

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

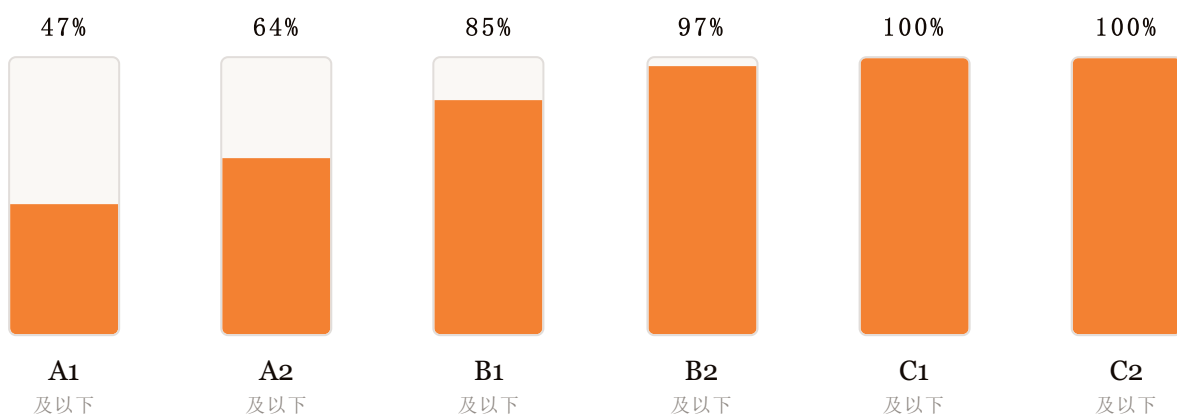
n. 仪式

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 →