

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

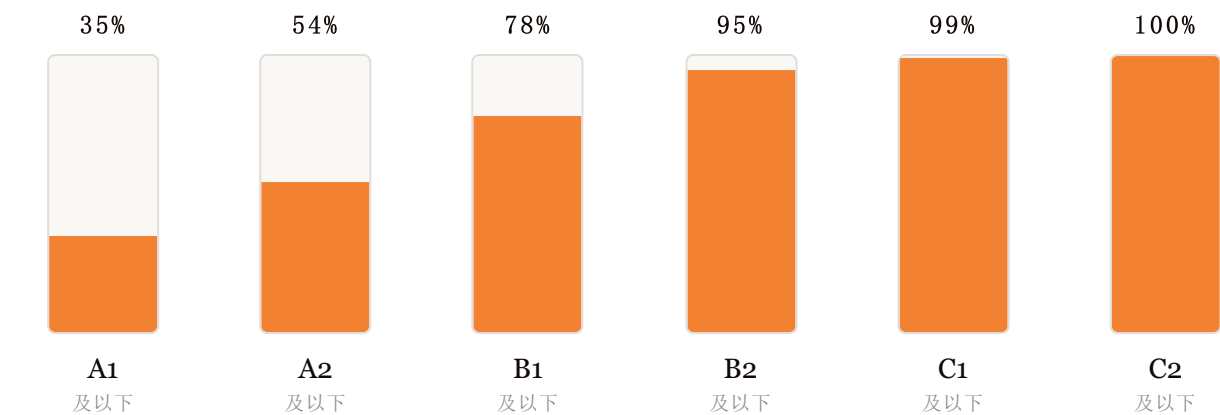
v. 下沉

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

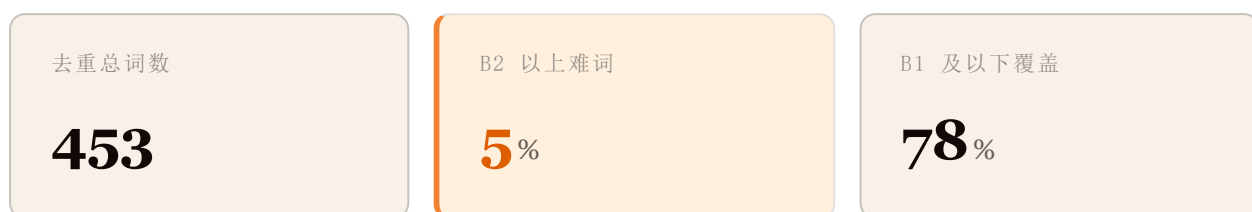
VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

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 →