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六级·真题卷第1套·2017年12月

Part I

Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay commenting on the saying "*Respect others, and you will be respected.*" you can cite examples to illustrate your views. You should 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) they reward businesses that eliminate food waste.
B) they prohibit the sale of foods that have gone stale.
C) they facilitate the donation of unsold foods to the needy.
D) they forbid businesses to produce more foods than needed.
2. A) it imposed penalties on businesses that waste food.
B) it passed a law aiming to stop overproduction.
C) it voted against food import from outside Europe.
D) it prohibited the promotion of bulk food sales.
3. A) it has warned its people against possible food shortages.
B) it has warned its people against possible food shortages.
C) it has started a nationwide campaign against food waste.
D) it has banned supermarkets from dumping edible foods.
4. A) the confusion over food expiration labels.
B) the surplus resulting from overproduction.
C) Americans' habit of buying food in bulk.
D) a lack of regulation on food consumption.

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

5. A) it has started a week-long promotion campaign.
B) it has just launched its annual anniversary sales.
C) it offers regular weekend sales all the year round.
D) it specializes in the sale of ladies' designer dresses.
6. A) price reductions for its frequent customers.
B) coupons for customers with bulk purchases.
C) free delivery of purchases for senior customers.
D) price adjustments within seven days of purchase.
7. A) Mail a gift card to her.
B) Allow her to buy on credit.
C) Credit it to her account.
D) Give her some coupons.
8. A) refunding for goods returned.
B) free installing of appliances.
C) prolonged goods warranty.
D) complimentary tailoring.

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 11 are based on the passage you have just heard.

9. A) they are thin, tall, and unlike real human beings.
B) they have more than twenty different hair textures.
C) they have twenty-four different body shapes in total.
D) they represent people from virtually all walks of life.
10. A) they do not reflect young girls' aspirations.
B) they are not sold together with the original.
C) their flat feet do not appeal to adolescents.
D) their body shapes have not changed much.
11. A) in toy stores
B) in shopping malls.
C) on the internet
D) at Barbie shops

Questions 12 to 15 are based on the passage you have just heard.

12. A) moveable metal type began to be used in printing
B) Chinese printing technology was first introduced
C) The earliest known book was published
D) metal type was imported from Korea
13. A) it had more than a hundred printing presses.
B) it was the biggest printer in the 16th century.
C) it helped the German people become literate.
D) it produced some 20 million volumes in total
14. A) it pushed handwritten books out of circulation.
B) it boosted the circulation of popular works.
C) it made writing a very profitable career.
D) it provided readers with more choices.
15. A) it accelerated the extinction of the Latin language.
B) it standardized the publication of grammar books.
C) turned translation into a welcome profession.
D) it promoted the growth of national languages

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) It promoted the growth of national languages
B) They spend an average of one year finding a job.
C) They become stuck in the same job for decades.
D) They choose a job without thinking it through.
17. A) see if there will be chances for promotion.
B) find out what job choices are available.
C) watch a film about ways of job hunting.
D) decide which job is most attractive to you.
18. A) the qualifications you have.
B) the pay you are going to get.
C) the culture of your target company.
D) the work environment you will be in.

Questions 19 to 21 are based on the recording you have just heard.

19. A) It is as important as Christmas for African-Americans.
B) It is a cultural festival founded for African-Americans.
C) It is an ancient festival celebrated by African-Americans.
D) It is a religious festival celebrated by African-Americans.
20. A) to urge African-Americans to do more for society.
B) to call on African-Americans to worship their gods.
C) to help African-Americans to realize their goals.
D) to remind African-Americans of their sufferings.
21. A) faith in self-determination.
B) the first fruits of the harvest.
C) unity and cooperative economics.
D) creative work and achievement.
22. A) they recite a principle.
B) they take a solemn oath.
C) they drink wine from the unity cup.
D) they call out their ancestors' names.

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

23. A) It is one of the world's most healthy diets.
B) It contains large amounts of dairy products.
C) It began to impact the world in recent years.
D) It consists mainly of various kinds of seafood.
24. A) It involved 13,000 researchers from Asia, Europe and America.
B) It was conducted in seven mid-eastern countries in the 1950s.
C) It is regarded as one of the greatest researches of its kind.
D) It has drawn the attention of medical doctors the world over.
25. A) they care much about their health.
B) they eat foods with little fat.
C) they use little oil in cooking.
D) they have lower mortality rates.

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.

In the past 12 months, Nigeria has suffered from a shrinking economy, a sliding currency, and a prolonged fuel shortage. Now, Africa's largest economy is facing a food crisis as major tomato fields have been destroyed by an insect, leading to a nationwide shortage and escalating prices.

The insect, *Tutaabsoluta*, has destroyed 80% of farms in Kaduna, Nigeria's largest tomato producing state, leading the government there to declare a state of 26. The insect, also known as the tomato leaf miner, devastates crops by 27 on fruits and digging into and moving through stalks. It 28 incredibly quickly, breeding up to 12 generations per year if conditions are favorable. It is believed to have 29 in South America in the early 1900s, and later spread to Europe before crossing over to sub-Saharan Africa.

In Nigeria, where tomatoes are a staple of local diets, the insect's effects are devastating. Retail prices for a 30 of tomatoes at local markets have risen from \$0.50 to \$2.50. Farmers are reporting steep losses and a new \$20 million tomato-paste factory has 31 production due to the shortages.

Given the moth's ability also to attack crops like pepper and potatoes, Audu Ogbeh, Nigeria's minister of agriculture, has warned that the pest may "create serious problems for food 32 " in the country. Ogbeh says experts are investigating how to control the pest's damage and prevent its spread, which has gone largely 33 until now.

Despite being the continent's second-largest producer of tomatoes, Nigeria is 34 on \$1 billion worth of tomato-paste imports every year, as around 75% of the local harvest goes to waste thanks to a lack of proper storage facilities. A further 35 in local supplies is yet another unwelcome setback to the industry.

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| A) dependent | I) originated |
| B) Embarking | J) reduction |
| C) emergency | K) reproduces |
| D) feeding | L) security |
| E) grazes | M) terror |
| F) halted | N) unchecked |
| G) handful | O) untouch |
| H) multitude | |

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**.

Who's really addicting you to Technology?

- A) "Nearly everyone I know is addicted in some measure to the internet," wrote Tony Schwartz in The New York Times. It's a common complaint these days. A steady stream of similar headlines accuses the Net and its offspring apps, social media sites and online games of addicting us to distraction.

- B) There's little doubt that nearly everyone who comes in contact with the Net has difficulty disconnecting. Many of us, like Schwartz, struggle to stay focused on tasks that require more concentration than it takes to post a status update. As one person ironically put it in the comments section of Schwartz's online article, "As I was reading this very excellent article, I stopped at least half a dozen times to check my email."
- C) There's something different about this technology: it is both invasive and persuasive. But who's at fault for its overuse? To find solutions, it's important to understand what we're dealing with. There are four parties conspiring to keep you connected: the tech, your boss, your friends and you.
- D) The technologies themselves and their makers are the easiest suspects to blame for our diminishing attention spans. Nicholas Carr, author of *The Shallows: what the internet is doing to our brains*, wrote, "The Net is designed to be an interruption system, a machine geared to dividing attention."
- E) Online services like Facebook, Twitter and the like, are called out as masters of manipulation—making products so good that people can't stop using them. After studying these products for several years, I wrote a book about how they do it. I learned it all starts with the business model. Since these services rely on advertising revenue, the more frequently you use them, the more money they make. It's no wonder these companies employ teams of people focused on engineering their services to be as engaging as possible. These products aren't habit-forming by chance; it's by design. They have an incentive to keep us hooked.
- F) However, as good as these services are, there are simple steps we can take to keep them at bay. For example, we can change how often we receive the distracting notifications that trigger our urge to check. According to Adam Marchick, CEO of mobile marketing company Kahuna, less than 15 percent of smartphone users ever bother to adjust their notification settings—meaning the remaining 85 percent of us default to the app makers' every preset trigger. Google and Apple have made it far too difficult to adjust these settings so it's up to us to take steps to ensure we set these triggers to suit our own needs, not the needs of the app makers.
- G) While companies like Facebook harvest attention to generate revenue from advertisers, other technologies have no such agenda. Take email, for example. This system couldn't care less how often you use it. Yet to many, email is the most habit-forming medium of all. We check email at all hours of the day—we're obsessed. But why? Because that's what the boss wants. For almost all white-collar jobs, email is the primary tool of corporate communication. A slow response to a message could hurt not only your reputation but also your livelihood.
- H) Your friends are also responsible. Think about this familiar scene. People gathered around a table, enjoying food and each other's company. There's laughter and a bit of kidding. Then, during an interval in the conversation, someone takes out their phone to check who knows what. Barely anyone notices and no one says a thing.
- I) Now imagine the same dinner, but instead of checking their phone, the person belches(打嗝) loudly. Everyone notices. Unless the meal takes place in a beer house, this is considered bad manners. The impolite act violates the basic rules of etiquette. One has to wonder: why don't we apply the same social norms to checking phones during meals, meetings and conversations as we do to other antisocial behaviors? Somehow, we accept it and say nothing when someone offends.
- J) The reality is taking one's phone out at the wrong time is worse than belching because, unlike other minor offenses, checking tech is contagious. Once one person looks at their phone, other people feel compelled to do the same, starting a chain reaction. The more people are on their phones, the fewer people are talking until

finally you are the only one left not reading email or checking Twitter. From a societal perspective, phone checking is less like belching in public and more like another bad habit. Our phones are like cigarettes—something to do when we're anxious, bored or when our fingers need something to toy with. Seeing others enjoy a smoke, or sneak a quick glance, is too tempting to resist and soon everyone is doing it.

- K) The technology, your boss, and your friends, all influence how often you find yourself using (or overusing) these gadgets. But there's still someone who deserves scrutiny—the person holding the phone.
- L) I have a confession. Even though I study habit-forming technology for a living, disconnecting is not easy for me. I'm online far more than I'd like. Like Schwartz and so many others, I often find myself distracted and off task. I wanted to know why so I began self-monitoring to try to understand my behavior. That's when I discovered an uncomfortable truth. I use technology as an escape. When I'm doing something I'd rather not do, or when I'm someplace I'd rather not be, I use my phone to port myself elsewhere. I found that this ability to instantly shift my attention was often a good thing, like when passing time on public transportation. But frequently my tech use was not so benign. When I faced difficult work, like thinking through an article idea or editing the same draft for the hundredth time, for example, a more sinister screen would draw me in. I could easily escape discomfort, temporarily, by answering emails or browsing the web under the pretense of so-called "research." Though I desperately wanted to lay blame elsewhere, I finally had to admit that my bad habits had less to do with new-age technology and more to do with old-fashioned procrastination(拖延).
- M) It's easy to blame technology for being so distracting, but distraction is nothing new. Aristotle and Socrates debated nature of "akrasia"—our tendency to do things against our interests. If we're honest with ourselves, tech is just another way to occupy our time and minds. If we weren't on our devices, we'd likely do something similarly unproductive.
- N) Personal technology is indeed more engaging than ever, and there's no doubt companies are engineering their products and services to be more compelling and attractive. But would we want it any other way? The intended result of making something better is that people use it more. That's not necessarily a problem, that's progress.
- O) These improvements don't mean we shouldn't attempt to control our use of technology. In order to make sure it doesn't control us, we should come to terms with the fact that it's more than the technology itself that's responsible for our habits. Our workplace culture, social norms and individual behaviors all play a part. To put technology in its place, we must be conscious not only of how technology is changing, but also of how it is changing us.
36. Online services are so designed that the more they are used, the more profit they generate.
37. The author admits using technology as an escape from the task at hand.
38. Checking phones at dinners is now accepted as normal but not belching.
39. To make proper use of technology, we should not only increase our awareness of how it is changing but also how it is impacting us.
40. Most of us find it hard to focus on our immediate tasks because of internet distractions.
41. when one person starts checking their phone, the others will follow suit.
42. The great majority of smartphone users don't take the trouble to adjust their settings to suit their own purposes.

43. The internet is regarded by some as designed to distract our attention.
44. The author attributes his tech addiction chiefly to his habit of putting off doing what he should do right away.
45. White-collar workers check email round the clock because it is required by their employers.

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.

You may have heard that Coca-Cola once contained an ingredient capable of sparking particular devotion in consumers: cocaine. The "Coca" in the name referred to the extracts of coca leaf that the drink's originator, chemist John Pemberton, mixed with his sugary syrup(浆汁). At the time, coca leaf extract mixed with wine was a common tonic(滋补品), and Pemberton's sweet brew was a way to get around local laws prohibiting the sale of alcohol. But the other half of the name presents another ingredient, less infamous(名声不好的), perhaps, but also strangely potent: the kola nut.

In West Africa, people have long chewed kola nuts as stimulants, because they contain caffeine that also occurs naturally in tea, coffee, and chocolate. They also have heart stimulants.

Historian Paul Lovejoy relates that the cultivation of kola nuts in West Africa is hundreds of years old. The leafy, spreading trees were planted on graves and as part of traditional rituals. Even though the nuts, which need to stay moist, can be somewhat delicate to transport, traders carried them hundreds of miles throughout the forests and grasslands.

Europeans did not know of them until the 1500s, when Portuguese ships arrived on the coast of what is now Sierra Leone. And while the Portuguese took part in the trade, ferrying nuts down the coast along with other goods, by 1620, when English explorer Richard Jobson made his way up the Gambia, the nuts were still peculiar to his eyes.

By the late 19th century, kola nuts were being shipped by the tonne to Europe and the US. Many made their way into medicines, intended as a kind of energy boost. One such popular medicinal drink was Vin Mariani, a French product consisting of coca extract mixed with red wine. It was created by a French chemist, Angelo Mariani, in 1863. So when Pemberton created his drink, it represented an ongoing trend. When cocaine eventually fell from grace as a beverage ingredient, kola-extract colas became popular.

The first year it was available, Coca-Cola averaged nine servings a day across all the Atlanta soda fountains where it was sold. As it grew more popular, the company sold rights to bottle the soda, so it could travel easily. Today about 1.9 billion Cokes are purchased daily. It's become so iconic that attempts to change its taste in 1985—sweetening it in a move projected to boost sales—proved disastrous, with widespread anger from consumers. "Coca-Cola Classic" returned to store shelves just three months after the "New Coke" was released.

These days, the Coca-Cola recipe is a closely guarded secret. But it's said to no longer contain kola nut extract, relying instead on artificial imitations to achieve the flavour.

46. What do we learn about chemist John Pemberton?
- A) He used a strangely potent ingredient in a food supplement.
 - B) He created a drink containing alcohol without breaking law.
 - C) He became notorious because of the coca drink he developed.
 - D) He risked breaking local law to make a drink with coca leaves.
47. What does the passage say about kola nuts?
- A) Their commercial value was first discovered by Portuguese settlers.
 - B) They contain some kind of energy boost not found in any other food.
 - C) Many were shipped to Europe in the late 19th century for medicinal use.
 - D) They were strange to the Europeans when first imported from West Africa.
48. How come kola-extract colas became popular?
- A) Cocaine had become notorious.
 - B) Alcoholic drinks were prohibited.
 - C) Fountains were set up to sell them.
 - D) Rights were sold to bottle the soda.
49. What is known about the taste of Coca-Cola?
- A) It was so designed as to create addiction in consumers.
 - B) It still relies on traditional kola nut extract.
 - C) It has become more popular among the old.
 - D) It has remained virtually unchanged since its creation.
50. What is the passage mainly about?
- A) The evolution of Coca-Cola.
 - B) The success story of Coca-Cola.
 - C) The medicinal value of Coca-Cola.
 - D) The business strategy of Coca-Cola.

Passage two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

Twenty years ago, the Urban Land Institute defined the two types of cities that dominated the US landscape: smaller cities that operated around standard 9-5 business hours and large metropolitan areas that ran all 24 hours of the day. Analyzing and comparing cities using the lens of this basic divide gives interesting context to how investment capital flows and housing prices have shifted.

In recent years, many mid-sized cities have begun to adopt a middle-of-the-road approach incorporating the excitement and opportunity of large cities with small cities' quiet after midnight. These 18-hour cities are beginning to make waves in real estate rankings and attract more real estate investment. What is underlying this new movement in real estate, and why do these cities have so much appeal?

18-hour cities combine the best of 24-hour and 9-5 cities, which contributes to downtown revitalization. For decades, many downtown cores in small to mid-sized cities were abandoned after work hours by workers who lived in the suburbs. Movement out of city centers was widespread, and downtown tenants were predominantly

made up of the working poor. This generated little commerce for downtown businesses in the evenings, which made business and generating tax revenue for municipal upkeep difficult. With the rise of a new concept in urban planning that aims to make life easier and more convenient, however, increasing popularity for urban areas that caused the real estate pushes, in major cities like San Francisco or New York, has inspired a type of forward thinking urbanity and policy in smaller cities.

Transforming downtown areas so that they incorporate modern housing and improved walkability to local restaurants, retail, and entertainment—especially when combined with improved infrastructure for cyclists and public transit—makes them appeal to a more affluent demographic. These adjustments encourage employers in the knowledge and talent industries to keep their offices downtown. Access to foot traffic and proximity to transit allow the type of entertainment-oriented businesses such as bars and restaurants to stay open later, which attracts both younger, creative workers and baby boomers nearing retirement alike. Because of their smaller size, most keep hours that allow people to enjoy themselves, then have some quiet after midnight, as opposed to large major cities like New York, where the buzz of activity is ongoing.

These 18-hour cities are rapidly on the rise and offer great opportunities for homeowner investment. In many of these cities such as Denver, a diverse and vigorous economy attracted to the urban core has offered stable employment for residents. The right urban mix has propped up home occupancy, increased property values, and attracted significant investment capital.

51. What do we learn about American cities twenty years ago?

- A) They were divided into residential and business areas.
- B) Their housing prices were linked with their prosperity.
- C) There was a clear divide between large and small cities.
- D) They were places where large investment capital flowed.

52. What can be inferred from the passage about 18-hour cities?

- A) They especially appeal to small businesses.
- B) They have seen a rise in property prices.
- C) They have replaced quiet with excitement.
- D) They have changed America's landscape.

53. Years ago, many downtown cores in small to mid-sized cities_____.

- A) had hardly any business activity
- B) were crowded in business hours
- C) exhibited no signs of prosperity
- D) looked deserted in the evenings

54. What characterizes the new downtown areas in 18-hour cities?

- A) A sudden emergence of the knowledge industry.
- B) Flooding in of large crowds of migrant workers.
- C) Modernized housing and improved infrastructure.
- D) More comfortable life and greater upward mobility.

55. What have 18-hour cities brought to the local residents?

- A) More chances for promotion.
- B) Healthier living environment.
- C) Greater cultural diversity.
- D) Better job opportunities.

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**.*

太湖是中国东部的一个淡水湖,占地面积2250平方公里,是中国第三大淡水湖,仅次于鄱阳和洞庭。太湖约有90个岛屿,大小从几平方米到几平方公里不等。太湖以其独特的"太湖石"而闻名,太湖石常用于装饰中国传统园林。太湖也以高产的捕鱼业闻名。自上世纪70年代后期以来,捕捞鱼蟹对沿湖的居民来说极为重要,并对周边地区的经济作出了重大贡献。太湖地区是中国陶瓷(ceramics)业基地之一,其中宜兴的陶瓷厂家生产举世闻名的宜兴紫砂壶(clay teapot)。

2017年12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12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(2017-12) • 六级

Part I

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay commenting on the saying "Respect others, and you will be respected." you can cite examples to illustrate your views. You should write at least 150 words but no more than 200 words.

【参考范文·156词】 写作无唯一标准答案，以下为达标示范

The saying "Respect others, and you will be respected" concisely captures a truth about human relationships: respect is not a one-way gift but a mutual exchange. I firmly agree that only by treating others with courtesy can we earn their goodwill in return.

A telling example is my former teammate, Li Ming. When our group project stalled, he never dismissed anyone's ideas; instead, he listened patiently and acknowledged every contribution. As a result, the whole team trusted him and willingly followed his lead. His respect for others was repaid with the cooperation he received. Had he been arrogant and rude, the team would surely have turned against him.

This case reveals a simple yet powerful chain: respect given is respect returned. Since dignity is mutual, we should not wait passively to be respected, but take the first step to value those around us. Once we do, a warm cycle of mutual respect will naturally take shape.

【参考译文】

"尊重他人，你也会被尊重"这句话精辟地道出了人际关系的一个真理：尊重不是单向的馈赠，而是相互的交流。我坚定地认同——唯有以礼待人，我们才能换回他人的善意。

一个很能说明问题的例子是我从前的队友李明。当我们的组项目陷入停滞时，他从不否定任何人的想法；相反，他耐心倾听，肯定每一份贡献。结果，全组都信任他，也心甘情愿地追随他的带领。他对他人的尊重，换回了他所收获的配合。倘若他傲慢无礼，全组必定会离他而去。

这个例子揭示了一条简单却有力的链条：施予的尊重终将回流为被尊重。既然尊严是相互的，我们就不该被动地等待被尊重，而应主动迈出第一步去珍视身边的人。一旦我们这样做，一种相互尊重的温暖循环便会自然形成。

【第1段】转述加表态两句成段。落实“复述格言即亮观点”：首句 The saying ... concisely captures a truth 把格言改写成“respect is not a one-way gift but a mutual exchange”，避免照抄；次句 I firmly agree that only by treating others with courtesy can we earn their goodwill 直接亮立场，两句就把“转述+表态”完成。

【第2段】四步例子把因果焊死。落实“一例贯通因果链”：主题句借 Li Ming 引出人物，never dismissed anyone's ideas 交代他如何尊重他人，As a result, the whole team trusted him 给出回报，末句 Had he been arrogant and rude 用反面假设正反夹证，因果链清晰可见。

【第3段】由理入呼吁收束。落实“从相互到行动呼吁”：先 respect given is respect returned 把例子升华成通则，再 Since dignity is mutual, we should not wait passively ... but take the first step 落到行动呼吁，尾句 a warm cycle of mutual respect 收束提亮，避免简单复述。

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

评论格言并表态

本题要写一篇 commenting on the saying 的短文，靶子是 Respect others, and you will be respected 这句格言。核心交际目的：先讲清这句话说的是“尊重他人”与“被他人尊重”之间的互惠因果，再亮出你的立场（认同）并用论证撑住。题目还给了权限 you can cite examples to illustrate your views，即允许你举例子来支撑观点，这是明确的加分入口。

读者 • 语域

面向阅卷人的正式议论

本题是无具体读者的观点论说文，无需称呼与署名，语域按“面向阅卷人的正式书面英语”处理：用完整句、避免口语缩略滥用与网络用语，用第一人称表明立场（I firmly agree）是允许且推荐的。不要强行加书信格式，那属于跑格式失分。

中心立意

尊重是相互的付出与回报

本篇中心论点：我认同 Respect others, and you will be respected——尊重本质上是相互的，只有主动尊重他人，才能赢得他人的尊重；两者构成"付出—回报"的因果闭环，而非单向索取。

要展开的要点

1. 先尊重才被尊重的因果

分论点一（主体段主线）：用一个有细节的例子证明"主动尊重他人 → 换来他人的尊重与配合"这条因果链，把格言从口号落成可见的场景。

2. 互惠而非单向

分论点二（结尾升华）：由个例上升到普遍道理——尊重是双向循环，既然如此，我们不该被动等待被尊重，而应主动迈出第一步去尊重别人。

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 转述格言并亮立场

首段：用自己的话点明格言含义（尊重他人与被尊重的互惠因果），随即表明认同的立场，作为全篇论点。

第 2 段 一个例子论证因果

主体段：讲一个有人物、有情节的具体例子，把"主动尊重他人→赢得他人尊重"的因果链演示清楚，并补一句反面假设强化对比。

第 3 段 重申并升华为呼吁

尾段：由例子提炼出"尊重是相互的"这一道理，重申立场，并落到"我们应主动尊重他人"的行动呼吁。

第 1 段 改写格言 + 表态认同

把 Respect others, and you will be respected 转述为"尊重是一种相互的交换而非单向馈赠", 随即亮出立场: 只有以礼待人, 才能赢得他人的善意回应。

转述格言 · The saying "... " concisely captures a truth about ____: ____ is not ..., but
(把格言引号内填原句, 冒号后用自己的话点破它揭示的道理)

亮明立场 · I firmly agree that only by ____ can we ____ in return. (用 only by + 动名词
把"先付出"和"才回报"绑进一句, 直接表态)

第 2 段 队友以尊重赢得信任

举例: 一位队友 Li Ming 在小组项目停滞时从不否定任何人的点子, 耐心倾听、肯定每份贡献; 结果全组信任他、乐意追随他——他对他人的尊重换回了他人的尊重与配合。再补反面假设: 若他傲慢无礼, 全组必然离他而去。(例子为演示虚构, 允许)

举例引入 · A telling example is ____, who, when ____, chose to _____. (用 who + when
从句一句话交代人物、处境和他尊重他人的做法)

因果回扣 · As a result, ____ was repaid with the ____ he received. (As a result 领起结果, repaid with 直接把"付出的尊重"和"收回的回报"对上)

第 3 段 提炼通则并呼吁主动

把例子收成通则: 施予的尊重终将回流为被尊重; 既然尊重是相互的, 我们就不应被动等待被尊重, 而要主动迈出第一步去珍视身边人, 从而促成相互尊重的良性循环。

重申升华 · This case reveals a simple yet powerful truth: ____ given is ____ returned.
(用 given...returned 的对称结构把因果凝成一句格言式收束)

行动呼吁 · Since ____ is mutual, we should not wait passively to be ____, but take the first step to _____. (Since 领出前提, not... but... 把被动与主动对比, 落到行动)

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

必须扣住互惠回报

本题的切题命门是扣住 Respect others, and you will be respected 里“你也会被尊重”的回报因果，而非泛泛谈“尊重是美德”；范文用 As a result ... was repaid 明确点出回报，即是达标写法。

结构连贯

用互惠信号词串链

本题尤其要用因果与互惠信号词（only by... in return、As a result、repaid with、Since... mutual）把“付出→回报”的链条串起来，让互惠逻辑显性化，这正是格言的核心。

语言准确

用对一两个高级句

本题可借倒装虚拟 Had he been arrogant and rude... (=If he had been...) 和 only by... can we... 的部分倒装提档次，但务必用对结构；讲队友例子时段内时态统一用过去时，别过去现在混用。

字数格式

卡死上下限且分三段

本题硬约束是 at least 150 words but no more than 200 words，不足或超出都失分；用清晰的三段（空行分段），避免主体例子过长把结尾挤掉，也避免注水重复凑数。

典型低分写法 • 反面示例与改法

空喊尊重很重要

反面示例（劣质）：“Respect is very important. If everyone respects others, the society will be better. We should all respect others.” 三句都是空泛断言，没有例子、没有因果。修正：换成有细节的场景——“When Li Ming listened patiently to every teammate's idea, the whole team came to trust him and gladly followed his lead.” 用一个具体动作和结果把“尊重换来尊重”演示出来。

通篇翻译格言

反面示例（劣质）："The saying means if you respect others, others will respect you. It tells us to respect others so that we can be respected." 两句其实是同义反复，等于把格言翻译了两遍，内容空转。修正：首段一句转述后立即展开论据——"I firmly agree, for respect, once given, tends to return: those we treat with courtesy usually reward us with the same." 转述后马上给出理由，推动论证前进。

只谈美德漏回报

反面示例（劣质）："We should respect the old, respect our teachers, and respect strangers, because respect is a traditional virtue." 只在罗列"尊重谁"、把主题写成传统美德，完全没扣 you will be respected 的回报。修正："When we respect others, they are moved to respect us back, and this mutual return is exactly what the saying stresses." 明确点出"被回敬"的互惠，才算切题。

英语六级 2017年12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12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12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(2017-12) • 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 M: And now, for the lighter side of the news, Europe is setting an example for the rest of the world when it comes to food waste.

M: 现在，来看新闻的轻松一面，欧洲在食物浪费方面正为世界其他地区树立榜样。

2 W: That's right, John. This week, the Italian government passed legislation that aims to dramatically reduce the amount of food wasted in the country. New laws have been put into place that would make it easier for farms and supermarkets to donate unsold foods to those who are in need.

W: 没错，John。本周，意大利政府通过了旨在大幅减少该国食物浪费的立法。新法律的出台将使农场和超市更容易将未售出的食物捐赠给有需要的人。

3 M: Yes, in addition to this, businesses will now be rewarded for successful efforts to cut food waste.

M: 是的，除此之外，企业现在将因成功减少食物浪费的努力而获得奖励。

4 W: Italy is not the only country to focus on reducing food waste. Just earlier this year, the European Parliament voted in favor of legislation that would stop grocery giants from unfair trading practices that result in overproduction, thus creating waste.

W: 意大利不是唯一——一个专注于减少食物浪费的国家。就在今年早些时候,欧洲议会投票支持一项立法,旨在阻止食品巨头从事导致过度生产进而造成浪费的不公平贸易行为。

5 M: In France, the government has banned supermarkets from throwing away edible foods and imposed harsh penalties on businesses that fail to comply with the regulations.

M: 在法国,政府已禁止超市丢弃可食用的食物,并对不遵守规定的企业施加严厉处罚。

6 W: While there is still much progress to be made, other countries could learn a thing or two from the example set by France and Italy. In the United States, up to 40% of all food goes uneaten, despite the fact that one in seven American households lacks regular access to good food. One major cause of this problem is the confusion over food expiration labels, which are currently not regulated by the government.

W: 虽然仍有很多进展要取得,但其他国家可以从法国和意大利树立的榜样中学到一两招。在美国,高达40%的食物没有被食用,尽管七分之一的美国家庭缺乏定期获得优质食物的途径。造成这个问题的一个主要原因是人们对食品保质期标签的困惑,而这些标签目前并不受政府监管。

7 M: All this could change soon. This wave of new laws in Europe will definitely put more pressure on lawmakers to reduce food waste here. We turn now to a spokesperson from Harvard University's Food Law and Policy Clinic for more on the story. And now, let's welcome Professor Edward Baker to speak to us.

M: 这一切可能很快就会改变。欧洲这波新法律浪潮必定会给立法者施加更多压力,以减少这里的食物浪费。现在我们请来哈佛大学食品法律与政策诊所的发言人为我们进一步讲述这个故事。现在,让我们欢迎Edward Baker教授为我们发言。

1. A) they reward businesses that eliminate food waste.
- B) they prohibit the sale of foods that have gone stale.
- C) they facilitate the donation of unsold foods to the needy.
- D) they forbid businesses to produce more foods than needed.

【题目】 What does the woman say about the new laws in Italy?

【翻译】 这位女士对意大利的新法律是怎么说的?

- A) 它们奖励消除食物浪费的企业。 B) 它们禁止销售已经变质的食物。
- C) 它们为向有需要者捐赠未售出食物提供便利。
- D) 它们禁止企业生产超过需求量的食物。

【答案】 C (细节题) they facilitate the donation of unsold foods to the needy.

【定位】 New laws have been put into place that would make it easier for farms and supermarkets to donate unsold foods to those who are in need.

新法已经出台, 将使农场和超市更容易把卖不掉的食物捐给那些有需要的人。

【信号】女士直接介绍新法内容。这句出现在女士说 the Italian government passed legislation 之后，紧接着用 New laws have been put into place 展开新法的具体作用，是「谁说 + 说什么」直接落点，正对题干问的「女士关于新法说了什么」。

【替换】make it easier for farms and supermarkets to donate unsold foods to those who are in need ↔ they facilitate the donation of unsold foods to the needy
make it easier = facilitate

【排除】A) 张冠李戴

「奖励减少浪费的商家」确实在录音里出现，但出自男士的 businesses will now be rewarded for successful efforts to cut food waste，而本题问的是「女士说」的新法内容，把男士补充的内容安到本题，属张冠李戴。

借用原文：businesses will now be rewarded for successful efforts to cut food waste

B) 未提及

选项说禁止出售变质食品 (gone stale)，但女士介绍意大利新法时只谈捐赠，全程未提「禁止销售过期 / 变质食品」，属未提及的编造。

D) 原词陷阱

选项 forbid businesses to produce more foods than needed 借用了录音反复出现的 foods 一词，制造「听到就想选」的诱惑，但意大利新法是「便利捐赠」，不是「禁止超量生产」；禁止过量生产是后文欧洲议会的事，本项答非所问。

借用原文：stop grocery giants from unfair trading practices that result in overproduction

-
2. A) it imposed penalties on businesses that waste food.
B) it passed a law aiming to stop overproduction.
C) it voted against food import from outside Europe.
D) it prohibited the promotion of bulk food sales.

【题目】What did the European Parliament do to reduce food waste?

【翻译】欧洲议会为减少食物浪费做了什么？

- A) 它对浪费食物的企业实施处罚。 B) 它通过了一项旨在制止过度生产的法律。
C) 它投票反对从欧洲以外进口食物。 D) 它禁止促销散装食品销售。

【答案】B (细节题) it passed a law aiming to stop overproduction.

【定位】Just earlier this year, the European Parliament voted in favor of legislation that would stop grocery giants from unfair trading practices that result in overproduction, thus creating waste.
就在今年早些时候，欧洲议会投票通过了一项立法，旨在阻止大型杂货商的不公平贸易行为，这类行为会导致过量生产、进而造成浪费。

【信号】主体 European Parliament 后跟动作。录音点出主体 the European Parliament voted in favor of legislation，紧跟的 that 从句说明该立法的目的是 stop grocery giants from unfair trading practices that result in overproduction，主体加动作即答案句。

【替换】 voted in favor of legislation ↔ passed a law

投票赞成立法 = 通过法律

that result in overproduction ↔ aiming to stop overproduction

阻止导致过量生产的行为 = 阻止过量生产

【排除】 A) 张冠李戴

「对浪费食物的商家处以罚款」确有其事，但出自后文 imposed harsh penalties on businesses，主语是法国政府，不是欧洲议会，把法国的做法安到欧洲议会头上，属张冠李戴。

借用原文：imposed harsh penalties on businesses that fail to comply with the regulations

C) 原词陷阱

选项含 food import from outside Europe，借用录音里反复出现的 Europe 制造熟悉感，但录音从未说欧洲议会投票反对食品进口，进口一事纯属编造。

借用原文：the European Parliament voted in favor of legislation

D) 未提及

选项说禁止散装食品促销 (bulk food sales)，录音里欧洲议会一段只谈遏制导致过量生产的不公平贸易，从未提「散装促销」，属未提及。

-
3. A) it has warned its people against possible food shortages.
B) it has warned its people against possible food shortages.
C) it has started a nationwide campaign against food waste.
D) it has banned supermarkets from dumping edible foods.

【题目】 What has the French government done recently?

【翻译】 法国政府最近做了什么？

- A) 它警告其民众可能出现食物短缺。 B) 它警告其民众可能出现食物短缺。
C) 它发起了一场全国性的反对食物浪费运动。 D) 它禁止超市倾倒可食用的食物。

【答案】 D (细节题) it has banned supermarkets from dumping edible foods.

【定位】 In France, the government has banned supermarkets from throwing away edible foods and imposed harsh penalties on businesses that fail to comply with the regulations.

在法国，政府已禁止超市丢弃可食用的食物，并对不遵守规定的商家处以重罚。

【信号】 In France 主体后跟两个动作。录音以 In France, the government has banned supermarkets from throwing away edible foods 直接交代法国政府的动作，主体加动作即答案句，开头的 In France 就是定位信号。

【替换】 has banned supermarkets from throwing away edible foods ↔

it has banned supermarkets from dumping edible foods

throwing away = dumping

【排除】 A) 未提及

选项说政府警告民众可能出现食物短缺，录音法国一段只谈禁止丢弃和罚款，从未提「警告短缺」，属未提及的编造。

B) 未提及

本项文字与 A 完全相同 (warned its people against possible food shortages)，同样在录音里无对应，属未提及，自然不是答案。

C) 未提及

选项说法国发起了全国性反浪费运动，录音法国段落只有「禁止丢弃 + 罚款」两个动作，从未提 nationwide campaign，属未提及。

4. A) the confusion over food expiration labels.

B) the surplus resulting from overproduction.

C) Americans' habit of buying food in bulk.

D) a lack of regulation on food consumption.

【题目】 What is the major cause of food waste in the United States?

【翻译】 美国食物浪费的主要原因是什么？

A) 对食品保质期标签的混淆。 B) 过度生产造成的剩余。

C) 美国人批量购买食物的习惯。 D) 缺乏对食物消费的监管。

【答案】 A (细节题) the confusion over food expiration labels.

【定位】 One major cause of this problem is the confusion over food expiration labels, which are currently not regulated by the government.

这个问题的一个主要原因是人们对食品保质期标签的困惑，而这些标签目前并不受政府监管。

【信号】 信号词 One major cause is. 录音直接用 One major cause of this problem is the confusion over food expiration labels 点出原因，「One major cause...is」就是因果信号词，其后的名词正是答案。

【替换】 the confusion over food expiration labels ↔ the confusion over food expiration labels

原句近乎照搬

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

选项 the surplus resulting from overproduction 借用前文欧洲议会段落的 overproduction 一词制造熟悉感，但「过量生产带来的剩余」是描述欧洲问题的，录音说美国浪费的主因是标签困惑，不是过量生产，属张冠李戴的原词陷阱。

借用原文：that result in overproduction

C) 未提及

选项说美国人散装购买食物的习惯，录音美国段落只谈标签困惑和无监管，从未提 buying food in bulk，属未提及。

D) 偷换概念

录音确实说 not regulated by the government，但被监管缺失的是「保质期标签」，选项 a lack of regulation on food consumption 把「不受监管的标签」偷换成「对食品消费缺乏监管」，对象被悄悄改成 consumption，答非所问。

借用原文：which are currently not regulated by the government

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

1 M: Thank you for calling Saks Fifth Avenue Department Store. How can I be of assistance to you today?

M: 感谢您致电Saks Fifth Avenue百货公司。请问今天有什么可以帮到您的？

2 W: Hello, I was in your store this past weekend and bought a few items. Yesterday, my friend told me that the annual anniversary sales had begun. It turned out she bought the same sweater as I did, but for a much lower price.

W: 你好，我上周末在你们店里买了几件东西。昨天我朋友告诉我周年庆大促已经开始了。结果她买了跟我一样的毛衣，但价格便宜多了。

3 M: Yes. Our anniversary sales started on Monday. We do offer price adjustments within 7 days of purchase to ensure our customers' satisfaction. You said you did the purchase here this past weekend?

M: 是的。我们的周年庆促销从周一开始。我们确实提供购买后7天内的价格调整，以确保顾客满意。您说您是上周末在这里购买的？

4 W: Yes. I was shopping in your store last Sunday afternoon.

W: 是的。我是上周日下午在你们店里购物的。

5 M: That would definitely fall within the price adjustment window. Do you have an account with us? We can credit your account directly with the difference if you wish. Otherwise, we can send a gift card by mail if you prefer.

M: 那肯定在价格调整期限内。您有我们的账户吗？如果您愿意，我们可以直接将差价退到您的账户。或者如果您更喜欢的话，我们也可以邮寄礼品卡给您。

6 W: Crediting my account would be wonderful. Thank you. Now that you mention there is a sale going on, I do remember a dress I quite liked when I was in the shop on Sunday. Is it on offer as well?

W: 退到我账户就太好了。谢谢。既然你提到现在正在促销, 我确实记得周日在店里时看中了一条连衣裙。那条裙子也在打折吗?

7 M: Yes, ma'am. All the new arrivals are fifteen to twenty percent off. In addition to the sale, we are running a promotion for complimentary tailoring if you need it.

M: 是的, 女士。所有新品都是八五折到八折。除了促销之外, 如果您需要的话, 我们还有免费改衣服务。

8 W: That's good news. The dress really caught my eye but I did have some concerns about the length. How long will the alterations take?

W: 那真是好消息。那条裙子确实很吸引我, 但我对长度有些担心。改衣需要多长时间?

9 M: Our tailoring department guarantees alterations to be completed within 5 working days. If you'd like, I can set one aside for you. If you are able to come this afternoon, you can give your name to the sales manager and they will be able to assist you.

M: 我们的裁缝部门保证在5个工作日内完成修改。如果您愿意, 我可以为您留一件。如果您今天下午能来的话, 可以向销售经理报您的名字, 他们会为您服务。

5. A) it has started a week-long promotion campaign.

B) it has just launched its annual anniversary sales.

C) it offers regular weekend sales all the year round.

D) it specializes in the sale of ladies' designer dresses.

【题目】 What do we learn about Saks department store?

【翻译】 关于Saks百货商店我们了解到什么?

- A) 它已经启动了为期一周的促销活动。 B) 它刚刚推出了年度周年庆销售活动。
C) 它全年提供定期的周末促销活动。 D) 它专营女士名牌服装销售。

【答案】 B (细节题) it has just launched its annual anniversary sales.

【定位】 Yes. Our anniversary sales started on Monday.

是的。我们的周年庆特卖周一就开始了。

【信号】 店员对店情的直接确认。 顾客先在 the annual anniversary sales had begun 提出周年庆已开始, 店员用 Yes. Our anniversary sales started on Monday. 当面确认——这种“被问者的直接肯定应答”就是答案信号, 确认句里的事实即店情真相。

【替换】 Our anniversary sales started on Monday ↔ **it has just launched its annual anniversary sales started on Monday = just launched**

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

录音确有 we are running a promotion for complimentary tailoring, A 借 promotion 一词制造"听到就想选", 但那是免费改衣的促销、且非"为期一周", 本题问的店情核心是周年庆开张, A 答非所问。

借用原文: we are running a promotion

C) 偷换概念

录音说的是 anniversary sales started on Monday(一年一度、刚开始), C 却说 regular weekend sales all the year round(常年都有的周末特卖), 把"年度限时"偷换成"常年", 与原文性质相反。

借用原文: anniversary sales started on Monday

D) 未提及

对话后段虽提到顾客看中 a dress, 但录音从未说这家店"专营女士设计师裙装", D 把一件商品放大成"经营品类", 属无中生有。

-
6. A) price reductions for its frequent customers.
B) coupons for customers with bulk purchases.
C) free delivery of purchases for senior customers.
D) price adjustments within seven days of purchase.

【题目】 What does the man say Saks department store offers?

【翻译】 男士说Saks百货商店提供什么服务?

- A) 为常客提供价格优惠。 B) 为大宗采购的顾客提供优惠券。
C) 为老年顾客提供免费送货服务。 D) 购买后七天内进行价格调整。

【答案】 D (细节题) price adjustments within seven days of purchase.

【定位】 We do offer price adjustments within 7 days of purchase to ensure our customers' satisfaction.
我们确实提供购买后 7 天内的价格调整, 以确保顾客满意。

【信号】 店员用 offer 直接报政策。 店员一句 We do offer price adjustments within 7 days of purchase 与题干 offer 同源, do 加重语气强调"确实提供"——这种"说话人亲口用 offer 报出政策"就是答案信号, 直接锁定该句。

【替换】 price adjustments within 7 days of purchase ↔ **price adjustments within seven days of purchase**
数字 7 = 拼写 seven, 余几乎原句

【排除】 A) 未提及

录音里顾客说朋友买到 a much lower price, A 借"降价"的印象编出 price reductions for its frequent customers, 但原文从未提"给老客户专门降价", 对象与政策都是无中生有。

B) 未提及

coupons for customers with bulk purchases 说的优惠券与大批量购买, 录音通篇没提, 属凭"商场常给券"的常识硬填。

C) 未提及

free delivery of purchases for senior customers 的"为老年顾客免费送货"原文完全没有, 是凭空捏造的对象+服务。

7. A) Mail a gift card to her.

B) Allow her to buy on credit.

C) Credit it to her account.

D) Give her some coupons.

【题目】 What does the woman want the store to do to address the price difference?

【翻译】 女士希望商店如何处理价格差额?

A) 给她邮寄一张礼品卡。 B) 允许她赊账购买。 C) 将差额记入她的账户。

D) 给她一些优惠券。

【答案】 C (细节题) Credit it to her account.

【定位】 Crediting my account would be wonderful. Thank you.

把差价记入我的账户就太好了。谢谢。

【信号】 顾客在二选一中的明确选定。店员在 We can credit your account directly... Otherwise, we can send a gift card by mail 给出两条路, 顾客用 Crediting my account would be wonderful 挑定第一条——这种"被给选择者的拍板应答"就是答案信号, 选定句即答案。

【替换】 Crediting my account would be wonderful ↔ Credit it to her account.

Crediting my account = Credit it to her account

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

Mail a gift card to her. 确实被店员当备选说出 we can send a gift card by mail, 但那是顾客没选的 Otherwise 方案; 盗用这句原词诱你选"听过的", 实则被放弃。

借用原文: we can send a gift card by mail

B) 偷换概念

Allow her to buy on credit. 借 credit 与原文 credit your account 同词, 但 buy on credit 是"赊账消费", 与"把差价记入账户"完全两回事, 是同词分叉的偷换。

借用原文: credit your account

D) 未提及

Give her some coupons. 的优惠券原文压根没提, 更不是顾客处理差价选定的方式, 无中生有。

8. A) refunding for goods returned.

B) free installing of appliances.

C) prolonged goods warranty.

D) complimentary tailoring.

【题目】 What is the service Saks department store offers in addition to the promotion sale?

【翻译】 除了促销活动外, Saks百货商店还提供什么服务?

A) 退货商品退款。 B) 免费安装电器。 C) 延长商品保修期。 D) 免费修改服装。

【答案】 D (细节题) complimentary tailoring.

【定位】 In addition to the sale, we are running a promotion for complimentary tailoring if you need it.

除了打折之外, 我们还在搞一个免费裁改的活动, 如果你需要的话。

【信号】 追加信号 In addition to. 店员用 In addition to the sale 这个"追加"信号词领出促销之外的内容, 信号后紧跟 complimentary tailoring——题干 in addition 与录音 In addition to 对位, 信号后那条服务即答案。

【替换】 complimentary tailoring ↔ **complimentary tailoring**

complimentary tailoring 原词对应

【排除】 A) 偷换概念

录音谈的是 price adjustments(退差价), A 的 refunding for goods returned 是"退货退款", 话题相近但性质不同, 且不是"促销之外的额外服务", 借"退"的印象设陷。

借用原文: price adjustments

B) 未提及

free installing of appliances 的免费安装家电, 录音通篇没提, 凭"商场附加服务"常识硬填。

C) 未提及

录音只说改衣 completed within 5 working days(5个工作日完工), C 的 prolonged goods warranty"延长保修"是另一回事, 借"时间/期限"的印象误导。

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 11 are based on the passage you have just heard.

1 Barbie dolls have a particular look to them. They're thin, tall, long-legged ... and virtually unlike any real human being. Although over the years Barbie has had more than 180 different careers—including football coach, sign language teacher, ambassador, president and astronaut—her body shape hasn't changed much.

芭比娃娃有其特定的外观。她们纤瘦、高挑、长腿.....实际上与任何真实的人类都不相像。尽管多年来芭比拥有超过180种不同的职业——包括足球教练、手语教师、大使、总统和宇航员——但她的体型并没有太大变化。

2 Last year Mattel, the company that makes Barbie dolls, added some Barbies to its line that have different skin tones and hair textures. There are now Barbies with one of seven skin tones, 22 eye colours and 24 hair styles to choose from. Last year Mattel also gave Barbie a flat foot, rather than forcing her to be "in heels" all the time like the original Barbie is.

去年,生产芭比娃娃的美泰公司在其产品线中增加了一些具有不同肤色和发质的芭比娃娃。现在有7种肤色、22种眼睛颜色和24种发型的芭比娃娃可供选择。去年美泰还给芭比配备了平底脚,而不是像最初的芭比那样一直被迫"穿着高跟鞋"。

3 Now they are introducing new Barbies with three slightly different body shapes, while the original, tall and thin Barbies will continue to be sold.

现在他们正在推出具有三种略微不同体型的新芭比娃娃,而原来高挑纤瘦的芭比娃娃将继续销售。

4 In a statement on its website, the company says it wants Barbies to look more like real people, and to give "girls everywhere ... infinitely more ways to spark their imagination and play out their stories."

该公司在其网站上的一份声明中表示,他们希望芭比娃娃看起来更像真实的人,并给予"世界各地的女孩们.....无限多的方式来激发她们的想象力和演绎她们的故事"。

5 Although many people say the new Barbies are a step in the right direction, some people say they don't go far enough. They say that the new body shapes could be even more different from the original, tall, thin Barbies.

尽管许多人认为新芭比娃娃是朝着正确方向迈出的一步,但有些人认为它们还不够彻底。他们认为新体型可以与原来高挑纤瘦的芭比娃娃有更大的差异。

6 Sales of Barbie dolls have been falling "every year since 2012," according to CBC News.

据CBC News报道,芭比娃娃的销量"自2012年以来每年都在下降"。

7 The toys aren't in stores yet but they will be sold online at the Barbie website, starting this week, for \$9.99.

这些玩具尚未在商店销售,但从本周开始将在芭比官方网站上以9.99美元的价格在线销售。

9. A) they are thin, tall, and unlike real human beings.

B) they have more than twenty different hair textures.

C) they have twenty-four different body shapes in total.

D) they represent people from virtually all walks of life.

【题目】 What do we know about the original Barbie dolls?

【翻译】 关于最初的芭比娃娃,我们了解到什么?

A) 它们纤瘦、高挑,不像真实的人类。 B) 它们有二十多种不同的头发质地。

C) 它们总共有二十四种不同的身体形状。 D) 它们代表了几乎所有阶层的人。

【答案】 A (细节题) they are thin, tall, and unlike real human beings.

【定位】 They're thin, tall, long-legged ... and virtually unlike any real human being.

它们又瘦又高、腿很长.....而且几乎不像任何真人。

【信号】 开篇对原版的定性描写句。 第一段开头先说芭比有其独特长相,紧接 They're thin, tall, long-legged ... and virtually unlike any real human being 一句正面定性原版外形,是承载答案的描写句;这种'话题对象+一串形容词'的句子就是细节题的落点。

【替换】 thin, tall ↔ **thin, tall**

原词照搬,描述一致

virtually unlike any real human being ↔ **unlike real human beings**

近义改写,单复数微调

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

录音里 22 eye colours and 24 hair styles 确实念到了发型与数字，B 借此设陷；但这是第二段给'新款'添加的，并非问的'原版(original)'，而且 more than twenty different hair textures 把数字与对象都套错了，属答非所问。

借用原文：22 eye colours and 24 hair styles

C) 原词陷阱

twenty-four different body shapes 里的 twenty-four 来自录音 24 hair styles，但 24 修饰的是发型(hair styles)不是身材(body shapes)，且仍是新款而非原版，数字与对象双重张冠李戴。

借用原文：24 hair styles

D) 与原文相反

represent people from virtually all walks of life 说原版能代表各阶层的人，但录音明确说原版 virtually unlike any real human being(不像任何真人)，方向正好相反；'represent real people'是后文公司对新款的愿望，被挪来形容原版。

借用原文：virtually unlike any real human being

-
10. A) they do not reflect young girls' aspirations.
B) they are not sold together with the original.
C) their flat feet do not appeal to adolescents.
D) their body shapes have not changed much.

【题目】 Why do some people feel unsatisfied with the new Barbie dolls?

【翻译】 为什么有些人对新款芭比娃娃感到不满？

- A) 它们没有反映年轻女孩的愿望。 B) 它们没有与原版一起出售。
C) 它们的平足不吸引青少年。 D) 它们的身体形状没有太大变化。

【答案】 D (细节题) their body shapes have not changed much.

【定位】 Although many people say the new Barbies are a step in the right direction, some people say they don't go far enough. They say that the new body shapes could be even more different from the original, tall, thin Barbies.

尽管很多人说新款芭比是朝正确方向迈出的一步，但有些人说它做得还不够。他们说新的身材本可以与原版又高又瘦的芭比差别更大。

【信号】 让步Although后的批评+They say补因。 Although many people say... some people say they don't go far enough 用让步连词 Although 把正面评价抛在前、把批评 don't go far enough 落在后，转折后才是真意；紧接 the new body shapes could be even more different 用 They say 补出不满的具体原因，正是答案句。

【替换】 the new body shapes could be even more different from the original ↔

their body shapes have not changed much

反话正说，等值转换

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

do not reflect young girls' aspirations 里的女孩、愿望让人联想录音 girls everywhere ... infinitely more ways to spark their imagination, 但那是第四段公司的正面愿景, 且录音从没说新款'不反映女孩愿望', 属盗用原词、答非所问。

借用原文: girls everywhere ... infinitely more ways to spark their imagination

B) 与原文相反

not sold together with the original 说新款不与原版一起卖, 但录音第三段说 the original, tall and thin Barbies will continue to be sold(原版会继续卖), 并无'不一起卖'之说, 且这也不是不满的原因, 方向与事实都不符。

借用原文: the original, tall and thin Barbies will continue to be sold

C) 原词陷阱

flat feet do not appeal to adolescents 借用录音 gave Barbie a flat foot 的 flat foot 设陷, 但录音里平脚是作为'改进'正面提及的, 从未说它'不吸引青少年', 整句是无中生有的捏造。

借用原文: gave Barbie a flat foot

11. A) in toy stores

B) in shopping malls.

C) on the internet

D) at Barbie shops

【题目】 Where will the new Barbie dolls be sold first?

【翻译】 新款芭比娃娃将首先在哪里销售?

A) 在玩具店 B) 在购物中心。 C) 在互联网上 D) 在芭比专卖店

【答案】 C (细节题) on the internet

【定位】 The toys aren't in stores yet but they will be sold online at the Barbie website, starting this week, for \$9.99.

这些玩具还没在(实体)店里上架, 但本周起将在芭比官网线上发售, 售价 9.99 美元。

【信号】 but对比+yet表'还没/率先'。 The toys aren't in stores yet but they will be sold online 用 aren't... yet(还没在店) 与 but... online(但将在线上) 形成对比, but 之后的 online 才是答案; yet 与 starting this week 共同对应题干的 first(最先在线上卖)。

【替换】 sold online at the Barbie website ↔ **on the internet**

online=on the internet, 上位概括

【排除】 A) 与原文相反

in toy stores 借录音 aren't in stores yet 的 stores 设陷，但原文恰恰说'还没在店里'(aren't... yet)，实体店正是被否定、被排除的地点，听到 stores 就选反而中招。

借用原文：The toys aren't in stores yet

B) 未提及

in shopping malls 的购物中心在整段录音里根本没出现，属凭'卖东西就该在商场'的常识捏造，是无中生有。

D) 原词陷阱

at Barbie shops 抓住录音 at the Barbie website 的 Barbie 一词，却把 website(官网/线上) 偷换成 shops(实体专卖店)，正是听清品牌名没听清是线上还是线下就会中的陷阱。

借用原文：at the Barbie website

Questions 12 to 15 are based on the passage you have just heard.

1 The earliest printed book we know today appeared in China in the year 868, and metal type was in use in Korea at the beginning of the fifteenth century, but it was in Germany around the year 1450 that a printing press using movable metal type was invented. Capitalism turned printing from an invention into an industry. Right from the start, book printing and publishing were organized on capitalist lines. The biggest sixteenth-century printer, Plantin of Antwerp, had twenty-four printing presses and employed more than a hundred workers. Only a small fraction of the population was literate, but the production of books grew at an extraordinary speed. By 1500 some twenty million volumes had already been printed.

我们今天所知的最早印刷书籍出现于公元868年的中国，金属活字在十五世纪初已在朝鲜使用，但大约在1450年前后，使用可移动金属活字的印刷机在德国被发明出来。资本主义将印刷从一项发明转变为一个产业。从一开始，图书印刷和出版就按照资本主义方式组织。十六世纪最大的印刷商、安特卫普的Plantin拥有二十四台印刷机，雇佣了一百多名工人。当时只有一小部分人口识字，但图书生产以惊人的速度增长。到1500年，已经印刷了大约两千万册图书。

2 The immediate effect of printing was to increase the circulation of works that were already popular in a handwritten form, while less popular works went out of circulation. Publishers were interested only in books that would sell fairly quickly in sufficient numbers to cover the costs of production and make a profit. Thus, while printing enormously increased access to books by making cheap, high-volume production possible, it also reduced choice.

印刷的直接影响是增加了那些以手写形式已经流行的作品的发行量，而不太流行的作品则退出了流通。出版商只对那些能够相当快地售出足够数量、足以弥补生产成本并获得利润的书籍感兴趣。因此，虽然印刷通过使廉价的大批量生产成为可能而极大地增加了获取图书的机会，但它也减少了选择。

3 The great cultural impact of printing was that it facilitated the growth of national languages. Most early books were printed in Latin, but the market for Latin was limited, and in its pursuit of larger markets the book trade soon produced translations into the national languages emerging at the time.

Printing indeed played a key role in standardizing and stabilizing these languages by fixing them in print, and producing dictionaries and grammar books.

印刷的巨大文化影响在于它促进了民族语言的发展。大多数早期书籍以拉丁文印刷,但拉丁文的市场有限,在追求更大市场的过程中,图书贸易很快产生了当时新兴民族语言的译本。印刷确实在规范化和稳定化这些语言方面发挥了关键作用,它通过将这些语言固定在印刷品中,并编纂词典和语法书来实现这一点。

12. A) moveable metal type began to be used in printing
B) Chinese printing technology was first introduced
C) The earliest known book was published
D) metal type was imported from Korea

【题目】 What happened in Germany around the year 1450?

【翻译】 1450年前后德国发生了什么?

- A) 活字金属字模开始被用于印刷 B) 中国印刷技术首次被引入 C) 已知最早的书籍被出版
D) 金属字模从朝鲜进口

【答案】 A (细节题) moveable metal type began to be used in printing

【定位】 but it was in Germany around the year 1450 that a printing press using movable metal type was invented.

但正是在德国、约1450年,一种使用活动金属活字的印刷机被发明出来。

【信号】 转折 but + 强调句 it was...that 双重锁定。这句以 but it was in Germany around the year 1450 that 开头,转折词 but 把前面提到的中国、韩国都甩开,强调句式 it was...that 又把 Germany、1450 重重圈出,转折后加强调正是答案信号,德国此时发生的事就在 that 之后。

【替换】 a printing press using movable metal type was invented ↔

moveable metal type began to be used in printing

发明使用活字印刷机 = 活字开始用于印刷

【排除】 B) 张冠李戴

录音里中国相关的是 The earliest printed book we know today appeared in China in the year 868, 那是868年的中国、且讲的是最早印本书, 与本题问的德国1450年完全错位, 选项把中国印刷术引入安到这个时间点上属张冠李戴。

借用原文: The earliest printed book we know today appeared in China in the year 868

C) 原词陷阱

The earliest known book was published 借用了录音 The earliest printed book we know today 的原词, 但那件事发生在868年的中国, 不是德国1450年, 听到 earliest book 就选正中陷阱。

借用原文: The earliest printed book we know today appeared in China in the year 868

D) 偷换概念

metal type was imported from Korea 拼接了录音里的 metal type was in use in Korea at the beginning of the fifteenth century, 但录音说的是韩国在用金属活字, 从没说德国从韩国进口, 且那是15世纪初的韩国, 不是1450年的德国, 既偷换概念又时间地点错位。

借用原文: metal type was in use in Korea at the beginning of the fifteenth century

13. A) it had more than a hundred printing presses.

B) it was the biggest printer in the 16th century.

C) it helped the German people become literate.

D) it produced some 20 million volumes in total

【题目】 What does the speaker say about the printer, Plantin of Antwerp?

【翻译】 关于Antwerp的印刷商Plantin,说话者说了什么?

A) 它拥有一百多台印刷机。 B) 它是16世纪最大的印刷厂。 C) 它帮助德国人识字。

D) 它总共印制了约两千万册书籍

【答案】 B (细节题) it was the biggest printer in the 16th century.

【定位】 The biggest sixteenth-century printer, Plantin of Antwerp, had twenty-four printing presses and employed more than a hundred workers.

16世纪最大的印刷商, 安特卫普的Plantin, 拥有24台印刷机, 雇佣了一百多名工人。

【信号】 最高级 the biggest 直接定性。这句开头 The biggest sixteenth-century printer, Plantin of Antwerp 用最高级 the biggest 直接给这家印刷商定性, 最高级在听力里常是答案信号, 对它的地位评价就藏在这个最高级里。

【替换】 The biggest sixteenth-century printer ↔ it was the biggest printer in the 16th century

几乎原词对应的最高级表述

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

录音说 had twenty-four printing presses and employed more than a hundred workers, 是24台印刷机、一百多名工人, A项 it had more than a hundred printing presses 把 a hundred 这个数字从工人挪到了印刷机上, 数字是真的, 单位被偷换了。

借用原文: had twenty-four printing presses and employed more than a hundred workers

C) 未提及

录音另一处说 Only a small fraction of the population was literate, C项 it helped the German people become literate 借用了 literate 一词, 还顺手拉来话题里的德国, 但录音从没说这家印刷商帮德国人识了字, 属强加因果、无中生有。

借用原文: Only a small fraction of the population was literate

D) 张冠李戴

录音 By 1500 some twenty million volumes had already been printed 说的是到1500年全行业总共印了约两千万册, D项 it produced some 20 million volumes in total 把这个全行业数字安到 Plantin 这一家头上, 数字真但主语错了。

借用原文: By 1500 some twenty million volumes had already been printed

14. A) it pushed handwritten books out of circulation.

B) it boosted the circulation of popular works.

C) it made writing a very profitable career.

D) it provided readers with more choices.

【题目】 What was the immediate effect of printing?

【翻译】 印刷术的直接影响是什么?

A) 它使手抄本退出了流通。 B) 它促进了流行作品的传播。

C) 它使写作成为一种非常有利可图的职业。 D) 它为读者提供了更多选择。

【答案】 B (细节题) it boosted the circulation of popular works.

【定位】 The immediate effect of printing was to increase the circulation of works that were already popular in a handwritten form, while less popular works went out of circulation.

印刷术的直接影响是增加了那些以手稿形式本就受欢迎的作品的流通, 而不太受欢迎的作品则退出了流通。

【信号】 段首主题句 + 题干同词 immediate effect. 本段第一句即出现题干同款词 The immediate effect of printing was to, 段首主题句直接对应题干, 是最强的答案信号, 影响的具体内容紧跟其后。

【替换】 to increase the circulation of works that were already popular ↔

it boosted the circulation of popular works

increase circulation of popular = boost circulation of popular works

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

录音说的是 less popular works went out of circulation, 退出流通的是不太受欢迎的作品; A项 it pushed handwritten books out of circulation 把 out of circulation 这个原词搬来, 却换成把手写书全挤出流通, 主语被换、范围被夸大成绝对。

借用原文: less popular works went out of circulation

C) 偷换概念

录音说 cover the costs of production and make a profit, 赚钱的是出版商; C项 it made writing a very profitable career 借用 profit 一词, 却把它扯到写作成为赚钱职业上, 录音从没说写作变成了盈利行当, 属偷换概念。

借用原文: cover the costs of production and make a profit

D) 与原文相反

录音段尾明确说 it also reduced choice, 印刷术也减少了选择; D项 it provided readers with more choices 说给读者更多选择, 方向与原文完全相反, 是典型的正话反说。

借用原文: it also reduced choice

15. A) it accelerated the extinction of the Latin language.

B) it standardized the publication of grammar books.

C) turned translation into a welcome profession.

D) it promoted the growth of national languages

【题目】 What was the great cultural impact of printing?

【翻译】 印刷术的重大文化影响是什么?

A) 它加速了拉丁语的消亡。 B) 它使语法书的出版标准化。

C) 它使翻译成为一种受欢迎的职业。 D) 它促进了民族语言的发展

【答案】 D (细节题) it promoted the growth of national languages

【定位】 The great cultural impact of printing was that it facilitated the growth of national languages.

印刷术重大的文化影响在于它推动了民族语言的发展。

【信号】 段首主题句 + 题干同词 great cultural impact. 本段第一句就是 The great cultural impact of printing was that it facilitated the growth of national languages, 与题干 great cultural impact 完全撞词, 段首主题句直接给出结论, 是最强答案信号, 后面 Latin、grammar books 都是对它的展开论证。

【替换】 it facilitated the growth of national languages ↔ **it promoted the growth of national languages**
facilitated = promoted 的同义替换

【排除】 A) 过度推断

录音只说 the market for Latin was limited, 拉丁语市场有限; A项 it accelerated the extinction of the Latin language 借用 Latin 一词, 却夸张成加速拉丁语灭绝, 市场有限不等于灭绝, 属过度推断。

借用原文: the market for Latin was limited

B) 原词陷阱

录音 producing dictionaries and grammar books 里 grammar books 只是印刷术固定语言的手段之一, B项 standardized the publication of grammar books 把这个细节词搬来当作重大影响, 是听到原词就想选的陷阱, 且原文是用语法书去规范语言, 不是规范语法书的出版。

借用原文: producing dictionaries and grammar books

C) 未提及

录音说 the book trade soon produced translations into the national languages, 书业产出了译本; C项 turned translation into a welcome profession 借用 translation 一词, 却说让翻译成了受欢迎的职业, 录音从没说翻译变成一种职业, 属无中生有。

借用原文: the book trade soon produced translations into the national languages

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.

1 You dream about being a movie star. You'll live in a big house in Hollywood, go to the Oscars every year—and win! You'll be rich and famous. Wait a minute, you also hate having your photo taken, and you're very shy, so how could you ever become a movie star?

你梦想成为一名电影明星。你会住在好莱坞的大房子里,每年参加奥斯卡颁奖典礼——并且获奖!你会变得富有和出名。等一下,你也讨厌被拍照,而且你非常害羞,那么你怎么可能成为一名电影明星呢?

2 Choosing the right career can be hard. Many people graduate from school or college not knowing what to do with their lives, and get a job without really thinking about it. For some, things work out fine, but others often find themselves stuck in a job they hate. Your working life lasts an average of forty years, so it's important to find a job you like and feel enthusiastic about. Luckily, there are many ways you can get help to do this.

选择正确的职业可能很困难。许多人从学校或大学毕业时不知道该如何规划自己的人生,在没有真正思考的情况下就找了一份工作。对一些人来说,事情进展顺利,但其他人往往发现自己困在一份他们讨厌的工作中。你的职业生涯平均持续四十年,所以找到一份你喜欢并对其充满热情的工作很重要。幸运的是,有很多方法可以帮助你做到这一点。

3 The Australian website, www.careersonline.com, compares choosing a career with going to the movies. Before you see a movie, you find out what films are showing. The site suggests you should do the same with your career—find out what jobs are available and what your options are. Next, decide which movie you like best. If you're not a romantic person, you won't want to see a love story. In other words, with your career, you should decide which job will suit your personality. Finally, decide how to get movie tickets, and find out where the theater is before you go. With your career, you need to find information about where you can work, and how to get a job in that profession.

澳大利亚网站www.careersonline.com将选择职业比作去看电影。在看电影之前,你要了解正在上映什么电影。该网站建议你在职业选择上也应该这样做——了解有哪些工作可供选择以及你有哪些选项。接下来,决定你最喜欢哪部电影。如果你不是一个浪漫的人,你就不会想看爱情故事。换句话说,在职业方面,你应该决定哪份工作适合你的性格。最后,决定如何购买电影票,并在去之前找到电影院的位置。在职业方面,你需要找到关于你可以在哪里工作以及如何在该行业找到工作的信息。

4 So, how do you start? Begin by asking yourself some questions. Some jobs require you to have certain life experiences: Have you traveled overseas? Do you have any extra certificates besides your degree, such as a first aid license, for example? Your physical state and build can also affect which jobs you can do. A person, for example, who is allergic to cats would probably never become an animal doctor. Flight attendants, firefighters, and police officers have to be over a certain height, and be physically fit. Your personality matters, too. Are you outgoing or shy? If you like working alone, a job that requires lots of teamwork might not suit you.

那么,你该如何开始呢?首先问自己一些问题。有些工作需要你拥有特定的生活经历:你出国旅行过吗?除了你的学位,你还有其他证书吗,比如急救执照?你的身体状况和体格也会影响你能从事哪些工作。例如,一个对猫过敏的人可能永远不会成为动物医生。空乘人员、消防员和警察必须超过一定的身高,并且身体健康。你的性格也很重要。你是外向还是害羞?如果你喜欢独自工作,那么需要大量团队合作的工作可能不适合你。

5 Choosing a career can take time and a lot of thought. However, when you know you can look forward to working in your dream job, you'll be glad you thought it through.

选择职业可能需要时间和大量思考。然而,当你知道你期待在你梦想的工作中工作时,你会为自己深思熟虑而感到高兴。

16. A) It promoted the growth of national languages
B) They spend an average of one year finding a job.
C) They become stuck in the same job for decades.
D) They choose a job without thinking it through.

【题目】 What does the speaker say about many college graduates?

【翻译】 说话者关于许多大学毕业生说了什么?

- A) 它促进了民族语言的发展 B) 他们平均花一年时间找工作。
C) 他们在同一份工作中困守数十年。 D) 他们选择工作时没有深思熟虑。

【答案】 D (细节题) They choose a job without thinking it through.

【定位】 Many people graduate from school or college not knowing what to do with their lives, and get a job without really thinking about it.

很多人从中学或大学毕业时并不知道自己想做什么，于是没怎么认真考虑就随便找了份工作。

【信号】 群体词 **graduate** 直接点名 + 行为描述。答案句以 Many people graduate from school or college 点名了题干里的"college graduates"群体，紧接着 get a job without really thinking about it 描述他们的行为，群体词一出现就锁定这句，这是篇章题靠"对象词定位"的典型信号。

【替换】 get a job without really thinking about it ↔ **They choose a job without thinking it through.**
get a job≈choose a job, without thinking≈without thinking it through

【排除】 B) **原词陷阱**

They spend an average of one year finding a job. 盗用了录音里 Your working life lasts an average of forty years 的 average 和数字感，但原文的"average"修饰的是"工作生涯长达四十年"，根本不是"花一年找工作"，是把数字嫁接到错误对象上。

借用原文：Your working life lasts an average of forty years

C) **原词陷阱**

They become stuck in the same job for decades. 盗用了录音 stuck in a job they hate 的"stuck"，但原文说的是"困在一份讨厌的工作里"，并没说"同一份工作几十年(for decades)"，凭空加了时间夸大，且原文这是"others"(部分人)的情形、不是讲"many college graduates"的整体说法。

借用原文：others often find themselves stuck in a job they hate

A) **未提及**

It promoted the growth of national languages 既与"选职业"主题无关，录音里也根本没有 national languages 的任何内容，是和全篇脱节的无关干扰。

17. A) see if there will be chances for promotion.

B) find out what job choices are available.

C) watch a film about ways of job hunting.

D) decide which job is most attractive to you.

【题目】 What does the Australian website suggest you do first to find a suitable job?

【翻译】 澳大利亚网站建议你首先做什么来找到合适的工作？

A) 看看是否会有晋升机会。 B) 弄清楚有哪些工作选择。

C) 观看一部关于求职方法的电影。 D) 决定哪份工作最吸引你。

【答案】 B (细节题) find out what job choices are available.

【定位】 Before you see a movie, you find out what films are showing. The site suggests you should do the same with your career—find out what jobs are available and what your options are.
看电影前，你会先查有哪些电影在上映。该网站建议你对职业也照此办理——弄清有哪些工作可选、你都有哪些选项。

【信号】 次序词 **Before + 类比 do the same 引出第一步**。Before you see a movie, you find out what films are showing 用 Before 标出"第一步"，再用 do the same with your career 把看电影的第一步类比到选职业，紧接着 find out what jobs are available and what your options are 就是落到职业上的第一步动作，次序词加类比是这句成为答案句的信号。

【替换】 find out what jobs are available and what your options are ↔
find out what job choices are available.

what jobs are available + your options=what job choices are available

【排除】 C) **原词陷阱**

watch a film about ways of job hunting. 盗用了录音反复出现的 Before you see a movie 里的 movie/film，但录音是拿"看电影"打比方，从没建议你真去看一部关于找工作的电影，把比喻误当字面动作。

借用原文：Before you see a movie, you find out what films are showing

D) **答非所问**

decide which job is most attractive to you. 对应录音 decide which movie you like best/decide which job will suit your personality，但那是类比里的"第二步"(决定喜欢哪个)，题干问的是 first，答非所问。

借用原文：Next, decide which movie you like best

A) **未提及**

see if there will be chances for promotion. 讲"晋升机会"，录音讲第一步时只说"弄清有哪些工作"，全篇没有 promotion 的对应内容，属凭空添加。

-
18. A) the qualifications you have.
B) the pay you are going to get.
C) the culture of your target company.
D) the work environment you will be in.

【题目】 What should you think about when you look for the right job according to the Australian website?

【翻译】 根据澳大利亚网站的说法,在寻找合适的工作时你应该考虑什么?

- A) 你拥有的资历。 B) 你将获得的报酬。 C) 你目标公司的文化。
D) 你将所处的工作环境。

【答案】 A (细节题) the qualifications you have.

【定位】 Some jobs require you to have certain life experiences: Have you traveled overseas? Do you have any extra certificates besides your degree, such as a first aid license, for example?

有些工作要求你具备某些人生经历：你出过国吗？除了学位，你还有别的证书吗，比如急救执照？

【信号】 **require you to have + 列举证书学历，对应"资历"**。Some jobs require you to have certain life experiences 以"有些工作要求你具备....."领起，随后列举 extra certificates besides your degree, such as a first aid license, 证书、学位这些正是"资历"，是该句承载答案的信号。

【替换】 any extra certificates besides your degree, such as a first aid license ↔
the qualifications you have.

certificates/degree/license 是 qualifications 的下位例子

【排除】 C) **偷换概念**

the culture of your target company. 看似呼应录音谈的"personality / suit", 但录音 decide which job will suit your personality 说的是工作要合"你的个性", 不是"目标公司的文化", 把"个人个性"偷换成"公司文化"。

借用原文：decide which job will suit your personality

D) **偷换概念**

the work environment you will be in. 借了录音 If you like working alone、physical state 等说法的影子，但录音讲的是"你的体能状态、是否喜欢独自工作"这类自身条件，不是客观的"工作环境"，属概念偏移。

借用原文：Your physical state and build can also affect which jobs you can do

B) **未提及**

the pay you are going to get. 是人人觉得择业"当然要看"的因素，但该网站谈的是 life experiences、certificates、physical state、personality，从头到尾没提 pay/salary，纯属凭常识硬填。

Questions 19 to 21 are based on the recording you have just heard.

1 Kwanzaa is a cultural festival during which African-Americans celebrate and reflect upon their rich heritage as the products of two worlds. It begins December 26th and lasts for seven days.

宽扎节是一个文化节日，非裔美国人在此期间庆祝并反思他们作为两个世界产物的丰富遗产。节日从12月26日开始，持续七天。

2 Kwanzaa is a cultural festival during which African-Americans celebrate and reflect upon their rich heritage as the products of two worlds. It begins December 26th and lasts for seven days.

宽扎节是一个文化节日，非裔美国人在此期间庆祝并反思他们作为两个世界产物的丰富遗产。节日从12月26日开始，持续七天。

3 After conducting extensive research in which he studied the festivals of many African groups of people, he decided that the new holiday should be a harvest or "first fruits" celebration, incorporating

ideas from many different harvest traditions. Kwanzaa is a Kiswahili word meaning "the first fruits of the harvest."

在进行了广泛的研究,研究了许多非洲族群的节日之后,他决定这个新节日应该是一个丰收或"初熟果实"庆典,融合了许多不同丰收传统的理念。宽扎节是一个斯瓦希里语词汇,意思是"丰收的初熟果实"。

4 The East African language of Kiswahili was chosen as the official language of Kwanzaa because it is a non-tribal language, spoken by a large portion of the African population. Also, its pronunciation is easy. Kwanzaa is based on seven principles which are unity, self-determination, collective work and responsibility, cooperative economics, purpose, creativity and faith. One principle is highlighted each day of the holiday.

东非语言斯瓦希里语被选为宽扎节的官方语言,因为它是一种非部落语言,被很大一部分非洲人口使用。此外,它的发音也很简单。宽扎节基于七项原则,即团结、自决、集体工作与责任、合作经济、目标、创造力和信念。节日的每一天都会强调一项原则。

5 In preparation for the celebration, a straw mat is placed on the table, along with a candle holder with seven candles, one black, three red, and three green. The black candle represents the African-American people, the red is for their struggles, and the green represents their hopes for the future. Other items placed on the table are a variety of fruit, ears of corn, gifts, and a communal unity cup for pouring and sharing drinks.

在庆典准备过程中,桌上放置一张草席,还有一个烛台,上面有七支蜡烛,一支黑色、三支红色和三支绿色。黑色蜡烛代表非裔美国人,红色代表他们的斗争,绿色代表他们对未来的希望。桌上放置的其他物品包括各种水果、玉米穗、礼物和一个用于倒酒和分享饮品的公共团结杯。

6 Each day of Kwanzaa, usually before the evening meal, family and friends gather around the table and someone lights a candle, beginning with the black. After that, candles are lit alternately from left to right. While the candle is being lit, a principle is recited; then each person present takes a turn to speak about the importance that principle has to himself or herself.

宽扎节的每一天,通常在晚餐前,家人和朋友聚集在桌旁,由某人点燃一支蜡烛,从黑色蜡烛开始。之后,蜡烛从左到右交替点燃。在点燃蜡烛时,会背诵一项原则;然后在场的每个人依次发言,讲述该原则对自己的重要性。

7 Next the ceremony focuses on remembering those who have died. A selected person pours water or juice from the unity cup into a bowl. That person then drinks from the cup and raises it high saying "Harambee" which means "Let's all pull together." All repeat "Harambee" seven times and each person drinks from the cup. Then names of African-American leaders and heroes are called out, and everyone reflects upon the great things these people did. The ceremony is followed by a meal, and then singing and perhaps listening to African music.

接下来,仪式的重点是纪念已故之人。一位选定的人将水或果汁从团结杯倒入碗中。然后这个人从杯中饮用,并高举杯子说"Harambee",意思是"让我们齐心协力"。所有人重复"Harambee"七次,每个人都从杯中饮用。然后念出非裔美国领袖和英雄的名字,每个人都反思这些人所做的伟大事迹。仪式之后是用餐,然后唱歌,也许还会听非洲音乐。

19. A) It is as important as Christmas for African-Americans.
B) It is a cultural festival founded for African-Americans.
C) It is an ancient festival celebrated by African-Americans.
D) It is a religious festival celebrated by African-Americans.

【题目】 What does the speaker say about Kwanzaa?

【翻译】 说话者关于宽扎节说了什么？

- A) 对于非裔美国人来说,它与圣诞节同等重要。 B) 它是为非裔美国人创立的文化节日。
C) 它是非裔美国人庆祝的古老节日。 D) 它是非裔美国人庆祝的宗教节日。

【答案】 B (细节题) It is a cultural festival founded for African-Americans.

【定位】 Kwanzaa is a cultural festival during which African-Americans celebrate and reflect upon their rich heritage as the products of two worlds.

Kwanzaa 是一个文化节日, 非裔美国人在节日期间庆祝并反思他们作为两个世界产物的丰厚传统。

【信号】 开篇下定义句 is a cultural festival。录音开门见山一句 Kwanzaa is a cultural festival during which African-Americans celebrate and reflect upon their rich heritage, 这种 X is a ... 的定义句就是答案信号, 节日的定性标签 cultural festival 直接给出。

【替换】 a cultural festival ↔ a cultural festival

定性标签原义照搬, cultural 对 cultural

during which African-Americans celebrate ↔ for African-Americans

为谁而设, 对象一致

【排除】 A) 未提及

It is as important as Christmas for African-Americans. 拿它和圣诞节比重要性, 录音从头到尾没有任何 与圣诞节同等重要 的比较, 纯属臆造。

C) 与原文相反

an ancient festival 借用了录音真有的 festival, 但把它说成 古老的; 录音明说这是经研究后新设立的节日 (the new holiday), 与 ancient 正相反。

借用原文: the new holiday

D) 与原文相反

a religious festival 同样借 festival 设饵, 却把性质改成宗教; 录音明确说它是 a cultural festival, 文化与宗教正相反。

借用原文: a cultural festival

-
20. A) to urge African-Americans to do more for society.
B) to call on African-Americans to worship their gods.
C) to help African-Americans to realize their goals.
D) to remind African-Americans of their sufferings.

【题目】 For what purpose did Dr. Karenga create the special holiday?

【翻译】 Karenga博士创立这个特殊节日的目的是什么？

- A) 敦促非裔美国人为社会做更多贡献。 B) 号召非裔美国人崇拜他们的神灵。
C) 帮助非裔美国人实现他们的目标。 D) 提醒非裔美国人他们遭受的苦难。

【答案】 C (目的题) to help African-Americans to realize their goals.

【定位】 Kwanzaa is based on seven principles which are unity, self-determination, collective work and responsibility, cooperative economics, purpose, creativity and faith. One principle is highlighted each day of the holiday.

Kwanzaa 建立在七项原则之上，分别是团结、自决、集体劳动与责任、合作经济、目标、创造力和信仰。节日期间每天突出其中一项原则。

【信号】 节日围绕七项原则展开，指向其引导作用。录音点出这个节日 is based on seven principles, 并逐日强调一项原则 (One principle is highlighted each day of the holiday.)，表明设立它是为了用这些积极原则引导非裔美国人，落点对应帮助其实现目标。

【替换】 seven principles which are unity, self-determination, collective work and responsibility, cooperative economics, purpose, creativity and faith

↔ to realize their goals

目标 purpose 与 goals 同义

One principle is highlighted each day of the holiday. ↔ to help African-Americans

逐日强调原则即对人的引导帮助

【排除】 A) 过度推断

to urge African-Americans to do more for society. 把目的说成督促为社会多做事，录音只讲个人围绕原则反思，并无 为社会多做贡献 的诉求，是无据的引申。

B) 偷换概念

to call on African-Americans to worship their gods. 借用了录音七原则里的 faith (信仰)，却把它偷换成 敬拜神明；此处的 faith 是世俗原则之一，并非宗教崇拜，录音也强调这是文化节而非宗教节。

借用原文：faith

D) 答非所问

to remind African-Americans of their sufferings. 把目的定在回顾苦难上，录音讲创立宗旨时落在积极原则与传统传承，并无 让人记住苦难 这一目的 (红蜡烛象征 struggles 是象征意义，非创立目的)。

借用原文：the red is for their struggles

-
21. A) faith in self-determination.
B) the first fruits of the harvest.
C) unity and cooperative economics.
D) creative work and achievement.

【题目】 What does the word "Kwanzaa" mean?

【翻译】 宽扎节这个词是什么意思？

- A) 对自我决定的信念。 B) 收获的初果。 C) 团结与合作经济。
D) 创造性工作与成就。

【答案】 B (细节题) the first fruits of the harvest.

【定位】 Kwanzaa is a Kiswahili word meaning "the first fruits of the harvest."

Kwanzaa 是一个斯瓦希里语词，意思是 收获的初熟果实。

【信号】 释义句 a word meaning ...。录音明用 a Kiswahili word meaning "the first fruits of the harvest.", meaning 一词就是答案信号，后面引号里的内容就是该词的字面含义。

【替换】 the first fruits of the harvest ↔ the first fruits of the harvest.

释义内容原义对应

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

faith in self-determination. 拼用了录音七原则中的 self-determination 和 faith，但那是节日的原则、不是 Kwanzaa 这个词的意思，答非所问。

借用原文：self-determination

C) 原词陷阱

unity and cooperative economics. 取自录音七原则里的 unity 和 cooperative economics，同样是原则而非词义，与本题问的 the word mean 不对应。

借用原文：cooperative economics

D) 原词陷阱

creative work and achievement. 化用了录音七原则里的 creativity，把原则改头换面当词义；Kwanzaa 的字面意思是收获初果，与 创造性工作 无关。

借用原文：creativity

-
22. A) they recite a principle.
B) they take a solemn oath.
C) they drink wine from the unity cup.
D) they call out their ancestors' names.

【题目】 What do people do while each candle is being lit at the Kwanzaa celebration?

【翻译】 在宽扎节庆祝活动中点燃每支蜡烛时人们做什么？

- A) 他们朗诵一条原则。 B) 他们进行庄严宣誓。 C) 他们从团结杯中饮酒。
D) 他们呼唤祖先的名字。

【答案】 **A** (细节题) they recite a principle.

【定位】 While the candle is being lit, a principle is recited; then each person present takes a turn to speak about the importance that principle has to himself or herself.

在点蜡烛的同时，会诵读一项原则；然后在场每个人轮流讲述这项原则对自己的意义。

【信号】 题干 while 句与原文 While 句严丝合缝。录音 While the candle is being lit, a principle is recited 的 While... 句与题干 while each candle is being lit 完全对应，紧跟的 a principle is recited 就是同时发生的动作，正是答案信号。

【替换】 a principle is recited ↔ they recite a principle.

被动转主动，动作与宾语一致

【排除】 **B) 未提及**

they take a solemn oath. 说人们郑重宣誓，录音通篇没有任何 宣誓 的环节，纯属添加。

C) 张冠李戴

they drink wine from the unity cup. 借用了录音真有的 the unity cup 和饮用动作，但那发生在后面的缅怀环节 (That person then drinks from the cup)，并非 点蜡烛的同时；时点错配。

借用原文：That person then drinks from the cup

D) 张冠李戴

they call out their ancestors' names. 取自录音的 names of African-American leaders and heroes are called out，但那在缅怀逝者的仪式段，发生在点蜡烛之后，不是 while ... is being lit 这一时点。

借用原文：names of African-American leaders and heroes are called out

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

1 The Mediterranean diet is based upon the eating patterns of traditional cultures in the Mediterranean region.

地中海饮食以地中海地区传统文化的饮食模式为基础。

2 Several noted nutritionists and research projects have concluded that this diet is one of the most healthful in the world in terms of preventing such illnesses as heart disease and cancer, and increasing life expectancy.

几位著名的营养学家和研究项目得出结论，就预防心脏病和癌症等疾病以及延长预期寿命而言，这种饮食是世界上最健康的饮食之一。

3 The countries that have inspired the Mediterranean diet all surround the Mediterranean Sea. These cultures have eating habits that developed over thousands of years. In Europe, parts of Italy, Greece, Portugal, Spain, and southern France adhere to principles of the Mediterranean diet, as do Morocco and Tunisia in North Africa. Parts of the Balkan region and Turkey follow the diet, as well as Middle Eastern countries like Lebanon and Syria. The Mediterranean region is warm and sunny, and produces large supplies of fresh fruits and vegetables almost year round that people eat many times a day. Wine,

bread, olive oil, and nuts are other staples of the region, and the Mediterranean Sea has historically yielded abundant quantities of fish.

启发地中海饮食的国家都环绕地中海。这些文化具有经过数千年发展而来的饮食习惯。在欧洲,意大利、希腊、葡萄牙、西班牙的部分地区以及法国南部遵循地中海饮食的原则,北非的摩洛哥和突尼斯也是如此。巴尔干地区和土耳其的部分地区遵循这种饮食,黎巴嫩和叙利亚等中东国家也是如此。地中海地区温暖阳光充足,几乎全年都出产大量新鲜水果和蔬菜,人们每天多次食用这些食物。葡萄酒、面包、橄榄油和坚果是该地区的其他主食,地中海历来盛产丰富的鱼类。

4 International interest in the therapeutic qualities of the Mediterranean diet began back in the late 1950s, when medical researchers started to link the occurrence of heart disease with diet. Dr. Ancel Keys performed an epidemiological analysis of diets around the world. Entitled the Seven Countries Study, it is considered one of the greatest studies of its kind ever performed. In it, Keys gathered data on heart disease and its potential causes from nearly 13,000 men in Greece, Italy, Croatia, Serbia, Japan, Finland, the Netherlands, and the United States. The study was conducted over a period of decades. It concluded that the Mediterranean people in the study enjoyed some significant health advantages. The Mediterranean groups had lower mortality rates in all age brackets and from all causes, particularly from heart disease. The study also showed that the Mediterranean diet is as high or higher in fat than other diets, obtaining up to 40% of all its calories from fat. It has, however, different patterns of fat intake. Mediterranean cooking uses smaller amounts of saturated fat and higher amounts of unsaturated fat, mostly in the form of olive oil. Saturated fats are fats that are found principally in meat and dairy products, although some nuts and vegetable oils also contain them. Saturated fats are used by the body to make cholesterol, and high levels of cholesterol have since been directly related to heart disease.

国际上对地中海饮食治疗功效的关注始于20世纪50年代末,当时医学研究人员开始将心脏病的发生与饮食联系起来。Ancel Keys博士对世界各地的饮食进行了流行病学分析。这项研究名为七国研究,被认为是有史以来同类研究中最伟大的研究之一。在该研究中,Keys收集了希腊、意大利、克罗地亚、塞尔维亚、日本、芬兰、荷兰和美国近13000名男性的心脏病及其潜在病因数据。这项研究持续了数十年。研究得出结论,参与研究的地中海地区人群享有一些显著的健康优势。地中海群体在所有年龄段和所有原因导致的死亡率都较低,尤其是心脏病导致的死亡率。研究还表明,地中海饮食的脂肪含量与其他饮食一样高或更高,其热量的40%来自脂肪。然而,它具有不同的脂肪摄入模式。地中海烹饪使用较少量的饱和脂肪和较高量的不饱和脂肪,主要以橄榄油的形式存在。饱和脂肪主要存在于肉类和乳制品中,尽管某些坚果和植物油也含有饱和脂肪。身体利用饱和脂肪来制造胆固醇,而高胆固醇水平此后已被直接关联到心脏病。

23. A) It is one of the world's most healthy diets.
B) It contains large amounts of dairy products.
C) It began to impact the world in recent years.
D) It consists mainly of various kinds of seafood.

【题目】 What has research concluded about the Mediterranean diet?

【翻译】 关于地中海饮食,研究得出了什么结论?

- A) 它是世界上最健康的饮食之一。 B) 它含有大量乳制品。
C) 它在近年来开始影响世界。 D) 它主要由各种海鲜组成。

【答案】 **A** (细节题) It is one of the world's most healthy diets.

【定位】 Several noted nutritionists and research projects have concluded that this diet is one of the most healthful in the world in terms of preventing such illnesses as heart disease and cancer, and increasing life expectancy.

几位知名营养学家和多项研究项目得出结论：就预防心脏病、癌症等疾病和延长寿命而言，这种饮食是世界上最健康的饮食之一。

【信号】 **下结论动词concluded**。答案信号是结论动词 have concluded that，它直接对应题干的 concluded，后面那句 this diet is one of the most healthful in the world 就是研究下的结论，是本题落点。

【替换】 this diet is one of the most healthful in the world ↔ **It is one of the world's most healthy diets.**
healthful=healthy同义改写

【排除】 **B) 原词陷阱**

录音确实念到 dairy products，但说的是 Mediterranean cooking uses smaller amounts of saturated fat，而饱和脂肪主要来自肉和乳制品，等于乳制品是少用的，选项 contains large amounts of dairy products 把少说成大量，盗用原词却说反了。

借用原文：Mediterranean cooking uses smaller amounts of saturated fat

C) 与原文相反

录音说国际关注始于 back in the late 1950s，而这饮食习惯 developed over thousands of years，根本不是近年才影响世界，选项 began to impact the world in recent years 与原文相反。

借用原文：began back in the late 1950s

D) 原词陷阱

录音只说 the Mediterranean Sea has historically yielded abundant quantities of fish，鱼只是物产之一，与水果蔬菜、面包、橄榄油并列，选项 consists mainly of various kinds of seafood 用 mainly 把鱼夸成主体，是以偏概全。

借用原文：the Mediterranean Sea has historically yielded abundant quantities of fish

24. A) It involved 13,000 researchers from Asia, Europe and America.

B) It was conducted in seven mid-eastern countries in the 1950s.

C) It is regarded as one of the greatest researches of its kind.

D) It has drawn the attention of medical doctors the world over.

【题目】 **What do we learn about the Seven Countries Study?**

【翻译】 关于七国研究，我们了解到什么？

A) 它涉及来自亚洲、欧洲和美洲的13000名研究人员。

B) 它于20世纪50年代在七个中东国家进行。

C) 它被认为是同类研究中最伟大的研究之一。 D) 它引起了全世界医生的关注。

【答案】 **C** (细节题) It is regarded as one of the greatest researches of its kind.

【定位】 Entitled the Seven Countries Study, it is considered one of the greatest studies of its kind ever performed.

这项研究名为《七国研究》，被认为是同类研究中有史以来最伟大的研究之一。

【信号】 **拔高评价句considered**。答案信号是评价动词 it is considered one of the greatest studies of its kind ever performed，这种 is considered one of the greatest 的拔高句正是对研究地位下的定性，是本题落点。

【替换】 it is considered one of the greatest studies of its kind ever performed ↔

It is regarded as one of the greatest researches of its kind.

considered=regarded、study=research

【排除】 A) **原词陷阱**

录音说数据来自 nearly 13,000 men in Greece, Italy..., 13,000 是被调查的男性、来自七个国家，选项 13,000 researchers from Asia, Europe and America 把被研究者偷换成研究者、把国别也改了，是张冠李戴。

借用原文：nearly 13,000 men in Greece, Italy, Croatia, Serbia, Japan, Finland, the Netherlands, and the United States

B)

录音说研究始于 back in the late 1950s, 1950s 这个时间没错，但参与国是希腊、意大利、日本、芬兰等遍布多洲的国家，并非 seven mid-eastern countries，选项把国别说成七个中东国家，与原文相反。

借用原文：in Greece, Italy, Croatia, Serbia, Japan, Finland, the Netherlands, and the United States

D) **未提及**

录音只说 International interest in the therapeutic qualities of the Mediterranean diet began，讲的是国际兴趣的开端，并没说这项研究引起了全世界医生的注意，选项 drawn the attention of medical doctors the world over 属未提及。

25. A) they care much about their health.

B) they eat foods with little fat.

C) they use little oil in cooking.

D) they have lower mortality rates.

【题目】 **What do we learn about the Mediterranean people from the Seven Countries Study?**

【翻译】 从七国研究中我们对地中海地区的人们了解到什么？

A) 他们非常关心自己的健康。 B) 他们吃脂肪含量很少的食物。

C) 他们在烹饪中使用很少的油。 D) 他们的死亡率较低。

【答案】 **D** (细节题) they have lower mortality rates.

【定位】 The Mediterranean groups had lower mortality rates in all age brackets and from all causes, particularly from heart disease.

地中海人群在所有年龄段、由所有死因导致的死亡率都更低，尤其是心脏病导致的死亡率。

【信号】 **结论后的研究发现句**。答案信号是紧跟结论 It concluded that the Mediterranean people in the study enjoyed some significant health advantages 之后的具体发现 The Mediterranean groups had lower mortality rates，它把抽象的健康优势落实为可测的死亡率数据，是本题落点。

【替换】 The Mediterranean groups had lower mortality rates ↔ **they have lower mortality rates.**
groups=they近乎原词

【排除】 A) **过度推断**

录音讲的是研究测出的客观结果 significant health advantages 和死亡率，从没说这群人主观上 care much about their health，这是把客观数据推成主观态度，过度推断。

B) **与原文相反**

录音明确说 the Mediterranean diet is as high or higher in fat than other diets，脂肪并不低，选项 eat foods with little fat 与原文相反，盗用了 fat 一词却说反了高低。

借用原文：the Mediterranean diet is as high or higher in fat than other diets

C) **原词陷阱**

录音说脂肪 mostly in the form of olive oil，强调的是用橄榄油这种不饱和脂肪、用量并不小，选项 use little oil in cooking 既盗用 oil 又说成少用油，与原文相反，且这题问的是研究发现的結果而非烹饪习惯，答非所问。

借用原文：higher amounts of unsaturated fat, mostly in the form of olive oil

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

41 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。

M: And now, for the lighter side of the news, Europe is setting an example for the rest of the world when it comes to food waste.

第1段，第1句

本句涵盖主语、谓语、宾语和多个状语成分，状语类型包括时间、目的或范围、条件或范围，且分布在句首、句中和句末不同位置，适合练习识别插入性状语和区分状语与其他成分。同时，"when it comes to" 这类固定搭配在判断时需注意不误判为从句，有一定训练价值。

New laws have been put into place that would make it easier for farms and supermarkets to donate unsold foods to those who are in need.

第2段，第3句

这句主干不至于过难，但包含被动完成、后置限定、形式宾语和嵌套修饰，训练收益很高。对结构和时态一起练习来说，属于很值得优先处理的材料。

M: Yes, in addition to this, businesses will now be rewarded for successful efforts to cut food waste.

第3段，第1句

被动语态在四六级和考研阅读中高频出现，“主语 + will be + 过去分词 + for原因状语”是非常典型的句式。掌握此句型后，可迁移到大量类似结构的真题句子中，代表性较强。

M: In France, the government has banned supermarkets from throwing away edible foods and imposed harsh penalties on businesses that fail to comply with the regulations.

第5段，第1句

这句话主干不至于难到无法下手，但又包含并列谓语、完成时和定语从句等高频训练点，适合用来练习结构识别与时态判断。对句子分析能力的提升比较直接，优先度较高。

In the United States, up to 40% of all food goes uneaten, despite the fact that one in seven American households lacks regular access to good food.

第6段，第2句

“主句 + despite the fact that ...”是常见书面句式，考试阅读里很有代表性。掌握这种先陈述事实、再补充让步背景的读法，迁移性较强。

This wave of new laws in Europe will definitely put more pressure on lawmakers to reduce food waste here.

第7段，第2句

主谓宾加目的状语的结构在四六级和考研真题中非常常见，名词短语带介词短语后置定语（“wave of laws in Europe”、“pressure on lawmakers”）也是高频句式；不定式作目的状语是必考知识点；掌握本句的分析方法可以直接迁移到大量类似结构的句子上。

it has banned supermarkets from dumping edible foods.

第3题，D

本句体现了 "主语 + 现在完成时谓语 + 宾语 + 介词短语状语" 的常见结构，"ban somebody from doing" 也是四六级和考研阅读中的高频搭配。简单句结构虽基础，但现在完成时的使用和介词短语状语的辨析在真题中出现频率较高，具有一定的代表性和迁移价值。

M: Thank you for calling Saks Fifth Avenue Department Store.

第1段，第1句

"Thank you for + 动名词" 是日常交际中的典型表达，在口语和应用文中常见，但在四六级或考研阅读长难句中出现的频率较低，作为考试句式的代表性一般。

It turned out she bought the same sweater as I did, but for a much lower price.

第2段，第3句

本句覆盖形式主语与真正主语的识别、主语从句的结构、比较从句的嵌套用法、并列结构中的省略 (but 后省略主谓)、以及助动词 did 代替重复动词的用法，成分种类丰富且包含多个实用考点，适合作为综合练习句。

Now that you mention there is a sale going on, I do remember a dress I quite liked when I was in the shop on Sunday.

第6段，第3句

本句成分丰富:主句包含强调谓语、主语、复杂宾语(名词加定语从句)、状语从句;状语从句内有谓语、主语、宾语从句;定语从句省略关系代词作宾语,内含程度状语和时间状语从句;时间状语从句是主系表结构加时间状语。覆盖了强调句式、定语从句关系代词省略、多层嵌套、there be 结构等多个易错点,作为划成分练习句训练价值很高

In addition to the sale, we are running a promotion for complimentary tailoring if you need it.

第7段，第3句

"主句 + if 条件状语从句"是非常常见、可迁移性很强的英语句式。句首再加一个介词短语作背景说明，也是阅读和日常表达里很典型的组合。

What is the service Saks department store offers in addition to the promotion sale?

第8题 题干

本句涵盖疑问句倒装结构、系表结构、限制性定语从句、关系代词省略、介词短语后置修饰等多个知识点，适合训练成分识别和从句还原能力，训练价值较高。

Although over the years Barbie has had more than 180 different careers—including football coach, sign language teacher, ambassador, president and astronaut—her body shape hasn't changed much.

第1段，第3句

"Although" 引导的让步状语从句加主句,是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的转折对比句式。主句使用现在完成时否定结构 "hasn't changed",从句使用现在完成时肯定结构 "has had",这种时态呼应和转折逻辑在真题中具有较强代表性,掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

Last year Mattel also gave Barbie a flat foot, rather than forcing her to be "in heels" all the time like the original Barbie is.

第2段，第3句

主句涵盖双宾语结构 (gave Barbie a flat foot) 和时间状语 (Last year) , 从句包含系表结构和承前省略的表语。双宾语和承前省略是考生常见易错点, 有一定练习价值。但成分种类不算丰富 (无定语从句、同位语、复杂状语等), 整体训练价值中等。

Although many people say the new Barbies are a step in the right direction, some people say they don't go far enough.

第5段，第1句

让步状语从句与主句对比的结构在四六级和考研阅读中高频出现,用于呈现不同观点的对立,两个宾语从句分别承载各方观点也是议论文的典型句式,具有较强的代表性和迁移价值

They say that the new body shapes could be even more different from the original, tall, thin Barbies.

第5段，第2句

"主句 + that 引导的宾语从句"是四六级和考研阅读中极为常见的句式，尤其在表达观点、报道、推测等场景中频繁出现。掌握这种结构可以迁移到大量类似句子的理解中，具有较高的典型性。

The earliest printed book we know today appeared in China in the year 868, and metal type was in use in Korea at the beginning of the fifteenth century, but it was in Germany around the year 1450 that a printing press using movable metal type was invented.

第1段，第1句

并列复合句加定语从句是四六级和考研的高频句式；强调句结构和被动语态也是常考点；本句涵盖的结构组合在真题中非常典型，学习后可大量迁移到类似句子。

Capitalism turned printing from an invention into an industry.

第1段，第2句

本句涵盖主语、谓语、宾语、状语四种核心成分，且状语部分 "from an invention into an industry" 使用了双介词短语结构，可以用来练习识别方式状语和介词短语的修饰对象，但成分种类相对单一，缺少定语、补语等其他常见成分，训练价值中等偏下。

Thus, while printing enormously increased access to books by making cheap, high-volume production possible, it also reduced choice.

第2段，第3句

"while" 引导让步状语从句位于主句之前的结构在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见,用于表达对比或让步关系,学会识别这种结构可以迁移到大量类似句子,具有较高的典型性和实用价值。

Printing indeed played a key role in standardizing and stabilizing these languages by fixing them in print, and producing dictionaries and grammar books.

第3段，第3句

"主语 + 谓语 + 宾语 + 介词短语作定语 + 介词短语作方式状语" 是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的句式；"play a role in doing sth by doing sth" 结构在学术类文本中反复出现，掌握后可大量复用于因果关系、作用机制等话题的理解。

it provided readers with more choices.

第14题，D

双宾语结构 "provide sb with sth" 在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见，掌握后可迁移到 supply、present、furnish 等类似动词。但本句过于简短，缺少修饰成分，与真题中常见的复杂长句有一定差距。

For some, things work out fine, but others often find themselves stuck in a job they hate.

第2段，第3句

but 连接的转折并列句、复合宾语结构（感官动词 + 宾语 + 宾补）、省略关系代词的限制性定语从句，都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，学习后可大量迁移到类似句子。

Your working life lasts an average of forty years, so it's important to find a job you like and feel enthusiastic about.

第2段，第4句

因果并列句 + 限制性定语从句（省略关系代词） + it is important to do 句型，这三种结构都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，学会后可以大量复用，典型性较高。

The Australian website, www.careersonline.com, compares choosing a career with going to the movies.

第3段，第1句

简单句中插入同位语、动名词短语作宾语、介词短语作状语，都是四六级阅读中的常见句式。结构具有一定代表性，学生掌握后可迁移到类似句子，但作为简单句，典型性不如包含从句的复杂句式。

The site suggests you should do the same with your career—find out what jobs are available and what your options are.

第3段，第3句

"动词 + 宾语从句 + 宾语从句内再嵌套宾语从句" 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频结构。破折号引出同位说明、"what" 引导的宾语从句、并列宾语从句等都是考试常考句式。掌握后可复用到大量类似句子。

Next, decide which movie you like best.

第3段，第4句

祈使句 + 疑问词引导的宾语从句是四六级和考研阅读、写作中的常见句式。decide、know、tell 等动词后接疑问词从句的结构在真题中频繁出现。掌握这个句式后，可以快速迁移到 tell me what you want、know where he is 等大量类似结构，复用价值高。

In other words, with your career, you should decide which job will suit your personality.

第3段，第6句

情态动词 should 加动词原形、以及疑问词引导的宾语从句,都是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的句式。掌握本句结构后,可以迁移到大量类似的 "情态动词 + 及物动词 + 宾语从句" 句型。

Finally, decide how to get movie tickets, and find out where the theater is before you go.

第3段，第7句

祈使句 + 并列谓语 + 宾语从句 + 时间状语从句的组合是四六级和考研真题中的高频句式;疑问词引导的宾语从句(how to、where)和 before 引导的时间状语从句都是典型结构,学习后可大量复用。

A person, for example, who is allergic to cats would probably never become an animal doctor.

第4段，第6句

本句的"主语 + 限制性定语从句 + 情态动词谓语 + 表语"结构，是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式。定语从句修饰主语、情态动词表推测、系表结构说明身份，这些都是高频语法点。虽然本句不算特别复杂，但其结构具有很强的可迁移性，掌握后可以应用到大量同类句子的分析中。

However, when you know you can look forward to working in your dream job, you'll be glad you thought it through.

第5段，第2句

时间状语从句 (when 引导) + 主句 + 宾语从句 (形容词后省略 that) 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。情态动词 can 后接动词短语、动名词作宾语 (look forward to working)、一般将来时与一般现在时在条件/时间从句中的搭配，都是常考知识点。句子结构具有很强的代表性，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句型。

Kwanzaa is a cultural festival during which African-Americans celebrate and reflect upon their rich heritage as the products of two worlds.

第1段，第1句

主系表结构 + 定语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式，用于定义概念并展开说明。介词 + which 引导定语从句的形式在正式书面语中频繁出现，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。并列谓语和方式状语的使用也具有一定代表性。整体结构典型，学习价值较高。

Kwanzaa is a cultural festival during which African-Americans celebrate and reflect upon their rich heritage as the products of two worlds.

第2段，第1句

主句为主系表结构加定语从句修饰表语中心名词，这是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。定语从句中介词前置（during which）的用法也是常考点，且从句内部为主谓宾结构加并列谓语，均为典型句式。学习者掌握本句结构后，可直接迁移到大量类似真题句中，实用性强。

After conducting extensive research in which he studied the festivals of many African groups of people, he decided that the new holiday should be a harvest or "first fruits" celebration, incorporating ideas from many different harvest traditions.

第3段，第1句

本句成分丰富且层次分明,包括主句的主谓宾结构,宾语从句的主系表结构,状语从句的动名词宾语,定语从句的主谓宾结构,以及主句末尾的分词短语作状语。句中同时出现了名词性从句(宾语从句)、定语从句、状语从句三种从句类型,以及分词短语作状语这一常见易错点,适合练习多种成分的识别与划分

After that, candles are lit alternately from left to right.

第6段，第2句

简单句的被动语态 + 方式状语是四六级和考研中常见的基础句式，具有一定代表性，但因过于简单，迁移价值中等，不如复杂句式典型。

Then names of African-American leaders and heroes are called out, and everyone reflects upon the great things these people did.

第7段，第5句

并列句加定语从句的组合是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。被动语态在第一分句的使用、定语从句省略关系代词的现象都是典型考点，学习者掌握后可在大量真题句中复用。

What do people do while each candle is being lit at the Kwanzaa celebration?

第22题 题干

疑问句 + 时间状语从句的组合在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见,尤其时间状语从句使用 while 引导,是典型的时间关系表达。掌握后可迁移到大量类似句式

The Mediterranean diet is based upon the eating patterns of traditional cultures in the Mediterranean region.

第1段，第1句

"be based upon" 是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的被动结构，句式简洁且实用性强，掌握后可在多种语境中复用，具有一定代表性。

Several noted nutritionists and research projects have concluded that this diet is one of the most healthful in the world in terms of preventing such illnesses as heart disease and cancer, and increasing life expectancy.

第2段，第1句

主句加宾语从句的结构在学术写作、新闻报道和考试文章中非常常见，尤其是用于引述研究结论、观点陈述等场景。本句的"研究者 + conclude + that从句"句式是典型的学术表达模式，学生掌握后可广泛迁移到阅读和写作中。

Entitled the Seven Countries Study, it is considered one of the greatest studies of its kind ever performed.

第4段，第3句

被动语态配合宾语补足语的结构在学术写作和考试阅读中高频出现;限制性定语从句的省略形式也是标准考点;过去分词短语作状语修饰整句的用法同样常见,整体句式具有较强的代表性

It has, however, different patterns of fat intake.

第4段，第9句

简单句在真题中常见，但本句的"主 + 谓 + 宾"结构过于基础，缺乏从句、非谓语动词、复杂修饰等考研或四六级阅读中更典型的句式特征。插入语"however"有一定代表性，但整体结构的迁移价值一般。

It is regarded as one of the greatest researches of its kind.

第24题，C

被动语态"be regarded as"是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的表达方式，后置定语"of its kind"也是典型的名词修饰结构。作为简单句，该句式具有一定代表性，掌握后可迁移到其他"be + 过去分词 + 介词短语"类句型，但因缺乏从句等复杂结构，典型性不及复合句。

本卷出现的 233 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。

diet A2

n. 日常饮食

本卷12次 · 真题 82 句

printing B1

n. 印刷

本卷11次 · 真题 15 句

career B1

n. 职业

本卷8次 · 真题 106 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要，会

本卷7次 · 真题 568 句

principle B2

n. 原则，准则

本卷6次 · 真题 54 句

reduce B1

v. 减少，降低（数量、大小、程度等）

本卷5次 · 真题 138 句

cultural B1

adj. 文化的

本卷5次 · 真题 68 句

purchase B1

v. 购买

本卷5次 · 真题 55 句

department A2

n. 部门

本卷5次 · 真题 41 句

original B1

adj. 最初的，原始的

本卷5次 · 真题 33 句

promotion B2

n. 晋升，升职

本卷5次 · 真题 29 句

unity B2

n. 团结

本卷5次 · 真题 9 句

product A2

n. 产品

本卷4次 · 真题 271 句

account A2

n. 账户

本卷4次 · 真题 93 句

customer

A2

n. 顾客, 客户

本卷4次·真题 87 句

amount

A2

n. 数量

本卷4次·真题 84 句

type

A2

n. 类型

本卷4次·真题 84 句

region

B1

n. 地区

本卷4次·真题 78 句

reflect

B1

v. 反映, 显示

本卷4次·真题 71 句

credit

B1

n. 赊购, 赊账

本卷4次·真题 54 句

harvest

B1

n. 收获

本卷4次·真题 15 句

circulation

B2

n. 循环

本卷4次·真题 10 句

impact

B2

n. 影响

本卷3次·真题 185 句

base

A2

n. 基础

本卷3次·真题 126 句

growth

B1

n. 增长

本卷3次·真题 104 句

united

B1

adj. 联合的

本卷3次·真题 97 句

conduct

B2

v. 组织并实施

本卷3次·真题 59 句

production

B1

n. 生产

本卷3次·真题 58 句

represent

B1

v. 代表

本卷3次·真题 45 句

addition

A2

n. 增加

本卷3次·真题 41 句

conclude B2

v. 断定/推断出

本卷3次·真题 30 句

press A2

v. 按, 压

本卷3次·真题 30 句

printer A2

n. 打印机

本卷3次·真题 12 句

adjustment B2

n. 调整

本卷3次·真题 10 句

bulk B2

n. 大部分

本卷3次·真题 8 句

researcher B2

n. 研究人员

本卷2次·真题 363 句

focus B1

n. 重点

本卷2次·真题 200 句

effect A2

n. 影响

本卷2次·真题 191 句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本卷2次·真题 167 句

million A2

num. 一百万

本卷2次·真题 126 句

rate A2

n. 速度

本卷2次·真题 121 句

decade B1

n. 十年

本卷2次·真题 120 句

average A2

adj. 平均的

本卷2次·真题 112 句

major B1

adj. 主要的

本卷2次·真题 108 句

access B1

n. 进入

本卷2次·真题 101 句

lack B1

v. 缺少

本卷2次·真题 89 句

graduate B1

n. 毕业生

本卷2次·真题 82 句

promote B2

v. 促进

本卷2次·真题 82 句

states A1

n. 国家

本卷2次·真题 80 句

available A2

adj. 可获得的

本卷2次·真题 63 句

perform B1

v. 执行

本卷2次·真题 61 句

aim B1

v. 瞄准

本卷2次·真题 57 句

campaign B2

n. 运动

本卷2次·真题 57 句

contain B1

v. 包含, 含有

本卷2次·真题 52 句

label B1

n. 标签

本卷2次·真题 52 句

thus B2

adv. 因此, 所以

本卷2次·真题 47 句

being B1

n. 存在

本卷2次·真题 46 句

pattern B1

n. 模式

本卷2次·真题 46 句

personality B1

n. 个性

本卷2次·真题 46 句

reward B1

n. 报酬

本卷2次·真题 43 句

regular B1

adj. 经常的

本卷2次·真题 33 句

gather B1

v. 聚集, 集合

本卷2次·真题 31 句

item A2

n. 项目

本卷2次·真题 31 句

unlike B1

prep. 不像

本卷2次·真题 31 句

directly B1

adv. 直接地

本卷2次·真题 29 句

immediate B2

adj. 立即的, 即刻的

本卷2次·真题 29 句

skin A2

n. 皮肤

本卷2次·真题 29 句

working A2

adj. 有工作的

本卷2次·真题 29 句

regulation B2

n. 规则, 条例

本卷2次·真题 28 句

annual B1

adj. 每年的, 年度的

本卷2次·真题 25 句

shortage B2

n. 短缺

本卷2次·真题 24 句

eating A1

n. 吃

本卷2次·真题 22 句

ban B2

v. 禁止

本卷2次·真题 21 句

cooking A1

n. 烹饪

本卷2次·真题 21 句

import B1

v. 进口

本卷2次·真题 21 句

volume B1

n. 音量

本卷2次·真题 21 句

profession B2

n. 职业 (尤指需要专门技能和培训的)

本卷2次·真题 20 句

economics B2

n. 经济学

本卷2次·真题 19 句

nut A2

n. 坚果

本卷2次·真题 19 句

facilitate C1

v. 促进

本卷2次·真题 18 句

tone B1

n. 语气, 口气

本卷2次·真题 17 句

definitely B1

adv. 肯定地

本卷2次·真题 16 句

dairy B1

n. 奶制品

本卷2次·真题 15 句

suit A2

n. 套装

本卷2次·真题 15 句

virtually B2

adv. 几乎,差不多

本卷2次·真题 15 句

confusion B2

n. 困惑

本卷2次·真题 13 句

impose B2

v. 强制实行

本卷2次·真题 13 句

vote B1

n. 投票

本卷2次·真题 13 句

mortality C1

n. 死亡率

本卷2次·真题 10 句

prohibit B2

v. 禁止, 不允许

本卷2次·真题 10 句

ceremony B2

n. 典礼

本卷2次·真题 9 句

parliament B2

n. 议会

本卷2次·真题 9 句

penalty B1

n. 处罚

本卷2次·真题 9 句

pour A2

v. 倒, 灌 (液体)

本卷2次·真题 9 句

texture B2

n. 质地

本卷2次·真题9句

unsold B2

adj. 未售出的

本卷2次·真题9句

less A1

det. 较少的

本卷1次·真题273句

data B1

n. 数据

本卷1次·真题181句

online A2

adj. 在线的

本卷1次·真题139句

affect B1

v. 影响

本卷1次·真题116句

project A2

n. 项目

本卷1次·真题116句

professor B1

n. 教授 (大学教师的最高职称)

本卷1次·真题112句

quality A2

n. 质量

本卷1次·真题112句

policy B1

n. 政策

本卷1次·真题103句

publish B1

v. 出版, 发行 (书籍、杂志等)

本卷1次·真题94句

potential B2

adj. 潜在的

本卷1次·真题92句

physical B1

adj. 身体的

本卷1次·真题91句

concern B1

v. 涉及

本卷1次·真题88句

traditional B1

adj. 传统的

本卷1次·真题84句

involve B1

v. 包含

本卷1次·真题82句

despite B1

prep. 尽管

本卷1次·真题 77 句

recently A2

adv. 最近

本卷1次·真题 76 句

responsibility B1

n. 责任

本卷1次·真题 69 句

variety B1

n. 多样化

本卷1次·真题 66 句

creative B1

adj. 有创造力的

本卷1次·真题 65 句

significant B2

adj. 重要的

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

quickly A2

adv. 快速地

本卷1次·真题 63 句

various B1

adj. 各种各样的

本卷1次·真题 63 句

importance B1

n. 重要性

本卷1次·真题 60 句

mostly B1

adv. 主要地

本卷1次·真题 59 句

ensure B2

v. 确保

本卷1次·真题 57 句

particularly B2

adv. 尤其, 特别 (强调某事物)

本卷1次·真题 57 句

pressure B1

n. 心理压力

本卷1次·真题 57 句

consumption B2

n. 消费

本卷1次·真题 56 句

launch B1

v. 推出

本卷1次·真题 56 句

boost B2

v. 提高

本卷1次·真题 55 句

struggle B1

v. 奋斗

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

particular B2

adj. 特定的

本卷1次·真题 52 句

senior B1

adj. 级别高的

本卷1次·真题 52 句

analysis B2

n. 分析

本卷1次·真题 49 句

sign A1

n. 标志

本卷1次·真题 49 句

appeal B2

v. 呼吁

本卷1次·真题 48 句

option B1

n. 选择

本卷1次·真题 48 句

creativity B2

n. 创造力

本卷1次·真题 45 句

yield B2

v. 产生

本卷1次·真题 45 句

achievement B1

n. 成就

本卷1次·真题 44 句

style A2

n. 方式

本卷1次·真题 44 句

currently B1

adv. 目前, 当前

本卷1次·真题 42 句

extinction B2

n. 灭绝

本卷1次·真题 41 句

interested B1 A1

adj. 感兴趣的

本卷1次·真题 41 句

indeed B1

adv. 确实，的确（强调肯定）

本卷1次·真题 37 句

official B1

adj. 官方的

本卷1次·真题 37 句

adolescent B2

n. 青少年

本卷1次·真题 35 句

giant B1

adj. 巨大的

本卷1次·真题 34 句

site A2

n. 地点

本卷1次·真题 34 句

extra A2

adj. 额外的

本卷1次·真题 33 句

otherwise B2

adv. 否则，不然

本卷1次·真题 33 句

profit B1

n. 利润，盈利

本卷1次·真题 33 句

emerge B2

v. 出现;浮现

本卷1次·真题 32 句

aid B1

n. 帮助

本卷1次·真题 31 句

flight A2

n. 航班

本卷1次·真题 31 句

eliminate B2

v. 消除

本卷1次·真题 30 句

employ B1

v. 雇用

本卷1次·真题 30 句

household B1

n. 家庭

本卷1次·真题 30 句

reader A2

n. 读者

本卷1次·真题 30 句

statement B1

n. 声明

本卷1次·真题 30 句

sufficient B2

adj. 足够的

本卷1次·真题 30 句

tradition B1

n. 传统

本卷1次·真题 30 句

finally A2

adv. 终于, 最终

本卷1次·真题 29 句

limited B1

adj. 有限的

本卷1次·真题 29 句

obtain B2

v. 获得

本卷1次·真题 29 句

satisfaction B2

n. 满意

本卷1次·真题 28 句

designer B1

n. 设计师

本卷1次·真题 27 句

urge B2

v. 敦促

本卷1次·真题 27 句

target B1

n. 目标, 靶子

本卷1次·真题 26 句

accelerate B2

v. 加速

本卷1次·真题 25 句

beginning A1

n. 开始

本卷1次·真题 25 句

favor B1

n. 帮忙

本卷1次·真题 25 句

highlight B2

n. 最精彩的部分

本卷1次·真题 25 句

hunting B1

n. 打猎

本卷1次·真题 25 句

pursuit B2

n. 追求

本卷1次·真题 25 句

calorie B1

n. 卡路里, 热量单位

本卷1次·真题 24 句

incorporate B2

v. 包含

本卷1次·真题 23 句

relate B1

v. 使有联系, 把...联系起来

本卷1次·真题 23 句

select B1

v. 选择, 挑选

本卷1次·真题 23 句

earlier A2

adv. 较早地

本卷1次·真题 22 句

preparation B1

n. 准备

本卷1次·真题 21 句

regulate B2

v. 管理

本卷1次·真题 21 句

slightly B1

adv. 稍微, 略微, 轻微地

本卷1次·真题 21 句

aside B1

adv. 在旁边;到旁边

本卷1次·真题 20 句

fairly B1

adv. 相当

本卷1次·真题 20 句

inspire B2

v. 激励

本卷1次·真题 20 句

profitable B2

adj. 盈利的, 有利可图的

本卷1次·真题 20 句

grocery B1

n. 食品杂货

本卷1次·真题 19 句

organize B1

v. 组织, 安排 (活动、会议等)

本卷1次·真题 19 句

remind A2

v. 提醒

本卷1次·真题 19 句

attractive B1

adj. 有吸引力的

本卷1次·真题 18 句

reduction B2

n. 减少

本卷1次·真题 18 句

collective B2

adj. 集体的

本卷1次·真题 17 句

found A1

v. find 的过去式和过去分词

本卷1次·真题 17 句

guarantee B2

n. 保证

本卷1次·真题 17 句

writing A2

n. 写作

本卷1次·真题 17 句

assistance B1

n. 帮助

本卷1次·真题 16 句

consist B2

v. 由...组成

本卷1次·真题 16 句

dramatically B2

adv. 显著地

本卷1次·真题 16 句

frequent B1

adj. 频繁的

本卷1次·真题 16 句

imagination B1

n. 想象力

本卷1次·真题 16 句

surround B1

v. 围绕

本卷1次·真题 16 句

ancestor B2

n. 祖先, 祖宗

本卷1次·真题 15 句

dump B1

v. 倾倒

本卷1次·真题 15 句

physically B1

adv. 身体上

本卷1次·真题 15 句

suitable B1

adj. 合适的

本卷1次·真题 15 句

outgoing B2

adj. 外向的

本卷1次·真题 14 句

overseas B1

adv. 在海外

本卷1次·真题 14句

publication B2

n. 出版物

本卷1次·真题 14句

wave A2

n. 波浪

本卷1次·真题 14句

delivery B1

n. 递送

本卷1次·真题 13句

abundant B2

adj. 大量的

本卷1次·真题 12句

historically B2

adv. 从历史角度来看

本卷1次·真题 12句

adhere C1

v. 遵守, 坚持 (规则、信念等)

本卷1次·真题 11句

faith B1

n. 信任

本卷1次·真题 11句

length A2

n. 长度

本卷1次·真题 11句

quantity B1

n. 数量

本卷1次·真题 11句

appliance B1

n. 家用电器

本卷1次·真题 10句

expectancy C1

n. 预期寿命

本卷1次·真题 10句

portion B1

n. 部分

本卷1次·真题 10句

publisher B2

n. 出版商

本卷1次·真题 10句

religious B1

adj. 宗教的

本卷1次·真题 10句

spark B1

n. 火花

本卷1次·真题 10句

specialize B2

v. 专门从事

本卷1次·真题 10 句

extensive B2

adj. 广泛的;大量的

本卷1次·真题 9 句

needy B2

adj. 贫困的

本卷1次·真题 9 句

unfair B1

adj. 不公平的

本卷1次·真题 9 句

capitalism C1

n. 资本主义(经济制度)

本卷1次·真题 8 句

corn A2

n. 玉米

本卷1次·真题 8 句

donate B2

v. 捐赠, 捐献 (金钱、物品等)

本卷1次·真题 8 句

enthusiastic B2

adj. 热情的

本卷1次·真题 8 句

harsh B2

adj. 严厉的

本卷1次·真题 8 句

intake B2

n. 摄入量

本卷1次·真题 8 句

nationwide B2

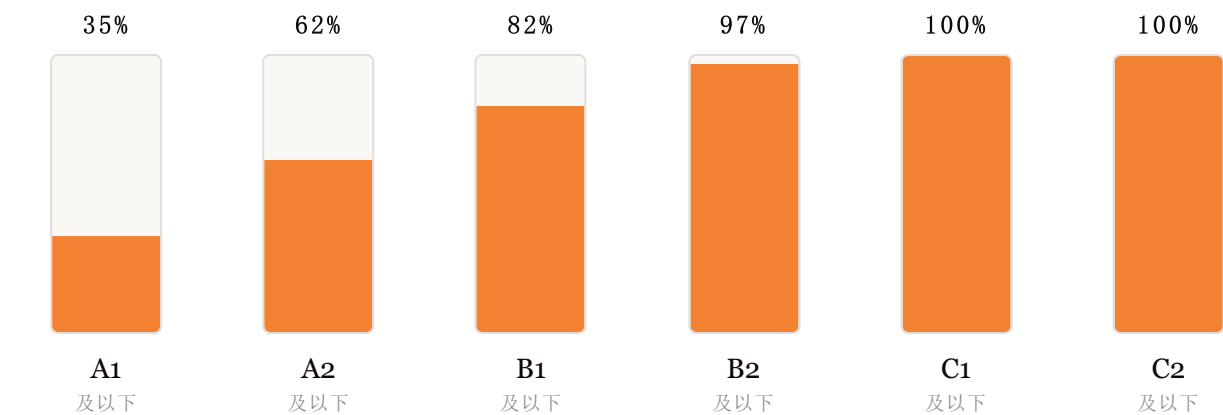
adj. 全国性的

本卷1次·真题 8 句

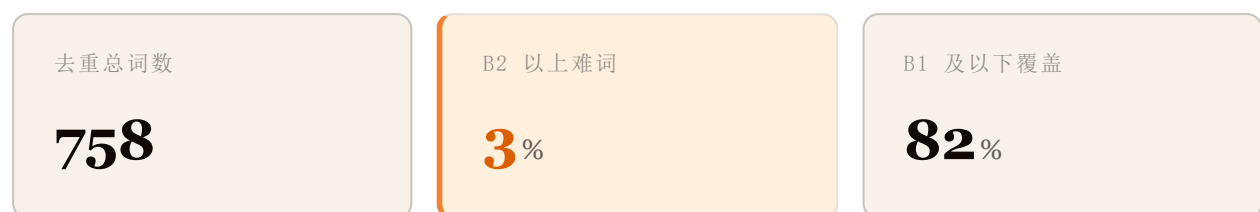
VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

全卷录音原文 758 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全卷录音原文去重后共 **758** 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 23 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 758 个 · 末柱为 100%



英语六级 2017年12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 →
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12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12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、5 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(2017-12) · 六级

Part III Section A

Directions: In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter. Please mark the corresponding letter for each item on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.

In the past 12 months, Nigeria has suffered from a shrinking economy, a sliding currency, and a prolonged fuel shortage. Now, Africa's largest economy is facing a food crisis as major tomato fields have been destroyed by an insect, leading to a nationwide shortage and escalating prices.

在过去12个月里,尼日利亚遭受了经济萎缩、货币贬值和长期燃料短缺的困扰。现在,非洲最大的经济体正面临粮食危机,主要番茄田被一种昆虫摧毁,导致全国性短缺和价格飙升。

The insect, Tutaabsoluta, has destroyed 80% of farms in Kaduna, Nigeria's largest tomato producing state, leading the government there to declare a state of 26. The insect, also known as the tomato leaf miner, devastates crops by 27 on fruits and digging into and moving through stalks. It 28 incredibly quickly, breeding up to 12 generations per year if conditions are favorable. It is believed to have 29 in South America in the early 1900s, and later spread to Europe before crossing over to sub-Saharan Africa.

这种名为Tutaabsoluta的昆虫已经摧毁了尼日利亚最大番茄生产州卡杜纳80%的农场,导致当地政府宣布进入紧急状态。这种昆虫,也被称为番茄潜叶蛾,通过取食果实、钻入并穿行茎秆来破坏作物。它的繁殖速度极快,如果条件适宜,每年可繁殖多达12代。据信它起源于20世纪初的南美洲,后来传播到欧洲,然后越过撒哈拉以南非洲地区。

In Nigeria, where tomatoes are a staple of local diets, the insect's effects are devastating. Retail prices for a 30 of tomatoes at local markets have risen from \$0.50 to \$2.50. Farmers are

reporting steep losses and a new \$20 million tomato-paste factory has 31 production due to the shortages.

在尼日利亚,番茄是当地饮食的主食,这种昆虫的影响是毁灭性的。当地市场上一把番茄的零售价格已从0.50美元上涨至2.50美元。农民们报告了严重的损失,一家耗资2000万美元的新番茄酱工厂因短缺而停产。

Given the moth's ability also to attack crops like pepper and potatoes, Audu Ogbeh, Nigeria's minister of agriculture, has warned that the pest may "create serious problems for food 32 " in the country. Ogbeh says experts are investigating how to control the pest's damage and prevent its spread, which has gone largely 33 until now.

鉴于这种飞蛾还能够攻击辣椒和土豆等作物,尼日利亚农业部长Audu Ogbeh警告说,这种害虫可能会给该国"粮食安全带来严重问题"。Ogbeh表示,专家们正在研究如何控制这种害虫的破坏并防止其传播,而这种传播迄今基本上未受到遏制。

Despite being the continent's second-largest producer of tomatoes, Nigeria is 34 on \$1 billion worth of tomato-paste imports every year, as around 75% of the local harvest goes to waste thanks to a lack of proper storage facilities. A further 35 in local supplies is yet another unwelcome setback to the industry.

尽管是非洲第二大番茄生产国,但尼日利亚每年依赖价值10亿美元的番茄酱进口,因为由于缺乏适当的储存设施,大约75%的本地收成被浪费。本地供应的进一步减少对该行业来说是又一个不受欢迎的挫折。

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| A) dependent | I) originated |
| B) Embarking | J) reduction |
| C) emergency | K) reproduces |
| D) feeding | L) security |
| E) grazes | M) terror |
| F) halted | N) unchecked |
| G) handful | O) untouch |
| H) multitude | |

26. leading the government there to declare a state of __ (26) __.

【答案】 **C) emergency** (名词)

【词性槽】 介词 of 后接名词

【依据】 固定搭配 **state of emergency**

state of emergency 是新闻里几乎不变的固定表达『紧急状态』，与上文 The insect, Tutaabsoluta, has destroyed 80% of farms in Kaduna, Nigeria's largest tomato producing state 害虫造成 80% 农田被毁的严重程度也吻合——政府宣布紧急状态。

【竞争词】 G) handful 搭配不成立

handful 通常用 a handful of = 一把，不会说 state of handful，搭配上根本不通。

H) multitude 搭配不成立

multitude 也常以 a multitude of 出现，state of multitude 没有这种说法。

J) reduction 义不对题

reduction 意为『减少』，state of reduction 既非固定搭配，与 80% 农田被毁后政府的反应（应是宣布紧急/告急）也不匹配。

L) security 义反

state of security 意为『安全状态』，与害虫摧毁 80% 农田的灾情完全相反。且 L 在第 32 空有更明确归宿 food security。

M) terror 色彩过重

state of terror 多指『恐怖状态』（如战乱/恐袭），程度与色彩都过头，新闻里描述农业灾情不会用这种政治化表达。

27. devastates crops by __ (27) __ on fruits and digging into and moving through stalks.

【答案】 **D) feeding** (动词)

【词性槽】 介词 by + __ 与并列 -ing 形式

【依据】 **feed on** 以...为食

feed on 是描述昆虫/动物『以...为食』的固定搭配，与 on fruits 直接咬合；上下文 devastates crops by __ (27) __ on fruits and digging into and moving through stalks. 讲虫子如何破坏作物，吃果实正是破坏方式之一。

【竞争词】 B) Embarking 搭配错位

embark on 意为『着手、开始（某事/旅程）』，主语应是人或机构开始项目，与 fruits 搭配既不合习惯也与『破坏作物』的语义无关。

28. It __(28)__ incredibly quickly, breeding up to 12 generations per year if conditions are favorable.

【答案】 **K) reproduces** (动词)

【词性槽】 主语 It + __ + 副词 → 谓语第三人称单数

【依据】 繁殖呼应 12 generations

reproduces 意为『繁殖』，紧接的 breeding up to 12 generations per year if conditions are favorable. 用 breeding (繁殖) 和 generations (代) 做同义复现，几乎是『把答案写在了下半句』。

【竞争词】 E) grazes 义不对题

grazes 指『(食草动物)吃草』或『擦伤』，主语是害虫且后句讲『每年繁殖 12 代』，与吃草毫无关系。

【易错】 最具迷惑性的错误词是 E) —— 看半句不看全句。只看 It __ incredibly quickly 时，grazes 也读得通；忽略下半句 breeding up to 12 generations per year 的同义复现就会误选。防坑：选词填空读到逗号、读到 and 都必须读到句尾再下手。

29. It is believed to have __(29)__ in South America in the early 1900s

【答案】 **I) originated** (动词)

【词性槽】 助动词 to have + 过去分词

【依据】 originate in 地点 = 起源于

originate in + 地点意为『起源于某地』，与下句 and later spread to Europe before crossing over to sub-Saharan Africa. 后来传到欧洲、再传到撒哈拉以南非洲构成『起源→传播』的标准链条。

【竞争词】 F) halted 义反

halted in South America 意为『在南美被中止』，与下文紧接的『传到欧洲再到非洲』完全反向。且 F 在 31 空更贴切。

30. Retail prices for a __(30)__ of tomatoes at local markets have risen from \$0.50 to \$2.50.

【答案】 **G) handful** (名词)

【词性槽】 a __ of 名词复数

【依据】 量与价格逻辑相称

a handful of tomatoes 『一把番茄』的零售价从 0.5 升到 2.5 美元，价格涨幅描述合理；指零售层面消费者买一小把的常见单位。

【竞争词】 H) multitude 量级错位

a multitude of 意为『大量的、众多的』，强调数目庞大，与零售层面『从 0.5 涨到 2.5 美元』的小份零售价对不上：大量番茄不可能只卖 2.5 美元。

【易错】 最具迷惑性的错误词是 H) —— a __ of 双量词陷阱。G) handful 与 H) multitude 都符合 a __ of N 结构，词性、搭配、形态全过；唯一靠『代入后量级与 from \$0.50 to \$2.50 价位是否相称』来判别——多数考生不做这一步常识校验。防坑：填完量词一定回头算一算量与数字配不配。

31. a new \$20 million tomato-paste factory has __(31)__ production due to the shortages.

【答案】 **F) halted** (动词)

【词性槽】 has + __ + 名词宾语 → p.p.

【依据】 halt production 固定搭配

halt production 意为『停产、中止生产』，与 due to the shortages 因番茄短缺逻辑契合，也与上句 Farmers are reporting steep losses 农户损失惨重的语境一致。

32. create serious problems for food __(32)___

【答案】 **L) security** (名词)

【词性槽】 名词修饰名词，做后位中心词

【依据】 **food security** 高频术语

food security『粮食安全』是国际新闻、农业部官员发言中的固定术语，与 Audu Ogbeh, Nigeria's minister of agriculture, has warned that the pest may create serious problems for food __(32)___ 农业部长口吻完全吻合。

【竞争词】 **G) handful** 搭配荒谬

food handful 不成词，handful 通常作 a handful of。

H) multitude 搭配荒谬

food multitude 不成词，且语义『食物的众多』与『害虫造成严重问题』的指向矛盾。

J) reduction 搭配不通

food reduction 不是固定术语；且 J 留给第 35 空『供应进一步减少』更贴。

M) terror 搭配不通

food terror 不存在；术语层面与农业部长警告语体不符。

33. prevent its spread, which has gone largely __(33)___ until now.

【答案】 **N) unchecked** (形容词)

【词性槽】 has gone + ___ 作系表中的表语

【依据】 **go unchecked** 固定表达

go unchecked 意为『一直未受遏制』，与 experts are investigating how to control the pest's damage and prevent its spread 专家正在研究如何控制蔓延形成因果呼应——正因之前未受遏制，现在才急需研究控制。

34. Nigeria is __(34)___ on \$1 billion worth of tomato-paste imports every year

【答案】 **A) dependent** (形容词)

【词性槽】 be 动词 + ___ + on 结构

【依据】 **be dependent on** 黄金搭配

be dependent on 意为『依赖』，与下句 as around 75% of the local harvest goes to waste thanks to a lack of proper storage facilities. 因储存设施不足、本地番茄大量浪费，所以需依赖进口『天衣无缝』。

【竞争词】 **N) unchecked** 搭配错位

unchecked 意为『未受遏制』，不与 on 搭配；且语义与『每年花 10 亿美元进口番茄酱』毫无关联。N 留给第 33 空 gone unchecked。

35. A further __(35)__ in local supplies is yet another unwelcome setback to the industry.

【答案】 **J) reduction** (名词)

【词性槽】 形容词 further + __ in

【依据】 进一步减少呼应 setback

reduction 意为『减少』，与 A further __(35)__ in local supplies is yet another unwelcome setback to the industry. 中 further (进一步) 和 setback (挫折) 逻辑顺承——本地供应『进一步减少』正是行业的又一打击。

【竞争词】 H) multitude 义反

a further multitude in supplies 等于『供应进一步众多』，与 setback (挫折/打击) 方向完全相反，逻辑上矛盾。

M) terror 搭配荒谬

a further terror in local supplies 不成英文表达，且 terror 程度过重，与行业供给数据语体不符。

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) **dependent** (形容词)

依赖的、依靠的 (常与 on/upon 搭配)
用于第 34 空

B) **Embarking** (动词) (形容词)

动名词/现在分词形式，意为『着手、开始 (常与 on 搭配)』
干扰词 · 未选用

C) **emergency** (名词) (形容词)

紧急情况；紧急的 (state of emergency = 紧急状态)
用于第 26 空

D) **feeding** (动词) (名词)

动名词/现在分词形式，意为『以...为食』 (feed on)
用于第 27 空

E) **grazes** (动词)

(动物) 吃草；擦伤。第三人称单数
干扰词 · 未选用

F) **halted** (动词)

(使) 停止、中止；过去式/过去分词
用于第 31 空

G) **handful** 名词

一把、少量 (a handful of = 一把/少许)

用于第 30 空

H) **multitude** 名词

大量、众多 (a multitude of = 许多)

干扰词 · 未选用

I) **originated** 动词

起源、发源; 过去式/过去分词

用于第 29 空

J) **reduction** 名词

减少、削减

用于第 35 空

K) **reproduces** 动词

繁殖; 复制。第三人称单数

用于第 28 空

L) **security** 名词

安全、保障 (food security = 食品安全/粮食安全)

用于第 32 空

M) **terror** 名词

恐怖、惊恐

干扰词 · 未选用

N) **unchecked** 形容词

未受抑制的、未被遏制的

用于第 33 空

O) **untouch** 动词

未被触碰 (本身不是规范英语词形, 明显诱饵)

干扰词 · 未选用

全文主旨

尼日利亚番茄遭虫害引发食品危机

全文围绕一种害虫摧毁尼日利亚番茄田、引发全国性短缺与价格飙升展开, 进而波及加工业与食品安全。开篇即定调: Africa's largest economy is facing a food crisis as major tomato fields have been destroyed by an insect, leading to a nationwide shortage and escalating prices.

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。

B) **Embarking** 27 空伪装并列 -ing

Embarking 在 -ing 形式上与 27 空所需词形完全一致，易被词形匹配但忽略搭配的考生选中；识破点：embark on 主语应为人或机构着手某事，与 by _(27)_ on fruits 害虫以果实为食的语义对不上。

E) **grazes** 28 空伪装三单动词

grazes 是三单 -s 形态，词形与 It + 谓语完美吻合，且『(吃草/啃食)』看似与害虫相关；识破点：下半句 breeding up to 12 generations per year 是『繁殖』而非『进食』，复现关系把 K 锁死。

H) **multitude** 30/35 双向迷惑

multitude 是名词且常作 a ___ of, 30 空看似可用；但 a multitude of tomatoes 与零售小份的 from \$0.50 to \$2.50 价位完全不匹配。35 空若代入则与 setback 方向反，逻辑自爆。

M) **terror** 26/32 看似情感色彩重

terror 是名词，词性匹配 26、32 两空；可与 state of、food 拼接的形态也成立，但 state of terror / food terror 都不是英语固定术语，色彩过重且语体不合农业新闻——靠『术语优先』识破。

O) **untouch** 33 空伪装否定前缀

untouch 与 unchecked 同走 un- 前缀，外形相似，主体考生易在 go ___ 句型里随手抓；识破点：untouch 本身不是规范英语词形（应为 untouched），加上 go unchecked 才是固定表达，词形与搭配双重把它排除。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

3 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 the past 12 months, Nigeria has suffered from a shrinking economy, a sliding currency, and a prolonged fuel shortage.

第1段，第1句

"主语 + 现在完成时谓语 + 介词短语（内含并列名词短语）" 是四六级和考研阅读中常见的句式。时间状语前置、不及物动词搭配介词、并列名词短语作修饰对象，这些都是高频考点。虽然本句是简单句，但其结构元素（现在完成时、并列、非谓语作定语）具有较强的迁移价值。

Farmers are reporting steep losses and a new \$20 million tomato-paste factory has halted production due to the shortages.

第3段，第3句

并列句结构在四六级和考研阅读中高频出现，现在进行时和现在完成时的对比也是常考点。第二分句中 "due to" 引导原因状语的用法典型且实用。但本句结构相对简单，缺少从句嵌套等更具代表性的复杂句式，典型性中等偏上。

Despite being the continent's second-largest producer of tomatoes, Nigeria is dependent on \$1 billion worth of tomato-paste imports every year, as around 75% of the local harvest goes to waste thanks to a lack of proper storage facilities.

第5段，第1句

句首让步状语加主句再加原因状语从句，是四六级和考研阅读中非常常见的复合句式。"Despite" 引导让步、"as" 引导原因、主系表结构表达依赖关系，都是真题高频句式。掌握这个句子的分析方法可以直接迁移到大量类似真题句中，典型性较高。

HIGH-FREQUENCY · 真题高频词

本篇出现的 56 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。

local A2

adj. 当地的

本篇4次 · 真题 143 句

insect A2

n. 昆虫

本篇4次 · 真题 38 句

shortage B2

n. 短缺

本篇3次·真题 24 句

economy B1

n. 经济

本篇2次·真题 102 句

crop B1

n. 农作物

本篇2次·真题 95 句

pest B2

n. 害虫

本篇2次·真题 12 句

effect A2

n. 影响

本篇1次·真题 191 句

million A2

num. 一百万

本篇1次·真题 126 句

expert B1

n. 专家

本篇1次·真题 114 句

major B1

adj. 主要的

本篇1次·真题 108 句

lack B1

v. 缺少

本篇1次·真题 89 句

later A1

adv. 以后, later

本篇1次·真题 87 句

diet A2

n. 日常饮食

本篇1次·真题 82 句

further B1

adv. 更远地

本篇1次·真题 79 句

despite B1

prep. 尽管

本篇1次·真题 77 句

billion B1

num. 十亿 (1,000,000,000)

本篇1次·真题 74 句

agriculture B2

n. 农业

本篇1次·真题 70 句

due B1

adj. 预期的

本篇1次·真题 70 句

quickly A2

adv. 快速地

本篇1次·真题 63 句

crisis B2

n. 危机

本篇1次·真题 62 句

fuel B1

n. 燃料

本篇1次·真题 60 句

generation B2

n. 一代人

本篇1次·真题 60 句

suffer B1

v. 遭受（痛苦、疾病、损失等）

本篇1次·真题 59 句

production B1

n. 生产

本篇1次·真题 58 句

loss B1

n. 丧失

本篇1次·真题 56 句

per B1

prep. 每

本篇1次·真题 53 句

damage B1

n. 损害

本篇1次·真题 46 句

retail B2

n. 零售

本篇1次·真题 37 句

security B1

n. 安全

本篇1次·真题 31 句

attack A2

v. 攻击

本篇1次·真题 28 句

largely B2

adv. 主要地

本篇1次·真题 28 句

facility B2

n. 设施

本篇1次·真题 27 句

thanks A1

intj. 谢谢

本篇1次·真题 24 句

shrink B2

v. 缩小

本篇1次·真题 23 句

continent A2

n. 大陆

本篇1次·真题 22 句

dependent B2

adj. 依靠的

本篇1次·真题 22 句

import B1

v. 进口

本篇1次·真题 21 句

currency B2

n. 货币

本篇1次·真题 20 句

declare B2

v. 宣布

本篇1次·真题 18 句

given B1

prep. 考虑到

本篇1次·真题 18 句

investigate B2

v. 调查

本篇1次·真题 18 句

reduction B2

n. 减少

本篇1次·真题 18 句

emergency B1

n. 紧急情况, 突发事件

本篇1次·真题 17 句

producer B2

n. 生产者

本篇1次·真题 17 句

breed B2

v. 繁殖

本篇1次·真题 15 句

harvest B1

n. 收获

本篇1次·真题 15 句

incredibly B2

adv. 极其, 非常 (表示程度)

本篇1次·真题 15 句

minister B2

n. 部长

本篇1次·真题 14 句

halt B2

v. 停止

本篇1次·真题 12 句

reproduce B2

v. 复制

本篇1次·真题 12 句

handful

B1

n. 一把;少量

本篇1次·真题 11 句

originate

C1

v. 起源于

本篇1次·真题 11 句

setback

B2

n. 挫折

本篇1次·真题 11 句

storage

B1

n. 存储

本篇1次·真题 11 句

devastating

C1

adj. 毁灭性的

本篇1次·真题 9 句

nationwide

B2

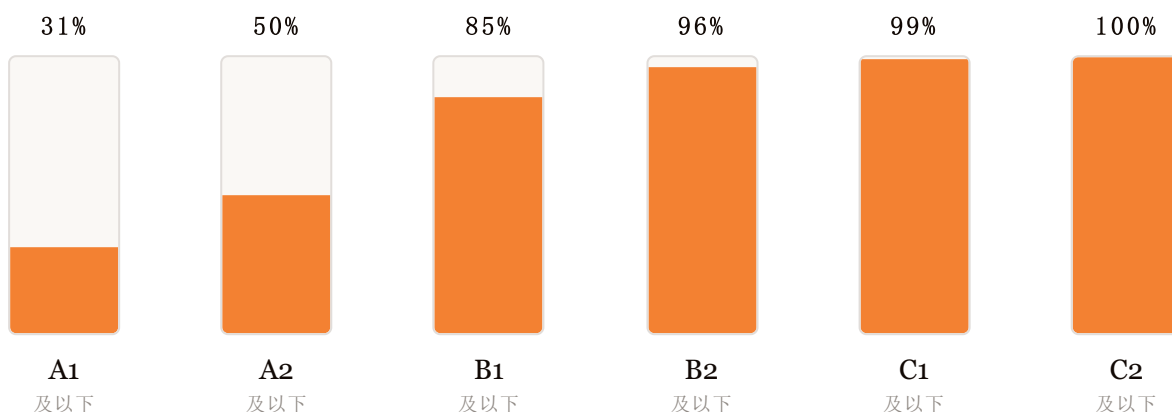
adj. 全国性的

本篇1次·真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 131 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

带空短文去重后共 **131** 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 5 个·约 4%。



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 131 个·末柱为 100%

去重总词数

131

B2 以上难词

4%

B1 及以下覆盖

85%

英语六级 2017年12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12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12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(2017-12) · 六级

Part III Section B

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

Who's really addicting you to Technology?

A) "Nearly everyone I know is addicted in some measure to the internet," wrote Tony Schwartz in The New York Times. It's a common complaint these days. A steady stream of similar headlines accuses the Net and its offspring apps, social media sites and online games of addicting us to distraction.

托尼·施瓦茨在《纽约时报》上写道："我认识的几乎每个人都在某种程度上沉迷于互联网。"这是当今常见的抱怨。源源不断的类似标题指责互联网及其衍生应用程序、社交媒体网站和网络游戏使我们沉迷于分心。

B) There's little doubt that nearly everyone who comes in contact with the Net has difficulty disconnecting. Many of us, like Schwartz, struggle to stay focused on tasks that require more concentration than it takes to post a status update. As one person ironically put it in the comments section of Schwartz's online article, "As I was reading this very excellent article, I stopped at least half a dozen times to check my email."

毫无疑问,几乎每个接触互联网的人都难以断开连接。我们中的许多人,像施瓦茨一样,努力专注于那些比发布状态更新需要更多专注力的任务。正如一个人在施瓦茨网络文章的评论区讽刺地说的的那样:"当我阅读这篇非常精彩的文章时,我至少停下来六次查看我的电子邮件。"

- C) There's something different about this technology: it is both invasive and persuasive. But who's at fault for its overuse? To find solutions, it's important to understand what we're dealing with. There are four parties conspiring to keep you connected: the tech, your boss, your friends and you.

这项技术有些不同:它既具侵入性又具说服力。但谁该为其过度使用负责?要找到解决方案,重要的是了解我们正在处理什么。有四方共谋让你保持连接:技术、你的老板、你的朋友和你自己。

- D) The technologies themselves and their makers are the easiest suspects to blame for our diminishing attention spans. Nicholas Carr, author of *The Shallows: what the internet is doing to our brains*, wrote, "The Net is designed to be an interruption system, a machine geared to dividing attention."

技术本身及其制造者是最容易为我们注意力持续时间缩短而受到指责的对象。《浅薄:互联网如何毒化我们的大脑》的作者尼古拉斯·卡尔写道:"互联网被设计成一个中断系统,一台旨在分散注意力的机器。"

- E) Online services like Facebook, Twitter and the like, are called out as masters of manipulation—making products so good that people can't stop using them. After studying these products for several years, I wrote a book about how they do it. I learned it all starts with the business model. Since these services rely on advertising revenue, the more frequently you use them, the more money they make. It's no wonder these companies employ teams of people focused on engineering their services to be as engaging as possible. These products aren't habit-forming by chance; it's by design. They have an incentive to keep us hooked.

Facebook、Twitter等网络服务被称为操纵大师——制造出如此优秀的产品以至于人们无法停止使用它们。在研究这些产品数年后,我写了一本关于它们如何做到这一点的书。我了解到这一切都始于商业模式。由于这些服务依赖广告收入,你使用它们的频率越高,它们赚的钱就越多。难怪这些公司雇佣专门的团队致力于将他们的服务设计得尽可能吸引人。这些产品不是偶然形成习惯的;而是有意设计的。它们有动机让我们上钩。

- F) However, as good as these services are, there are simple steps we can take to keep them at bay. For example, we can change how often we receive the distracting notifications that trigger our urge to check. According to Adam Marchick, CEO of mobile marketing company Kahuna, less than 15 percent of smartphone users ever bother to adjust their notification settings—meaning the remaining 85 percent of us default to the app makers' every preset trigger. Google and Apple have made it far too difficult to adjust these settings so it's up to us to take steps to ensure we set these triggers to suit our own needs, not the needs of the app makers.

然而,尽管这些服务很好,我们可以采取简单的步骤来控制它们。例如,我们可以改变接收分散注意力的通知的频率,这些通知会触发我们查看的冲动。根据移动营销公司Kahuna的首席执行官亚当·马奇克的说法,只有不到15%的智能手机用户费心调整他们的通知设置——这意味着我们其余85%的人默认接受应用程序制造商的每个预设触发器。Google和Apple让调整这些设置变得过于困难,因此我们需要采取措施确保我们设置这些触发器以满足我们自己的需求,而不是应用程序制造商的需求。

- G) While companies like Facebook harvest attention to generate revenue from advertisers, other technologies have no such agenda. Take email, for example. This system couldn't care less how often you use it. Yet to many, email is the most habit-forming medium of all. We check email at all hours of the day—we're obsessed. But why? Because that's what the boss wants. For almost all white-collar

jobs, email is the primary tool of corporate communication. A slow response to a message could hurt not only your reputation but also your livelihood.

虽然像Facebook这样的公司收集注意力以从广告商那里产生收入,但其他技术没有这样的议程。以电子邮件为例。这个系统根本不在乎你多久使用一次它。然而对许多人来说,电子邮件是最容易形成习惯的媒介。我们在一天中的所有时间查看电子邮件——我们对此着迷。但为什么?因为这是老板想要的。对于几乎所有白领工作,电子邮件是企业沟通的主要工具。对消息的缓慢回应不仅可能损害你的声誉,还可能损害你的生计。

- H) Your friends are also responsible. Think about this familiar scene. People gathered around a table, enjoying food and each other's company. There's laughter and a bit of kidding. Then, during an interval in the conversation, someone takes out their phone to check who knows what. Barely anyone notices and no one says a thing.

你的朋友也有责任。想想这个熟悉的场景。人们围坐在桌子旁,享受美食和彼此的陪伴。有笑声和一些玩笑。然后,在谈话间隙,有人拿出手机查看天知道什么。几乎没有人注意到,也没有人说什么。

- I) Now imagine the same dinner, but instead of checking their phone, the person belches(打嗝) loudly. Everyone notices. Unless the meal takes place in a beer house, this is considered bad manners. The impolite act violates the basic rules of etiquette. One has to wonder: why don't we apply the same social norms to checking phones during meals, meetings and conversations as we do to other antisocial behaviors? Somehow, we accept it and say nothing when someone offends.

现在想象同样的晚餐,但这个人不是查看手机,而是大声打嗝。每个人都注意到了。除非这顿饭是在啤酒屋进行的,否则这被认为是不礼貌的。这种不礼貌的行为违反了礼仪的基本规则。人们不得不想:为什么我们不像对待其他反社会行为那样,对在用餐、会议和谈话期间查看手机应用相同的社会规范?不知何故,我们接受它,当有人冒犯时什么也不说。

- J) The reality is taking one's phone out at the wrong time is worse than belching because, unlike other minor offenses, checking tech is contagious. Once one person looks at their phone, other people feel compelled to do the same, starting a chain reaction. The more people are on their phones, the fewer people are talking until finally you are the only one left not reading email or checking Twitter. From a societal perspective, phone checking is less like belching in public and more like another bad habit. Our phones are like cigarettes—something to do when we're anxious, bored or when our fingers need something to toy with. Seeing others enjoy a smoke, or sneak a quick glance, is too tempting to resist and soon everyone is doing it.

现实是在错误的时间拿出手机比打嗝更糟糕,因为与其他轻微冒犯不同,查看科技产品是会传染的。一旦一个人看他们的手机,其他人就会感到被迫做同样的事情,引发连锁反应。越多人在看手机,说话的人就越少,直到最后你是唯一一个不读电子邮件或查看Twitter的人。从社会角度来看,查看手机不像在公共场合打嗝,而更像另一个坏习惯。我们的手机就像香烟——当我们焦虑、无聊或当我们的手指需要玩点什么时可以做的事情。看到别人享受一支烟,或偷偷瞥一眼,太诱人而难以抗拒,很快每个人都在这样做。

- K) The technology, your boss, and your friends, all influence how often you find yourself using (or overusing) these gadgets. But there's still someone who deserves scrutiny—the person holding the phone.

技术、你的老板和你的朋友,都影响你发现自己使用(或过度使用)这些小工具的频率。但仍有一个值得仔细审查——拿着手机的人。

- L) I have a confession. Even though I study habit-forming technology for a living, disconnecting is not easy for me. I'm online far more than I'd like. Like Schwartz and so many others, I often find myself distracted and off task. I wanted to know why so I began self-monitoring to try to understand my behavior. That's when I discovered an uncomfortable truth. I use technology as an escape. When I'm doing something I'd rather not do, or when I'm someplace I'd rather not be, I use my phone to port myself elsewhere. I found that this ability to instantly shift my attention was often a good thing, like when passing time on public transportation. But frequently my tech use was not so benign. When I faced difficult work, like thinking through an article idea or editing the same draft for the hundredth time, for example, a more sinister screen would draw me in. I could easily escape discomfort, temporarily, by answering emails or browsing the web under the pretense of so-called "research." Though I desperately wanted to lay blame elsewhere, I finally had to admit that my bad habits had less to do with new-age technology and more to do with old-fashioned procrastination(拖延).

我有一个坦白。尽管我以研究习惯形成技术为生,但断开连接对我来说并不容易。我上网的时间远远超过我想要的。像施瓦茨和许多其他人一样,我经常发现自己分心和偏离任务。我想知道为什么,所以我开始自我监控试图理解我的行为。那时我发现了一个令人不安的事实。我使用技术作为一种逃避。当我做我不想做的事情,或者当我不在我想待的地方时,我用我的手机把自己转移到别处。我发现这种立即转移注意力的能力通常是一件好事,比如在公共交通工具上打发时间。但我使用科技的频率并不总是那么良性。当我面对困难的工作时,比如思考一个文章想法或第一百次编辑同一份草稿,例如,一个更邪恶的屏幕会吸引我。我可以轻松地暂时逃避不适,通过以所谓"研究"为借口回复电子邮件或浏览网页。尽管我迫切想把责任归咎于别处,但我最终不得不承认,我的坏习惯与新时代技术的关系不大,而与老式的拖延症的关系更大。

- M) It's easy to blame technology for being so distracting, but distraction is nothing new. Aristotle and Socrates debated nature of "akrasia"—our tendency to do things against our interests. If we're honest with ourselves, tech is just another way to occupy our time and minds. If we weren't on our devices, we'd likely do something similarly unproductive.

责怪技术如此分散注意力很容易,但分心并不新鲜。亚里士多德和苏格拉底辩论过"akrasia"的本质——我们违背自己利益行事的倾向。如果我们对自己诚实,科技只是占据我们时间和思想的另一种方式。如果我们不在设备上,我们可能会做一些同样无生产力的事情。

- N) Personal technology is indeed more engaging than ever, and there's no doubt companies are engineering their products and services to be more compelling and attractive. But would we want it any other way? The intended result of making something better is that people use it more. That's not necessarily a problem, that's progress.

个人技术确实比以往任何时候都更吸引人,毫无疑问,公司正在设计他们的产品和服务使其更引人注目和更有吸引力。但我们会想要其他方式吗?让某样东西变得更好的预期结果是人们更多地使用它。这不一定是问题,那是进步。

- O) These improvements don't mean we shouldn't attempt to control our use of technology. In order to make sure it doesn't control us, we should come to terms with the fact that it's more than the technology itself that's responsible for our habits. Our workplace culture, social norms and individual

behaviors all play a part. To put technology in its place, we must be conscious not only of how technology is changing, but also of how it is changing us.

这些改进并不意味着我们不应该试图控制我们对技术的使用。为了确保它不控制我们,我们应该接受这样一个事实:不仅仅是技术本身对我们的习惯负责。我们的工作场所文化、社会规范和个人行为都发挥作用。为了让技术各就各位,我们必须不仅意识到技术是如何变化的,还要意识到它是如何改变我们的。

陈述句与逐句解析

36. Online services are so designed that the more they are used, the more profit they generate.

在线服务的设计使得它们使用得越多,产生的利润就越多。

【答案】 E 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 用得越多、利润越多的因果设计

【定位】 Since these services rely on advertising revenue, the more frequently you use them, the more money they make.

由于这些服务依赖广告收入,你使用得越频繁,它们赚得就越多。

【改写】 Online services are so designed that ↔

Online services like Facebook, Twitter and the like, are called out as masters of manipulation —making products so good that people can't stop using them

“被设计成”对应原文“by design”与“master of manipulation”

the more they are used, the more profit they generate ↔

the more frequently you use them, the more money they make

同句式同义词替换

【辨邻】 D The Net is designed to be an interruption system 与本题“使用越多→利润越多”不是同一命题, 缺失商业模式这一关键链条。

The Net is designed to be an interruption system, a machine geared to dividing attention

F we can change how often we receive the distracting notifications 是用户侧操作建议, 与 the more they are used, the more profit they generate 无对应。

we can change how often we receive the distracting notifications that trigger our urge to check

37. The author admits using technology as an escape from the task at hand.

作者承认使用技术来逃避手头的任务。

【答案】 L 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 作者承认用科技逃避手头任务

【定位】 I use technology as an escape. When I'm doing something I'd rather not do, or when I'm someplace I'd rather not be, I use my phone to port myself elsewhere.

我把科技当作逃避手段。当我在做一件不想做的事, 或身处一个不想待的地方时, 我用手机把自己“送”到别处。

【改写】 The author admits ↔ **I have a confession**

“承认”与“坦白”同义

using technology as an escape from the task at hand ↔ **I use technology as an escape**

“逃避手头任务”逐字落到原句

【辨邻】 **K** there's still someone who deserves scrutiny—the person holding the phone 仅引出主题，没有 The author admits 所要求的承认表态。

there's still someone who deserves scrutiny—the person holding the phone

38. Checking phones at dinners is now accepted as normal but not belching.

在餐桌上查看手机现在被认为是正常的,但打嗝不是。

【答案】 **I** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 饭桌查手机被接受 vs 打嗝不被接受

【定位】 Now imagine the same dinner, but instead of checking their phone, the person belches(打嗝) loudly. Everyone notices. Unless the meal takes place in a beer house, this is considered bad manners.

现在想象同一场聚餐，但这次那人不是查手机，而是大声打嗝。所有人都会注意到。除非这顿饭是在啤酒馆，否则这被视为失礼。

【改写】 Checking phones at dinners is now accepted as normal ↔

Somehow, we accept it and say nothing when someone offends

“被接受、无人吭声”等于“被视为正常”

but not belching ↔ **Unless the meal takes place in a beer house, this is considered bad manners**

“不被接受”=“被视为失礼”

【辨邻】 **H** someone takes out their phone to check who knows what 与 Barely anyone notices and no one says a thing 只对应陈述句前半，缺“打嗝”这另一端。

Barely anyone notices and no one says a thing

J taking one's phone out at the wrong time is worse than belching 已经把“被接受/不被接受”推进到“谁更严重”的下一步，与本题陈述不在同一层。

taking one's phone out at the wrong time is worse than belching because, unlike other minor offenses, checking tech is contagious

39. To make proper use of technology, we should not only increase our awareness of how it is changing but also how it is impacting us.

为了正确使用技术,我们不仅应该提高对技术如何变化的认识,还应该提高对技术如何影响我们的认识。

【答案】 **O** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 既意识到科技在变也意识到科技在变我们

【定位】 To put technology in its place, we must be conscious not only of how technology is changing, but also of how it is changing us.

要把科技放到它该在的位置，我们就必须既意识到科技自己在如何变化，也意识到它在如何改变我们。

【改写】 To make proper use of technology ↔ **To put technology in its place**

“把科技放在适当位置”=“正确使用科技”

not only increase our awareness of how it is changing but also how it is impacting us ↔

we must be conscious not only of how technology is changing, but also of how it is changing us
awareness=conscious、impacting=changing

【辨邻】 **N** that's not necessarily a problem, that's progress 与 Q39 倡导的“双重意识”不是同一命题。

The intended result of making something better is that people use it more. That's not necessarily a problem, that's progress

40. Most of us find it hard to focus on our immediate tasks because of internet distractions.

由于网络干扰,我们大多数人发现很难专注于眼前的任务。

【答案】 **B** 段 (弱锚点)

【锚点】 因网络分心而难以专注于眼前任务

【定位】 There's little doubt that nearly everyone who comes in contact with the Net has difficulty disconnecting. Many of us, like Schwartz, struggle to stay focused on tasks that require more concentration than it takes to post a status update.

几乎可以肯定，几乎每个接触网络的人都难以摆脱网络；我们中许多人，和 Schwartz 一样，难以专注于那些比发条状态更需要集中精力的任务。

【改写】 Most of us find it hard to focus on our immediate tasks ↔

Many of us, like Schwartz, struggle to stay focused on tasks that require more concentration than it takes to post a status update

“多数人难以专注于任务”逐项同义

because of internet distractions ↔

nearly everyone who comes in contact with the Net has difficulty disconnecting

“因网络分心”=“接触网络后难以脱身”

【辨邻】 **A** Nearly everyone I know is addicted in some measure to the internet 是引用别人的话，且谈“成瘾”而非题干强调的“难以专注于眼前任务”。

Nearly everyone I know is addicted in some measure to the internet

D The Net is designed to be an interruption system 谈的是机制设计，不是 Most of us find it hard to focus 的普遍现象。

The Net is designed to be an interruption system, a machine geared to dividing attention

41. when one person starts checking their phone, the others will follow suit.

当一个人开始查看手机时,其他人也会跟着这样做。

【答案】 J 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 一人查手机引发他人跟随

【定位】 Once one person looks at their phone, other people feel compelled to do the same, starting a chain reaction.

一旦有人去看手机,其他人就会觉得自己也不得不看,由此引发连锁反应。

【改写】 when one person starts checking their phone ↔ **Once one person looks at their phone**

when 与 Once 同义、starts checking 与 looks at 同义

the others will follow suit ↔

other people feel compelled to do the same, starting a chain reaction

“跟风”=“被迫做同样的事”+“连锁反应”

【辨邻】 H someone takes out their phone to check who knows what 只描写一人行为, 缺 the others will follow suit 这一结果。

Then, during an interval in the conversation, someone takes out their phone to check who knows what

42. The great majority of smartphone users don't take the trouble to adjust their settings to suit their own purposes.

绝大多数智能手机用户不愿费心调整设置以适应自己的目的。

【答案】 F 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 大多数智能手机用户懒得改设置

【定位】 According to Adam Marchick, CEO of mobile marketing company Kahuna, less than 15 percent of smartphone users ever bother to adjust their notification settings—meaning the remaining 85 percent of us default to the app makers' every preset trigger.

据移动营销公司 Kahuna 的 CEO Adam Marchick 所言,不到 15% 的智能手机用户会费心去调通知设置,这意味着剩下 85% 的人默认照搬应用开发者预设的每一个触发。

【改写】 The great majority of smartphone users ↔ **the remaining 85 percent of us**

“绝大多数”=“85%”

don't take the trouble to adjust their settings to suit their own purposes ↔

less than 15 percent of smartphone users ever bother to adjust their notification settings

don't take the trouble=don't bother

to suit their own purposes ↔ **to suit our own needs, not the needs of the app makers**

“为自己需求服务”逐字对应

【辨邻】 E They have an incentive to keep us hooked 是公司侧动机，没有 The great majority of smartphone users 的用户行为数据。

These products aren't habit-forming by chance; it's by design. They have an incentive to keep us hooked

43. The internet is regarded by some as designed to distract our attention.

互联网被一些人认为是被设计来分散我们注意力的。

【答案】 D 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 有人认为网络被设计来分散注意力

【定位】 Nicholas Carr, author of *The Shallows: what the internet is doing to our brains*, wrote, "The Net is designed to be an interruption system, a machine geared to dividing attention."

《浅薄：互联网对我们大脑的影响》一书的作者 Nicholas Carr 写道：“网络被设计成一种打断系统、一种专门分割注意力的机器。”

【改写】 The internet is regarded by some ↔

Nicholas Carr, author of *The Shallows: what the internet is doing to our brains*, wrote

“被某些人认为”=“某专家这样写道”

as designed to distract our attention ↔

The Net is designed to be an interruption system, a machine geared to dividing attention

designed to 完全相同、distract=divide

【辨邻】 E These products aren't habit-forming by chance; it's by design 的落点是 habit-forming，与 designed to distract our attention 不是同一命题。

These products aren't habit-forming by chance; it's by design

44. The author attributes his tech addiction chiefly to his habit of putting off doing what he should do right away.

作者将他的技术成瘾主要归因于他推迟做他应该立即去做的事情的习惯。

【答案】 L 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 作者把自己上瘾主要归因于拖延

【定位】 Though I desperately wanted to lay blame elsewhere, I finally had to admit that my bad habits had less to do with new-age technology and more to do with old-fashioned procrastination(拖延).

尽管我特别想把责任推给别处，最后还是不得不承认：我那些坏习惯与其说与新科技有关，不如说与老派的拖延有关。

【改写】 The author attributes his tech addiction chiefly to ↔

my bad habits had less to do with new-age technology and more to do with

attributes...chiefly to=more to do with (在 less...more 对比中)

his habit of putting off doing what he should do right away ↔

old-fashioned procrastination(拖延)

“拖延”=“把该做的事推后”

【辨邻】 **M** our tendency to do things against our interests 是对人类普遍倾向的归因，与 The author attributes his tech addiction 的个人归因不在同一层。

Aristotle and Socrates debated nature of "akrasia"—our tendency to do things against our interests

45. White-collar workers check email round the clock because it is required by their employers.

白领工作者全天候查看电子邮件是因为这是雇主的要求。

【答案】 **G** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 白领因雇主要求全天候查邮件

【定位】 We check email at all hours of the day—we're obsessed. But why? Because that's what the boss wants. For almost all white-collar jobs, email is the primary tool of corporate communication.

我们一天到晚都在查邮件——简直入迷。但为什么呢？因为这是老板想要的。对几乎所有白领工作来说，邮件是公司沟通的主要工具。

【改写】 White-collar workers ↔ **For almost all white-collar jobs**

“白领工人”=“白领工作中的人”

check email round the clock ↔ **We check email at all hours of the day**

round the clock=at all hours of the day

because it is required by their employers ↔ **that's what the boss wants**

“老板想要”=“雇主要求”

【辨邻】 **E** they rely on advertising revenue 与 required by their employers 不是同一归因。

Since these services rely on advertising revenue, the more frequently you use them, the more money they make

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 用 Tony Schwartz 在 The New York Times 上的一句感慨——Nearly everyone I know is addicted in some measure to the internet——开篇，指出 a steady stream of similar headlines 都在指控网络、应用、社交媒体、网游让人分心成瘾。

信息指纹 Tony Schwartz 在 The New York Times 的开篇引言

B 承接 A 段现象，进一步说 nearly everyone who comes in contact with the Net has difficulty disconnecting，许多人难以专注于比发状态更费神的任务；并举评论区那位边读文章边查邮件的读者作为反讽佐证。

信息指纹 难以专注、读文中途也忍不住查邮件

C 提出全文论证框架：科技既具侵入性又有说服力，幕后有 four parties conspiring to keep you connected: the tech, your boss, your friends and you——科技本身、老板、朋友、你自己。

信息指纹 四方共谋的总纲领

D 进入“科技本身”这一方：科技与开发者最容易被怪罪，并引用 Nicholas Carr 的话——The Net is designed to be an interruption system, a machine geared to dividing attention.

信息指纹 Nicholas Carr 称网络是“打断系统”

E 解释 Facebook、Twitter 之类在线服务为何让人欲罢不能：商业模式靠广告收入，the more frequently you use them, the more money they make，因此公司有动机把产品工程化得尽可能让人上瘾。

信息指纹 广告变现 → 使用越频繁、公司赚得越多

F 给出对策侧的事实：通过调整通知设置可以反制干扰，但 Kahuna CEO Adam Marchick 指出 less than 15 percent of smartphone users ever bother to adjust their notification settings，剩下 85% 默认照搬开发者的预设触发。

信息指纹 不足 15% 用户会调整通知设置

G 转到“老板”这一方：邮件本身并不在意你用得多频繁，但 that's what the boss wants——白领工作里邮件是公司沟通的主要工具，回复慢会伤名声甚至饭碗。

信息指纹 白领因老板要求而全天候查邮件

H 引出“朋友”这一方的场景：餐桌上大家有说有笑，谈话间隙有人掏出手机看不知什么，却几乎无人察觉、无人吭声。

信息指纹 饭桌上有人掏手机却无人在意

I 把上段场景换成有人大声打嗝——除非在啤酒馆，否则人人侧目；由此质问：为什么饭桌、会议、谈话中查手机这种反社会行为没有像打嗝一样被同样的礼仪规范约束。

信息指纹 打嗝被视为失礼、查手机却被默许

J 进一步指出查手机比打嗝更糟，因为它会传染——Once one person looks at their phone, other people feel compelled to do the same, starting a chain reaction, 并把手机比作香烟。

信息指纹 查手机会传染、像香烟一样

K 过渡段：科技、老板、朋友这三方都已说过，但还有一人值得审视——the person holding the phone, 即用户自己。

信息指纹 过渡到“你自己”这一方

L 作者自我坦白：研究上瘾科技为生却也难以断网；自我观察后发现自己把科技当成逃避——面对难做的工作时用回邮件或上网“查资料”来暂时回避不适，最终承认坏习惯更多源自老派的拖延而非新科技。

信息指纹 作者自承用科技逃避、根源是拖延

M 拉远视角：分心古已有之，亚里士多德与苏格拉底辩论过 akrasia——人做事违背自身利益的倾向；如果不上设备，我们也会用别的方式同样不务正业。

信息指纹 用 akrasia 与古希腊哲人证明分心古已有之

N 退一步承认：个人科技确实越做越吸引人，公司也确在工程化让产品更有黏性，但 the intended result of making something better is that people use it more, 这未必是问题，而是进步。

信息指纹 产品越好、使用越多即是进步

0

全文收束：上述进步不等于我们不必管自己用科技的方式；要让科技不反过来控制我们，须承认工作文化、社会规范、个人行为都参与其中，并要同时意识到 how technology is changing, but also of how it is changing us。

信息指纹

结尾倡议：既意识到科技在变，也意识到科技在变我们

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

16 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。

Online services like Facebook, Twitter and the like, are called out as masters of manipulation—making products so good that people can't stop using them.

E段，第1句

本句成分丰富且包含多个训练点：主语带后置定语、被动语态的主语补足语结构、分词短语作状语、动名词短语作宾语、“so ... that ...”引导的结果状语从句。特别是主语补足语和分词短语的识别，以及嵌套从句的归属判断，都是易错且值得反复练习的知识点，训练价值较高。

It's no wonder these companies employ teams of people focused on engineering their services to be as engaging as possible.

E段，第5句

形式主语 it + be + 名词/形容词 + 从句 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，后置定语修饰名词也是常考结构。本句体现了典型的主从关系和修饰层次，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句型，代表性较强。

Google and Apple have made it far too difficult to adjust these settings so it's up to us to take steps to ensure we set these triggers to suit our own needs, not the needs of the app makers.

F段，第4句

句子使用 so 引导结果状语从句、make it + 形容词 + to do 结构、it is up to sb to do 结构、ensure 引导宾语从句等，均为四六级和考研真题中的高频句式。掌握本句结构后，可大量迁移到类似长难句的理解中。

A slow response to a message could hurt not only your reputation but also your livelihood.

G段，第9句

本句体现 "情态动词 + 动词原形" 的谓语结构，以及 "not only ... but also ..." 并列宾语的句式，这两种结构在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现。简单句虽不如复合句复杂，但其核心句型（主谓宾 + 情态动词 + 并列）具有很强的代表性和迁移价值。

Barely anyone notices and no one says a thing.

H段，第6句

并列句是考试中的常见句式，"and" 连接两个简单句的结构在阅读理解和写作中频繁出现。但本句的两个分句都过于简单，缺乏考试中常见的修饰成分或复杂结构，代表性中等。

Unless the meal takes place in a beer house, this is considered bad manners.

I段，第3句

Unless 引导的条件状语从句 + 主句 是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式，被动语态结构 be considered 也是高频表达。掌握本句结构后，学习者可以迁移到大量类似的条件句和被动句中，具有较高的典型性和复用价值。

One has to wonder: why don't we apply the same social norms to checking phones during meals, meetings and conversations as we do to other antisocial behaviors?

I段，第5句

该句型高度典型：主句 + 宾语从句（疑问词引导） + 内嵌比较从句，是四六级和考研阅读中的常见结构。"the same...as..." 比较结构、替代动词 do 的用法、介词 to 表示适用对象等，都是考试高频考点。掌握该句型可迁移至大量类似长难句的分析

The more people are on their phones, the fewer people are talking until finally you are the only one left not reading email or checking Twitter.

J段，第3句

结构高度典型。"the more ... the fewer ..." 比较结构是四六级和考研阅读中的常考句式，表达比例因果关系，学生必须掌握。"until" 引导时间状语从句修饰主句也是高频结构。本句同时展示了比较结构与时间状语从句的组合用法，具有很强的代表性和迁移价值。掌握本句的分析方法后，学生可以轻松应对大量同类句型。

Even though I study habit-forming technology for a living, disconnecting is not easy for me.

L段，第2句

让步状语从句（Even though引导）+ 主句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现，是表达对比或转折逻辑的典型句式。动名词作主语也是常考点。掌握后可迁移到大量类似句型。

When I'm doing something I'd rather not do, or when I'm someplace I'd rather not be, I use my phone to port myself elsewhere.

L段，第8句

本句展示的多个结构都是考试高频句式：时间状语从句 + 主句，限制性定语从句省略关系词，情态表达 would rather，不定式作目的状语。这种复杂句结构（主句 + 状语从句 + 定语从句嵌套）在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见，掌握后可以广泛应用于理解类似长难句，典型性很强。

It's easy to blame technology for being so distracting, but distraction is nothing new.

M段，第1句

It is + 形容词 + to do 句型和 but 连接的转折并列句都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频结构，具有较强的典型性和迁移价值，掌握后可应用于大量类似句式的理解。

If we weren't on our devices, we'd likely do something similarly unproductive.

M段，第4句

虚拟条件句是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式，掌握 If 加过去式和主句 would do 的搭配对理解类似表达有较高迁移价值。本句结构清晰、无复杂嵌套，是学习虚拟语气的典型例句。

Personal technology is indeed more engaging than ever, and there's no doubt companies are engineering their products and services to be more compelling and attractive.

N段，第1句

本句覆盖多种成分：主系表结构、there be 句型、同位语分句、宾语补足语、比较状语等。尤其是同位语分句的识别（无连接词直接跟在名词后）、宾语补足语与目的状语的区分、there be 句型中真正主语的定位，都是实用且易错的考点，训练价值较高。

In order to make sure it doesn't control us, we should come to terms with the fact that it's more than the technology itself that's responsible for our habits.

0段, 第2句

本句成分丰富且包含多个训练要点:主句包含情态动词谓语、介词短语作宾语(the fact that...);句首有目的状语(In order to...);同位语从句解释fact;强调句型it is...that的识别和成分划分;宾语从句的识别。涵盖谓语、主语、宾语、目的状语、同位语从句、宾语从句等多种成分,且强调句型是易错点,训练价值高。

Online services are so designed that the more they are used, the more profit they generate.

第36题 题干

so... that... 结构和 the more... the more... 比较结构都是四六级和考研高频句式,本句将两者结合,具有很强的代表性和迁移价值,掌握后可应用于大量类似句型。

The author attributes his tech addiction chiefly to his habit of putting off doing what he should do right away.

第44题 题干

本句涉及主语、谓语、宾语、状语等基本成分,同时包含动名词作宾语、介词短语作状语、宾语从句等多种结构,成分种类较为丰富,适合练习复杂句子的成分划分和从句识别。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 125 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。

email A2

n. 电子邮件

本篇8次 · 真题 53 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇5次 · 真题 568 句

online A2

adj. 在线的

本篇5次 · 真题 139 句

tech B1

n. 技术

本篇5次 · 真题 73 句

less A1

det. 较少的

本篇4次 · 真题 273 句

product A2

n. 产品

本篇4次 · 真题 271 句

design B1

n. 设计

本篇4次 · 真题 119 句

internet A2

n. 互联网

本篇4次 · 真题 63 句

author A2

n. 作者

本篇3次 · 真题 264 句

behavior B1

n. 行为

本篇3次 · 真题 171 句

app B1

n. 应用程序

本篇3次 · 真题 36 句

escape A2

v. 逃跑;逃脱

本篇3次 · 真题 24 句

blame B1

v. 责备

本篇3次 · 真题 22 句

setting B1

n. 环境

本篇3次 · 真题 22 句

distraction B2

n. 分心

本篇3次 · 真题 21 句

adjust B2

v. 调整

本篇3次 · 真题 20 句

trigger B2

v. 引发

本篇3次 · 真题 20 句

suit A2

n. 套装

本篇3次 · 真题 15 句

maker A2

n. 制造者

本篇3次·真题13句

net A2

n. 网

本篇3次·真题8句

focus B1

n. 重点

本篇2次·真题200句

system A2

n. 系统

本篇2次·真题176句

medium B1

adj. 中等的

本篇2次·真题98句

smartphone B1

n. 智能手机

本篇2次·真题44句

user A2

n. 使用者

本篇2次·真题42句

responsible B1

adj. 负责的

本篇2次·真题40句

generate B2

v. 产生, 引起 (结果、反应等)

本篇2次·真题39句

frequently B1

adv. 频繁地

本篇2次·真题31句

finally A2

adv. 终于, 最终

本篇2次·真题29句

norm B2

n. 常态

本篇2次·真题26句

revenue B2

n. (公司、组织的) 收入, 收益

本篇2次·真题25句

admit B1

v. 承认 (事实、错误等)

本篇2次·真题22句

elsewhere B1

adv. 在别处

本篇2次·真题14句

likely A2

adj. 很可能的

本篇1次·真题228句

impact B2

n. 影响

本篇1次 · 真题 185 句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本篇1次 · 真题 167 句

individual B2

adj. 单独的

本篇1次 · 真题 142 句

measure B1

v. 测量

本篇1次 · 真题 100 句

least A2

det. 最少的

本篇1次 · 真题 98 句

solution B1

n. 解决办法

本篇1次 · 真题 76 句

advertising B1

n. 广告业

本篇1次 · 真题 72 句

workplace B1

n. 工作场所

本篇1次 · 真题 70 句

wrong A2

adj. 错误的

本篇1次 · 真题 66 句

easily A2

adv. 容易地

本篇1次 · 真题 65 句

shift B1

v. 移动

本篇1次 · 真题 65 句

apply A2

v. 申请

本篇1次 · 真题 63 句

ensure B2

v. 确保

本篇1次 · 真题 57 句

reality B1

n. 现实

本篇1次 · 真题 57 句

employer B1

n. 雇主

本篇1次 · 真题 56 句

device B1

n. 设备

本篇1次 · 真题 54 句

struggle B1

v. 奋斗

本篇1次·真题 54 句

debate B2

n. 辩论

本篇1次·真题 52 句

response B1

n. 回答

本篇1次·真题 52 句

majority B2

n. 大多数, 大部分

本篇1次·真题 51 句

rely B1

v. 依赖; 依靠

本篇1次·真题 51 句

status B2

n. 地位

本篇1次·真题 48 句

marketing B1

n. 营销

本篇1次·真题 45 句

attempt B1

v. 试图

本篇1次·真题 39 句

perspective B2

n. 观点

本篇1次·真题 38 句

indeed B1

adv. 确实, 的确 (强调肯定)

本篇1次·真题 37 句

improvement B1

n. 改进

本篇1次·真题 36 句

contact B1

n. 联系

本篇1次·真题 34 句

site A2

n. 地点

本篇1次·真题 34 句

awareness B2

n. 意识

本篇1次·真题 33 句

incentive B2

n. 激励

本篇1次·真题 33 句

profit B1

n. 利润, 盈利

本篇1次·真题 33 句

chain B1

n. 链条

本篇1次 · 真题 32 句

gather B1

v. 聚集, 集合

本篇1次 · 真题 31 句

unlike B1

prep. 不像

本篇1次 · 真题 31 句

employ B1

v. 雇用

本篇1次 · 真题 30 句

necessarily B2

adv. 必然地

本篇1次 · 真题 30 句

reputation B2

n. 名声

本篇1次 · 真题 30 句

immediate B2

adj. 立即的, 即刻的

本篇1次 · 真题 29 句

comment B1

n. 评论

本篇1次 · 真题 28 句

familiar B1

adj. 熟悉的

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

urge B2

v. 敦促

本篇1次 · 真题 27 句

fault B1

n. 过错

本篇1次 · 真题 26 句

web A2

n. 网站

本篇1次 · 真题 26 句

intend B1

v. 打算, 计划

本篇1次 · 真题 25 句

manner B1

n. 方式

本篇1次 · 真题 25 句

scene A2

n. 场景

本篇1次 · 真题 25 句

tendency B2

n. 倾向

本篇1次 · 真题 24 句

attribute B2

n. 属性

本篇1次 · 真题 23 句

complaint B1

n. 抱怨

本篇1次 · 真题 23 句

connected B1

adj. 连接的

本篇1次 · 真题 22 句

mobile B1

adj. 可移动的

本篇1次 · 真题 22 句

diminish C1

v. 减少

本篇1次 · 真题 21 句

steady B1

adj. 稳定的

本篇1次 · 真题 20 句

attractive B1

adj. 有吸引力的

本篇1次 · 真题 18 句

resist B2

v. 抵抗

本篇1次 · 真题 18 句

deserve B1

v. 应得

本篇1次 · 真题 17 句

bay B2

n. 海湾

本篇1次 · 真题 16 句

corporate B2

adj. 公司的

本篇1次 · 真题 16 句

gadget B2

n. 小装置

本篇1次 · 真题 16 句

reaction B1

n. 反应

本篇1次 · 真题 16 句

update B1

v. 更新

本篇1次 · 真题 16 句

compel B2

v. 强迫; 迫使

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

harvest B1

n. 收获

本篇1次·真题 15 句

similarly B2

adv. 相似地

本篇1次·真题 15 句

cigarette A2

n. 香烟, 纸烟

本篇1次·真题 14 句

section B1

n. 部分

本篇1次·真题 14 句

headline B1

n. (报纸、网页等的) 大标题, 头条

本篇1次·真题 13 句

uncomfortable B1

adj. 不舒服的

本篇1次·真题 13 句

suspect B1

v. 怀疑

本篇1次·真题 12 句

worse A2

adj. 更糟的

本篇1次·真题 12 句

accuse B2

v. 指控

本篇1次·真题 11 句

barely B1

adv. 几乎不

本篇1次·真题 11 句

concentration B2

n. 专注

本篇1次·真题 11 句

edit B1

v. 编辑

本篇1次·真题 11 句

focused B1

adj. 集中注意力的

本篇1次·真题 11 句

instantly B1

adv. 立即, 马上

本篇1次·真题 11 句

offend B2

v. 冒犯, 得罪 (使不快或生气)

本篇1次·真题 11 句

anxious B1

adj. 焦虑的

本篇1次·真题 10 句

draft

B2

n. 草稿

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

livelihood

B2

n. 生计

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

societal

C1

adj. 社会的

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

span

B2

n. 时间段

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

bother

B1

v. 打扰; 烦扰

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

occupy

B2

v. 占据, 占用 (空间、时间)

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

advertiser

B2

n. 广告商

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

agenda

B2

n. 议程

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

default

B2

n. 违约

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

glance

B2

v. 瞥

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

invasive

C1

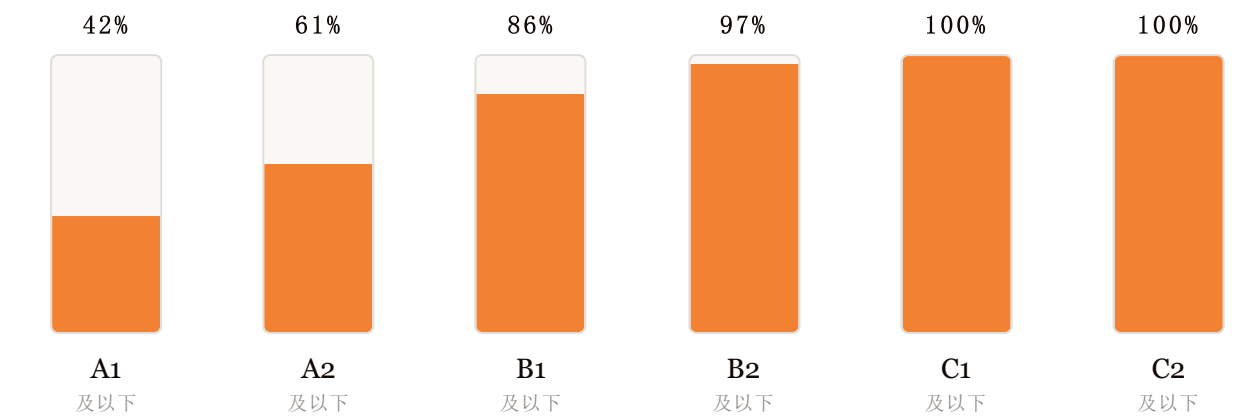
adj. 侵入性的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

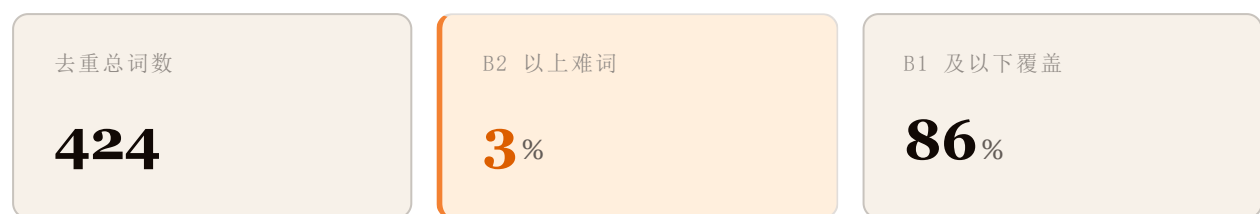
VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 424 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 424 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 3%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率 (CDF) · 数据为全文去重词 424 个 · 末柱为 100%



英语六级 2017年12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12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12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 7 段原文（段首标 P1-P7 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(2017-12) · 六级

Part III Section C (1)

Directions: *There are 2 passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.*

Passage one

Questions 46 to 50 are based on the following passage.

P1 You may have heard that Coca-Cola once contained an ingredient capable of sparking particular devotion in consumers: cocaine. The "Coca" in the name referred to the extracts of coca leaf that the drink's originator, chemist John Pemberton, mixed with his sugary syrup(浆汁). At the time, coca leaf extract mixed with wine was a common tonic(滋补品), and Pemberton's sweet brew was a way to get around local laws prohibiting the sale of alcohol. But the other half of the name presents another ingredient, less infamous(名声不好的), perhaps, but also strangely potent: the kola nut.

你可能听说过可口可乐曾经含有一种能够激发消费者特殊热爱的成分：可卡因。名称中的"Coca"指的是这种饮料的创始人、化学家John Pemberton将古柯叶提取物与他的糖浆混合在一起。当时,古柯叶提取物与葡萄酒混合是一种常见的滋补品,而Pemberton的甜味饮品是一种规避当地禁止销售酒精法律的方法。但名称的另一半呈现了另一种成分,也许不那么臭名昭著,但同样奇特而有效:可乐果。

P2 In West Africa, people have long chewed kola nuts as stimulants, because they contain caffeine that also occurs naturally in tea, coffee, and chocolate. They also have heart stimulants.

在西非,人们长期以来一直咀嚼可乐果作为兴奋剂,因为它们含有咖啡因,这种物质也天然存在于茶、咖啡和巧克力中。它们还含有心脏兴奋剂。

P3 Historian Paul Lovejoy relates that the cultivation of kola nuts in West Africa is hundreds of years old. The leafy, spreading trees were planted on graves and as part of traditional rituals. Even

though the nuts, which need to stay moist, can be somewhat delicate to transport, traders carried them hundreds of miles throughout the forests and grasslands.

历史学家Paul Lovejoy讲述,西非种植可乐果已有数百年历史。这些枝叶繁茂、树冠开阔的树木被种植在坟墓上,并作为传统仪式的一部分。尽管这些果实需要保持湿润,在运输上可能有些脆弱,但商人们仍将它们运送数百英里,穿越森林和草原。

P4 Europeans did not know of them until the 1500s, when Portuguese ships arrived on the coast of what is now Sierra Leone. And while the Portuguese took part in the trade, ferrying nuts down the coast along with other goods, by 1620, when English explorer Richard Jobson made his way up the Gambia, the nuts were still peculiar to his eyes.

直到16世纪,当葡萄牙船只抵达现今Sierra Leone的海岸时,欧洲人才知道它们的存在。虽然葡萄牙人参与了这一贸易,将可乐果与其他货物一起沿海岸运送,但到1620年,当英国探险家Richard Jobson沿冈比亚河而上时,这些果实在他眼中仍然很奇特。

P5 By the late 19th century, kola nuts were being shipped by the tonne to Europe and the US. Many made their way into medicines, intended as a kind of energy boost. One such popular medicinal drink was Vin Mariani, a French product consisting of coca extract mixed with red wine. It was created by a French chemist, Angelo Mariani, in 1863. So when Pemberton created his drink, it represented an ongoing trend. When cocaine eventually fell from grace as a beverage ingredient, kola-extract colas became popular.

到19世纪末,可乐果正以吨为单位被运往欧洲和美国。许多进入了药品,旨在作为一种能量补充。其中一种流行的药用饮料是Vin Mariani,这是一种法国产品,由古柯提取物与红葡萄酒混合而成。它由法国化学家Angelo Mariani于1863年创制。因此,当Pemberton创制他的饮料时,它代表了一种持续的趋势。当可卡因最终失去作为饮料成分的地位时,可乐果提取物可乐变得流行起来。

P6 The first year it was available, Coca-Cola averaged nine servings a day across all the Atlanta soda fountains where it was sold. As it grew more popular, the company sold rights to bottle the soda, so it could travel easily. Today about 1.9 billion Cokes are purchased daily. It's become so iconic that attempts to change its taste in 1985—sweetening it in a move projected to boost sales—proved disastrous, with widespread anger from consumers. "Coca-Cola Classic" returned to store shelves just three months after the "New Coke" was released.

在上市的第一年,可口可乐在亚特兰大所有销售它的汽水柜台平均每天售出九份。随着它越来越受欢迎,公司出售了装瓶汽水的权利,以便它能够轻松流通。如今,每天约有19亿瓶可口可乐被购买。它已经变得如此具有标志性,以至于1985年改变其口味的尝试——在一项预计会提升销售的举措中使其更甜——被证明是灾难性的,引发了消费者的广泛愤怒。在“新可乐”发布仅三个月后,“可口可乐经典”就重新回到了商店货架上。

P7 These days, the Coca-Cola recipe is a closely guarded secret. But it's said to no longer contain kola nut extract, relying instead on artificial imitations to achieve the flavour.

如今,可口可乐的配方是一个严格保密的秘密。但据说它不再含有可乐果提取物,而是依靠人工仿制品来达到这种风味。

题目与逐题解析

46. What do we learn about chemist John Pemberton?

- A) He used a strangely potent ingredient in a food supplement.
- B) He created a drink containing alcohol without breaking law.
- C) He became notorious because of the coca drink he developed.
- D) He risked breaking local law to make a drink with coca leaves.

关于化学家**John Pemberton**我们了解到什么？

- A) 他在一种食品补充剂中使用了一种效力异常强大的成分。
- B) 他在不违反法律的情况下制造了一种含酒精的饮料。
- C) 他因开发的古柯饮料而变得臭名昭著。
- D) 他冒着违反当地法律的风险用古柯叶制作了一种饮料。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 题干 What do we learn about chemist John Pemberton 是 What do we learn about X 句式，问的是文中关于某人的具体陈述，属于典型细节题。

【拆句】 题干 What do we learn about chemist John Pemberton 结构平铺直叙：特殊疑问句 What do we learn about + 介宾 chemist John Pemberton，无陷阱。

【定位】 At the time, coca leaf extract mixed with wine was a common tonic, and Pemberton's sweet brew was a way to get around local laws prohibiting the sale of alcohol. But the other half of the name presents another ingredient, less infamous, perhaps, but also strangely potent: the kola nut.

当时，coca 叶提取物兑酒是一种常见滋补品，而 Pemberton 那款甜饮料是绕开当地禁酒法的办法。但名字的另一半呈现了另一种原料——也许不那么臭名昭著，却同样奇异强劲：kola nut。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

another ingredient, less infamous, perhaps, but also strangely potent: the kola nut ↔

a strangely potent ingredient

Pemberton's sweet brew ↔ **a food supplement**

预判要点是"用了 strangely potent 原料", a strangely potent ingredient in a food supplement 把这一要点逐字搬入, 且 in a food supplement 与定位句的 tonic 语境吻合, 故锁定 A。

B) 与原文相反

a drink containing alcohol without breaking law 谎称这款饮料"含酒"。原文 Pemberton's sweet brew was a way to get around local laws prohibiting the sale of alcohol 恰恰相反——他的甜饮是为了绕开禁酒令, 本身不含酒。

C) 张冠李戴

He became notorious because of the coca drink he developed 称 Pemberton 因 coca 饮变得 notorious。原文 another ingredient, less infamous, perhaps 中 infamous 是修饰 ingredient (kola nut 相对 cocaine 较不"声名狼藉"), 并未说 Pemberton 本人臭名昭著。

D) 偷换概念

He risked breaking local law to make a drink with coca leaves 说 Pemberton 冒着违法风险做 coca 饮。原文 a way to get around local laws 中 get around 是"绕开/规避", 并非"冒险触犯"。

47. What does the passage say about kola nuts?

- A) Their commercial value was first discovered by Portuguese settlers.
- B) They contain some kind of energy boost not found in any other food.
- C) Many were shipped to Europe in the late 19th century for medicinal use.
- D) They were strange to the Europeans when first imported from West Africa.

文章关于可乐果说了什么?

- A) 它们的商业价值最早是由葡萄牙定居者发现的。
- B) 它们含有某种在任何其他食物中都找不到的能量提升物质。
- C) 19世纪末许多可乐果被运往欧洲用于医疗用途。 D) 它们最初从西非进口时对欧洲人来说很陌生。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 题干 What does the passage say about kola nuts 是询问文中关于某物的客观陈述, 属于细节题。

【拆句】 题干 What does the passage say about kola nuts 结构清楚, 无难句。

【定位】 By the late 19th century, kola nuts were being shipped by the tonne to Europe and the US. Many made their way into medicines, intended as a kind of energy boost.

到 19 世纪末, kola nuts 已被吨级运往欧洲和美国。许多被用于药物, 作为一种能量补给。

【选项】 A) 过度推断

Their commercial value was first discovered by Portuguese settlers 说葡萄牙"定居者"先发现"商业价值"。原文 Europeans did not know of them until the 1500s, when Portuguese ships arrived 只说葡萄牙人最先"知道", while the Portuguese took part in the trade, ferrying nuts down the coast 只说他们参与贸易, 未说"首先发现商业价值", 更无 settlers 一词。

B) 与原文相反

They contain some kind of energy boost not found in any other food 说 kola nuts 有种"其他食物里没有的"提神成分。原文 they contain caffeine that also occurs naturally in tea, coffee, and chocolate 明确说咖啡因"也存在于茶、咖啡、巧克力"——恰恰是"其他食物里也有"。

C) ✓ 正确

By the late 19th century, kola nuts were being shipped by the tonne to Europe and the US ↔

Many were shipped to Europe in the late 19th century

Many made their way into medicines ↔ **for medicinal use**

预判要点是"19 世纪末大量运到欧美做药", C 的 shipped to Europe + in the late 19th century + for medicinal use 三个要素逐一落到 P5 同一处, 毫无遗漏, 故锁定 C。

D) 偷换概念

They were strange to the Europeans when first imported from West Africa 含"首次从西非进口"的时间设定。原文 by 1620, when English explorer Richard Jobson made his way up the Gambia, the nuts were still peculiar to his eyes 中 still peculiar 是说"到 1620 年还是稀奇", 并未把"稀奇"绑定到"首次进口"那一刻; 且原文也未明说 1620 年发生"进口"动作。

48. How come kola-extract colas became popular?

- A) Cocaine had become notorious.
- B) Alcoholic drinks were prohibited.
- C) Fountains were set up to sell them.
- D) Rights were sold to bottle the soda.

可乐果提取物可乐饮料是如何流行起来的?

- A) 可卡因已经变得臭名昭著。 B) 酒精饮料被禁止了。 C) 设立了售卖它们的冷饮柜台。
- D) 苏打水的装瓶销售权被出售了。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 题干 How come kola-extract colas became popular 以 How come 起头, 问"为什么变得流行", 是对原文已存因果关系的直接提问。

【拆句】 How come kola-extract colas became popular 中 How come = Why, 后接陈述结构, 结构简单。

【定位】 When cocaine eventually fell from grace as a beverage ingredient, kola-extract colas became popular.

当 cocaine 作为饮料原料最终失宠时, kola 提取物可乐变得流行起来。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

cocaine eventually fell from grace as a beverage ingredient ↔ Cocaine had become notorious
预判要点是"cocaine 失宠", A 把 fell from grace 改成 became notorious, 正是同义事实复述; 其他三项都偏离了句内 when 所标定的原因。

B) 答非所问

Alcoholic drinks were prohibited 取自 Pemberton's sweet brew was a way to get around local laws prohibiting the sale of alcohol, 这是 1880 年代造可乐的背景, 不是"cocaine 退场后 kola-extract colas 流行"的原因。

C) 无中生有

Fountains were set up to sell them 取自 Coca-Cola averaged nine servings a day across all the Atlanta soda fountains where it was sold。soda fountains 是销售地点, 非 kola-extract colas 整体流行的原因; 且原文也未说"设立 fountains"是 colas 流行之因。

D) 与原文相反

Rights were sold to bottle the soda 取自 As it grew more popular, the company sold rights to bottle the soda——原文用 As it grew more popular 明确把"卖装瓶权"放在"流行起来之后", 是结果不是原因。

49. What is known about the taste of Coca-Cola?

- A) It was so designed as to create addiction in consumers.
- B) It still relies on traditional kola nut extract.
- C) It has become more popular among the old.
- D) It has remained virtually unchanged since its creation.

关于Coca-Cola的味道人们知道什么?

- A) 它被如此设计以在消费者中产生成瘾性。 B) 它仍然依赖传统的可乐果提取物。
- C) 它在老年人中变得更受欢迎。 D) 自诞生以来它基本保持不变。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 题干 What is known about the taste of Coca-Cola 询问可口可乐口味的客观事实, 属于细节题。

【拆句】 题干 What is known about the taste of Coca-Cola 结构清楚: 被动疑问句, 无难点。

【定位】 It's become so iconic that attempts to change its taste in 1985—sweetening it in a move projected to boost sales—proved disastrous, with widespread anger from consumers. "Coca-Cola Classic" returned to store shelves just three months after the "New Coke" was released. 它已成为标志性饮品，以至于 1985 年试图改变口味——加甜以期推动销量——彻底失败，引发广泛消费者愤怒。"Coca-Cola Classic" 在 "New Coke" 发布仅三个月后就回到了货架上。

【选项】 A) 过度推断

It was so designed as to create addiction in consumers 说口味是"为了让消费者上瘾"而设计。原文只提到 capable of sparking particular devotion in consumers ——"激起特别热爱"，且这是早期 cocaine 配方时代的描述，并非对 taste 的设计意图说明。

B) 与原文相反

It still relies on traditional kola nut extract 说仍依赖传统 kola 提取物。原文 it's said to no longer contain kola nut extract, relying instead on artificial imitations 直接相反——已不含 kola，改用人工模拟。

C) 无中生有

It has become more popular among the old 说在老年人中更受欢迎。原文 about 1.9 billion Cokes are purchased daily 只给销量数字，没有任何年龄群体的描述。

D) ✓ 正确

attempts to change its taste in 1985 ... proved disastrous ↔ **remained virtually unchanged**
Coca-Cola Classic returned to store shelves just three months after the New Coke was released
↔ **since its creation**

预判要点是"改味失败、保持原样"，D 用 remained virtually unchanged since its creation 精准等值，故锁定 D。

50. What is the passage mainly about?

- A) The evolution of Coca-Cola.
- B) The success story of Coca-Cola.
- C) The medicinal value of Coca-Cola.
- D) The business strategy of Coca-Cola.

文章主要讲的是什么？

- A) Coca-Cola的演变。 B) Coca-Cola的成功故事。 C) Coca-Cola的药用价值。
- D) Coca-Cola的商业策略。

【答案】 A (主旨题)

【判型】 题干 What is the passage mainly about 是经典主旨题问法，问全文主要内容。

【拆句】 题干 What is the passage mainly about 结构最简单的主旨疑问句，无陷阱。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

By the late 19th century ↔ **The evolution of Coca-Cola**

You may have heard that Coca-Cola once contained an ingredient capable of sparking particular devotion in consumers: cocaine

↔ **The evolution of Coca-Cola**

it's said to no longer contain kola nut extract, relying instead on artificial imitations ↔

The evolution of Coca-Cola

B/C/D 都只能覆盖文中某一面(成功/药用/商业), 唯有 A 的 evolution 把从起源—传播—改味—今日配方的所有段落功能囊括其中。

B) 以偏概全

The success story of Coca-Cola 强调"成功故事"。文中只 Today about 1.9 billion Cokes are purchased daily 与 It's become so iconic 属于成功面, 且 attempts to change its taste in 1985 ... proved disastrous 还含明显失败叙事, 不构成主旋律。

C) 以偏概全

The medicinal value of Coca-Cola 把主旨锁在"药用价值"上。原文 Many made their way into medicines, intended as a kind of energy boost 讲的是 kola nuts 入药, 不是 Coca-Cola 本身的药用价值, 且只局限在 19 世纪末这一段。

D) 以偏概全

The business strategy of Coca-Cola 把主旨锁到"商业策略"。文中仅 the company sold rights to bottle the soda 与 sweetening it in a move projected to boost sales 沾点商业策略, 且后者还是失败案例; 文章主体仍是历史演变, 不是策略剖析。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

3 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。

And while the Portuguese took part in the trade, ferrying nuts down the coast along with other goods, by 1620, when English explorer Richard Jobson made his way up the Gambia, the nuts were still peculiar to his eyes.

第4段, 第2句

本句在主干识别上有适度难度(主干被分隔), 成分类型丰富(状语从句、分词短语、系表结构), 结构高度典型(真题常见修饰模式), 但时态简单(全为一般过去时)。综合来看, 它是训练复杂句分析和主干提取的优质材料, 值得优先练习, 能帮助学生掌握应对真题长难句的基本方法

It's become so iconic that attempts to change its taste in 1985—sweetening it in a move projected to boost sales—proved disastrous, with widespread anger from consumers.

第6段，第4句

本句成分丰富且有针对性：主句覆盖主系表结构和结果状语从句，从句中有复杂主语（名词+多层定语）、系表结构、伴随状语；特别是主语部分包含不定式定语、分词定语、过去分词定语等多种后置修饰，是练习定语识别和长主语切分的优质材料，训练价值高

It was so designed as to create addiction in consumers.

第49题，A

本句包含主语、谓语、程度状语（so）和目的状语（as to create addiction in consumers），能练习 "so ... as to" 结构的识别以及被动语态中状语的定位，成分种类较丰富，有一定训练价值。

HIGH-FREQUENCY · 真题高频词

本篇出现的 58 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。

nut

A2

n. 坚果

本篇10次 · 真题 19 句

contain

B1

v. 包含，含有

本篇5次 · 真题 52 句

extract

B2

v. 提取

本篇5次 · 真题 11 句

ingredient

B1

n. (烹饪) 食材，原料

本篇4次 · 真题 28 句

consumer

B1

n. 消费者

本篇3次 · 真题 165 句

boost

B2

v. 提高

本篇3次 · 真题 55 句

mix A2

v. 混合

本篇3次·真题 21 句

soda B1

n. 苏打水

本篇3次·真题 12 句

local A2

adj. 当地的

本篇2次·真题 143 句

traditional B1

adj. 传统的

本篇2次·真题 84 句

rely B1

v. 依赖;依靠

本篇2次·真题 51 句

fountain B1

n. 喷泉

本篇2次·真题 26 句

alcohol B1

n. 酒精饮料

本篇2次·真题 21 句

prohibit B2

v. 禁止, 不允许

本篇2次·真题 10 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

risk A2

n. 风险

本篇1次·真题 167 句

design B1

n. 设计

本篇1次·真题 119 句

project A2

n. 项目

本篇1次·真题 116 句

average A2

adj. 平均的

本篇1次·真题 112 句

billion B1

num. 十亿 (1,000,000,000)

本篇1次·真题 74 句

easily A2

adv. 容易地

本篇1次·真题 65 句

available A2

adj. 可获得的

本篇1次 · 真题 63 句

strategy B2

n. 策略

本篇1次 · 真题 63 句

trend B1

n. 趋势

本篇1次 · 真题 63 句

occur B1

v. 发生, 出现

本篇1次 · 真题 62 句

purchase B1

v. 购买

本篇1次 · 真题 55 句

mainly B1

adv. 主要地

本篇1次 · 真题 53 句

particular B2

adj. 特定的

本篇1次 · 真题 52 句

represent B1

v. 代表

本篇1次 · 真题 45 句

commercial B2

adj. 商业的

本篇1次 · 真题 43 句

attempt B1

v. 试图

本篇1次 · 真题 39 句

release B1

v. 释放

本篇1次 · 真题 38 句

artificial B2

adj. 人造的

本篇1次 · 真题 34 句

eventually B1

adv. 最终

本篇1次 · 真题 32 句

closely B1

adv. 紧密地

本篇1次 · 真题 28 句

supplement B2

n. 补充物

本篇1次 · 真题 28 句

transport B1

v. 运输, 运送

本篇1次 · 真题 26 句

intend B1

v. 打算, 计划

本篇1次·真题 25 句

relate B1

v. 使有联系, 把...联系起来

本篇1次·真题 23 句

widespread B2

adj. 广泛的

本篇1次·真题 23 句

naturally B1

adv. 自然地

本篇1次·真题 22 句

capable B1

adj. 有能力的

本篇1次·真题 21 句

import B1

v. 进口

本篇1次·真题 21 句

creation B2

n. 创造

本篇1次·真题 20 句

consist B2

v. 由...组成

本篇1次·真题 16 句

evolution B2

n. 进化

本篇1次·真题 15 句

virtually B2

adv. 几乎,差不多

本篇1次·真题 15 句

ongoing B2

adj. 持续进行的

本篇1次·真题 14 句

anger B1

n. 愤怒

本篇1次·真题 13 句

classic B1

adj. 典型的

本篇1次·真题 13 句

beverage B2

n. 饮料

本篇1次·真题 12 句

somewhat B2

adv. 有点

本篇1次·真题 12 句

historian B2

n. 历史学家

本篇1次·真题 10 句

spark

B1

n. 火花

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

recipe

A2

n. 烹饪食谱

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

delicate

B2

adj. 精致的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

ritual

B2

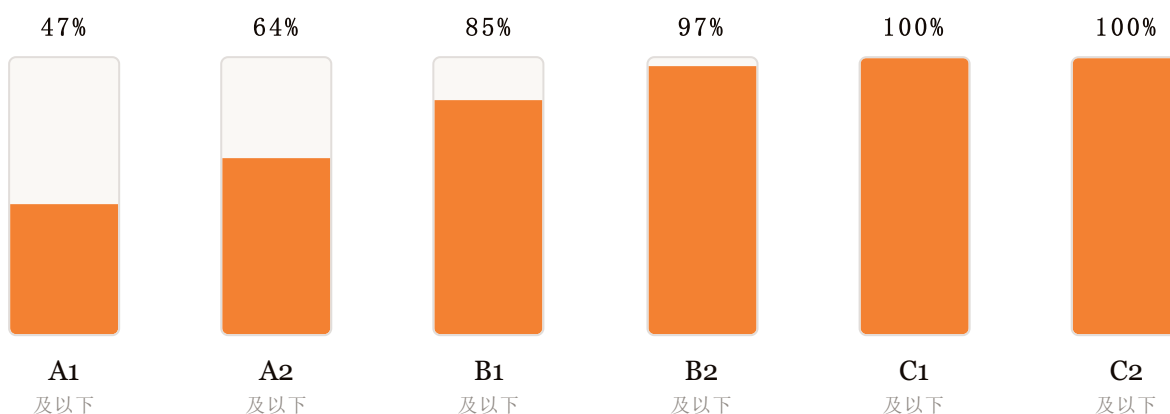
n. 仪式

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 225 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **225** 个单词，按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比（CDF），最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上（C1/C2）为高阶词，本篇共 7 个 · 约 3%。



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

去重总词数

225

B2 以上难词

3%

B1 及以下覆盖

85%

英语六级 2017年12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12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12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(2017-12) · 六级

Part III Section C (2)

Directions: *There are 2 passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.*

Passage two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

P1 Twenty years ago, the Urban Land Institute defined the two types of cities that dominated the US landscape: smaller cities that operated around standard 9-5 business hours and large metropolitan areas that ran all 24 hours of the day. Analyzing and comparing cities using the lens of this basic divide gives interesting context to how investment capital flows and housing prices have shifted.

二十年前，Urban Land Institute定义了主导美国景观的两类城市：围绕标准朝九晚五工作时间运转的小型城市，以及全天24小时运转的大都市区。通过这一基本划分的视角来分析和比较城市，为理解投资资本流动和房价变化提供了有趣的背景。

P2 In recent years, many mid-sized cities have begun to adopt a middle-of-the-road approach incorporating the excitement and opportunity of large cities with small cities' quiet after midnight. These 18-hour cities are beginning to make waves in real estate rankings and attract more real estate investment. What is underlying this new movement in real estate, and why do these cities have so much appeal?

近年来，许多中等规模城市开始采取一种折中方式，将大城市的激动人心和机遇与小城市午夜后的宁静结合起来。这些18小时城市开始在房地产排名中引起关注，并吸引更多房地产投资。这一房地产新动向的根源是什么，为什么这些城市有如此大的吸引力？

P3 18-hour cities combine the best of 24-hour and 9-5 cities, which contributes to downtown revitalization. For decades, many downtown cores in small to mid-sized cities were abandoned after work hours by workers who lived in the suburbs. Movement out of city centers was widespread, and

downtown tenants were predominantly made up of the working poor. This generated little commerce for downtown businesses in the evenings, which made business and generating tax revenue for municipal upkeep difficult. With the rise of a new concept in urban planning that aims to make life easier and more convenient, however, increasing popularity for urban areas that caused the real estate pushes, in major cities like San Francisco or New York, has inspired a type of forward thinking urbanity and policy in smaller cities.

18小时城市结合了24小时城市和朝九晚五城市的优点，这促进了市中心的复兴。几十年来，许多中小型城市的市中心核心区在下班后被居住在郊区的工人遗弃。人口迁出市中心的现象十分普遍，市中心的租户主要由贫困劳动者构成。这使得市中心商业在晚间几乎没有商业活动，给经营和为市政维护创造税收带来困难。然而，随着旨在让生活更轻松便利的城市规划新理念的兴起，旧金山或纽约等大城市引发的房地产热潮带来的城市地区日益增长的人气，激发了小城市的一种前瞻性城市化思维和政策。

P4 Transforming downtown areas so that they incorporate modern housing and improved walkability to local restaurants, retail, and entertainment—especially when combined with improved infrastructure for cyclists and public transit—makes them appeal to a more affluent demographic. These adjustments encourage employers in the knowledge and talent industries to keep their offices downtown. Access to foot traffic and proximity to transit allow the type of entertainment-oriented businesses such as bars and restaurants to stay open later, which attracts both younger, creative workers and baby boomers nearing retirement alike. Because of their smaller size, most keep hours that allow people to enjoy themselves, then have some quiet after midnight, as opposed to large major cities like New York, where the buzz of activity is ongoing.

改造市中心区域，使其融合现代住宅和改善的步行可达性，通往当地餐厅、零售店和娱乐场所——尤其是与改善的自行车和公共交通基础设施相结合时——使它们对更富裕的人口群体产生吸引力。这些调整鼓励知识和人才行业的雇主将办公室保留在市中心。人流和交通便利性使酒吧和餐厅等以娱乐为导向的企业能够营业到更晚，这既吸引年轻的创意工作者，也吸引临近退休的婴儿潮一代。由于规模较小，大多数城市的营业时间允许人们享受生活，然后在午夜后享有一些宁静，而不像纽约这样的大城市，活动的喧嚣持续不断。

P5 These 18-hour cities are rapidly on the rise and offer great opportunities for homeowner investment. In many of these cities such as Denver, a diverse and vigorous economy attracted to the urban core has offered stable employment for residents. The right urban mix has propped up home occupancy, increased property values, and attracted significant investment capital.

这些18小时城市正在迅速崛起，为房主投资提供了巨大机遇。在许多这类城市如丹佛，被吸引到城市核心的多元化和充满活力的经济为居民提供了稳定的就业。恰当的城市组合支撑了住房入住率，提高了房产价值，并吸引了大量投资资本。

题目与逐题解析

51. What do we learn about American cities twenty years ago?

- A) They were divided into residential and business areas.
- B) Their housing prices were linked with their prosperity.
- C) There was a clear divide between large and small cities.
- D) They were places where large investment capital flowed.

关于二十年前的美国城市,我们了解到什么?

- A) 它们被划分为住宅区和商业区。 B) 它们的房价与繁荣程度相关联。
- C) 大城市与小城市之间存在明显的分界。 D) 它们是大量投资资本流入的地方。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 题干 What do we learn about American cities twenty years ago 是对一个明确时间点的事实陈述发问, 没有 infer/suggest/imply 一类信号, 是典型的细节回指题。

【拆句】 What do we learn about American cities twenty years ago? 主句是 What do we learn about X, about 后接介词宾语 American cities, twenty years ago 是修饰 American cities 的时间状语; 结构平铺直叙, 无陷阱。

【定位】 Twenty years ago, the Urban Land Institute defined the two types of cities that dominated the US landscape: smaller cities that operated around standard 9-5 business hours and large metropolitan areas that ran all 24 hours of the day.

二十年前, 城市土地学会定义了主导美国格局的两类城市: 按朝九晚五标准营业时间运转的小城市, 以及全天 24 小时不停转的大都市区。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

选项把原文"按运营时间分两类"偷换成"按 residential and business areas 分两类", 城市内部功能分区在原文毫无出处。

B) 强加因果

原文只说分析两类城市能给 investment capital flows and housing prices have shifted 提供有趣背景, 并未说 Their housing prices were linked with their prosperity; prosperity 这一概念在二十年前那句里并未出现。

C) ✓ 正确

the two types of cities that dominated the US landscape ↔

There was a clear divide between large and small cities.

smaller cities that operated around standard 9-5 business hours and large metropolitan areas that ran all 24 hours of the day

↔ **between large and small cities**

预判落点是"大小城市之间存在清晰划分", There was a clear divide between large and small cities. 把 two types 和 smaller cities ... large metropolitan areas 同时翻译过来, 是定位句的同义替换, 锁定 C。

D) 以偏概全

原文说"用这一划分作镜头去看投资流向", 并不等于"美国城市是大投资流入之地"; places where large investment capital flowed 把"分析角度"偷换成"所有美国城市都是投资目的地"。

52. What can be inferred from the passage about 18-hour cities?

- A) They especially appeal to small businesses.
- B) They have seen a rise in property prices.
- C) They have replaced quiet with excitement.
- D) They have changed America's landscape.

从文章中可以推断出关于18小时城市的什么信息?

- A) 它们特别吸引小型企业。
- B) 它们的房地产价格出现了上涨。
- C) 它们用兴奋取代了安静。
- D) 它们改变了美国的景观。

【答案】 B (推断题)

【判型】 题干 What can be inferred from the passage about 18-hour cities 明示 inferred, 要求基于原文做一步合理延伸。

【拆句】 What can be inferred from the passage about 18-hour cities? What 作主语补语; can be inferred 是被动语态, from the passage 是来源状语, about 18-hour cities 是宾语补足; 语序常规, 无陷阱。

【定位】 These 18-hour cities are beginning to make waves in real estate rankings and attract more real estate investment.

这些 18 小时城市开始在房地产排行榜上崭露头角, 并吸引更多的房地产投资。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

原文第四段说 18-hour cities 吸引 knowledge and talent industries 和 entertainment-oriented businesses such as bars and restaurants, 从未限定它"特别"吸引 small businesses, 更没说"小型企业"是它的目标客群。

B) ✓ 正确

attract more real estate investment ↔ They have seen a rise in property prices.

make waves in real estate rankings ↔ a rise in property prices

预判落点是"房产升值", They have seen a rise in property prices. 正是这一预判的最佳同义改写——而且"see + n."是英语里非常常见的"经历某种变化"的句式, 与原文进行时 are beginning to 在时态上相容。

C) 与原文相反

原文是 incorporating the excitement and opportunity of large cities with small cities' quiet after midnight, 强调"兼具"二者, 选项 replaced quiet with excitement 却把它扭曲成"用兴奋取代宁静", 方向与原文相反。

D) 过度推断

原文只说 18-hour cities beginning to make waves in real estate rankings, 规模和影响都还在起步, 并未到 changed America's landscape 这种全国格局被改变的程度; 况且"landscape 被改变"是第一段二十年前划分的语境。

53. Years ago, many downtown cores in small to mid-sized cities _____.

A) had hardly any business activity

B) were crowded in business hours

C) exhibited no signs of prosperity

D) looked deserted in the evenings

多年前,许多中小型城市的市中心核心区_____。

A) 几乎没有任何商业活动 B) 在营业时间内很拥挤 C) 没有表现出任何繁荣的迹象

D) 在晚上看起来很荒凉

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 题干 Years ago, many downtown cores in small to mid-sized cities _____. 是一个待补全的客观事实陈述句, 选项是它的延续, 属于细节题。

【拆句】 Years ago, many downtown cores in small to mid-sized cities _____. Years ago 作时间状语, 主语是带介词短语修饰的 many downtown cores in small to mid-sized cities, 谓语空缺待选项补齐; 无陷阱。

【定位】 For decades, many downtown cores in small to mid-sized cities were abandoned after work hours by workers who lived in the suburbs.

几十年来, 许多小到中型城市的市中心在下班后被住在郊区的工作者抛弃。

【选项】 A) 以偏概全

原文只说 This generated little commerce for downtown businesses in the evenings 是"晚间"商业少, 而非"全天 hardly any business activity"。

B) 无中生有

原文未对 downtown 在工作时段的状态作任何描述, 更没说它在工作时段 crowded。

C) 过度推断

原文虽然提到税收困难, 但题干问 Years ago downtown 的整体状态, exhibited no signs of prosperity 是对"繁荣"的全盘否定, 超出原文论断。

D) ✓ 正确

were abandoned after work hours ↔ **looked deserted in the evenings**

by workers who lived in the suburbs ↔ **looked deserted in the evenings**

预判落点是"晚间被抛弃、冷清", looked deserted in the evenings 是 were abandoned after work hours 的近义直译, 锁定 D。

54. What characterizes the new downtown areas in 18-hour cities?

A) A sudden emergence of the knowledge industry.

B) Flooding in of large crowds of migrant workers.

C) Modernized housing and improved infrastructure.

D) More comfortable life and greater upward mobility.

18小时城市的新市中心区有什么特征?

A) 知识产业的突然兴起。 B) 大量外来务工人员涌入。 C) 现代化的住房和改善的基础设施。

D) 更舒适的生活和更大的向上流动性。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 题干 What characterizes the new downtown areas in 18-hour cities? 直接问 18-hour cities 新城区的特征, 属于客观信息回指。

【拆句】 What characterizes the new downtown areas in 18-hour cities? What 作主语, characterizes 是单数及物动词, 宾语是 the new downtown areas in 18-hour cities; characterize 意为"成为.....的特征", 注意它是"特征→对象"的指向, 主语是特征。

【定位】 Transforming downtown areas so that they incorporate modern housing and improved walkability to local restaurants, retail, and entertainment—especially when combined with improved infrastructure for cyclists and public transit—makes them appeal to a more affluent demographic.

改造市中心, 使其纳入现代住房并提升通往本地餐厅、零售与娱乐场所的步行便利度——尤其结合为骑行者与公共交通而改善的基础设施时——使它们吸引更富裕的人群。

【选项】 A) 偷换概念

原文是 encourage employers in the knowledge and talent industries to keep their offices downtown, 强调"留住"既有雇主, 而非 A sudden emergence of the knowledge industry 这种"突然出现"。

B) 与原文相反

原文吸引的是 a more affluent demographic 和 younger, creative workers and baby boomers nearing retirement, 从未提及 migrant workers。

C) ✓ 正确

modern housing ↔ **Modernized housing and improved infrastructure.**

improved walkability to local restaurants, retail, and entertainment ↔

improved infrastructure

improved infrastructure for cyclists and public transit ↔ **improved infrastructure**

预判落点是"现代化住房 + 基础设施改善", Modernized housing and improved infrastructure. 同时覆盖原文 modern housing 与 improved walkability ... improved infrastructure, 两个特征——对应, 锁定 C。

D) 无中生有

原文吸引的是"已富裕人群", 并未涉及 upward mobility (阶层向上流动); upward mobility 是社会学概念, 原文没有任何对应句。

55. What have 18-hour cities brought to the local residents?

- A) More chances for promotion.
- B) Healthier living environment.
- C) Greater cultural diversity.
- D) Better job opportunities.

18小时城市给当地居民带来了什么?

- A) 更多的晋升机会。 B) 更健康的生活环境。 C) 更大的文化多样性。 D) 更好的就业机会。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 题干 What have 18-hour cities brought to the local residents? 直接问已经发生的结果, 属于事实回指。

【拆句】 What have 18-hour cities brought to the local residents? What 是 brought 的宾语前置, have...brought 是现在完成时, to the local residents 是间接宾语; brought 用现完表明结果延续至今。

【定位】 In many of these cities such as Denver, a diverse and vigorous economy attracted to the urban core has offered stable employment for residents.

在许多这样的城市(比如丹佛), 被吸引到市中心的多元而充满活力的经济为居民提供了稳定的就业。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

原文只说提供 stable employment, 没有任何关于 promotion (晋升) 的描述。

B) 过度推断

原文未涉及任何健康/生活环境议题; Healthier living environment 与第四段的 walkability、cyclists 看似擦边, 但原文从未把它落到"健康"上。

C) 偷换概念

原文是 a diverse and vigorous economy, diverse 修饰的是 economy (经济), 而非选项 Greater cultural diversity 中的 culture (文化)。

D) ✓ 正确

has offered stable employment for residents ↔ **Better job opportunities.**

预判落点是"稳定就业", Better job opportunities. 是 stable employment 的名词化同义改写, 且其他三项都无原文出处, 锁定 D。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

5 句真题句逐层精讲

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

Movement out of city centers was widespread, and downtown tenants were predominantly made up of the working poor.

第3段, 第3句

并列句是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式, "be made up of" 也是高频固定搭配。本句结构简洁、逻辑清晰, 学生掌握后可迁移到其他并列句和被动语态句的分析中。虽然没有复杂从句嵌套, 但作为并列句和被动语态的典型示例, 具有中等偏上的代表性

With the rise of a new concept in urban planning that aims to make life easier and more convenient, however, increasing popularity for urban areas that caused the real estate pushes, in major cities like San Francisco or New York, has inspired a type of forward thinking urbanity and policy in smaller cities.

第3段, 第5句

句子成分丰富且覆盖多个易错点: 主句主语被长修饰语和插入语分隔、两个定语从句分别修饰不同名词、介词短语和分词作定语层层嵌套、关系代词 "that" 在从句中充当不同成分。这些特征为划分主谓宾、识别定语从句先行词、区分状语和定语提供了高质量练习材料。

Transforming downtown areas so that they incorporate modern housing and improved walkability to local restaurants, retail, and entertainment—especially when combined with improved infrastructure for cyclists and public transit—makes them appeal to a more affluent demographic.

第4段，第1句

覆盖动名词作主语、使役动词结构 make + 宾语 + 宾补、目的状语从句、条件状语从句的省略形式、多重并列宾语等多种成分。长主语与短谓语的对比、从句嵌套在主语内部的位置都是易错点，非常适合成分划分训练。

Because of their smaller size, most keep hours that allow people to enjoy themselves, then have some quiet after midnight, as opposed to large major cities like New York, where the buzz of activity is ongoing.

第4段，第4句

本句成分较丰富：主句包含并列谓语、原因状语、时间状语、对比状语；限制性定语从句包含双宾语结构；非限制性定语从句为主系表结构。涵盖了定语从句的两种类型、状语的多种功能、以及双宾语用法，适合作为成分划分的综合练习句。

They have replaced quiet with excitement.

第52题，C

简单句的主谓宾加方式状语结构在考试中常见，"replace A with B"是高频动词搭配，现在完成时也是必考时态，本句结构具有一定代表性，掌握后可迁移到类似的动词搭配句式。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 84 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。

downtown B1

adv. 在市中心;向市中心

本篇8次 · 真题8句

investment B1

n. 投资

本篇5次 · 真题39句

urban B2

adj. 城市的, 都市的

本篇5次·真题31句

attract B1

v. 吸引 (注意力、兴趣)

本篇4次·真题67句

housing B1

n. 住房

本篇4次·真题34句

estate B2

n. 地产

本篇4次·真题12句

type A2

n. 类型

本篇3次·真题84句

appeal B2

v. 呼吁

本篇3次·真题48句

core B1

n. 核心

本篇3次·真题21句

local A2

adj. 当地的

本篇2次·真题143句

opportunity B1

n. 机会

本篇2次·真题115句

major B1

adj. 主要的

本篇2次·真题108句

resident B2

n. 居民

本篇2次·真题50句

generate B2

v. 产生, 引起 (结果、反应等)

本篇2次·真题39句

combine B1

v. (使) 结合、组合

本篇2次·真题33句

movement B1

n. 移动

本篇2次·真题32句

property B1

n. 财产

本篇2次·真题28句

incorporate B2

v. 包含

本篇2次·真题23句

flow B1

v. 流动

本篇2次 · 真题 18 句

infrastructure C1

n. 基础设施

本篇2次 · 真题 17 句

prosperity C1

n. 繁荣

本篇2次 · 真题 16 句

improved A2

adj. 改进的

本篇2次 · 真题 13 句

landscape B1

n. 风景

本篇2次 · 真题 13 句

excitement B1

n. 兴奋

本篇2次 · 真题 12 句

transit B2

n. 运输

本篇2次 · 真题 10 句

decade B1

n. 十年

本篇1次 · 真题 120 句

policy B1

n. 政策

本篇1次 · 真题 103 句

economy B1

n. 经济

本篇1次 · 真题 102 句

access B1

n. 进入

本篇1次 · 真题 101 句

later A1

adv. 以后, later

本篇1次 · 真题 87 句

contribute B1

v. 捐献

本篇1次 · 真题 79 句

thinking A2

n. 思考

本篇1次 · 真题 68 句

creative B1

adj. 有创造力的

本篇1次 · 真题 65 句

shift B1

v. 移动

本篇1次 · 真题 65 句

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

approach B1

v. 靠近, 接近 (在空间或时间上)

本篇1次·真题 59 句

concept B2

n. 概念

本篇1次·真题 59 句

aim B1

v. 瞄准

本篇1次·真题 57 句

employer B1

n. 雇主

本篇1次·真题 56 句

link A2

n. 联系

本篇1次·真题 53 句

operate B1

v. 运转

本篇1次·真题 52 句

sign A1

n. 标志

本篇1次·真题 49 句

adopt B1

v. 采纳

本篇1次·真题 46 句

replace A2

v. 替换, 更换 (用新的代替旧的)

本篇1次·真题 42 句

define B1

v. 给.....下定义

本篇1次·真题 39 句

retail B2

n. 零售

本篇1次·真题 37 句

institute B2

n. 学院

本篇1次·真题 35 句

talent B1

n. 天赋

本篇1次·真题 35 句

context B2

n. (事情发生的) 背景、环境

本篇1次·真题 32 句

transform B2

v. 使彻底改变;使转变

本篇1次·真题 30 句

promotion B2

n. 晋升, 升职

本篇1次·真题 29 句

working A2

adj. 有工作的

本篇1次·真题 29 句

rapidly B1

adv. 迅速地

本篇1次·真题 28 句

analyze B2

v. 分析

本篇1次·真题 27 句

employment B1

n. 工作

本篇1次·真题 27 句

revenue B2

n. (公司、组织的) 收入, 收益

本篇1次·真题 25 句

diverse B2

adj. 多种多样的

本篇1次·真题 24 句

crowd A2

n. 人群

本篇1次·真题 23 句

widespread B2

adj. 广泛的

本篇1次·真题 23 句

abandon B2

v. 离弃

本篇1次·真题 22 句

mix A2

v. 混合

本篇1次·真题 21 句

mobility B2

n. 移动能力

本篇1次·真题 21 句

oppose B2

v. 反对

本篇1次·真题 21 句

planning B1

n. 规划

本篇1次·真题 21 句

inspire B2

v. 激励

本篇1次·真题 20 句

popularity B2

n. 受欢迎

本篇1次·真题 20 句

bar A2

n. 酒吧

本篇1次·真题 19 句

retirement B2

n. 退休

本篇1次·真题 19 句

dominate B2

v. 控制

本篇1次·真题 17 句

exhibit B2

v. 展览

本篇1次·真题 17 句

entertainment B1

n. 娱乐活动

本篇1次·真题 16 句

alike B1

adj. 相似的

本篇1次·真题 15 句

characterize C1

v. 是...的特征

本篇1次·真题 14 句

crowded A2

adj. 拥挤的, 挤满人的

本篇1次·真题 14 句

ongoing B2

adj. 持续进行的

本篇1次·真题 14 句

upward B2

adv. 向上地

本篇1次·真题 14 句

wave A2

n. 波浪

本篇1次·真题 14 句

underlie C1

v. 是.....的根本原因

本篇1次·真题 13 句

affluent C1

adj. 富裕的, 富足的

本篇1次·真题 12 句

convenient B1

adj. 方便的

本篇1次·真题 12 句

commerce B2

n. 商业

本篇1次·真题 11 句

stable B1

adj. 稳定的

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

adjustment B2

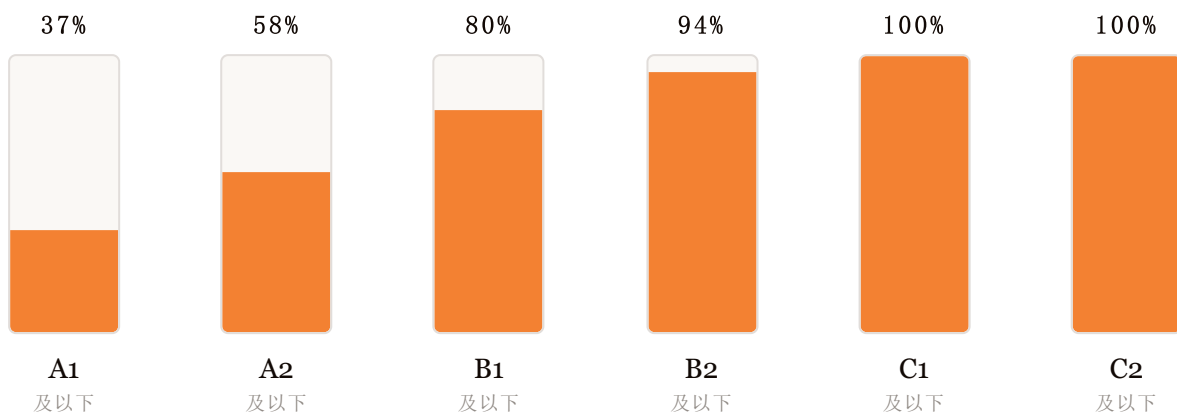
n. 调整

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 220 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **220** 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 14 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 220 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

220

B2 以上难词

6%

B1 及以下覆盖

80%

英语六级 2017年12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）	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12月·第1套英语六级汉译英（段落翻译）·客观介绍太湖的地理与物产 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12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(2017-12) • 六级

Part IV

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to translate a passage from Chinese into English. You should write your answer on **Answer Sheet 2**.

太湖是中国东部的一个淡水湖,占地面积2250平方公里,是中国第三大淡水湖,仅次于鄱阳和洞庭。太湖约有90个岛屿,大小从几平方米到几平方公里不等。太湖以其独特的"太湖石"而闻名,太湖石常用于装饰中国传统园林。太湖也以高产的捕鱼业闻名。自上世纪70年代后期以来,捕捞鱼蟹对沿湖的居民来说极为重要,并对周边地区的经济作出了重大贡献。太湖地区是中国陶瓷(ceramics)业基地之一,其中宜兴的陶瓷厂家生产举世闻名的宜兴紫砂壶(clay teapot)。

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。

Lake Taihu, a freshwater lake in eastern China covering an area of 2,250 square kilometers, is the third largest freshwater lake in China, after Poyang and Dongting. It has about 90 islands, ranging in size from a few square meters to several square kilometers. Lake Taihu is famous for its unique Taihu stones, which are often used to decorate traditional Chinese gardens. It is also famous for its productive fishing industry. Since the late 1970s, catching fish and crabs has been extremely important to the residents along the lake and has made significant contributions to the economy of the surrounding areas. The Taihu area is one of the ceramics bases in China, where the ceramics manufacturers in Yixing produce the world-famous Yixing clay teapots.

【衔接】句1到句2：同主语改用代词承接

句2若再以 Lake Taihu 开头会与句1重复，可让句2维持 There are about 90 islands in Lake Taihu，或把 Lake Taihu 换成 It (It has about 90 islands) 承接句1的主语，避免连续三句都以 Lake Taihu 起头的单调。

句3到句4：用also显出并列递进

句3说太湖以太湖石闻名，句4 太湖也以高产的捕鱼业闻名 是再添一项，译文已用 is also famous for 把「也」落实为 also，使两句的并列递进关系显性化，读者一眼看出这是太湖的第二个名片。

句4到句5：补衔接引出捕鱼业细节

句4点出捕鱼业闻名，句5进一步讲它的经济意义，可在句5前不另起突兀的新话题——Since the late 1970s 开头本身已承接捕鱼业话题；也可加 In fact/Indeed 强化承接，使「闻名→为何重要」的展开自然。

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（非考题号），与卷面中文逐字对应。

【主旨】客观介绍太湖的地理与物产

全段是一篇典型的中国地理/文化介绍，逐项陈述太湖的地理位置、面积、岛屿、太湖石、捕鱼业与陶瓷业等客观特征，太湖是中国东部的一个淡水湖 一句开篇就定调为「介绍某地是什么、有什么」的客观说明语体，不带主观情感或时间叙事。这类语体决定了下面以一般现在时为主、用词平实准确即可，不必追求文学性。

【时态】一般现在时

通篇在客观陈述太湖至今仍然成立的事实与特征——是淡水湖、面积多大、有多少岛屿、以什么闻名，如 是中国第三大淡水湖、太湖以其独特的“太湖石”而闻名，这类「现状/恒常属性」用一般现在时。仅第5句 自上世纪70年代后期以来 这种「从过去某时持续至今」的表述需偏离基调改用现在完成时。

【译法】太湖

采用约定俗成的音译加通名：Lake Taihu（或 Taihu Lake）。太湖 在全段反复出现，必须前后用同一种译法，不能一处 Lake Taihu、一处 Tai Lake 来回换。地名「专名音译 + 通名意译」是稳妥通法。

太湖石

意译加引号/专名化：Taihu stones。太湖石 是文化负载词，指太湖产的观赏石，直接音意结合译为 Taihu stones 最清楚；后文「太湖石常用于装饰」再次出现时用代词 they 承接，避免重复。

鄱阳

约定俗成英文名 Poyang（即鄱阳湖 Poyang Lake）。仅次于鄱阳和洞庭 中作为两个更大湖的名字出现，译为 Poyang and Dongting（或补全 Poyang Lake and Dongting Lake）。

洞庭

约定俗成英文名 Dongting（即洞庭湖 Dongting Lake），与鄱阳并列，统一处理。

宜兴

地名音译 Yixing。宜兴的陶瓷厂家、宜兴紫砂壶 两处都出现，统一用 Yixing。

宜兴紫砂壶

原文已给英文提示 clay teapot，故译 Yixing clay teapots。宜兴紫砂壶（clay teapot）括号里的 clay teapot 是命题人给的指定译法，直接采用即可，是举世闻名的特产，用复数泛指这一品类。

1. 太湖是中国东部的一个淡水湖,占地面积2250平方公里,是中国第三大淡水湖,仅次于鄱阳和洞庭。

【主干】太湖 is 一个淡水湖（主语策略：原句主语）

中文已有明确主语「太湖」，核心判断句是 太湖是中国东部的一个淡水湖，立 Lake Taihu is a freshwater lake 为主干，其余「占地面积」「第三大」「仅次于」都是对这个湖的补充描述，应降级挂靠。

【降级】三个补充信息分别降级

「中国东部的」→介词短语 in eastern China 作定语；占地面积2250平方公里 →用 covering an area of 2,250 square kilometers 现在分词短语作补充说明；是中国第三大淡水湖,仅次于鄱阳和洞庭 →用同位语 the third largest freshwater lake in China，再接 after Poyang and Dongting 表「仅次于」。这样一个主干带多个降级修饰，避免用三个 it is 平铺。

【语法】时态

回指全篇基调，陈述太湖的恒常属性，用一般现在时 is。

数字格式

2250平方公里 英文千分位写 2,250 square kilometers；square kilometers 这里表面积，用复数。

比较级最高级

「第三大」是 the third largest，序数词 + largest，前面必须加 the；「仅次于」用 after 或 second only to（此处第三大，用 after Poyang and Dongting 更准）。

【译文】 Lake Taihu, a freshwater lake in eastern China covering an area of 2,250 square kilometers, is the third largest freshwater lake in China, after Poyang and Dongting.

2. 太湖约有90个岛屿,大小从几平方米到几平方公里不等。

【主干】 There are about 90 islands (主语策略: There be)

太湖约有90个岛屿 表「存在有多少」, 最贴英文习惯的是 There be 句型: There are about 90 islands in Lake Taihu; 也可用 Lake Taihu has about 90 islands. 后半「大小不等」是对 islands 的描述, 降级处理。

【降级】 大小不等降级为定语

大小从几平方米到几平方公里不等 是对 islands 的描述, 降级成 ranging in size from a few square meters to several square kilometers 现在分词短语作后置定语, 紧跟 islands。不要另起一句 The size is different.

【语法】 主谓一致

There be 的 be 跟其后名词, islands 复数, 用 There are。

单复数

90个岛屿 → islands 复数; square meters/kilometers 量词均用复数。

时态

陈述现状, 用一般现在时 are。

【译文】 There are about 90 islands in Lake Taihu, ranging in size from a few square meters to several square kilometers.

3. 太湖以其独特的"太湖石"而闻名,太湖石常用于装饰中国传统园林。

【主干】 Lake Taihu is famous for Taihu stones (主语策略: 原句主语)

前半 太湖以其独特的"太湖石"而闻名 主语是太湖, 立 Lake Taihu is famous for its unique Taihu stones. 后半「太湖石常用于装饰园林」另有主语(太湖石), 可单独成句或用定语从句承接, 主干层面先立前半句。

【降级】 后半句用which定语从句承接

太湖石常用于装饰中国传统园林 是对前面 Taihu stones 的补充说明, 降级成非限制性定语从句 which are often used to decorate traditional Chinese gardens, 挂在 Taihu stones 后面, 用 which 承接避免重复 Taihu stones。「用于装饰」用被动 are used to decorate (石头是被用的)。

【语法】语态

太湖石常用于装饰 中石头是被使用的对象，用被动 are used to decorate；汉语「用于」常对应英文被动。

单复数

Taihu stones 泛指这类石头，用复数；从句谓语 are 跟复数。

时态

陈述恒常用途，一般现在时 is famous/are used。

【译文】 Lake Taihu is famous for its unique Taihu stones, which are often used to decorate traditional Chinese gardens.

4. 太湖也以高产的捕鱼业闻名。

【主干】 Lake Taihu is also famous for its fishing (主语策略：原句主语)

太湖也以高产的捕鱼业闻名 主语仍是太湖，与上句同句式，立 Lake Taihu is also famous for its productive fishing industry。「也」对应 also，提示与上句并列递进。

【降级】 本句简单无需降级

高产的捕鱼业 是单一名词短语 its productive fishing industry，作 for 的宾语即可，全句结构简单，无需额外降级处理。

【语法】时态

陈述太湖现状特征，一般现在时 is。

用词

「高产的」译 productive/highly productive；「捕鱼业」fishing industry，比单写 fishing 更对应「业」。

【译文】 Lake Taihu is also famous for its productive fishing industry.

5. 自上世纪70年代后期以来,捕捞鱼蟹对沿湖的居民来说极为重要,并对周边地区的经济作出了重大贡献。

【主干】 fishing has been important and made contributions (主语策略：原句主语)

捕捞鱼蟹对沿湖的居民来说极为重要 中「捕捞鱼蟹」是主语，立 catching fish and crabs has been extremely important to... 为主干；后半 并对周边地区的经济作出了重大贡献 与前半共用主语，作并列谓语 and has made significant contributions to....

【降级】 时间状语前置加并列谓语

自上世纪70年代后期以来 是时间状语，译 Since the late 1970s 放句首。前后两个谓语「极为重要」「作出重大贡献」共用一个主语，用 and 连接两个并列谓语：has been extremely important to the residents along the lake and has made significant contributions to the economy of the surrounding areas，不必拆成两句。

【语法】时态

本句是全篇唯一偏离基调处：自上世纪70年代后期以来 表「从过去持续至今」，必须用现在完成时 has been/has made，而非一般现在或一般过去。这是本篇最关键的时态考点。

主谓一致

主语是动名词短语 catching fish and crabs，视为单数，谓语用 has（不是 have）。

单复数

「鱼蟹」泛指→fish and crabs (fish 单复同形，crabs 复数)；「居民」the residents 复数；「周边地区」the surrounding areas。

搭配

「对.....作出贡献」固定 make contributions to；「对.....重要」important to。

【译文】 Since the late 1970s, catching fish and crabs has been extremely important to the residents along the lake and has made significant contributions to the economy of the surrounding areas.

6. 太湖地区是中国陶瓷(ceramics)业基地之一,其中宜兴的陶瓷厂家生产举世闻名的宜兴紫砂壶(clay teapot)。

【主干】 The Taihu area is one of the bases (主语策略：原句主语)

前半 太湖地区是中国陶瓷 (ceramics) 业基地之一 主语是太湖地区，立 The Taihu area is one of the ceramics bases in China 判断句作主干。后半 其中宜兴的陶瓷厂家生产举世闻名的宜兴紫砂壶 (clay teapot) 换了主语 (宜兴的厂家)，用 where 定语从句承接。

【降级】 其中用where从句承接

其中宜兴的陶瓷厂家生产.....的「其中」指代前面的「地区/基地」，降级成 where 引导的定语从句：where the ceramics manufacturers in Yixing produce the world-famous Yixing clay teapots。「举世闻名的」译 world-famous 作前置定语，紧贴 teapots。

【语法】 单复数

one of the bases→bases 复数；manufacturers 复数；clay teapots 泛指品类用复数。

时态

陈述现状，一般现在时 is/produce。

主谓一致

从句主语 manufacturers 复数，谓语 produce (不加 s)。

专名统一

宜兴 两处都用 Yixing；宜兴紫砂壶 (clay teapot) 采用命题人给的 clay teapot，译 Yixing clay teapots。

【译文】 The Taihu area is one of the ceramics bases in China, where the ceramics manufacturers in Yixing produce the world-famous Yixing clay teapots.

英语六级 2017年12月·第1套 · 全卷构成

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