

2017年6月·第2套 英语六级阅读理解（四选一） 第1篇·46-50 题答案与解析

QUESTIONS & ANALYSIS • 阅读理解题和解析

阅读理解题和解析·46-50 题

本页 46-50 题的答案与逐题解析由懒笔记基于2017年6月·第2套 英语六级阅读理解（四选一）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 4 段原文（段首标 P1-P4 段号、逐段附中文翻译）；之后 5 道题逐题排列，每题英文题干与选项后紧接本题解析——题干与选项中译、答案、题型判定、题干拆句、定位句中英对照与逐选项对错归因。

真题卷第2套(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 We live today indebted to McCardell, Cashin, Hawes, Wilkins, and Maxwell, and other women who liberated American fashion from the confines of Parisian design. Independence came in tying, wrapping, storing, harmonizing, and rationalizing that wardrobe. These designers established the modern dress code, letting playsuits and other active wear outfits suffice for casual clothing, allowing pants to enter the wardrobe, and prizing rationalism and versatility in dress, in contradiction to dressing for an occasion or allotment of the day. Fashion in America was logical and answerable to the will of the women who wore it. Implicitly or explicitly, American fashion addressed a democracy, whereas traditional Paris-based fashion was prescriptive and imposed on women, willing or not.

我们今天的生活受益于McCardell、Cashin、Hawes、Wilkins、Maxwell以及其他将美国时尚从巴黎设计的束缚中解放出来的女性。独立性体现在衣橱的系结、包裹、储存、协调和合理化上。这些设计师确立了现代着装规范，让运动装和其他运动休闲服装足以应对日常穿着，允许裤装进入衣橱，并在着装中推崇理性主义和多功能性，这与为特定场合或一天中特定时段着装的做法相矛盾。美国时尚是合乎逻辑的，并且回应穿着它的女性的意愿。无论是隐含还是明确，美国时尚面向的是民主，而传统的以巴黎为基础时尚则是规定性的，强加于女性身上，无论她们愿意与否。

P2 In an earlier time, American fashion had also followed the dictates of Paris, or even copied and pirated specific French designs. Designer sportswear was not modeled on that of Europe, as "modern art" would later be; it was genuinely invented and developed in America. Its designers were not high-end with supplementary lines. The design objective and the business commitment were to sportswear, and the

distinctive traits were problem-solving ingenuity and realistic lifestyle applications. Ease of care was most important: summer dresses and outfits, in particular, were chiefly cotton, readily capable of being washed and pressed at home. Closings were simple, practical, and accessible, as the modern woman depended on no personal maid to dress her. American designers prized resourcefulness and the freedom of women who wore the clothing.

在更早的时期,美国时尚也曾遵循巴黎的指令,甚至复制和盗版具体的法国设计。设计师运动装并非像后来的“现代艺术”那样以欧洲为范本;它是在美国真正发明和发展起来的。它的设计师们并非拥有附属产品线的高端品牌。设计目标和商业承诺都是针对运动装的,其显著特征是解决问题的独创性和现实的生活方式应用。易于打理是最重要的:夏季连衣裙和套装尤其主要采用棉质面料,能够方便地在家中洗涤和熨烫。衣服的开合简单、实用且易于操作,因为现代女性不依赖私人女仆来为她穿衣。美国设计师重视足智多谋以及穿着这些服装的女性的自由。

P3 Many have argued that the women designers of this time were able to project their own clothing values into a new style. Of course, much of this argument in the 1930s-40s was advanced because there was little or no experience in justifying apparel(服装) on the basis of utility. If Paris was cast aside, the tradition of beauty was also to some degree slighted. Designer sportswear would have to be verified by a standard other than that of pure beauty; the emulation of a designer's life in designer sportswear was a crude version of this relationship. The consumer was ultimately to be mentioned as well, especially by the likes of Dorothy Shaver, who could point to the sales figures at Lord & Taylor.

许多人认为,这一时期的女性设计师能够将她们自己的服装价值观投射到一种新风格中。当然,在20世纪30至40年代,这一论点的提出在很大程度上是因为在以实用性为基础来证明服装的合理性方面几乎没有或根本没有经验。如果巴黎被抛弃,美的传统在某种程度上也受到了轻视。设计师运动装必须通过纯粹美之外的标准来验证;在设计师运动装中对设计师生活的仿效是这种关系的粗糙版本。消费者最终也要被提及,尤其是像Dorothy Shaver这样的人,她可以指出Lord & Taylor的销售数字。

P4 Could utility alone justify the new ideas of the American designers? Fashion is often regarded as a pursuit of beauty, and some cherished fashion's trivial relationship to the fine arts. What the designers of the American sportswear proved was that fashion is a genuine design art, answering to the demanding needs of service. Of course these practical, insightful designers have determined the course of late twentieth-century fashion. They were the pioneers of gender equity, in their useful, adaptable clothing, which was both made for the masses and capable of self-expression.

单凭实用性就能证明美国设计师的新理念是合理的吗?时尚通常被视为对美的追求,一些人珍视时尚与美术之间微不足道的关系。美国运动装设计师们所证明的是,时尚是一门真正的设计艺术,回应服务的严苛需求。当然,这些务实而富有洞察力的设计师决定了20世纪后期时尚的走向。她们是性别平等的先驱,她们实用、适应性强的服装既为大众制造,又能够实现自我表达。

题目与逐题解析

46. What contribution did the women designers make to American fashion?

- A) They made some improvements on the traditional Parisian design.
- B) They formulated a dress code with distinctive American features.
- C) They came up with a brand new set of design procedures.
- D) They made originality a top priority in their fashion design.

女性设计师对美国时尚做出了什么贡献？

- A) 她们对传统的巴黎设计进行了一些改进。
- B) 她们制定了具有鲜明美国特色的着装规范。
- C) 她们提出了一套全新的设计程序。
- D) 她们把原创性作为时装设计的首要任务。

【答案】 **B** (细节题)

【判型】 What contribution did the women designers make to American fashion? 问的是已发生的客观事实贡献，不含 infer/suggest/imply 一类推断信号，属典型细节题。

【拆句】 Q46 是疑问句 What contribution did A make to B 的标准句式，主干 women designers made contribution to American fashion，结构平铺直叙、无陷阱。

【定位】 These designers established the modern dress code, letting playsuits and other active wear outfits suffice for casual clothing, allowing pants to enter the wardrobe, and prizing rationalism and versatility in dress, in contradiction to dressing for an occasion or allotment of the day.

这些设计师建立了现代着装规则，让连体运动装等活动便服足以充当休闲服，让长裤走进衣橱，崇尚穿着的理性与多用途，反对按场合或一天的时段穿衣。

【选项】 A) **与原文相反**

made some improvements on the traditional Parisian design 称是在巴黎设计基础上改良，但 liberated American fashion from the confines of Parisian design 明确说是「挣脱」巴黎设计，不是改良延续。

B) **✓ 正确**

These designers established the modern dress code ↔ **They formulated a dress code**
liberated American fashion from the confines of Parisian design ↔
with distinctive American features

预判「建立规则」与 formulated a dress code 完全对位，且「区别于巴黎」对应 distinctive American features，是定位句的双重同义替换。

C) **无中生有**

came up with a brand new set of design procedures 指「全新的设计流程」，原文谈的是着装规则与穿着理念，从未涉及「设计流程」这一对象。

D) **偷换概念**

made originality a top priority in their fashion design 把贡献偷换为「把原创性当首要追求」，原文强调的是 prizing rationalism and versatility——理性与多用途，而非「原创」。

47. What do we learn about American designer sportswear?

- A) It imitated the European model.
- B) It laid emphasis on women's beauty.
- C) It represented genuine American art.
- D) It was a completely new invention.

关于美国设计师运动装,我们了解到什么?

- A) 它模仿了欧洲模式。
- B) 它强调女性的美。
- C) 它代表了真正的美国艺术。
- D) 它是一项全新的发明。

【答案】 **D** (细节题)

【判型】 What do we learn about American designer sportswear? 问对象的客观属性, 不含 infer/imply, 是「请读出原文怎么说」的细节题。

【拆句】 Q47 主干 we learn about American designer sportswear, about 引出话题对象, 结构简单、无陷阱。

【定位】 Designer sportswear was not modeled on that of Europe, as "modern art" would later be; it was genuinely invented and developed in America.

设计师运动装并不像后来「现代艺术」那样以欧洲为模板, 它是地地道道在美国发明并发展起来的。

【选项】 A) **与原文相反**

imitated the European model 称「模仿欧洲模式」, 但原文 was not modeled on that of Europe 明确否定这一点。

B) **偷换概念**

laid emphasis on women's beauty 把重点偷换为「女性之美」, 但本段强调的是 problem-solving ingenuity and realistic lifestyle applications——实用而非美。

C) **偷换概念**

represented genuine American art 把「在美国地道发明的运动装」偷换为「真正的美国艺术」, 原文 as "modern art" would later be 反而是把 sportswear 与 modern art 区分开来, 并未把 sportswear 称作艺术。

D) **✓ 正确**

it was genuinely invented and developed in America ↔ **It was a completely new invention**

预判「美国地道发明」与 a completely new invention 的名词化表述完全等值, 是定位句的标准同义改写。

48. What characterized American designer sportswear?

- A) Pursuit of beauty.
- B) Decorative closings.
- C) Ease of care.
- D) Fabric quality.

美国设计师运动装有什么特点？

A) 追求美感。 B) 装饰性的纽扣。 C) 易于打理。 D) 面料质量。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 What characterized American designer sportswear? 是问哪条属性是它的特征，是属性匹配类细节题。

【拆句】 Q48 主干 What characterized X, 疑问代词 what 作主语，结构简单。

【定位】 Ease of care was most important: summer dresses and outfits, in particular, were chiefly cotton, readily capable of being washed and pressed at home.

易于打理最为重要：夏季连衣裙和服装尤其以棉质为主，在家就能轻松洗烫。

【选项】 A) 答非所问

Pursuit of beauty 不是本段为运动装定义的特征；本段的对照面恰恰是「设计师以实用、易打理来打破传统时装对美的单一追求」。

B) 与原文相反

Decorative closings 称「装饰性的开合设计」，但原文 Closings were simple, practical, and accessible 明确说开合是简洁实用、易操作，与「装饰性」相反。

C) ✓ 正确

Ease of care was most important ↔ **Ease of care**

预判 Ease of care 与定位句 Ease of care was most important 一字不差，是最直接的特征匹配。

D) 以偏概全

Fabric quality 称「面料品质」，原文虽提到 chiefly cotton，但这只是 ease of care 的下属支撑细节，是为「易打理」服务的，而非被标举为整体特征。

49. What occurred in the design of women's apparel in America during the 1930s-40s?

- A) A shift of emphasis from beauty to utility.
- B) The emulation of traditional Parisian design.
- C) A search for balance between tradition and novelty.
- D) The involvement of more women in fashion design.

20世纪30至40年代美国女装设计发生了什么？

A) 重点从美观转向实用。 B) 对传统巴黎设计的效仿。 C) 在传统与新颖之间寻求平衡。
D) 更多女性参与时装设计。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 What occurred in the design of women's apparel in America during the 1930s-40s?
问的是该时段发生了什么客观事件，是细节题。

【拆句】 Q49 疑问句 what 作主语，介词短语 in the design of women's apparel + in America + during the 1930s-40s 三层状语并列限定，结构略繁但语义清晰。

【定位】 Of course, much of this argument in the 1930s-40s was advanced because there was little or no experience in justifying apparel(服装) on the basis of utility. If Paris was cast aside, the tradition of beauty was also to some degree slighted.

当然，1930-40 年代这一论争之所以被推到台面，是因为当时几乎没有以「实用」为衣服辩护的先例。一旦撇开巴黎，「美」的传统也在一定程度上被冷落了。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

much of this argument in the 1930s-40s was advanced because there was little or no experience in justifying apparel(服装) on the basis of utility

↔ A shift of emphasis from beauty to utility

If Paris was cast aside, the tradition of beauty was also to some degree slighted ↔ from beauty
预判「美让位实用」与 A shift of emphasis from beauty to utility 完全对位；A 选项的 from/to 双向结构精准地承接了原文「美冷落 + 实用兴起」的双向对照。

B) 与原文相反

The emulation of traditional Parisian design 称「效仿传统巴黎设计」，但原文 If Paris was cast aside 与首段 liberated American fashion from the confines of Parisian design 都明确否认这一方向。

C) 无中生有

A search for balance between tradition and novelty 称「在传统与新异之间寻求平衡」，但原文给出的是「明显的方向性替代」（美让位实用），并无任何「寻求平衡」的表述。

D) 偷换概念

The involvement of more women in fashion design 把发生的事偷换为「更多女性参与设计」，但原文并未把 1930-40 年代描述为女性参与人数增加的时段；女设计师群体在首段就已作为既定背景登场，本段聚焦的是「美 vs 实用」的论辩。

50. What do we learn about designers of American sportswear?

- A) They catered to the taste of the younger generation.
- B) They radically changed people's concept of beauty.
- C) They advocated equity between men and women.
- D) They became rivals of their Parisian counterparts.

关于美国运动装设计师,我们了解到什么?

- A) 她们迎合了年轻一代的品味。 B) 她们从根本上改变了人们的审美观念。 C) 她们倡导男女平等。
- D) 她们成为巴黎同行的竞争对手。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 What do we learn about designers of American sportswear? 问的是对设计师群体的客观陈述，不含 infer/imply，仍走细节题路径但定位区间偏向末段总评。

【拆句】 Q50 主干 we learn about designers of American sportswear, about 引出话题对象，与第 47 题同结构、无陷阱。

【定位】 They were the pioneers of gender equity, in their useful, adaptable clothing, which was both made for the masses and capable of self-expression.

他们是性别平等的先驱——他们那些实用、可适应的衣服既面向大众，又能用于自我表达。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

catered to the taste of the younger generation 称「迎合年轻一代品味」，原文从未提及「年轻人」或「世代差异」这一维度。

B) 过度推断

radically changed people's concept of beauty 把「证明时装是实用设计艺术」推到「彻底改变人们的美学观念」上去，跨度过大。原文 fashion is a genuine design art, answering to the demanding needs of service 强调的是「时装的设计艺术属性以服务为本」，不等于「彻底改变了大众的美学观念」。

C) ✓ 正确

They were the pioneers of gender equity ↔ They advocated equity between men and women 预判「倡导性别平等」与 advocated equity between men and women 完全对位，是末段升华句的标准同义改写。

D) 无中生有

became rivals of their Parisian counterparts 称「成为巴黎同行的竞争对手」，原文一直说的是「美国时装从巴黎设计中解放出来」「设计师运动装不师从欧洲」，强调的是独立而非对抗式竞争，从未出现 rivalry 的表述。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

7 句真题句逐层精讲

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

These designers established the modern dress code, letting playsuits and other active wear outfits suffice for casual clothing, allowing pants to enter the wardrobe, and prizing rationalism and versatility in dress, in contradiction to dressing for an occasion or allotment of the day.

第1段，第3句

本句结构非常典型：主句 + 多个并列分词短语作伴随或方式状语是学术写作和考试阅读中的高频句式，用于详细说明主句动作的具体表现或方式，这种结构在四六级和考研阅读中经常出现，掌握后可大量复用于理解类似长句

Implicitly or explicitly, American fashion addressed a democracy, whereas traditional Paris-based fashion was prescriptive and imposed on women, willing or not.

第1段，第5句

whereas 引导的并列对比结构在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见，用于对比两种观点、现象或事物。本句的并列谓语（"was prescriptive and imposed"）和被动语态也是常考句式。句首状语（"Implicitly or explicitly"）的使用也符合学术写作的典型模式。掌握本句结构后，可迁移到类似的对比论证句中，代表性较强。

Ease of care was most important: summer dresses and outfits, in particular, were chiefly cotton, readily capable of being washed and pressed at home.

第2段，第5句

本句在成分划分方面有一定训练价值。第二个主句包含并列表语、插入语、后置定语（介词短语）等多种成分，且表语部分的"capable of being washed and pressed"涉及形容词短语与介词短语的配合，可以帮助学生练习识别并列表语和修饰结构。但第一个主句过于简单，且整句没有涉及定语从句、状语从句等更复杂的成分类型，因此训练价值中等偏上。

Of course, much of this argument in the 1930s-40s was advanced because there was little or no experience in justifying apparel(服装) on the basis of utility.

第3段，第2句

主句使用被动语态搭配原因状语从句，从句内部使用存在句结构，这是学术文本和历史叙述中的典型句式。被动语态淡化施事者、突出动作承受者，存在句描述背景状况，这种组合在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现，具有较高的代表性。

What the designers of the American sportswear proved was that fashion is a genuine design art, answering to the demanding needs of service.

第4段，第3句

本句同时涵盖主语从句、表语从句、系表结构、分词状语等多种成分,尤其是名词性从句充当主语和表语这两个易错点,非常适合成分划分训练

They came up with a brand new set of design procedures.

第46题，C

简单句在真题中占比不高，且本句结构过于基础，缺乏从句、并列或复杂修饰等高频考点，作为真题句式代表性一般。短语动词 "came up with" 虽常见，但整体句式迁移价值中等。

It laid emphasis on women's beauty.

第47题，B

主谓宾结构是英语最基本句型，具有一定代表性，且 lay emphasis on 是四六级和考研阅读中偶尔出现的固定搭配。但整体句式过于简单，缺少从句、复杂修饰或并列结构，作为真题句式的典型性中等。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 81 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。

designer

B1

n. 设计师

本篇15次 · 真题 27 句

fashion

B1

n. 时尚;流行款式

本篇12次 · 真题 51 句

design

B1

n. 设计

本篇10次 · 真题 119 句

beauty

A2

n. 美

本篇6次 · 真题 53 句

clothing A2

n. 衣服

本篇4次 · 真题 26 句

traditional B1

adj. 传统的

本篇3次 · 真题 84 句

utility B2

n. 实用性

本篇3次 · 真题 11 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇2次 · 真题 568 句

relationship B1

n. 关系

本篇2次 · 真题 168 句

code B1

n. 代码

本篇2次 · 真题 50 句

practical B1

adj. 实际的

本篇2次 · 真题 42 句

tradition B1

n. 传统

本篇2次 · 真题 30 句

capable B1

adj. 有能力的

本篇2次 · 真题 21 句

justify B2

v. 证明...有道理

本篇2次 · 真题 19 句

emphasis B2

n. 强调

本篇2次 · 真题 18 句

equity C1

n. (公司的) 股本, 股权

本篇2次 · 真题 14 句

distinctive B2

adj. 独特的

本篇2次 · 真题 10 句

outfit B1

n. 全套服装

本篇2次 · 真题 10 句

genuine B2

adj. 真的

本篇2次 · 真题 9 句

consumer B1

n. 消费者

本篇1次 · 真题 165 句

project A2

n. 项目

本篇1次·真题 116 句

argue B1

v. 争论

本篇1次·真题 106 句

later A1

adv. 以后, later

本篇1次·真题 87 句

shift B1

v. 移动

本篇1次·真题 65 句

determine B2

v. 决定

本篇1次·真题 62 句

occur B1

v. 发生, 出现

本篇1次·真题 62 句

generation B2

n. 一代人

本篇1次·真题 60 句

concept B2

n. 概念

本篇1次·真题 59 句

specific B2

adj. 具体的

本篇1次·真题 59 句

figure A2

n. 数字

本篇1次·真题 58 句

advocate B2

v. 拥护

本篇1次·真题 55 句

feature B1

n. 特征

本篇1次·真题 55 句

particular B2

adj. 特定的

本篇1次·真题 52 句

argument B1

n. 争论

本篇1次·真题 51 句

balance B1

n. 平衡

本篇1次·真题 49 句

advance B1

v. 前进

本篇1次·真题 48 句

represent B1

v. 代表

本篇1次·真题45句

mass B1

n. 大量

本篇1次·真题44句

style A2

n. 方式

本篇1次·真题44句

completely B1

adv. 完全地

本篇1次·真题43句

lifestyle B1

n. 生活方式

本篇1次·真题43句

establish B2

v. 建立, 创立 (组织、机构、关系等)

本篇1次·真题42句

priority B2

n. 优先事项

本篇1次·真题39句

trait B2

n. 特征

本篇1次·真题39句

basis B2

n. 基础;根据

本篇1次·真题37句

brand B1

n. 品牌, 商标

本篇1次·真题37句

improvement B1

n. 改进

本篇1次·真题36句

ultimately B2

adv. 最终;终归

本篇1次·真题34句

press A2

v. 按, 压

本篇1次·真题30句

gender B1

n. 性别 (社会文化意义上的)

本篇1次·真题28句

application B1

n. 申请

本篇1次·真题26句

freedom B1

n. 自由

本篇1次·真题26句

willing B1

adj. 愿意的, 乐意的

本篇1次·真题 26 句

accessible B2

adj. 可到达的

本篇1次·真题 25 句

pursuit B2

n. 追求

本篇1次·真题 25 句

commitment B2

n. 承诺

本篇1次·真题 23 句

version B1

n. 版本

本篇1次·真题 22 句

contribution B2

n. 贡献

本篇1次·真题 21 句

aside B1

adv. 在旁边;到旁边

本篇1次·真题 20 句

objective B2

n. 目标

本篇1次·真题 19 句

counterpart C1

n. 对应的人或物

本篇1次·真题 17 句

occasion B1

n. 场合

本篇1次·真题 16 句

ease B1

n. 容易

本篇1次·真题 15 句

independence B2

n. 独立;自主

本篇1次·真题 15 句

involvement B2

n. 参与

本篇1次·真题 15 句

whereas B2

sc. 然而

本篇1次·真题 15 句

characterize C1

v. 是...的特征

本篇1次·真题 14 句

cater B2

v. 提供餐饮服务

本篇1次·真题 13 句

impose B2

v. 强制实行

本篇1次·真题 13 句

procedure B2

n. 程序

本篇1次·真题 13 句

imitate B2

v. 模仿;仿效(行为、声音、方式等)

本篇1次·真题 12 句

realistic B2

adj. 现实的

本篇1次·真题 12 句

demanding B2

adj. 要求高的

本篇1次·真题 11 句

rival B2

n. 竞争对手

本篇1次·真题 11 句

confine C1

v. 限制

本篇1次·真题 10 句

readily B2

adv. 乐意地

本篇1次·真题 10 句

cast B2

v. 投掷

本篇1次·真题 9 句

slight B2

adj. 轻微的

本篇1次·真题 9 句

formulate C1

v. 制定

本篇1次·真题 8 句

radically C1

adv. 根本地

本篇1次·真题 8 句

wrap B1

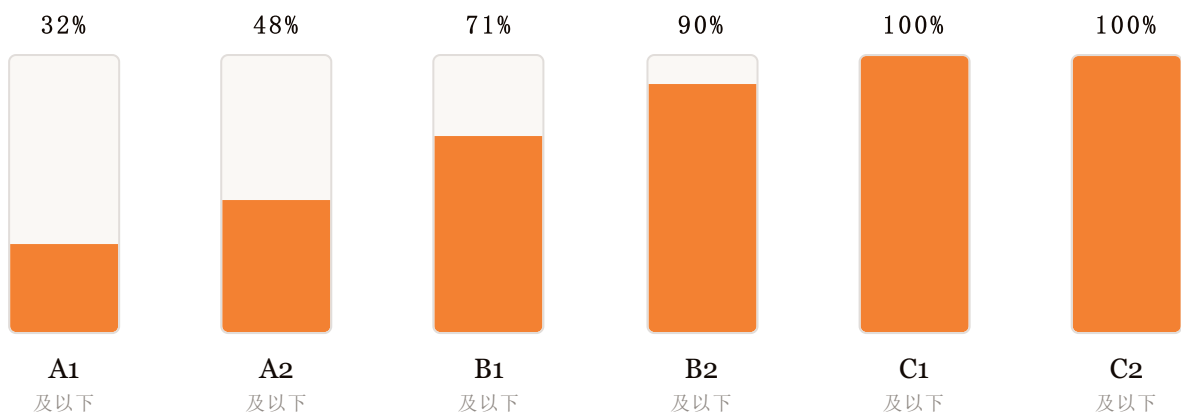
v. 包

本篇1次·真题 8 句

VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

全文 221 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 221 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 23 个·约 10%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率 (CDF) · 数据为全文去重词 221 个 · 末柱为 100%



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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 →