

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

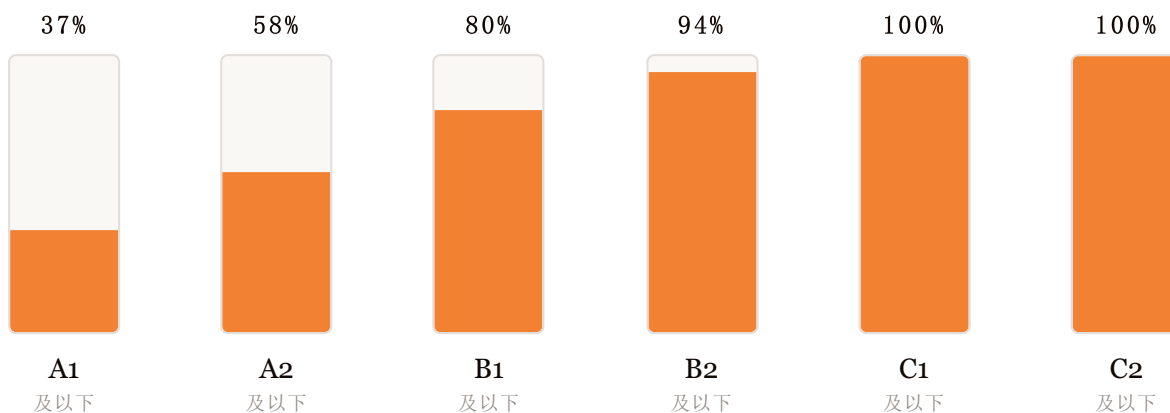
n. 调整

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 →