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六级 · 真题卷第1套 · 2017年6月

Part I

Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: Suppose you are asked to give advice on *whether to major in science or humanities at college*, write an essay to state your opinion. You are required to write at least 150 words but no more than 200 words.

Part II

Listening Comprehension

(30 minutes)

Section A

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

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

1. A) Doing enjoyable work.
B) Having friendly colleagues.
C) Earning a competitive salary.
D) Working for supportive bosses.
2. A) 31%.
B) 20%.
C) 25%.
D) 73%.
3. A) Those of a small size.
B) Those run by women.
C) Those that are well managed.
D) Those full of skilled workers.
4. A) They can hop from job to job easily.
B) They can win recognition of their work.
C) They can better balance work and life.
D) They can take on more than one job.

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

5. A) It is a book of European history.
B) It is an introduction to music.
C) It is about the city of Bruges.
D) It is a collection of photos.
6. A) When painting the concert hall of Bruges.
B) When vacationing in an Italian coastal city.
C) When taking pictures for a concert catalogue.
D) When writing about Belgium's coastal regions.
7. A) The entire European coastline will be submerged.
B) The rich heritage of Europe will be lost completely.
C) The seawater of Europe will be seriously polluted.
D) The major European scenic spots will disappear.
8. A) Its waterways are being increasingly polluted.
B) People cannot get around without using boats.
C) It attracts large numbers of tourists from home and abroad.
D) Tourists use wooden paths to reach their hotels in the morning.

Section B

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

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

9. A) They make careful preparation beforehand.
B) They take too many irrelevant factors into account.
C) They spend too much time anticipating their defeat.
D) They try hard to avoid getting off on the wrong foot.
10. A) A person's nervous system is more complicated than imagined.
B) Golfers usually have positive mental images of themselves.
C) Mental images often interfere with athletes' performance.
D) Thinking has the same effect on the nervous system as doing.
11. A) Anticipate possible problems.
B) Make a list of do's and don'ts.
C) Picture themselves succeeding.
D) Try to appear more professional.

12. A) She wore a designer dress.
B) She won her first jury trial.
C) She did not speak loud enough.
D) She presented moving pictures.

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

13. A) Its long-term effects are yet to be proved.
B) Its health benefits have been overestimated.
C) It helps people to avoid developing breast cancer.
D) It enables patients with diabetes to recover sooner.
14. A) It focused on their ways of life during young adulthood.
B) It tracked their change in food preferences for 20 years.
C) It focused on their difference from men in fiber intake.
D) It tracked their eating habits since their adolescence.
15. A) Fiber may help to reduce hormones in the body.
B) Fiber may bring more benefits to women than men.
C) Fiber may improve the function of heart muscles.
D) Fiber may make blood circulation more smooth.

Section C

Directions: *In this section, you will hear three recordings of lectures or talks followed by three or four questions. The recordings will be played only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet I** with a single line through the centre.*

Questions 16 to 18 are based on the recording you have just heard.

16. A) Observing the changes in marketing.
B) Conducting research on consumer behavior.
C) Studying the hazards of young people drinking.
D) Investigating the impact of media on government.
17. A) It is the cause of many street riots.
B) It is a chief concern of parents.
C) It is getting worse year by year.
D) It is an act of socialising.
18. A) They spent a week studying their own purchasing behavior.
B) They researched the impact of mobile phones on young people.
C) They analysed their family budgets over the years.
D) They conducted a thorough research on advertising.

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

19. A) It is helping its banks to improve efficiency.
B) It is trying hard to do away with dirty money.
C) It is the first country to use credit cards in the world.
D) It is likely to give up paper money in the near future.
20. A) Whether it is possible to travel without carrying any physical currency.
B) Whether it is possible to predict how much money one is going to spend.
C) Whether the absence of physical currency causes a person to spend more.
D) Whether the absence of physical currency is going to affect everyday life.
21. A) There was no food service on the train.
B) The service on the train was not good.
C) The restaurant car accepted cash only.
D) The cash in her handbag was missing.
22. A) By putting money into envelopes.
B) By drawing money week by week.
C) By limiting their day-to-day spending.
D) By refusing to buy anything on credit.

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

23. A) Population explosion.
B) Chronic hunger.
C) Extinction of rare species.
D) Environmental deterioration.
24. A) They contribute to overpopulation.
B) About half of them are unintended.
C) They have been brought under control.
D) The majority of them tend to end halfway.
25. A) It is essential to the wellbeing of all species on earth.
B) It is becoming a subject of interdisciplinary research.
C) It is neglected in many of the developing countries.
D) It is beginning to attract postgraduates' attention.

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.

After becoming president of Purdue University in 2013, Mitch Daniels asked the faculty to prove that their students have actually achieved one of higher education's most important goals: critical thinking skills. Two years before, a nationwide study of college graduates had shown that more than a third had made no 26 gains in such mental abilities during their school years. Mr. Daniels needed to 27 the high cost of attending Purdue to its students and their families. After all, the percentage of Americans who say a college degree is "very important" has fallen 28 in the last 5-6 years.

Purdue now has a pilot test to assess students' critical thinking skills. Yet like many college teachers around the U.S., the faculty remain 29 that their work as educators can be measured by a "learning 30 " such as a graduate's ability to investigate and reason. However, the professors need not worry so much. The results of a recent experiment showed that professors can use 31 metrics to measure how well students do in three key areas: critical thinking, written communication, and quantitative literacy.

Despite the success of the experiment, the actual results are worrisome, and mostly 32 earlier studies. The organizers of the experiment concluded that far fewer students were achieving at high levels on critical thinking than they were doing for written communication or quantitative literacy. And that conclusion is based only on students nearing graduation.

American universities, despite their global 33 for excellence in teaching, have only begun to demonstrate what they can produce in real-world learning. Knowledge-based degrees are still important, but employers are 34 advanced thinking skills from college graduates. If the intellectual worth of a college degree can be 35 measured, more people will seek higher education—and come out better thinkers.

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| A) accurately | I) predominance |
| B) confirm | J) presuming |
| C) demanding | K) reputation |
| D) doubtful | L) significant |
| E) drastically | M) signify |
| F) justify | N) simultaneously |
| G) monopolized | O) standardized |
| H) outcome | |

Section B

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

The Price of Oil and the Price of Carbon

- A) Fossil fuel prices are likely to stay "low for long". Notwithstanding important recent progress in developing renewable fuel sources, low fossil fuel prices could discourage further innovation in, and adoption of, cleaner energy technologies. The result would be higher emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases.

- B) Policymakers should not allow low energy prices to derail the clean energy transition. Action to restore appropriate price incentives, notably through corrective carbon pricing, is urgently needed to lower the risk of irreversible and potentially devastating effects of climate change. That approach also offers fiscal benefits.
- C) Oil prices have dropped by over 60% since June 2014. A commonly held view in the oil industry is that "the best cure for low oil prices is low oil prices". The reasoning behind this saying is that low oil prices discourage investment in new production capacity, eventually shifting the oil supply curve backward and bringing prices back up as existing oil fields—which can be tapped at relatively low marginal cost—are depleted. In fact, in line with past experience, capital expenditure in the oil sector has dropped sharply in many producing countries, including the United States. The dynamic adjustment to low oil prices may, however, be different this time around.
- D) Oil prices are expected to remain lower for longer. The advent of new technologies has added about 4.2 million barrels per day to the crude oil market, contributing to a global over-supply. In addition, other factors are putting downward pressure on oil prices: change in the strategic behavior of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, the projected increase in Iranian exports, the scaling-down of global demand (especially from emerging markets), the long-term drop in petroleum consumption in the United States, and some displacement of oil by substitutes. These likely persistent forces, like the growth of shale(页岩) oil, point to a "low for long" scenario. Futures markets, which show only a modest recovery of prices to around \$60 a barrel by 2019, support this view.
- E) Natural gas and coal—also fossil fuels—have similarly seen price declines that look to be long-lived. Coal and natural gas are mainly used for electricity generation, whereas oil is used mostly to power transportation, yet the prices of all these energy sources are linked. The North American shale gas boom has resulted in record low prices there. The recent discovery of the giant Zohr gas field off the Egyptian coast will eventually have impact on pricing in the Mediterranean region and Europe, and there is significant development potential in many other places, notably Argentina. Coal prices also are low, owing to over-supply and the scaling-down of demand, especially from China, which burns half of the world's coal.
- F) Technological innovations have unleashed the power of renewables such as wind, hydro, solar, and geothermal(地热). Even Africa and the Middle East, home to economies that are heavily dependent on fossil fuel exports, have enormous potential to develop renewables. For example, the United Arab Emirates has endorsed an ambitious target to draw 24% of its primary energy consumption from renewable sources by 2021.
- G) Progress in the development of renewables could be fragile, however, if fossil fuel prices remain low for long. Renewables account for only a small share of global primary energy consumption, which is still dominated by fossil fuels—30% each for coal and oil, 25% for natural gas. But renewable energy will have to displace fossil fuels to a much greater extent in the future to avoid unacceptable climate risks.
- H) Unfortunately, the current low prices for oil, gas, and coal may provide little incentive for research to find even cheaper substitutes for those fuels. There is strong evidence that both innovation and adoption of cleaner technology are strongly encouraged by higher fossil fuel prices. The same is true for new technologies for alleviating fossil fuel emissions.
- I) The current low fossil fuel price environment will thus certainly delay the energy transition from fossil fuel to clean energy sources. Unless renewables become cheap enough that substantial carbon deposits are left underground for a very long time, if not forever, the planet will likely be exposed to potentially catastrophic climate risks.

- J) Some climate impacts may already be discernible. For example, the United Nations Children's Fund estimates that some 11 million children in Africa face hunger, disease, and water shortages as a result of the strongest El Nino(厄尔尼诺) weather phenomenon in decades. Many scientists believe that El Nino events, caused by warming in the Pacific, are becoming more intense as a result of climate change.
- K) Nations from around the world have gathered in Paris for the United Nations Climate Change Conference, COP 21, with the goal of a universal and potentially legally-binding agreement on reducing greenhouse gas emissions. We need very broad participation to fully address the global tragedy that results when countries fail to take into account the negative impact of their carbon emissions on the rest of the world. Moreover, non-participation by nations, if sufficiently widespread, can undermine the political will of participating countries to act.
- L) The nations participating at COP 21 are focusing on quantitative emissions-reduction commitments. Economic reasoning shows that the least expensive way for each country is to put a price on carbon emissions. The reason is that when carbon is priced, those emissions reductions that are least costly to implement will happen first. The International Monetary Fund calculates that countries can generate substantial fiscal revenues by eliminating fossil fuel subsidies and levying carbon charges that capture the domestic damage caused by emissions. A tax on upstream carbon sources is one easy way to put a price on carbon emissions, although some countries may wish to use other methods, such as emissions trading schemes. In order to maximize global welfare, every country's carbon pricing should reflect not only the purely domestic damage from emissions, but also the damage to foreign countries.
- M) Setting the right carbon price will therefore efficiently align the costs paid by carbon users with the true social opportunity cost of using carbon. By raising relative demand for clean energy sources, a carbon price would also help align the market return to clean-energy innovation with its social return, spurring the refinement of existing technologies and the development of new ones. And it would raise the demand for technologies such as carbon capture and storage, spurring their further development. If not corrected by the appropriate carbon price, low fossil fuel prices are not accurately signaling to markets the true social profitability of clean energy. While alternative estimates of the damage from carbon emissions differ, and it's especially hard to reckon the likely costs of possible catastrophic climate events, most estimates suggest substantial negative effects.
- N) Direct subsidies to research and development have been adopted by some governments but are a poor substitute for a carbon price: they do only part of the job, leaving in place market incentives to over-use fossil fuels and thereby add to the stock of atmospheric greenhouse gases without regard to the collateral(附带的) costs.
- O) The hope is that the success of COP 21 opens the door to future international agreement on carbon prices. Agreement on an international carbon-price floor would be a good starting point in that process. Failure to address comprehensively the problem of greenhouse gas emissions, however, exposes all generations, present and future, to incalculable risks.
36. A number of factors are driving down the global oil prices not just for now but in the foreseeable future.
37. Pricing carbon proves the most economical way to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
38. It is estimated that extreme weather conditions have endangered the lives of millions of African children.
39. The prices of coal are low as a result of over-supply and decreasing demand.

40. Higher fossil fuel prices prove to be conducive to innovation and application of cleaner technology.
41. If fossil fuel prices remain low for a long time, it may lead to higher emissions of greenhouse gases.
42. Fossil fuels remain the major source of primary energy consumption in today's world.
43. Even major fossil exporting countries have great potential to develop renewable energies.
44. Greenhouse gas emissions, if not properly dealt with, will pose endless risks for mankind.
45. It is urgent for governments to increase the cost of using fossil fuels to an appropriate level to lessen the catastrophic effects of climate change.

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.

Open data sharers are still in the minority in many fields. Although many researchers broadly agree that public access to raw data would accelerate science, most are reluctant to post the results of their own labors online.

Some communities have agreed to share online—geneticists, for example, post DNA sequences at the GenBank repository(库), and astronomers are accustomed to accessing images of galaxies and stars from, say, the Sloan Digital Sky Survey, a telescope that has observed some 500 million objects—but these remain the exception, not the rule. Historically, scientists have objected to sharing for many reasons: it is a lot of work; until recently, good databases did not exist; grant funders were not pushing for sharing; it has been difficult to agree on standards for formatting data; and there is no agreed way to assign credit for data.

But the barriers are disappearing, in part because journals and funding agencies worldwide are encouraging scientists to make their data public. Last year, the Royal Society in London said in its report that scientists need to "shift away from a research culture where data is viewed as a private preserve". Funding agencies note that data paid for with public money should be public information, and the scientific community is recognizing that data can now be shared digitally in ways that were not possible before. To match the growing demand, services are springing up to make it easier to publish research products online and enable other researchers to discover and cite them.

Although calls to share data often concentrate on the moral advantages of sharing, the practice is not purely altruistic(利他的). Researchers who share get plenty of personal benefits, including more connections with colleagues, improved visibility and increased citations. The most successful sharers—those whose data are downloaded and cited the most often—get noticed, and their work gets used. For example, one of the most popular data sets on multidisciplinary repository Dryad is about wood density around the world; it has been downloaded 5,700 times. Co-author Amy Zanne thinks that users probably range from climate-change researchers wanting to estimate how much carbon is stored in biomass, to foresters looking for information on different grades of timber. "I'd much prefer to have my data used by the maximum number of people to ask their own questions," she says. "It's important to allow readers and reviewers to see exactly how you arrive at your results. Publishing data and code allows your science to be reproducible."

Even people whose data are less popular can benefit. By making the effort to organize and label files so others can understand them, scientists become more organized and better disciplined themselves, thus avoiding confusion later on.

46. What do many researchers generally accept?
- A) It is imperative to protect scientists' patents.
 - B) Repositories are essential to scientific research.
 - C) Open data sharing is most important to medical science.
 - D) Open data sharing is conducive to scientific advancement.
47. What is the attitude of most researchers towards making their own data public?
- A) Opposed.
 - B) Ambiguous.
 - C) Liberal.
 - D) Neutral.
48. According to the passage, what might hinder open data sharing?
- A) The fear of massive copying.
 - B) The lack of a research culture.
 - C) The belief that research data is private intellectual property.
 - D) The concern that certain agencies may make a profit out of it.
49. What helps lift some of the barriers to open data sharing?
- A) The ever-growing demand for big data.
 - B) The advancement of digital technology.
 - C) The changing attitude of journals and funders.
 - D) The trend of social and economic development.
50. Dryad serves as an example to show how open data sharing _____.
- A) is becoming increasingly popular
 - B) benefits sharers and users alike
 - C) makes researchers successful
 - D) saves both money and labor

Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

Macy's reported its sales plunged 5.2% in November and December at stores open more than a year, a disappointing holiday season performance that capped a difficult year for a department store chain facing wide-ranging challenges. Its flagship stores in major U.S. cities depend heavily on international tourist spending, which shrank at many retailers due to a strong dollar. Meanwhile, Macy's has simply struggled to lure consumers who are more interested in spending on travel or dining out than on new clothes or accessories.

The company blamed much of the poor performance in November and December on unseasonably warm weather. "About 80% of our company's year-over-year declines in comparable sales can be attributed to

shortfalls(短缺) in cold-weather goods," said chief executive Terry Lundgren in a press release. This prompted the company to cut its forecasts for the full fourth quarter.

However, it's clear that Macy's believes its troubles run deeper than a temporary aberration(偏离) off the thermometer. The retail giant said the poor financial performance this year has pushed it to begin implementing \$400 million in cost-cutting measures. The company pledged to cut 600 back-office positions, though some 150 workers in those roles would be reassigned to other jobs. It also plans to offer "voluntary separation" packages to 165 senior executives. It will slash staffing at its fleet of 770 stores, a move affecting some 3,000 employees.

The retailer also announced the locations of 36 stores it will close in early 2016. The company had previously announced the planned closures, but had not said which locations would be affected. None of the chain's stores in the Washington metropolitan area are to be closed.

Macy's has been moving aggressively to try to remake itself for a new era of shopping. It has plans to open more locations of Macy's Backstage, a newly-developed off-price concept which might help it better compete with ambitious T. J. Maxx. It's also pushing ahead in 2016 with an expansion of Bluemercury, the beauty chain it bought last year. At a time when young beauty shoppers are often turning to Sephora or Ulta instead of department store beauty counters, Macy's hopes Bluemercury will help strengthen its position in the category.

One relative bright spot for Macy's during the holiday season was the online channel, where it rang up "double-digit" increases in sales and a 25% increase in the number of orders it filled. That relative strength would be consistent with what was seen in the wider retail industry during the early part of the holiday season. While Thanksgiving, Black Friday and Cyber Monday all saw record spending online, in-store sales plunged over the holiday weekend.

51. What does the author say about the shrinking spending of international tourists in the U.S.?

- A) It is attributable to the rising value of the U.S. dollar.
- B) It is a direct result of the global economic recession.
- C) It reflects a shift of their interest in consumer goods.
- D) It poses a potential threat to the retail business in the U.S.

52. What does Macy's believe about its problems?

- A) They can be solved with better management.
- B) They cannot be attributed to weather only.
- C) They are not as serious in its online stores.
- D) They call for increased investments.

53. In order to cut costs, Macy's decided to _____.

- A) cut the salary of senior executives
- B) relocate some of its chain stores
- C) adjust its promotion strategies
- D) reduce the size of its staff

54. Why does Macy's plan to expand Bluemercury in 2016?
- A) To experiment on its new business concept.
 - B) To focus more on beauty products than clothing.
 - C) To promote sales of its products by lowering prices.
 - D) To be more competitive in sales of beauty products.
55. What can we learn about Macy's during the holiday season?
- A) Sales dropped sharply in its physical stores.
 - B) Its retail sales exceeded those of T. J. Maxx.
 - C) It helped Bluemercury establish its position worldwide.
 - D) It filled its stores with abundant supply of merchandise.

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**.

明朝统治中国276年，被人们描绘成人类历史上治理有序、社会稳定的最伟大的时代之一。这一时期，手工业的发展促进了市场经济和城市化。大量商品，包括酒和丝绸，都在市场销售。同时，还进口许多外国商品，如时钟和烟草。北京、南京、扬州、苏州这样的大商业中心相继形成。也是在明代，由郑和率领的船队曾到印度洋进行了七次大规模探险航行。还值得一提的是，中国文学的四大经典名著中有三部写于明代。

2017年6月·第1套英语六级写作·题目、范文与解析

PROMPT & MODEL ESSAY • 写作题和范文

写作题和范文

本页写作题面、参考范文与逐段解析由懒笔记基于2017年6月·第1套 英语六级写作原卷整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：完整写作要求（Directions，含主题、文体、词数与署名约束）连续排印。写作是生产性任务、无 ABCD 标准答案——题面即整道题；卷面下方直接给出满足全部硬约束的参考范文、整篇中译与逐段拆解。

真题卷第1套(2017-06) • 六级

Part I

Directions: Suppose you are asked to give advice on *whether to major in science or humanities at college*, write an essay to state your opinion. You are required to write at least 150 words but no more than 200 words.

【参考范文·172 词】 写作无唯一标准答案，以下为达标示范

When friends ask me whether to major in science or humanities, my advice is clear: let your genuine interest and personal strengths, rather than fashion or others' expectations, make the decision for you.

I hold this view for two reasons. First, sustained interest is the true engine of academic success. A student who loves literature will happily read late into the night, while one forced into physics may soon burn out; passion, not the label of a "practical" subject, keeps us going. Second, matching a major to one's natural aptitude greatly improves the odds of excelling. Someone gifted at logic and calculation will thrive in engineering, whereas a person skilled in language and empathy may shine in law or education. Choosing against your strengths only wastes precious years.

Therefore, I would suggest that no one blindly follow the crowd toward whatever seems more profitable. Instead, look honestly inward, weigh what you enjoy and what you do well, and let that guide your choice. The right major is the one that fits you.

【参考译文】

当朋友问我大学该读理科还是文科时，我的建议很明确：让你真正的兴趣和个人特长，而不是潮流或别人的期待，来替你做决定。

我持这个看法有两个理由。第一，持久的兴趣才是学业成功真正的引擎。热爱文学的学生会心甘情愿地读书读到深夜，而被迫去学物理的人可能很快就倦怠；支撑我们走下去的是热情，而不是某门学科'实用'的标签。第二，把专业匹配到自己天生的特长，会大大提高脱颖而出的概率。擅长逻辑与运算的人会在工科中如鱼得水，而擅长语言与共情的人也许会在法律或教育领域发光。逆着自己的特长去选，只会白白浪费宝贵的岁月。

因此，我建议谁都别只盯着看起来更赚钱的方向盲目随大流。相反，诚实地向内审视，掂量你喜欢什么、又擅长什么，让这份认识来引导你的选择。适合你的那门专业，才是对的专业。

【第1段】一句话砸下立场。首段用 When friends ask... my advice is clear 的情境引子 + 表态句，落实了『开门见山亮立场』：不描述两科优劣，直接把『让兴趣与特长做主』抛出，rather than fashion or others' expectations 一笔排除干扰因素，态度果断。

【第2段】两条理由各带例。本段严格走『分论点四步展开』：First 引出兴趣是引擎，用 loves literature 与 forced into physics 的对比作证；Second 引出特长匹配，用工科与法律教育两个正例落地，Choosing against your strengths 一句小结回扣中心。理由都可感，不空喊。

【第3段】重申加点题双收。末段用 Therefore 承接，把首段建议换成 no one blindly follow the crowd 重申一遍，落实『回扣立场收束』；结句 The right major is the one that fits you 短促点题，给全文盖章。

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

为选科二选一表态

本题的核心动作是 give advice on whether to major in science or humanities at college，并要你 write an essay to state your opinion。换成大白话：就『大学读理科还是文科』这一个问题，旗帜鲜明给出你的建议——支持某一边、或明确主张『按某原则来定』，绝不能两边都夸完就收笔。

读者 • 语域

面向阅卷人的正式议论文

要求是 write an essay，不是书信、不是通知，所以没有具体收信人，也不需要称呼语和落款。你的读者就是阅卷老师，语域用正式书面语即可：第一人称 I 可以用（这是表态文），但不要出现 u、gonna 这类口语缩写。

中心立意

按兴趣与特长择科

本篇立场：与其盲从潮流或他人期待，不如让真实兴趣与个人特长来决定读理科还是文科。这是一个明确的建议（不是骑墙），因为它给出了一条可辩护的选择原则，正好回应state your opinion的要求。

要展开的要点

1. 兴趣是坚持的引擎

第一条理由：持久的兴趣才是学业成功的真正动力。喜欢的人愿意熬夜钻研，被逼的人很快倦怠——用『热爱 vs 被迫』的对比句就能撑起一句理由。

2. 特长匹配决定成败

第二条理由：把专业匹配到自己的天赋特长，成才概率大得多。擅长逻辑运算的人适合工科，擅长语言共情的人适合法律或教育——各举一个正例，理由就落到实处。

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 开门亮立场

首段直接抛出建议：就选科问题，让兴趣与特长做主。一句话表态，不铺垫、不描述理科文科各自优点。

第 2 段 两条理由论证

主体段给出两条理由——兴趣是动力、特长定成败，每条配一句解释或一个对比例子。

第 3 段 重申建议收束

结尾重申立场：别盲目随大流，向内审视、量力择科，一句点题作结。

第 1 段 让兴趣特长做主

本段落点：面对『读理科还是文科』的提问，明确建议让真实兴趣与个人特长（而非潮流、他人期待）来决定，一句话表态到位。

设问转立场 · When friends ask whether to ____ or ____, my advice is clear: ____.

排除干扰亮态度 · Rather than ____ or ____, it is ____ that should make the decision.

第 2 段 兴趣加特长双证

本段落点：理由一——兴趣是坚持的引擎（爱文学者甘愿熬夜读书、被迫学物理者很快倦怠）；理由二——特长匹配决定成败（擅逻辑者适合工科，擅语言共情者适合法律或教育）。

分论点序号引出 · First, ____ is the true engine of ____; Second, ____ greatly improves the odds of ____.

对比如例 · A person who ____ will happily ____, while one who ____ may soon ____.

让步转折 · While ____ has its merits, ____ matters more when ____.

第 3 段 劝勿随流点题

本段落点：重申建议——不要盲目追逐看似更赚钱的方向，而应向内审视、权衡所爱与所长，让它引导选择；末句点题『适合你的才是对的专业』。

重申建议 · Therefore, I would suggest that ____ rather than blindly ____.

收束点题 · The right ____ is the one that ____.

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

必须明确表态

本题最硬的一条是state your opinion：全文必须能一眼看出你选哪边或主张按什么原则定。自查时问自己——首段那句建议，遮住后文还看得出立场吗？看得出才算切题。

结构连贯

三段路标齐全

本题要保证首段立场、中段 First/Second 两条理由、末段 Therefore 重申三块界限分明；理由段内用 while/whereas 做对比，读起来才不散。

语言准确

现在时讲道理

本题讲的是普遍道理，通篇用一般现在时最稳（interest is、strengths make）；适当用 while/whereas 让步转折和 I would suggest that 的观点句型，能提升档次又不易出错。

字数格式

卡死上下限

本题要求at least 150 words but no more than 200 words，是硬性区间：低于下限或超过上限都失分。写成三段的短文即可，无需书信格式与落款。

典型低分写法 · 反面示例与改法

两边都夸不表态

反面示例：Science is very important and useful, and humanities is also very important. Both have their own advantages.（夸完两边就停，读者不知道你到底建议选哪个。）修正：把它换成一句明确建议——My advice is to let your own interest and strengths decide which one to major in., 立场立刻清楚。

只喊很重要很有用

反面示例：Interest is very important. Aptitude is also very useful. So we should choose carefully.（三句都是空壳，阅卷人无从给分。）修正：A student who truly enjoys a subject will study it far harder than one who is forced into it. —— 一个可感的对比就把『兴趣重要』论证实了。

同义句反复凑数

反面示例：Interest is important. Interest is really important. Interest is very very important for us.
(三句一个意思，纯凑字。) 修正：删掉重复，改成推进信息的一句——Genuine interest keeps students motivated even when the coursework becomes difficult., 既省字又有内容。

英语六级 2017年6月·第1套 · 全卷构成

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

2017年6月·第1套 英语六级听力真题原文与答案解析

PAPER & KEY · 听力题和解析

听力题和解析

本卷全部 25 题的标准答案与完整录音文字稿由懒笔记基于2017年6月·第1套 英语六级听力原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面层级：Part/Section 标题与各节 Directions 照原卷排印——真实听力考卷只印选项，题干由录音念出。其下按录音篇目逐篇排印：每篇先给完整录音文字稿（逐段中译），再逐题给出卷面题目与该题解析（题目、翻译、答案、定位、信号、替换与排除）。

真题卷第1套(2017-06) · 六级

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

Part II

Listening Comprehension

(30 minutes)

Section A

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

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

1 W: Welcome to Work Place, and in today's program we are looking at the results of two recently published surveys, which both deal with the same topic—happiness at work. John, tell us about the first survey.

W: 欢迎收看《职场》节目,在今天的节目中,我们将关注最近发表的两项调查结果,这两项调查都涉及同一个话题——工作中的幸福感。John,跟我们说说第一项调查吧。

2 M: Well, this was done by a human resources consultancy who interviewed more than 1,000 workers and established a top 10 of the factors which make people happy at work. The most important factor, for the majority of the people interviewed, was having friendly, supportive colleagues. In fact, 73% people interviewed put their relationship with colleagues as the key factor contributing to happiness at work, which is a very high percentage. The second most important factor was having work that is enjoyable. The two least important factors were having one's achievements recognized and rather surprisingly, earning a competitive salary.

M: 好的,这项调查是由一家人力资源咨询公司完成的,他们采访了1000多名员工,并确立了让人们在工作中感到幸福的十大因素。对大多数受访者来说,最重要的因素是拥有友好、supportive的同事。事实上,73%

的受访者把与同事的关系作为促进工作幸福感的关键因素,这是一个非常高的百分比。第二重要的因素是拥有令人愉快的工作。最不重要的两个因素是成就得到认可,以及相当令人意外的是,获得有竞争力的薪水。

3 W: So, we are not mainly motivated by money?

W: 所以,我们主要不是被金钱所驱动的?

4 M: Apparently not.

M: 显然不是。

5 W: Any other interesting information in the survey?

W: 调查中还有其他有趣的信息吗?

6 M: Yes. For example, 25% of the working people interviewed described themselves as very happy at work. However, 20% of employees described themselves as being unhappy.

M: 有的。比如,25%的受访职场人士形容自己在工作中非常幸福。然而,20%的员工形容自己是不幸福的。

7 W: That's quite a lot of unhappy people at work every day.

W: 那就是说每天有相当多的人在工作中不开心。

8 M: It is, isn't it? And there were several more interesting conclusions revealed by the survey. First of all, small is beautiful. People definitely prefer working for smaller organizations or companies with less than 100 staff. We also find out that, generally speaking, women were happier in their work than men.

M: 确实是这样,不是吗?调查还揭示了其他几个有趣的结论。首先,小即是美。人们明显更喜欢为员工少于100人的小型组织或公司工作。我们还发现,总的来说,女性在工作中比男性更幸福。

9 W: Yes, we are, aren't we?

W: 是的,我们确实是,不是吗?

10 M: And workers on part-time contracts who only work 4 or 5 hours a day are happier than those who work full time. The researchers concluded that this is probably due to a better work-life balance.

M: 而且每天只工作4到5小时的兼职员工比全职员工更幸福。研究人员得出结论,这可能是因为工作与生活平衡得更好。

11 W: Are bosses happier than their employees?

W: 老板比他们的员工更幸福吗?

12 M: Yes. Perhaps not surprisingly, the higher people go in a company, the happier they are. So senior managers enjoy their jobs more than people working under them.

M: 是的。也许并不令人意外,人们在公司中的职位越高,他们就越幸福。所以高级管理人员比他们手下的人更享受自己的工作。

1. A) Doing enjoyable work.

B) Having friendly colleagues.

C) Earning a competitive salary.

D) Working for supportive bosses.

【题目】 What is the number one factor that made employees happy according to the survey?

【翻译】根据调查，让员工感到快乐的首要因素是什么？

- A) 做令人愉快的工作。 B) 拥有友好的同事。 C) 获得有竞争力的薪水。
D) 为支持自己的上司工作。

【答案】 **B** (细节题) Having friendly colleagues.

【定位】 The most important factor, for the majority of the people interviewed, was having friendly, supportive colleagues.

对受访者中的大多数人来说，最重要的因素是拥有友好、给予支持的同事。

【信号】 **最高级定第一**。排序信号词 The most important factor (最重要的因素) 直接点出"排第一"，紧跟其后的 having friendly, supportive colleagues 就是答案。听到 the most important 这类最高级，就锁定它后面带出的那个对象。

【替换】 having friendly, supportive colleagues ↔ **Having friendly colleagues.**

删修饰留同义

【排除】 A) **原词陷阱**

录音说 The second most important factor was having work that is enjoyable, Doing enjoyable work. 确被提到，但它是"第二重要"，题目问"第一"，盗用 enjoyable work 这个原词来骗"听到就选"。

借用原文：The second most important factor was having work that is enjoyable

C) **与原文相反**

录音明说 The two least important factors were ... earning a competitive salary, 薪水是"最不重要"之一，选项 Earning a competitive salary. 却被摆来当"第一"，方向正好相反。

借用原文：The two least important factors were having one's achievements recognized and rather surprisingly, earning a competitive salary

D) **张冠李戴**

排第一的是"同事"colleagues, Working for supportive bosses. 借用了原文 supportive 这个词，却把对象从"同事"偷换成"老板"，是张冠李戴。

借用原文：having friendly, supportive colleagues

2. A) 31%.

B) 20%.

C) 25%.

D) 73%.

【题目】 What is the percentage of the people surveyed who felt unhappy at work?

【翻译】在接受调查的人中，感到工作不快乐的比例是多少？

- A) 31%。 B) 20%。 C) 25%。 D) 73%。

【答案】 **B** (细节题) 20%.

【定位】 25% of the working people interviewed described themselves as very happy at work.
However, 20% of employees described themselves as being unhappy.

25% 的受访在职人员形容自己在工作中非常开心。然而，20% 的员工形容自己不开心。

【信号】 **转折后接目标数据。** 转折词 However 把句子分成两半：前半 25% ... very happy 说开心的人，后半 20% of employees ... unhappy 才是"不开心"的人。题目问 unhappy，要取转折后的 20%。

【替换】 20% of employees described themselves as being unhappy ↔ **20%.**

数字直接对应

【排除】 A) **未提及** 31% 在整段录音里根本没出现过，纯属凑数干扰，没有任何原文支撑。

C) **原词陷阱**

录音 25% ... described themselves as very happy at work, 25% 说的是"很开心"的人，25% 盗用了这个真被念到的数字，却答非所问——题目问的是"不开心"的人。

借用原文：25% of the working people interviewed described themselves as very happy at work

D) **原词陷阱**

73% 来自第2段 73% people interviewed put their relationship with colleagues as the key factor, 说的是把同事关系当首要因素的人，与"不开心"无关，是远处搬来的原词陷阱。

借用原文：73% people interviewed put their relationship with colleagues as the key factor

3. A) Those of a small size.

B) Those run by women.

C) Those that are well managed.

D) Those full of skilled workers.

【题目】 What kind of companies are popular with employees?

【翻译】 什么样的公司受员工欢迎？

A) 规模较小的公司。 B) 由女性经营的公司。 C) 管理良好的公司。

D) 充满熟练工人的公司。

【答案】 **A** (细节题) Those of a small size.

【定位】 First of all, small is beautiful. People definitely prefer working for smaller organizations or companies with less than 100 staff.

首先，小即是美。人们明显更偏爱为规模较小的机构、或员工少于 100 人的公司工作。

【信号】 **偏好词prefer点题。** 偏好信号 People definitely prefer working for smaller organizations 里的 prefer (更偏爱) 直接点出受欢迎的类型是"较小的公司"，加重词 definitely 进一步强调。听到 prefer 就锁定其后的特征。

【替换】 smaller organizations or companies with less than 100 staff ↔ **Those of a small size.**

具体数概括为小

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

录音确有 women were happier in their work than men, 但说的是"女性比男性更开心", 并非"女性经营的公司受欢迎"。Those run by women. 盗用 women 这个词, 偷换成了"公司由女性经营"。

借用原文: women were happier in their work than men

C) 未提及

"管理得好"听起来天然正确, 但全段并未说员工偏爱管理好的公司, Those that are well managed. 是凭常识想当然、原文无据。

D) 未提及

录音从未提到"员工技能高的公司", Those full of skilled workers. 无任何原文支撑, 属凭空编造。

-
4. A) They can hop from job to job easily.
B) They can win recognition of their work.
C) They can better balance work and life.
D) They can take on more than one job.

【题目】 What is the possible reason for people on part-time contracts to be happier?

【翻译】 兼职合同员工更快乐的可能原因是什么?

- A) 他们可以轻松地从一个工作跳到另一个工作。 B) 他们的工作能够获得认可。
C) 他们可以更好地平衡工作和生活。 D) 他们可以从事不止一份工作。

【答案】 C (细节题) They can better balance work and life.

【定位】 And workers on part-time contracts who only work 4 or 5 hours a day are happier than those who work full time. The researchers concluded that this is probably due to a better work-life balance.

而每天只工作 4 到 5 小时的兼职合同工, 比全职工作的人更开心。研究者得出结论, 这很可能是由于他们有更好的工作与生活平衡。

【信号】 因果due to给原因。 因果信号 this is probably due to a better work-life balance 里的 due to (由于) 直接点出原因。题干的 possible reason 正对应原文的 probably due to, 听到 due to 就锁定其后的内容为答案。

【替换】 a better work-life balance ↔ They can better balance work and life.

名词化转动词句

【排除】 A) 未提及

录音从没说兼职者"换工作容易", They can hop from job to job easily. 是凭"兼职=灵活"的常识想象出来的, 原文无据。

B) 原词陷阱

"获得认可"对应的是第2段 having one's achievements recognized, 且那里说它是最不重要的因素之一, 与"兼职者为何更开心"毫不相干, 是远处搬来的原词陷阱。

借用原文: The two least important factors were having one's achievements recognized

D) 过度推断

录音说的是兼职者每天 only work 4 or 5 hours a day (工时短), 从未说他们"兼好几份工"。They can take on more than one job. 把"工时少"曲解成"工作多", 方向相反且原文无此意。

借用原文: workers on part-time contracts who only work 4 or 5 hours a day

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

1 W: Mr. De Keyzer, I am a great lover of your book, Moments Before the Flood. Can you tell us how you first became interested in this subject matter?

W: De Keyzer先生, 我非常喜欢您的书《洪水来临前的瞬间》。您能告诉我们您最初是如何对这个主题产生兴趣的吗?

2 M: In 2006, when the concert hall of the city of Bruges asked me to take some pictures for a catalogue for a new concert season around the theme of water, I found myself working along the Belgian coastline. As there had been numerous alarming articles in the press about a climate catastrophe waiting to happen, I started looking at the sea and the beach very differently, a place where I spent so many perfect days as a child. This fear of a looming danger became the subject of a large-scale photo project.

M: 2006年, Bruges市音乐厅邀请我为一个以水为主题的新音乐季目录拍摄一些照片, 我发现自己在比利时海岸线工作。由于媒体上有大量关于气候灾难即将发生的警示文章, 我开始以非常不同的方式看待大海和海滩——这个我童年时度过无数美好时光的地方。这种对迫在眉睫的危险的恐惧成为了一个大型摄影项目的主题。

3 W: You wrote in the book "I don't want to photograph the disaster; I want to photograph the disaster waiting to happen." Can you talk a bit about that?

W: 您在书中写道"我不想拍摄灾难; 我想拍摄即将发生的灾难。"您能谈谈这个吗?

4 M: It is clear now that it's a matter of time before the entire European coastline disappears under water. The same goes for numerous big cities around the world. My idea was to photograph this beautiful and very unique coastline, rich in history, before it's too late—as a last witness.

M: 现在很清楚, 整个欧洲海岸线消失在水下只是时间问题。世界各地的许多大城市也是如此。我的想法是在为时已晚之前拍摄这条美丽而独特的、富有历史的海岸线——作为最后的见证者。

5 W: Can you talk a bit about how history plays a role in this project?

W: 您能谈谈历史在这个项目中扮演的角色吗?

6 M: Sure. The project is also about the history of Europe looking at the sea and wondering when the next enemy would appear. In the images, you see all kinds of possible defense constructions to hold back the Romans, Germans, Vikings, and now nature as enemy number one. For example, there is the image of the bridge into the sea taken at the Normandy D-Day landing site. Also, Venice, the city eternally threatened by the sea, where every morning wooden pathways have to be set up to allow tourists to reach their hotels.

M: 当然。这个项目也是关于欧洲历史的，看着大海，想着下一个敌人何时会出现。在这些影像中，你会看到各种可能的防御工事，用来抵挡罗马人、德国人、维京人，而现在大自然成了头号敌人。比如，有一张通向大海的桥的照片，拍摄于Normandy D-Day登陆地点。还有Venice，这座永远受到大海威胁的城市，每天早上都必须搭建木制通道，让游客能够到达他们的酒店。

7 W: Thank you, Mr. De Keyzer. It was a pleasure to have you with us today.

W: 谢谢您，De Keyzer先生。今天很高兴您能来到我们这里。

5. A) It is a book of European history.
B) It is an introduction to music.
C) It is about the city of Bruges.
D) It is a collection of photos.

【题目】 What does the man say about the book *Moments Before the Flood*?

【翻译】 关于《洪水来临之前的时刻》这本书，男士说了什么？

- A) 这是一本欧洲历史书。 B) 这是一本音乐入门书。 C) 这是关于布鲁日这座城市的。
D) 这是一本摄影集。

【答案】 D (细节题) It is a collection of photos.

【定位】 This fear of a looming danger became the subject of a large-scale photo project.

这种对迫近危险的恐惧，成了一个大型摄影项目的主题。

【信号】 受访者给作品定性的句子。对话题答案在被问者的应答里。男士在介绍这本书来历时，用 became the subject of a large-scale photo project 给作品做了归类——“摄影项目”这个定性就是答案信号，它直接回答了“这是一本什么书”。

【替换】 photo project ↔ a collection of photos

“摄影项目”=“照片集”，同义概括

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

原文确实多次提到欧洲历史 rich in history, 但那是说海岸"历史悠久", 并非说这本书是历史书; 选项 a book of European history 拿"history"这个真听到的词来诱选, 答非所问。

借用原文: rich in history

B) 原词陷阱

原文出现 the concert hall of the city of Bruges(音乐厅)、concert season, 选项 an introduction to music 借"concert/音乐"这层听到的字眼诱你以为书与音乐有关, 但音乐厅只是他接活拍照的地点, 书本身与音乐无关。

借用原文: the concert hall of the city of Bruges

C) 原词陷阱

原文出现 the city of Bruges, 选项 about the city of Bruges 直接搬这个地名诱选, 但 Bruges 只是邀请他拍照的城市, 书的内容是海岸/海洋, 并非"写布鲁日这座城"。

借用原文: the city of Bruges

-
6. A) When painting the concert hall of Bruges.
B) When vacationing in an Italian coastal city.
C) When taking pictures for a concert catalogue.
D) When writing about Belgium's coastal regions.

【题目】 When did the man get his idea for the work?

【翻译】 男士是什么时候产生这部作品的想法的?

- A) 在为布鲁日音乐厅绘画时。 B) 在意大利某个海滨城市度假时。
C) 在为了一本音乐会目录拍照时。 D) 在撰写关于比利时海岸地区的文章时。

【答案】 C (细节题) When taking pictures for a concert catalogue.

【定位】 In 2006, when the concert hall of the city of Bruges asked me to take some pictures for a catalogue for a new concert season around the theme of water, I found myself working along the Belgian coastline.

2006年, 布鲁日市的音乐厅请我为新一季以"水"为主题的音乐会目录拍一些照片, 我于是来到比利时海岸沿线工作。

【信号】 时间状语 In 2006 + when...引出的事件。 受访者用 In 2006, when the concert hall... asked me to take some pictures for a catalogue 这个明确的时间+事件状语, 交代了想法萌芽的时刻——"为音乐会目录拍照"这件事, 正是答案信号。

【替换】 take some pictures for a catalogue for a new concert season ↔
taking pictures for a concert catalogue

"为音乐会季目录拍照" = "拍音乐会目录的照片", 详述↔概括

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

原文有 the concert hall of the city of Bruges, 选项 When painting the concert hall of Bruges. 把这个真听到的"布鲁日音乐厅"搬来, 却把动作偷换成 painting(绘画)——他做的是拍照不是画画, 动作错了。

借用原文: the concert hall of the city of Bruges

B) 未提及

想法产生于2006年为音乐会目录拍照、沿比利时海岸工作时, 原文从未说他在"意大利海滨城市度假"; 选项 When vacationing in an Italian coastal city. 利用后文出现的意大利城市 Venice 让人误以为想法起于那里, 实则未提。

D) 原词陷阱

原文是 working along the Belgian coastline(沿比利时海岸拍照工作), 选项 When writing about Belgium's coastal regions. 借"比利时海岸"这个真听到的地点, 却把动作换成 writing(写作)——他是拍照不是写文章, 且想法起于拍照那件事。

借用原文: working along the Belgian coastline

-
7. A) The entire European coastline will be submerged.
B) The rich heritage of Europe will be lost completely.
C) The seawater of Europe will be seriously polluted.
D) The major European scenic spots will disappear.

【题目】 What will happen when the climate catastrophe occurs?

【翻译】 当气候灾难发生时会发生什么?

- A) 整个欧洲海岸线都将被淹没。 B) 欧洲的丰富遗产将完全消失。
C) 欧洲的海水将受到严重污染。 D) 欧洲主要景点将会消失。

【答案】 A (细节题) The entire European coastline will be submerged.

【定位】 It is clear now that it's a matter of time before the entire European coastline disappears under water.

现在已经很清楚, 整条欧洲海岸线没入水下只是时间问题。

【信号】 断言式后果句 it's a matter of time before... 男士用 it's a matter of time before the entire European coastline disappears under water 这种"早晚会发生"的强断言, 直接给出灾难后果——"整条欧洲海岸线没入水下", 这就是答案信号。

【替换】 the entire European coastline disappears under water ↔

The entire European coastline will be submerged.

"没入水下"="被淹没", 主被动+同义词替换

【排除】 B) 过度推断

原文说海岸 rich in history(历史悠久), 选项 The rich heritage of Europe will be lost completely. 借"rich/history"这层听到的字眼, 却把后果夸成"欧洲的丰富遗产将彻底丧失"——原文只说海岸线会被淹, 没说"遗产完全消失", completely 是过度推断。

借用原文: rich in history

C) 未提及

原文讲的是海岸线被海水淹没, 选项 The seawater of Europe will be seriously polluted. 借"sea/water"的听感联想到"海水污染", 但原文从头到尾说的是"淹没"不是"污染", 属无中生有。

D) 偷换概念

原文是 the entire European coastline disappears under water(整条海岸线没入水下), 选项 The major European scenic spots will disappear. 借真听到的 disappear, 却把范围从"整条海岸线"偷换成"主要景点"——范围被改小, 主语对不上。

借用原文: the entire European coastline disappears under water

-
8. A) Its waterways are being increasingly polluted.
B) People cannot get around without using boats.
C) It attracts large numbers of tourists from home and abroad.
D) Tourists use wooden paths to reach their hotels in the morning.

【题目】 What does the man say about Venice?

【翻译】 关于威尼斯, 男士说了什么?

- A) 那里的水道正受到越来越严重的污染。 B) 人们出行离不开船只。
C) 它吸引了大量国内外游客。 D) 游客们在早晨使用木制栈道前往他们的酒店。

【答案】 D (细节题) Tourists use wooden paths to reach their hotels in the morning.

【定位】 Also, Venice, the city eternally threatened by the sea, where every morning wooden pathways have to be set up to allow tourists to reach their hotels.

还有威尼斯, 这座永远受海洋威胁的城市, 每天早上都得架起木板路, 好让游客走到他们的酒店。

【信号】 地名 Venice 后紧跟的描述句。 受访者点出 Venice 后, 紧接着 every morning wooden pathways have to be set up to allow tourists to reach their hotels 这句具体描述, 就是对威尼斯说法的答案信号——听到地名后第一句描述往往就是考点。

【替换】 every morning wooden pathways have to be set up to allow tourists to reach their hotels ↔

Tourists use wooden paths to reach their hotels in the morning.

"架木板路供游客到酒店" = "游客走木板路到酒店", 被动↔主动改写

【排除】 A) 偷换概念

原文说威尼斯 eternally threatened by the sea(永远受海洋威胁), 选项 Its waterways are being increasingly polluted. 借"sea/water"的听感把"受海威胁"偷换成"水道日益被污染"——威胁来自海水上涨/淹没, 不是污染, 概念被换。

借用原文: eternally threatened by the sea

B) 未提及

原文讲威尼斯靠架木板路让游客到酒店, 并没说"人们离了船就出不了门"; 选项 People cannot get around without using boats. 利用大家对水城"出行靠船"的常识诱选, 原文根本没提船。

C) 原词陷阱

原文出现 tourists(游客), 选项 It attracts large numbers of tourists from home and abroad. 借这个真听到的词编出"吸引大量国内外游客", 但原文只说游客需走木板路到酒店, 从未说它"吸引大量游客", 答非所问。

借用原文: tourists

Section B

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

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

1 When facing a new situation, some people tend to rehearse their defeat by spending too much time anticipating the worst. I remember talking with a young lawyer who was about to begin her first jury trial. She was very nervous. I asked what impression she wanted to make on the jury. She replied, "I don't want to look too inexperienced; I don't want them to suspect this is my first trial."

面对新情况时,有些人往往会花太多时间预想最坏的结果,从而预演自己的失败。我记得曾与一位即将开始她第一次陪审团庭审的年轻律师交谈。她非常紧张。我问她想给陪审团留下什么印象。她回答说:"我不想看起来太缺乏经验;我不想让他们怀疑这是我的第一次庭审。"

2 This lawyer had fallen victim to the "don'ts" syndrome, a form of negative goal setting. The "don'ts" can be self-fulfilling because your mind responds to pictures. Research conducted at Stanford University shows a mental image fires the nervous system the same way as actually doing something. That means when a golfer tells himself "Don't hit the ball into the water," his mind sees the image of the ball flying into the water. So guess where the ball will go. Consequently, before going into any stressful situation, focus only on what you want to have happen.

这位律师成了"不要"综合症的受害者,这是一种消极目标设定的形式。"不要"可能会自我实现,因为你的大脑对画面做出反应。Stanford University进行的研究表明,心理图像对神经系统的激发方式与实际做某事相同。这意味着当高尔夫球手告诉自己"不要把球打到水里"时,他的大脑看到的是球飞入水中的图像。所以猜球会去哪里。因此,在进入任何压力情境之前,只关注你想要发生的事情。

3 I asked the lawyer again how she wanted to appear at her first trial, and this time she said: "I want to look professional and self-assured." I told her to create a picture of what "self-assured" would look like. To her, it meant moving confidently around the courtroom, using convincing body language and projecting her voice, so it could be heard from the judge's bench to the back door. She also imagined a skillful closing argument and a winning trial. A few weeks after this positive dress rehearsal, the young lawyer did win.

我再次问这位律师她想在第一次庭审中呈现什么样子,这次她说:"我想看起来专业而自信。"我让她创造一幅"自信"会是什么样子的画面。对她来说,这意味着在法庭上自信地走动,使用有说服力的肢体语言,并提高音量,使声音从法官席传到后门都能听见。她还想象了一场巧妙的结案陈词和一场胜利的庭审。在这次积极的预演几周后,这位年轻律师确实赢了。

9. A) They make careful preparation beforehand.
B) They take too many irrelevant factors into account.
C) They spend too much time anticipating their defeat.
D) They try hard to avoid getting off on the wrong foot.

【题目】 What do some people do when they face a new situation?

【翻译】 有些人在面对新情况时会做什么?

- A) 他们事先做好仔细的准备。 B) 他们把太多无关因素考虑在内。
C) 他们花太多时间预想自己的失败。 D) 他们努力避免一开始就出错。

【答案】 C (细节题) They spend too much time anticipating their defeat.

【定位】 When facing a new situation, some people tend to rehearse their defeat by spending too much time anticipating the worst.

面对新情境时, 有些人往往会通过花太多时间预想最坏的结果来预演自己的失败。

【信号】 开头点题句。本句是篇章第一句, 开门见山概括 some people 的做法, some people tend to rehearse their defeat 直接对应题干里的 some people, 是典型的开头点题答案句。

【替换】 spending too much time anticipating the worst ↔ spend too much time anticipating their defeat
the worst 等于 defeat
rehearse their defeat ↔ anticipating their defeat
预演失败即预想失败

【排除】 A) 与原文相反

make careful preparation beforehand 说的是认真准备，与原文 rehearse their defeat (预演失败) 方向相反；原文批评的正是这种消极心态，A 反而把它说成积极准备。

B) 未提及

take too many irrelevant factors into account 说考虑太多无关因素，原文谈的是预想最坏结果，从没提 irrelevant factors，属凭空添加。

D) 原词陷阱

try hard to avoid getting off on the wrong foot 借用了 avoid (避免) 这类负面应对的语感，听着像在讲应对新情境，但原文 some people 的做法是预想失败，不是努力避免开局不顺，答非所问。

借用原文：tend to rehearse their defeat

10. A) A person's nervous system is more complicated than imagined.

B) Golfers usually have positive mental images of themselves.

C) Mental images often interfere with athletes' performance.

D) Thinking has the same effect on the nervous system as doing.

【题目】 What does the research conducted at Stanford University show?

【翻译】 Stanford University 进行的研究表明了什么？

- A) 人的神经系统比想象的更复杂。 B) 高尔夫球手通常对自己有积极的心理意象。
C) 心理意象常常干扰运动员的表现。 D) 思考对神经系统的影响与实际行动相同。

【答案】 D (细节题) Thinking has the same effect on the nervous system as doing.

【定位】 Research conducted at Stanford University shows a mental image fires the nervous system the same way as actually doing something.

斯坦福大学开展的研究表明，一个心理意象对神经系统的激发方式，与真正去做某件事完全相同。

【信号】 research shows 引出结论。 Research conducted at Stanford University shows 是明确的研究引出语，其后的 a mental image fires the nervous system the same way as actually doing something 即研究结论，正是答案句。

【替换】 a mental image fires the nervous system the same way as actually doing something ↔

Thinking has the same effect on the nervous system as doing

意象激发即想的效果

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

A person's nervous system is more complicated than imagined 盗用了原文反复出现的 nervous system, 但原文从没说神经系统更复杂, 研究讲的是想与做效果相同, 答非所问。

借用原文: fires the nervous system the same way

B) 张冠李戴

Golfers usually have positive mental images of themselves 借用了原文 golfer 和 mental image 两个原词, 但原文的高尔夫例子讲的是球员想着别下水反而下水 (负面), 不是说球员有积极意象, 张冠李戴。

借用原文: when a golfer tells himself "Don't hit the ball into the water," his mind sees the image of the ball flying into the water

C) 过度推断

Mental images often interfere with athletes' performance 套用了 mental image, 听着像在讲意象影响表现, 但研究结论是想与做效果相同, 并未说意象干扰运动员表现, 超出原文。

借用原文: a mental image fires the nervous system

11. A) Anticipate possible problems.

B) Make a list of do's and don'ts.

C) Picture themselves succeeding.

D) Try to appear more professional.

【题目】 What advice does the speaker give to people in a stressful situation?

【翻译】 说话者给处于压力情境中的人什么建议?

- A) 预见可能出现的问题。 B) 列出该做和该不该做的事情清单。 C) 想象自己成功的画面。
D) 尽量表现得更专业。

【答案】 C (细节题) Picture themselves succeeding.

【定位】 Consequently, before going into any stressful situation, focus only on what you want to have happen.

因此, 在进入任何有压力的情境之前, 只专注于你希望发生的事。

【信号】 建议句 focus only on. focus only on what you want to have happen 是祈使式的劝告句, 前面还有 Consequently 收束全段、before going into any stressful situation 正对应题干 stressful situation, 是明确的建议答案句。

【替换】 focus only on what you want to have happen ↔ Picture themselves succeeding
想要发生的即成功画面

【排除】 A) 与原文相反

Anticipate possible problems 是预想问题，恰是原文批评的 anticipating the worst 那种负面做法；作者建议的是专注想要发生的事，A 取了被否定的一面。

借用原文：spending too much time anticipating the worst

B) 原词陷阱

Make a list of do's and don'ts 借用了原文 the "don'ts" syndrome 里的 don'ts，但原文把 don'ts 当作要避免的负面目标设定来批评，并没建议去列 do 和 don't 清单，答非所问。

借用原文：the "don'ts" syndrome, a form of negative goal setting

D) 张冠李戴

Try to appear more professional 借用了下一段律师说的 I want to look professional and self-assured 里的 professional，但那是律师的目标、不是作者给所有压力情境者的建议，张冠李戴。

借用原文：I want to look professional and self-assured

-
12. A) She wore a designer dress.
B) She won her first jury trial.
C) She did not speak loud enough.
D) She presented moving pictures.

【题目】 What do we learn about the lawyer in the court?

【翻译】 关于法庭上的律师我们了解到什么？

- A) 她穿了一件名师设计的连衣裙。 B) 她赢得了第一次陪审团审判。
C) 她说话声音不够大。 D) 她展示了感人的画面。

【答案】 B (细节题) She won her first jury trial.

【定位】 A few weeks after this positive dress rehearsal, the young lawyer did win.

在这次积极的预演几周之后，这位年轻律师真的赢了。

【信号】 例子收尾结论句。 the young lawyer did win 是整个律师例子的收尾，did 还加重了语气强调真的赢了，正是对律师结果的明确交代，是答案句。

【替换】 the young lawyer did win ↔ **She won her first jury trial**

did win 即赢了官司

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

She wore a designer dress 说她穿名牌裙，原文 positive dress rehearsal 里的 dress 是 dress rehearsal（彩排、预演）的一部分，根本不指穿裙子，属凭原词误解的臆造。

借用原文：this positive dress rehearsal

C) 与原文相反

She did not speak loud enough 说她声音不够响，原文恰恰相反，她想象 projecting her voice, so it could be heard from the judge's bench to the back door（声音洪亮到全场可闻），极性反了。

借用原文：projecting her voice, so it could be heard from the judge's bench to the back door

D) 原词陷阱

She presented moving pictures 借用了原文反复出现的 picture / image，但原文里 picture 指脑中想象的画面，不是她在庭上展示动人图片，答非所问。

借用原文：your mind responds to pictures

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

1 Most Americans don't eat enough fruits, vegetables or whole grains. Research now says adding fiber to the teen diet may help lower the risk of breast cancer.

大多数美国人没有摄入足够的水果、蔬菜或全谷物。研究现在表明,在青少年饮食中增加纤维可能有助于降低患乳腺癌的风险。

2 Conversations about the benefits of fiber are probably more common in nursing homes than high schools. But along comes a new study that could change that. Christy King, a diet specialist at Texas Children's Hospital, finds it hard to get teenage patients' attention about healthy eating. But telling them that eating lots of high-fiber foods could reduce the risk of breast cancer before middle age, that's a powerful message.

关于纤维益处的对话可能在养老院比在高中更常见。但现在出现了一项新研究,可能会改变这种情况。德克萨斯儿童医院的饮食专家Christy King发现,很难让青少年患者关注健康饮食。但告诉他们,摄入大量高纤维食物可以在中年之前降低患乳腺癌的风险,这是一个强有力的信息。

3 The new finding is based on a study of 44,000 women. They were surveyed about their diets during high school, and their eating habits were tracked for two decades. It turns out that those who consumed the highest levels of fiber during adolescence had a lower risk of developing breast cancer, compared to the women who ate the least fiber. This important study demonstrates that the more fiber you eat during your high school years, the lower your risk of developing breast cancer in later life.

这项新发现基于一项对44,000名女性的研究。她们接受了关于高中时期饮食的调查,并且她们的饮食习惯被跟踪了二十年。结果表明,与摄入纤维最少的女性相比,那些在青春期中摄入最高水平纤维的人患乳腺癌的风险较低。这项重要研究表明,你在高中时期摄入的纤维越多,以后生活中患乳腺癌的风险就越低。

4 The finding points to long-standing evidence that fiber may reduce circulating female hormone levels, which could explain the reduced risk. The bottom line here is the more fiber you eat, perhaps, a lower level of hormone in your body, and therefore, a lower lifetime risk of developing breast cancer. High-

fiber diets are also linked to a reduced risk of heart disease and diabetes. That's why women are told to eat 25 grams of fiber a day-men even more.

这一发现指向长期存在的证据,即纤维可能会降低循环中的女性激素水平,这可以解释风险降低的原因。这里的关键是,你摄入的纤维越多,也许你体内的激素水平就越低,因此一生中患乳腺癌的风险就越低。高纤维饮食还与降低心脏病和糖尿病的风险有关。这就是为什么建议女性每天摄入25克纤维——男性甚至更多。

13. A) Its long-term effects are yet to be proved.
B) Its health benefits have been overestimated.
C) It helps people to avoid developing breast cancer.
D) It enables patients with diabetes to recover sooner.

【题目】 What does the new study tell about adding fiber to the teen diet?

【翻译】 这项新研究关于在青少年饮食中增加纤维摄入告诉了我们什么?

- A) 其长期效果尚待证实。 B) 其健康益处被高估了。 C) 它帮助人们避免患上乳腺癌。
D) 它使糖尿病患者能够更快康复。

【答案】 C (细节题) It helps people to avoid developing breast cancer.

【定位】 Research now says adding fiber to the teen diet may help lower the risk of breast cancer.

现在有研究表明,在青少年饮食中加入纤维或许有助于降低患乳腺癌的风险。

【信号】 结论标志 **Research now says**。答案句以 Research now says (研究表明) 领起,这是篇章里抛出核心结论的信号词;一段科普开头出现『研究表明.....』,紧跟的就是全篇要论证的主张,正是本题答案所在。

【替换】 lower the risk of breast cancer ↔ **avoid developing breast cancer**

降低风险=帮助避免

adding fiber to the teen diet may help ↔ **It helps people**

may help=helps

【排除】 A) **未提及**

A 说 long-term effects are yet to be proved (长期效果尚待证明),但录音从头到尾在肯定纤维的好处、并说研究已证实,从未说效果『未被证明』,属凭空捏造的反向说法。

B) **与原文相反**

B 说健康益处被 overestimated (高估),而录音通篇强调纤维益处真实有据,态度恰好相反;它盗用了全篇的 fiber、health 主题词来制造『好像在评价纤维』的错觉。

借用原文: the benefits of fiber

D) **原词陷阱**

D 说让 patients with diabetes to recover sooner (糖尿病患者更快康复)。录音末尾确实念到 diabetes,但只说高纤饮食与『降低糖尿病风险』相关,绝没说让糖尿病人『更快康复』;它盗用 diabetes 这个原词,把主线乳腺癌偷换成糖尿病来骗『听到原词就选』。

借用原文: a reduced risk of heart disease and diabetes

14. A) It focused on their ways of life during young adulthood.
B) It tracked their change in food preferences for 20 years.
C) It focused on their difference from men in fiber intake.
D) It tracked their eating habits since their adolescence.

【题目】 What do we learn about the survey of the 44,000 women?

【翻译】 关于这项针对44000名女性的调查,我们了解到什么?

- A) 它关注的是她们成年早期的生活方式。 B) 它追踪了她们20年来食物偏好的变化。
C) 它关注的是她们与男性在纤维摄入量上的差异。
D) 它追踪了她们自青春期以来的饮食习惯。

【答案】 D (细节题) It tracked their eating habits since their adolescence.

【定位】 They were surveyed about their diets during high school, and their eating habits were tracked for two decades.

她们的高中时期饮食情况被调查过, 其饮食习惯被追踪了二十年。

【信号】 调查设计直述句。 答案句紧跟 a study of 44,000 women 之后, 直接交代『调查了她们 high school 时期的饮食、并追踪二十年』, 是描述调查做法的直述句; 数字 44,000 一出, 后面这句就是细节落点。

【替换】 surveyed about their diets during high school ↔
tracked their eating habits since their adolescence
high school=adolescence
tracked for two decades ↔ **tracked**
原词 tracked 复现

【排除】 A) 偷换概念

A 说聚焦 young adulthood (成年初期) 的生活方式。录音调查的是 high school (青春期) 阶段, 不是成年初期; 它利用考生分不清 young adulthood 与 adolescence 来偷换时间点。

借用原文: during high school

B) 原词陷阱

B 说追踪了她们 change in food preferences (口味偏好的变化) 二十年。录音确实念到 two decades, B 盗用这个时长制造熟悉感, 但追踪的是 eating habits (饮食习惯) 而非『口味偏好的改变』, 对象被偷换。

借用原文: tracked for two decades

C) 未提及

C 说聚焦女性与男性在 fiber intake 上的差异。录音的调查对象只有 44,000 名女性, 根本没拿男性来比较纤维摄入; 这是凭空添加的男女对比。

15. A) Fiber may help to reduce hormones in the body.
B) Fiber may bring more benefits to women than men.
C) Fiber may improve the function of heart muscles.
D) Fiber may make blood circulation more smooth.

【题目】 What explanation does the speaker offer for the research finding?

【翻译】 说话者对这项研究发现提供了什么解释?

- A) 纤维可能有助于减少体内激素。 B) 纤维给女性带来的益处可能多于男性。
C) 纤维可能改善心肌功能。 D) 纤维可能使血液循环更加顺畅。

【答案】 A (细节题) Fiber may help to reduce hormones in the body.

【定位】 The finding points to long-standing evidence that fiber may reduce circulating female hormone levels, which could explain the reduced risk.

这一发现指向一项长期存在的证据：纤维可能降低体内循环的女性激素水平，这或许能解释风险的降低。

【信号】 解释信号 **explain**。答案句里 which could explain the reduced risk 直接用 explain (解释) 点明这是对结果的原因说明，前半句 fiber may reduce circulating female hormone levels 就是给出的机制；explain 一词就是定位本题的信号。

【替换】 fiber may reduce circulating female hormone levels ↔

Fiber may help to reduce hormones in the body.

降激素水平=降激素

【排除】 B) **原词陷阱**

B 说纤维 bring more benefits to women than men (对女性益处多于男性)。录音末尾确实提到 women...25 grams...men even more, B 盗用此处男女对比，但本题问『为什么能降风险』的机制，男女谁受益多答非所问。

借用原文：women are told to eat 25 grams of fiber a day-men even more

C) **偷换概念**

C 说纤维改善 heart muscles (心肌) 功能。录音只说高纤饮食与『降低心脏病风险』相关，从没说改善心肌功能；它把 heart disease 的 heart 偷换成 heart muscles 的机制说法。

借用原文：a reduced risk of heart disease and diabetes

D) **原词陷阱**

D 说纤维让 blood circulation more smooth (血液循环更顺畅)。录音解释机制时只讲降低激素水平，circulating 是修饰 hormone 的『循环的激素』，并非说改善血液循环；D 利用 circulating 这个词造出录音没说的说法。

借用原文：fiber may reduce circulating female hormone levels

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear three recordings of lectures or talks followed by three or four questions. The recordings will be played only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 1** with a single line through the centre.

Questions 16 to 18 are based on the recording you have just heard.

1 Well, my current research is really about consumer behavior. So recently I've looked at young people's drinking and it's obviously a major concern to government at the moment. I've also looked at how older people are represented in the media. Again, it's of major current interest with older people becoming a much larger proportion of UK, and indeed, world society. I'm also interested in how consumers operate online and how that online behavior might be different from how they operate offline when they go to the shops.

嗯，我目前的研究主要是关于消费者行为的。所以最近我研究了年轻人的饮酒问题，这显然是政府目前非常关注的问题。我还研究了老年人在媒体中是如何被呈现的。同样，随着老年人在英国乃至世界社会中所占比例越来越大，这也是当前的重大关注点。我还对消费者如何在线上运作以及这种线上行为与他们去商店时的线下行为有何不同感兴趣。

2 Well, I think that the important thing here is to actually understand what's happening from the consumers' perspective. One of the things that businesses and indeed government organizations often fail to do is to really see what is happening from the consumers' perspective. For example, in the case of young people's drinking, one of the things that I've identified is that drinking for people, say, between the ages of 18 and 24 is all about the social activity. A lot of the government advertising has been about individual responsibility, but actually understanding that drinking is very much about the social activity and finding ways to help young people get home safely and not end up in hospital is one of the things that we've tried to present there.

嗯，我认为这里重要的是要真正从消费者的角度理解正在发生的事情。企业乃至政府组织经常做不到的一件事就是真正从消费者的角度看待正在发生的事情。例如，在年轻人饮酒的案例中，我发现的一点是，对于18到24岁之间的人来说，饮酒完全是关于社交活动的。很多政府广告都是关于个人责任的，但实际上理解饮酒在很大程度上是关于社交活动，并找到帮助年轻人安全回家而不是最终住院的方法，是我们试图在那里提出的事情之一。

3 The key thing about consumer behavior is that it's very much about how consumers change. Markets always change faster than marketing, so we have to look at what consumers are doing. Currently I teach consumer behavior to undergraduates in their second year and we look at all kinds of things in consumer behavior and particularly how consumers are presented in advertising. So they get involved by looking at advertising and really critically assessing the consumer behavior aspects of it and getting involved, sometimes doing primary research. For example, last year my students spent a week looking at their own purchasing and analysed it in detail from shopping to the relationship that they have with their retail banks and their mobile phone providers. I think they found it very useful and it also helped them identify just what kind of budgets they had too. The fact of the matter is that there is a whole range of

interesting research out there. And I think as the years go on, there is going to be much more for us to consider and certainly much more for students to become involved in.

关于消费者行为的关键在于它很大程度上是关于消费者如何变化的。市场总是比营销变化得更快，所以我们必须关注消费者在做什么。目前我给二年级本科生教授消费者行为，我们研究消费者行为的各个方面，特别是消费者在广告中是如何被呈现的。所以他们通过观察广告参与进来，真正批判性地评估其中的消费者行为方面，并参与其中，有时还进行初级研究。例如，去年我的学生花了一周时间观察他们自己的购买行为，并从购物到他们与零售银行和移动电话供应商的关系进行详细分析。我认为他们发现这非常有用，这也帮助他们确定了自己有什么样的预算。事实是，那里有一系列有趣的研究。而且我认为随着时间的推移，我们将有更多的东西需要考虑，当然学生也将有更多的东西可以参与其中。

16. A) Observing the changes in marketing.
B) Conducting research on consumer behavior.
C) Studying the hazards of young people drinking.
D) Investigating the impact of media on government.

【题目】 What is the speaker currently doing?

【翻译】 说话者目前正在做什么？

- A) 观察营销方面的变化。 B) 对消费者行为进行研究。 C) 研究年轻人饮酒的危害。
D) 调查媒体对政府的影响。

【答案】 B (细节题) Conducting research on consumer behavior.

【定位】 Well, my current research is really about consumer behavior.

嗯，我目前的研究其实是关于消费者行为的。

【信号】 开篇自报研究的点题句。 录音一开口就用 my current research is really about consumer behavior 点明当前研究主题，current 与题干 currently 直接对应，是说话人自报家门的点题句，独白体裁里这种开篇定调句最常承载第一题答案。

【替换】 my current research is really about consumer behavior ↔

Conducting research on consumer behavior.

名词转动名词、意思不变

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

录音第三段确有 Markets always change faster than marketing, A 项 Observing the changes in marketing. 借用了 marketing/change 这些原词, 但那是说话人解释消费者行为为何要研究时的一句论断, 不是他当前在做的事, 听到 marketing、change 就选就中了原词陷阱。

借用原文: Markets always change faster than marketing

C) 原词陷阱

C 项 Studying the hazards of young people drinking. 借用了 young people's drinking 这个原词, 青年饮酒只是说话人在消费者行为大主题下举的一个研究例子, 且录音并未把它定性为 hazards (危害), 把它当成他当前研究的全部是以前概全、答非所问。

借用原文: young people's drinking

D) 原词陷阱

D 项 Investigating the impact of media on government. 拼用了录音里的 media 与 government 两个原词, 但录音说的是 how older people are represented in the media (老年人在媒体中如何被呈现) 以及青年饮酒是 a major concern to government, 从未研究『媒体对政府的影响』, 这是把两个原词强凑成一个根本没说过的因果关系。

借用原文: how older people are represented in the media

17. A) It is the cause of many street riots.

B) It is a chief concern of parents.

C) It is getting worse year by year.

D) It is an act of socialising.

【题目】 What has the speaker found about young people's drinking?

【翻译】 关于年轻人饮酒,说话者发现了什么?

A) 这是许多街头骚乱的原因。 B) 这是父母主要关心的问题。

C) 这种情况年复一年地恶化。 D) 这是一种社交行为。

【答案】 D (细节题) It is an act of socialising.

【定位】 in the case of young people's drinking, one of the things that I've identified is that drinking for people, say, between the ages of 18 and 24 is all about the social activity.

就青年饮酒而言, 我所发现的一点是, 对于大约 18 到 24 岁的人来说, 饮酒完全是关于社交活动的。

【信号】 I've identified 引出的发现判定句。 录音用 one of the things that I've identified is that drinking ... is all about the social activity 给出明确发现, identified 与题干 found 同义、is all about 是下定性的强判定结构, 正是这句把饮酒定性为社交, 是答案落点。

【替换】 drinking for people, say, between the ages of 18 and 24 is all about the social activity ↔

It is an act of socialising.

social activity 同义改写为 act of socialising

【排除】 A) 未提及

A 项 It is the cause of many street riots. 是凭『青年喝酒』的刻板印象联想出来的负面后果，录音里既没出现 riots，也从未说饮酒导致骚乱，属于录音根本没提的内容。

B) 张冠李戴

B 项 It is a chief concern of parents. 借用了录音 a major concern to government 的 concern 一词，却把担忧的主体由 government（政府）偷换成 parents（家长），主体一换就成了张冠李戴。

借用原文：a major concern to government

C) 过度推断

C 项 It is getting worse year by year. 是从『政府很担忧』过度推断出的恶化趋势，但录音只说它是 concern、是 social activity，从未说饮酒一年比一年严重，year by year 的趋势是录音没有的推断。

18. A) They spent a week studying their own purchasing behavior.

B) They researched the impact of mobile phones on young people.

C) They analysed their family budgets over the years.

D) They conducted a thorough research on advertising.

【题目】 What does the speaker say that his students did last year?

【翻译】 说话者说他的学生去年做了什么？

A) 他们花了一周时间研究自己的购买行为。 B) 他们研究了手机对年轻人的影响。

C) 他们分析了多年来的家庭预算。 D) 他们对广告进行了彻底研究。

【答案】 A (细节题) They spent a week studying their own purchasing behavior.

【定位】 last year my students spent a week looking at their own purchasing and analysed it in detail from shopping to the relationship that they have with their retail banks and their mobile phone providers.

去年我的学生们花了一周时间审视他们自己的购买行为，并从购物到他们与零售银行、手机运营商的关系，进行了详细分析。

【信号】 last year 时间词直接对应题干。 录音里 last year my students spent a week looking at their own purchasing 的 last year 与题干 last year 逐字对应，spent a week 又与某选项的 a week 呼应，是顺时间词即可锁定的答案句。

【替换】 spent a week looking at their own purchasing ↔

They spent a week studying their own purchasing behavior.

looking at 同义为 studying, purchasing 扩为 purchasing behavior

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

B项 They researched the impact of mobile phones on young people. 借用了录音 mobile phone providers 的 mobile phone 一词, 但原文只是说学生分析自己购买行为时涉及与手机运营商的关系, 并非研究『手机对青年的影响』, 研究对象被偷换。

借用原文: mobile phone providers

C) 原词陷阱

C项 They analysed their family budgets over the years. 拼用了录音里的 budgets 与 years, 但原文 helped them identify just what kind of budgets they had 说的是这次活动顺带帮学生看清自己的预算, 并非『多年来分析家庭预算』, family、over the years 都是凑出来的。

借用原文: helped them identify just what kind of budgets they had

D) 原词陷阱

D项 They conducted a thorough research on advertising. 借用了录音 how consumers are presented in advertising 的 advertising, 但广告是说话人课堂教学讨论的内容, 去年学生具体做的研究是审视自己的购买行为, 把课堂内容当成学生去年所做的研究是张冠李戴。

借用原文: how consumers are presented in advertising

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

1 Sweden was the first European country to print and use paper money, but it may soon do away with physical currencies. Banks can save a lot of money and avoid regulatory headaches by moving to a cash-free system, and they can also avoid bank robberies, theft, and dirty money.

瑞典是第一个印刷和使用纸币的欧洲国家,但它可能很快就会废除实物货币。银行通过转向无现金系统可以节省大量资金并避免监管方面的麻烦,还可以避免银行抢劫、盗窃和脏钱。

2 Claer Barrett, the editor of Financial Times Money, says the Western world is headed toward a world without physical currency. Andy Holder—the chief economist at The Bank of England—suggested that the UK move towards a government-backed digital currency. But does a cashless society really make good economic sense? "The fact that cash is being drawn out of society is less a feature of our everyday lives, than the ease of electronic payments. Is this actually making us spend more money without realizing it?"

《金融时报》Money板块的编辑Claer Barrett表示,西方世界正在走向一个没有实物货币的世界。英格兰银行首席经济学家Andy Holder建议英国转向政府支持的数字货币。但无现金社会真的具有良好的经济意义吗?"现金从社会中被抽离这一事实,与其说是我们日常生活的特征,不如说是电子支付的便利性。这实际上是否让我们在不知不觉中花了更多的钱?"

3 Barrett wanted to find out if the absence of physical currency does indeed cause a person to spend more, so she decided to conduct an experiment a few months ago. She decided that she was going to try to just use cash for two weeks to make all of her essential purchases and see what that would do to her spending. She found she did spend a lot less money because it is incredibly hard to predict how much

cash one is going to need—she was forever drawing money out of cash points. Months later, she was still finding cash stuffed in her trouser pockets and the pockets of her handbags.

Barrett想要弄清楚实物货币的缺失是否确实会导致一个人花更多的钱,所以她决定在几个月前进行一项实验。她决定尝试在两周内只使用现金来进行所有必要的购物,看看这会对她的消费产生什么影响。她发现自己确实花的钱少得多,因为很难预测自己需要多少现金——她不停地从取款机取钱。几个月后,她仍然在裤子口袋和手提包的口袋里发现塞着的现金。

4 During the experiment, Barrett took a train ride. On the way, there was an announcement that the restaurant car was not currently accepting credit cards. The train cars were filled with groans because many of the passengers were traveling without cash.

在实验期间,Barrett乘坐了一次火车。途中,有一则广播通知餐车目前不接受信用卡支付。车厢里充满了抱怨声,因为许多乘客出行时没有携带现金。

5 "It underlines just how much things have changed in the last generation," Barrett says. My parents, when they were younger, used to budget by putting money into envelopes—they'd get paid and they'd immediately separate the cash into piles and put them in envelopes, so they knew what they had to spend week by week. It was a very effective way for them to keep track of their spending.

"这恰恰说明了上一代人以来事情发生了多大的变化,"Barrett说。我的父母年轻的时候,习惯通过把钱放进信封来做预算——他们拿到工资后会立即把现金分成几堆并放进信封里,这样他们就知道每周有多少钱可以花。这对他们来说是一种非常有效的记账方式。

6 Nowadays, we're all on credit cards, we're doing online purchases, and money is kind of becoming a less physical and more imaginary type of thing that we can't get our hands around.

如今,我们都在使用信用卡,进行网上购物,钱某种程度上正在变成一种不那么实体化而更加虚拟的东西,我们无法真正掌握它。

19. A) It is helping its banks to improve efficiency.

B) It is trying hard to do away with dirty money.

C) It is the first country to use credit cards in the world.

D) It is likely to give up paper money in the near future.

【题目】 What do we learn about Sweden?

【翻译】 关于瑞典我们了解到什么?

A) 它正在帮助其银行提高效率。 B) 它正在努力消除脏钱。

C) 它是世界上第一个使用信用卡的国家。 D) 它很可能在不久的将来放弃纸币。

【答案】 D (细节题) It is likely to give up paper money in the near future.

【定位】 Sweden was the first European country to print and use paper money, but it may soon do away with physical currencies.

瑞典是欧洲第一个印制并使用纸币的国家,但它可能很快就要废弃实体货币了。

【信号】 **转折 but 后才是真意**。这句以 but 把语义拐了向：前半 the first European country to print and use paper money 是背景铺垫，转折后的 it may soon do away with physical currencies 才是录音真正要点出的关于瑞典的现状，答案落在 but 之后。

【替换】 it may soon do away with physical currencies ↔
It is likely to give up paper money in the near future.
do away with = give up, soon = near future

【排除】 A) **未提及**

录音讲银行好处时提到省钱、避监管，但没说瑞典在帮银行 improve efficiency, "提升效率"是把"省钱避麻烦"过度引申，原文未提。

B) **原词陷阱**

录音确实念到 dirty money，但那是说改用无现金系统能"避免"脏钱，并非说瑞典在"努力清除"脏钱，选项 trying hard to do away with dirty money 借这个原词制造"听到就想选"，实则答非所问。

借用原文：they can also avoid bank robberies, theft, and dirty money

C) **与原文相反**

录音说瑞典是 the first European country to print and use paper money (第一个用纸币)，选项 the first country to use credit cards 保留了 the first 这个最高级框架，却把 paper money 换成 credit cards，并把范围从 European 扩成 in the world，与原文不符。

借用原文：Sweden was the first European country to print and use paper money

-
20. A) Whether it is possible to travel without carrying any physical currency.
B) Whether it is possible to predict how much money one is going to spend.
C) Whether the absence of physical currency causes a person to spend more.
D) Whether the absence of physical currency is going to affect everyday life.

【题目】 **What did Claer Barrett want to find out with her experiment?**

【翻译】 Claer Barrett想通过她的实验弄清楚什么？

- A) 不携带任何实物货币旅行是否可能。 B) 预测一个人将要花费多少钱是否可能。
C) 缺少实物货币是否会导致一个人花费更多。 D) 缺少实物货币是否会影响日常生活。

【答案】 **C** (目的题) Whether the absence of physical currency causes a person to spend more.

【定位】 Barrett wanted to find out if the absence of physical currency does indeed cause a person to spend more, so she decided to conduct an experiment a few months ago.

巴雷特想弄清楚，没有实体货币是否真的会导致一个人花更多钱，于是几个月前她决定做一个实验。

【信号】 **find out if 后即验证目标**。录音用 wanted to find out if 直接挑明实验目的，紧跟其后的 the absence of physical currency does indeed cause a person to spend more 就是她要验证的命题，这是答案句的明确信号。

【替换】 the absence of physical currency does indeed cause a person to spend more ↔

Whether the absence of physical currency causes a person to spend more.

几乎同句，仅去掉 does indeed

【排除】 A) 答非所问

选项 travel without carrying any physical currency 虽与火车那段"很多人没带现金"沾边，但那是实验过程中的插曲，并非她想"验证"的命题，答非所问。

借用原文：many of the passengers were traveling without cash

B) 原词陷阱

录音确实念到 hard to predict how much cash one is going to need，但那是实验的"结果/发现"，不是她一开始"想验证"的命题；选项 predict how much money one is going to spend 借 predict 这个原词把发现偷换成目的。

借用原文：it is incredibly hard to predict how much cash one is going to need

D) 偷换概念

录音里 less a feature of our everyday lives 出现过 everyday life，选项 affect everyday life 借此把验证目标放大成"是否影响日常生活"，比她实际要验证的"是否让人花更多"范围大得多。

借用原文：less a feature of our everyday lives

21. A) There was no food service on the train.

B) The service on the train was not good.

C) The restaurant car accepted cash only.

D) The cash in her handbag was missing.

【题目】 What did Claer Barrett find on her train ride?

【翻译】 Claer Barrett在火车上发现了什么？

A) 火车上没有餐饮服务。 B) 火车上的服务不好。 C) 餐车只接受现金。

D) 她手提包里的现金不见了。

【答案】 C (细节题) The restaurant car accepted cash only.

【定位】 On the way, there was an announcement that the restaurant car was not currently accepting credit cards. The train cars were filled with groans because many of the passengers were traveling without cash.

途中，广播通知说餐车目前不接受信用卡。车厢里一片抱怨声，因为许多乘客出行都没带现金。

【信号】 announcement 引出关键事件。there was an announcement that 引出火车上发生的关键事件 the restaurant car was not currently accepting credit cards，后一句 because many of the passengers were traveling without cash 解释了为何引发抱怨，事件落点清晰。

【替换】 the restaurant car was not currently accepting credit cards ↔

The restaurant car accepted cash only.

不收信用卡 = 只收现金

【排除】 A) 与原文相反

录音说的是餐车 not currently accepting credit cards (只是不收卡)，并非 no food service (没有餐食服务)；餐车照常营业，只是付款方式受限，与"没有餐食"相反。

借用原文：the restaurant car was not currently accepting credit cards

B) 未提及

录音只说餐车不收信用卡、乘客抱怨，没有评价 service on the train was not good (服务好不好)；抱怨是因为没带现金付不了，不是因为服务差。

D) 张冠李戴

录音第 3 段提到她 still finding cash stuffed in her trouser pockets and the pockets of her handbags, handbag 与 cash 出现过，但说的是"手袋里还塞着现金"，并非 cash in her handbag was missing (手袋里的现金不见了)，更不在火车那段。

借用原文：she was still finding cash stuffed in her trouser pockets and the pockets of her handbags

22. A) By putting money into envelopes.

B) By drawing money week by week.

C) By limiting their day-to-day spending.

D) By refusing to buy anything on credit.

【题目】 How did people of the last generation budget their spending?

【翻译】 上一代人如何安排他们的开支预算？

A) 通过把钱放进信封里。 B) 通过每周取钱。 C) 通过限制他们的日常开支。

D) 通过拒绝赊账购买任何东西。

【答案】 A (细节题) By putting money into envelopes.

【定位】 My parents, when they were younger, used to budget by putting money into envelopes—they'd get paid and they'd immediately separate the cash into piles and put them in envelopes, so they knew what they had to spend week by week.

我父母年轻时常常这样做预算：把钱放进信封里——发工资就立刻把现金分成几摞放进信封，这样他们就知道每周该花多少。

【信号】 budget by 后即方法动作。budget by putting money into envelopes 用 by 直接点出方法动作，是这道"问方式"题的答案信号；其后 put them in envelopes 进一步坐实"装信封"这一做法。

【替换】 budget by putting money into envelopes ↔ By putting money into envelopes.

几乎原句保留

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

录音念到 they knew what they had to spend week by week, week by week 是"按周心里有数"的结果, 并非 drawing money week by week (按周取钱) 这个动作; 选项借 week by week 这个原词制造"听到就想选", 实则把方法说错了。

借用原文: so they knew what they had to spend week by week

C) 过度推断

装信封的结果是控制了花销, 但录音的方法是"放进信封", 并非直接说 limiting their day-to-day spending (限制日常开支) 这种笼统做法; 这是把具体方法过度概括成一个泛泛说法。

D) 原词陷阱

录音说上一代用信封管钱, contrast 的是 nowadays, we're all on credit cards (如今我们都刷信用卡), 但并没有说他们"拒绝任何赊账"; refusing to buy anything on credit 是借 credit 这个原词凭空安给上一代的做法。

借用原文: we're all on credit cards

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

1 Why should you consider taking a course in demography in college? You will be growing up in the generation where the baby boomers are going into retirement and dying. You will face problems in the aging of the population that have never been faced before. You will hear more and more about migration between countries, and between rural areas and cities. You need to understand as a citizen and as a taxpayer and as a voter what's really behind the arguments.

为什么你应该考虑在大学修一门人口学课程?你将在婴儿潮一代步入退休和死亡的时代成长。你将面临人口老龄化带来的前所未有的问题。你会越来越多地听到关于国家之间、农村地区与城市之间人口迁移的讨论。作为公民、纳税人和选民,你需要理解这些争论背后的真相。

2 I want to tell you about the past, present and future of the human population, so let's start with a few problems. Right now, a billion people are chronically hungry. That means they wake up hungry, they are hungry all day and they go to sleep hungry. A billion people are living in slums, not the same billion people, but there is some overlap. Living in slums means they don't have infrastructure to take the garbage away. They don't have secure water supplies to drink. Nearly a billion people are illiterate. Try to imagine your life being illiterate. You can't read the labels on the bottles in the supermarket, if you can get to a supermarket. Two thirds of those people who are illiterate are women and about 200 to 250 million women don't have access to birth control they want so that they can control their own fertility. This is not only a problem in developing countries; about half of all pregnancies globally are unintended. So those are examples of population problems.

我想告诉你们人类人口的过去、现在和未来,那么让我们从几个问题开始。现在,有十亿人长期处于饥饿状态。这意味着他们醒来时饿着,一整天都饿着,睡觉时也饿着。有十亿人生活在贫民窟,不是同一批十亿人,但有一些重叠。生活在贫民窟意味着他们没有基础设施来清运垃圾。他们没有安全的饮用水供应。近十亿人是文盲。试着想象你的生活如果不识字会是什么样。你无法阅读超市里瓶子上的标签,如果你能去超市的话。这些文盲中有三分之二是女性,大约有2亿到2.5亿女性无法获得她们想要的生育控制手段,以便她们能

够控制自己的生育能力。这不仅是发展中国家的问题;全球大约有一半的怀孕是非意愿的。所以这些都是人口问题的例子。

3 Demography gives you the tools to understand and to address these problems. It's not only the study of human population, but the populations of non-human species, including viruses, like influenza, the bacteria in your gut, plants that you eat, animals that you enjoy or that provide you with meat. Demography also includes the study of non-living objects like light bulbs and taxi cabs and buildings because these are also populations. It studies these populations in the past, present and future, using quantitative data and mathematical models as tools of analysis. I see demography as a central subject related to economics. It is the means to intervene more wisely and more effectively in the real world to improve the well being not only of yourself, important as that may be, but of people around you and of other species with whom we share the planet.

人口学为你提供了理解和解决这些问题的工具。它不仅研究人类人口,还研究非人类物种的种群,包括病毒,如流感,你肠道中的细菌,你吃的植物,你喜欢的或为你提供肉类的动物。人口学还包括对非生命物体的研究,如灯泡、出租车和建筑物,因为这些也是种群。它使用定量数据和数学模型作为分析工具,研究这些种群的过去、现在和未来。我认为人口学是与经济学相关的核心学科。它是更明智、更有效地干预现实世界的手段,不仅改善你自己的福祉,尽管这可能很重要,而且改善你周围人的福祉以及与我们共享这个星球的其他物种的福祉。

23. A) Population explosion.

B) Chronic hunger.

C) Extinction of rare species.

D) Environmental deterioration.

【题目】 What is one of the problems the speaker mentions in his talk?

【翻译】 演讲者在讲话中提到的问题之一是什么?

A) 人口爆炸。 B) 长期饥饿。 C) 珍稀物种灭绝。 D) 环境恶化。

【答案】 B (细节题) Chronic hunger.

【定位】 Right now, a billion people are chronically hungry. That means they wake up hungry, they are hungry all day and they go to sleep hungry.

现在,有十亿人长期处于饥饿之中。这意味着他们醒来时是饿的、整天都是饿的、睡觉时还是饿的。

【信号】 举例罗列问题的首项。讲者用 so let's start with a few problems 开启问题清单,紧接着 a billion people are chronically hungry 就是罗列的第一个问题,这种以 start with / a few problems 引出的并列举例,每一项都是答案候选,chronically hungry 正是其中一项。

【替换】 a billion people are chronically hungry ↔ **Chronic hunger.**

形容词短语改名词短语

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

全篇主题是人口 (population)，考生易把 Population explosion. (人口爆炸) 当成必然提到的问题，但录音从未说人口爆炸，讲的是 aging of the population (人口老龄化) 和具体困境，A 属听到 population 就想选的原词陷阱。

借用原文：the aging of the population

C) 原词陷阱

Extinction of rare species. (珍稀物种灭绝) 里 species 在第三段确实念到，但那是讲 demography 也研究非人类物种，并非把物种灭绝列为问题；C 盗用 species 一词张冠李戴。

借用原文：the populations of non-human species

D) 未提及

Environmental deterioration. (环境恶化) 是谈人口最容易联想到的问题，很合常识，但录音列举的问题是饥饿、贫民窟、文盲、意外怀孕，从未提环境恶化，属于凭常识脑补的未提及项。

-
24. A) They contribute to overpopulation.
B) About half of them are unintended.
C) They have been brought under control.
D) The majority of them tend to end halfway.

【题目】 What does the speaker say about pregnancies?

【翻译】 演讲者关于怀孕说了什么？

- A) 它们导致人口过剩。 B) 约一半是意外怀孕。 C) 它们已得到控制。
D) 大多数往往会中途结束。

【答案】 B (细节题) About half of them are unintended.

【定位】 This is not only a problem in developing countries; about half of all pregnancies globally are unintended.

这不仅仅是发展中国家的问题；全球大约一半的怀孕都是意外（非计划内）的。

【信号】 锚词 pregnancies 直接出现。 答案句直接念出题目锚词 about half of all pregnancies globally are unintended，且带量化词 about half，正是预读时预备要记的比例数字，听到 pregnancies 配 half 即可锁定。

【替换】 about half of all pregnancies globally are unintended ↔ **About half of them are unintended.**
近乎同形 + 代词替换

【排除】 A) 过度推断

They contribute to overpopulation. 把意外怀孕推向导致人口过剩，是常识联想；录音只说一半怀孕是意外，从未说怀孕导致人口过剩，且 overpopulation 一词录音也没出现，属脑补的因果。

C) 与原文相反

录音明说 This is not only a problem in developing countries, 意思是问题没被局限、没被解决；They have been brought under control. (已被控制) 与之相反，录音传达的恰是问题仍普遍存在。

借用原文：This is not only a problem in developing countries

D) 偷换概念

The majority of them tend to end halfway. 把 half (一半) 偷换成 majority (大多数)，又把 unintended (意外) 换成 end halfway (半途结束)，数字和论断都被改，录音没有半途结束这一说。

-
25. A) It is essential to the wellbeing of all species on earth.
B) It is becoming a subject of interdisciplinary research.
C) It is neglected in many of the developing countries.
D) It is beginning to attract postgraduates' attention.

【题目】 How does the speaker view the study of the populations?

【翻译】 演讲者如何看待人口研究？

- A) 它对地球上所有物种的福祉至关重要。 B) 它正成为跨学科研究的课题。
C) 它在许多发展中国家被忽视。 D) 它开始吸引研究生的关注。

【答案】 A (态度观点题) It is essential to the wellbeing of all species on earth.

【定位】 It is the means to intervene more wisely and more effectively in the real world to improve the well being not only of yourself, important as that may be, but of people around you and of other species with whom we share the planet.

它(人口学)是更明智、更有效地干预现实世界的手段，用以增进福祉——不只是你自己的福祉(尽管那也很重要)，还有你周围人的福祉，以及与我们共享这颗星球的其他物种的福祉。

【信号】 结尾总结定性句。 讲者在末段以 I see demography as a central subject 起评，再用 to improve the well being ... of other species with whom we share the planet 收束，这种 I see ... as / the means to 的总结定性正是态度题的答案落点。

【替换】improve the well being not only of yourself ... but of people around you and of other species with whom we share the planet

↔ It is essential to the wellbeing of all species on earth.

列举范围概括为 all species

I see demography as a central subject ↔ It is essential

central 与 essential 同义定性

【排除】B) 原词陷阱

It is becoming a subject of interdisciplinary research. 借录音里 demography is ... related to economics 的跨学科气息编出 interdisciplinary research, 但讲者只说它与经济学相关, 从未说它正成为一门跨学科研究的对象, 是原词联想的拼凑。

借用原文: a central subject related to economics

C) 张冠李戴

developing countries 在第二段确实念到 (not only a problem in developing countries), 但那是讲意外怀孕, 不是讲人口研究被忽视; neglected in many of the developing countries 把该地点词挪来安到研究头上, 张冠李戴。

借用原文: not only a problem in developing countries

D) 偷换概念

录音开头讲 taking a course in demography in college, 是劝大学生选修; It is beginning to attract postgraduates' attention. 把 college 学生悄悄换成 postgraduates (研究生), 且讲者问的是看法而非谁在关注, 属偷换加未提及。

借用原文: taking a course in demography in college

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

20 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。

In fact, 73% people interviewed put their relationship with colleagues as the key factor contributing to happiness at work, which is a very high percentage.

第2段, 第3句

“数据陈述 + which引导评价从句”是写作和阅读中极为常见的地道句式, 具有很高的迁移价值。

First of all, small is beautiful.

第8段，第3句

主系表结构是常见句式，但本句用形容词作名词主语的用法在考试中相对少见，且句子过于简短，作为典型例句的代表性一般，迁移价值有限。

The researchers concluded that this is probably due to a better work-life balance.

第10段，第2句

"及物动词 + that 宾语从句" 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式,研究类文本常用此结构陈述结论。主句为一般过去时、从句为一般现在时的搭配也很典型,学习后可广泛迁移

They can take on more than one job.

第4题，D

简单句的主谓宾结构加情态动词是四六级和考研阅读中的常见基础句式，学习后可迁移到大量类似句子。但因过于基础、无从句或复杂修饰，不属于真题中需要重点攻坚的典型难句，代表性中等。

Can you tell us how you first became interested in this subject matter?

第1段，第2句

本句使用情态动词构成疑问句、带双宾语的谓语动词 "tell"、以及宾语从句,这些都是四六级和考研真题中的常见句式。宾语从句由连接副词 "how" 引导且采用陈述语序,是间接疑问的典型结构,在考试阅读和写作中频繁出现,掌握后迁移价值较高。

M: It is clear now that it's a matter of time before the entire European coastline disappears under water.

第4段，第1句

本句成分丰富且包含多个典型易错点。主句的形式主语结构是重要考点,需要识别 "It" 不是实义主语;主语从句内部是主系表结构,表语 "a matter of time" 后面接时间状语从句,容易被误认为是表语的一部分;时间状语从句中 "disappears" 是不及物动词,"under water" 是地点状语而非宾语补语。这些成分划分细节都是常见易错点,作为练习句能有效训练形式主语识别、从句归属判断和状语与补语区分等关键技能。

In the images, you see all kinds of possible defense constructions to hold back the Romans, Germans, Vikings, and now nature as enemy number one.

第6段，第3句

本句覆盖主语、谓语、宾语、地点状语、后置定语（不定式短语）五种成分，其中不定式作后置定语是值得练习的知识点，适合作为区分定语与目的状语的练习句；但成分间无易错点（如形式主语、双宾语、宾补等），整体训练价值中等偏下。

People cannot get around without using boats.

第8题，B

"情态动词 + 动词原形 + 介词短语状语" 是考试中常见的基础句式，"without doing" 结构也是高频考点，具有一定代表性；但作为简单句缺乏复杂从句，典型性中等

Consequently, before going into any stressful situation, focus only on what you want to have happen.

第2段，第6句

祈使句 + 宾语从句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见，尤其是建议类、论证类文本。what 引导的名词性从句是高频考点，want 后跟不定式也是典型搭配。句首副词和时间状语的位置也符合书面语规范。掌握本句结构后，可迁移到大量类似句式，典型性较高。

Thinking has the same effect on the nervous system as doing.

第10题，D

本句包含动名词作主语、及物动词作谓语、名词短语作宾语、多个定语修饰同一名词等成分，成分种类较丰富。特别是 as doing 这种比较结构作定语的用法，以及动名词 Thinking 和 doing 的识别，对初学者有一定训练价值。

The bottom line here is the more fiber you eat, perhaps, a lower level of hormone in your body, and therefore, a lower lifetime risk of developing breast cancer.

第4段，第2句

"the more ... the more" 比较结构在考试中常见，且本句展示了比较结构嵌入表语、与并列成分配合的用法，具有一定代表性。主系表结构配复杂表语也是常考句式。掌握后可迁移到类似的比较句和复杂表语句。

That's why women are told to eat 25 grams of fiber a day-men even more.

第4段，第4句

That is why引导表语从句的结构是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式,用于说明原因。被动语态加不定式作宾补(be told to do)也是常考结构。这类因果说明句在说明文和议论文中大量出现,学生掌握后可以迁移到很多类似句子的理解中,具有较强的代表性和实用性。

So recently I've looked at young people's drinking and it's obviously a major concern to government at the moment.

第1段，第2句

并列句是四六级和考研真题中的常见句式，本句用 "and" 连接两个主句的结构具有一定代表性。第一个主句的现在完成时 + 动名词宾语也是典型搭配。但句子整体较短、无从句嵌套，与真题中常见的复杂长句相比，典型性中等——它是基础并列句的标准范例，但不代表难度较高的真题句式。

Markets always change faster than marketing, so we have to look at what consumers are doing.

第3段，第2句

并列句 + 宾语从句的组合在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见，"so" 引导因果关系、"what" 引导宾语从句都是高频句式。比较状语的省略 ("faster than marketing") 也是常考结构。掌握本句的分析方法可以迁移到大量类似真题句。

Sweden was the first European country to print and use paper money, but it may soon do away with physical currencies.

第1段，第1句

并列复合句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式,"but"连接的转折结构尤其常见,本句同时展示了历史陈述与未来预测的对比,是典型的对比论证句式,掌握后可迁移到大量类似语境

Andy Holder—the chief economist at The Bank of England—suggested that the UK move towards a government-backed digital currency.

第2段，第2句

suggest that 引导宾语从句并在从句中使用虚拟语气(省略 should),是四六级和考研中常考的句式;主语带同位语的结构也较为常见;掌握这种结构后,可以迁移到 recommend、require、insist 等动词引导的类似从句,复用性较高。

Barrett wanted to find out if the absence of physical currency does indeed cause a person to spend more, so she decided to conduct an experiment a few months ago.

第3段，第1句

并列主句加宾语从句的结构在四六级和考研真题中非常常见，so 引导的因果并列句、if 引导的宾语从句（表示“是否”）、以及 cause sb to do sth 的宾补结构都是高频句式，掌握后可大量复用。

It is trying hard to do away with dirty money.

第19题，B

主谓宾结构加程度状语，是英语句子的常见基本句式。不定式作宾语也是考试中频繁出现的结构（如 want to、try to 等固定搭配），具有一定典型性。但整体过于简单，缺乏复杂句式特征，代表性中等。

It is likely to give up paper money in the near future.

第19题，D

"It is + 形容词 + to do" 是四六级和考研中高频出现的典型句式，掌握后可以大量复用到阅读理解和写作中，具有较强的代表性。

It is the means to intervene more wisely and more effectively in the real world to improve the well being not only of yourself, important as that may be, but of people around you and of other species with whom we share the planet.

第3段，第6句

本句成分丰富，涵盖主系表结构、不定式短语作定语、"not only...but..." 并列结构、插入的让步状语从句(倒装)、限制性定语从句(介词 + 关系代词)等多种常见结构，且存在多个易错点：如何识别插入成分、如何划分并列结构的边界、定语从句中 "with whom" 的作用、不定式短语的归属等，非常适合作为成分划分的综合练习句。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本卷出现的 242 个英语六级真题高频词

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

fiber

B2

n. 纤维

本卷14次·真题 16句

consumer

B1

n. 消费者

本卷12次·真题 165句

cash

A2

n. 现金

本卷9次·真题 18句

behavior

B1

n. 行为

本卷8次·真题 171句

risk

A2

n. 风险

本卷7次·真题 167句

factor

B1

n. 因素

本卷7次·真题 108句

physical

B1

adj. 身体的

本卷7次·真题 91句

currency

B2

n. 货币

本卷7次·真题 20句

image

A2

n. 形象, 印象

本卷6次·真题 57句

drinking

A1

n. 饮酒

本卷6次·真题 12句

reduce

B1

v. 减少, 降低 (数量、大小、程度等)

本卷5次·真题 138句

diet

A2

n. 日常饮食

本卷5次·真题 82句

conduct

B2

v. 组织并实施

本卷5次·真题 59句

trial

B2

n. 审判, 审讯

本卷5次·真题 21句

lawyer

B1

n. 律师

本卷5次·真题 18句

less

A1

det. 较少的

本卷4次·真题 273句

employee A2

n. 雇员, 员工

本卷4次·真题 190 句

actually A2

adv. 实际上, 事实上 (用于纠正或补充信息)

本卷4次·真题 182 句

system A2

n. 系统

本卷4次·真题 176 句

species B2

n. 物种

本卷4次·真题 136 句

project A2

n. 项目

本卷4次·真题 116 句

billion B1

num. 十亿 (1,000,000,000)

本卷4次·真题 74 句

advertising B1

n. 广告业

本卷4次·真题 72 句

credit B1

n. 赊购, 赊账

本卷4次·真题 54 句

track A2

n. 小路

本卷4次·真题 48 句

spending A2

n. 开支

本卷4次·真题 41 句

budget B1

n. 预算

本卷4次·真题 37 句

lower A2

adj. 较低的; 下方的

本卷4次·真题 26 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本卷3次·真题 568 句

benefit B1

n. 好处

本卷3次·真题 244 句

focus B1

n. 重点

本卷3次·真题 200 句

online A2

adj. 在线的

本卷3次·真题 139 句

finding B2

n. 调查结果

本卷3次·真题 121 句

mental B1

adj. 精神的

本卷3次·真题 120 句

major B1

adj. 主要的

本卷3次·真题 108 句

generation B2

n. 一代人

本卷3次·真题 60 句

absence B1

n. 缺席

本卷3次·真题 42 句

currently B1

adv. 目前, 当前

本卷3次·真题 42 句

indeed B1

adv. 确实, 的确 (强调肯定)

本卷3次·真题 37 句

eating A1

n. 吃

本卷3次·真题 22 句

unhappy A2

adj. 不快乐的

本卷3次·真题 9 句

better A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本卷2次·真题 205 句

effect A2

n. 影响

本卷2次·真题 191 句

impact B2

n. 影响

本卷2次·真题 185 句

tend B1

v. 倾向于, 往往会

本卷2次·真题 170 句

relationship B1

n. 关系

本卷2次·真题 168 句

climate B1

n. 气候

本卷2次·真题 160 句

positive B1

adj. 积极的

本卷2次·真题 144 句

least A2

det. 最少的

本卷2次·真题 98 句

concern B1

v. 涉及

本卷2次·真题 88 句

later A1

adv. 以后, later

本卷2次·真题 87 句

colleague B1

n. 同事

本卷2次·真题 84 句

professional B1

adj. 专业的

本卷2次·真题 82 句

contribute B1

v. 捐献

本卷2次·真题 79 句

recently A2

adv. 最近

本卷2次·真题 76 句

identify B1

v. 识别

本卷2次·真题 75 句

organization B1

n. 组织

本卷2次·真题 73 句

current B1

adj. 现在的

本卷2次·真题 72 句

attract B1

v. 吸引 (注意力、兴趣)

本卷2次·真题 67 句

earn A2

v. 赚得, 挣得 (金钱)

本卷2次·真题 64 句

essential B1

adj. 必不可少的

本卷2次·真题 55 句

purchase B1

v. 购买

本卷2次·真题 55 句

happiness A2

n. 幸福

本卷2次·真题 53 句

operate B1

v. 运转

本卷2次·真题 52 句

argument B1

n. 争论

本卷2次·真题 51 句

majority B2

n. 大多数, 大部分

本卷2次·真题 51 句

balance B1

n. 平衡

本卷2次·真题 49 句

marketing B1

n. 营销

本卷2次·真题 45 句

flood B1

n. 洪水

本卷2次·真题 44 句

interested A1

adj. 感兴趣的

本卷2次·真题 41 句

teen A2

n. 青少年

本卷2次·真题 41 句

perspective B2

n. 观点

本卷2次·真题 38 句

disaster B1

n. 灾难

本卷2次·真题 35 句

entire B1

adj. 整个的

本卷2次·真题 34 句

contract B2

n. 合同

本卷2次·真题 30 句

competitive B2

adj. 竞争的

本卷2次·真题 28 句

salary B1

n. 薪水, 工资 (通常指按月发放的固定报酬)

本卷2次·真题 27 句

numerous B2

adj. 众多的, 许多的

本卷2次·真题 25 句

chief B1

n. 首领

本卷2次·真题 23 句

disappear A2

v. 消失; 不见

本卷2次·真题 23 句

mobile B1

adj. 可移动的

本卷2次·真题 22 句

anticipate B2

v. 预料, 预期 (某事将发生)

本卷2次·真题 21 句

percentage B1

n. 百分比, 百分率

本卷2次·真题 21 句

involved B1

adj. 参与的

本卷2次·真题 20 句

wooden A2

adj. 木制的, 木头的

本卷2次·真题 19 句

catastrophe C1

n. 灾难

本卷2次·真题 13 句

stressful B1

adj. 压力大的

本卷2次·真题 13 句

adolescence B2

n. 青春期

本卷2次·真题 11 句

surprisingly B1

adv. 令人惊讶地

本卷2次·真题 10 句

supportive B2

adj. 给予支持的

本卷2次·真题 8 句

unintended B2

adj. 非故意的

本卷2次·真题 8 句

researcher B2

n. 研究人员

本卷1次·真题 363 句

likely A2

adj. 很可能的

本卷1次·真题 228 句

data B1

n. 数据

本卷1次·真题 181 句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本卷1次·真题 167 句

economic B2

adj. 经济的

本卷1次·真题 167 句

individual B2

adj. 单独的

本卷1次·真题 142 句

view A2

n. 观点, 看法

本卷1次·真题 134 句

negative B1

adj. 否定的

本卷1次·真题 132 句

base A2

n. 基础

本卷1次·真题 126 句

million A2

num. 一百万

本卷1次·真题 126 句

decade B1

n. 十年

本卷1次·真题 120 句

resource B1

n. 资源

本卷1次·真题 119 句

affect B1

v. 影响

本卷1次·真题 116 句

access B1

n. 进入

本卷1次·真题 101 句

medium B1

adj. 中等的

本卷1次·真题 98 句

performance B1

n. 表演

本卷1次·真题 98 句

case A2

n. 情况

本卷1次·真题 97 句

effective B1

adj. 有效的, 起作用的

本卷1次·真题 94 句

publish B1

v. 出版, 发行 (书籍、杂志等)

本卷1次·真题 94 句

account A2

n. 账户

本卷1次·真题 93 句

evidence B1

n. 证据

本卷1次·真题 87 句

type A2

n. 类型

本卷1次·真题 84 句

involve B1

v. 包含

本卷1次·真题 82 句

financial B2

adj. 财政的

本卷1次·真题 79 句

increasingly B2

adv. 越来越;日益;不断增加地

本卷1次·真题 78 句

region B1

n. 地区

本卷1次·真题 78 句

digital B1

adj. 数字的

本卷1次·真题 72 句

due B1

adj. 预期的

本卷1次·真题 70 句

responsibility B1

n. 责任

本卷1次·真题 69 句

enable B1

v. 使能够

本卷1次·真题 68 句

thinking A2

n. 思考

本卷1次·真题 68 句

wrong A2

adj. 错误的

本卷1次·真题 66 句

easily A2

adv. 容易地

本卷1次·真题 65 句

realize B1

v. 意识到, 认识到

本卷1次·真题 64 句

occur B1

v. 发生, 出现

本卷1次·真题 62 句

generally B1

adv. 通常, 一般地

本卷1次·真题 60 句

media B1

n. 大众传播媒介 (报刊、电视、广播、互联...

本卷1次·真题 58 句

particularly B2

adv. 尤其, 特别 (强调某事物)

本卷1次·真题 57 句

feature B1

n. 特征

本卷1次·真题 55 句

reveal B2

v. 揭示

本卷1次·真题 54 句

unique B2

adj. 独特的

本卷1次·真题 54 句

link A2

n. 联系

本卷1次·真题 53 句

mainly B1

adv. 主要地

本卷1次·真题 53 句

label B1

n. 标签

本卷1次·真题 52 句

respond B1

v. 回答, 答复

本卷1次·真题 52 句

senior B1

adj. 级别高的

本卷1次·真题 52 句

limit B1

n. 限度

本卷1次·真题 51 句

aspect B2

n. 方面

本卷1次·真题 50 句

powerful B1

adj. 强大的

本卷1次·真题 50 句

range B1

n. 范围

本卷1次·真题 50 句

analysis B2

n. 分析

本卷1次·真题 49 句

athlete B1

n. 运动员

本卷1次·真题 49 句

observe B2

v. 观察;注意到

本卷1次·真题 48 句

being B1

n. 存在

本卷1次·真题 46 句

detail B1

n. 细节

本卷1次·真题 46 句

demonstrate B2

v. 证明

本卷1次·真题 45 句

represent B1

v. 代表

本卷1次·真题 45 句

achievement B1

n. 成就

本卷1次·真题 44 句

staff B1

n. 全体员工

本卷1次·真题 44 句

certainly A2

adv. 当然

本卷1次·真题 43 句

completely B1

adv. 完全地

本卷1次·真题 43 句

effectively B2

adv. 有效地

本卷1次·真题 43 句

electronic B1

adj. 电子的

本卷1次·真题 43 句

wellbeing B2

n. 幸福;安康

本卷1次·真题 43 句

establish B2

v. 建立, 创立 (组织、机构、关系等)

本卷1次·真题 42 句

female A2

adj. 女性的

本卷1次·真题 42 句

recognize B1

v. 认出

本卷1次·真题 42 句

citizen B1

n. 公民

本卷1次·真题 41 句

extinction B2

n. 灭绝

本卷1次·真题 41 句

function

B1

n. 功能

本卷1次·真题 40 句

related

B1

adj. 相关的

本卷1次·真题 39 句

retail

B2

n. 零售

本卷1次·真题 37 句

central

B1

adj. 主要的

本卷1次·真题 36 句

means

A2

n. 方法

本卷1次·真题 35 句

recover

B1

v. 恢复健康

本卷1次·真题 35 句

rural

B1

adj. 乡村的, 农村的

本卷1次·真题 35 句

site

A2

n. 地点

本卷1次·真题 34 句

efficiency

B2

n. 效率

本卷1次·真题 33 句

motivate

B2

v. 激励

本卷1次·真题 33 句

consume

B2

v. 消耗, 耗费 (燃料、能源、时间等)

本卷1次·真题 31 句

court

A2

n. 法院

本卷1次·真题 31 句

explanation

B1

n. 解释

本卷1次·真题 31 句

recognition

B2

n. 认可

本卷1次·真题 31 句

assess

B2

v. 评估

本卷1次·真题 30 句

conclude

B2

v. 断定;推断出

本卷1次·真题 30 句

press A2

v. 按, 压

本卷1次·真题 30 句

proportion B2

n. 部分

本卷1次·真题 30 句

spot A2

n. 地点

本卷1次·真题 30 句

complicated B2

adj. 复杂的

本卷1次·真题 29 句

preference B2

n. 偏爱

本卷1次·真题 29 句

working A2

adj. 有工作的

本卷1次·真题 29 句

collection B1

n. 收集物

本卷1次·真题 28 句

therefore B1

adv. 因此, 所以

本卷1次·真题 28 句

designer B1

n. 设计师

本卷1次·真题 27 句

economist B2

n. 经济学家

本卷1次·真题 27 句

judge B1

v. 判断, 评判

本卷1次·真题 26 句

editor B1

n. 编辑

本卷1次·真题 25 句

rare B1

adj. 稀有的

本卷1次·真题 25 句

muscle A2

n. 肌肉

本卷1次·真题 24 句

payment B1

n. 支付

本卷1次·真题 24 句

provider B2

n. 供应者

本卷1次·真题 24 句

differently A2

adv. 不同地

本卷1次·真题 23 句

setting B1

n. 环境

本卷1次·真题 22 句

intervene C1

v. 干预, 介入 (以影响结果)

本卷1次·真题 21 句

preparation B1

n. 准备

本卷1次·真题 21 句

virus B1

n. 病毒 (引起疾病的微生物)

本卷1次·真题 21 句

impression B1

n. 印象

本卷1次·真题 20 句

secure B2

adj. 安全的

本卷1次·真题 20 句

stuff A2

n. 东西

本卷1次·真题 20 句

threaten B1

v. 威胁, 恐吓

本卷1次·真题 20 句

bacterium B2

n. 细菌

本卷1次·真题 19 句

economics B2

n. 经济学

本卷1次·真题 19 句

obviously B1

adv. 显然, 明显地

本卷1次·真题 19 句

retirement B2

n. 退休

本卷1次·真题 19 句

witness B2

n. 目击者

本卷1次·真题 19 句

investigate B2

v. 调查

本卷1次·真题 18 句

seriously B1

adv. 严肃地

本卷1次·真题 18 句

aging B2

n. 变老;老化

本卷1次·真题 17句

infrastructure C1

n. 基础设施

本卷1次·真题 17句

definitely B1

adv. 肯定地

本卷1次·真题 16句

lifetime B1

n. 一生, 终生

本卷1次·真题 16句

neglect B2

v. 忽视;疏忽

本卷1次·真题 16句

ease B1

n. 容易

本卷1次·真题 15句

incredibly B2

adv. 极其, 非常 (表示程度)

本卷1次·真题 15句

taxpayer B2

n. 纳税人

本卷1次·真题 15句

undergraduate B2

n. 大学本科生

本卷1次·真题 15句

worst A2

adj. 最坏的

本卷1次·真题 15句

grain B1

n. 谷物;粮食

本卷1次·真题 14句

nowadays B1

adv. 现在

本卷1次·真题 14句

syndrome C1

n. 综合征

本卷1次·真题 14句

globally B2

adv. 全球地

本卷1次·真题 13句

forever A2

adv. 永远

本卷1次·真题 12句

suspect B1

v. 怀疑

本卷1次·真题 12句

adulthood

B2

n. 成年期

本卷1次·真题 11句

bulb

B1

n. 灯泡

本卷1次·真题 11句

construction

B1

n. 建造

本卷1次·真题 11句

irrelevant

B2

adj. 无关紧要的

本卷1次·真题 11句

migration

B2

n. 迁移

本卷1次·真题 11句

missing

A2

adj. 找不到的

本卷1次·真题 11句

specialist

B2

n. 专家

本卷1次·真题 11句

victim

B1

n. 受害者

本卷1次·真题 11句

circulation

B2

n. 循环

本卷1次·真题 10句

enjoyable

B1

adj. 令人愉快的

本卷1次·真题 10句

hazard

B2

n. 危险

本卷1次·真题 10句

mathematical

B2

adj. 数学的

本卷1次·真题 10句

pile

B1

n. 堆

本卷1次·真题 10句

skilled

B1

adj. 熟练的

本卷1次·真题 10句

consequently

B2

adv. 因此, 所以

本卷1次·真题 9句

gram

B1

n. 克 (重量单位)

本卷1次·真题 9句

intake B2

n. 摄入量

本卷1次·真题8句

moving A2

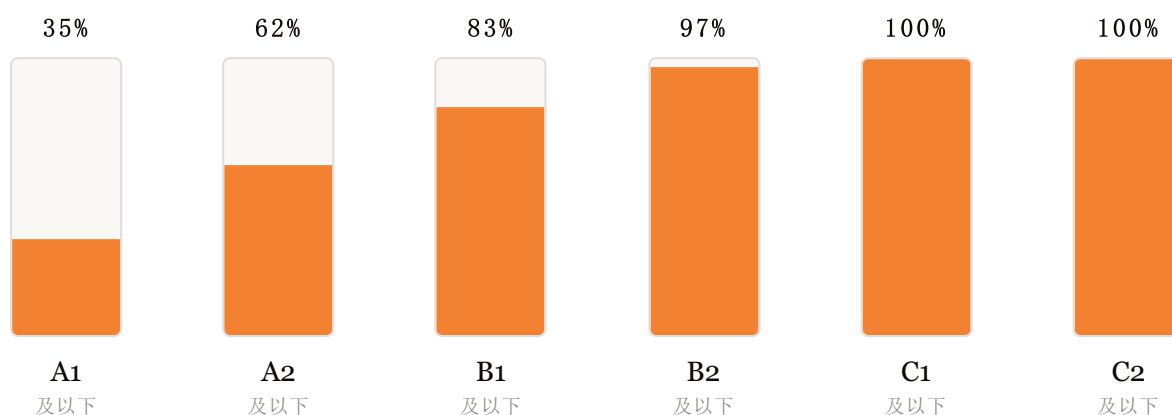
adj. 令人感动的

本卷1次·真题8句

VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

全卷录音原文 733 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全卷录音原文去重后共 **733** 个单词，按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比（CDF），最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上（C1/C2）为高阶词，本卷共 19 个·约 3%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率（CDF）·数据为全卷录音原文去重词 733 个·末柱为 100%

去重总词数

733

B2 以上难词

3%

B1 及以下覆盖

83%

英语六级 2017年6月·第1套 · 全卷构成

Part I	写作	题目解析 →
Part II	听力	本页
Part III Section A	完形填空（选词填空）	题目解析 →
Part III Section B	长篇阅读（信息匹配）	题目解析 →
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2017年6月·第1套 英语六级完形填空（选词填空）·26-35 题答案与解析

BLANKS & ANALYSIS · 选词填空题和解析

选词填空题和解析 · 26-35 题

本页 26-35 题的正确答案词与逐空解析由懒笔记按2017年6月·第1套 英语六级完形填空（选词填空）原卷词库逐空核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：Directions、4 段带空短文（每段之后紧随中文翻译）与 15 词共享词库连续排印；卷面下方逐空紧跟解析——该空词性、原文定位句、正确词与锁定依据，以及同词性被淘汰竞争词的逐个归因。

真题卷第1套(2017-06) · 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.

After becoming president of Purdue University in 2013, Mitch Daniels asked the faculty to prove that their students have actually achieved one of higher education's most important goals: critical thinking skills. Two years before, a nationwide study of college graduates had shown that more than a third had made no 26 gains in such mental abilities during their school years. Mr. Daniels needed to 27 the high cost of attending Purdue to its students and their families. After all, the percentage of Americans who say a college degree is "very important" has fallen 28 in the last 5-6 years.

2013年成为Purdue大学校长后，Mitch Daniels要求教师证明他们的学生确实达成了高等教育最重要的目标之一：批判性思维能力。两年前，一项针对全国大学毕业生的研究表明，超过三分之一的学生在校期间这种心智能力没有取得显著进步。Daniels先生需要向Purdue的学生及其家庭证明就读该校高昂费用的合理性。毕竟，认为大学学位“非常重要”的美国人比例在过去5到6年间大幅下降。

Purdue now has a pilot test to assess students' critical thinking skills. Yet like many college teachers around the U.S., the faculty remain 29 that their work as educators can be measured by a "learning 30 " such as a graduate's ability to investigate and reason. However, the professors need not worry so much. The results of a recent experiment showed that professors can use 31 metrics to measure how well students do in three key areas: critical thinking, written communication, and quantitative literacy.

Purdue现在有一项试点测试来评估学生的批判性思维能力。然而，与美国许多大学教师一样，教师们仍然怀疑他们作为教育者的工作能否通过诸如毕业生调查和推理能力这样的“学习成果”来衡量。不过，教授们不必过于担心。最近一项实验的结果表明，教授可以使用标准化指标来衡量学生在三个关键领域的表现：批判性思维、书面沟通和量化素养。

Despite the success of the experiment, the actual results are worrisome, and mostly 32 earlier studies. The organizers of the experiment concluded that far fewer students were achieving at high levels on critical thinking than they were doing for written communication or quantitative literacy. And that conclusion is based only on students nearing graduation.

尽管实验取得了成功,但实际结果令人担忧,并且在很大程度上证实了早期的研究。实验组织者得出结论,在批判性思维方面达到高水平的学生远少于在书面沟通或量化素养方面表现良好的学生。而且这一结论仅基于临近毕业的学生。

American universities, despite their global 33 for excellence in teaching, have only begun to demonstrate what they can produce in real-world learning. Knowledge-based degrees are still important, but employers are 34 advanced thinking skills from college graduates. If the intellectual worth of a college degree can be 35 measured, more people will seek higher education—and come out better thinkers.

尽管美国大学在教学卓越方面享有全球声誉,但它们才刚刚开始展示自己在现实世界学习中能够产出什么。基于知识的学位仍然重要,但雇主正要求大学毕业生具备高级思维能力。如果大学学位的智力价值能够被准确衡量,更多的人将寻求高等教育——并成为更优秀的思考者。

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| A) accurately | I) predominance |
| B) confirm | J) presuming |
| C) demanding | K) reputation |
| D) doubtful | L) significant |
| E) drastically | M) signify |
| F) justify | N) simultaneously |
| G) monopolized | O) standardized |
| H) outcome | |

26. more than a third had made no __(26)__ gains in such mental abilities during their school years

【答案】 **L) significant** (形容词)

【词性槽】 形容词修饰名词 gains

【依据】 搭配 significant gains 表"显著进步"

句意是"超过三分之一的人在心智能力上**没有显著进步**", significant gains 是英文里常见固定搭配, 正好回扣前一句 asked the faculty to prove that their students have actually achieved one of higher education's most important goals: critical thinking skills 的"是否真有提升"议题。

【竞争词】 c) demanding 义不通: 要求高的进步

demanding 意为"要求高的、费力的", 常修饰 job/task/customer, 与 gains (进步、收益) 搭不上。

d) doubtful 义不通: 可疑的进步

doubtful 意为"怀疑的、没把握的", 多修饰人的态度 (doubtful about...) 或前景 (doubtful future), 不与 gains 搭配。

o) standardized 义不通: 标准化的进步

standardized 一般搭配 test/metrics/procedure 表"被统一规格化的", 放在 gains 前不合常理, 也与下文"是否进步"的语义无关。

27. Mr. Daniels needed to __(27)__ the high cost of attending Purdue to its students and their families

【答案】 **F) justify** (动词)

【词性槽】 needed to 后跟动词原形

【依据】 向家庭"证明高学费正当"

本段语境是 asked the faculty to prove that their students have actually achieved one of higher education's most important goals, 校长要让学生与家庭觉得高学费物有所值, justify the high cost 意为"为高学费提供正当性辩护", 搭配地道、语义贴合。

【竞争词】 B) confirm 义偏: 确认高学费

confirm 表"证实某事真实存在", confirm the high cost 像是"确认这学费确实贵", 但事实无需证实, 校长要做的是"为之辩护", 方向偏离。

M) signify 义不通: 表示高学费

signify 意为"意味着、表示", 主语通常是符号或现象, 主语是"Mr. Daniels"加 signify the cost 读不通, 搭配不成立。

28. the percentage of Americans who say a college degree is "very important" has fallen __(28)__ in the last 5-6 years

【答案】 **E) drastically** 副词

【词性槽】 副词修饰动词 fallen

【依据】 急剧下降，承接上文"重要性被怀疑"

上一句刚说大学校长要 justify the high cost of attending Purdue to its students and their families, 本句给出原因——民众对大学价值的认可"急剧下降"。drastically 与 fall 搭配表"骤降", 正好为"After all"提供有力论据。

【竞争词】 A) accurately 义不通: 准确地下降

accurately 意为"准确地", 描写测量或表述的精度, 不修饰"下降"的程度, 逻辑上说不通。

N) simultaneously 义不通: 同时下降

simultaneously 强调"同时发生", 本句只谈了"百分比下降"一件事, 没有第二件事来呼应"同时", 逻辑链不完整。

29. the faculty remain __(29)__ that their work as educators can be measured by a "learning __(30)__" such as a graduate's ability to investigate and reason

【答案】 **D) doubtful** 形容词

【词性槽】 系动词 remain 后接形容词作表语

【依据】 教师对量化教学心存疑虑

doubtful that 是固定搭配, 意为"怀疑.....", 紧扣后文 However, the professors need not worry so much 的转折信号——既然下一句要安抚教授"不必担心", 本句必然写他们"心存疑虑", doubtful 完美匹配。

30. their work as educators can be measured by a "learning __(30)_" such as a graduate's ability to investigate and reason

【答案】 **H) outcome** (名词)

【词性槽】 形容词 learning 后跟名词中心词

【依据】 **learning outcome = 学习成果，是教育术语**

learning outcome 是教育评价里的固定表达，意思是"学习成果"，与后文 such as a graduate's ability to investigate and reason 解释"调查与推理能力"完全吻合——本段正是在说"用学习成果衡量教学质量"。

【竞争词】 **I) predominance 义不通：学习的优势地位**

predominance 意为"主导、优势地位"，learning predominance 在英文里没有这种搭配，也不能用"调查推理能力"作其例子。

K) reputation 义不通：学习的名声

reputation 多与 for/of 搭配表"某人某事的名声"，learning reputation 不是地道表达，也与 such as 后"具体能力"对应不上。

31. professors can use __(31)___ metrics to measure how well students do in three key areas

【答案】 **O) standardized** (形容词)

【词性槽】 形容词修饰复数名词 metrics

【依据】 **standardized metrics = 标准化的量表**

本段主旨是 Purdue now has a pilot test to assess students' critical thinking skills，要客观评估就需要"标准化的衡量指标"——standardized 与 metrics/test/measure 是英语里高度凝固的搭配，正好回应上文 faculty 对"教学被量化"的担忧。

【竞争词】 **C) demanding 义偏：苛刻的指标**

demanding metrics 强调"要求高、难达标"，本句重点不在"难"而在"统一、可比"，与"科学测量三大能力"主旨不合。

D) doubtful 义反：可疑的指标

doubtful metrics 意为"令人怀疑的指标"，与作者"教授们其实不必担心，因为指标可用"的肯定态度正好相反，逻辑南辕北辙。

32. the actual results are worrisome, and mostly __(32)__ earlier studies

【答案】 **B) confirm** (动词)

【词性槽】 并列连词 and 后承接谓语动词

【依据】 本次结果"印证了"以往研究

本段主线是 far fewer students were achieving at high levels on critical thinking than they were doing for written communication or quantitative literacy, 新实验得到了和以往研究相同的悲观结论——"confirm earlier studies"意为"证实了以往研究的结论", 与开篇 a nationwide study of college graduates had shown that more than a third had made no __(26)__ gains in such mental abilities 前后呼应。

【竞争词】 M) signify 义偏: 意味着以往研究

signify 表"意味着、表示", 宾语通常是抽象事物 (significance、importance), signify earlier studies 在英语里不成搭配, 也不能传达"印证"之义。

【易错】 最具迷惑性的错误词是 M) —— signify 与 confirm 中文同译为"表示"易混。考生若把 signify 当成"证实"会与正解 confirm 撞车; 防坑: 记住 signify 的主语多为符号/现象、宾语为抽象意义, 而"实验结果印证以往研究"的固定搭配只有 confirm earlier studies。

33. American universities, despite their global __(33)__ for excellence in teaching, have only begun to demonstrate what they can produce in real-world learning

【答案】 **K) reputation** (名词)

【词性槽】 形容词 global 修饰的名词

【依据】 reputation for sth = 因.....著称

reputation for + 名词是"因.....享有声誉"的固定结构, global reputation for excellence in teaching 自然意味"在教学卓越方面享有全球声誉", 与后文 have only begun to demonstrate what they can produce 形成"美名在外, 但实证不足"的对比逻辑。

【竞争词】 I) predominance 义偏 + 搭配不成立

predominance 意为"主导地位", 常与 of 搭配 (the predominance of X), 不与 for 搭, 且不像 reputation 那样能承接"as known for excellence"的语义。

34. but employers are __(34)__ advanced thinking skills from college graduates

【答案】 **C) demanding** (动词)

【词性槽】 are 后跟现在分词构成进行时

【依据】 雇主"要求"毕业生具备高级思维能力

本段语境 Knowledge-based degrees are still important, but employers are __(34)__ advanced thinking skills from college graduates 转折说"知识型学位仍重要, 但雇主正要求.....", demand sth from sb 是"向某人要求某物"的固定搭配, 正好对接前文"批判性思维是高校核心目标"的论点。

【竞争词】 G) monopolized 义不通: 雇主垄断思维能力

monopolize 意为"垄断", 搭配宾语多为 market/industry/conversation; 雇主"垄断毕业生的思维能力"不合逻辑, 且形式上 are monopolized 是被动语态, 与 advanced thinking skills 作宾语冲突。

J) presuming 义偏: 雇主假定思维能力

presume 意为"推测、假定", 多带 that 从句或抽象事物, are presuming advanced thinking skills 表达"假定其存在", 与后文 from college graduates 配不上"向毕业生索取"的方向。

【易错】 最具迷惑性的错误词是 J) —— presuming 与 demanding 同为 -ing 形式词性正确。考生若只看词性会在 demanding/presuming 间犹豫; 防坑: 盯紧空后的介词 from——demand sth from sb 才是固定搭配, presume sth from sb 不通, 看介词比看词义更快。

35. If the intellectual worth of a college degree can be __(35)__ measured

【答案】 **A) accurately** (副词)

【词性槽】 副词修饰被动语态动词 measured

【依据】 回扣"准确测量学位价值"的全文主线

全文一直在讨论如何客观、可信地证明大学培养出了批判性思维, accurately measured 正好抓住这一主线——"如果大学学位的智识价值能被准确衡量", 逻辑承接末句 more people will seek higher education—and come out better thinkers.

【竞争词】 N) simultaneously 义不通: 同时被衡量

simultaneously 强调"同时发生", 本句只谈"衡量学位价值"一件事, 没有并列的另一事件可与之同步, 搭进去语义悬空。

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) **accurately** 副词

准确地

用于第 35 空

B) **confirm** 动词

证实, 确认

用于第 32 空

C) **demanding** 形容词 动词

要求高的; (动词 ing 形式) 要求、索求

用于第 34 空

D) **doubtful** 形容词

怀疑的, 没把握的

用于第 29 空

E) **drastically** 副词

急剧地, 大幅地

用于第 28 空

F) **justify** 动词

证明.....正当; 为.....辩护

用于第 27 空

G) **monopolized** 动词 形容词

垄断 (过去式/过去分词)

干扰词 · 未选用

H) **outcome** 名词

结果, 成果

用于第 30 空

I) **predominance** 名词

优势, 主导地位

干扰词 · 未选用

J) **presuming** 动词 形容词

假定, 推测 (ing 形式)

干扰词 · 未选用

K) **reputation** 名词

名声, 声誉

用于第 33 空

L) **significant** 形容词

显著的, 重大的

用于第 26 空

M) **signify** 动词

意味着, 表示

干扰词 · 未选用

N) **simultaneously** 副词

同时地

干扰词 · 未选用

O) **standardized** 形容词 动词

标准化的; 标准化 (过去式/过去分词)

用于第 31 空

全文主旨

用统一量表证明大学真能培养出批判性思维

全文围绕普渡大学校长 Mitch Daniels 推动评估大学生批判性思维这一议题展开：开篇点出 Mitch Daniels asked the faculty to prove that their students have actually achieved one of higher education's most important goals: critical thinking skills，随后用实验表明 professors can use __(31)__ metrics to measure how well students do in three key areas: critical thinking, written communication, and quantitative literacy，并以 If the intellectual worth of a college degree can be __(35)__ measured, more people will seek higher education—and come out better thinkers 收束——这是一篇关于“大学价值需被可量化证明”的论说文。

DISTRACTORS • 干扰词复盘

这 5 个词始终没被任何空选用

词库 15 词里有 5 个是命题人埋的干扰词——它们词性看着也对、词义也沾点边，却不该填进任何一个空。下面逐个剖析它们最像哪个空的答案、为什么是陷阱。

G) **monopolized** 最像 34 题 employers are __ 的诱饵

monopolize 是商业语境高频词，考生看到 employers are __(34)__ advanced thinking skills 容易联想到“企业垄断人才”，但 are monopolized 是被动语态，无法直接带宾语 advanced thinking skills，靠语法形态即可识破。

I) **predominance** 最像 33 题 global __ for 的诱饵

predominance 词义“主导地位”看着也像“全球地位”，但搭配是 predominance of 而非 predominance for——靠“for sth”这一介词框架即可砍掉它，留下 reputation。

J) **presuming** 最像 34 题 employers are __ 的另一诱饵

presuming 是 -ing 形式，看似能填进 are __ advanced thinking skills；但 presume 后多带 that 从句或抽象名词，不与 from sb 框架配合，搭配维度直接出局。

M) **signify** 最像 32 题 mostly __ earlier studies 的诱饵

signify 与 confirm 都能译成“表示”，初看可入；但 signify 强调“象征/意味”，主语多为符号或现象，不能用复数的实验结果“印证”以往研究——靠“主语适配性”即可识破。

N) **simultaneously** 最像 28 题 has fallen __ 的诱饵

simultaneously 是高频副词，词性正确，但本句没有第二件并列发生的事件供它呼应——副词搭动词时若找不到“另一事件”，simultaneously 立刻出局。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

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。

After all, the percentage of Americans who say a college degree is "very important" has fallen drastically in the last 5-6 years.

第1段，第4句

“抽象名词作主语 + 定语从句限定范围 + 现在完成时表达近年变化”是阅读里很常见的句式。掌握这种拆法后，迁移到新闻、社科和考试阅读中的长主语句非常有帮助。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 38 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。

thinking A2

n. 思考

本篇5次 · 真题 68 句

critical B2

adj. 批评的

本篇4次 · 真题 42 句

measure B1

v. 测量

本篇3次 · 真题 100 句

graduate B1

n. 毕业生

本篇3次 · 真题 82 句

learning A1

n. 学习

本篇2次·真题 128 句

professor B1

n. 教授（大学教师的最高职称）

本篇2次·真题 112 句

despite B1

prep. 尽管

本篇2次·真题 77 句

faculty B2

n. （大学的）系，院

本篇2次·真题 14 句

literacy B2

n. 读写能力

本篇2次·真题 14 句

actually A2

adv. 实际上，事实上（用于纠正或补充信息）

本篇1次·真题 182 句

global B2

adj. 全球的

本篇1次·真题 140 句

base A2

n. 基础

本篇1次·真题 126 句

mental B1

adj. 精神的

本篇1次·真题 120 句

gain B1

v. 获得,赢得

本篇1次·真题 96 句

demand B1

v. 坚决要求

本篇1次·真题 92 句

seek B1

v. 寻找

本篇1次·真题 70 句

significant B2

adj. 重要的

本篇1次·真题 65 句

mostly B1

adv. 主要地

本篇1次·真题 59 句

employer B1

n. 雇主

本篇1次·真题 56 句

attend A2

v. 出席，参加（会议、活动等）

本篇1次·真题 46 句

demonstrate

B2

v. 证明

本篇1次·真题 45 句

outcome

B2

n. 结果

本篇1次·真题 40 句

advanced

B2

adj. 先进的

本篇1次·真题 31 句

assess

B2

v. 评估

本篇1次·真题 30 句

conclude

B2

v. 断定,推断出

本篇1次·真题 30 句

reputation

B2

n. 名声

本篇1次·真题 30 句

teaching

A2

n. 教学工作,教书

本篇1次·真题 27 句

educator

B2

n. 教育工作者

本篇1次·真题 23 句

earlier

A2

adv. 较早地

本篇1次·真题 22 句

graduation

B1

n. 毕业

本篇1次·真题 22 句

intellectual

C1

adj. 智力的

本篇1次·真题 22 句

percentage

B1

n. 百分比, 百分率

本篇1次·真题 21 句

actual

B1

adj. 真实的

本篇1次·真题 20 句

justify

B2

v. 证明...有道理

本篇1次·真题 19 句

investigate

B2

v. 调查

本篇1次·真题 18 句

confirm

B1

v. 证实

本篇1次·真题 14 句

accurately

B2

adv. 准确地

本篇1次·真题 11 句

nationwide

B2

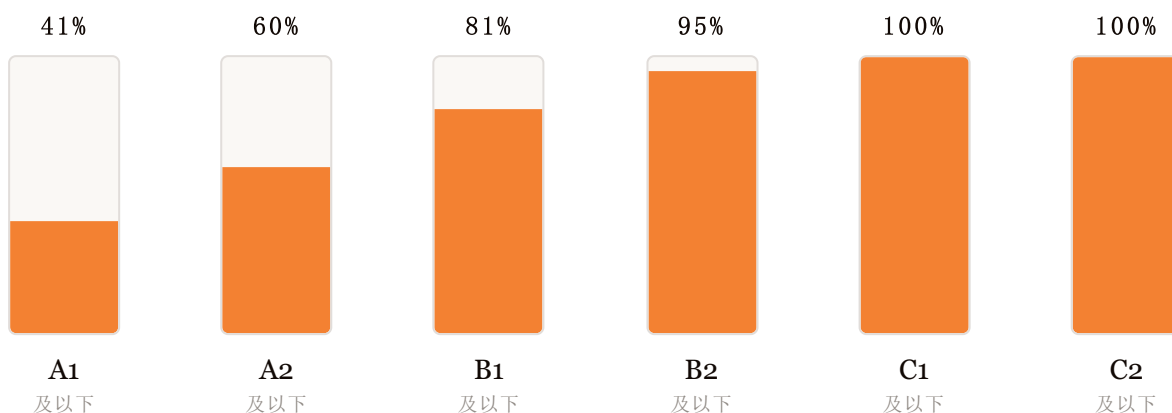
adj. 全国性的

本篇1次·真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 124 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

带空短文去重后共 **124** 个单词，按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比（CDF），最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上（C1/C2）为高阶词，本篇共 6 个·约 5%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率（CDF）· 数据为全文去重词 124 个· 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

124

B2 以上难词

5%

B1 及以下覆盖

81%

英语六级 2017年6月·第1套 · 全卷构成

Part I	写作	题目解析 →
Part II	听力	题目解析 →
Part III Section A	完形填空（选词填空）	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 →

2017年6月·第1套 英语六级长篇阅读（信息匹配） 第1篇·36-45 题 答案与解析

STATEMENTS & ANALYSIS • 信息匹配题和解析

信息匹配题和解析 · 36-45 题

本页 36-45 题的段落匹配答案与逐句解析由懒笔记基于2017年6月·第1套 英语六级长篇阅读（信息匹配）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 15 段字母标号长文（逐段附中文翻译）；之后 10 句陈述逐句排列，每句英文陈述后紧接本句解析——陈述句中译、信息所在段落、锚点强弱、定位句中英对照、陈述句与原文的同义改写对照与易混相邻段辨析。

真题卷第1套(2017-06) · 六级

Part III Section B

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

The Price of Oil and the Price of Carbon

- A) Fossil fuel prices are likely to stay "low for long". Notwithstanding important recent progress in developing renewable fuel sources, low fossil fuel prices could discourage further innovation in, and adoption of, cleaner energy technologies. The result would be higher emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases.

化石燃料价格可能会“长期保持低位”。尽管近期在开发可再生燃料来源方面取得了重要进展,但化石燃料价格走低可能会阻碍更清洁能源技术的进一步创新和采用。其结果将是二氧化碳和其他温室气体排放量增加。

- B) Policymakers should not allow low energy prices to derail the clean energy transition. Action to restore appropriate price incentives, notably through corrective carbon pricing, is urgently needed to lower the risk of irreversible and potentially devastating effects of climate change. That approach also offers fiscal benefits.

政策制定者不应让低能源价格破坏清洁能源转型。迫切需要采取行动恢复适当的价格激励,特别是通过纠正性碳定价,以降低气候变化不可逆转且可能具有毁灭性影响的风险。这一方法还能带来财政收益。

- C) Oil prices have dropped by over 60% since June 2014. A commonly held view in the oil industry is that "the best cure for low oil prices is low oil prices". The reasoning behind this saying is that low oil prices discourage investment in new production capacity, eventually shifting the oil supply curve backward and bringing prices back up as existing oil fields—which can be tapped at relatively low marginal cost—are depleted. In fact, in line with past experience, capital expenditure in the oil sector

has dropped sharply in many producing countries, including the United States. The dynamic adjustment to low oil prices may, however, be different this time around.

自2014年6月以来,石油价格已下跌超过60%。石油行业普遍持有的观点是"低油价的最佳解药就是低油价"。这句话背后的逻辑是,低油价会抑制新生产能力的投资,最终使石油供应曲线向后移动,并在现有油田——这些油田可以以相对较低的边际成本开采——枯竭时使价格回升。事实上,与过去的经验一致,包括美国在内的许多产油国的石油行业资本支出已大幅下降。然而,这一次对低油价的动态调整可能有所不同。

- D) Oil prices are expected to remain lower for longer. The advent of new technologies has added about 4.2 million barrels per day to the crude oil market, contributing to a global over-supply. In addition, other factors are putting downward pressure on oil prices: change in the strategic behavior of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, the projected increase in Iranian exports, the scaling-down of global demand (especially from emerging markets), the long-term drop in petroleum consumption in the United States, and some displacement of oil by substitutes. These likely persistent forces, like the growth of shale(页岩) oil, point to a "low for long" scenario. Futures markets, which show only a modest recovery of prices to around \$60 a barrel by 2019, support this view.

石油价格预计将在更长时间内保持较低水平。新技术的出现已为原油市场增加了约420万桶/日的产量,导致全球供应过剩。此外,其他因素也在给油价带来下行压力:石油输出国组织战略行为的变化、伊朗出口预计增加、全球需求(尤其是来自新兴市场的需求)缩减、美国石油消费的长期下降,以及一些替代品对石油的替代。这些可能持续存在的力量,如页岩油的增长,指向"长期低位"的情景。期货市场显示到2019年价格仅温和回升至每桶约60美元,这支持了这一观点。

- E) Natural gas and coal—also fossil fuels—have similarly seen price declines that look to be long-lived. Coal and natural gas are mainly used for electricity generation, whereas oil is used mostly to power transportation, yet the prices of all these energy sources are linked. The North American shale gas boom has resulted in record low prices there. The recent discovery of the giant Zohr gas field off the Egyptian coast will eventually have impact on pricing in the Mediterranean region and Europe, and there is significant development potential in many other places, notably Argentina. Coal prices also are low, owing to over-supply and the scaling-down of demand, especially from China, which burns half of the world's coal.

天然气和煤炭——同样是化石燃料——也经历了看似长期的价格下跌。煤炭和天然气主要用于发电,而石油主要用于驱动交通运输,但所有这些能源的价格都是相互关联的。北美页岩气繁荣导致那里的价格创下历史新低。最近在埃及海岸发现的巨型Zohr天然气田最终将对地中海地区和欧洲的定价产生影响,许多其他地方也具有巨大的开发潜力,尤其是阿根廷。由于供应过剩和需求缩减,煤炭价格也处于低位,尤其是来自中国的需求,中国燃烧了全球一半的煤炭。

- F) Technological innovations have unleashed the power of renewables such as wind, hydro, solar, and geothermal(地热). Even Africa and the Middle East, home to economies that are heavily dependent on fossil fuel exports, have enormous potential to develop renewables. For example, the United Arab Emirates has endorsed an ambitious target to draw 24% of its primary energy consumption from renewable sources by 2021.

技术创新释放了风能、水能、太阳能和地热能等可再生能源的潜力。即使是非洲和中东——这些严重依赖化石燃料出口的经济体所在地——也拥有开发可再生能源的巨大潜力。例如,阿联酋已制定了一个雄心勃勃的目标,即到2021年从可再生能源中获取其一次能源消费的24%。

- G) Progress in the development of renewables could be fragile, however, if fossil fuel prices remain low for long. Renewables account for only a small share of global primary energy consumption, which is still dominated by fossil fuels—30% each for coal and oil, 25% for natural gas. But renewable energy will have to displace fossil fuels to a much greater extent in the future to avoid unacceptable climate risks.

然而,如果化石燃料价格长期保持低位,可再生能源发展的进展可能会很脆弱。可再生能源仅占全球一次能源消费的一小部分,化石燃料仍占主导地位——煤炭和石油各占30%,天然气占25%。但为了避免不可接受的气候风险,可再生能源未来必须在更大程度上取代化石燃料。

- H) Unfortunately, the current low prices for oil, gas, and coal may provide little incentive for research to find even cheaper substitutes for those fuels. There is strong evidence that both innovation and adoption of cleaner technology are strongly encouraged by higher fossil fuel prices. The same is true for new technologies for alleviating fossil fuel emissions.

不幸的是,当前石油、天然气和煤炭的低价格可能无法为寻找这些燃料更便宜替代品的研究提供足够的激励。有强有力的证据表明,更高的化石燃料价格会极大地促进清洁技术的创新和采用。对于缓解化石燃料排放的新技术来说也是如此。

- I) The current low fossil fuel price environment will thus certainly delay the energy transition from fossil fuel to clean energy sources. Unless renewables become cheap enough that substantial carbon deposits are left underground for a very long time, if not forever, the planet will likely be exposed to potentially catastrophic climate risks.

因此,当前的低化石燃料价格环境肯定会推迟从化石燃料向清洁能源的能源转型。除非可再生能源变得足够便宜,以至于大量碳矿藏被长期甚至永远留在地下,否则地球可能会面临潜在的灾难性气候风险。

- J) Some climate impacts may already be discernible. For example, the United Nations Children's Fund estimates that some 11 million children in Africa face hunger, disease, and water shortages as a result of the strongest El Nino(厄尔尼诺) weather phenomenon in decades. Many scientists believe that El Nino events, caused by warming in the Pacific, are becoming more intense as a result of climate change.

一些气候影响可能已经可以辨别。例如,联合国儿童基金会估计,由于数十年来最强的厄尔尼诺天气现象,非洲约1100万儿童面临饥饿、疾病和缺水问题。许多科学家认为,由太平洋变暖引起的厄尔尼诺事件正因气候变化而变得更加强烈。

- K) Nations from around the world have gathered in Paris for the United Nations Climate Change Conference, COP 21, with the goal of a universal and potentially legally-binding agreement on reducing greenhouse gas emissions. We need very broad participation to fully address the global tragedy that results when countries fail to take into account the negative impact of their carbon emissions on the rest of the world. Moreover, non-participation by nations, if sufficiently widespread, can undermine the political will of participating countries to act.

来自世界各地的国家已在巴黎召开联合国气候变化大会COP 21,目标是就减少温室气体排放达成一项普遍且可能具有法律约束力的协议。我们需要非常广泛的参与,以充分解决当各国未能考虑其碳排放对世界其他地区的负面影响时所导致的全球性悲剧。此外,如果不参与的国家足够多,可能会削弱参与国采取行动的政治意愿。

- L) The nations participating at COP 21 are focusing on quantitative emissions-reduction commitments. Economic reasoning shows that the least expensive way for each country is to put a price on carbon

emissions. The reason is that when carbon is priced, those emissions reductions that are least costly to implement will happen first. The International Monetary Fund calculates that countries can generate substantial fiscal revenues by eliminating fossil fuel subsidies and levying carbon charges that capture the domestic damage caused by emissions. A tax on upstream carbon sources is one easy way to put a price on carbon emissions, although some countries may wish to use other methods, such as emissions trading schemes. In order to maximize global welfare, every country's carbon pricing should reflect not only the purely domestic damage from emissions, but also the damage to foreign countries.

参加COP 21的国家正专注于量化减排承诺。经济推理表明,对每个国家来说,最便宜的方式是对碳排放定价。原因是,当碳被定价时,那些实施成本最低的减排措施将首先发生。国际货币基金组织计算,各国可以通过取消化石燃料补贴并征收碳费来获得可观的财政收入,这些碳费可以弥补排放造成的国内损害。对上游碳源征税是为碳排放定价的一种简便方法,尽管一些国家可能希望使用其他方法,如排放交易计划。为了最大化全球福利,每个国家的碳定价不仅应反映排放造成的纯粹国内损害,还应反映对外国的损害。

- M) Setting the right carbon price will therefore efficiently align the costs paid by carbon users with the true social opportunity cost of using carbon. By raising relative demand for clean energy sources, a carbon price would also help align the market return to clean-energy innovation with its social return, spurring the refinement of existing technologies and the development of new ones. And it would raise the demand for technologies such as carbon capture and storage, spurring their further development. If not corrected by the appropriate carbon price, low fossil fuel prices are not accurately signaling to markets the true social profitability of clean energy. While alternative estimates of the damage from carbon emissions differ, and it's especially hard to reckon the likely costs of possible catastrophic climate events, most estimates suggest substantial negative effects.

因此,设定正确的碳价格将有效地使碳使用者支付的成本与使用碳的真实社会机会成本保持一致。通过提高对清洁能源的相对需求,碳价格还将有助于使清洁能源创新的市场回报与其社会回报保持一致,从而刺激现有技术的改进和新技术的开发。它还将提高对碳捕获和储存等技术的需求,推动其进一步发展。如果不通过适当的碳价格加以纠正,低化石燃料价格就无法向市场准确地传递清洁能源真实社会盈利能力的信号。虽然对碳排放损害的不同估计有所不同,特别是很难估算可能的灾难性气候事件的可能成本,但大多数估计都表明存在重大的负面影响。

- N) Direct subsidies to research and development have been adopted by some governments but are a poor substitute for a carbon price: they do only part of the job, leaving in place market incentives to over-use fossil fuels and thereby add to the stock of atmospheric greenhouse gases without regard to the collateral(附带的) costs.

一些政府已采用对研究和开发的直接补贴,但这是碳价格的拙劣替代品:它们只完成了部分工作,却让过度使用化石燃料的市场激励机制继续存在,从而在不考虑附带成本的情况下增加大气温室气体的存量。

- O) The hope is that the success of COP 21 opens the door to future international agreement on carbon prices. Agreement on an international carbon-price floor would be a good starting point in that process. Failure to address comprehensively the problem of greenhouse gas emissions, however, exposes all generations, present and future, to incalculable risks.

希望COP 21的成功为未来关于碳价格的国际协议打开大门。就国际碳价格下限达成协议将是这一进程的良好起点。然而,未能全面解决温室气体排放问题,将使所有世代,无论现在还是未来,都面临无法估量的风险。

陈述句与逐句解析

36. A number of factors are driving down the global oil prices not just for now but in the foreseeable future.

许多因素正在推动全球油价下跌,不仅是现在,而且在可预见的未来也是如此。

【答案】 **D** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 多重因素 + 未来油价持续走低

【定位】 Oil prices are expected to remain lower for longer. The advent of new technologies has added about 4.2 million barrels per day to the crude oil market, contributing to a global over-supply. In addition, other factors are putting downward pressure on oil prices: change in the strategic behavior of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, the projected increase in Iranian exports, the scaling-down of global demand (especially from emerging markets), the long-term drop in petroleum consumption in the United States, and some displacement of oil by substitutes.

预计油价将在更长时间内保持更低。新技术的出现每天给原油市场新增约 420 万桶,导致全球供过于求。此外,还有多种因素继续压低油价:欧佩克战略行为的改变、伊朗出口的预期增长、全球需求的缩减(尤其是来自新兴市场)、美国石油消费的长期下降,以及替代品对石油的部分挤占。

【改写】 A number of factors are driving down the global oil prices ↔

other factors are putting downward pressure on oil prices

并列因素 + 向下方向的同义替换

not just for now but in the foreseeable future ↔

Oil prices are expected to remain lower for longer

时间长度的同义改写

【辨邻】 **C** Oil prices have dropped by over 60% since June 2014 只讲了跌幅事实,没有 A number of factors 与 foreseeable future 同时落地的并列因素清单。

Oil prices have dropped by over 60% since June 2014

E Natural gas and coal—also fossil fuels—have similarly seen price declines that look to be long-lived 锁定的是 gas/coal, 而非 global oil prices。

Natural gas and coal—also fossil fuels—have similarly seen price declines that look to be long-lived

37. Pricing carbon proves the most economical way to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

碳定价被证明是减少温室气体排放最经济的方式。

【答案】 **L** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 碳定价 = 最经济的减排方式

【定位】 Economic reasoning shows that the least expensive way for each country is to put a price on carbon emissions.

经济学推理表明，对每个国家而言，最便宜的方式就是给碳排放定价。

【改写】 Pricing carbon ↔ **put a price on carbon emissions**

动名词与动词短语的句式转换

the most economical way to reduce greenhouse gas emissions ↔

the least expensive way for each country is to put a price on carbon emissions

正反向最高级同义

【辨邻】 M Setting the right carbon price will therefore efficiently align the costs paid by carbon users with the true social opportunity cost of using carbon 只在论证价格对齐机制，没有把碳定价说成 最便宜的减排路径。

Setting the right carbon price will therefore efficiently align the costs paid by carbon users with the true social opportunity cost of using carbon

N Direct subsidies to research and development have been adopted by some governments but are a poor substitute for a carbon price 是从反面贬低补贴，没有正面给出最高级判断。

Direct subsidies to research and development have been adopted by some governments but are a poor substitute for a carbon price

38. It is estimated that extreme weather conditions have endangered the lives of millions of African children.

据估计，极端天气条件已经危及数百万非洲儿童的生命。

【答案】 J 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 极端天气危及数百万非洲儿童

【定位】 For example, the United Nations Children's Fund estimates that some 11 million children in Africa face hunger, disease, and water shortages as a result of the strongest El Nino weather phenomenon in decades.

例如，联合国儿童基金会估计，约 1100 万非洲儿童因数十年来最强的厄尔尼诺天气现象而面临饥饿、疾病与缺水。

【改写】 extreme weather conditions ↔ **the strongest El Nino weather phenomenon in decades**

具体气候事件 → 上位概括

millions of African children ↔ **11 million children in Africa**

具体数字 → 量级上位

endangered the lives of ↔ **face hunger, disease, and water shortages**

结果聚合的同义

39. The prices of coal are low as a result of over-supply and decreasing demand.

由于供应过剩和需求下降,煤炭价格处于低位。

【答案】 E 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 煤价因供过于求与需求下降而低

【定位】 Coal prices also are low, owing to over-supply and the scaling-down of demand, especially from China, which burns half of the world's coal.

煤炭价格同样很低, 其原因是供过于求与需求下降, 尤其是来自中国的需求下降, 中国消耗了全世界一半的煤炭。

【改写】 The prices of coal are low ↔ **Coal prices also are low**

主语换序 + 同义

over-supply and decreasing demand ↔ **over-supply and the scaling-down of demand**

近义短语逐字对位

【辨邻】 **D** contributing to a global over-supply 与 the scaling-down of global demand (especially from emerging markets) 都讲油, 没讲煤。

contributing to a global over-supply

40. Higher fossil fuel prices prove to be conducive to innovation and application of cleaner technology.

较高的化石燃料价格被证明有利于更清洁技术的创新和应用。

【答案】 H 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 高化石燃料价格利于清洁技术创新与应用

【定位】 There is strong evidence that both innovation and adoption of cleaner technology are strongly encouraged by higher fossil fuel prices.

有强力证据表明, 更高的化石燃料价格能够有力地推动清洁技术的创新与采用。

【改写】 Higher fossil fuel prices ↔ **higher fossil fuel prices**

几乎逐字一致

conducive to innovation and application of cleaner technology ↔

both innovation and adoption of cleaner technology are strongly encouraged

近义动词 + 被动主动转换

【辨邻】 **A** low fossil fuel prices could discourage further innovation in, and adoption of, cleaner energy technologies 的因 (low prices) 与果 (discourage) 都与陈述句相反。

low fossil fuel prices could discourage further innovation in, and adoption of, cleaner energy technologies

41. If fossil fuel prices remain low for a long time, it may lead to higher emissions of greenhouse gases.

如果化石燃料价格长期保持低位,可能会导致温室气体排放量增加。

【答案】 **A** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 化石燃料长期低价 → 温室气体排放升高

【定位】 Notwithstanding important recent progress in developing renewable fuel sources, low fossil fuel prices could discourage further innovation in, and adoption of, cleaner energy technologies. The result would be higher emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases.

尽管可再生能源近年来取得了重要进展,但低化石燃料价格可能阻碍清洁能源技术的进一步创新与采用。其结果将是二氧化碳和其他温室气体的排放升高。

【改写】 fossil fuel prices remain low for a long time ↔ **Fossil fuel prices are likely to stay low for long**
时间长度的同义

it may lead to higher emissions of greenhouse gases ↔

The result would be higher emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases

因果连接词的同义 + 上位概括

【辨邻】 **H** both innovation and adoption of cleaner technology are strongly encouraged by higher fossil fuel prices 只立论于 higher prices, 没有把 低价持续 → 高排放 这条结论说出。

both innovation and adoption of cleaner technology are strongly encouraged by higher fossil fuel prices

I The current low fossil fuel price environment will thus certainly delay the energy transition from fossil fuel to clean energy sources 的结论是 延迟转型, 与陈述句的 排放升高 不对位。

The current low fossil fuel price environment will thus certainly delay the energy transition from fossil fuel to clean energy sources

42. Fossil fuels remain the major source of primary energy consumption in today's world.

化石燃料仍然是当今世界一次能源消费的主要来源。

【答案】 **G** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 化石燃料仍是一次能源消费主源

【定位】 Renewables account for only a small share of global primary energy consumption, which is still dominated by fossil fuels—30% each for coal and oil, 25% for natural gas.

可再生能源仅占全球一次能源消费的小部分,化石燃料仍然主导整个消费结构——煤炭与石油各占 30%, 天然气占 25%。

【改写】 Fossil fuels remain the major source of primary energy consumption ↔

Renewables account for only a small share of global primary energy consumption, which is still dominated by fossil fuels

支配关系同义 + 正反语义互补

in today's world ↔ **30% each for coal and oil, 25% for natural gas**

当下数据佐证 现今 这一时间限定

【辨邻】 **E** Natural gas and coal—also fossil fuels—have similarly seen price declines that look to be long-lived 关注 价格走低，没说 化石燃料占一次能源消费多少比例。

Natural gas and coal—also fossil fuels—have similarly seen price declines that look to be long-lived

43. Even major fossil exporting countries have great potential to develop renewable energies.

即使是主要的化石燃料出口国也拥有发展可再生能源的巨大潜力。

【答案】 **F** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 化石燃料出口大国也有可再生潜力

【定位】 Even Africa and the Middle East, home to economies that are heavily dependent on fossil fuel exports, have enormous potential to develop renewables.

甚至非洲与中东这些严重依赖化石燃料出口的经济体所在地区，也拥有发展可再生能源的巨大潜力。

【改写】 Even major fossil exporting countries ↔

Even Africa and the Middle East, home to economies that are heavily dependent on fossil fuel exports

让步词同义 + 具体地区上位

have great potential to develop renewable energies ↔

have enormous potential to develop renewables

形容词近义 + 同词对位

【辨邻】 **B** Policymakers should not allow low energy prices to derail the clean energy transition 焦点在 政策，没讲 fossil exporting countries 的 renewable potential.

Policymakers should not allow low energy prices to derail the clean energy transition

44. Greenhouse gas emissions, if not properly dealt with, will pose endless risks for mankind.

温室气体排放如果不妥善处理,将给人类带来无尽的风险。

【答案】 **O** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 温室气体未妥善处理 → 人类无尽风险

【定位】 Failure to address comprehensively the problem of greenhouse gas emissions, however, exposes all generations, present and future, to incalculable risks.

然而，若不能全面应对温室气体排放问题，将让现在与未来的所有世代都面临不可估量的风险。

【改写】 if not properly dealt with ↔

Failure to address comprehensively the problem of greenhouse gas emissions

条件结构与名词化条件互译

endless risks for mankind ↔ **exposes all generations, present and future, to incalculable risks**

无尽与不可估量 / 所有世代的同义

【辨邻】 **I** Unless renewables become cheap enough that substantial carbon deposits are left underground for a very long time, if not forever, the planet will likely be exposed to potentially catastrophic climate risks 的条件是 可再生不够便宜，与陈述句 温室气体未妥善处理 的条件不直接对位。

Unless renewables become cheap enough that substantial carbon deposits are left underground for a very long time, if not forever, the planet will likely be exposed to potentially catastrophic climate risks

B irreversible and potentially devastating effects of climate change 出现在 政策呼吁 的语境里，没有 暴露所有世代于不可估量的风险 这一全人类范围断言。

irreversible and potentially devastating effects of climate change

45. It is urgent for governments to increase the cost of using fossil fuels to an appropriate level to lessen the catastrophic effects of climate change.

政府迫切需要将使用化石燃料的成本提高到适当水平，以减轻气候变化的灾难性影响。

【答案】 **B** 段（弱锚点）

【锚点】 政府须紧迫提高化石燃料使用成本以减轻气候灾难

【定位】 Action to restore appropriate price incentives, notably through corrective carbon pricing, is urgently needed to lower the risk of irreversible and potentially devastating effects of climate change.

亟需采取行动恢复合适的价格激励，尤其要通过纠正性的碳定价来降低气候变化不可逆且可能造成毁灭性影响的风险。

【改写】 It is urgent for governments ↔ **is urgently needed**

紧迫性程度词同义

increase the cost of using fossil fuels to an appropriate level ↔

Action to restore appropriate price incentives, notably through corrective carbon pricing

动作目标的同义概括

lessen the catastrophic effects of climate change ↔

lower the risk of irreversible and potentially devastating effects of climate change

动词同义 + 形容词同义

【辨邻】 **L** Economic reasoning shows that the least expensive way for each country is to put a price on carbon emissions 在论证 最便宜的减排路径，没有 urgent / urgently needed 这层紧迫呼吁。

Economic reasoning shows that the least expensive way for each country is to put a price on carbon emissions

M Setting the right carbon price will therefore efficiently align the costs paid by carbon users with the true social opportunity cost of using carbon 阐述机制对齐，未喊出 紧迫呼吁 与 减轻气候灾难 的成对结论。

Setting the right carbon price will therefore efficiently align the costs paid by carbon users with the true social opportunity cost of using carbon

PARAGRAPH MAP • 段落主旨图

15 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 提出全文核心忧虑：化石燃料价格可能长期处于 low for long 区间，从而抑制清洁能源创新与采用，最终导致温室气体排放升高。

信息指纹 低价抑制清洁能源 → 排放升高

B 向政策制定者喊话：必须通过 corrective carbon pricing 等手段恢复价格信号，以降低气候变化的不可逆风险，并能带来财政收益。

信息指纹 政策呼吁 + 纠正性碳定价

C 回顾油价自 2014 年 6 月以来跌幅超过 60%，介绍业界格言 the best cure for low oil prices is low oil prices，并提示这次的动态调整可能与以往不同。

信息指纹 油价跌 60% + 业界格言

D 列出压低油价的多重因素：新技术增产、欧佩克战略变化、伊朗出口、新兴市场需求收缩、美国长期消费下滑、替代品挤占等，断言油价将 lower for longer。

信息指纹 多重因素压低油价 + 长期低价

E 天然气与煤炭价格同样长期走低：北美页岩气繁荣、地中海与阿根廷潜在供应增加，煤炭则因 over-supply and the scaling-down of demand（尤其来自中国）而下跌。

信息指纹 煤炭低价 + 供过于求 + 需求下降

F 技术创新释放风、水、太阳能、地热等可再生能源的潜力，连重度依赖化石燃料出口的非洲与中东也有巨大可再生潜力，以 the United Arab Emirates 为例。

信息指纹 化石燃料出口国也有可再生潜力

G 可再生能源进展可能脆弱，因为目前全球一次能源消费仍由化石燃料主导：30% each for coal and oil, 25% for natural gas，可再生只占小份额。

信息指纹 化石燃料仍是一次能源主力 + 具体占比

H 低化石燃料价格几乎不能激励研发更便宜的替代品；有强力证据表明 higher fossil fuel prices 才会推动清洁技术的创新与采用。

信息指纹 高化石燃料价格 → 清洁技术创新与采用

I 在当前低价环境下，化石燃料向清洁能源的转型必将被推迟，地球可能面临 potentially catastrophic climate risks。

信息指纹 低价拖延能源转型 + 灾难性气候风险

J 气候影响已经可见：联合国儿童基金会估计约 11 million children in Africa 因数十年来最强的厄尔尼诺面临饥饿、疾病和缺水。

信息指纹 1100 万非洲儿童 + 厄尔尼诺

K 介绍各国在巴黎召开的 United Nations Climate Change Conference, COP 21, 强调需要广泛参与以应对碳排放外溢这一全球性悲剧。

信息指纹 COP 21 大会 + 广泛参与必要性

L 经济学推理指出, 对每个国家而言, put a price on carbon emissions 是最便宜的减排方式, 并介绍碳税、排放交易等具体做法。

信息指纹 碳定价 = 最便宜的减排方式

M 进一步阐释碳定价如何让碳使用成本与社会机会成本对齐, 并通过提高清洁能源相对需求来激励清洁能源创新与碳捕集等技术发展。

信息指纹 碳价机制的对齐与激励作用

N 对研发的直接补贴只是碳定价的拙劣替代品, 因为它无法消除过度使用化石燃料的市场激励, 附带成本仍被忽视。

信息指纹 直接研发补贴是碳定价的拙劣替代

O 寄望 COP 21 的成功为未来国际碳价协议铺路; 若不能全面应对温室气体排放, 将让所有世代面临 incalculable risks。

信息指纹 未能应对温室气体 → 世代不可估量风险

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

20 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。

Fossil fuel prices are likely to stay "low for long".

A段, 第1句

"be likely to do" 是四六级和考研阅读中常见的表达推测的结构, 具有一定代表性。但本句整体过于简单, 缺少从句嵌套、复杂修饰等真题中更高频的句式特征, 典型性中等。

Notwithstanding important recent progress in developing renewable fuel sources, low fossil fuel prices could discourage further innovation in, and adoption of, cleaner energy technologies.

A段，第2句

简单句配合句首让步状语、情态动词谓语以及并列宾语，是四六级和考研阅读中常见的句式结构。掌握后可迁移到大量类似长度的复杂简单句，具有较高的典型性和实用性。

Action to restore appropriate price incentives, notably through corrective carbon pricing, is urgently needed to lower the risk of irreversible and potentially devastating effects of climate change.

B段，第2句

主语带后置定语、被动语态谓语、目的状语这一组合是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。长主语 + 被动谓语 + 不定式状语的结构在学术和政策类文本中极为常见，掌握后可大量复用。

The reasoning behind this saying is that low oil prices discourage investment in new production capacity, eventually shifting the oil supply curve backward and bringing prices back up as existing oil fields—which can be tapped at relatively low marginal cost—are depleted.

C段，第3句

本句的结构高度典型：主系表结构引出表语从句阐述观点，表语从句内部通过现在分词短语表达伴随结果，状语从句说明时间条件，非限制性定语从句补充细节。这种“观点陈述 + 因果推理 + 时间条件 + 细节补充”的多层嵌套模式，在学术写作和考试阅读中极为常见。掌握本句的分析方法后，可以直接迁移到大量类似的复杂句中，代表性很强。

In fact, in line with past experience, capital expenditure in the oil sector has dropped sharply in many producing countries, including the United States.

C段，第4句

本句体现了四六级阅读常见句式特征：简单句主干 + 多层状语修饰 + 现在完成时表达“已发生且有现实影响”的事实。这种“主干简洁 + 状语丰富”的结构在学术文本和新闻报道中高频出现，掌握后可大量复用于同类句子分析。

Natural gas and coal—also fossil fuels—have similarly seen price declines that look to be long-lived.

E段，第1句

主句采用“主语+现在完成时+宾语”结构,并在宾语后接限制性定语从句,这是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。并列主语、插入语、定语从句修饰宾语等结构都是典型的书面语特征,掌握后可在大量真题句中复用。唯一不足是句子未涉及更复杂的从句嵌套或特殊句式,因此典型性评分为中上。

Coal and natural gas are mainly used for electricity generation, whereas oil is used mostly to power transportation, yet the prices of all these energy sources are linked.

E段，第2句

句子展示了典型的并列句加对比状语从句结构,以及常见的被动语态表达。并列连词 yet 表转折,从属连词 whereas 引导对比,这种组合在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现。被动语态 “be used for/to” 也是描述用途的标准句式,具有较高的迁移价值。

The North American shale gas boom has resulted in record low prices there.

E段，第3句

本句采用“主语(名词短语)+现在完成时谓语+介词短语状语”的结构,这是四六级和考研阅读中常见的简单陈述句式。“result in”固定搭配和现在完成时的使用也较为典型,掌握后可迁移到其他类似句子中。

The recent discovery of the giant Zohr gas field off the Egyptian coast will eventually have impact on pricing in the Mediterranean region and Europe, and there is significant development potential in many other places, notably Argentina.

E段，第4句

并列句是四六级和考研常见句式,第一分句的“长主语+将来时谓语+宾语带介词短语”模式以及第二分句的 there be 存在句都是高频结构,掌握后可以大量复用到阅读和写作中。

Progress in the development of renewables could be fragile, however, if fossil fuel prices remain low for long.

G段，第1句

主句加条件状语从句的结构是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，情态动词表推测、系表结构描述状态、条件从句表假设均为典型用法。掌握此句型后可迁移至大量类似长句，代表性较强。

Renewables account for only a small share of global primary energy consumption, which is still dominated by fossil fuels—30% each for coal and oil, 25% for natural gas.

G段，第2句

"主句 + 非限制性定语从句" 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式,定语从句对前文进行补充说明的用法非常典型。被动语态 "is dominated by" 以及 "account for" 这类固定搭配也是常考知识点。掌握本句结构后,可迁移到大量类似长句的分析中,实用性强。

Unless renewables become cheap enough that substantial carbon deposits are left underground for a very long time, if not forever, the planet will likely be exposed to potentially catastrophic climate risks.

I段，第2句

涵盖主语、谓语、表语、多种状语（条件、结果、地点、时间），且有被动语态、"enough...that" 结构、条件从句中时态替代等多个易错点，非常适合作为成分划分和语法结构分析的综合练习材料。

For example, the United Nations Children's Fund estimates that some 11 million children in Africa face hunger, disease, and water shortages as a result of the strongest El Nino(厄尔尼诺) weather phenomenon in decades.

J段，第2句

主句加宾语从句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中极为常见,尤其是表达观点、估计、认为类动词后接that宾语从句的句式。宾语从句内部的主谓宾加原因状语也是典型的说明因果关系的表达方式。掌握这种结构后,可以直接迁移到大量类似句型,代表性强。

Many scientists believe that El Nino events, caused by warming in the Pacific, are becoming more intense as a result of climate change.

J段，第3句

"动词 + that 宾语从句" 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，从句内插入定语成分也常见。句子结构具有很强的代表性，掌握后可复用于大量相似句子。

We need very broad participation to fully address the global tragedy that results when countries fail to take into account the negative impact of their carbon emissions on the rest of the world.

K段，第2句

本句体现了考研英语阅读常见的复杂句式:'主句 + 目的状语(不定式)+ 定语从句 + 状语从句' 的多层嵌套结构,以及 'fail to do' 等常见搭配,在四六级和考研真题中频繁出现,掌握后可大量复用

Moreover, non-participation by nations, if sufficiently widespread, can undermine the political will of participating countries to act.

K段，第3句

本句涵盖主谓宾、条件状语从句、插入语、后置定语（介词短语和不定式）、省略结构等多种成分，且条件从句以插入形式出现在主语之后，这种位置是易错点。适合训练学生识别插入成分、还原省略谓语、区分后置定语与从句的能力。

The reason is that when carbon is priced, those emissions reductions that are least costly to implement will happen first.

L段，第3句

该句型高度典型：主系表结构引出表语从句解释原因、定语从句修饰主语、时间状语从句设定条件，这些都是考研和四六级阅读中的高频句式；碳定价与减排的主题也符合真题常见的经济环保话题，结构可大量复用到同类长难句分析中。

While alternative estimates of the damage from carbon emissions differ, and it's especially hard to reckon the likely costs of possible catastrophic climate events, most estimates suggest substantial negative effects.

M段，第5句

让步状语从句 + 主句的结构是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，While 引导让步、and 并列从句、形式主语 it 等都是常考点，掌握后可以在大量真题中复用，典型性很高。

Direct subsidies to research and development have been adopted by some governments but are a poor substitute for a carbon price: they do only part of the job, leaving in place market incentives to over-use fossil fuels and thereby add to the stock of atmospheric greenhouse gases without regard to the collateral(附带的) costs.

N段，第1句

本句结构较典型，包含并列谓语、完成被动、系表判断和分词结果结构，训练收益高；虽然不是最复杂的层层嵌套句，但非常适合作为中高级入门的结构与时态综合练习材料。

The prices of coal are low as a result of over-supply and decreasing demand.

第39题题干

主系表结构加原因状语是四六级和考研阅读中常见的陈述句式，句中 "as a result of" 引导原因在说明文和议论文中频繁出现，学生掌握后可迁移到大量类似表达，具有较好的典型性

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 177 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。

carbon B2

n. 碳（化学元素）

本篇21次 · 真题 43 句

fuel B1

n. 燃料

本篇20次 · 真题 60 句

fossil B2

n. 化石

本篇19次 · 真题 39 句

emission B2

n. 排放物

本篇15次 · 真题 69 句

gas A2

n. 气体

本篇13次 · 真题 77 句

renewable B2

adj. 可再生的

本篇9次 · 真题 26 句

climate

B1

n. 气候

本篇8次·真题 160 句

source

B1

n. 来源

本篇7次·真题 75 句

greenhouse

B1

n. 温室

本篇7次·真题 56 句

global

B2

adj. 全球的

本篇6次·真题 140 句

risk

A2

n. 风险

本篇5次·真题 167 句

united

B1

adj. 联合的

本篇5次·真题 97 句

demand

B1

v. 坚决要求

本篇5次·真题 92 句

innovation

B2

n. 创新;革新(指行为或过程)

本篇5次·真题 53 句

would

A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇4次·真题 568 句

likely

A2

adj. 很可能的

本篇4次·真题 228 句

consumption

B2

n. 消费

本篇4次·真题 56 句

damage

B1

n. 损害

本篇4次·真题 46 句

estimate

B2

v. 估计

本篇4次·真题 36 句

effect

A2

n. 影响

本篇3次·真题 191 句

impact

B2

n. 影响

本篇3次·真题 185 句

million

A2

num. 一百万

本篇3次·真题 126 句

potential B2

adj. 潜在的
本篇3次·真题 92 句

nation B1

n. 国家
本篇3次·真题 76 句

incentive B2

n. 激励
本篇3次·真题 33 句

appropriate B2

adj. 合适的
本篇3次·真题 30 句

potentially B2

adv. 可能地
本篇3次·真题 23 句

export B1

v. 出口, 输出 (商品到国外)
本篇3次·真题 22 句

substitute B2

n. 替代品
本篇3次·真题 14 句

substantial B2

adj. 大量的
本篇3次·真题 13 句

catastrophic C1

adj. 灾难性的
本篇3次·真题 11 句

reduce B1

v. 减少, 降低 (数量、大小、程度等)
本篇2次·真题 138 句

view A2

n. 观点, 看法
本篇2次·真题 134 句

negative B1

adj. 否定的
本篇2次·真题 132 句

power A2

n. 权力
本篇2次·真题 128 句

factor B1

n. 因素
本篇2次·真题 108 句

major B1

adj. 主要的
本篇2次·真题 108 句

event A2

n. 事件
本篇2次·真题 99 句

least A2

det. 最少的

本篇2次·真题 98 句

account A2

n. 账户

本篇2次·真题 93 句

states A1

n. 国家

本篇2次·真题 80 句

further B1

adv. 更远地

本篇2次·真题 79 句

current B1

adj. 现在的

本篇2次·真题 72 句

generation B2

n. 一代人

本篇2次·真题 60 句

eventually B1

adv. 最终

本篇2次·真题 32 句

participate B1

v. 参加

本篇2次·真题 31 句

expose B2

v. 使暴露

本篇2次·真题 30 句

fund B2

n. 资金

本篇2次·真题 30 句

domestic B2

adj. 国内的

本篇2次·真题 25 句

transition B2

n. 过渡

本篇2次·真题 25 句

capture B1

v. 捕获

本篇2次·真题 19 句

discourage B2

v. 使泄气

本篇2次·真题 15 句

reasoning B2

n. 推理

本篇2次·真题 13 句

align B2

v. 使排列成一条直线

本篇2次·真题 11 句

subsidy C1

n. 补贴

本篇2次·真题8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

behavior B1

n. 行为

本篇1次·真题171句

economic B2

adj. 经济的

本篇1次·真题167句

process B1

n. 过程

本篇1次·真题126句

decade B1

n. 十年

本篇1次·真题120句

opportunity B1

n. 机会

本篇1次·真题115句

growth B1

n. 增长

本篇1次·真题104句

support A2

v. 支持

本篇1次·真题103句

economy B1

n. 经济

本篇1次·真题102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

contribute B1

v. 捐献

本篇1次·真题79句

region B1

n. 地区

本篇1次·真题78句

exist A2

v. 存在;实际上有

本篇1次·真题77句

organization

B1

n. 组织

本篇1次 · 真题 73 句

reflect

B1

v. 反映, 显示

本篇1次 · 真题 71 句

shift

B1

v. 移动

本篇1次 · 真题 65 句

significant

B2

adj. 重要的

本篇1次 · 真题 65 句

tax

A2

n. 税

本篇1次 · 真题 63 句

extreme

B2

adj. 极度的

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

mostly

B1

adv. 主要地

本篇1次 · 真题 59 句

political

B1

adj. 政治的

本篇1次 · 真题 59 句

production

B1

n. 生产

本篇1次 · 真题 58 句

pressure

B1

n. 心理压力

本篇1次 · 真题 57 句

link

A2

n. 联系

本篇1次 · 真题 53 句

mainly

B1

adv. 主要地

本篇1次 · 真题 53 句

per

B1

prep. 每

本篇1次 · 真题 53 句

failure

B1

n. 失败

本篇1次 · 真题 47 句

thus

B2

adv. 因此, 所以

本篇1次 · 真题 47 句

adopt B1

v. 采纳

本篇1次·真题 46 句

technological B2

adj. 技术的

本篇1次·真题 45 句

charge B1

v. 收费

本篇1次·真题 44 句

certainly A2

adv. 当然

本篇1次·真题 43 句

fully B1

adv. 完全地

本篇1次·真题 43 句

signal B1

n. 信号

本篇1次·真题 42 句

user A2

n. 使用者

本篇1次·真题 42 句

addition A2

n. 增加

本篇1次·真题 41 句

alternative B2

n. 可供选择的事物

本篇1次·真题 41 句

generate B2

v. 产生，引起（结果、反应等）

本篇1次·真题 39 句

investment B1

n. 投资

本篇1次·真题 39 句

relatively B2

adv. 相对地

本篇1次·真题 37 句

capacity B2

n. 容量

本篇1次·真题 36 句

recovery B2

n. 恢复

本篇1次·真题 35 句

giant B1

adj. 巨大的

本篇1次·真题 34 句

sector B2

n. （经济或商业的）部门，行业

本篇1次·真题 33 句

emerge B2

v. 出现;浮现

本篇1次·真题 32 句

stock B1

n. 库存

本篇1次·真题 32 句

gather B1

v. 聚集, 集合

本篇1次·真题 31 句

eliminate B2

v. 消除

本篇1次·真题 30 句

broad B1

adj. 宽阔的

本篇1次·真题 29 句

decrease B1

v. 减少, 降低

本篇1次·真题 28 句

extent B2

n. 程度

本篇1次·真题 28 句

implement B2

v. 实施

本篇1次·真题 28 句

phenomenon B2

n. 现象

本篇1次·真题 28 句

therefore B1

adv. 因此, 所以

本篇1次·真题 28 句

transportation B1

n. 交通运输 (系统)

本篇1次·真题 28 句

delay B1

n. 延迟

本篇1次·真题 27 句

application B1

n. 申请

本篇1次·真题 26 句

conductive C1

adj. 有助于的

本篇1次·真题 26 句

lower A2

adj. 较低的;下方的

本篇1次·真题 26 句

relative B1

n. 亲戚, 亲属

本篇1次·真题 26 句

target B1

n. 目标, 靶子

本篇1次 · 真题 26 句

revenue B2

n. (公司、组织的) 收入, 收益

本篇1次 · 真题 25 句

differ B1

v. 不同, 有区别

本篇1次 · 真题 24 句

shortage B2

n. 短缺

本篇1次 · 真题 24 句

warming B1

n. 变暖, 加温

本篇1次 · 真题 24 句

commitment B2

n. 承诺

本篇1次 · 真题 23 句

strongly B1

adv. 强烈地

本篇1次 · 真题 23 句

welfare B2

n. 福利

本篇1次 · 真题 23 句

widespread B2

adj. 广泛的

本篇1次 · 真题 23 句

dependent B2

adj. 依靠的

本篇1次 · 真题 22 句

pose B2

v. 摆姿势 (供拍照或绘画)

本篇1次 · 真题 22 句

properly B1

adv. 正确地

本篇1次 · 真题 22 句

tap B1

v. 轻敲、轻拍

本篇1次 · 真题 22 句

universal B2

adj. 普遍的

本篇1次 · 真题 21 句

electricity A2

n. 电

本篇1次 · 真题 20 句

alleviate C1

v. 减轻, 缓和 (痛苦、问题等)

本篇1次 · 真题 19 句

unfortunately B1

adv. 不幸地

本篇1次·真题 19 句

deposit B2

n. 存款

本篇1次·真题 18 句

heavily B1

adv. 大量地

本篇1次·真题 18 句

intense B2

adj. 强烈的

本篇1次·真题 18 句

reduction B2

n. 减少

本篇1次·真题 18 句

dominate B2

v. 控制

本篇1次·真题 17 句

enormous B1

adj. 巨大的

本篇1次·真题 17 句

urgent B2

adj. 紧急的, 急迫的

本篇1次·真题 17 句

costly B2

adj. 昂贵的, 代价高的

本篇1次·真题 16 句

existing B1

adj. 现有的

本篇1次·真题 16 句

scenario B2

n. 可能发生的情况

本篇1次·真题 16 句

solar B2

adj. 太阳的

本篇1次·真题 16 句

similarly B2

adv. 相似地

本篇1次·真题 15 句

whereas B2

sc. 然而

本篇1次·真题 15 句

calculate B1

v. 计算

本篇1次·真题 13 句

cure B1

v. 治愈 (疾病)

本篇1次·真题 13 句

deplete C1

v. 大量减少

本篇1次·真题 13 句

efficiently B2

adv. 高效地

本篇1次·真题 13 句

modest B2

adj. 谦虚的, 谦逊的

本篇1次·真题 13 句

participation B2

n. 参与

本篇1次·真题 13 句

scheme B2

n. 计划

本篇1次·真题 13 句

sharply B2

adv. 急剧地

本篇1次·真题 13 句

strategic B2

adj. 战略(性)的

本篇1次·真题 13 句

ambitious B2

adj. 有雄心的

本篇1次·真题 12 句

endless B2

adj. 无尽的

本篇1次·真题 12 句

forever A2

adv. 永远

本篇1次·真题 12 句

restore B2

v. 恢复, 使复原

本篇1次·真题 12 句

saying B1

n. 谚语

本篇1次·真题 12 句

accurately B2

adv. 准确地

本篇1次·真题 11 句

boom B1

n. 繁荣

本篇1次·真题 11 句

commonly B1

adv. 通常, 常常

本篇1次·真题 11 句

endorse C1

v. 公开支持、赞同(人或政策)

本篇1次·真题 11 句

owe B1

v. 欠 (债、钱、人情等)

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

storage B1

n. 存储

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

adjustment B2

n. 调整

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

persistent B2

adj. 坚持不懈的

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

purely B2

adv. 纯粹地

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

devastating C1

adj. 毁灭性的

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

hunger B1

n. 饥饿

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

petroleum B2

n. 石油

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

policymaker C1

n. 政策制定者

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

dioxide B2

n. 氧化物

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

dynamic B2

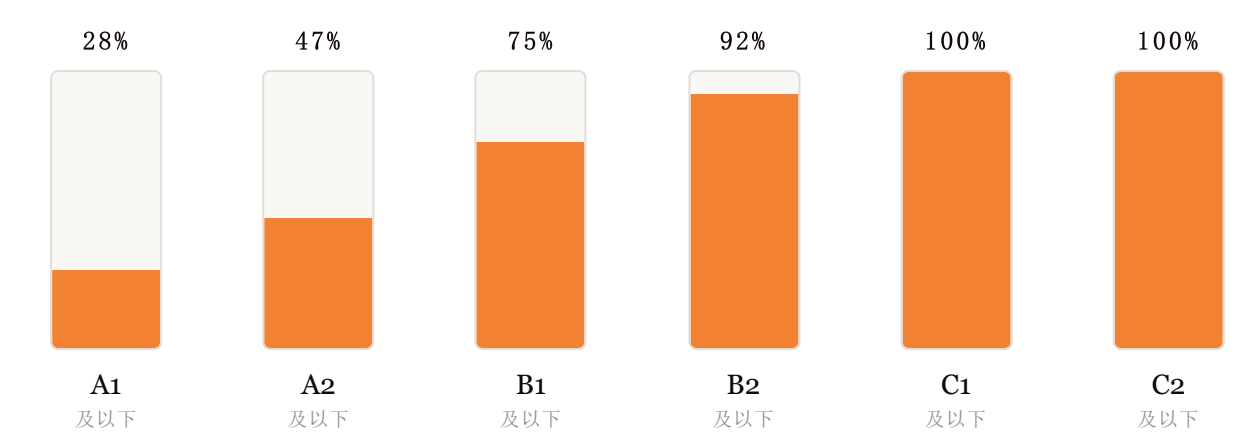
adj. 充满活力的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

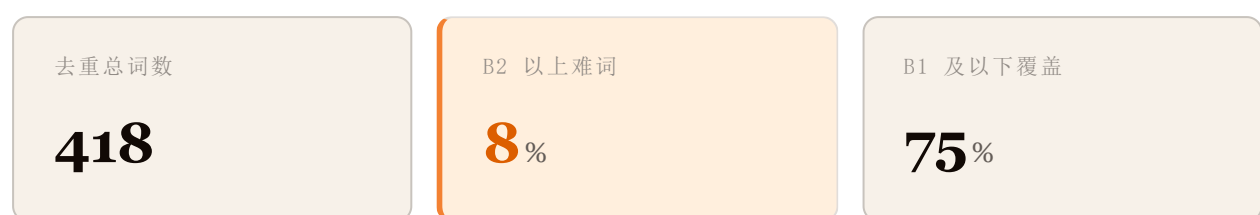
VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

全文 418 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **418** 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 34 个 · 约 8%。



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 418 个 · 末柱为 100%



英语六级 2017年6月·第1套 · 全卷构成

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

2017年6月·第1套 英语六级阅读理解（四选一） 第1篇·46–50 题答案与解析

QUESTIONS & ANALYSIS • 阅读理解题和解析

阅读理解题和解析·46–50 题

本页 46–50 题的答案与逐题解析由懒笔记基于2017年6月·第1套 英语六级阅读理解（四选一）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 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1套(2017-06) · 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 Open data sharers are still in the minority in many fields. Although many researchers broadly agree that public access to raw data would accelerate science, most are reluctant to post the results of their own labors online.

在许多领域，开放数据共享者仍然是少数。尽管许多研究人员普遍认为公众获取原始数据将加速科学发展，但大多数人仍不愿意将自己的劳动成果发布到网上。

P2 Some communities have agreed to share online—geneticists, for example, post DNA sequences at the GenBank repository(库), and astronomers are accustomed to accessing images of galaxies and stars from, say, the Sloan Digital Sky Survey, a telescope that has observed some 500 million objects—but these remain the exception, not the rule. Historically, scientists have objected to sharing for many reasons: it is a lot of work; until recently, good databases did not exist; grant funders were not pushing for sharing; it has been difficult to agree on standards for formatting data; and there is no agreed way to assign credit for data.

一些群体已经同意在线共享数据——例如，遗传学家在GenBank库中发布DNA序列，天文学家习惯于从Sloan Digital Sky Survey等来源获取星系和恒星的图像，该望远镜已观测到约5亿个天体——但这些仍然是例外而非常规。从历史上看，科学家反对共享有许多原因：这需要大量工作；直到最近，还不存在良好的数据库；资助机构没有推动共享；难以就数据格式标准达成一致；并且没有公认的方式来分配数据的功劳。

P3 But the barriers are disappearing, in part because journals and funding agencies worldwide are encouraging scientists to make their data public. Last year, the Royal Society in London said in its report that scientists need to "shift away from a research culture where data is viewed as a private preserve". Funding agencies note that data paid for with public money should be public information, and the scientific community is recognizing that data can now be shared digitally in ways that were not possible before. To match the growing demand, services are springing up to make it easier to publish research products online and enable other researchers to discover and cite them.

但这些障碍正在消失，部分原因是全球的期刊和资助机构正在鼓励科学家公开他们的数据。去年，伦敦皇家学会在其报告中表示，科学家需要“摆脱将数据视为私人领地的研究文化”。资助机构指出，用公共资金支付的数据应该是公共信息，科学界也认识到现在可以用以前不可能的方式以数字形式共享数据。为了满足日益增长的需求，各种服务正在涌现，使在线发布研究成果变得更容易，并使其他研究人员能够发现和引用它们。

P4 Although calls to share data often concentrate on the moral advantages of sharing, the practice is not purely altruistic(利他的). Researchers who share get plenty of personal benefits, including more connections with colleagues, improved visibility and increased citations. The most successful sharers—those whose data are downloaded and cited the most often—get noticed, and their work gets used. For example, one of the most popular data sets on multidisciplinary repository Dryad is about wood density around the world; it has been downloaded 5,700 times. Co-author Amy Zanne thinks that users probably range from climate-change researchers wanting to estimate how much carbon is stored in biomass, to foresters looking for information on different grades of timber. "I'd much prefer to have my data used by the maximum number of people to ask their own questions," she says. "It's important to allow readers and reviewers to see exactly how you arrive at your results. Publishing data and code allows your science to be reproducible."

尽管共享数据的呼吁往往集中在共享的道德优势上，但这种做法并非纯粹利他的。共享数据的研究人员获得了大量个人利益，包括与同事建立更多联系、提高知名度和增加引用次数。最成功的共享者——那些数据被下载和引用最频繁的人——会受到关注，他们的工作会被使用。例如，多学科库Dryad上最受欢迎的数据集之一是关于世界各地木材密度的；它已被下载5700次。合著者Amy Zanne认为，用户可能包括想要估算生物质中储存了多少碳的气候变化研究人员，以及寻找不同等级木材信息的林业工作者。她说：“我更希望让尽可能多的人使用我的数据来提出他们自己的问题。让读者和审稿人准确看到你如何得出结果是很重要的。发布数据和代码使你的科学研究可重现。”

P5 Even people whose data are less popular can benefit. By making the effort to organize and label files so others can understand them, scientists become more organized and better disciplined themselves, thus avoiding confusion later on.

即使是数据不太受欢迎的人也能受益。通过努力组织和标记文件以便他人理解，科学家自己也会变得更有条理、更有纪律性，从而避免日后的混乱。

题目与逐题解析

46. What do many researchers generally accept?
- A) It is imperative to protect scientists' patents.
 - B) Repositories are essential to scientific research.
 - C) Open data sharing is most important to medical science.
 - D) Open data sharing is conducive to scientific advancement.

许多研究人员普遍接受什么？

- A) 保护科学家的专利是必要的。 B) 数据库对科学研究至关重要。
C) 开放数据共享对医学科学最为重要。 D) 开放数据共享有利于科学进步。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 What do many researchers generally accept? 是直接问事实层面的群体共识，答案应在原文一句话里有明确对应，不需推断。

【拆句】 题干 What do many researchers generally accept? 是简单的 What 引导特殊疑问句，主语 many researchers，动词 generally accept。副词 generally 修饰 accept，强调“普遍地”接受，不是“全员一致”，注意范围词。

【定位】 Although many researchers broadly agree that public access to raw data would accelerate science, most are reluctant to post the results of their own labors online.

尽管许多研究者广泛认同公众获取原始数据将会加速科学发展，但他们大多不愿意把自己劳动成果的成品发布到网上。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

原文从未提及 patents/专利保护这一话题，It is imperative to protect scientists' patents 与开放数据共享议题不在同一维度。

B) 偷换概念

原文提到 GenBank repository 只是举例说明少数学科已建数据库，并未说“数据库对科学研究是必要的”；选项 Repositories are essential to scientific research 把举例提升为普遍命题。

C) 以偏概全

原文谈的是“开放数据共享对科学（整体）有利”，并未单独强调 medical science 最重要；Open data sharing is most important to medical science 把范围非法缩到医学。

D) ✓ 正确

public access to raw data would accelerate science ↔

Open data sharing is conducive to scientific advancement

预判“开放数据有益于科学”与 Open data sharing is conducive to scientific advancement 字面同义，无第二项更接近的选项。

47. What is the attitude of most researchers towards making their own data public?

- A) Opposed.
- B) Ambiguous.
- C) Liberal.
- D) Neutral.

大多数研究人员对公开自己的数据持什么态度？

A) 反对的。 B) 模棱两可的。 C) 开明的。 D) 中立的。

【答案】 **A** (态度题)

【判型】 What is the attitude of most researchers towards making their own data public? 题干含 attitude 一词，且选项均为态度色彩词，按态度题识别。

【拆句】 题干主干 the attitude is what; 介词短语 of most researchers 限定"谁"的态度，towards making their own data public 限定态度的对象，动名词 making 作介词宾语。注意 most 与 their own 两处限定词，不可放大或缩小范围。

【定位】 Although many researchers broadly agree that public access to raw data would accelerate science, most are reluctant to post the results of their own labors online.

尽管许多研究者广泛认同公开原始数据能加速科学，但他们中的大多数不愿意把自己劳动成果的产物发到网上。

【选项】 **A) ✓ 正确**

most are reluctant to post the results of their own labors online ↔ **Opposed**

选项中只有 Opposed 是负向词，其余三项均为非负向（中立/含糊/开明），与定位句"reluctant"极性一致的只有 A。

B) 偷换概念

Ambiguous"含糊的"暗示态度未明，与原文 reluctant"明确不愿"的表态不符。

C) 与原文相反

Liberal"开放/宽容的"是正向态度，恰与 reluctant 相反，明显与原文矛盾。

D) 偷换概念

Neutral"中立的"暗示无倾向；但 reluctant 已带明确抗拒，原文没有"既不赞成也不反对"的余地。

48. According to the passage, what might hinder open data sharing?

- A) The fear of massive copying.
- B) The lack of a research culture.
- C) The belief that research data is private intellectual property.
- D) The concern that certain agencies may make a profit out of it.

根据文章,什么可能阻碍开放数据共享？

A) 对大规模复制的担忧。 B) 缺乏研究文化。 C) 认为研究数据是私有知识产权的观念。
D) 担心某些机构可能从中获利。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 According to the passage, what might hinder open data sharing? 含 According to the passage, 直问事实细节, 答案应能在原文找到直接对应。

【拆句】 题干主干 what might hinder open data sharing。情态动词 might 表示"可能", 意味着原文给的是潜在/历史性的阻碍因素而非必然, 选项时不要因"might"就接受推测性强的项。

【定位】 Historically, scientists have objected to sharing for many reasons: it is a lot of work; until recently, good databases did not exist; grant funders were not pushing for sharing; it has been difficult to agree on standards for formatting data; and there is no agreed way to assign credit for data.

历史上, 科学家因多种原因反对共享: 工作量大; 好的数据库直到最近才出现; 资助方未推动共享; 难以就数据格式标准达成一致; 以及尚未有公认的方式为数据贡献归属功劳。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

原文阻碍清单中无"害怕被大量复制"一项, The fear of massive copying 是凭常识硬塞的概念。

B) 与原文相反

原文 shift away from a research culture where data is viewed as a private preserve 是说要"摆脱将数据视为私有的研究文化"——可见原文阻碍是"私产文化的存在", 而非"研究文化的缺失"; The lack of a research culture 颠倒了原意。

C) ✓ 正确

there is no agreed way to assign credit for data ↔

The belief that research data is private intellectual property

shift away from a research culture where data is viewed as a private preserve ↔

The belief that research data is private intellectual property

原文虽用具体说"无记功方式", 但其根因即"把数据当私产"; 第三段 private preserve 直接给出抽象化表达, 与 research data is private intellectual property 字面同义, 锁定 C。

D) 无中生有

原文未提任何"机构借此牟利"的担忧; The concern that certain agencies may make a profit out of it 把现实里其他议题里的常见忧虑硬贴到本文。

49. What helps lift some of the barriers to open data sharing?

- A) The ever-growing demand for big data.
- B) The advancement of digital technology.
- C) The changing attitude of journals and funders.
- D) The trend of social and economic development.

什么有助于消除开放数据共享的一些障碍?

A) 对大数据日益增长的需求。 B) 数字技术的进步。 C) 期刊和资助机构态度的转变。

D) 社会和经济发展的趋势。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 What helps lift some of the barriers to open data sharing? 是问具体原因，答案应在原文给出的明确动因句中。

【拆句】 题干主干 What helps lift ...。不定式 to lift 作 helps 的宾语；介词短语 to open data sharing 修饰 barriers，限定"哪类壁垒"，不要被介词 to 误读为方向。

【定位】 But the barriers are disappearing, in part because journals and funding agencies worldwide are encouraging scientists to make their data public.

但壁垒正在消失，部分原因是全球范围内的期刊与资助机构正在鼓励科学家公开数据。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

原文从未提及"对大数据日益增长的需求"是壁垒消失的原因；The ever-growing demand for big data 借"大数据"概念制造时代感，但原文没有这一表述。

B) 偷换概念

原文 data can now be shared digitally in ways that were not possible before 提到的是"如今可以数字化共享数据"，强调"共享方式"的可行性而非"数字技术本身的进步"；The advancement of digital technology 把"共享方式"换成了"技术本身"。

C) ✓ 正确

journals and funding agencies worldwide are encouraging scientists to make their data public ↔

The changing attitude of journals and funders

预判"期刊+资助方的态度转变"与 The changing attitude of journals and funders 字面对接，无其他选项达到这种对齐程度。

D) 无中生有

原文未提及"社会经济发展趋势"作为壁垒消失的原因；The trend of social and economic development 完全是宏观背景词的硬贴。

50. Dryad serves as an example to show how open data sharing _____.

A) is becoming increasingly popular

B) benefits sharers and users alike

C) makes researchers successful

D) saves both money and labor

Dryad作为一个例子说明开放数据共享如何_____。

A) 正变得越来越流行 B) 使共享者和使用者都受益 C) 使研究人员获得成功

D) 既节省金钱又节省劳力

【答案】 B (例证目的题)

【判型】 Dryad serves as an example to show how open data sharing _____. 明确问"以 Dryad 为例是为了说明"，例证目的题特征清晰。

【拆句】 题干主干 Dryad serves as an example。不定式 to show how ... 表示"用来说明", how 引导宾语从句, 从句中开放数据共享是主语, 谓语被横线挖去, 选项是从句的谓语+宾语; 理解时把题干补全为"Dryad 这个例子说明开放数据共享会怎样"。

【定位】 Researchers who share get plenty of personal benefits, including more connections with colleagues, improved visibility and increased citations. The most successful sharers—those whose data are downloaded and cited the most often—get noticed, and their work gets used. For example, one of the most popular data sets on multidisciplinary repository Dryad is about wood density around the world; it has been downloaded 5,700 times. Co-author Amy Zanne thinks that users probably range from climate-change researchers wanting to estimate how much carbon is stored in biomass, to foresters looking for information on different grades of timber.

分享数据的研究者能获得大量个人收益, 包括与同行更多的联系、更高的能见度和更多的引用。最成功的分享者——数据被下载和引用最频繁的那些人——能被看见, 其工作得以被使用。例如, 多学科数据库 Dryad 上最受欢迎的数据集之一是关于全球木材密度的, 已被下载 5700 次。合作者 Amy Zanne 认为, 使用者可能从想估算生物质中储存了多少碳的气候变化研究者, 到寻找不同等级木材信息的林业人员, 应有尽有。

【选项】 A) 偷换概念

原文 one of the most popular data sets 只是说 Dryad 上某一数据集很受欢迎, 并非论证"开放数据共享越来越流行"这一趋势; is becoming increasingly popular 偏离了第四段的论点。

B) ✓ 正确

Researchers who share get plenty of personal benefits ↔ **benefits sharers and users alike**
users probably range from climate-change researchers wanting to estimate how much carbon is stored in biomass, to foresters looking for information on different grades of timber

↔ **benefits sharers and users alike**

预判"双方共赢"既覆盖"分享者收益"也覆盖"使用者从数据中获取所需", 选项 benefits sharers and users alike 的 sharers and users alike 是对该双向获益的精确名词化。

C) 以偏概全

原文只提到 The most successful sharers 才能 get noticed, 并未说"开放数据共享让所有研究者成功"; makes researchers successful 把局部条件性的描述拉成普遍因果。

D) 无中生有

原文未涉及"省钱、省人力"的话题; saves both money and labor 凭一般常识对开放数据的好处做臆想, 无原文支撑。

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。

Although many researchers broadly agree that public access to raw data would accelerate science, most are reluctant to post the results of their own labors online.

第1段，第2句

此句属于非常典型的“Although 从句, 主句”对比论证结构，在学术写作及各类英语考试的阅读、写作中出现频率极高，极具模仿和复用价值。

Last year, the Royal Society in London said in its report that scientists need to "shift away from a research culture where data is viewed as a private preserve".

第3段，第2句

本句结构高度典型：主句 + that 宾语从句 + where 定语从句的三层嵌套，是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。掌握后可迁移到大量类似结构的长难句，实用性强。

The most successful sharers—those whose data are downloaded and cited the most often—get noticed, and their work gets used.

第4段，第3句

句子涵盖主语、谓语、定语从句、同位语、程度状语等多种成分,且主语被同位语插入,考查学生识别插入结构和定位主干的能力,训练价值较高。

Even people whose data are less popular can benefit.

第5段，第1句

定语从句修饰主语是四六级和考研阅读中的高频结构。关系代词 "whose" 表示所属关系也是常考点。这种结构在长难句中反复出现，掌握后可以迁移到大量类似句子的理解中。

By making the effort to organize and label files so others can understand them, scientists become more organized and better disciplined themselves, thus avoiding confusion later on.

第5段，第2句

句子涵盖主语、系动词、表语、方式状语、目的状语从句、结果状语等多种成分,且方式状语内部嵌套从句和不定式短语,成分种类丰富。练习中容易混淆状语层级和从句归属,适合训练复杂状语的识别和分析能力。

It is imperative to protect scientists' patents.

第46题，A

形式主语 It is + 形容词 + to do 结构在四六级、考研阅读和写作中极为常见，是表达必要性、可能性、重要性等判断的典型句式。掌握此句型后可直接迁移到大量同类句子，实用性很强。

Repositories are essential to scientific research.

第46题，B

主系表结构（“主语 + be + 形容词 + 介词短语”）在学术英语中较为常见，是说明事物性质的典型句式之一，具有一定代表性，但过于简单，无法展示考试中常见的复杂变体

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 92 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。

data

B1

n. 数据

本篇15次 · 真题 181 句

sharing

A2

n. 分享

本篇8次 · 真题 28 句

researcher

B2

n. 研究人员

本篇7次 · 真题 363 句

datum

C1

n. 数据（单数形式，复数为 data）

本篇7次 · 真题 34 句

benefit B1

n. 好处

本篇3次 · 真题 244 句

online A2

adj. 在线的

本篇3次 · 真题 139 句

scientific B1

adj. 科学的

本篇3次 · 真题 103 句

agency B2

n. 代理机构

本篇3次 · 真题 42 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇2次 · 真题 568 句

community B1

n. 社区

本篇2次 · 真题 163 句

access B1

n. 进入

本篇2次 · 真题 101 句

publish B1

v. 出版, 发行 (书籍、杂志等)

本篇2次 · 真题 94 句

demand B1

v. 坚决要求

本篇2次 · 真题 92 句

digital B1

adj. 数字的

本篇2次 · 真题 72 句

journal B1

n. 杂志

本篇2次 · 真题 66 句

labor B1

n. 劳动

本篇2次 · 真题 42 句

user A2

n. 使用者

本篇2次 · 真题 42 句

advancement B2

n. 进步

本篇2次 · 真题 18 句

cite B2

v. 引用, 引证

本篇2次 · 真题 15 句

barrier B2

n. 障碍物

本篇2次 · 真题 12 句

less A1

det. 较少的

本篇1次·真题 273 句

product A2

n. 产品

本篇1次·真题 271 句

better A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本篇1次·真题 205 句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本篇1次·真题 167 句

economic B2

adj. 经济的

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

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

later A1

adv. 以后, later

本篇1次·真题 87 句

belief B1

n. 相信

本篇1次·真题 85 句

colleague B1

n. 同事

本篇1次·真题 84 句

increasingly B2

adv. 越来越;日益;不断增加地

本篇1次·真题 78 句

exist A2

v. 存在;实际上有

本篇1次·真题 77 句

recently A2

adv. 最近

本篇1次·真题 76 句

enable B1

v. 使能够

本篇1次·真题 68 句

shift B1

v. 移动

本篇1次·真题 65 句

trend B1

n. 趋势

本篇1次·真题 63 句

generally B1

adv. 通常，一般地

本篇1次·真题 60 句

image A2

n. 形象，印象

本篇1次·真题 57 句

essential B1

adj. 必不可少的

本篇1次·真题 55 句

credit B1

n. 赊购，赊账

本篇1次·真题 54 句

label B1

n. 标签

本篇1次·真题 52 句

code B1

n. 代码

本篇1次·真题 50 句

connection B1

n. 联系

本篇1次·真题 50 句

range B1

n. 范围

本篇1次·真题 50 句

observe B2

v. 观察;注意到

本篇1次·真题 48 句

growing A2

adj. 增长的

本篇1次·真题 47 句

thus B2

adv. 因此，所以

本篇1次·真题 47 句

exactly B1

adv. 精确地

本篇1次·真题 46 句

carbon B2

n. 碳（化学元素）

本篇1次·真题 43 句

recognize B1

v. 认出

本篇1次·真题 42 句

estimate B2

v. 估计

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

profit B1

n. 利润, 盈利

本篇1次 · 真题 33 句

funding B2

n. 资金

本篇1次 · 真题 32 句

moral B2

adj. 道德的

本篇1次 · 真题 32 句

massive B2

adj. 巨大的, 大量的

本篇1次 · 真题 31 句

fund B2

n. 资金

本篇1次 · 真题 30 句

reader A2

n. 读者

本篇1次 · 真题 30 句

increased A2

v. 增加了

本篇1次 · 真题 28 句

property B1

n. 财产

本篇1次 · 真题 28 句

conductive C1

adj. 有助于的

本篇1次 · 真题 26 句

accelerate B2

v. 加速

本篇1次 · 真题 25 句

disappear A2

v. 消失; 不见

本篇1次 · 真题 23 句

assign B1

v. 分配 (任务、工作)

本篇1次 · 真题 22 句

intellectual C1

adj. 智力的

本篇1次 · 真题 22 句

organize

B1

v. 组织, 安排 (活动、会议等)

本篇1次 · 真题 19 句

alike

B1

adj. 相似的

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

reluctant

B2

adj. 不情愿的

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

concentrate

B1

v. 集中注意力

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

grant

B2

v. 授予

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

confusion

B2

n. 困惑

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

database

B2

n. 数据库

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

improved

A2

adj. 改进的

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

minority

B2

n. 少数

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

accustomed

B2

adj. 习惯的; 惯常的

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

hinder

B2

v. 阻碍, 妨碍

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

historically

B2

adv. 从历史角度来看

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

raw

B1

adj. 未加工的

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

changing

A2

v. 改变

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

file

A2

n. 文件

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

imperative

C1

adj. 极其重要的

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

purely B2

adv. 纯粹地

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

sequence B2

n. 顺序

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

density B2

n. 密度

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

exception B2

n. 例外

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

patent B2

n. 专利权

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

timber B2

n. 木材

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

astronomer B2

n. 天文学家

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

broadly B2

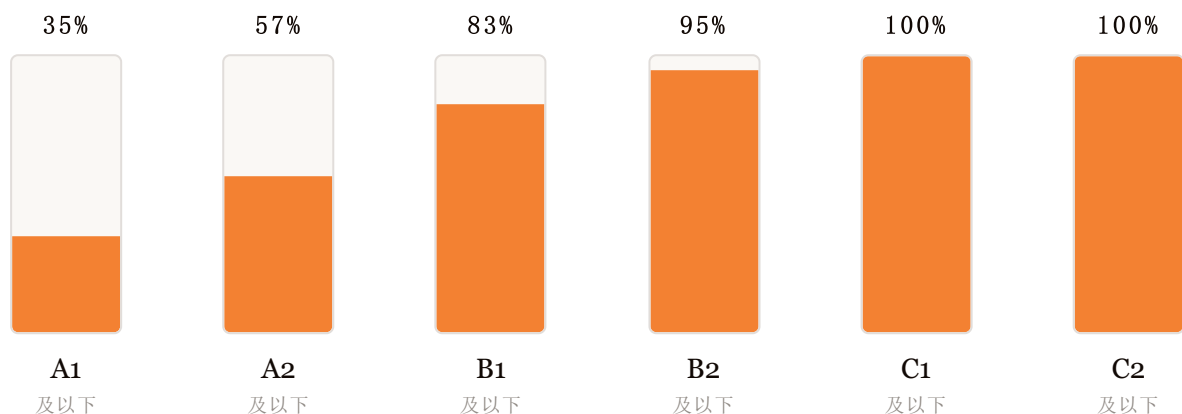
adv. 大体上

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 247 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 247 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 12 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 247 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

247

B2 以上难词

5%

B1 及以下覆盖

83%



英语六级 2017年6月·第1套 · 全卷构成

Part I	写作	题目解析 →
Part II	听力	题目解析 →
Part III Section A	完形填空（选词填空）	题目解析 →
Part III Section B	长篇阅读（信息匹配）	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 →

2017年6月·第1套 英语六级阅读理解（四选一） 第2篇·51-55 题答案与解析

QUESTIONS & ANALYSIS · 阅读理解题和解析

阅读理解题和解析 · 51-55 题

本页 51-55 题的答案与逐题解析由懒笔记基于2017年6月·第1套 英语六级阅读理解（四选一）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 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1套(2017-06) · 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 Macy's reported its sales plunged 5.2% in November and December at stores open more than a year, a disappointing holiday season performance that capped a difficult year for a department store chain facing wide-ranging challenges. Its flagship stores in major U.S. cities depend heavily on international tourist spending, which shrank at many retailers due to a strong dollar. Meanwhile, Macy's has simply struggled to lure consumers who are more interested in spending on travel or dining out than on new clothes or accessories.

Macy's 报告称,其11月和12月在开业超过一年的门店的销售额暴跌5.2%,这一令人失望的假日季表现为这家面临广泛挑战的百货连锁店艰难的一年画上了句号。其位于美国主要城市的旗舰店严重依赖国际游客消费,而由于美元走强,许多零售商的国际游客消费出现萎缩。与此同时,Macy's 只是难以吸引那些对旅游或外出就餐比购买新衣服或配饰更感兴趣的消费者。

P2 The company blamed much of the poor performance in November and December on unseasonably warm weather. "About 80% of our company's year-over-year declines in comparable sales can be attributed to shortfalls(短缺) in cold-weather goods," said chief executive Terry Lundgren in a press release. This prompted the company to cut its forecasts for the full fourth quarter.

该公司将11月和12月的大部分糟糕表现归咎于异常温暖的天气。首席执行官Terry Lundgren在新闻稿中表示:"我们公司可比销售额同比下降约80%可归因于御寒商品的短缺。"这促使该公司下调了第四季度全年的预测。

P3 However, it's clear that Macy's believes its troubles run deeper than a temporary aberration(偏离) off the thermometer. The retail giant said the poor financial performance this year has pushed it to begin implementing \$400 million in cost-cutting measures. The company pledged to cut 600 back-office positions, though some 150 workers in those roles would be reassigned to other jobs. It also plans to offer "voluntary separation" packages to 165 senior executives. It will slash staffing at its fleet of 770 stores, a move affecting some 3,000 employees.

然而,很明显Macy's认为其困境比温度计上的暂时偏离要深刻得多。这家零售巨头表示,今年糟糕的财务表现已促使其开始实施4亿美元的削减成本措施。该公司承诺削减600个后台职位,尽管其中约150名员工将被重新分配到其他工作岗位。它还计划向165名高级管理人员提供"自愿离职"方案。它将削减其770家门店的人员配置,此举影响约3000名员工。

P4 The retailer also announced the locations of 36 stores it will close in early 2016. The company had previously announced the planned closures, but had not said which locations would be affected. None of the chain's stores in the Washington metropolitan area are to be closed.

该零售商还宣布了将在2016年初关闭的36家门店的位置。该公司此前已宣布计划关闭门店,但未说明哪些地点会受到影响。该连锁店在华盛顿都会区的门店均不在关闭之列。

P5 Macy's has been moving aggressively to try to remake itself for a new era of shopping. It has plans to open more locations of Macy's Backstage, a newly-developed off-price concept which might help it better compete with ambitious T. J. Maxx. It's also pushing ahead in 2016 with an expansion of Bluemercury, the beauty chain it bought last year. At a time when young beauty shoppers are often turning to Sephora or Ulta instead of department store beauty counters, Macy's hopes Bluemercury will help strengthen its position in the category.

Macy's一直在积极行动,试图为新的购物时代重塑自己。它计划开设更多Macy's Backstage门店,这是一个新开发的折扣零售概念,可能有助于其更好地与雄心勃勃的T. J. Maxx竞争。它还在2016年继续推进Bluemercury的扩张,这是它去年收购的美妆连锁店。在年轻美妆消费者经常转向Sephora或Ulta而非百货商店美妆柜台的时代,Macy's希望Bluemercury将有助于加强其在该品类的地位。

P6 One relative bright spot for Macy's during the holiday season was the online channel, where it rang up "double-digit" increases in sales and a 25% increase in the number of orders it filled. That relative strength would be consistent with what was seen in the wider retail industry during the early part of the holiday season. While Thanksgiving, Black Friday and Cyber Monday all saw record spending online, in-store sales plunged over the holiday weekend.

假日季期间Macy's相对亮眼的一个方面是在线渠道,其销售额实现了"两位数"增长,订单完成数量增长了25%。这种相对强势表现与假日季早期整个零售行业的情况一致。尽管感恩节、黑色星期五和网络星期一的在线消费都创下纪录,但假日周末的实体店销售额却大幅下滑。

题目与逐题解析

51. What does the author say about the shrinking spending of international tourists in the U.S.?

- A) It is attributable to the rising value of the U.S. dollar.
- B) It is a direct result of the global economic recession.
- C) It reflects a shift of their interest in consumer goods.
- D) It poses a potential threat to the retail business in the U.S.

作者对国际游客在美国消费支出缩减有何看法？

- A) 这可归因于美元币值上升。 B) 这是全球经济衰退的直接结果。
C) 这反映了他们对消费品兴趣的转移。 D) 这对美国零售业构成潜在威胁。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 What does the author say about the shrinking spending of international tourists in the U.S.? 问的是作者就一个具体现象给出了什么说法，落点在文章对该现象的客观陈述，不要求推断也不要求归纳全文。

【拆句】 What does the author say about the shrinking spending of international tourists in the U.S.? 主干是 What does the author say, about 后挂一个长名词短语 the shrinking spending of international tourists in the U.S., 其中 shrinking 是现在分词作定语修饰 spending, of international tourists 与 in the U.S. 是两个并列的后置介宾，分别限定"谁的消费"和"在哪里的消费"。结构平铺直叙，无陷阱。

【定位】 Its flagship stores in major U.S. cities depend heavily on international tourist spending, which shrank at many retailers due to a strong dollar.

它 (Macy) 位于美国主要城市的旗舰店严重依赖国际游客的消费，而这部分消费在许多零售商那里都因美元走强而缩水了。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

due to a strong dollar ↔ attributable to the rising value of the U.S. dollar

预判要求答案点出"美元走强", attributable to the rising value of the U.S. dollar

把"美元走强"重新表达为"美元价值上升", 与定位句因果方向、归因对象完全一致, 是定位句的标准同义替换。

B) 无中生有

a direct result of the global economic recession 把原因偷换成"全球经济衰退", 但 P1 自始至终只提到 strong dollar 和消费者把钱花在旅游餐饮上, 未提及任何 economic recession / global downturn。

C) 张冠李戴

reflects a shift of their interest in consumer goods 说的是"国际游客对消费品的兴趣发生了转移", 但 P1 里发生兴趣转移的是 consumers who are more interested in spending on travel or dining out than on new clothes or accessories——上下文里这个 consumers 指的是国内消费者的总体描述, 与前一句"美元走强导致国际游客消费缩水"是两件不同的事。选项把"国际游客"和"消费偏好转移"硬凑到一起。

D) 答非所问

poses a potential threat to the retail business in the U.S. 说的是"对美国零售业构成潜在威胁"——这是"消费缩水所产生的后果", 而题干问的是 author 对该现象本身的说法(原因/属性), 方向完全跑偏; 并且原文并未把它定性为 a potential threat。

52. What does Macy's believe about its problems?

- A) They can be solved with better management.
- B) They cannot be attributed to weather only.
- C) They are not as serious in its online stores.
- D) They call for increased investments.

Macy's 对其问题持何看法?

- A) 这些问题可以通过更好的管理来解决。 B) 这些问题不能仅归因于天气。
- C) 这些问题在其网店中没有那么严重。 D) 这些问题需要增加投资。

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 What does Macy's believe about its problems? 问的是公司自己对问题的判断, 依据是原文里 Macy 直接表态的那一句, 无需跨段归纳。

【拆句】 What does Macy's believe about its problems? 标准的 What does X believe about Y 句式, X = Macy's, Y = its problems, its 回指 Macy's。结构简单, 无陷阱。

【定位】 However, it's clear that Macy's believes its troubles run deeper than a temporary aberration(偏离) off the thermometer.

然而, 显然 Macy 自己也认为, 公司面临的麻烦远不止气温偏离这种一次性扰动这么简单。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

can be solved with better management 提供了"通过改善管理可以解决"这一解决方案视角, 但 P3 只说公司开始裁员、削减成本, 没有任何"better management 是解药"的判断; 公司自己的态度也未把根因归到管理上。

B) ✓ 正确

its troubles run deeper than a temporary aberration(偏离) off the thermometer ↔

They cannot be attributed to weather only

预判要求答案表达"不仅仅是天气", They cannot be attributed to weather only 把 run deeper than a temporary aberration off the thermometer 的比较关系直接转写为 cannot ... only 的否定结构, 逻辑等值, 且 they 准确回指题干的 its problems。

C) 张冠李戴

They are not as serious in its online stores 说"问题在线上店没那么严重"——线上线下对比确实存在于 One relative bright spot for Macy's during the holiday season was the online channel, 但那是文章对节日季销售情况的客观陈述, 不是 Macy 关于 its problems 的判断; 选项把题干问"Macy 怎么看待自己的问题"偷换为"问题在哪个渠道不严重"。

D) 与原文相反

They call for increased investments 说"问题需要加大投资", 但 \$400 million in cost-cutting measures 显示公司选择的是削减 4 亿美元开支、裁员关店, 方向与"increased investments"恰好相反。

53. In order to cut costs, Macy's decided to _____.

- A) cut the salary of senior executives
- B) relocate some of its chain stores
- C) adjust its promotion strategies
- D) reduce the size of its staff

为了削减成本,Macy's 决定_____。

A) 削减高管薪酬 B) 迁移部分连锁店 C) 调整促销策略 D) 缩减员工规模

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 In order to cut costs, Macy's decided to _____. 是个待补全的陈述句, 要求从原文里找出公司为削减成本作出的具体决定, 落点在动作清单层面的事实。

【拆句】 In order to cut costs, Macy's decided to _____. 主干是 Macy's decided to + 动词原形, In order to cut costs 是不定式作目的状语, 置于句首。需要补全的是 decided to 后面的不定式动词短语, 选项必须是动词原形开头的动宾短语。结构无陷阱。

【定位】 The company pledged to cut 600 back-office positions, though some 150 workers in those roles would be reassigned to other jobs. It also plans to offer "voluntary separation" packages to 165 senior executives. It will slash staffing at its fleet of 770 stores, a move affecting some 3,000 employees.

公司承诺裁掉 600 个后台岗位，尽管其中约 150 名员工会被重新安置到其他岗位；公司还计划向 165 名高管提供"自愿离职"补偿方案；并将削减旗下 770 家门店的人员配置，此举将影响约 3000 名员工。

【选项】 A) 偷换概念

cut the salary of senior executives 把"砍高管工资"安到 Macy 头上，但 offer "voluntary separation" packages to 165 senior executives 说的是"向 165 名高管提供自愿离职补偿"——是让人离开公司而不是降工资，动作对象和性质都不同。

B) 偷换概念

relocate some of its chain stores 说"搬迁部分连锁店"，但 announced the locations of 36 stores it will close in early 2016 明确是 close（关闭）而不是 relocate（搬迁）——同时关店属于 P4 而非 53 题所在的成本削减清单段。

C) 无中生有

adjust its promotion strategies 是商业语境下听起来很合理的动作，但 P3 全段没有任何关于 promotion / marketing / discount 等促销层面的调整，5.2% 销售下滑那段也未提及。

D) ✓ 正确

slash staffing at its fleet of 770 stores, a move affecting some 3,000 employees ↔

reduce the size of its staff

cut 600 back-office positions ↔ **reduce the size of its staff**

预判要求答案概括为"减少员工"，reduce the size of its staff 用最稳的上位动词

reduce + 名词短语 the size of its staff 同时覆盖后台裁员、高管离职、店员削减三条动作，是定位句群的标准上位转述。

54. Why does Macy's plan to expand Bluemercury in 2016?

- A) To experiment on its new business concept.
- B) To focus more on beauty products than clothing.
- C) To promote sales of its products by lowering prices.
- D) To be more competitive in sales of beauty products.

Macy's 为何计划在2016年扩展 **Bluemercury**?

- A) 对其新商业理念进行试验。 B) 更加注重美容产品而非服装。 C) 通过降价来促进产品销售。
- D) 在美容产品销售方面更具竞争力。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 Why does Macy's plan to expand Bluemercury in 2016? 问的是 Macy 扩张 Bluemercury 这一动作背后的原因，文章里通常会用 hope / to / so that 等方式直接陈述目的，无需推断。

【拆句】 Why does Macy's plan to expand Bluemercury in 2016? 主干是 Why does Macy's plan to expand Bluemercury, in 2016 是时间状语。需要注意 plan to expand 是"打算扩张"，不是"扩张本身"——回原文找的是这个计划背后的动机。结构平铺直叙，无陷阱。

【定位】 At a time when young beauty shoppers are often turning to Sephora or Ulta instead of department store beauty counters, Macy's hopes Bluemercury will help strengthen its position in the category.

在年轻美妆消费者越来越多地转向 Sephora 或 Ulta 而非百货美妆专柜的时代，Macy 希望借助 Bluemercury 强化自己在美妆品类中的地位。

【选项】 A) 张冠李戴

experiment on its new business concept 把扩张 Bluemercury 说成"试水新业务概念"，但 Bluemercury, the beauty chain it bought last year 指明 Bluemercury 是去年就已经收购的成熟连锁，并非新业务概念；真正属于"新概念"的是同段提到的 Macy's Backstage (a newly-developed off-price concept)，与 Bluemercury 不是同一对象。

B) 过度推断

focus more on beauty products than clothing 把扩张目的说成"比起服装更看重美妆"，引入了"美妆 vs 服装"的对立，但 P5 全段只比较 Bluemercury 与 Sephora、Ulta 这些美妆同行，并未把美妆与服装做战略层面的取舍比较。

C) 张冠李戴

promote sales of its products by lowering prices 谈降价促销，原文里与"降价"挂钩的是 a newly-developed off-price concept——而 off-price 是 Macy's Backstage 的属性，不是 Bluemercury 的属性；Bluemercury 是高端美妆连锁，原文未提到任何 lowering prices 的策略。

D) ✓ 正确

strengthen its position in the category ↔ **To be more competitive in sales of beauty products**
Bluemercury, the beauty chain it bought last year ↔

To be more competitive in sales of beauty products

预判要求答案表达"在美妆领域更强"，To be more competitive in sales of beauty products 用 more competitive 替换 strengthen its position，用 sales of beauty products 替换 the category，与定位句目的方向一致。

55. What can we learn about Macy's during the holiday season?

- A) Sales dropped sharply in its physical stores.
- B) Its retail sales exceeded those of T. J. Maxx.
- C) It helped Bluemercury establish its position worldwide.
- D) It filled its stores with abundant supply of merchandise.

关于 **Macy's** 在假日季的情况,我们可以了解到什么?

- A) 其实体店销售额急剧下降。 B) 其零售额超过了 T. J. Maxx.
- C) 它帮助 Bluemercury 确立了其全球地位。 D) 它在店内配备了充足的商品供应。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 What can we learn about Macy's during the holiday season? 问的是节日季 Macy 的整体情况,虽然措辞是 What can we learn, 但选项指向的都是文章已经直接陈述的事实(在线增长、实体店暴跌等), 不要求跨段归纳, 本质是细节题。

【拆句】 What can we learn about Macy's during the holiday season? 主干是 What can we learn about Macy's, during the holiday season 是时间状语限定范围。注意 learn 在这里是"得知、了解到"的意思, 不是"学习"。结构简单, 无陷阱。

【定位】 While Thanksgiving, Black Friday and Cyber Monday all saw record spending online, in-store sales plunged over the holiday weekend.

尽管感恩节、黑色星期五和网络星期一三天的线上消费都创下了纪录, 但实体店在节日周末的销售却暴跌了。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

in-store sales plunged over the holiday weekend ↔

Sales dropped sharply in its physical stores

预判要求答案命中"线上涨/实体店跌"中的一端, Sales dropped sharply in its physical stores 精准对应 While 对照句的主句端"in-store sales plunged"——in-store 与 physical stores、plunged 与 dropped sharply 都是教科书级的同义对应。

B) 无中生有

Its retail sales exceeded those of T. J. Maxx 说 Macy 零售销售超过了 T. J. Maxx, 但 P5 里 T. J. Maxx 只是被作为 Macy's Backstage 的竞争对手提及, 全文从未做过 Macy 与 T. J. Maxx 的销售数字对比; 尤其 P6 节日季内容里更未提到 T. J. Maxx。

C) 过度推断

helped Bluemercury establish its position worldwide 把"帮 Bluemercury 在全球确立地位"安到节日季上, 但 P5 关于 Bluemercury 的扩张目的是 strengthen its position in the category, 并无"worldwide"的范围描述, 且与节日季也无关。

D) 偷换概念

filled its stores with abundant supply of merchandise 谈"门店货品供应充足", P6 出现的 filled 是 the number of orders it filled——指线上履行的订单数量, filled 在那里是"完成订单", 与"填满门店货架"完全不同; 选项利用 filled 一词的多义性诱导。

6 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 has plans to open more locations of Macy's Backstage, a newly-developed off-price concept which might help it better compete with ambitious T. J. Maxx.

第5段，第2句

主句的have plans to do结构和从句中情态动词加help somebody do something的搭配都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。非限制性定语从句用which补充说明前面名词的特点或作用,也是真题中常见的表达方式。掌握本句结构后,可以迁移到大量类似的商业、经济类文章中。

At a time when young beauty shoppers are often turning to Sephora or Ulta instead of department store beauty counters, Macy's hopes Bluemercury will help strengthen its position in the category.

第5段，第4句

主句带宾语从句、句首时间状语含定语从句的结构，是四六级和考研阅读中常见的句式。宾语从句省略that、定语从句修饰抽象时间名词、will表达未来预期等都是高频考点。掌握此句型后可迁移到大量类似长句，典型性较高。

One relative bright spot for Macy's during the holiday season was the online channel, where it rang up "double-digit" increases in sales and a 25% increase in the number of orders it filled.

第6段，第1句

覆盖了主系表结构、定语从句（非限制性和限制性）、关系副词where、省略关系代词、并列宾语、介词短语作定语等多种成分。特别是where引导的非限制性定语从句内部嵌套限制性定语从句，以及关系代词省略这一易错点，具有较高的训练价值。

That relative strength would be consistent with what was seen in the wider retail industry during the early part of the holiday season.

第6段，第2句

全句涵盖主句的主系表结构及其状语,宾语从句的主谓及两个状语(地点、时间),成分种类较丰富;特别是 what 在从句中既作引导词又作主语,以及主句表语后介词短语嵌套从句的结构,对成分归属判断有较好训练价值。

They cannot be attributed to weather only.

第52题，B

情态动词加被动语态的结构在四六级与考研阅读中高频出现，尤其在学术论证、科技说明类文本中常见。本句的 attribute to 搭配与 only 限定副词的组合也是典型用法，掌握后可迁移到大量同类句式的理解中。

They call for increased investments.

第52题，D

主谓宾加前置定语是常见基础句式，在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现，具有一定代表性，但过于简单，不能体现考试中常见的复杂结构特征，迁移价值中等。

HIGH-FREQUENCY · 真题高频词

本篇出现的 88 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。

beauty A2

n. 美

本篇5次·真题 53 句

retail B2

n. 零售

本篇4次·真题 37 句

chain B1

n. 链条

本篇4次·真题 32 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要，会

本篇3次·真题 568 句

product A2

n. 产品

本篇3次 · 真题 271 句

online A2

adj. 在线的

本篇3次 · 真题 139 句

performance B1

n. 表演

本篇3次 · 真题 98 句

spending A2

n. 开支

本篇3次 · 真题 41 句

executive B2

n. 主管;经理;管理人员

本篇3次 · 真题 32 句

location B1

n. 地点, 位置

本篇3次 · 真题 22 句

consumer B1

n. 消费者

本篇2次 · 真题 165 句

affect B1

v. 影响

本篇2次 · 真题 116 句

concept B2

n. 概念

本篇2次 · 真题 59 句

senior B1

adj. 级别高的

本篇2次 · 真题 52 句

department A2

n. 部门

本篇2次 · 真题 41 句

retailer B2

n. 零售商

本篇2次 · 真题 32 句

relative B1

n. 亲戚, 亲属

本篇2次 · 真题 26 句

attribute B2

n. 属性

本篇2次 · 真题 23 句

shrink B2

v. 缩小

本篇2次 · 真题 23 句

announce B1

v. 宣布

本篇2次 · 真题 16 句

author A2

n. 作者

本篇1次 · 真题 264 句

better A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本篇1次 · 真题 205 句

focus B1

n. 重点

本篇1次 · 真题 200 句

employee A2

n. 雇员, 员工

本篇1次 · 真题 190 句

economic B2

adj. 经济的

本篇1次 · 真题 167 句

global B2

adj. 全球的

本篇1次 · 真题 140 句

reduce B1

v. 减少, 降低 (数量、大小、程度等)

本篇1次 · 真题 138 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

simply B1

adv. 仅仅, 只不过

本篇1次 · 真题 119 句

major B1

adj. 主要的

本篇1次 · 真题 108 句

measure B1

v. 测量

本篇1次 · 真题 100 句

potential B2

adj. 潜在的

本篇1次 · 真题 92 句

physical B1

adj. 身体的

本篇1次 · 真题 91 句

decline B2

v. 下降

本篇1次 · 真题 88 句

promote B2

v. 促进

本篇1次 · 真题 82 句

financial

B2

adj. 财政的

本篇1次·真题 79 句

reflect

B1

v. 反映, 显示

本篇1次·真题 71 句

due

B1

adj. 预期的

本篇1次·真题 70 句

shift

B1

v. 移动

本篇1次·真题 65 句

management

B1

n. 管理

本篇1次·真题 63 句

strategy

B2

n. 策略

本篇1次·真题 63 句

solve

A2

v. 解决 (问题、困难)

本篇1次·真题 54 句

struggle

B1

v. 奋斗

本篇1次·真题 54 句

threat

B1

n. 威胁

本篇1次·真题 51 句

staff

B1

n. 全体员工

本篇1次·真题 44 句

establish

B2

v. 建立, 创立 (组织、机构、关系等)

本篇1次·真题 42 句

interested

A1

adj. 感兴趣的

本篇1次·真题 41 句

expand

B2

v. 扩大;扩展;增长

本篇1次·真题 40 句

investment

B1

n. 投资

本篇1次·真题 39 句

release

B1

v. 释放

本篇1次·真题 38 句

compete

B1

v. 竞争

本篇1次·真题 36 句

worldwide B1

adj. 全世界的

本篇1次·真题 35 句

giant B1

adj. 巨大的

本篇1次·真题 34 句

era B2

n. 时代

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

press A2

v. 按, 压

本篇1次·真题 30 句

spot A2

n. 地点

本篇1次·真题 30 句

ahead A2

adv. 在前面

本篇1次·真题 29 句

meanwhile B1

adv. 与此同时

本篇1次·真题 29 句

promotion B2

n. 晋升, 升职

本篇1次·真题 29 句

competitive B2

adj. 竞争的

本篇1次·真题 28 句

implement B2

v. 实施

本篇1次·真题 28 句

increased A2

v. 增加了

本篇1次·真题 28 句

salary B1

n. 薪水, 工资 (通常指按月发放的固定报酬)

本篇1次·真题 27 句

strengthen B2

v. 加强

本篇1次·真题 27 句

clothing A2

n. 衣服

本篇1次·真题 26 句

lower A2

adj. 较低的; 下方的

本篇1次·真题 26 句

chief B1

n. 首领

本篇1次·真题 23 句

strength B1

n. 力量

本篇1次·真题 23 句

blame B1

v. 责备

本篇1次·真题 22 句

pose B2

v. 摆姿势（供拍照或绘画）

本篇1次·真题 22 句

consistent B2

adj. 一致的

本篇1次·真题 21 句

adjust B2

v. 调整

本篇1次·真题 20 句

prompt B2

v. 促使

本篇1次·真题 19 句

category B1

n. 类别

本篇1次·真题 18 句

expansion B2

n. 扩张

本篇1次·真题 18 句

heavily B1

adv. 大量地

本篇1次·真题 18 句

recession C1

n. 经济衰退

本篇1次·真题 14 句

sharply B2

adv. 急剧地

本篇1次·真题 13 句

abundant B2

adj. 大量的

本篇1次·真题 12 句

ambitious B2

adj. 有雄心的

本篇1次·真题 12 句

channel B1

n. 电视频道

本篇1次·真题 11 句

comparable B2

adj. 可比较的

本篇1次·真题 11 句

forecast B2

v. 预测, 预报 (未来的事情或趋势)

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

counter B1

n. 柜台

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

shopper A2

n. 购物者

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

pledge C1

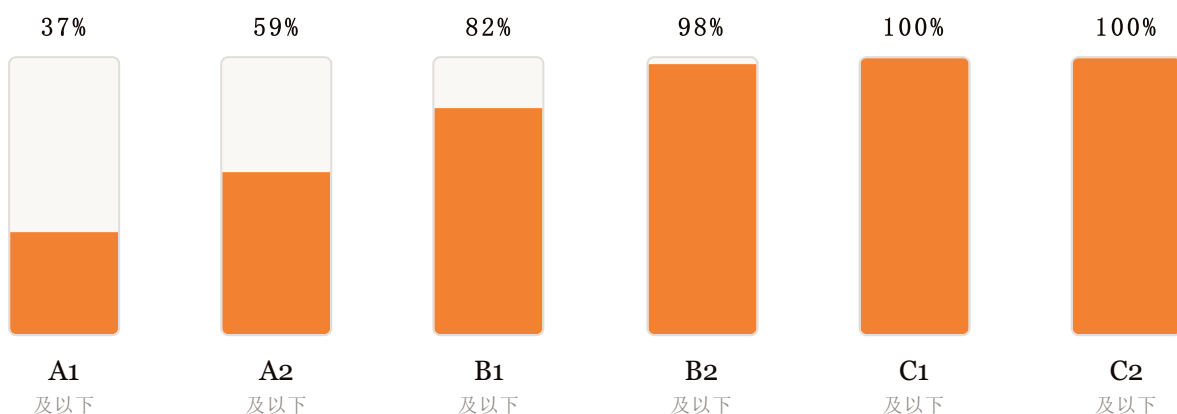
n. 承诺

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 227 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **227** 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 4 个 · 约 2%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率 (CDF) · 数据为全文去重词 227 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

227

B2 以上难词

2%

B1 及以下覆盖

82%

英语六级 2017年6月·第1套 · 全卷构成

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Part III Section A	完形填空（选词填空）	题目解析 →
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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 →

2017年6月·第1套英语六级汉译英（段落翻译）·明朝的历史介绍 参考译文与解析

PASSAGE & TRANSLATION • 题和解析

汉译英真题、参考译文与逐句解析

本页整篇参考英译与逐句解析由懒笔记基于2017年6月·第1套 英语六级汉译英（段落翻译）原卷题干译审整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：Directions 与一整段中文原文连续排印——整段连排、无段落标记无题号，把它切成一句句翻译单元本身就是解题动作。卷面之后先给整篇参考英译定稿，再按自切句序逐句拆分：定英文主干、降级修饰成分、逐项落实语法点、句内定稿英译，答案直显。

真题卷第1套(2017-06) • 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**.

明朝统治中国276年，被人们描绘成人类历史上治理有序、社会稳定的最伟大的时代之一。这一时期，手工业的发展促进了市场经济和城市化。大量商品，包括酒和丝绸，都在市场销售。同时，还进口许多外国商品，如时钟和烟草。北京、南京、扬州、苏州这样的大商业中心相继形成。也是在明代，由郑和率领的船队曾到印度洋进行了七次大规模探险航行。还值得一提的是，中国文学的四大经典名著中有三部写于明代。

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。

The Ming Dynasty, which ruled China for 276 years, was described as one of the greatest, most well-governed and socially stable eras in human history. During this period, the development of handicrafts promoted the market economy and urbanization. A large number of goods, including wine and silk, were sold on the market. At the same time, many foreign goods, such as clocks and tobacco, were also imported. Large commercial centers such as Beijing, Nanjing, Yangzhou and Suzhou emerged one after another. It was also during the Ming Dynasty that the fleet led by Zheng He made seven large-scale voyages of exploration to the Indian Ocean. It is also worth mentioning that three of the four great classic novels of Chinese literature were written during the Ming Dynasty.

【衔接】第3、4句之间：用also承接同类信息

第3句讲本国商品销售、第4句讲外国商品进口，是并列递进关系。第4句句首已用 At the same time 承接 同时，再在谓语处加 also (were also imported)，把'本国卖、外国也进'的并列关系显出来，避免两句各说各话。

第6句：用also呼应前文罗列

第6句 也是在明代 的'也'承接前文一连串明代成就，译文用 It was also during the Ming Dynasty that... 中的 also 把它接到城市、贸易等成就之后，体现'除此之外还有航海'的累加关系。

第7句：用also worth mentioning收束

第7句 还值得一提的是 是全段最后的补充，译文 It is also worth mentioning that... 中的 also 与前文累加呼应，作为整段结尾自然收束，不显突兀。

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】明朝的历史介绍

本段是对一个历史朝代的客观介绍：开篇即点明 明朝统治中国276年，并描述其 治理有序、社会稳定的面貌，随后罗列手工业、贸易、城市、航海、文学等史实。语体属典型的中国文化 / 历史介绍，叙述对象是已经发生、早已结束的过去事件，用词应客观、书面。

【时态】一般过去时

明朝是一个早已结束的历史朝代，全篇讲的都是当时发生并已完结的事——明朝统治中国276年、相继形成、曾到印度洋进行了七次大规模探险航行 都是过去的史实，故全篇以一般过去时为基调；只有讲述这些名著流传至今的客观事实时可酌情用现在时。

【译法】明朝 / 明代

明朝 与后文 明代 指同一朝代，必须全篇统一为 the Ming Dynasty (约定俗成的固定英译，朝代名首字母大写)；切忌一处 Ming，一处 the Ming Dynasty 来回换。

郑和

郑和 用音译 Zheng He (人名，两词首字母均大写)；六级文化类专名以汉语拼音音译为主，无须额外解释。

印度洋

印度洋 用约定俗成译名 the Indian Ocean (专有地名，实词首字母大写并加定冠词 the)。

四大经典名著

中国文学的四大经典名著 译为 the four great classic novels of Chinese literature；'四大名著'是一个固定整体概念，用 the four great classic novels 这一约定说法，避免逐字直译成 four big famous books。

1. 明朝统治中国276年，被人们描绘成人类历史上治理有序、社会稳定的最伟大时代之一。

【主干】明朝统治276年并被描绘为最伟大时代之一（主语策略：原句主语）

主语就是 明朝 (the Ming Dynasty)。这句中文含两个动作：统治中国276年 和 被人们描绘成...。主干以'被描绘成'为核心谓语，处理成 was described as one of the greatest eras；'统治276年'降级处理，不另起一句。

【降级】 统治年数降级为定语从句

把 统治中国276年 改写成定语从句 which ruled China for 276 years, 挂在主语 the Ming Dynasty 之后; 治理有序、社会稳定 是修饰'时代'的两个特征, 用 well-governed and socially stable 作前置形容词修饰 eras, 避免照中文堆成两个分句。

【语法】 时态

回指全篇基调用一般过去时: ruled、was described 均用过去式, 因为明朝统治与后人对它的历史评价都属已成定论的过去事实。

语态

被人们描绘成 是被动, 英文顺势用被动 was described as, 动作发出者'人们'泛指、可省略, 正是英文偏爱被动的典型场景。

单复数

最伟大的时代之一 的'之一'意味着不止一个时代, one of the 后必须接复数: one of the greatest eras, 漏掉 eras 的复数是高频失分点。

【译文】 The Ming Dynasty, which ruled China for 276 years, was described as one of the greatest, most well-governed and socially stable eras in human history.

2. 这一时期, 手工业的发展促进了市场经济和城市化。

【主干】 手工业发展促进了市场经济和城市化 (主语策略: 原句主语)

主语是 手工业的发展 (the development of handicrafts), 谓语 促进了 (promoted), 宾语是并列的 市场经济和城市化 (the market economy and urbanization)。这一时期 作时间状语放句首。

【降级】 结构简单, 时间状语前置

本句是单一主谓宾, 无需大幅降级。仅把 这一时期 译成 During this period 置于句首作时间状语, 主干 the development of handicrafts promoted... 自然铺开即可。

【语法】 时态

用一般过去时 promoted, 回指全篇基调——这是明朝当时发生的事。

单复数与冠词

the development of handicrafts 中 handicrafts 用复数表泛指手工业各行当; the market economy 特指当时形成的那个市场经济, 加 the; urbanization 是抽象不可数名词, 不加冠词、不加复数。

【译文】 During this period, the development of handicrafts promoted the market economy and urbanization.

3. 大量商品, 包括酒和丝绸, 都在市场销售。

【主干】 大量商品在市场上被销售 (主语策略: 转被动)

大量商品 是动作'销售'的承受者, 都在市场销售 在中文里是主动形式但语义是被销售, 故转被动: 以 A large number of goods 作主语, 谓语 were sold (on the market)。

【降级】 举例成分作插入语

包括酒和丝绸 是对'大量商品'举例，用 including wine and silk 这个介词短语作插入语，紧跟主语 goods 之后、用逗号隔开，不另起分句。

【语法】 语态与时态

被动 + 过去时：were sold，回指全篇基调，'商品被卖'是过去发生的事。

主谓一致

主语 A large number of goods 视作复数（a large number of + 复数名词谓语用复数），故用 were 而非 was；这与 the number of 用单数恰好相反，是易混点。

单复数

goods（商品）本身是复数形式；wine、silk 在此表泛指类别，用不可数单数，不加 s。

【译文】 A large number of goods, including wine and silk, were sold on the market.

4. 同时，还进口许多外国商品，如时钟和烟草。

【主干】 许多外国商品被进口（主语策略：转被动）

中文 还进口许多外国商品 是无主句（没说谁进口）。受事 许多外国商品 是动作承受者，转被动：以 many foreign goods 作主语，谓语 were imported；同时 作衔接状语放句首。

【降级】 举例用such as后置

如时钟和烟草 是对外国商品举例，用 such as clocks and tobacco 后置于 goods 之后，作举例修饰；同时 译 At the same time 或 Meanwhile 置句首，承接上句。

【语法】 语态与时态

被动 + 过去时 were imported，与上句 were sold 保持时态、语态一致，回指全篇基调。

单复数

foreign goods 复数；clocks（时钟可数）用复数 clocks；tobacco（烟草）是不可数名词，不加 s。两个例子一可数一不可数，需分别处理。

【译文】 At the same time, many foreign goods, such as clocks and tobacco, were also imported.

5. 北京、南京、扬州、苏州这样的大商业中心相继形成。

【主干】 大商业中心相继形成（主语策略：原句主语）

主语是 大商业中心（large commercial centers），谓语 相继形成（emerged/took shape one after another）。北京、南京、扬州、苏州这样的 是对'商业中心'举例，作修饰。

【降级】 城市名作such as举例

把 北京、南京、扬州、苏州这样的 译成 such as Beijing, Nanjing, Yangzhou and Suzhou 后置于 large commercial centers 之后作举例；相继 用 one after another 作方式状语，体现'一个接一个'。

【语法】时态

一般过去时 emerged, 回指全篇基调——这些商业中心是在明代陆续形成的。

单复数

large commercial centers 用复数 (不止一个); 四个城市是专有名词, 首字母大写、不加冠词。

标点与并列

三个以上专名并列, 逗号分隔, 最后一项前用 and: Beijing, Nanjing, Yangzhou and Suzhou.

【译文】 Large commercial centers such as Beijing, Nanjing, Yangzhou and Suzhou emerged one after another.

6. 也是在明代, 由郑和率领的船队曾到印度洋进行了七次大规模探险航行。

【主干】郑和的船队进行了七次航行 (主语策略: 原句主语)

主语是 由郑和率领的船队 (the fleet led by Zheng He), 谓语 进行了...探险航行 (made... expeditions), 宾语 七次大规模探险航行 (seven large-scale voyages of exploration)。也是在明代 作强调性时间状语置句首。

【降级】率领降级为过去分词定语

由郑和率领的 用过去分词短语 led by Zheng He 作后置定语修饰 the fleet, 不另起从句; 到印度洋 用介词短语 to the Indian Ocean 作地点状语; 也是在明代 用 It was also during the Ming Dynasty that... 强调句突出'也是在明代'这一时间。

【语法】时态

一般过去时 made, 回指全篇基调; 曾 强调'过去做过', 正与过去时吻合, 不必另用完成时。

数词与单复数

七次 修饰可数名词 voyages / expeditions, 必须用复数: seven voyages; 漏掉复数 s 是常见硬伤。

搭配

'进行航行 / 探险'的动词搭配用 make voyages 或 make expeditions; '大规模'用 large-scale 作前置形容词修饰 voyages。

【译文】 It was also during the Ming Dynasty that the fleet led by Zheng He made seven large-scale voyages of exploration to the Indian Ocean.

7. 还值得一提的是, 中国文学的四大经典名著中有三部写于明代。

【主干】值得一提: 三部名著写于明代 (主语策略: 形式主语it)

还值得一提的是 用形式主语 It is also worth mentioning that... 引出后面的真正主语从句; 从句主干是 四大经典名著中有三部 (three of the four great classic novels) 作主语, 谓语 写于明代 (were written during the Ming Dynasty) 转被动。

【降级】四大中有三部用部分of整体

四大经典名著中有三部 用 three of the four great classic novels 表'整体中的部分'; 写于明代 的施动者不重要, 转被动 were written during the Ming Dynasty。

【语法】语态与时态

被动 + 过去时 were written：书是被写的、写作发生在明代，回指全篇基调。

主谓一致

主语 three of the four... 的中心词是 three（复数），谓语用复数 were，不是 was；of 后短语不决定谓语单复数，看 of 前的 three。

单复数与冠词

the four great classic novels：'四大'特指那确定的四部，加 the，novels 用复数；three 后省略的也是 novels（复数概念）。

【译文】 It is also worth mentioning that three of the four great classic novels of Chinese literature were written during the Ming Dynasty.

英语六级 2017年6月·第1套 · 全卷构成

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Part IV	汉译英（段落翻译）	本题