativity can make a country stronger and help a company outcompete its rivals.' 用 make + 宾语 + 形容词、help + 动词的地道结构。

英语六级 2016年12月·第3套 · 全卷构成

Part I	写作	本题
Part II	听力	与2016年12月第1套共用 · 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3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3套 英语六级完形填空（选词填空）原卷词库逐空核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：Directions、3 段带空短文（每段之后紧随中文翻译）与 15 词共享词库连续排印；卷面下方逐空紧跟解析——该空词性、原文定位句、正确词与锁定依据，以及同词性被淘汰竞争词的逐个归因。

真题卷第3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.

Small communities, with their distinctive character—where life is stable and intensely human—are disappearing. Some have 26 from the face of the earth, others are dying slowly, but all have 27 changes as they have come into contact with an 28 machine civilization. The merging of diverse peoples into a common mass has produced tension among members of the minorities and the majority alike.

具有独特性格的小型社区——那里的生活稳定且充满人情味——正在消失。一些社区已从地球表面消失，其他社区正在缓慢死亡，但所有社区在与不断扩张的机器文明接触时都经历了变化。不同民族融合成一个共同的群体，在少数群体和多数群体的成员中都产生了紧张关系。

The Old Order Amish, who arrived on American shores in colonial times, have 29 in the modern world in distinctive, small communities. They have resisted the homogenization 30 more successfully than others. In planting and harvesting time one can see their bearded men working the fields with horses and their women hanging out the laundry in neat rows to dry. Many American people have seen Amish families, with the men wearing broad-brimmed black hats and the women in long dresses, in railway or bus 31. Although the Amish have lived with 32 America for over two and a half centuries, they have moderated its influence on their personal lives, their families, communities, and their values.

在殖民时期抵达美国海岸的Old Order Amish人，在现代世界中以独特的小型社区形式生存了下来。他们比其他群体更成功地抵制了同质化进程。在播种和收获季节，人们可以看到他们留着胡须的男人用马匹耕作田地，他们的女人把洗好的衣物整齐成排地挂出来晾干。许多美国人在火车站或汽车站见过Amish家庭，男人戴着宽边黑帽，女人穿着长裙。尽管Amish人与工业化的美国共同生活了两个半世纪以上，但他们调节了工业化对其个人生活、家庭、社区和价值观的影响。

The Amish are often 33 by other Americans to be relics of the past who live a simple, inflexible life dedicated to inconvenient out-dated customs. They are seen as abandoning both modern 34 and the American dream of success and progress. But most people have no quarrel with the Amish for doing things the old-fashioned way. Their conscientious objection was tolerated in wartime, for after all, they are good farmers who 35 the virtues of work and thrift.

Amish人常被其他美国人视为过去的遗迹,过着简单、僵化的生活,致力于不便的过时习俗。他们被视为既放弃了现代便利设施,也放弃了成功和进步的美国梦。但大多数人并不反对Amish人以老式方式做事。他们的良心拒服兵役在战时得到了容忍,毕竟,他们是践行勤劳和节俭美德的好农民。

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------|
| A) accessing | I) progress |
| B) conveniences | J) respective |
| C) destined | K) survived |
| D) expanding | L) terminals |
| E) industrialized | M) undergone |
| F) perceived | N) universal |
| G) practice | O) vanished |
| H) process | |

26. Some have (26) from the face of the earth, others are dying slowly

【答案】 **O) vanished** (动词)

【词性槽】 have + 空 + from, 空作现在完成时的过去分词

【依据】 **vanish from = 从...消失, 与上下文"消失"主线呼应**

Small communities, with their distinctive character—where life is stable and intensely human—are disappearing.点题"消失", 紧接Some have (26) from the face of the earth, others are dying slowly, 与 disappearing 同义、与 dying slowly 形成程度递进, vanish from 是固定搭配。

【竞争词】 F) perceived 及物动词且义不通

perceive 通常及物, 意为"察觉到", 与 from 不搭, 也与小社区"消失"的语义无关。

K) survived 感情色彩相反

survive 表"幸存", 与并列分句 others are dying slowly 形成"幸存 vs 慢慢死去"的反义对照, 但前面 disappearing 已定调"消失", 本句需要的是与 dying 同向的递进词。

M) undergone 及物且义不切题

undergo (经历) 通常及物, 需直接接宾语如 undergo changes, 与 from 搭配不自然。

【易错】 最具迷惑性的错误词是 K) —— survived 与 vanished 感情色彩相反。26 题 Some have (26) from the face of the earth, others are dying slowly 中, survived 与 from 也能搭 (survive from), 且"幸存"与"渐死"看似对照诱人, 但前句 disappearing 已定调"消失", 本句需与 dying slowly 形成程度递进而非反义。防坑: 先看上一句基调, 再决定动词同向还是反向。

27. but all have __(27)__ changes as they have come into contact with an __(28)__ machine civilization.

【答案】 **M) undergone** (动词)

【词性槽】 have + 空 + changes, 空作现在完成时及物动词的过去分词

【依据】 **undergo changes = 经历变化, 固定搭配**

but all have __(27)__ changes as they have come into contact with an __(28)__ machine civilization. 描述小社区在接触机器文明的过程中"经历变化", undergo changes 是常见标准搭配, 与 as 引导的原因状语吻合。

【竞争词】 F) perceived 语义不通

perceived changes 意为"感知到变化", 但句子主语是 communities (小社区) 本身, 主语不会"感知"变化, 而是"经历"变化。

K) survived 搭配不成立

survive changes (经受住变化) 虽语法可通, 但与 but 引导的让步逻辑 (有的消失、有的渐死, 但都.....) 不一致——这里需要的是"都受到了影响", 而非"都活下来了"。

28. all have __(27)__ changes as they have come into contact with an __(28)__ machine civilization.

【答案】 **D) expanding** (形容词)

【词性槽】 an + 空 + machine civilization, 空作 machine civilization 的前置定语

【依据】 **an expanding machine civilization = 不断扩张的机器文明**

Small communities, with their distinctive character—where life is stable and intensely human—are disappearing. 点明小社区在消失, 原因正是 they have come into contact with an __(28)__ machine civilization. ——一个不断扩张的机器文明吞噬小社区, expanding 既满足 an 后元音音素, 也契合"扩张"压迫小社区的因果。

【竞争词】 C) destined 搭配不自然且首音非元音

destined machine civilization 不构成自然表达, 且 destined 以辅音开头与 an 不匹配。

J) respective 义不切题

respective 表"各自的", 需复数语境, 且 an respective 也读音不顺。

N) universal 首音非元音、义偏

universal 读音以辅音 /j/ 起, 与 an 不搭; 且"普遍的机器文明"不如"扩张的机器文明"贴合"小社区被冲击"的因果。

29. The Old Order Amish, who arrived on American shores in colonial times, have __(29)__ in the modern world in distinctive, small communities.

【答案】 **K) survived** (动词)

【词性槽】 have + 空 + in, 空作现在完成时不及物动词的过去分词

【依据】 **survive in = 在...中存续, 呼应主题反例**

The Old Order Amish, who arrived on American shores in colonial times, have __(29)__ in the modern world in distinctive, small communities.描述阿米什人作为"小社区在现代化中消失"的反例, 他们"在现代世界里以小社区方式存续", survive in 与 P1 主题形成对照。

【竞争词】 F) perceived 义不通且需补语

perceive 表"感知/认为", 若作被动需补 as + 名词或形容词, 本句没有该补语, 且"感知在现代世界里"语义不通。

30. They have resisted the homogenization __(30)__ more successfully than others.

【答案】 **H) process** (名词)

【词性槽】 the + 空 + 比较状语, 空作 homogenization 的同位/补语名词

【依据】 **homogenization process = 同质化进程, 固定搭配**

原文谈 They have resisted the homogenization __(30)__ more successfully than others., 与首段 all have __(27)__ changes as they have come into contact with an __(28)__ machine civilization 呼应, 作者强调阿米什人在现代化"进程"中抵抗同质化, process 与 homogenization 构成常见搭配 homogenization process。

【竞争词】 B) conveniences 义不通且为复数

conveniences 指便利设施, 与 homogenization (同质化) 不构成语义搭配, 也无法解释"抵抗"的对象。

I) progress 感情色彩与逻辑相反

progress 是褒义"进步", 阿米什人抵抗的不是进步本身, 而是把所有人变成一样的"进程", 且 homogenization progress 不构成自然搭配。

L) terminals 义项不匹配且为复数

terminals 指终点站/航站楼, 是具体名词, 无法与抽象名词 homogenization 复合。

【易错】 最具迷惑性的错误词是 I) —— process vs progress 形近混淆。30 题 the homogenization ___ 处, progress 与 process 形近且都为名词, 主体考生极易选成 progress。防坑: homogenization process (同质化进程) 是固定搭配, 且本句主语是"抵抗", 宾语应为中性"进程"而非褒义"进步"。

31. Many American people have seen Amish families, with the men wearing broad-brimmed black hats and the women in long dresses, in railway or bus __(31)___.

【答案】 **L) terminals** (名词)

【词性槽】 介词 in + railway or bus ___, 空作介词宾语中心名词

【依据】 **railway/bus terminals = 火车站/汽车终点站, 标准搭配**

原文描述美国人常在in railway or bus __(31)___见到阿米什家庭, terminals 既能与 railway (火车终点站) 也能与 bus (汽车终点站) 搭配, 且为复数与 or 连接的两类终点呼应。

【竞争词】 **B) conveniences 搭配与语义不成立**

conveniences 不能与 railway/bus 构成"火车便利/公交便利"的合理表达, 也无法承担"地点"语义。

I) progress 抽象名词与地点语义冲突

progress 是抽象进步义, 无法被 railway/bus 修饰为可观察到的地点。

32. Although the Amish have lived with __(32)___ America for over two and a half centuries, they have moderated its influence on their personal lives, their families, communities, and their values.

【答案】 **E) industrialized** (形容词)

【词性槽】 with + 空 + America, 空作前置定语修饰 America

【依据】 **industrialized America = 工业化的美国, 呼应首段"machine civilization"**

首段铺垫all have __(27)___ changes as they have come into contact with an __(28)___ machine civilization., 第二段进一步说阿米什人have lived with __(32)___ America for over two and a half centuries, 工业化美国正是他们抵抗同质化的对象, 与上文"machine civilization"语义一致。

【竞争词】 **c) destined 搭配不成立**

destined 多用作 be destined to/for, 作前置定语修饰国家不自然, 且无法承接"被抵抗的对象"的语义。

J) respective 需复数对象

respective 表"各自的", 必须修饰复数名词指代多方各自所有, 单独修饰 America 不合常理。

N) universal 义不切题

universal America (普遍的美国) 不符合常识表达, 也未承接前文对工业化、机器文明的强调。

33. The Amish are often __(33)__ by other Americans to be relics of the past who live a simple, inflexible life dedicated to inconvenient out-dated customs.

【答案】 **F) perceived** (动词)

【词性槽】 are + 空 + by, 被动语态过去分词

【依据】 **be perceived by sb. to be = 被某人认为是, 标准句式**

The Amish are often __(33)__ by other Americans to be relics of the past即"阿米什人常被其他美国人认为是过去的遗物", perceive 作"认为/视...为"时正可接 to be 补语。

34. They are seen as abandoning both modern __(34)__ and the American dream of success and progress.

【答案】 **B) conveniences** (名词)

【词性槽】 modern + 空 + and, 形容词后并列结构中的名词

【依据】 **modern conveniences = 现代便利设施, 固定搭配**

They are seen as abandoning both modern __(34)__ and the American dream of success and progress.说阿米什人被视作放弃了"现代便利"与"美国梦", modern conveniences 是英语里常见搭配, 正与下文 inconvenient out-dated customs (不便的过时习俗) 形成 convenience ↔ inconvenient 的呼应。

【竞争词】 **I) progress 并列项重复且无法呼应 inconvenient**

progress 已紧跟在 and the American dream of success and progress 中出现, 本空再用 progress 会出现"放弃现代进步与美国成功与进步的梦想"的语义冗余; 且 progress 无法与下文 inconvenient out-dated customs 形成 convenience/inconvenient 的同根呼应。

35. they are good farmers who __(35)__ the virtues of work and thrift.

【答案】 **G) practice** (动词)

【词性槽】 who + 空 + the virtues, 关系从句中的谓语动词

【依据】 **practice the virtues = 践行美德, 标准搭配**

they are good farmers who __(35)__ the virtues of work and thrift.即"他们是践行勤劳与节俭美德的好农夫", practice virtues 是常用搭配, 与上文阿米什人"传统而踏实"的形象贴合。

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) **accessing** 动词

动词 access 的现在分词/动名词, 进入、获取

干扰词 · 未选用

B) **conveniences** 名词

便利设施、便利之处 (复数名词)

用于第 34 空

C) **destined** 形容词 动词

注定的; destine 的过去分词

干扰词 · 未选用

D) **expanding** 形容词 动词

不断扩张的; expand 的现在分词

用于第 28 空

E) **industrialized** 形容词 动词

工业化的; industrialize 的过去分词

用于第 32 空

F) **perceived** 动词 形容词

感知、认为 (perceive 的过去式/过去分词)

用于第 33 空

G) **practice** 动词 名词

践行、从事; 实践

用于第 35 空

H) **process** 名词 动词

过程; 处理

用于第 30 空

I) **progress** 名词 动词

进步、进展

干扰词 · 未选用

J) **respective** 形容词

各自的、分别的

干扰词 · 未选用

K) **survived** 动词

survive 的过去式/过去分词, 幸存、存续

用于第 29 空

L) **terminals** 名词

终点站、航站楼 (复数名词)

用于第 31 空

M) **undergone** 动词

undergo 的过去分词, 经历、经受

用于第 27 空

N) **universal** 形容词

普遍的、通用的

干扰词 · 未选用

O) **vanished** 动词

vanish 的过去式/过去分词, 消失

用于第 26 空

全文主旨

阿米什人在现代化浪潮中保留小社区生活方式

全文以"小社区因接触工业文明而消失或变化"开篇(Small communities, with their distinctive character—where life is stable and intensely human—are disappearing.)，随即聚焦阿米什人作为反例，强调他们have __(29)__ in the modern world in distinctive, small communities，主旨是讨论阿米什人如何在现代美国社会中保留传统、抵御同质化。

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。

A) **accessing** 形似 expanding，干扰 28 题

accessing 与 28 题答案expanding同为 -ing 形容词形式，且 an accessing machine civilization 表面看似能搭，但 access 通常作动词带宾语，作前置定语"获取的机器文明"语义不通，是形态干扰。

C) **destined** 看似可作前置定语，干扰 28/32 题

destined 在 28、32 题的形容词位都可能让考生纠结，但 destined 多接 to/for，单独前置修饰 America 或 machine civilization 都不自然，且首音辅音与 an 不匹配。

I) **progress** 义近 process，干扰 30 题；并列重复，干扰 34 题

30 题 the homogenization ___ 处 progress 极易被混选为process，因二者形近且都褒义/中性；34 题又因 modern progress 看似合理而再次诱人，但 progress 已在 dream of success and progress 出现，会造成冗余。

J) **respective** 形容词位干扰，但需复数主体

respective 在 28、32 题形容词位都看似可填，但它必须修饰复数对象、且语义为"各自的"，单独修饰 machine civilization/America 不成立。

N) **universal** 义近 expanding/industrialized，但搭配错位

28 题 universal machine civilization、32 题 universal America 看似都讲得通"普遍的机器文明/普遍化的美国"，但本文反复强调的是"工业化"与"扩张"的具体特征而非"普遍性"，且 an universal 读音也不顺。

1 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。

Small communities, with their distinctive character—where life is stable and intensely human—are disappearing.

第1段，第1句

本句结构典型（定语从句 + 插入语），成分丰富（介词短语、嵌套从句、并列表语），且包含关系副词 where 的典型用法，训练价值较高。虽然主干识别和嵌套关系对基础学习者有一定难度，但时态较为简单，整体适合作为强化定语从句和修饰关系识别的训练材料。

本篇出现的 26 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。

community

B1

n. 社区

本篇3次 · 真题 163 句

distinctive

B2

adj. 独特的

本篇2次 · 真题 10 句

process

B1

n. 过程

本篇1次 · 真题 126 句

majority

B2

n. 大多数，大部分

本篇1次 · 真题 51 句

mass

B1

n. 大量

本篇1次 · 真题 44 句

survive

B1

v. 幸存

本篇1次 · 真题 42 句

contact B1

n. 联系

本篇1次 · 真题 34 句

perceive B2

v. 理解, 领悟 (某事的性质或意义)

本篇1次 · 真题 32 句

character B1

n. 性格

本篇1次 · 真题 30 句

diverse B2

adj. 多种多样的

本篇1次 · 真题 24 句

successfully B1

adv. 成功地

本篇1次 · 真题 24 句

disappear A2

v. 消失; 不见

本篇1次 · 真题 23 句

abandon B2

v. 离弃

本篇1次 · 真题 22 句

resist B2

v. 抵抗

本篇1次 · 真题 18 句

alike B1

adj. 相似的

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

virtue B2

n. 美德

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

convenience B1

n. 方便, 便利

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

minority B2

n. 少数

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

slowly A1

adv. 缓慢地

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

dedicate B2

v. 致力于

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

moderate B2

adj. 适度的

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

stable B1

adj. 稳定的

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

colonial

B2

adj. 殖民地的

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

civilization

B2

n. 文明(社会)

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

shore

B1

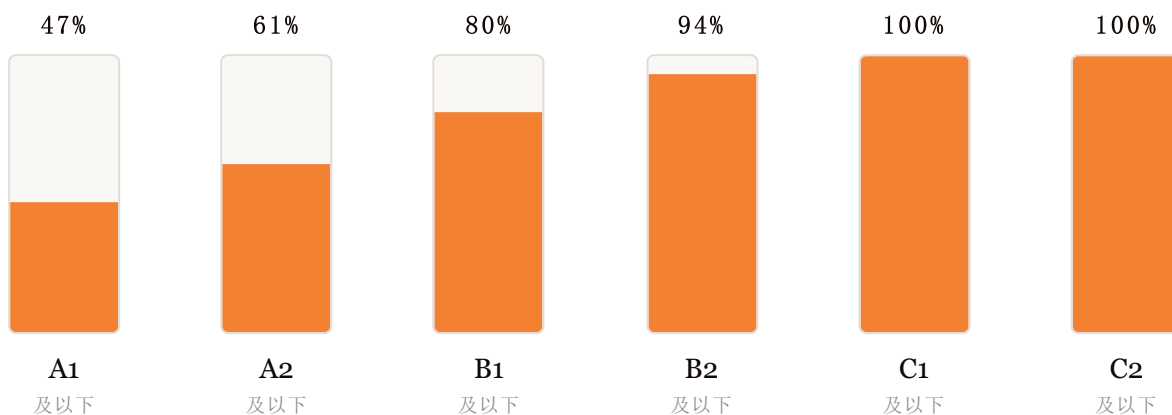
n. 岸, 海滨

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 116 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

带空短文去重后共 **116** 个单词, 按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比 (CDF), 最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上 (C1/C2) 为高阶词, 本篇共 7 个 · 约 6%。



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 116 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

116

B2 以上难词

6%

B1 及以下覆盖

80%

英语六级 2016年12月·第3套 · 全卷构成

Part I	写作	题目解析 →
Part II	听力	与2016年12月第1套共用 · 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3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3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 17 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3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**.

Countries Rush for Upper Hand in Antarctica

A) On a glacier-filled island with fjords(峡湾) and elephant seals, Russia has built Antarctica's first Orthodox church on a hill overlooking its research base. Less than an hour away by snowmobile, Chinese labourers have updated the Great Wall Station, a vital part of China's plan to operate five bases on Antarctica, complete with an indoor badminton court and sleeping quarters for 150 people. Not to be outdone, India's futuristic new Bharathi base, built on stilts(桩子) using 134 interlocking shipping containers, resembles a spaceship. Turkey and Iran have announced plans to build bases, too.

在一座布满冰川、峡湾和象海豹的岛屿上,俄罗斯在一座俯瞰其研究基地的山丘上建造了南极洲第一座东正教教堂。乘坐雪地车不到一小时路程之外,中国劳工翻新了长城站,这是中国在南极运营五个基地计划的重要组成部分,配有室内羽毛球场和可容纳150人的宿舍。不甘示弱的是,印度充满未来感的新 Bharathi 基地,用134个联锁集装箱建在桩子上,外形酷似宇宙飞船。土耳其和伊朗也宣布了建设基地的计划。

B) More than a century has passed since explorers raced to plant their flags at the bottom of the world, and for decades to come this continent is supposed to be protected as a scientific preserve, shielded from intrusions like military activities and mining. But an array of countries are rushing to assert greater influence here, with an eye not just towards the day those protective treaties expire, but also for the strategic and commercial opportunities that already exist.

自探险家们竞相在世界尽头插上国旗以来,已过去一个多世纪,而在未来几十年里,这片大陆本应作为科学保护区受到保护,免受军事活动和采矿等侵扰。但一系列国家正竞相在这里扩大影响力,不仅着眼于这

些保护条约到期之日,也着眼于已经存在的战略和商业机会。

- C) The newer players are stepping into what they view as a treasure house of resources. Some of the ventures focus on the Antarctic resources that are already up for grabs, like abundant sea life. South Korea, which operates state-of-the-art bases here, is increasing its fishing of krill(磷虾), found in abundance in the Southern Ocean, while Russia recently frustrated efforts to create one of the world's largest ocean sanctuaries here.

较新的参与者正步入他们眼中的资源宝库。一些项目关注的是南极洲那些已经可以争夺的资源,比如丰富的海洋生物。在这里运营最先进基地的韩国,正在增加对南大洋中大量存在的磷虾的捕捞,而俄罗斯最近挫败了在这里建立世界最大海洋保护区之一的努力。

- D) Some scientists are examining the potential for harvesting icebergs from Antarctica, which is estimated to have the biggest reserves of fresh water on the planet. Nations are also pressing ahead with space research and satellite projects to expand their global navigation abilities.

一些科学家正在研究从南极洲开采冰山的潜力,据估计南极洲拥有地球上最大的淡水储量。各国还在推进太空研究和卫星项目,以扩展其全球导航能力。

- E) Building on a Soviet-era foothold, Russia is expanding its monitoring stations for Glonass, its version of the Global Positioning System (GPS). At least three Russian stations are already operating in Antarctica, part of its effort to challenge the dominance of the American GPS, and new stations are planned for sites like the Russian base, in the shadow of the Orthodox Church of the Holy Trinity.

在苏联时代立足点的基础上,俄罗斯正在扩大其Glonass监测站,这是其版本的全球定位系统。至少三个俄罗斯监测站已在南极洲运行,这是其挑战美国GPS主导地位的努力的一部分,新监测站计划建在俄罗斯基地等地点,位于圣三一东正教教堂的阴影之下。

- F) Elsewhere in Antarctica, Russian researchers boast of their recent discovery of a freshwater reserve the size of Lake Ontario after drilling through miles of solid ice. "You can see that we're here to stay," said Vladimir Cheberdak, 57, chief of the Bellingshausen Station, as he sipped tea under a portrait of Fabian Gottlieb von Bellingshausen, a high-ranking officer in the Imperial Russian Navy who explored the Antarctic coast in 1820.

在南极洲的其他地方,俄罗斯研究人员夸耀他们最近在钻穿数英里坚冰后发现了一个安大略湖大小的淡水储备。57岁的Bellingshausen站站长Vladimir Cheberdak在Fabian Gottlieb von Bellingshausen的肖像下啜饮茶水时说:"你可以看到我们是来长期驻扎的。"Fabian Gottlieb von Bellingshausen是俄罗斯帝国海军的一名高级军官,曾于1820年探索南极海岸。

- G) Antarctica's mineral, oil and gas wealth is a longer-term prize. The treaty banning mining here, shielding coveted(令人垂涎的) reserves of iron ore, coal and chromium, comes up for review in 2048. Researchers recently found kimberlite(金伯利岩) deposits hinting at the existence of diamonds. And while assessments vary widely, geologists estimate that Antarctica holds at least 36 billion barrels of oil and natural gas.

南极洲的矿产、石油和天然气财富是一个更长期的目标。禁止在这里采矿的条约将于2048年接受审查,该条约保护着令人垂涎的铁矿石、煤炭和铬储量。研究人员最近发现了金伯利岩矿床,暗示钻石的存在。尽管评估差异很大,但地质学家估计南极洲至少蕴藏着360亿桶石油和天然气。

- H) Beyond the Antarctic treaties, huge obstacles persist to tapping these resources, like drifting icebergs that could jeopardise offshore platforms. Then there is Antarctica's remoteness, with some mineral

deposits found in windswept locations on a continent that is larger than Europe and where winter temperatures hover around minus 55 degrees Celsius.

除了南极条约之外,开发这些资源仍存在巨大障碍,比如可能危及海上平台的漂流冰山。还有南极洲的遥远位置,一些矿藏位于这片比欧洲还大的大陆上风吹不停的地方,那里冬季气温徘徊在零下55摄氏度左右。

- I) But advances in technology might make Antarctica a lot more accessible three decades from now. And even before then, scholars warn, the demand for resources in an energy-hungry world could raise pressure to renegotiate Antarctica's treaties, possibly allowing more commercial endeavours here well before the prohibitions against them expire. The research stations on King George Island offer a glimpse into the long game on this ice-blanketed continent as nations assert themselves, eroding the sway long held by countries like the United States, Britain, Australia and New Zealand.

但技术进步可能会在三十年后使南极洲变得更加可及。学者们警告说,即使在那之前,在一个能源匮乏的世界中对资源的需求也可能增加重新谈判南极条约的压力,可能在禁令到期之前就允许在这里开展更多商业活动。乔治王岛上的研究站让人们得以一窥这片冰雪覆盖的大陆上的长期博弈,随着各国主张自己的地位,正在侵蚀美国、英国、澳大利亚和新西兰等国家长期持有的影响力。

- J) Being stationed in Antarctica involves adapting to life on the planet's driest, windiest and coldest continent, yet each nation manages to make itself at home. Bearded Russian priests offer regular services at the Orthodox church for the 16 or so Russian speakers who spend the winter at the base, largely polar scientists in fields like glaciology and meteorology. Their number climbs to about 40 in the warmer summer months. China has arguably the fastest-growing operations in Antarctica. It opened its fourth station last year and is pressing ahead with plans to build a fifth. It is building its second ice-breaking ship and setting up research drilling operations on an ice dome 13,422 feet above sea level that is one of the planet's coldest places. Chinese officials say the expansion in Antarctica prioritises scientific research, but they also acknowledge that concerns about "resource security" influence their moves.

驻扎在南极洲意味着要适应这个地球上最干燥、风最大、最寒冷的大陆上的生活,但每个国家都设法让自己感到宾至如归。蓄须的俄罗斯神父在东正教教堂为在基地过冬的约16名俄语使用者定期举行仪式,他们主要是冰川学和气象学等领域的极地科学家。在温暖的夏季月份,他们的人数会攀升到约40人。中国可以说是在南极洲增长最快的运营方。它去年开设了第四个站点,并正在推进建设第五个站点的计划。它正在建造第二艘破冰船,并在海拔13422英尺的冰穹上建立研究钻探作业,那里是地球上最冷的地方之一。中国官员表示,南极洲的扩张优先考虑科学研究,但他们也承认对"资源安全"的担忧影响着他们的行动。

- K) China's newly renovated Great Wall Station on King George Island makes the Russian and Chilean bases here seem outdated. "We do weather monitoring here and other research," Ning Xu, 53, the chief of the Chinese base, said over tea during a fierce blizzard(暴风雪) in late November. The large base he leads resembles a snowed-in college campus on holiday break, with the capacity to sleep more than 10 times the 13 people who were staying on through the Antarctic winter. Yong Yu, a Chinese microbiologist, showed off the spacious building, with empty desks under an illustrated timeline detailing the rapid growth of China's Antarctic operations since the 1980s. "We now feel equipped to grow," he said.

中国在乔治王岛上新翻修的长城站使这里的俄罗斯和智利基地显得过时了。53岁的中国基地负责人 Ning Xu在11月下旬的一场猛烈暴风雪中边喝茶边说:"我们在这里进行天气监测和其他研究。"他领导

的这个大型基地就像假期休息期间被雪覆盖的大学校园,可容纳的人数是度过南极冬季的13人的10倍以上。中国微生物学家Yong Yu展示了这座宽敞的建筑,空桌子下方是一条图解时间线,详细说明了自20世纪80年代以来中国南极行动的快速增长。他说:"我们现在感到有能力发展了。"

- L) As some countries expand operations in Antarctica, the United States maintains three year-round stations on the continent with more than 1,000 people during the southern hemisphere's summer, including those at the Amundsen-Scott station, built in 1956 at an elevation of 9,301 feet on a plateau at the South Pole. But US researchers quietly complain about budget restraints and having far fewer icebreakers than Russia, limiting the reach of the United States in Antarctica.

随着一些国家扩大在南极洲的行动,美国在该大陆上维持着三个全年站点,在南半球夏季期间有1000多人,包括那些在Amundsen-Scott站的人员,该站建于1956年,位于南极高原海拔9301英尺处。但美国研究人员私下抱怨预算限制,破冰船数量远少于俄罗斯,限制了美国在南极洲的触及范围。

- M) Scholars warn that Antarctica's political drift could blur the distinction between military and civilian activities long before the continent's treaties come up for renegotiation, especially in parts of Antarctica that are ideal for intercepting(拦截) signals from satellites or retasking satellite systems, potentially enhancing global electronic intelligence operations.

学者们警告说,南极洲的政治漂移可能会在该大陆条约接受重新谈判之前很久就模糊军事和民用活动之间的界限,特别是在南极洲那些非常适合拦截卫星信号或重新分配卫星系统的地区,这可能会增强全球电子情报行动。

- N) Some countries have had a hard time here. Brazil opened a research station in 1984, but it was largely destroyed by a fire that killed two members of the navy in 2012, the same year that a diesel-laden Brazilian barge sank near the base. As if that were not enough, a Brazilian C-130 Hercules military transport plane has remained stranded near the runway of Chile's air base here since it crash-landed in 2014.

一些国家在这里经历了艰难时期。巴西于1984年开设了一个研究站,但该站在2012年的一场大火中基本被毁,造成两名海军成员死亡,同年一艘装满柴油的巴西驳船在基地附近沉没。似乎这还不够,一架巴西C-130 Hercules军用运输机自2014年坠落着陆以来一直搁浅在智利空军基地的跑道附近。

- O) However, Brazil's stretch of misfortune has created opportunities for China, with a Chinese company winning the \$100 million contract in 2015 to rebuild the Brazilian station.

然而,巴西的一连串不幸为中国创造了机会,一家中国公司在2015年赢得了重建巴西站的1亿美元合同。

- P) Amid all the changes, Antarctica maintains its allure. South Korea opened its second Antarctic research base in 2014, describing it as a way to test robots developed by Korean researchers for use in extreme conditions. With Russia's help, Belarus is preparing to build its first Antarctic base. Colombia said this year that it planned to join other South American nations with bases in Antarctica.

在所有这些变化中,南极洲保持着它的吸引力。韩国于2014年开设了第二个南极研究基地,称这是测试韩国研究人员开发的用于极端条件的机器人的一种方式。在俄罗斯的帮助下,白俄罗斯正准备建造其首个南极基地。哥伦比亚今年表示,计划加入其他在南极洲拥有基地的南美国家。

- Q) "The old days of the Antarctic being dominated by the interests and wishes of white men from European, Australasian and North American states are over," said Klaus Dodds, a politics scholar at

the University of London who specialises in Antarctica. "The reality is that Antarctica is geopolitically contested."

伦敦大学专门研究南极洲的政治学者Klaus Dodds说:"南极洲被来自欧洲、澳大拉西亚和北美国家的白人的利益和愿望所主导的旧时代已经结束了。现实是,南极洲在地缘政治上存在争议。"

陈述句与逐句解析

36. According to Chinese officials, their activities in Antarctica lay greater emphasis on scientific research.

据中国官员称,他们在南极洲的活动更加侧重于科学研究。

【答案】 J 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 中国官员+科研优先

【定位】 Chinese officials say the expansion in Antarctica prioritises scientific research, but they also acknowledge that concerns about "resource security" influence their moves.

中国官员表示,在南极的扩张以科研为优先,但他们也承认对『资源安全』的考量会影响其行动。

【改写】 Chinese officials ↔ Chinese officials

专名原样复现

lay greater emphasis on scientific research ↔ prioritises scientific research

动词同义替换

【辨邻】 K K 段核心是 We do weather monitoring here and other research 与展示设施, 没有出现题干所要求的『官员强调科研优先于资源』这种判断句。

We do weather monitoring here and other research

37. Efforts to create one of the world's largest ocean sanctuaries failed because of Russia's obstruction.

由于俄罗斯的阻挠,建立世界上最大的海洋保护区之一的努力失败了。

【答案】 C 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 海洋保护区+俄罗斯阻挠

【定位】 South Korea, which operates state-of-the-art bases here, is increasing its fishing of krill, found in abundance in the Southern Ocean, while Russia recently frustrated efforts to create one of the world's largest ocean sanctuaries here.

韩国在此运营着最先进的基地,正在增加磷虾捕捞——南大洋有大量磷虾——与此同时俄罗斯近来阻挠了在此设立世界最大海洋保护区之一的努力。

【改写】 Efforts to create one of the world's largest ocean sanctuaries failed ↔

Russia recently frustrated efforts to create one of the world's largest ocean sanctuaries

被动表述与主动表述等值

because of Russia's obstruction ↔ **Russia recently frustrated**

原因状语与施动者对应

38. With several monitoring stations operating in Antarctica, Russia is trying hard to counter America's dominance in the field of worldwide navigational facilities.

随着几个监测站在南极洲运行,俄罗斯正努力对抗美国在全球导航设施领域的主导地位。

【答案】 **E** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 监测站+对抗美国导航

【定位】 At least three Russian stations are already operating in Antarctica, part of its effort to challenge the dominance of the American GPS, and new stations are planned for sites like the Russian base, in the shadow of the Orthodox Church of the Holy Trinity.

已经至少有三座俄罗斯站点在南极运行, 这是其挑战美国 GPS 主导地位努力的一部分, 并计划在如俄罗斯基地等地点建立新站点。

【改写】 With several monitoring stations operating in Antarctica ↔

At least three Russian stations are already operating in Antarctica

数量词上下位对应

counter America's dominance in the field of worldwide navigational facilities ↔

challenge the dominance of the American GPS

同义动词+上位概念

【辨邻】 **F** F 段核心是 a freshwater reserve the size of Lake Ontario, 与题干要求的『多监测站对抗美国导航』完全不同主题。

Russian researchers boast of their recent discovery of a freshwater reserve the size of Lake Ontario

39. According to geologists' estimates, Antarctica has enormous reserves of oil and natural gas.

根据地质学家的估计,南极洲拥有巨大的石油和天然气储量。

【答案】 **G** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 油气巨量储备+地质学家估计

【定位】 And while assessments vary widely, geologists estimate that Antarctica holds at least 36 billion barrels of oil and natural gas.

尽管各方估算差异较大, 但地质学家估计南极至少蕴藏 360 亿桶油气。

【改写】 According to geologists' estimates ↔ **geologists estimate that**

名词化与动词形式互换

enormous reserves of oil and natural gas ↔ **at least 36 billion barrels of oil and natural gas**

形容词与具体数字对应

【辨邻】 **D** D 段核心是 the biggest reserves of fresh water on the planet, 物质对象不同; 题干明确要求 oil and natural gas, 必须用对象词把 D 段排掉。

the biggest reserves of fresh water on the planet

40. It is estimated that Antarctica boasts of the richest reserves of fresh water on earth.

据估计, 南极洲拥有地球上最丰富的淡水储量。

【答案】 **D** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 淡水最大储量+地球之最

【定位】 Some scientists are examining the potential for harvesting icebergs from Antarctica, which is estimated to have the biggest reserves of fresh water on the planet.

一些科学家正在研究从南极搬运冰山的可能性——南极据估计拥有地球上最大的淡水储量。

【改写】 richest reserves of fresh water ↔ **the biggest reserves of fresh water**

最高级形容词替换

on earth ↔ **on the planet**

范围介词短语同义

【辨邻】 **F** F 段 a freshwater reserve the size of Lake Ontario 只是单个储水点的规模描述, 与题干 richest reserves of fresh water on earth 的全球最高级判断不同。

a freshwater reserve the size of Lake Ontario

41. The demand for energy resources may compel renegotiation of Antarctica's treaties before their expiration.

对能源资源的需求可能迫使在南极洲条约到期之前重新谈判。

【答案】 **I** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 能源需求+迫使条约重谈

【定位】 And even before then, scholars warn, the demand for resources in an energy-hungry world could raise pressure to renegotiate Antarctica's treaties, possibly allowing more commercial endeavours here well before the prohibitions against them expire.

学者警告说, 甚至在此之前, 能源饥渴的世界对资源的需求就可能给重新谈判南极条约施加压力, 可能允许更多商业活动在禁令到期前就进入南极。

【改写】 The demand for energy resources ↔ **the demand for resources in an energy-hungry world**

近乎逐字复现

may compel renegotiation of Antarctica's treaties ↔

could raise pressure to renegotiate Antarctica's treaties

情态动词与动作等值

before their expiration ↔ **well before the prohibitions against them expire**

名词与从句对应

【辨邻】 G G 段 The treaty banning mining here ... comes up for review in 2048 只是描述到期时间点，并未说能源需求会迫使提前重谈。

The treaty banning mining here, shielding coveted reserves of iron ore, coal and chromium, comes up for review in 2048

42. Many countries are racing against each other to increase their business and strategic influence on Antarctica.

许多国家正在相互竞争,以增加它们在南极洲的商业和战略影响力。

【答案】 B 段 (弱锚点)

【锚点】 多国竞争+商业与战略影响

【定位】 But an array of countries are rushing to assert greater influence here, with an eye not just towards the day those protective treaties expire, but also for the strategic and commercial opportunities that already exist.

但许多国家正争相在此宣示更大的影响力，他们既盯着这些保护条约到期的那天，也盯着已经存在的战略与商业机会。

【改写】 Many countries are racing against each other ↔

an array of countries are rushing to assert greater influence

主语+动词同义

business and strategic influence on Antarctica ↔

the strategic and commercial opportunities that already exist

并列名词同义

【辨邻】 A 段 Russia has built Antarctica's first Orthodox church、the Great Wall Station、India's futuristic new Bharathi base 都是具体例子，而题干 racing against each other to increase their business and strategic influence 是一个总结性判断，必须落到给出『商业+战略』并列判断的 B 段。

Chinese labourers have updated the Great Wall Station

Q 段 Antarctica is geopolitically contested 是更宏观的政治判断，The old days of the Antarctic being dominated by the interests and wishes of white men from European, Australasian and North American states are over 强调主导力量的更替，没有明确『business + strategic』并列的影响争夺这一具体说法。

The reality is that Antarctica is geopolitically contested

43. Antarctica's harsh natural conditions constitute huge obstacles to the exploitation of its resources.

南极洲恶劣的自然条件对其资源开发构成了巨大障碍。

【答案】 H 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 自然条件严酷+开采障碍

【定位】 Beyond the Antarctic treaties, huge obstacles persist to tapping these resources, like drifting icebergs that could jeopardise offshore platforms. Then there is Antarctica's remoteness, with some mineral deposits found in windswept locations on a continent that is larger than Europe and where winter temperatures hover around minus 55 degrees Celsius.

除了南极条约，开发这些资源还面临巨大障碍，比如可能危及海上平台的漂浮冰山。再加上南极的偏远，一些矿藏位于风大的地方，整个大陆比欧洲还大，冬季气温徘徊在零下 55 度左右。

【改写】 Antarctica's harsh natural conditions ↔

drifting icebergs that could jeopardise offshore platforms

上位概念覆盖具体要素

constitute huge obstacles to the exploitation of its resources ↔

huge obstacles persist to tapping these resources

动词与动名词同义

【辨邻】 G 段 Antarctica's mineral, oil and gas wealth is a longer-term prize 强调资源前景，没有正面讲『自然条件造成开采障碍』，与题干 harsh natural conditions constitute huge obstacles 角度不同。

Antarctica's mineral, oil and gas wealth is a longer-term prize

44. With competition from many countries, Antarctica is no longer dominated by the traditional white nations.

由于来自许多国家的竞争，南极洲不再由传统的白人国家主导。

【答案】 Q 段（强锚点）

【锚点】白人国家不再主导

【定位】"The old days of the Antarctic being dominated by the interests and wishes of white men from European, Australasian and North American states are over," said Klaus Dodds, a politics scholar at the University of London who specialises in Antarctica.

『南极被来自欧洲、澳新及北美国家的白人之利益与意愿主导的旧日子已经结束，』伦敦大学专门研究南极政治的学者克劳斯·多兹说。

【改写】Antarctica is no longer dominated by the traditional white nations ↔

The old days of the Antarctic being dominated by the interests and wishes of white men from European, Australasian and North American states are over

时代终结句与否定状态等值

With competition from many countries ↔ **Antarctica is geopolitically contested**

竞争场景同义

【辨邻】**B** B段 an array of countries are rushing to assert greater influence 只是说多国争抢，未触及 traditional white nations 不再主导这一历史结论。

an array of countries are rushing to assert greater influence here

45. American scientists complain about lack of sufficient money and equipment for their expansion in Antarctica.

美国科学家抱怨缺乏足够的资金和设备来支持他们在南极洲的扩张。

【答案】**L** 段（强锚点）

【锚点】美国科学家+经费与设备不足

【定位】But US researchers quietly complain about budget restraints and having far fewer icebreakers than Russia, limiting the reach of the United States in Antarctica.

但美国研究人员私下抱怨预算受限、破冰船远少于俄罗斯，这限制了美国在南极的活动范围。

【改写】American scientists ↔ **US researchers**

国别+身份同义

lack of sufficient money ↔ **budget restraints**

钱不足的两说法

and equipment for their expansion in Antarctica ↔

having far fewer icebreakers than Russia, limiting the reach of the United States in Antarctica

装备上位+扩张范围对应

PARAGRAPH MAP • 段落主旨图

17 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 用四国（俄、中、印、土、伊）在南极建基地、教堂、扩建科考站等具体动作开篇，铺陈各国争相在南极拓展存在感的场景。

信息指纹 俄东正教堂+长城站+印度Bharathi基地

- B 一句话点题——条约名义上保护南极作科研保留地，但各国正抢占影响力，瞄准战略与商业机会。

信息指纹 战略+商业机会双瞄准

- C 新入局者把南极视为资源宝库，例子是磷虾捕捞；并指出俄罗斯阻挠建立海洋保护区。

信息指纹 磷虾+海洋保护区受阻

- D 提到从南极搬走冰山取淡水的潜力，并说南极拥有地球上最大的淡水储量；同时各国推进太空研究和卫星项目。

信息指纹 淡水储量地球之最

- E 俄罗斯扩建 Glonass 监测站对抗美国 GPS 主导地位，至少已有三座站点在运行。

信息指纹 Glonass对抗美国GPS

- F 俄罗斯研究人员钻穿厚冰发现了一处面积相当于安大略湖的淡水储备；基地负责人说我们要长期待下去。

信息指纹 安大略湖大小的淡水

- G 南极矿产、油气是更长远的回报；禁矿条约 2048 年到期；地质学家估计南极至少藏有 360 亿桶油气。

信息指纹 360亿桶油气+2048条约

- H 开采资源除了条约限制还有自然障碍：漂浮冰山、极远的地理位置、冬季零下 55 度的严寒。

信息指纹 冰山+偏远+零下55度

I 技术进步可能让南极更易抵达；学者警告能源需求可能在条约到期前迫使重新谈判，让商业活动提前进入。

信息指纹 能源需求迫使条约重谈

J 讲俄罗斯东正教堂的日常人数；并讲中国在南极扩张最快，中国官员承认资源安全也影响其布局，但强调以科研为优先。

信息指纹 中国官员强调科研优先

K 中国翻新后的长城站让附近俄罗斯、智利基地相形见绌；基地负责人宁旭与微生物学家展示设施。

信息指纹 长城站翻新+宁旭

L 美国维持三个全年开放的站点，但研究人员私下抱怨预算紧张、破冰船远少于俄罗斯，限制了其在南极的覆盖。

信息指纹 美国预算紧+破冰船少

M 学者警告南极政治走向可能在条约重谈前就模糊军用与民用边界，特别是用于截取卫星信号的区域。

信息指纹 军民边界模糊+截取卫星

N 巴西在南极经历多桩不幸：1984 年建的研究站 2012 年被火灾摧毁、驳船沉没、一架 C-130 运输机 2014 年迫降后滞留。

信息指纹 巴西火灾+C-130迫降

O 巴西的厄运反倒给了中国机会：一家中国公司 2015 年中标 1 亿美元合同重建巴西站。

信息指纹 中国1亿美元中标重建巴西站

P 尽管如此南极仍有吸引力：韩国 2014 年开第二站、白俄罗斯将建首站、哥伦比亚宣布加入南美南极基地行列。

信息指纹 韩国二站+白俄+哥伦比亚

Q

引述伦敦大学学者 Klaus Dodds 的话作总结：南极被欧澳北美白人主导的旧日子结束了，地缘政治已被各方争夺。

信息指纹 白人主导终结+学者收尾

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

5 句真题句逐层精讲

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

It is building its second ice-breaking ship and setting up research drilling operations on an ice dome 13,422 feet above sea level that is one of the planet's coldest places.

J段，第6句

本句覆盖了主谓宾结构、并列谓语、定语从句、介词短语作定语、关系代词作主语、主系表结构等多种成分和结构。特别是并列谓语共用助动词、定语从句修饰宾语中的名词、以及长修饰成分的识别，都是考试常考且学生易混淆的点。作为成分划分练习句，能同时训练多个知识点，训练价值较高。

Yong Yu, a Chinese microbiologist, showed off the spacious building, with empty desks under an illustrated timeline detailing the rapid growth of China's Antarctic operations since the 1980s.

K段，第4句

本句成分丰富且具代表性：同位语("a Chinese microbiologist")、"with" 引导的伴随状语、后置定语("detailing" 分词短语)、介词短语嵌套("under an illustrated timeline")，覆盖多个常考易错点，适合训练学生识别插入成分和多层修饰结构

Scholars warn that Antarctica's political drift could blur the distinction between military and civilian activities long before the continent's treaties come up for renegotiation, especially in parts of Antarctica that are ideal for intercepting(拦截) signals from satellites or retasking satellite systems, potentially enhancing global electronic intelligence operations.

M段，第1句

这种“主语+动词+that从句+状语/定语修饰”的结构在学术英语和真题中极度常见。

As if that were not enough, a Brazilian C-130 Hercules military transport plane has remained stranded near the runway of Chile's air base here since it crash-landed in 2014.

N段，第3句

句子覆盖主语、谓语、表语、地点状语、时间状语等多种核心成分,主语为长定语修饰的名词短语,主句谓语为完成时加形容词性表语,时间状语以从句形式呈现,适合练习识别复杂主语结构、区分谓语与表语、以及辨别状语从句,成分种类较丰富且有一定实战价值

However, Brazil's stretch of misfortune has created opportunities for China, with a Chinese company winning the \$100 million contract in 2015 to rebuild the Brazilian station.

O段，第1句

本句涵盖主语（含所有格和介词短语修饰）、谓语（现在完成时）、宾语（含介词短语修饰）、状语（with 独立主格结构，内含现在分词和不定式），成分种类较丰富。特别是 with 独立主格结构和非谓语动词的识别，对基础学习者是有价值的练习点，可训练区分谓语与非谓语、识别复杂状语的能力。

HIGH-FREQUENCY · 真题高频词

本篇出现的 137 个英语六级真题高频词

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

base A2

n. 基础

本篇14次 · 真题 126 句

resource B1

n. 资源

本篇7次 · 真题 119 句

continent A2

n. 大陆

本篇6次 · 真题 22 句

nation B1

n. 国家

本篇5次 · 真题 76 句

reserve B1

v. 预订

本篇5次 · 真题 37 句

researcher B2

n. 研究人员

本篇4次 · 真题 363 句

operate B1

v. 运转

本篇4次 · 真题 52 句

estimate B2

v. 估计

本篇4次 · 真题 36 句

global B2

adj. 全球的

本篇3次 · 真题 140 句

scientific B1

adj. 科学的

本篇3次 · 真题 103 句

united B1

adj. 联合的

本篇3次 · 真题 97 句

states A1

n. 国家

本篇3次 · 真题 80 句

gas A2

n. 气体

本篇3次 · 真题 77 句

satellite B2

n. 人造卫星

本篇3次 · 真题 45 句

expand B2

v. 扩大;扩展;增长

本篇3次 · 真题 40 句

scholar B2

n. 学者

本篇3次 · 真题 26 句

military B2

adj. 军事的

本篇3次·真题13句

monitoring B2

n. 监控

本篇3次·真题13句

system A2

n. 系统

本篇2次·真题176句

decade B1

n. 十年

本篇2次·真题120句

opportunity B1

n. 机会

本篇2次·真题115句

least A2

det. 最少的

本篇2次·真题98句

demand B1

v. 坚决要求

本篇2次·真题92句

recently A2

adv. 最近

本篇2次·真题76句

maintain B1

v. 维持

本篇2次·真题64句

commercial B2

adj. 商业的

本篇2次·真题43句

official B1

adj. 官方的

本篇2次·真题37句

assert C1

v. 坚称

本篇2次·真题34句

press A2

v. 按, 压

本篇2次·真题30句

ahead A2

adv. 在前面

本篇2次·真题29句

largely B2

adv. 主要地

本篇2次·真题28句

chief B1

n. 首领

本篇2次·真题23句

complain A2

v. 抱怨

本篇2次·真题 23 句

deposit B2

n. 存款

本篇2次·真题 18 句

expansion B2

n. 扩张

本篇2次·真题 18 句

dominate B2

v. 控制

本篇2次·真题 17 句

mining B1

n. 采矿业

本篇2次·真题 16 句

obstacle B2

n. 障碍物

本篇2次·真题 15 句

sanctuary C1

n. 庇护所

本篇2次·真题 13 句

strategic B2

adj. 战略(性)的

本篇2次·真题 13 句

mineral B1

n. 矿物

本篇2次·真题 12 句

less A1

det. 较少的

本篇1次·真题 273 句

focus B1

n. 重点

本篇1次·真题 200 句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本篇1次·真题 167 句

view A2

n. 观点, 看法

本篇1次·真题 134 句

million A2

num. 一百万

本篇1次·真题 126 句

challenge B1

n. 挑战

本篇1次·真题 119 句

project A2

n. 项目

本篇1次·真题 116 句

growth B1

n. 增长

本篇1次·真题 104 句

according B1

prep. 根据

本篇1次·真题 96 句

potential B2

adj. 潜在的

本篇1次·真题 92 句

lack B1

v. 缺少

本篇1次·真题 89 句

concern B1

v. 涉及

本篇1次·真题 88 句

traditional B1

adj. 传统的

本篇1次·真题 84 句

involve B1

v. 包含

本篇1次·真题 82 句

exist A2

v. 存在;实际上有

本篇1次·真题 77 句

billion B1

num. 十亿 (1,000,000,000)

本篇1次·真题 74 句

intelligence B2

n. 智力

本篇1次·真题 64 句

extreme B2

adj. 极度的

本篇1次·真题 60 句

political B1

adj. 政治的

本篇1次·真题 59 句

pressure B1

n. 心理压力

本篇1次·真题 57 句

reality B1

n. 现实

本篇1次·真题 57 句

explore B1

v. 探索

本篇1次·真题 52 句

limit B1

n. 限度

本篇1次·真题 51 句

advance B1

v. 前进

本篇1次·真题 48 句

detail B1

n. 细节

本篇1次·真题 46 句

adapt B2

v. 适应, 适合 (新环境、新情况)

本篇1次·真题 44 句

electronic B1

adj. 电子的

本篇1次·真题 43 句

signal B1

n. 信号

本篇1次·真题 42 句

player A2

n. 运动员

本篇1次·真题 41 句

campus B1

n. (大学或学院的) 校园

本篇1次·真题 40 句

ideal B2

adj. 理想的

本篇1次·真题 38 句

basis B2

n. 基础;根据

本篇1次·真题 37 句

budget B1

n. 预算

本篇1次·真题 37 句

capacity B2

n. 容量

本篇1次·真题 36 句

worldwide B1

adj. 全世界的

本篇1次·真题 35 句

preserve B2

v. 保护

本篇1次·真题 34 句

site A2

n. 地点

本篇1次·真题 34 句

regular B1

adj. 经常的

本篇1次·真题 33 句

enhance B2

v. 提高

本篇1次·真题 32 句

court A2

n. 法院

本篇1次·真题 31 句

security B1

n. 安全

本篇1次·真题 31 句

contract B2

n. 合同

本篇1次·真题 30 句

sufficient B2

adj. 足够的

本篇1次·真题 30 句

vary B1

v. 不同

本篇1次·真题 30 句

vital B2

adj. 极其重要的，必不可少的

本篇1次·真题 29 句

widely B1

adv. 广泛地

本篇1次·真题 29 句

facility B2

n. 设施

本篇1次·真题 27 句

transport B1

v. 运输，运送

本篇1次·真题 26 句

accessible B2

adj. 可到达的

本篇1次·真题 25 句

potentially B2

adv. 可能地

本篇1次·真题 23 句

location B1

n. 地点，位置

本篇1次·真题 22 句

tap B1

v. 轻敲、轻拍

本篇1次·真题 22 句

version B1

n. 版本

本篇1次·真题 22 句

ban B2

v. 禁止

本篇1次·真题 21 句

politics B1

n. 政治

本篇1次·真题 21 句

acknowledge

B2

v. 承认 (事实、错误等)

本篇1次 · 真题 20 句

emphasis

B2

n. 强调

本篇1次 · 真题 18 句

hemisphere

C1

n. 半球 (地球的一半)

本篇1次 · 真题 18 句

enormous

B1

adj. 巨大的

本篇1次 · 真题 17 句

krill

C1

n. 磷虾

本篇1次 · 真题 17 句

possibly

B1

adv. 可能, 也许

本篇1次 · 真题 17 句

announce

B1

v. 宣布

本篇1次 · 真题 16 句

distinction

B2

n. 区别

本篇1次 · 真题 16 句

platform

B1

n. 平台

本篇1次 · 真题 16 句

update

B1

v. 更新

本篇1次 · 真题 16 句

compel

B2

v. 强迫; 迫使

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

existence

B2

n. 存在; 生存

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

harvest

B1

n. 收获

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

illustrate

B2

v. 说明

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

venture

B2

n. 冒险事业

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

assessment

B2

n. 评估

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

elsewhere B1

adv. 在别处

本篇1次·真题14句

equip B1

v. 装备

本篇1次·真题13句

equipment B1

n. 设备

本篇1次·真题13句

persist B2

v. 坚持

本篇1次·真题13句

abundant B2

adj. 大量的

本篇1次·真题12句

array B2

n. 数组

本篇1次·真题12句

erode C1

v. 侵蚀, 腐蚀 (土壤、岩石等)

本篇1次·真题12句

newly B1

adv. 最近

本篇1次·真题12句

outdated B2

adj. 过时的

本篇1次·真题11句

sleeping A1

v. 睡觉 (sleep 的现在分词)

本篇1次·真题11句

stretch B1

v. 伸展

本篇1次·真题11句

counter B1

n. 柜台

本篇1次·真题10句

fierce B2

adj. 凶猛的, 凶狠的

本篇1次·真题10句

indoor A2

adj. 室内的, 户内的

本篇1次·真题10句

constitute C1

v. 构成, 组成

本篇1次·真题9句

drill B1

n. 钻头

本篇1次·真题9句

overlook B2

v. 忽略, 没注意到

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

shadow A2

n. 阴影

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

upper A2

adj. 上面的, 上层的

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

abundance C1

n. 大量

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

arguably C1

adv. 可以说, 可论证地

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

container B1

n. 容器

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

harsh B2

adj. 严厉的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

pole B1

n. 杆

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

sink A2

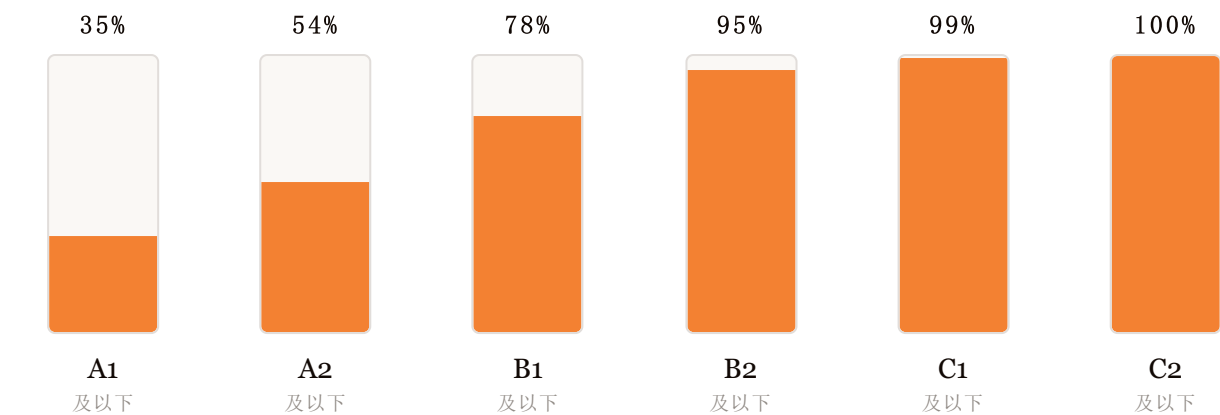
v. 下沉

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

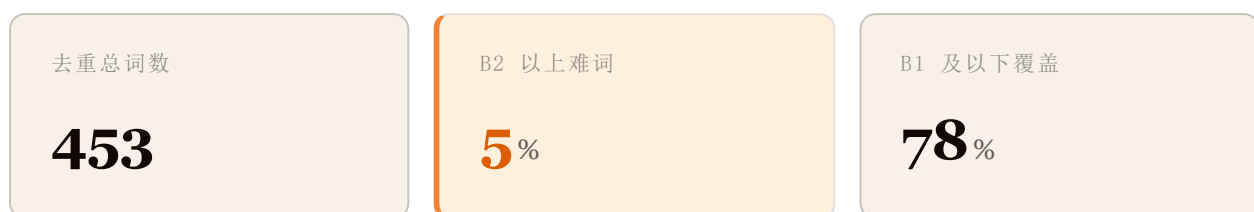
VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 453 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **453** 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 24 个 · 约 5%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率 (CDF) · 数据为全文去重词 453 个 · 末柱为 100%



英语六级 2016年12月·第3套 · 全卷构成

Part I	写作	题目解析 →
Part II	听力	与2016年12月第1套共用 · 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3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3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 6 段原文（段首标 P1-P6 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3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 Any veteran nicotine addict will testify that fancy packaging plays no role in the decision to keep smoking. So, it is argued, stripping cartons of their branding will trigger no mass movement to quit.

任何资深尼古丁成瘾者都会证明，精美的包装在继续吸烟的决定中不起任何作用。因此，有人认为，剥去烟盒的品牌标识不会引发大规模的戒烟运动。

P2 But that isn't why the government—under pressure from cancer charities, health workers and the Labour party—has agreed to legislate for standardised packaging. The theory is that smoking should be stripped of any appeal to discourage new generations from starting in the first place. Plain packaging would be another step in the reclassification of cigarettes from inviting consumer products to narcotics(麻醉剂).

但这并不是政府在癌症慈善机构、卫生工作者和工党的压力下同意立法实行标准化包装的原因。该理论认为，吸烟应当被剥夺任何吸引力，以阻止新一代人从一开始就接触吸烟。素包装将是香烟从诱人的消费品重新归类为麻醉剂的又一步骤。

P3 Naturally, the tobacco industry is violently opposed. No business likes to admit that it sells addictive poison as a lifestyle choice. That is why government has historically intervened, banning advertising, imposing health warnings and punitive(惩罚性的) duties. This approach has led over time to a fall in smoking with numbers having roughly halved since the 1970s. Evidence from Australia suggests

plain packaging pushes society further along that road. Since tobacco is one of the biggest causes of premature death in the UK, a measure that tames the habit even by a fraction is worth trying.

自然,烟草行业强烈反对。没有哪个企业愿意承认自己将成瘾性毒药作为一种生活方式选择来销售。这就是为什么政府历来进行干预,禁止广告、强制健康警示和征收惩罚性税。这种做法随着时间推移导致吸烟人数下降,自20世纪70年代以来数量大约减半。来自澳大利亚的证据表明,素包装推动社会在这条道路上走得更远。由于烟草是英国过早死亡的最大原因之一,即使只能在一定程度上遏制这一习惯的措施也值得一试。

P4 So why has it taken so long? The Department of Health declared its intention to consider the move in November 2010 and consulted through 2012. But the plan was suspended in July 2013. It did not escape notice that a lobbying firm set up by Lynton Crosby, David Cameron's election campaign director, had previously acted for Philip Morris International. (The prime minister denied there was a connection between his new adviser's outside interests and the change in legislative programme.) In November 2013, after an unnecessary round of additional consultation, health minister Jane Ellison said the government was minded to proceed after all. Now we are told Members of Parliament (MPs) will have a free vote before parliament is dissolved in March.

那么为什么花了这么长时间?卫生部于2010年11月宣布其考虑此举的意向,并在2012年进行了咨询。但该计划在2013年7月被暂停。人们注意到,由David Cameron的竞选活动主任Lynton Crosby创建的一家游说公司此前曾为Philip Morris International工作。(首相否认其新顾问的外部利益与立法计划的改变之间存在联系。)2013年11月,在经过一轮不必要的额外咨询后,卫生部长Jane Ellison表示政府毕竟倾向于继续推进。现在我们被告知,议会议员将在议会于3月解散前进行自由投票。

P5 Parliament has in fact already authorised the government to tame the tobacco trade. MPs voted overwhelmingly in favour of Labour amendments to the children and families bill last February that included the power to regulate for plain packaging. With sufficient will in Downing Street this would have been done already. But strength of will is the missing ingredient where Mr. Cameron and public health are concerned. His attitude to state intervention has looked confused ever since his bizarre 2006 lament(叹惜) that chocolate oranges placed seductively at supermarket checkouts fueled obesity.

事实上,议会已经授权政府管控烟草贸易。去年2月,议会议员以压倒性多数投票赞成工党对儿童和家庭法案的修正案,其中包括实施素包装监管的权力。如果唐宁街有足够的意愿,这本应已经完成。但在Cameron先生和公共卫生问题上,意志力正是缺失的要素。自从他在2006年发出的那番古怪叹惜——即超市收银台处诱人摆放的巧克力橙子助长了肥胖——以来,他对国家干预的态度一直显得混乱。

P6 The government has moved reluctantly into a sensible public health policy, but with such obvious over-cautiousness that any political credit due belongs to the opposition. Without sustained external pressure it seems certain Mr. Cameron would still be hooked on the interests of big tobacco companies.

政府已经不情愿地转向一项明智的公共卫生政策,但表现出如此明显的过度谨慎,以至于任何应得的政治功劳都属于反对党。如果没有持续的外部压力,Cameron先生似乎肯定仍会受制于大型烟草公司的利益。

题目与逐题解析

46. What do chain smokers think of cigarette packaging?

- A) Fancy packaging can help to engage new smokers.
- B) It has little to do with the quality or taste of cigarettes.
- C) Plain packaging discourages non-smokers from taking up smoking.
- D) It has little impact on their decision whether or not to quit smoking.

老烟民如何看待卷烟包装？

- A) 花哨的包装能够帮助吸引新烟民。 B) 它与卷烟的质量或口味关系不大。
- C) 素包装能阻止非吸烟者开始吸烟。 D) 它对他们是否戒烟的决定影响不大。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 What do chain smokers think of cigarette packaging? 直接问某人群对某事物的具体看法，不含 infer/suggest/imply，是典型细节题。

【拆句】 What do chain smokers think of cigarette packaging? 是标准 what 引导的特殊疑问句，主语 chain smokers、谓语 think of、宾语 cigarette packaging，结构平铺、无陷阱。

【定位】 Any veteran nicotine addict will testify that fancy packaging plays no role in the decision to keep smoking.

任何资深烟民都会作证，花哨的包装在是否继续吸烟的决定中起不到任何作用。

【选项】 A) 偷换概念：偷换观点持有者

原文谈的是“老烟民对包装的看法”，A 把视角偷换成“包装能否拉新烟民”（engage new smokers），这是 P2 政府视角，不是题干所问 chain smokers 的视角。

B) 无中生有：原文话题外的属性

B 项中的 the quality or taste of cigarettes 在全文中没有任何陈述——原文从头到尾讨论的是包装与吸烟行为的关系，从未提及香烟本身的品质或口味。

C) 偷换概念：偷换观点持有者 + 偷换话题对象

C 项谈的是 Plain packaging discourages non-smokers from taking up smoking，对应 discourage new generations from starting in the first place，这是政府视角对 plain packaging 的功能阐述，而题干问的是 chain smokers 对一般 cigarette packaging 的看法。

D) ✓ 正确

fancy packaging plays no role in the decision to keep smoking ↔

It has little impact on their decision whether or not to quit smoking

D 项在两端做了等值改写：no role → little impact、keep smoking → whether or not to quit smoking，与预判完全吻合。

47. What has the UK government agreed to do concerning tobacco packaging?

- A) Pass a law to standardise cigarette packaging.
- B) Rid cigarette cartons of all advertisements.
- C) Subsidise companies to adopt plain packaging.
- D) Reclassify cigarettes according to packaging.

英国政府在烟草包装方面同意做什么？

- A) 通过一项法律使卷烟包装标准化。
- B) 清除烟盒上的所有广告。
- C) 补贴企业采用素包装。
- D) 根据包装对卷烟重新分类。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 What has the UK government agreed to do concerning tobacco packaging? 直接问政府同意做的一件具体事，是细节复述题。

【拆句】 What has the UK government agreed to do concerning tobacco packaging? 主干为 What has the UK government agreed to do, 介词短语 concerning tobacco packaging 限定话题范围，结构清晰、无陷阱。

【定位】 But that isn't why the government—under pressure from cancer charities, health workers and the Labour party—has agreed to legislate for standardised packaging.

但这并不是政府在癌症慈善机构、卫生工作者和工党的压力下同意为标准化包装立法的原因。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

has agreed to legislate for standardised packaging ↔

Pass a law to standardise cigarette packaging

A 项在动作词 (legislate→pass a law) 与对象词 (standardised packaging→standardise cigarette packaging) 两端都做了等值改写，与预判——对应。

B) 偷换概念：用历史动作冒充本次承诺

原文政府承诺的是 legislate for standardised packaging (立法实现标准化包装)，并非 Rid cigarette cartons of all advertisements (去掉烟盒上所有广告)；广告禁令在 banning advertising 中提及，但那是政府的历史动作，不是 P2 这次新承诺的内容。

C) 无中生有：杜撰未提及的执行手段

C 项 Subsidise companies to adopt plain packaging 中"补贴企业去采用 plain packaging" 在原文中完全没有依据——政府是用立法强制，不是用补贴诱导。

D) 偷换概念：颠倒手段与目的的指向

原文 Plain packaging would be another step in the reclassification of cigarettes from inviting consumer products to narcotics 提到的 reclassification 是"把香烟从消费品重新分类为麻醉剂"，分类的依据是产品属性而非包装本身；D 项 Reclassify cigarettes according to packaging 颠倒了因果，把 plain packaging 推动重新分类的过程，偷换成"按包装来分类香烟"。

48. What has happened in Australia where plain packaging is implemented?

- A) Premature death rates resulting from smoking have declined.
- B) The number of smokers has dropped more sharply than in the UK.
- C) The sales of tobacco substitutes have increased considerably.
- D) Cigarette sales have been falling far more quickly than in the UK.

在实施素包装的澳大利亚发生了什么？

- A) 吸烟导致的过早死亡率下降了。 B) 吸烟者人数的下降幅度比英国更大。
- C) 烟草替代品的销售大幅增加。 D) 卷烟销量的下降速度远快于英国。

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 What has happened in Australia where plain packaging is implemented? 问澳大利亚在执行该政策后发生了什么，是事实复述。

【拆句】 What has happened in Australia where plain packaging is implemented? 主句问 what has happened, where 引导定语从句修饰 Australia、说明背景；要识别"在已执行该政策的澳大利亚发生了什么"这一限制条件。

【定位】 This approach has led over time to a fall in smoking with numbers having roughly halved since the 1970s. Evidence from Australia suggests plain packaging pushes society further along that road.

这种做法长期以来使吸烟人数下降，自 1970 年代以来吸烟人数大约减半。来自澳大利亚的证据表明，plain packaging 会让社会沿这条路走得更远。

【选项】 A) 偷换概念：偷换结果指标

原文 plain packaging pushes society further along that road 中 that road 指"吸烟人数下降", 并非"过早死亡率下降"——虽然 tobacco is one of the biggest causes of premature death in the UK 提到了 premature death, 但那是"为何值得尝试 plain packaging"的论据, 不是"澳大利亚发生的结果"。

B) ✓ 正确

plain packaging pushes society further along that road ↔

The number of smokers has dropped more sharply than in the UK

B 项把 further (更远) 转写为 more sharply (更陡), 并显化了 that road 所指的英国吸烟下降, 与预判完全吻合。

C) 无中生有：杜撰未提及的相关概念

C 项中的 tobacco substitutes (烟草替代品) 在全文中没有任何对应——文中讨论的是 plain packaging 对吸烟率的影响, 而非任何替代产品的销量。

D) 偷换概念：相近但不等值的指标替换

D 项 Cigarette sales have been falling far more quickly than in the UK 有两处偏差: 其一, 原文谈的是吸烟者人数 (numbers 指吸烟人数), 不是 cigarette sales (香烟销量); 其二, 原文 plain packaging pushes society further along that road 在澳大利亚的语境是"已经实现的结果", 但"销量下降"与"吸烟人数下降"并非同一指标——前者衡量市场, 后者衡量行为。

49. Why has it taken so long for the UK government to consider plain packaging?

- A) Prime Minister Cameron has been reluctant to take action.
- B) There is strong opposition from veteran nicotine addicts.
- C) Many Members of Parliament are addicted to smoking.
- D) Pressure from tobacco manufacturers remains strong.

为什么英国政府考虑素包装用了这么长时间?

- A) 首相Cameron一直不愿采取行动。
- B) 资深尼古丁成瘾者的强烈反对。
- C) 许多国会议员对吸烟上瘾。
- D) 来自烟草制造商的压力依然很大。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 Why has it taken so long for the UK government to consider plain packaging? 问"为何拖这么久", 原文有显性陈述, 不需推断。

【拆句】 Why has it taken so long for the UK government to consider plain packaging? 主句 Why has it taken so long, it 为形式主语, 真正主语是不定式 for the UK government to consider plain packaging, 要识别这一形式主语结构。

【定位】 But strength of will is the missing ingredient where Mr. Cameron and public health are concerned. His attitude to state intervention has looked confused ever since his bizarre 2006 lament(叹惜) that chocolate oranges placed seductively at supermarket checkouts fueled obesity.

但在 Cameron 先生与公共健康问题上，意志的强度正是缺失的那一味要素。从 2006 年他离奇地为超市收银台旁诱人摆放的巧克力橘子"助长肥胖"而叹惜以来，他对国家干预的态度一直显得迷茫。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

But strength of will is the missing ingredient where Mr. Cameron and public health are concerned.

↔ **Prime Minister Cameron has been reluctant to take action**

The government has moved reluctantly into a sensible public health policy ↔

Prime Minister Cameron has been reluctant to take action

A 项 reluctant to take action 与 P5 的 strength of will is the missing ingredient 等值，与 P6 的 moved reluctantly 直接呼应，是预判的同义改写。

B) 偷换概念：偷换原文人物的角色

原文 Any veteran nicotine addict will testify that fancy packaging plays no role in the decision to keep smoking. 中 veteran nicotine addicts 是被引证的旁观者，他们"作证"包装与戒烟无关，并未"强烈反对"立法；B 项把这一旁观引证偷换成了"老烟民构成强烈反对"。

C) 无中生有：杜撰人物的私人属性

C 项 Many Members of Parliament are addicted to smoking 在全文找不到依据——原文 MPs voted overwhelmingly in favour of Labour amendments 谈的是 MPs 投票支持立法，恰恰与"自己沉迷吸烟"相反。

D) 偷换概念：背景常态冒充直接原因

原文 Naturally, the tobacco industry is violently opposed. 确实说烟草业激烈反对，但这是行业的常态立场，作者并未把它列为"拖延了 5 年"的直接原因；P5 给出的拖延归因是 Cameron 缺意志，并非烟草厂商的压力。

50. What did Cameron say about chocolate oranges at supermarket checkouts?

- A) They fueled a lot of controversy.
- B) They attracted a lot of smokers.
- C) They made more British people obese.
- D) They had certain ingredients missing.

Cameron对超市收银台处的巧克力橙子说了什么？

- A) 它们引发了许多争议。
- B) 它们吸引了许多吸烟者。
- C) 它们使更多英国人变得肥胖。
- D) 它们缺少某些成分。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 What did Cameron say about chocolate oranges at supermarket checkouts? 问 Cameron 对一件具体物品的具体表态，是细节题。

【拆句】 What did Cameron say about chocolate oranges at supermarket checkouts? 主干 What did Cameron say about chocolate oranges, 介词短语 at supermarket checkouts 修饰 chocolate oranges、说明地点，结构清晰、无陷阱。

【定位】 His attitude to state intervention has looked confused ever since his bizarre 2006 lament(叹惜) that chocolate oranges placed seductively at supermarket checkouts fueled obesity. 自从他在 2006 年离奇地叹惜超市收银台旁诱人摆放的巧克力橘子"助长了肥胖"以来，他对国家干预的态度一直显得迷茫。

【选项】 A) 偷换概念：把作者评价说成事件结果

原文 his bizarre 2006 lament(叹惜) 中的 bizarre 是作者对 Cameron 该言论的评价(离奇)，而非该言论本身"引发了大量争议"——A 项 They fueled a lot of controversy 把作者主观评价偷换成"该物品引起了争议"这一客观事件结果。

B) 偷换概念：用全文主话题压局部话题

原文谈的是 chocolate oranges 与 obesity (肥胖) 的关系，B 项 They attracted a lot of smokers 把对象偷换成 smokers——这一替换利用了全文主话题是吸烟，强行把局部话题(肥胖)拉回主话题。

C) ✓ 正确

chocolate oranges placed seductively at supermarket checkouts fueled obesity ↔

They made more British people obese

C 项 made more British people obese 与原文 fueled obesity 等值，名词→形容词转换 + 动词同义替换，是细节题正确项最常见的形态。

D) 偷换概念：把抽象比喻误读为字面

原文 strength of will is the missing ingredient where Mr. Cameron and public health are concerned 中 missing ingredient 是"缺失的要素"的比喻，对应的是 Cameron 缺意志，而非 chocolate oranges 这一具体物品有什么成分缺失。D 项 They had certain ingredients missing 把比喻拽回了字面意义。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

7 句真题句逐层精讲

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

The theory is that smoking should be stripped of any appeal to discourage new generations from starting in the first place.

第2段，第2句

"主语 + 系动词 + that 表语从句" 是四六级和考研阅读中高频句式，从句内部包含情态被动和目的状语也是常见搭配，典型性较强。

Naturally, the tobacco industry is violently opposed.

第3段，第1句

主系表结构是英语中的基本句型之一，在四六级和考研真题中频繁出现；句首副词状语的用法也很典型；但本句整体过于简单，缺少复杂修饰或从句，代表性处于中等水平。

That is why government has historically intervened, banning advertising, imposing health warnings and punitive(惩罚性的) duties.

第3段，第3句

"That is why" 引导表语从句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现，是典型的因果解释句式。现在完成时搭配副词 "historically" 也是常见的时间表达。分词短语作伴随状语在学术和新闻文本中普遍，学习本句的结构模式可以迁移到大量类似句子。

It did not escape notice that a lobbying firm set up by Lynton Crosby, David Cameron's election campaign director, had previously acted for Philip Morris International.

第4段，第4句

形式主语加主语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，后置定语和同位语的组合也很常见；本句结构清晰且完整，掌握后可迁移到大量类似长句的分析中，具有很强的代表性和实用价值。

The government has moved reluctantly into a sensible public health policy, but with such obvious over-cautiousness that any political credit due belongs to the opposition.

第6段，第1句

本句的 "such ... that" 结果状语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的常考句式，具有较高典型性。主句使用现在完成时，也是常见时态。整体结构符合真题中复合句的常见模式，掌握后可应用于类似句型的理解。

Plain packaging discourages non-smokers from taking up smoking.

第46题, C

主谓宾加宾补的简单句结构在考试中较为常见,尤其是带固定搭配的及物动词用法具有一定代表性,但由于过于简单、无从句变化,作为真题句式的典型程度中等。

Many Members of Parliament are addicted to smoking.

第49题, C

"be addicted to" 是常见固定搭配,简单句结构在考试中也会出现,但本句过于直白,缺少从句、修饰语等四六级或考研阅读中更典型的复杂结构,代表性一般。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 90 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。

packaging B1

n. 包装;包装材料

本篇14次·真题 22 句

plain A2

adj. 清楚的

本篇7次·真题 16 句

cigarette A2

n. 香烟, 纸烟

本篇7次·真题 14 句

tobacco B1

n. 烟草

本篇7次·真题 9 句

smoking A2

n. 吸烟, 抽烟

本篇6次·真题 9 句

parliament B2

n. 议会

本篇4次·真题 9 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇3次·真题 568 句

pressure B1

n. 心理压力

本篇3次·真题 57 句

minister B2

n. 部长

本篇3次·真题14句

fuel B1

n. 燃料

本篇2次·真题60句

ingredient B1

n. (烹饪) 食材, 原料

本篇2次·真题28句

quit B1

v. 离开 (工作、学校等)

本篇2次·真题24句

discourage B2

v. 使泄气

本篇2次·真题15句

vote B1

n. 投票

本篇2次·真题13句

opposition B2

n. 反对

本篇2次·真题12句

fancy B1

v. 想要

本篇2次·真题11句

missing A2

adj. 找不到的

本篇2次·真题11句

product A2

n. 产品

本篇1次·真题271句

impact B2

n. 影响

本篇1次·真题185句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本篇1次·真题167句

consumer B1

n. 消费者

本篇1次·真题165句

power A2

n. 权力

本篇1次·真题128句

rate A2

n. 速度

本篇1次·真题121句

quality A2

n. 质量

本篇1次·真题112句

argue B1

v. 争论

本篇1次 · 真题 106 句

policy B1

n. 政策

本篇1次 · 真题 103 句

measure B1

v. 测量

本篇1次 · 真题 100 句

decline B2

v. 下降

本篇1次 · 真题 88 句

evidence B1

n. 证据

本篇1次 · 真题 87 句

further B1

adv. 更远地

本篇1次 · 真题 79 句

advertising B1

n. 广告业

本篇1次 · 真题 72 句

due B1

adj. 预期的

本篇1次 · 真题 70 句

engage B2

v. 参与;从事

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

quickly A2

adv. 快速地

本篇1次 · 真题 63 句

generation B2

n. 一代人

本篇1次 · 真题 60 句

approach B1

v. 靠近, 接近 (在空间或时间上)

本篇1次 · 真题 59 句

political B1

adj. 政治的

本篇1次 · 真题 59 句

campaign B2

n. 运动

本篇1次 · 真题 57 句

theory B1

n. 理论

本篇1次 · 真题 55 句

credit B1

n. 赊购, 赊账

本篇1次·真题 54 句

connection B1

n. 联系

本篇1次·真题 50 句

appeal B2

v. 呼吁

本篇1次·真题 48 句

adopt B1

v. 采纳

本篇1次·真题 46 句

mass B1

n. 大量

本篇1次·真题 44 句

concerned B1

adj. 担心的

本篇1次·真题 43 句

lifestyle B1

n. 生活方式

本篇1次·真题 43 句

department A2

n. 部门

本篇1次·真题 41 句

obesity B2

n. 肥胖 (症)

本篇1次·真题 34 句

manufacturer B2

n. 制造商

本篇1次·真题 33 句

chain B1

n. 链条

本篇1次·真题 32 句

firm B1

adj. 坚固的

本篇1次·真题 32 句

intervention C1

n. 干预

本篇1次·真题 32 句

movement B1

n. 移动

本篇1次·真题 32 句

obvious B1

adj. 明显的

本篇1次·真题 31 句

previously B1

adv. 以前, 先前 (指过去某个时间)

本篇1次·真题 31 句

sufficient B2

adj. 足够的

本篇1次·真题30句

implement B2

v. 实施

本篇1次·真题28句

unnecessary B1

adj. 不必要的; 多余的

本篇1次·真题28句

additional B1

adj. 额外的

本篇1次·真题24句

escape A2

v. 逃跑; 逃脱

本篇1次·真题24句

strength B1

n. 力量

本篇1次·真题23句

admit B1

v. 承认 (事实、错误等)

本篇1次·真题22句

naturally B1

adv. 自然地

本篇1次·真题22句

ban B2

v. 禁止

本篇1次·真题21句

intervene C1

v. 干预, 介入 (以影响结果)

本篇1次·真题21句

oppose B2

v. 反对

本篇1次·真题21句

regulate B2

v. 管理

本篇1次·真题21句

concerning B2

prep. 关于

本篇1次·真题20句

consult B2

v. 咨询, 请教 (专业人士)

本篇1次·真题20句

trigger B2

v. 引发

本篇1次·真题20句

declare B2

v. 宣布

本篇1次·真题18句

external B2

adj. 外部的;外面的

本篇1次·真题 18 句

reluctant B2

adj. 不情愿的

本篇1次·真题 15 句

substitute B2

n. 替代品

本篇1次·真题 14 句

warning A2

n. 警告

本篇1次·真题 14 句

belong A2

v. 属于 (某人)

本篇1次·真题 13 句

bizarre C1

adj. 古怪的

本篇1次·真题 13 句

charity B1

n. 慈善机构

本篇1次·真题 13 句

impose B2

v. 强制实行

本篇1次·真题 13 句

roughly B1

adv. 大约, 大概

本篇1次·真题 13 句

sharply B2

adv. 急剧地

本篇1次·真题 13 句

historically B2

adv. 从历史角度来看

本篇1次·真题 12 句

sensible B1

adj. 明智的

本篇1次·真题 12 句

considerably B2

adv. 相当大地

本篇1次·真题 11 句

obese C1

adj. 肥胖的

本篇1次·真题 11 句

proceed B2

v. 继续进行

本篇1次·真题 11 句

deny B1

v. 否认

本篇1次·真题 10 句

confused

A2

adj. 困惑的

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

intention

B1

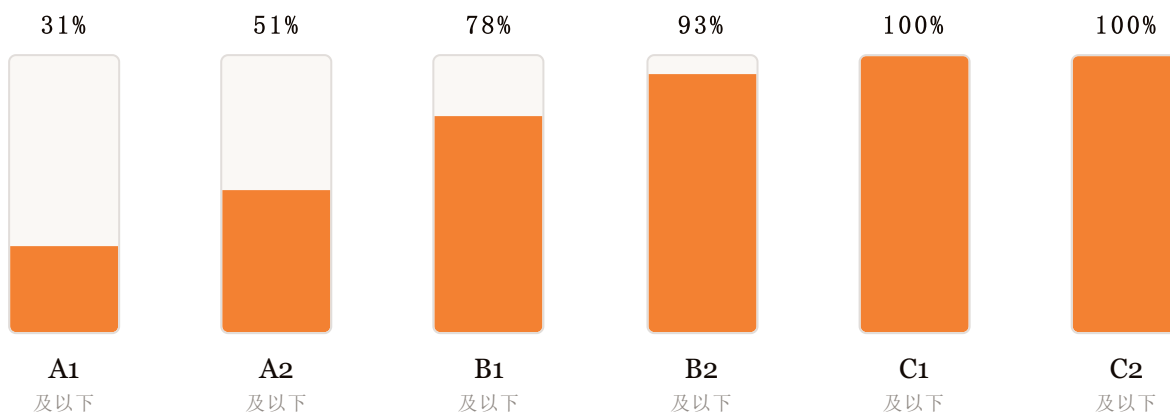
n. 意图

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 249 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **249** 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 17 个 · 约 7%。



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 249 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

249

B2 以上难词

7%

B1 及以下覆盖

78%

英语六级 2016年12月·第3套 · 全卷构成

Part I	写作	题目解析 →
Part II	听力	与2016年12月第1套共用 · 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3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3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 5 段原文（段首标 P1-P5 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3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 What a waste of money! In return for an average of £44,000 of debt, students get an average of only 14 hours of lecture and tutorial time a week in Britain. Annual fees have risen from £1,000 to £9,000 in the last decade, but contact time at university has barely risen at all. And graduating doesn't even provide any guarantee of a decent job: six in ten graduates today are in non-graduate jobs.

真是浪费钱！英国学生平均背负44,000英镑的债务，换来的却是平均每周仅14小时的讲座和辅导时间。在过去十年里，年度学费从1,000英镑涨到了9,000英镑，但大学的面授时间几乎没有增加。而且毕业甚至无法保证获得一份体面的工作：如今十分之六的毕业生从事的是非毕业生工作。

P2 No wonder it has become fashionable to denounce many universities as little more than elaborate con-tricks(骗术). There's a lot for students to complain about: the repayment threshold for paying back loans will be frozen for five years, meaning that lower-paid graduates have to start repaying their loans; and maintenance grants have been replaced by loans, meaning that students from poorer backgrounds face higher debt than those with wealthier parents.

难怪谴责许多大学不过是精心设计的骗术已成为一种时尚。学生有很多可抱怨的：偿还贷款的起征点将冻结五年，这意味着收入较低的毕业生必须开始偿还贷款；而且助学金已被贷款取代，这意味着来自贫困家庭的学生比那些父母富裕的学生面临更高的债务。

P3 Yet it still pays to go to university. If going to university doesn't work out, students pay very little—if any—of their tuition fees back: you only start repaying when you are earning £21,000 a year. Almost half of graduates—those who go on to earn less—will have a portion of their debt written off.

It's not just the lectures and tutorials that are important. Education is the sum of what students teach each other in between lectures and seminars. Students do not merely benefit while at university; studies show—they go on to be healthier and happier than non-graduates, and also far more likely to vote.

然而上大学仍然是值得的。如果上大学不成功，学生只需偿还极少的学费——如果有的话：只有当你年收入达到21,000英镑时才开始偿还。近一半的毕业生——那些后来收入较低的人——将有一部分债务被免除。重要的不仅仅是讲座和辅导。教育是学生在讲座和研讨会之间相互传授的知识的总和。学生不仅在大学期间受益；研究表明——他们会比非毕业生更健康、更快乐，而且更有可能去投票。

P4 Whatever your talents, it is extraordinarily difficult to get a leading job in most fields without having been to university. Recruiters circle elite universities like vultures(兀鹰). Many top firms will not even look at applications from those who lack a 2.1, i.e., an upper-second class degree, from an elite university. Students at university also meet those likely to be in leading jobs in the future, forming contacts for life. This might not be right, but school-leavers who fail to acknowledge as much risk making the wrong decision about going to university.

无论你有什么才能，在大多数领域，如果没有上过大学，要获得一份领导职位是极其困难的。招聘人员像兀鹰一样盘旋在精英大学周围。许多顶级公司甚至不会看那些没有从精英大学获得2.1学位(即二等一级学位)的人的申请。大学里的学生还会遇到那些未来可能担任领导职务的人，建立终身联系。这也许不对，但那些未能认识到这一点的中学毕业生可能会在上大学的决定上犯错。

P5 Perhaps the reason why so many universities offer their students so little is they know studying at a top university remains a brilliant investment even if you don't learn anything. Studying at university will only become less attractive if employers shift their focus away from where someone went to university—and there is no sign of that happening anytime soon. School-leavers may moan, but they have little choice but to embrace university and the student debt that comes with it.

也许如此多的大学给学生提供如此少的原因是，它们知道在顶尖大学学习仍然是一项绝佳的投资，即使你什么都没学到。只有当雇主将关注点从某人上的哪所大学转移开时，大学学习才会变得不那么有吸引力——而且没有迹象表明这种情况会很快发生。中学毕业生可能会抱怨，但他们别无选择，只能接受大学以及随之而来的学生债务。

题目与逐题解析

51. What is the author's opinion of going to university?

- A) It is worthwhile after all.
- B) It is simply a waste of time.
- C) It is hard to say whether it is good or bad.
- D) It is too expensive for most young people.

作者对上大学持什么看法？

- A) 归根结底还是值得的。 B) 这纯粹是浪费时间。 C) 很难说是好是坏。
- D) 对大多数年轻人来说太贵了。

【答案】 A (主旨题)

【判型】 What is the author's opinion of going to university 没有任何细节性钩子，直接问作者对整件事的态度/结论，属于全文性的主旨/态度判断。

【拆句】 题干主干 What is the author's opinion of going to university 极简：疑问代词 What 作表语 + be 动词 + 主语 the author's opinion + of 引导对象。无从句、无否定、无比较，结构平铺直叙，无陷阱。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

Yet it still pays to go to university ↔ **It is worthwhile after all**

they have little choice but to embrace university ↔ **It is worthwhile after all**

it still pays = worthwhile, still/after all 共同承载"虽有抱怨但终究如此"的让步语气，正是先抑后扬全文的最大公约数。

B) 以偏概全

simply a waste of time 只对应第 1、2 段的负面铺垫，忽略了 Yet it still pays 之后的整片正向论证；且 simply (仅仅是) 口吻过强，与作者两面权衡的立场相反。

C) 与原文相反

作者立场清晰——"上大学仍然值得"——并非"不好说"。hard to say whether it is good or bad 把先抑后扬误读成"作者也没立场"，掩盖了 Yet it still pays 这一明确表态。

D) 以偏概全

too expensive for most young people 借用首段 £44,000 of debt 的事实，但作者从未下结论"对大多数年轻人太贵"——相反，他在第 3 段提示 you only start repaying when you are earning £21,000 a year，承认还款门槛对低收入毕业生友好。把数字事实直接抬到"作者总观点"是局部冒充整体。

52. What does the author say about the employment situation of British university graduates?

- A) Few of them are satisfied with the jobs they are offered.
- B) It usually takes a long time for them to find a decent job.
- C) Graduates from elite universities usually can get decent jobs.
- D) Most of them take jobs which don't require a college degree.

关于英国大学毕业生的就业状况,作者说了什么?

- A) 他们中很少有人对所获得的工作感到满意。
- B) 他们通常需要很长时间才能找到一份体面的工作。
- C) 精英大学的毕业生通常能找到体面的工作。
- D) 他们中的大多数人从事不需要大学学历的工作。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 What does the author say about the employment situation 问的是作者就具体话题陈述了什么事实，无 infer/imply/main idea 标记，属于细节题。

【拆句】 题干主干 What does the author say about the employment situation of British university graduates: 助动词 does + 主语 the author + 实义动词 say + 介词短语 about ... 引出话题。of 短语充当 employment situation 的后置定语，框定主体范围。结构清晰、无从句、无陷阱。

【定位】 And graduating doesn't even provide any guarantee of a decent job: six in ten graduates today are in non-graduate jobs.

而且毕业也根本不能保证一份体面的工作：如今十个毕业生里有六个干的是不需要大学学历的活儿。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

原文只提及“工作是否需要学历”这一客观属性，从未谈及毕业生对工作“满意/不满意”的主观感受。

B) 无中生有

原文谈的是“找到的工作够不够体面”，从未提“找一份工作要花多久”，时间维度是凭空引入的。

C) 张冠李戴

原文确有 Recruiters circle elite universities like vultures 一句，但那是“招聘者围猎名校生”，是 Q54 的素材，与本题问“整体毕业生就业现状”错位。

D) ✓ 正确

six in ten graduates today are in non-graduate jobs ↔

Most of them take jobs which don't require a college degree

六成被同义量化为 Most, non-graduate jobs 被关系从句解释，两端语义等值，与预判完全吻合。

53. What does the author say is important for university students besides classroom instruction?

- A) Making sure to obtain an upper-second class degree.
- B) Practical skills they will need in their future careers.
- C) Interactions among themselves outside the classroom.
- D) Developing independent and creative thinking abilities.

作者认为除了课堂教学之外,对大学生来说什么是重要的?

- A) 确保获得二等一级学位。 B) 他们未来职业生涯中需要的实用技能。
- C) 他们之间在课堂外的互动交流。 D) 培养独立和创造性思维能力。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 What does the author say is important ... besides classroom instruction 问的是某具体方面（非课堂的重要因素）作者说了什么，答案应能从一两句原文中直接读出。

【拆句】 题干 What does the author say is important for university students besides classroom instruction 中 What 同时充当 say 的宾语和后置 is 的主语，是一个省略关系代词的嵌套结构——本质等于 "What [the author says] is important ... besides ..."。besides 引导的介词短语作状语，表示“除.....之外”。这是六级常见的嵌入式疑问句，结构稍密，但理解为“作者说什么东西很重要”即可。

【定位】 It's not just the lectures and tutorials that are important. Education is the sum of what students teach each other in between lectures and seminars.

重要的并不只是课堂讲授与辅导。教育，等于学生们在课堂与讨论课之间相互教给对方的一切之和。

【选项】 A) **张冠李戴**

lack a 2.1, i.e., an upper-second class degree 出现在第 4 段说"用人单位会卡 2.1 学位线"，是顶级岗位招聘的硬门槛、不是"课堂之外什么对学生重要"。

B) **无中生有**

原文从未提及 practical skills / future careers 这一组合；这是套用了"大学应教实用技能"的常识，与文本无关。

C) **✓ 正确**

what students teach each other in between lectures and seminars ↔

Interactions among themselves outside the classroom

"互相教对方"是一种最典型的 interaction；"课堂之间"自然落在"课堂之外"，与预判完全吻合。

D) **无中生有**

Developing independent and creative thinking abilities 是国内素质教育语境的高频套话，原文从头到尾未出现 independent 或 creative 的对应表述。

54. What is said to be an advantage of going to university?

- A) Learning how to take risks in an ever-changing world.
- B) Meeting people who will be helpful to you in the future.
- C) Having opportunities of playing a leading role in society.
- D) Gaining up-to-date knowledge in science and technology.

上大学的一个优势是什么？

- A) 学习如何在不断变化的世界中承担风险。
- B) 结识将来对你有帮助的人。
- C) 有机会在社会中发挥领导作用。
- D) 获得科学技术领域的最新知识。

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 What is said to be an advantage 用被动 is said 引出，问的是某一项被陈述的具体好处，属可在原文直接找到的细节。

【拆句】 题干 What is said to be an advantage of going to university: 被动语态 is said to be, What 作表语；of going to university 是 advantage 的后置定语。语态被动但内容明确，无陷阱。

【定位】 Students at university also meet those likely to be in leading jobs in the future, forming contacts for life.

在大学里，学生还能结识那些未来可能身居要职的人，由此结下一辈子的人脉。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

Learning how to take risks in an ever-changing world 整句话原文未提；take risks 与 ever-changing world 都是凭空添加的现代叙事词。

B) ✓ 正确

meet those likely to be in leading jobs in the future, forming contacts for life ↔

Meeting people who will be helpful to you in the future

未来身居要职者结成终身人脉 → 对自己将来有帮助，是定位句直接的同义改写。

C) 过度推断

原文是 meet those likely to be in leading jobs——上大学的人是"结识"将来身居要职者，并非自己"扮演 leading role"。把 meet leading-job people 推到 play a leading role 多走了一步。

D) 无中生有

原文谈"人脉"与"招聘"，从未提及 up-to-date knowledge in science and technology；这是"上大学就学最新知识"的常识脑补。

55. What can we infer from the last paragraph?

- A) It is natural for students to make complaints about university education.
- B) Few students are willing to bear the burden of debt incurred at university.
- C) University education is becoming attractive to students who can afford it.
- D) The prestige of the university influences employers' recruitment decisions.

我们能从最后一段推断出什么？

- A) 学生对大学教育提出抱怨是很自然的。 B) 很少有学生愿意承担在大学期间产生的债务负担。
- C) 大学教育正变得对有能力负担的学生具有吸引力。 D) 大学的声望影响雇主的招聘决策。

【答案】 D (推断题)

【判型】 What can we infer from the last paragraph 的 infer 是推断题硬标志，需要从末段陈述出发做一步推理。

【拆句】 题干 What can we infer from the last paragraph: 情态动词 can + 主语 we + 动词 infer + 介词短语 from the last paragraph 指明推理来源。结构平铺直叙，无陷阱。

【定位】 Perhaps the reason why so many universities offer their students so little is they know studying at a top university remains a brilliant investment even if you don't learn anything. Studying at university will only become less attractive if employers shift their focus away from where someone went to university—and there is no sign of that happening anytime soon.

也许那么多大学之所以给学生提供得那么少，是因为他们清楚：哪怕你什么都没学到，在顶级大学念书仍然是一笔绝佳投资。只有当用人单位不再以"你出自哪所大学"作为录用焦点时，上大学才会变得不再吸引人——而短期内看不到任何这种迹象。

【选项】 A) 答非所问

原文 School-leavers may moan 只是承接前文情绪化描述，并非"末段推断"的核心；"学生抱怨大学是常态"是文字面表层意思，不算 infer。

B) 与原文相反

原文末句明说 they have little choice but to embrace university and the student debt that comes with it——学生别无选择只能接受债务；选项 Few students are willing to bear the burden of debt 把"被迫接受"偷换成"几乎没人愿意承担"。"被迫接受" ≠ "不愿承担"，且原文是"接受"，选项是"不接受"，方向相反。

C) 与原文相反

原文是"大学投资回报仍丰、雇主标准未变 ⇒ 上大学仍然吃香"——是"持续吸引人"，选项 becoming attractive to students who can afford it 暗示"正在变得吸引（之前不太吸引）"且把范围缩到"付得起的人"，两处都与原文不符。"付得起的人"在原文也无对应。

D) ✓ 正确

Studying at university will only become less attractive if employers shift their focus away from where someone went to university

↔ The prestige of the university influences employers' recruitment decisions

studying at a top university remains a brilliant investment even if you don't learn anything ↔

The prestige of the university influences employers' recruitment decisions

把"only ... if ..."和"no sign of that"合起来读，等于雇主当前仍以出身院校论英雄，与预判完全吻合。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

10 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。

What a waste of money!

第1段，第1句

本句涵盖了感叹句中主语和谓语的省略、表语前置、系动词的隐含还原等多个易错点，是练习特殊句式成分划分的优质材料；学习者需要突破表面结构，理解省略与倒装的双重变形，对提升成分识别能力很有价值

No wonder it has become fashionable to denounce many universities as little more than elaborate con-tricks(骗术).

第2段，第1句

"it has become + 形容词 + to do" 是四六级和考研中的高频句式，形式主语结构在学术文章和考试阅读中大量出现，掌握此句型可直接迁移到众多类似句子

If going to university doesn't work out, students pay very little—if any—of their tuition fees back: you only start repaying when you are earning £21,000 a year.

第3段，第2句

条件状语从句 + 主句的结构、冒号引出解释性并列句、时间状语从句修饰主句谓语,这些都是四六级和考研阅读中常见的句式。特别是用冒号连接两个主句进行补充说明的写法,以及条件从句使用动名词作主语的形式,都是真题中反复出现的典型结构,掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

It's not just the lectures and tutorials that are important.

第3段，第4句

强调句 It is ... that 是四六级和考研阅读理解、翻译中的高频句式。本句展示的强调主语用法和与系表结构的结合方式都非常典型，且 not just 这种部分否定搭配也常见于考试文本。掌握后可直接迁移到大量类似句式的理解和翻译中。

Whatever your talents, it is extraordinarily difficult to get a leading job in most fields without having been to university.

第4段，第1句

形式主语句型(It is + 形容词 + to do)和让步状语从句(Whatever...)都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频结构,掌握后可直接迁移到大量类似句式,代表性强,学习收益高。

Perhaps the reason why so many universities offer their students so little is they know studying at a top university remains a brilliant investment even if you don't learn anything.

第5段，第1句

句中包含主系表、双宾语、宾语从句、表语从句、定语从句、让步状语从句等多种成分类型,且存在定语从句修饰主语、表语从句作表语、宾语从句嵌套在表语从句内等多处易混淆点,作为成分划分练习句覆盖面广、坑点密集,训练价值高。

It is hard to say whether it is good or bad.

第51题，C

本句的"It is + 形容词 + to do"结构和whether引导的宾语从句都是四六级和考研英语中的常见句式。掌握这两种结构后，学生可以迁移到大量类似句子的理解和写作中，具有较高的典型性和实用性。

It usually takes a long time for them to find a decent job.

第52题，B

It takes time for sb to do sth 是四六级和考研中高频出现的句型，形式主语后置真正主语的结构非常典型。掌握这个句型后，可以迁移到大量类似的 It is adj for sb to do、It seems that 等句式，代表性强，实用价值高。

What does the author say is important for university students besides classroom instruction?

第53题 题干

特殊疑问句中嵌套主语从句的结构在四六级和考研阅读理解题目中非常常见，这种 "疑问词 + 助动词 + 主语 + 动词 + 从句" 的句式是典型的考试常见句型。掌握后可以迁移到大量类似的疑问句分析中。

It is natural for students to make complaints about university education.

第55题，A

"It is + 形容词 + for sb to do sth" 是四六级和考研阅读写作中的高频典型句式，掌握后可大量迁移到类似结构的句子（如 "It is important/necessary/difficult for..."），具有较强的代表性和实用性。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 61 个英语六级真题高频词

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

graduate B1

n. 毕业生

本篇6次·真题 82 句

debt B1

n. 欠款

本篇5次·真题 44 句

author A2

n. 作者

本篇3次·真题 264 句

elite C1

n. 精英

本篇3次·真题 37 句

loan B1

n. 贷款

本篇3次·真题 37 句

lecture B1

n. 讲座

本篇3次·真题 35 句

leading B1

adj. 最重要的

本篇3次·真题 24 句

decent B2

adj. 得体的, 像样的

本篇3次·真题 9 句

less A1

det. 较少的

本篇2次·真题 273 句

likely A2

adj. 很可能的

本篇2次·真题 228 句

risk A2

n. 风险

本篇2次·真题 167 句

average A2

adj. 平均的

本篇2次·真题 112 句

earn A2

v. 赚得, 挣得 (金钱)

本篇2次·真题 64 句

employer B1

n. 雇主

本篇2次·真题 56 句

contact B1

n. 联系

本篇2次·真题 34 句

fee B1

n. 费用

本篇2次·真题 24 句

attractive B1

adj. 有吸引力的

本篇2次 · 真题 18 句

benefit B1

n. 好处

本篇1次 · 真题 244 句

focus B1

n. 重点

本篇1次 · 真题 200 句

decade B1

n. 十年

本篇1次 · 真题 120 句

simply B1

adv. 仅仅, 只不过

本篇1次 · 真题 119 句

opportunity B1

n. 机会

本篇1次 · 真题 115 句

career B1

n. 职业

本篇1次 · 真题 106 句

gain B1

v. 获得; 赢得

本篇1次 · 真题 96 句

lack B1

v. 缺少

本篇1次 · 真题 89 句

thinking A2

n. 思考

本篇1次 · 真题 68 句

wrong A2

adj. 错误的

本篇1次 · 真题 66 句

creative B1

adj. 有创造力的

本篇1次 · 真题 65 句

shift B1

v. 移动

本篇1次 · 真题 65 句

interaction B2

n. 相互作用

本篇1次 · 真题 53 句

sign A1

n. 标志

本篇1次 · 真题 49 句

practical B1

adj. 实际的

本篇1次 · 真题 42 句

replace A2

v. 替换, 更换 (用新的代替旧的)

本篇1次 · 真题 42 句

investment B1

n. 投资

本篇1次 · 真题 39 句

wealthy B2

adj. 富有的

本篇1次 · 真题 39 句

opinion A2

n. 观点

本篇1次 · 真题 37 句

talent B1

n. 天赋

本篇1次 · 真题 35 句

firm B1

adj. 坚固的

本篇1次 · 真题 32 句

embrace B2

v. 拥抱

本篇1次 · 真题 30 句

obtain B2

v. 获得

本篇1次 · 真题 29 句

employment B1

n. 工作

本篇1次 · 真题 27 句

application B1

n. 申请

本篇1次 · 真题 26 句

willing B1

adj. 愿意的, 乐意的

本篇1次 · 真题 26 句

annual B1

adj. 每年的, 年度的

本篇1次 · 真题 25 句

complain A2

v. 抱怨

本篇1次 · 真题 23 句

complaint B1

n. 抱怨

本篇1次 · 真题 23 句

acknowledge B2

v. 承认 (事实、错误等)

本篇1次 · 真题 20 句

burden B2

n. 负担

本篇1次 · 真题 19 句

guarantee B2

n. 保证

本篇1次 · 真题 17 句

grant B2

v. 授予

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

maintenance B2

n. 维护

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

tuition B2

n. 学费

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

vote B1

n. 投票

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

merely B2

adv. 仅仅, 只不过

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

barely B1

adv. 几乎不

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

fashionable B1

adj. 时髦的

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

satisfied B1

adj. 满意的

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

portion B1

n. 部分

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

elaborate C1

adj. 复杂精细的

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

prestige C1

n. 威望

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

anytime A2

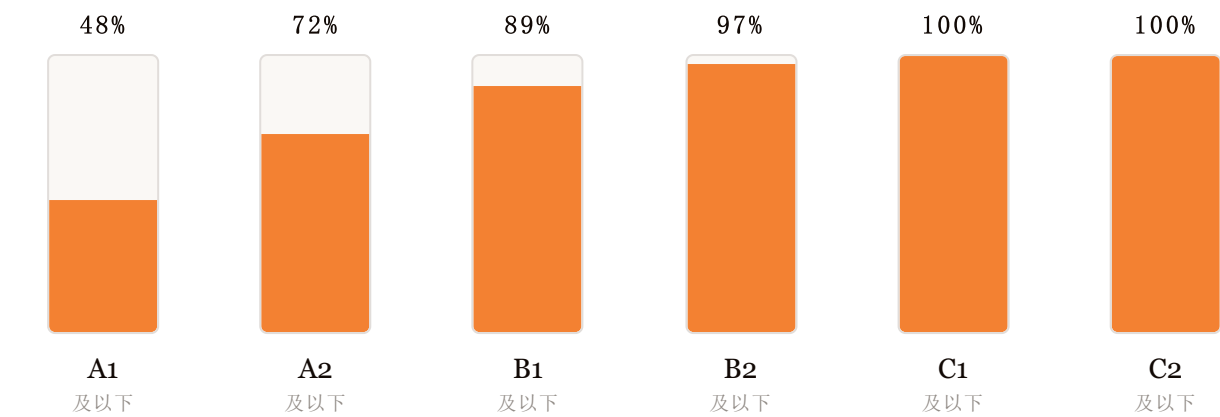
adv. 在任何时候

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

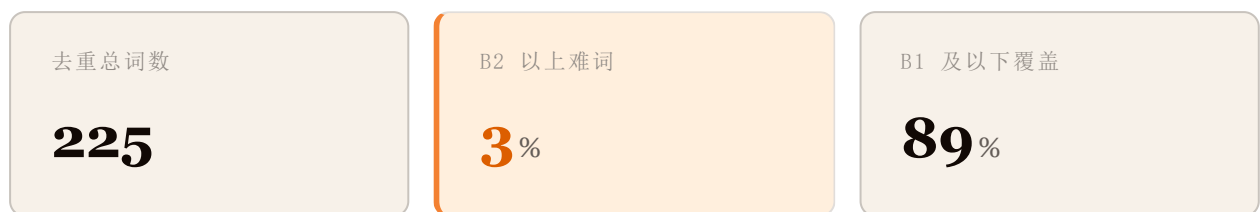
VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 225 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 225 个单词, 按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比 (CDF), 最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上 (C1/C2) 为高阶词, 本篇共 6 个 · 约 3%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率 (CDF) · 数据为全文去重词 225 个 · 末柱为 100%



英语六级 2016年12月·第3套 · 全卷构成

Part I	写作	题目解析 →
Part II	听力	与2016年12月第1套共用 · 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3套英语六级汉译英（段落翻译）·客观介绍中国农业的现状与发展 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3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3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**.

农业是中国的一个重要产业，从业者超过3亿。中国农业产量全球第一，主要生产水稻、小麦和豆类。虽然中国的农业用地仅占世界的百分之十，但为世界百分之二十的人口提供了粮食。中国7700年前开始种植水稻。早在使用机械和化肥之前，勤劳和富有创造性的中国农民就已经采用各种各样的方法来增加农作物产量。中国农业最新的发展是推进有机农业。有机农业可以同时服务于多种目的，包括食品安全、大众健康和可持续发展。

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。

Agriculture is an important industry in China, with over 300 million people engaged in it. China ranks first in the world in agricultural output, producing mainly rice, wheat and legumes. Although China's farmland accounts for only 10% of the world's total, it feeds 20% of the world's population. China began growing rice 7,700 years ago. Long before they used machinery and chemical fertilizers, hardworking and creative Chinese farmers had already adopted various methods to increase crop yields. The latest development in Chinese agriculture is the promotion of organic farming. It can serve multiple purposes simultaneously, including food safety, public health and sustainable development.

【衔接】第6、7句之间用代词承接避免重复

第6句句末出现 organic farming，第7句句首中文又是"有机农业"。为避免 organic farming 紧挨着重复两次，第7句主语可改用代词 It 承接：...the promotion of organic farming. It can serve multiple purposes...，读起来更连贯。

第4、5句之间补时间逻辑

第4句讲 中国7700年前开始种植水稻、第5句讲 早在使用机械和化肥之前，同属历史叙述。第5句已含 Long before... 的时间状语，自然承接第4句的历史时间线，无需再加额外关联词，但要确保两句时态衔接（过去时→过去完成时）顺畅。

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】客观介绍中国农业的现状与发展

全段是一篇典型的六级"中国国情/产业介绍"，客观陈述中国农业的地位、产出、历史与新方向。开篇 农业是中国的一个重要产业 即定调为对一个事物特征与现状的说明性介绍，语体平实、客观，不带个人情感色彩，用词偏正式书面。

【时态】一般现在时

通篇在陈述中国农业"现在就是这样"的客观事实与普遍特征，如 农业是中国的一个重要产业、中国农业产量全球第一，这类"恒常事实/现状"以一般现在时为基调；仅在叙述历史动作处（如 中国7700年前开始种植水稻、早在使用机械和化肥之前）才偏离为过去时。

【译法】豆类

拟统一译为 legumes（或 beans）。豆类 在农作物语境指大豆等豆科作物，正式译法用 legumes 更贴切；全篇只用这一种译法。

化肥

拟统一译为 chemical fertilizers。化肥 即化学肥料，固定搭配 chemical fertilizers，可数名词此处泛指用复数。

有机农业

拟统一译为 organic farming（或 organic agriculture）。有机农业 是约定俗成译名，全篇两处（推进有机农业 与 有机农业可以同时服务于多种目的）必须用同一种译法，不要一处 organic farming 一处 ecological agriculture。

可持续发展

拟统一译为 sustainable development。可持续发展 是国际通用固定术语，照搬即可，不要逐字硬译成 develop continuously。

1. 农业是中国的一个重要产业，从业者超过3亿。

【主干】农业 is 重要产业（主语策略：原句主语）

主干取 农业是中国的一个重要产业：主语 Agriculture，系动词 is，表语 an important industry。后半 从业者超过3亿 中文另起一个小句，但它其实是补充说明"从业人数"，不必再立一个并列主谓。

【降级】从业者超过3亿降级为定语

从业者超过3亿 不另起句，改写成 with over 300 million practitioners 的 with 介词短语，或用 employing more than 300 million people 的现在分词作后置修饰，挂到主干后面，避免写成两个用 and 连接的流水句。

【语法】时态

回指全篇基调用一般现在时：is，陈述客观事实。

数词表达

3亿 = 300 million; million 前有具体数字时不加 s、不加 of，写 over 300 million，不要写 300 millions。

冠词

一个重要产业 泛指一类，用不定冠词 an important industry。

【译文】 Agriculture is an important industry in China, with over 300 million people engaged in it.

2. 中国农业产量全球第一，主要生产水稻、小麦和豆类。

【主干】 China ranks first (主语策略：原句主语)

主干取 中国农业产量全球第一：主语 China (或 China's agricultural output)，谓语用 ranks first / leads the world。"产量全球第一"是无明显动词的中文表述，需补一个英文动词 rank 把它动起来。

【降级】主要生产...降级为分词

主要生产水稻、小麦和豆类 与前句同一主语 China，降级成现在分词 producing mainly rice, wheat and legumes 作伴随状语，挂到主干后，不必另起一句 China mainly produces...。

【语法】时态

一般现在时：ranks / produces，陈述现状。

主谓一致

主语 China 是第三人称单数，谓语用 ranks、produces 加 s。

单复数

三种作物泛指作不可数或类名：rice、wheat 不可数不加 s；豆类 译 legumes 用复数表种类。

【译文】 China ranks first in the world in agricultural output, producing mainly rice, wheat and legumes.

3. 虽然中国的农业用地仅占世界的百分之十，但为世界百分之二十的人口提供了粮食。

【主干】 Although...land..., China feeds... (主语策略：补主语)

这是"虽然...但..."让步结构。主干在"但"之后 但为世界百分之二十的人口提供了粮食，中文省略了主语，需补主语 China (或 it)：China provides food for / feeds 20% of the world's population。让步分句 虽然中国的农业用地仅占世界的百分之十 自带主语 farmland。

【降级】虽然...降级为 Although 从句

虽然中国的农业用地仅占世界的百分之十 整体降级成 Although China's farmland accounts for only 10% of the world's total 让步状语从句，置于句首；主句紧跟其后，构成 Although..., China feeds... 的形合结构，而非用两个独立句拼。

【语法】时态

虽中文"提供了"有"了"，但这是恒常事实而非一次性过去动作，回指基调仍用一般现在时 feeds / provides，与 accounts 保持一致。

连词搭配

Although 和 but 不可连用，英文二选一；本句用 Although 引导从句，主句不再加 but。

百分比与所有格

百分之十 = 10% (ten percent); "世界的百分之二十的人口" = 20% of the world's population, 用 of + 所有格表归属。

【译文】 Although China's farmland accounts for only 10% of the world's total, it feeds 20% of the world's population.

4. 中国7700年前开始种植水稻。

【主干】 China began growing rice (主语策略：原句主语)

主干取 中国7700年前开始种植水稻：主语 China，谓语 began (动词 begin 的过去式)，宾语为动名词短语 growing rice。中文主语明确，直接沿用。

【降级】本句结构简单无需降级

本句是单一主谓宾的简单句，7700年前 作时间状语 7,700 years ago 置于句首或句尾即可，无多余分句需要降级安放。

【语法】时态

偏离全篇基调：有明确过去时间 7700年前，用一般过去时 began，不用 begins。

动词搭配

begin 后接动名词或不定式均可：began growing / began to grow rice。

数字书写

7700 写作 7,700 (千位加逗号)，years ago 表".....年前"。

【译文】 China began growing rice 7,700 years ago.

5. 早在使用机械和化肥之前，勤劳和富有创造性的中国农民就已经采用各种各样的方法来增加农作物产量。

【主干】 farmers had adopted methods (主语策略：原句主语)

主干取 勤劳和富有创造性的中国农民就已经采用各种各样的方法：主语 Chinese farmers，谓语 had adopted ("早在.....之前就已经"提示比另一过去动作更早完成)，宾语 various methods。

【降级】两处次要动作各自降级

早在使用机械和化肥之前 降级成时间状语从句 Long before they used machinery and chemical fertilizers; 来增加农作物产量 表目的, 降级成不定式 to increase crop yields 作目的状语; 勤劳和富有创造性的 作前置定语 hardworking and creative。三个修饰各归其位, 主句只保留"农民采用方法"。

【语法】时态

偏离基调用过去完成时 had adopted: "早在.....之前就已经"表示在过去某动作之前已完成, 过去完成时最贴切; before 从句内用一般过去时 used。

单复数

农民泛指群体用复数 Chinese farmers; 各种各样的方法 用复数 various methods; 机械 machinery 不可数、化肥 用 chemical fertilizers 复数。

用词

勤劳 = hardworking/diligent; 富有创造性 = creative; 农作物产量 = crop yields。

【译文】 Long before they used machinery and chemical fertilizers, hardworking and creative Chinese farmers had already adopted various methods to increase crop yields.

6. 中国农业最新的发展是推进有机农业。

【主干】 development is to promote (主语策略: 原句主语)

主干取 中国农业最新的发展是推进有机农业: 主语 the latest development (in Chinese agriculture), 系动词 is, 表语用动名词 promoting organic farming 或不定式 to promote organic farming。中文主语"最新的发展"明确, 直接沿用。

【降级】本句为主系表简单句

本句结构简单, 无需降级, 只需把表语动词名词化。有机农业 沿用 glossary 统一译法 organic farming, 最新的 作前置定语 latest。

【语法】时态

回指基调用一般现在时 is, 陈述"目前最新发展"这一现状。

专名统一

有机农业 用 organic farming, 与下一句保持同一译法。

最高级与冠词

最新的 用 latest, 最高级前加定冠词 the latest development。

【译文】 The latest development in Chinese agriculture is the promotion of organic farming.

7. 有机农业可以同时服务于多种目的, 包括食品安全、大众健康和可持续发展。

【主干】 organic farming can serve purposes (主语策略: 原句主语)

主干取 有机农业可以同时服务于多种目的: 主语 organic farming, 谓语 can serve, 宾语 multiple purposes, 外加副词 simultaneously / at the same time 译"同时"。

【降级】 包括...降级为介词短语

包括食品安全、大众健康和可持续发展 不另起句，降级成 including food safety, public health and sustainable development 的 including 介词短语作 multiple purposes 的后置定语/补充，列举三项并列名词用 A, B and C 结构。

【语法】 时态

一般现在时 + 情态 can serve, 陈述有机农业的普遍功能。

专名统一

可持续发展 用固定术语 sustainable development; 有机农业 仍用 organic farming, 与上句一致。

并列结构

食品安全、大众健康和可持续发展 三项并列须词性对齐，都用名词短语 food safety, public health and sustainable development。

【译文】 Organic farming can serve multiple purposes simultaneously, including food safety, public health and sustainable development.

英语六级 2016年12月·第3套 · 全卷构成

Part I	写作	题目解析 →
Part II	听力	与2016年12月第1套共用 · 题目解析 →
Part III Section A	完形填空（选词填空）	题目解析 →
Part III Section B	长篇阅读（信息匹配）	题目解析 →
Part III Section C (1)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Part III Section C (2)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Part IV	汉译英（段落翻译）	本题