

2017年6月·第3套 英语六级阅读理解（四选一） 第2篇·51-55 题答案与解析

QUESTIONS & ANALYSIS • 阅读理解题和解析

阅读理解题和解析 · 51-55 题

本页 51-55 题的答案与逐题解析由懒笔记基于2017年6月·第3套 英语六级阅读理解（四选一）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 3 段原文（段首标 P1-P3 段号、逐段附中文翻译）；之后 5 道题逐题排列，每题英文题干与选项后紧接本题解析——题干与选项中译、答案、题型判定、题干拆句、定位句中英对照与逐选项对错归因。

真题卷第3套(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 Beginning in the late sixteenth century, it became fashionable for young aristocrats to visit Paris, Venice, Florence, and above all, Rome, as the culmination(终极) of their classical education. Thus was born the idea of the Grand Tour, a practice which introduced Englishmen, Germans, Scandinavians, and also Americans to the art and culture of France and Italy for the next 300 years. Travel was arduous and costly throughout the period, possible only for a privileged class—the same that produced gentlemen scientists, authors, antique experts, and patrons of the arts.

从十六世纪晚期开始，年轻贵族访问巴黎、威尼斯、佛罗伦萨，尤其是罗马，作为其古典教育的终极体验，成为一种时尚。由此诞生了大旅行的概念，这一实践在接下来的300年里将英国人、德国人、斯堪的纳维亚人以及美国人引向法国和意大利的艺术与文化。在整个时期，旅行既艰苦又昂贵，只有特权阶层才有可能进行——正是这个阶层产生了绅士科学家、作家、古董专家和艺术赞助人。

P2 The Grand Tourist was typically a young man with a thorough grounding in Greek and Latin literature as well as some leisure time, some means, and some interest in art. The German traveler Johann Winckelmann pioneered the field of art history with his comprehensive study of Greek and Roman sculpture; he was portrayed by his friend Anton Raphael Mengs at the beginning of his long residence in Rome. Most Grand Tourists, however, stayed for briefer periods and set out with less scholarly intentions, accompanied by a teacher or guardian, and expected to return home with souvenirs

of their travels as well as an understanding of art and architecture formed by exposure to great masterpieces.

大旅行者通常是一位在希腊和拉丁文学方面有深厚基础的年轻男子,同时拥有一些闲暇时间、一些财力以及对艺术的某种兴趣。德国旅行者Johann Winckelmann以其对希腊和罗马雕塑的综合研究开创了艺术史领域;他在罗马长期居住之初由其朋友Anton Raphael Mengs为其画像。然而,大多数大旅行者停留的时间较短,出发时的学术意图也较少,由教师或监护人陪同,并期望带着旅行纪念品以及通过接触伟大杰作而形成的对艺术和建筑的理解返回家乡。

P3 London was a frequent starting point for Grand Tourists, and Paris a compulsory destination; many traveled to the Netherlands, some to Switzerland and Germany, and a very few adventurers to Spain, Greece, or Turkey. The essential place to visit, however, was Italy. The British traveler Charles Thompson spoke for many Grand Tourists when in 1744 he described himself as "being impatiently desirous of viewing a country so famous in history, a country which once gave laws to the world, and which is at present the greatest school of music and painting, contains the noblest productions of sculpture and architecture, and is filled with cabinets of rarities, and collections of all kinds of historical relics". Within Italy, the great focus was Rome, whose ancient ruins and more recent achievements were shown to every Grand Tourist. Panini's Ancient Rome and Modern Rome represent the sights most prized, including celebrated Greco-Roman statues and views of famous ruins, fountains, and churches. Since there were few museums anywhere in Europe before the close of the eighteenth century, Grand Tourists often saw paintings and sculptures by gaining admission to private collections, and many were eager to acquire examples of Greco-Roman and Italian art for their own collections. In England, where architecture was increasingly seen as an aristocratic pursuit, noblemen often applied what they learned from the villas of Palladio in the Veneto and the evocative(唤起回忆的) ruins of Rome to their own country houses and gardens.

伦敦是大旅行者的常见出发点,巴黎是必到之处;许多人前往荷兰,一些人前往瑞士和德国,极少数冒险者前往西班牙、希腊或土耳其。然而,必去之地是意大利。英国旅行者Charles Thompson在1744年描述自己"迫不及待地渴望参观一个在历史上如此著名的国家,一个曾经为世界制定法律的国家,一个目前是音乐和绘画最伟大学府的国家,包含雕塑和建筑最高贵的作品,并充满珍品陈列室和各种历史遗物收藏",这代表了许多大旅行者的的心声。在意大利境内,重点是罗马,其古代遗迹和较近期的成就会向每一位大旅行者展示。Panini的《古代罗马》和《现代罗马》代表了最受珍视的景观,包括著名的希腊罗马雕像以及著名废墟、喷泉和教堂的景观。由于十八世纪末之前欧洲各地几乎没有博物馆,大旅行者常常通过获准进入私人收藏来观赏绘画和雕塑,许多人渴望为自己的收藏获得希腊罗马和意大利艺术的范例。在英国,建筑日益被视为贵族的追求,贵族们常常将他们从Veneto地区Palladio的别墅和罗马引人回忆的废墟中学到的东西应用到自己的乡间宅邸和花园中。

题目与逐题解析

51. What is said about the Grand Tour?

- A) It was fashionable among young people of the time.
- B) It was unaffordable for ordinary people.
- C) It produced some famous European artists.
- D) It made a compulsory part of college education.

关于大游学有何说法？

- A) 它在当时的年轻人中很流行。 B) 普通人负担不起。 C) 它造就了一些著名的欧洲艺术家。
D) 它成为大学教育的必修部分。

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 What is said about the Grand Tour 直接问关于这件事的某个陈述，是对原文细节的事实性核对，不要求归纳整篇也不要求推断。

【拆句】 What is said about the Grand Tour? 是 What 引导的一般疑问句，谓语用被动 is said，主语是疑问词 What。结构平铺直叙，无陷阱。

【定位】 Travel was arduous and costly throughout the period, possible only for a privileged class—the same that produced gentlemen scientists, authors, antique experts, and patrons of the arts. 整个时期，旅行都既艰辛又昂贵，只有特权阶层才负担得起——也正是这一阶层产生了绅士科学家、作家、古董鉴赏家和艺术赞助人。

【选项】 A) 偷换概念

It was fashionable among young people of the time 把原文的 young aristocrats (年轻贵族) 偷偷换成 young people (年轻人)。原文限定是年轻贵族这个特权小群体，并未说在所有年轻人中流行。

B) ✓ 正确

possible only for a privileged class ↔ **unaffordable for ordinary people**

预判是「只有少数人去得起」，B 选项 unaffordable for ordinary people 正是这句话从「少数人可以」翻成「多数人不可以」的对称否定，与定位句严丝合缝。

C) 无中生有

It produced some famous European artists 说 Grand Tour 培养出了著名艺术家。原文 the same that produced gentlemen scientists, authors, antique experts, and patrons of the arts 说的是「特权阶层」产生了这些人，且这些人是科学家、作家、古董专家、艺术赞助人，不是 artists；而且产生主语是「阶层」，不是 Grand Tour 本身。

D) 偷换概念

It made a compulsory part of college education 用 college education 替换原文的 classical education。前者指大学教育，后者指对古希腊罗马经典的学习；而且原文用的是 fashionable (流行的)，不是 compulsory (必修的)。

52. What did Grand Tourists have in common?

- A) They had much geographic knowledge.
- B) They were courageous and venturesome.
- C) They were versed in literature and interested in art.
- D) They had enough travel and outdoor-life experience.

大游学旅行者有什么共同点？

- A) 他们有丰富的地理知识。 B) 他们勇敢且富有冒险精神。 C) 他们精通文学并对艺术感兴趣。
- D) 他们有足够的旅行和户外生活经验。

【答案】 **C** (细节题)

【判型】 What did Grand Tourists have in common 问的是一个客观共性事实，仍属于「原文写了就有、没写就没」的细节核对。

【拆句】 What did Grand Tourists have in common? 一般疑问句，have in common 是固定搭配 have something in common (有共同点) 的中间挖空形式。结构平铺直叙，无陷阱。

【定位】 The Grand Tourist was typically a young man with a thorough grounding in Greek and Latin literature as well as some leisure time, some means, and some interest in art.

Grand Tourist 通常是一位对希腊和拉丁文学有透彻基础、并有一定闲暇时间、一定经济能力以及对艺术抱有感兴趣的年轻人。

【选项】 A) **无中生有**

They had much geographic knowledge (具备丰富的地理知识) 在原文中找不到对应——原文给的是古典文学、闲、钱、艺术兴趣，未提地理知识。

B) **以偏概全**

They were courageous and venturesome (勇敢而富冒险精神) 只对应第 3 段提到的 a very few adventurers to Spain, Greece, or Turkey, 即极少数冒险家，而不是 Grand Tourist 群体的共性。

C) **✓ 正确**

a thorough grounding in Greek and Latin literature ↔ **versed in literature**

some interest in art ↔ **interested in art**

预判要求同时覆盖「古典文学功底 + 艺术兴趣」，C 项 versed in literature and interested in art 两段并列恰好对应两点，无遗漏。

D) **无中生有**

They had enough travel and outdoor-life experience (有充分的旅行和户外经验) 原文没说。原文只在第 1 段说 Travel was arduous and costly——旅行艰难，反而暗示他们从未做过这类艰苦旅行。

53. How did Grand Tourists benefit from their travel?

- A) They found inspiration in the world's greatest masterpieces.
- B) They got a better understanding of early human civilization.
- C) They developed an interest in the origin of Modern art forms.
- D) They gained some knowledge of classical art and architecture.

大游学旅行者如何从旅行中受益？

- A) 他们从世界上最伟大的杰作中找到了灵感。 B) 他们对早期人类文明有了更好的了解。
C) 他们对现代艺术形式的起源产生了兴趣。 D) 他们获得了一些古典艺术和建筑方面的知识。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 How did Grand Tourists benefit from their travel 问的是一个客观事实——旅行带给他们什么收获，是细节核对题。

【拆句】 How did Grand Tourists benefit from their travel? How 引导的一般疑问句，benefit from 是固定搭配（从...中获益）。结构平铺直叙，无陷阱。

【定位】 Most Grand Tourists, however, stayed for briefer periods and set out with less scholarly intentions, accompanied by a teacher or guardian, and expected to return home with souvenirs of their travels as well as an understanding of art and architecture formed by exposure to great masterpieces.

然而大多数 Grand Tourists 停留时间较短、出发时学术目的也较弱，由一位教师或监护人陪同，并预期带着旅行纪念品以及通过接触杰作而形成的对艺术与建筑的理解回到家中。

【选项】 A) **过度推断**

They found inspiration in the world's greatest masterpieces (从最伟大的杰作中找到灵感) 原文只说 exposure to great masterpieces (接触杰作), 并未说找到了灵感; 找到灵感是创作者的反应, 原文是观众式的学习。

B) **偷换概念**

They got a better understanding of early human civilization (对早期人类文明有了更好理解) 原文谈的是 art and architecture, 特别是古希腊罗马的艺术与建筑, 不是泛泛的「早期人类文明」。early human civilization 通常指史前或更广义的远古文明。

C) **与原文相反**

They developed an interest in the origin of Modern art forms (对现代艺术形式的起源产生兴趣) 原文谈的全部是 classical/Greco-Roman 古典艺术, 与「现代艺术」在时代上正好相反, 且未提「起源研究」。

D) **✓ 正确**

an understanding of art and architecture formed by exposure to great masterpieces ↔

They gained some knowledge of classical art and architecture

as the culmination of their classical education ↔ **classical art and architecture**

预判要求「获得艺术与建筑的认识」, D They gained some knowledge of classical art and architecture 三个语义点完整覆盖: gained = formed/return with、knowledge = understanding、art and architecture 原词, 命中度最高。

54. Why did many Grand Tourists visit the private collections?

- A) They could buy unique souvenirs there to take back home.
- B) Europe hardly had any museums before the 19th century.
- C) They found the antiques there more valuable.
- D) Private collections were of greater variety.

为什么许多大游学旅行者参观私人收藏?

- A) 他们可以在那里购买独特的纪念品带回家。 B) 19世纪以前欧洲几乎没有任何博物馆。
- C) 他们发现那里的古董更有价值。 D) 私人收藏的种类更多。

【答案】 **B** (细节题)

【判型】 Why did many Grand Tourists visit the private collections 问的是一个具体原因, 原文应有 since/because 之类的因果句, 是细节题而非推断题。

【拆句】 Why did many Grand Tourists visit the private collections? Why 引导的一般疑问句, visit 是谓语动词。结构平铺直叙, 无陷阱。

【定位】 Since there were few museums anywhere in Europe before the close of the eighteenth century, Grand Tourists often saw paintings and sculptures by gaining admission to private collections, and many were eager to acquire examples of Greco-Roman and Italian art for their own collections.

由于 18 世纪末以前整个欧洲几乎没有什么博物馆，Grand Tourists 往往通过取得进入私人收藏的许可来看画作与雕塑，许多人还急切地希望为自己的收藏获取希腊罗马和意大利艺术的样本。

【选项】 A) **答非所问**

They could buy unique souvenirs there to take back home (他们可以在那里买独特的纪念品带回家) 原文说的是 gaining admission to private collections (取得参观许可)，并非购物；纪念品 souvenirs 是第 2 段的话题，与「为何参观私人收藏」无关。

B) **✓ 正确**

there were few museums anywhere in Europe before the close of the eighteenth century ↔

Europe hardly had any museums before the 19th century

预判「当时几乎没博物馆」与 B Europe hardly had any museums before the 19th century 一一对应，连时间表达都完成了 the close of the eighteenth century → the 19th century 的对称转换。

C) **无中生有**

They found the antiques there more valuable (他们发现那里的古董更有价值) 原文没有比较——既未说私人收藏比哪里的更有价值，也没有 valuable 这种判断。

D) **无中生有**

Private collections were of greater variety (私人收藏种类更丰富) 原文未提「种类多」或与其他来源做对比；原文只说很多人「急于为自己的收藏获取样本」，与「种类更多」无关。

55. How did the Grand Tour influence the architecture in England?

- A) There appeared more and more Roman-style buildings.
- B) Many aristocrats began to move into Roman-style villas.
- C) Aristocrats' country houses all had Roman-style gardens.
- D) Italian architects were hired to design houses and gardens.

大游学如何影响英国的建筑？

- A) 出现了越来越多的罗马风格建筑。 B) 许多贵族开始搬入罗马风格的别墅。
- C) 贵族的乡村住宅都有罗马风格的花园。 D) 意大利建筑师被雇来设计房屋和花园。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 How did the Grand Tour influence the architecture in England 问的是一个原文已写出的具体影响，仍走细节核对，不是要归纳全篇主旨。

【拆句】 How did the Grand Tour influence the architecture in England? How 引导的一般疑问句，influence 是谓语，the architecture in England 是宾语，in England 修饰 architecture。结构平铺直叙，无陷阱。

【定位】 In England, where architecture was increasingly seen as an aristocratic pursuit, noblemen often applied what they learned from the villas of Palladio in the Veneto and the evocative ruins of Rome to their own country houses and gardens.

在英格兰，建筑越来越被视为贵族的爱好，贵族们常常把他们从威尼托地区帕拉第奥别墅以及罗马富于唤起力的废墟中学到的东西，运用到自己的乡间住宅和花园之中。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

noblemen often applied what they learned from the villas of Palladio in the Veneto and the evocative ruins of Rome to their own country houses and gardens

↔ **There appeared more and more Roman-style buildings**

the villas of Palladio in the Veneto and the evocative ruins of Rome ↔ **Roman-style**

原文写「贵族把学到的罗马风格用到自家房子」，A There appeared more and more Roman-style buildings 是从结果角度对这件事的客观转述，对应得严丝合缝。

B) 偷换概念

Many aristocrats began to move into Roman-style villas (许多贵族开始搬进罗马风格的别墅) 原文是把「从别墅中学到的」风格应用到自家英国住宅上，不是搬进意大利的别墅；move into 这一行为原文未提。

C) 以偏概全

Aristocrats' country houses all had Roman-style gardens (贵族的乡间住宅都有罗马风格的花园) 原文用 often applied (经常应用)，是高频但非全部；选项 all 把高频升级成绝对全部，范围被偷偷放大。

D) 无中生有

Italian architects were hired to design houses and gardens (意大利建筑师被雇来设计房子和花园) 原文说的是 noblemen 自己应用所学，未提雇佣意大利建筑师；hire 这一动作整体属于杜撰。

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。

Beginning in the late sixteenth century, it became fashionable for young aristocrats to visit Paris, Venice, Florence, and above all, Rome, as the culmination(终极) of their classical education.

第1段，第1句

「it became + 形容词 + for sb to do」是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句型,状语从句的位置和作用也很典型;掌握本句结构后可迁移到大量类似句子

Most Grand Tourists, however, stayed for briefer periods and set out with less scholarly intentions, accompanied by a teacher or guardian, and expected to return home with souvenirs of their travels as well as an understanding of art and architecture formed by exposure to great masterpieces.

第2段，第3句

本句时态本身不难，但结构训练价值高，尤其适合练主干定位和非谓语识别。对巩固并列谓语与附加修饰的区分很有帮助，值得优先纳入结构训练。

The British traveler Charles Thompson spoke for many Grand Tourists when in 1744 he described himself as "being impatiently desirous of viewing a country so famous in history, a country which once gave laws to the world, and which is at present the greatest school of music and painting, contains the noblest productions of sculpture and architecture, and is filled with cabinets of rarities, and collections of all kinds of historical relics".

第3段，第3句

强烈推荐。此句能有效训练学生在复杂修饰语中保持清晰逻辑的能力，是进阶学习者的必练句。

Within Italy, the great focus was Rome, whose ancient ruins and more recent achievements were shown to every Grand Tourist.

第3段，第4句

“主句 + 逗号后补充说明前面名词”的结构在考试阅读里非常常见。再加上过去时和被动语态的组合，具有较强的迁移价值。

Since there were few museums anywhere in Europe before the close of the eighteenth century, Grand Tourists often saw paintings and sculptures by gaining admission to private collections, and many were eager to acquire examples of Greco-Roman and Italian art for their own collections.

第3段，第6句

“句首原因状语 + 并列主句”的组合非常常见，阅读里经常出现。掌握这种展开方式后，处理同类历史说明句、议论文说明句都很有迁移性。

In England, where architecture was increasingly seen as an aristocratic pursuit, noblemen often applied what they learned from the villas of Palladio in the Veneto and the evocative(唤起回忆的) ruins of Rome to their own country houses and gardens.

第3段，第7句

主句嵌套宾语从句配合非限制性定语从句补充背景，是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式；what引导名词性从句、where引导非限制性定语从句都是常考结构，掌握后可大量迁移到同类长难句分析。

There appeared more and more Roman-style buildings.

第55题，A

There 加表示出现或存在类动词加名词短语 的完全倒装句在叙述性或说明性文章中很常见，掌握这一句型后可以迁移到 There stood、There existed 等大量同类表达。

HIGH-FREQUENCY · 真题高频词

本篇出现的 54 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。

grand B1

adj. 宏伟的

本篇12次 · 真题 19 句

collection B1

n. 收集物

本篇5次 · 真题 28 句

architecture

B2

n. 建筑学;建筑设计

本篇5次·真题 17 句

ruin

B2

v. 毁坏

本篇3次·真题 17 句

view

A2

n. 观点, 看法

本篇2次·真题 134 句

gain

B1

v. 获得;赢得

本篇2次·真题 96 句

understanding

B1

n. 理解;领悟

本篇2次·真题 84 句

classical

B2

adj. 古典的

本篇2次·真题 33 句

traveler

A2

n. 旅行者

本篇2次·真题 20 句

literature

B2

n. 文学

本篇2次·真题 19 句

fashionable

B1

adj. 时髦的

本篇2次·真题 11 句

less

A1

det. 较少的

本篇1次·真题 273 句

author

A2

n. 作者

本篇1次·真题 264 句

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

design

B1

n. 设计

本篇1次·真题 119 句

expert

B1

n. 专家

本篇1次·真题 114 句

increasingly

B2

adv. 越来越;日益;不断地

本篇1次·真题 78 句

variety B1

n. 多样化

本篇1次·真题 66 句

apply A2

v. 申请

本篇1次·真题 63 句

production B1

n. 生产

本篇1次·真题 58 句

essential B1

adj. 必不可少的

本篇1次·真题 55 句

unique B2

adj. 独特的

本篇1次·真题 54 句

contain B1

v. 包含, 含有

本篇1次·真题 52 句

thus B2

adv. 因此, 所以

本篇1次·真题 47 句

represent B1

v. 代表

本篇1次·真题 45 句

achievement B1

n. 成就

本篇1次·真题 44 句

interested A1

adj. 感兴趣的

本篇1次·真题 41 句

means A2

n. 方法

本篇1次·真题 35 句

historical B2

adj. 历史的

本篇1次·真题 32 句

valuable B1

adj. 贵重的

本篇1次·真题 32 句

acquire B2

v. 获得

本篇1次·真题 31 句

hire A2

v. 雇用

本篇1次·真题 29 句

fountain B1

n. 喷泉

本篇1次·真题 26 句

typically B1

adv. 通常, 一般
本篇1次·真题 26 句

beginning A1

n. 开始
本篇1次·真题 25 句

destination B1

n. 目的地
本篇1次·真题 25 句

pursuit B2

n. 追求
本篇1次·真题 25 句

ordinary B1

adj. 普通的
本篇1次·真题 24 句

exposure B2

n. 暴露
本篇1次·真题 21 句

portray B2

v. 描绘
本篇1次·真题 20 句

brief B1

adj. 简短的;短暂的
本篇1次·真题 16 句

costly B2

adj. 昂贵的, 代价高的
本篇1次·真题 16 句

frequent B1

adj. 频繁的
本篇1次·真题 16 句

leisure B1

n. 闲暇
本篇1次·真题 16 句

origin B2

n. 起源
本篇1次·真题 14 句

comprehensive B2

adj. 全面的
本篇1次·真题 13 句

eager B1

adj. 热切的
本篇1次·真题 12 句

accompany B2

v. 陪同;陪伴
本篇1次·真题 11 句

admission B2

n. 承认 (错误、罪行等)
本篇1次·真题 11 句

inspiration

B2

n. 灵感

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

privileged

C1

adj. 有特权的

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

civilization

B2

n. 文明(社会)

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

intention

B1

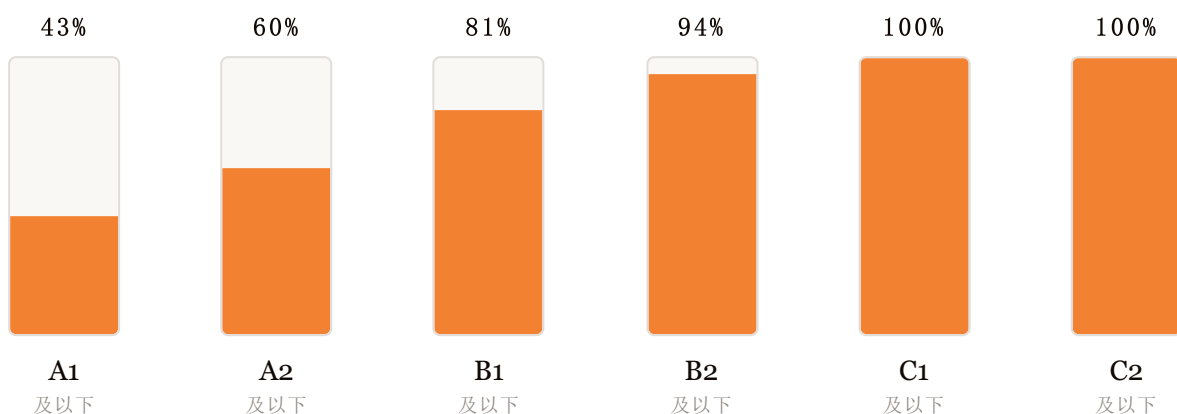
n. 意图

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 13 个 · 约 6%。



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

去重总词数

221

B2 以上难词

6%

B1 及以下覆盖

81%

英语六级 2017年6月·第3套 · 全卷构成

Part I	写作	题目解析 →
Part II	听力	与2017年6月第1套共用 · 题目解析 →
Part III Section A	完形填空（选词填空）	题目解析 →
Part III Section B	长篇阅读（信息匹配）	题目解析 →
Part III Section C (1)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Part III Section C (2)	阅读理解（四选一）	本题
Part IV	汉译英（段落翻译）	题目解析 →