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六级·真题卷第2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 "*Seek to understand others, and you will be understood*". 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) Say a few words to thank the speaker.
B) Introduce the speaker to the audience.
C) Give a lecture on the history of the town.
D) Host a talk on how to give a good speech.
2. A) He was the founder of the local history society.
B) He has worked with Miss Bligh for 20 years.
C) He has published a book on public speaking.
D) He joined the local history society when young.
3. A) She was obviously better at talking than writing.
B) She had a good knowledge of the town's history.
C) Her speech was so funny as to amuse the audience.
D) Her ancestors came to the town in the 18th century.
4. A) He read exactly what was written in his notes.
B) He kept forgetting what he was going to say.
C) He made an embarrassing remark.
D) He was too nervous to speak up

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

5. A) What their retailers demand.
B) What their rivals are doing.
C) How they are going to beat their rivals.
D) How dramatically the market is changing.
6. A) They should be taken seriously.
B) They are rapidly catching up.
C) Their business strategy is quite effective.
D) Their potential has been underestimated.
7. A) She had given it to Tom.
B) It simply made her go frantic.
C) She had not seen it yet.
D) It was not much of a big concern.
8. A) Restructuring the whole company.
B) Employing more forwarding agents.
C) Promoting cooperation with Jayal Motors.
D) Exporting their motorbikes to Indonesia.

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) It makes claims in conflict with the existing research.
B) It focuses on the link between bedtime and nutrition.
C) It cautions against the overuse of coffee and alcohol.
D) It shows that "night owls" work much less efficiently.
10. A) They pay greater attention to food choice.
B) They tend to achieve less than their peers.
C) They run a higher risk of gaining weight.
D) They stand a greater chance to fall sick.
11. A) Get up late.
B) Sleep 8 hours a day.
C) Exercise more.
D) Go to bed earlier

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

12. A) All of the acting nominees are white.
B) It has got too much publicity on TV.
C) It is prejudiced against foreign films.
D) Only 7% of the nominees are female.
13. A) 22 percent of movie directors were people of color.
B) Half of the TV programs were ethnically balanced.
C) Only one-fifth of TV shows had black characters.
D) Only 3.4 percent of film directors were women.
14. A) Non-white males.
B) Program creators.
C) Females of color over 40.
D) Asian speaking characters.
15. A) They constitute 17% of Hollywood movie characters.
B) They are most underrepresented across TV and film.
C) They contribute little to the U. S. film industry.
D) They account for 8.5% of the U.S. population

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) One that can provide for emergency needs.
B) One that can pay for their medical expenses.
C) One that covers their debts and burial expenses
D) One that ensures a healthy life for their later years.
17. A) Purchase insurance for their children.
B) Save sufficient money for a rainy day.
C) Buy a home with a small down payment.
D) Add more insurance on the breadwinner.
18. A) When their children grow up and leave home.
B) When they have saved enough for retirement.
C) When their family moves to a different place.
D) When they have found better-paying jobs.

Questions 19 to 22 are based on the recording you have just heard.

19. A) They do more harm than good.
B) They have often been ignored.
C) They do not help build friendship.
D) They may not always be negative.
20. A) Biased sources of information.
B) Ignorance of cultural differences.
C) Misinterpretation of Shakespeare.
D) Tendency to jump to conclusions.
21. A) They are hard to dismiss once attached to a certain group.
B) They may have a negative impact on people they apply to.
C) They persist even when circumstances have changed.
D) They are often applied to minorities and ethnic people.
22. A) They impact people more or less in the same way.
B) Some people are more sensitive to them than others.
C) A positive stereotype may help one achieve better results.
D) A negative stereotype sticks while a positive one does not

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

23. A) Use some over-the-counter medicine instead.
B) Quit taking the medicine immediately.
C) Take some drug to relieve the side effect.
D) Ask your pharmacist to explain why it occurs.
24. A) It may help patients fall asleep.
B) It may lead to mental problems.
C) It may cause serious harm to one's liver.
D) It may increase the effect of certain drugs.
25. A) Tell their children to treat medicines with respect.
B) Keep medicines out of the reach of their children.
C) Make sure their children use quality medicines.
D) Ask their children to use legitimate medicines.

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.

The Pacific island nation of Palau has become home to the sixth largest marine sanctuary in the world. The new marine reserve, now the largest in the Pacific, will 26 no fishing or mining. Palau also established the world's first shark sanctuary in 2009.

The tiny island nation has set aside 500,000 square kilometres—80 percent—of its maritime 27 , for full protection. That's the highest percentage of an 28 economic zone devoted to marine conservation by any country in the world. The remaining 20 percent of the Palau seas will be reserved for local fishing by individuals and small-scale 29 fishing businesses with limited exports.

"Island 30 have been among the hardest hit by the threats facing the ocean," said President Tommy Remengesau Jr. in a statement. "Creating this sanctuary is a bold move that the people of Palau recognise as 31 to our survival. We want to lead the way in restoring the health of the ocean for future generations."

Palau has only been an 32 nation for twenty years and has a strong history of environmental protection. It is home to one of the world's finest marine ecosystems, with more than 1,300 species of fish and 700 species of coral.

Senator Hokkons Baules, lead 33 of the Palau National Marine Sanctuary Act, said the sanctuary will "help build a 34 future for the Palauan people by honoring the conservation traditions of our past". These include the centuries-old custom of "bul", where leaders would call a temporary stop to fishing for key species in order to give fish 35 an opportunity to replenish(补充).

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| A) allocate | I) permit |
| B) celebrities | J) secure |
| C) commercial | K) solitary |
| D) communities | L) spectacle |
| E) essential | M) sponsor |
| F) exclusive | N) stocks |
| G) independent | O) territory |
| H) indulge | |

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**.

Data sharing: An open mind on open data

A) It is a movement building steady momentum: a call to make research data, software code and experimental methods publicly available and transparent. A spirit of openness is gaining acceptance in the science community, and is the only way, say advocates, to address a 'crisis' in science whereby too few findings are successfully reproduced. Furthermore, they say, it is the best way for researchers to gather the range of observations that are necessary to speed up discoveries or to identify large-scale trends.

- B) The open-data shift poses a confusing problem for junior researchers. On the one hand, the drive to share is gathering official steam. Since 2013, global scientific bodies have begun to back policies that support increased public access to research. On the other hand, scientists disagree about how much and when they should share data, and they debate whether sharing it is more likely to accelerate science and make it more robust, or to introduce vulnerabilities and problems. As more journal and funders adopt data-sharing requirements, and as a growing number of enthusiasts call for more openness, junior researchers must find their place between adopters and those who continue to hold out, even as they strive to launch their own careers.
- C) One key challenge facing young scientists is how to be open without becoming scientifically vulnerable. They must determine the risk of jeopardizing a job offer or a collaboration proposal from those who are wary of—or unfamiliar with—open science. And they must learn how to capitalize on the movement's benefits, such as opportunities for more citations and a way to build a reputation without the need for conventional metrics, such as publication in high-impact journals.
- D) Some fields have embraced open data more than others. Researchers in psychology, a field rocked by findings of irreproducibility in the past few years, have been especially vocal supporters of the drive for more-open science. A few psychology journals have created incentives to increase interest in reproducible science—for example, by affixing an 'open-data' badge to articles that clearly state where data are available. According to social psychologist Brian Nosek, executive director of the Center for Open Science, the average data-sharing rate for the journal *Psychological Science*, which uses the badges, increased tenfold to 38% from 2013 to 2015.
- E) Funders, too, are increasingly adopting an open-data policy. Several strongly encourage, and some require, a data-management plan that makes data available. The US National Science Foundation is among these. Some philanthropic(慈善的) funders, including the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation in Seattle, Washington, and the Wellcome Trust in London, also mandate open data from their grant recipients.
- F) But many young researchers, especially those who have not been mentored in open science, are uncertain about whether to share or to stay private. Graduate students and postdocs, who often are working on their lab head's grant, may have no choice if their supervisor or another senior colleague opposes sharing.
- G) Some fear that the potential impact of sharing is too high, especially at the early stages of a career. "Everybody has a scary story about someone getting scooped(被抢先)," says New York University astronomer David Hogg. Those fears may be a factor in a lingering hesitation to share data even when publishing in journals that mandate it.
- H) Researchers at small labs or at institutions focused on teaching arguably have the most to lose when sharing hard-won data. "With my institution and teaching load, I don't have postdocs and grad students," says Terry McGlynn, a tropical biologist at California State University, Dominguez Hills. "The stakes are higher to share data because it's a bigger fraction of what's happening in my lab."
- I) Researchers also point to the time sink that is involved in preparing data for others to view. Once the data and associated materials appear in a repository(存储库), answering questions and handling complaints can take many hours.
- J) The time investment can present other problems. In some cases, says data scientist Karthik Ram, it may be difficult for junior researchers to embrace openness when senior colleagues—many of whom head selection and promotion committees—might ridicule what they may view as misplaced energies. "I've heard this

recently—that embracing the idea of open data and code makes traditional academics uncomfortable," says Ram. "The concern seems to be that open advocates don't spend their time being as productive as possible."

- K) An open-science stance can also add complexity to a collaboration. Kate Ratliff, who studies social attitudes at the University of Florida, Gainesville, says that it can seem as if there are two camps in a field—those who care about open science and those who don't. "There's a new area to navigate—'Are you cool with the fact that I'll want to make the data open?'—when talking with somebody about an interesting research idea," she says.
 - L) Despite complications and concerns, the upsides of sharing can be significant. For example, when information is uploaded to a repository, a digital object identifier (DOI) is assigned. Scientists can use a DOI to publish each step of the research life cycle, not just the final paper. In so doing, they can potentially get three citations—one each for the data and software, in addition to the paper itself. And although some say that citations for software or data have little currency in academia, they can have other benefits.
 - M) Many advocates think that transparent data procedures with a data and time stamp will protect scientists from being scooped. "This is the sweet spot between sharing and getting credit for it, while discouraging plagiarism(剽窃)," says Ivo Grigorov, a project coordinator at the National Institute of Aquatic Resources Research Secretariat in Charlottenlund, Denmark. Hogg says that scooping is less of a problem than many think. "The two cases I'm familiar with didn't involve open data or code," he says.
 - N) Open science also offers junior researchers the chance to level the playing field by gaining better access to crucial data. Ross Mounce, a postdoc studying evolutionary biology at the University of Cambridge, UK, is a vocal champion of open science, partly because his fossil-based research depends on access to others' data. He says that more openness in science could help to discourage what some perceive as a common practice of shutting out early-career scientists' requests for data.
 - O) Communication also helps for those who worry about jeopardizing a collaboration, he says. Concerns about open science should be discussed at the outset of a study. "Whenever you start a project with someone, you have to establish a clear understanding of expectations for who owns the data, at what point they go public and who can do what with them," he says.
 - P) In the end, sharing data, software and materials with colleagues can help an early-career researcher to gain recognition—a crucial component of success. "The thing you are searching for is reputation," says Titus Brown, a genomics(基因组学) researcher at the University of California, Davis. "To get grants and jobs, you have to be relevant and achieve some level of public recognition. Anything you do that advances your presence—especially in a larger sphere, outside the communities you know—is a net win."
36. Astronomer David Hogg doesn't think scooping is as serious a problem as generally thought.
37. Some researchers are hesitant to make their data public for fear that others might publish something similar before them.
38. Some psychology journals have offered incentives to encourage authors to share their data.
39. There is a growing demand in the science community that research data be open to the public.
40. Sharing data offers early-career researchers the chance to build a certain level of reputation.
41. Data sharing enables scientists to publish each step of their research work, thus leading to more citations.

42. Scientists hold different opinions about the extent and timing of data sharing.
43. Potential problems related to data sharing should be made known to and discussed by all participants at the beginning of a joint research project.
44. Sharing data and handling data-related issues can be time-consuming.
45. Junior researchers may have no say when it comes to sharing data.

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.

In the beginning of the movie *I, Robot*, a robot has to decide whom to save after two cars plunge into the water—Del Spooner or a child. Even though Spooner screams "Save her! Save her!" the robot rescues him because it calculates that he has a 45 percent chance of survival compared to Sarah's 11 percent. The robot's decision and its calculated approach raise an important question: would humans make the same choice? And which choice would we want our robotic counterparts to make?

Isaac Asimov evaded the whole notion of morality in devising his three laws of robotics, which hold that 1. Robots cannot harm humans or allow humans to come to harm; 2. Robots must obey humans, except where the order would conflict with law 1; and 3. Robots must act in self-preservation, unless doing so conflicts with laws 1 or 2. These laws are programmed into Asimov's robots—they don't have to think, judge, or value. They don't have to like humans or believe that hurting them is wrong or bad. They simply don't do it.

The robot who rescues Spooner's life in *I, Robot* follows Asimov's zeroth law: robots cannot harm humanity (as opposed to individual humans) or allow humanity to come to harm—an expansion of the first law that allows robots to determine what's in the greater good. Under the first law, a robot could not harm a dangerous gunman, but under the zeroth law, a robot could kill the gunman to save others.

Whether it's possible to program a robot with safeguards such as Asimov's laws is debatable. A word such as "harm" is vague (what about emotional harm? Is replacing a human employee harm?), and abstract concepts present coding problems. The robots in Asimov's fiction expose complications and loopholes in the three laws, and even when the laws work, robots still have to assess situations.

Assessing situations can be complicated. A robot has to identify the players, conditions, and possible outcomes for various scenarios. It's doubtful that a computer program can do that—at least, not without some undesirable results. A roboticist at the Bristol Robotics Laboratory programmed a robot to save human proxies(替身) called "H-bots" from danger. When one H-bot headed for danger, the robot successfully pushed it out of the way. But when two H-bots became imperiled, the robot choked 42 percent of the time, unable to decide which to save and letting them both "die." The experiment highlights the importance of morality: without it, how can a robot decide whom to save or what's best for humanity, especially if it can't calculate survival odds?

46. What question does the example in the movie raise?
- A) Whether robots can reach better decisions.
 - B) Whether robots follow Asimov's zeroth law.
 - C) How robots may make bad judgments.
 - D) How robots should be programmed.
47. What does the author think of Asimov's three laws of robotics?
- A) They are apparently divorced from reality.
 - B) They did not follow the coding system of robotics.
 - C) They laid a solid foundation for robotics.
 - D) They did not take moral issues into consideration.
48. What does the author say about Asimov's robots?
- A) They know what is good or bad for human beings.
 - B) They are programmed not to hurt human beings.
 - C) They perform duties in their owners' best interest.
 - D) They stop working when a moral issue is involved.
49. What does the author want to say by mentioning the word "harm" in Asimov's laws?
- A) Abstract concepts are hard to program.
 - B) It is hard for robots to make decisions.
 - C) Robots may do harm in certain situations.
 - D) Asimov's laws use too many vague terms.
50. What has the roboticist at the Bristol Robotics Laboratory found in his experiment?
- A) Robots can be made as intelligent as human beings some day.
 - B) Robots can have moral issues encoded into their programs.
 - C) Robots can have trouble making decisions in complex scenarios.
 - D) Robots can be programmed to perceive potential perils.

Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

Our world now moves so fast that we seldom stop to see just how far we have come in just a few years. The latest iPhone 6s, for example, has a dual-core processor and fits nicely into your pocket. By comparison, you would expect to find a technological specification like this on your standard laptop in an office anywhere in the world.

It's no wonder that new applications for the Internet of Things are moving ahead fast when almost every new device we buy has a plug on the end of it or a wireless connection to the internet. Soon, our current smartphone lifestyle will expand to create our own smart home lifestyle too.

All researchers agree that close to 25 billion devices, things and sensors will be connected by 2020 which incidentally is also the moment that Millennials(千禧一代) are expected to make up 75 percent of our overall workforce, and the fully connected home will become a reality for large numbers of people worldwide.

However, this is just the tip of the proverbial iceberg as smart buildings and even cities increasingly become the norm as leaders and business owners begin to wake up to the massive savings that technology can deliver through connected sensors and new forms of automation coupled with intelligent energy and facilities management.

Online security cameras, intelligent lighting and a wealth of sensors that control both temperature and air quality are offering an unprecedented level of control, efficiency, and improvements to what were once classed necessary costs when running a business or managing a large building.

We can expect that the ever-growing list of devices, systems and environments remains connected, always online and talking to each other. The big benefit will not only be in the housing of this enormous and rapidly growing amount of data, but will also be in the ability to run real time data analytics to extract actionable and ongoing knowledge.

The biggest and most exciting challenge of this technology is how to creatively leverage this ever-growing amount of data to deliver cost savings, improvements and tangible benefits to both businesses and citizens of these smart cities.

The good news is that most of this technology is already invented. Let's face it, it wasn't too long ago that the idea of working from anywhere and at anytime was some form of a distant Utopian(乌托邦式的) dream, and yet now we can perform almost any office-based task from any location in the world as long as we have access to the internet.

It's time to wake up to the fact that making smart buildings, cities and homes will dramatically improve our quality of life in the years ahead.

51. What does the example of iPhone 6s serve to show?

- A) The huge capacity of the smartphones people now use.
- B) The widespread use of smartphones all over the world.
- C) The huge impact of new technology on people's everyday life.
- D) The rapid technological progress in a very short period of time.

52. What can we expect to see by the year 2020?

- A) Apps for the Internet of Things.
- B) The popularization of smart homes.
- C) The emergence of Millennials.
- D) Total globalization of the world.

53. What will business owners do when they become aware of the benefits of the Internet of Things?

- A) Employ fewer workers in their operations.
- B) Gain automatic control of their businesses.
- C) Invest in more smart buildings and cities.
- D) Embrace whatever new technology there is.

54. What is the most exciting challenge when we possess more and more data?

- A) How to turn it to profitable use.
- B) How to do real time data analysis.
- C) How to link the actionable systems.
- D) How to devise new ways to store it.

55. What does the author think about working from anywhere and at anytime?

- A) It is feasible with a connection to the internet.
- B) It will thrive in smart buildings, cities and homes.
- C) It is still a distant Utopian dream for ordinary workers.
- D) It will deliver tangible benefits to both boss and worker.

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**.

青海湖位于海拔3,205米、青海省省会西宁以西约100公里处，是中国最大的咸水湖，面积4,317平方公里，最深处25.5米。有23条河注入湖中，其中大部分是季节性的。百分之八十的湖水源于五条主要河流。青海湖位于跨越亚洲的几条候鸟迁徙路线的交叉处。许多鸟类把青海湖作为迁徙过程中的暂息地。湖的西侧是著名的"鸟岛"，吸引着来自世界各地的观鸟者。每年夏天，游客们也来这里观看国际自行车比赛。

2017年12月·第2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2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2套(2017-12) • 六级

Part I

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay commenting on the saying "Seek to understand others, and you will be understood". 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·187词】 写作无唯一标准答案，以下为达标示范

The saying "Seek to understand others, and you will be understood" reveals a simple but profound truth about human relationships. I firmly agree with this view, because understanding is reciprocal: only when we make the effort to grasp another person's feelings and position will others be willing to open their hearts and understand us in return.

Take the workplace as an example. A manager who bothers to listen to an employee's real difficulties, rather than rushing to give orders, earns that employee's trust and cooperation. The same holds true between parents and children. When a father sets aside his prejudices and truly listens to his teenage daughter, she no longer feels judged and gradually shares her honest thoughts. In both cases, the act of understanding others, by listening, putting oneself in their shoes and dropping assumptions, builds a bridge that lets understanding flow back.

Therefore, being understood is not something we can demand; it is something we earn by giving understanding first. If each of us takes the initiative to step into others' shoes, mutual understanding will follow naturally, and our relationships will grow warmer and stronger.

【参考译文】

"设法去理解别人，你自己也终将被理解"这句格言，揭示了一个关于人际关系的朴素而深刻的道理。我坚决赞同这一观点，因为理解是相互的：只有当我们肯下功夫去体察另一个人的感受与处境时，对方才会愿意敞开心扉、反过来理解我们。

以职场为例。一位肯先倾听下属真实难处、而不是急着发号施令的管理者，会赢得下属的信任与配合。亲子之间也是如此。当一位父亲放下成见、真正去听青春期女儿说话时，女儿不再觉得被评判，会渐渐说出

自己真实的想法。这两种情形里，理解他人这一动作——倾听、设身处地、放下预设——搭起了一座桥，让理解得以回流。

因此，被理解不是我们能索要的东西，而是靠先付出理解去赚得的。如果我们每个人都主动去设身处地为他人着想，相互理解自会到来，我们的关系也会变得更温暖、更牢固。

【第1段】破题：引格言 + 赞同 + Only when 点因果。本段落落实破题段方法：先用 The saying "... reveals a simple but profound truth 引出格言并点主题；再 I firmly agree 直接亮立场；最后一句 only when we make the effort to grasp another person's feelings...will others...understand us in return, 用 Only when 倒装句把"先理解"与"被理解"的因果说破，为全文定调。

【第2段】论证：两场景例子 + In both cases 回扣。本段落落实论证段方法：Take the workplace as an example 引出职场例，用"bothers to listen...rather than rushing to give orders...earns...trust"的对比句写出动作与结果；The same holds true 平行补上亲子例；末句 In both cases, the act of understanding others...builds a bridge that lets understanding flow back 把两例扣回格言，避免只讲故事。

【第3段】收束：Therefore 归纳 + If each of us 呼吁。本段落落实结论段方法：Therefore, being understood is not something we can demand; it is something we earn by giving understanding first 把上文归纳成对立式结论，不引新例；结尾 If each of us takes the initiative...mutual understanding will follow naturally 升华到处世态度并呼吁收尾。

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：先理解他人才会被理解

一句话钉死任务：就格言 Seek to understand others, and you will be understood 表明态度并论证。格言的因果是——你主动去理解别人（因），别人才会反过来理解你（果）。写的时候必须同时抓住这两头，光谈其中一头都算没吃透。要求还允许 cite examples to illustrate your views, 说明用例子论证是被鼓励的正路。

面向阅卷人的正式书面议论文

本题是纯议论文、无具体收信人，读者就是阅卷老师。因此不需要称呼语、落款，也不用书信格式；语域保持正式书面语即可——避免 you know、I think it's cool 这类口语，也不用刻意堆生僻大词。判断依据是要求只说 write an essay，并未给出任何情境身份或收信对象。

中心立意

赞同：主动理解他人是被理解的前提

本篇中心论点——我赞同格言 Seek to understand others，因为理解是相互的：只有先放下自我、去读懂对方的处境与感受，对方才会敞开心扉、回过头来理解你。关键落点在“主动去理解”这个动作上，而不是被动等待“被理解”。

要展开的要点

1. 职场：先听懂下属，才换来信任配合

分论点一，用职场沟通场景论证：一个愿意先听下属难处、而不是急着下命令的管理者，能赢得对方的信任与配合。动作落在“倾听”，结果落在“被信任”，正好演示 Seek to understand others, and you will be understood 的因果。

2. 亲子：放下成见，孩子才愿敞开

分论点二，用亲子沟通场景论证：父母放下预设成见、真正去听青春期孩子说话，孩子才不再觉得被评判、慢慢愿意讲真心话。动作是“设身处地、放下成见”，结果是对方“愿意被你理解”，与格言严丝合缝。

3. 升华：被理解要靠先给出理解去赚

收尾要点，把两个例子归纳成为人处世的态度：被理解不是能索要的，而是靠先主动付出理解去赚得。呼应要求鼓励的 cite examples to illustrate your views——例子最终都要收束到这一条态度上。

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一一对应。

第 1 段 破题：引格言 + 亮立场 + 点因果

引述格言 Seek to understand others, and you will be understood, 表明赞同, 并用一句点明"先理解他人"与"被理解"之间的因果, 为全文定调。

第 2 段 论证：场景例子证因果

用职场与亲子两个沟通例子, 把"主动理解他人"的具体动作与"换来被理解"的结果串起来, 坐实中心论点。

第 3 段 收束：归纳升华为处世态度

由例子归纳出"被理解靠先付出理解去赚"的态度, 发出呼吁、收拢全文。

第 1 段 引格言、表赞同、点明理解是相互的

落到本题：引出 Seek to understand others, and you will be understood 并点出它讲的是共情；表明 firmly agree；再用一句说破因果——只有先花力气读懂对方的感受与处境，对方才会敞开心扉、回过来理解你。

引述格言 · The saying "____" reveals a simple but profound truth about _____. (横线处填格言与它谈的主题)

亮明立场 · I firmly agree with this view, because _____. (横线处填你赞同的核心理由)

点明因果 · Only when we _____ will others be willing to _____ in return. (用 Only when 句式把"先做的动作"与"换来的结果"扣成因果)

第 2 段 职场倾听 + 亲子放下成见两例

本题两例落地：管理者先听下属难处而非急着下令，换来信任与配合；父母放下成见真正听青春期孩子，孩子才愿讲真心话。收尾一句把两例归到“understanding others——倾听、换位、放下成见——搭起一座桥，让理解回流”，坐实 Seek to understand others, and you will be understood。

举例过渡 · Take ____ as an example. / A ____ who bothers to ____, rather than ____, earns _____. (先引出场景，再用“做了A而非B，于是得到C”的对比句写例子)

补第二例 · The same holds true between ____ and _____. When ____ truly listens to ____, _____. (用 The same holds true 平行引出第二个关系场景)

回扣中心 · In both cases, the act of understanding others builds a bridge that lets understanding _____. (用 In both cases 把例子收拢回格言的因果)

第 3 段 被理解要靠先给理解去赚 + 呼吁

本题收束：Therefore 一句点出“被理解不能索要，只能靠先付出理解去赚”；再呼吁——若人人都主动设身处地为别人着想，相互理解自会到来、关系也更牢固，正是对 Seek to understand others 的升华。

归纳收束 · Therefore, ____ is not something we can demand; it is something we earn by _____. (用 not...but/earn by 句式把结论对立地讲清)

发出呼吁 · If each of us takes the initiative to ____, ____ will follow naturally. (用 If each of us 句式把个人动作推向普遍呼吁)

REVIEW · 自检避坑

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**两头都抓、例子扣回因果**

本题达标要点：既写"主动去 understand others"的动作，又写"被理解"的结果，并把二者的因果讲透。最易失分处是通篇只谈"希望被别人理解"、跑成抱怨，丢掉了主动方的动作。

结构连贯**三段清晰 + 因果连接词到位**

本题达标要点：破题、举例、收束三段分明，且用 Only when、In both cases、Therefore 把"先理解→被理解"的因果链一路接住。易失分处是通篇一段不分段，或例子与结论之间没有过渡、逻辑断裂。

语言准确**用准共情类表达提精度**

本题可调用 empathy、mutual understanding、put oneself in others' shoes、build bridges 等表达让观点更精准。达标关键是这些短语用对搭配；易失分处是想秀词却拼错搭配，反而扣分。

字数格式**守住 150–200 的硬区间**

本题硬约束是 at least 150 words but no more than 200 words，属硬性上下限。达标要点是内容写够但不注水；易失分处是为凑字重复啰嗦，或论证太薄导致不足下限。

典型低分写法 • 反面示例与改法

空喊口号无论证

反面示例："Understanding others is very important. If you understand others, you will be understood. This is a good saying and everyone should do it." 三句都在原地重复格言，没有任何理由和例子。改法：换成"Understanding others matters because relationships are two-way: when a manager first listens to an employee's difficulties, he earns the trust that makes himself understood too."——补上因果与具体例子。

只讲故事不回扣

反面示例："My friend once helped me move house. We were very happy and had dinner together. Friendship is wonderful." 例子与"先理解他人"毫无关系，沦为流水账。改法：改成"My friend noticed I was too stressed to ask for help and offered first; because he understood my situation, I opened up and trusted him more"——让例子落到"理解他人的动作"并回扣因果。

通篇抱怨不被懂

反面示例: "Nobody understands me. My parents never listen and my classmates ignore my feelings. It is so painful not to be understood." 全在抱怨被动的"不被理解", 与 Seek to understand others,and you will be understood 的主动逻辑相反。改法: 改成"When I stopped waiting to be understood and started listening to my parents' worries, they gradually began to listen to mine too."——把主动理解他人的动作放到前面。

英语六级 2017年12月·第2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2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2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2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 W: You are going to give a short speech of thanks for the speaker this evening, aren't you, Bill?

W: Bill,你今晚要为演讲者做一个简短的致谢发言,是吧?

2 M: Yes.

M: 是的。

3 W: You don't sound very enthusiastic. It's not that bad, is it?

W: 你听起来不太热情啊。没那么糟吧?

4 M: No. I don't mind, really. But I can never forget the first speech of thanks I did.

M: 不是。我真不介意。只是我永远忘不了我第一次做致谢发言的经历。

5 W: Why? What happened?

W: 为什么?发生什么了?

6 M: Well, I was in my early twenties. I joined the local history society.

M: 嗯,那时我二十出头,加入了当地的历史学会。

7 W: Yes...

W: 嗯.....

8 M: Anyway, I went along to a lecture by a Miss Bligh.

M: 总之,我去听了一位Bligh小姐的讲座。

9 W: Oh. Do go on.

W: 哦,继续说。

10 M: She was going to talk with slides about our town in the mid-18th century. She'd just published a book on the subject which was reckoned to be quite good. So I went along. When I arrived, the secretary asked me if I could give the speech of thanks. Rather stupidly, I said yes.

M: 她要用幻灯片讲我们镇18世纪中叶的历史。她刚出版了一本关于这个主题的书,据说相当不错。所以我就去了。我到的时候,秘书问我能不能做致谢发言。我相当愚蠢地答应了。

11 W: We've all done it.

W: 我们都干过这种事。

12 M: Anyway, from that point on, I was scared. What should I say? I decided to make notes during the lecture, and refer to interesting parts and thank her on behalf of the society. In fact, by the time Miss Bligh stood up to talk, I was feeling much better. But she was so nervous that she kept forgetting what to say, and she spoke almost in a whisper. People at the back kept calling out "We can't hear." It was embarrassing.

M: 总之,从那一刻起,我就紧张了。我该说什么呢?我决定在讲座期间做笔记,提到有趣的部分,代表学会感谢她。事实上,当Bligh小姐站起来讲话时,我感觉好多了。但她太紧张了,老是忘词,而且说话声音几乎像耳语一样小。后排的人不停地喊"我们听不见"。真是尴尬。

13 W: I can imagine it.

W: 我能想象。

14 M: At least the slides were good, that is, until the bulb in the projector blew. And she had to finish her talk with no illustrations.

M: 至少幻灯片不错,也就是说,直到投影仪的灯泡烧了。她不得不在没有插图的情况下完成她的讲座。

15 W: So what did you say in your speech of thanks?

W: 那你在致谢发言里说了什么?

16 M: What can you say? You have to be polite. I mentioned the interesting facts, referred to the excellent slides, and then finished up by saying "We'd all like to thank Miss Bligh for blowing us her slides."

M: 你能说什么呢?你必须礼貌。我提到了有趣的事实,提到了精彩的幻灯片,然后结束时说"我们都要感谢Bligh小姐给我们吹她的幻灯片"。

17 W: Oh, no.

W: 哦,不会吧。

18 M: I felt terrible. I tried to apologize, not very successfully.

M: 我感觉糟透了。我试图道歉,但不太成功。

19 W: And the speech of thanks this evening?

W: 那今晚的致谢发言呢?

20 M: I'll write down exactly what I'm going to say and read it carefully.

M: 我会把我要说的话一字不差地写下来,然后仔细读出来。

1. A) Say a few words to thank the speaker.

B) Introduce the speaker to the audience.

C) Give a lecture on the history of the town.

D) Host a talk on how to give a good speech.

【题目】 What is the man asked to do this evening?

【翻译】 这位男士今晚被要求做什么?

- A) 说几句话感谢演讲者。 B) 向听众介绍演讲者。 C) 做一场关于该镇历史的讲座。
D) 主持一场关于如何做好演讲的讲座。

【答案】 A (细节题) Say a few words to thank the speaker.

【定位】 You are going to give a short speech of thanks for the speaker this evening, aren't you, Bill?

你今晚要为发言人做一个简短的致谢发言, 对吧, Bill?

【信号】 对话开篇的直接交代+男方确认。 答案句是女方开场的交代 give a short speech of thanks for the speaker this evening, 紧接男方在 Yes. 中确认, '一问一答得到肯定'就是答案信号。

【替换】 give a short speech of thanks for the speaker ↔ **Say a few words to thank the speaker**

致谢发言=说几句感谢的话

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

Introduce the speaker to the audience. 借用了录音里反复出现的 speaker 一词, 但男方是要'感谢'发言人, 不是'介绍'发言人, 动作完全不同, 听到 speaker 就选 B 会中招。

借用原文: speech of thanks for the speaker

C) 张冠李戴

Give a lecture on the history of the town. 拼接了录音后文的 our town in the mid-18th century 等历史话题词, 但讲本镇历史的是 Miss Bligh, 不是男方今晚的任务, 属张冠李戴式的原词陷阱。

借用原文: our town in the mid-18th century

D) 未提及

Host a talk on how to give a good speech. 用了 talk、speech 这些原词, 但录音从没说男方要'主持一场关于如何演讲的讲座', 是凭原词无中生有。

借用原文: short speech of thanks

2. A) He was the founder of the local history society.
B) He has worked with Miss Bligh for 20 years.
C) He has published a book on public speaking.
D) He joined the local history society when young.

【题目】 What do we learn about the man?

【翻译】 关于这位男士我们了解到什么？

- A) 他是当地历史学会的创始人。 B) 他与Miss Bligh共事了20年。
C) 他出版过一本关于公开演讲的书。 D) 他年轻时加入了当地历史学会。

【答案】 D (细节题) He joined the local history society when young.

【定位】 Well, I was in my early twenties. I joined the local history society.

嗯，那时我二十出头。我加入了本地历史协会。

【信号】 被问者回忆往事时的自述动作句。 答案句是男方回忆经历时的自述 I was in my early twenties. I joined the local history society., 年龄状语 in my early twenties 与动作 joined 一并出现，是承载身份信息的关键句。

【替换】 I was in my early twenties. I joined the local history society. ↔

He joined the local history society when young

二十出头=年轻时

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

He was the founder of the local history society. 用了原词 local history society，但录音说他是 joined (加入)，不是 founder (创办)，把'加入'偷换成'创办'，听到组织名就选会错。

借用原文：I joined the local history society

B) 未提及

He has worked with Miss Bligh for 20 years. 用了后文出现的 Miss Bligh 这个人名，并凭空造出 20 年共事；录音里他与 Miss Bligh 只是一次讲座上的偶遇，从无共事，是数字+人名的双重原词陷阱。

借用原文：a lecture by a Miss Bligh

C) 张冠李戴

He has published a book on public speaking. 借用了 She'd just published a book，但出书的是 Miss Bligh、且写的是本镇历史不是演讲，把她的事安到男方头上，是张冠李戴。

借用原文：She'd just published a book on the subject

3. A) She was obviously better at talking than writing.
B) She had a good knowledge of the town's history.
C) Her speech was so funny as to amuse the audience.
D) Her ancestors came to the town in the 18th century.

【题目】 What does the man say about Miss Bligh?

【翻译】 这位男士对Miss Bligh有何评价?

- A) 她显然更擅长讲话而非写作。 B) 她对该镇的历史了解颇深。
C) 她的演讲非常有趣，逗乐了听众。 D) 她的祖先在18世纪来到该镇。

【答案】 B (细节题) She had a good knowledge of the town's history.

【定位】 She'd just published a book on the subject which was reckoned to be quite good.

她刚就这个主题出了一本书，这本书被认为相当不错。

【信号】 谈及某人时的事实陈述句。 答案句是男方介绍 Miss Bligh 时的事实 She was going to talk with slides about our town in the mid-18th century. She'd just published a book on the subject——她讲本镇历史、且就此出过书，正面陈述她在本镇历史上的造诣。

【替换】 talk with slides about our town in the mid-18th century ↔

had a good knowledge of the town's history

讲本镇18世纪+出书=懂本镇历史

【排除】 A) 与原文相反

She was obviously better at talking than writing. 暗示她口才胜过写作，但录音说她 so nervous that she kept forgetting what to say, and she spoke almost in a whisper ——讲得磕磕巴巴、声音小到听不见，恰恰说明她不擅长talking，与选项相反。

借用原文：she kept forgetting what to say, and she spoke almost in a whisper

C) 偷换概念

Her speech was so funny as to amuse the audience. 套用了录音的尴尬氛围，但 It was embarrassing. 说的是令人尴尬、不是逗乐观众，funny (搞笑) 与 embarrassing (尴尬) 含义相反。

借用原文：It was embarrassing.

D) 原词陷阱

Her ancestors came to the town in the 18th century. 借了录音里真念过的 mid-18th century，但那个世纪是她讲座的'主题年代'，不是她祖先迁来的时间，录音从没提她的 ancestors，是典型数字原词陷阱。

借用原文：our town in the mid-18th century

4. A) He read exactly what was written in his notes.
B) He kept forgetting what he was going to say.
C) He made an embarrassing remark.
D) He was too nervous to speak up

【题目】 What does the man say about the first time he gave a speech of thanks?

【翻译】 这位男士对自己第一次致感谢辞有何评价？

- A) 他完全照着笔记上写的内容念。 B) 他不断忘记自己要说什么。
C) 他说了一句令人尴尬的话。 D) 他太紧张以至于说不出话来。

【答案】 C (细节题) He made an embarrassing remark.

【定位】 I mentioned the interesting facts, referred to the excellent slides, and then finished up by saying "We'd all like to thank Miss Bligh for blowing us her slides."

我提到了那些有趣的事实，谈到了精彩的幻灯片，最后以一句“我们都想感谢 Miss Bligh 为我们炸掉了她的幻灯片”作结。

【信号】 他自述致谢词时的口误+随后认错。答案句是他复述自己致谢词 We'd all like to thank Miss Bligh for blowing us her slides. (把 showing 说成 blowing)，紧接 I felt terrible. I tried to apologize——'说完就觉得糟糕、要道歉'这一反应是认定他说错话的信号。

【替换】 thank Miss Bligh for blowing us her slides ↔ He made an embarrassing remark

口误说成blowing=令人尴尬的话

【排除】 A) 张冠李戴

He read exactly what was written in his notes. 拼了录音里的 notes、read，但 I'll write down exactly what I'm going to say and read it carefully. 说的是'今晚'要照稿念，不是'第一次'；第一次他只是 make notes during the lecture 记笔记，并未照稿念，把今晚的做法错安到第一次。

借用原文：I'll write down exactly what I'm going to say and read it carefully.

B) 张冠李戴

He kept forgetting what he was going to say. 借用 she kept forgetting what to say，但忘词的是 Miss Bligh (She)，不是男方 (He)，把她的窘况安到他头上，是典型张冠李戴。

借用原文：she kept forgetting what to say

D) 张冠李戴

He was too nervous to speak up 借了 she was so nervous 与 spoke almost in a whisper，但'太紧张、声音小到说不响'的是 Miss Bligh，男方反而 by the time Miss Bligh stood up to talk, I was feeling much better (轻松多了)，与选项相反。

借用原文：she was so nervous that she kept forgetting what to say, and she spoke almost in a whisper

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

1 W: Another cup of tea, Paul?

W: 再来杯茶吗,Paul?

2 M: No, thanks. Well, What's new, Laury?

M: 不用了,谢谢。那么,有什么新情况吗,Laury?

3 W: Nothing dramatic. But there is something you should know about.

W: 没什么大事。不过有件事你应该知道。

4 M: What's that?

M: 什么事?

5 W: Well, our rivals are offering extended credit terms to some of the retailers in the area.

W: 嗯,我们的竞争对手正在向这个地区的一些零售商提供延期付款条件。

6 M: Oh? Which rival is this? We only have two.

M: 哦?是哪个竞争对手?我们只有两个。

7 W: Barratts Company.

W: Barratts公司。

8 M: Oh, them. Well, they are hardly a threat.

M: 哦,他们啊。嗯,他们算不上什么威胁。

9 W: I know they are smaller than us, but we can't afford to ignore them.

W: 我知道他们比我们小,但我们不能忽视他们。

10 M: Yes, you are right, Laury. But I don't like extended credit. It ties up cash we could put to better use elsewhere. But, I'll look into it on Monday.

M: 是的,你说得对,Laury。但我不喜欢延期付款。它会占用我们可以用在别处的现金。不过,我周一会调查一下。

11 W: Yes. And there is something else.

W: 好的。还有另外一件事。

12 M: Don't tell me! The letter from the tax revenue office?

M: 别告诉我!是税务局的信?

13 W: Right. How did you know?

W: 没错。你怎么知道的?

14 M: Tara told me. What's the problem?

M: Tara告诉我的。有什么问题?

15 W: Well. Tom got this letter late yesterday and then went frantic trying to find copies of last year's accounts.

W: 嗯。Tom昨天很晚才收到这封信,然后就疯狂地找去年的账目副本。

16 M: Did he find them?

M: 他找到了吗?

17 W: No. And he was away before I could get hold of the letter.

W: 没有。而且我还没来得及拿到那封信他就走了。

18 M: How about a drive down to the office now? And we'll see if everything's all right. There's another reason why I wanted a chat with you before Monday.

M: 现在开车去办公室怎么样?我们看看一切是否正常。还有另一个原因,我想在周一之前和你聊聊。

19 W: I thought as much. Well, go on, surprise me.

W: 我就知道。好吧,说吧,让我惊讶一下。

20 M: How about selling that new motorcycle of yours in Indonesia?

M: 把你那辆新摩托车在印度尼西亚卖怎么样?

21 W: What? You mean export? Paul, I think you've been away too long. This is Jayal Motors. We've never sold a bike abroad.

W: 什么?你是说出口?Paul,我觉得你在国外待太久了。这是Jayal Motors。我们从来没有在国外卖过摩托车。

22 M: Don't worry, Laury. I'm not crazy. I've been studying the possibility and I think we should give it a go.

M: 别担心,Laury。我没疯。我一直在研究这种可能性,我认为我们应该试一试。

23 W: It's not as easy as that though, is it? We'd have to reorganize the whole company.

W: 但没那么容易吧?我们得重组整个公司。

24 M: Don't be silly. I don't intend starting next week. We'll have to plan it properly. And of course, there will be a few problems...

M: 别傻了。我不打算下周就开始。我们得好好计划。当然,会有一些问题.....

25 W: A few problems? I can see hundreds. For one thing, transport. I have enough trouble delivering bikes to shops only 40 miles away, never mind 5,000 miles!

W: 一些问题?我能看到几百个。首先是运输。我连把摩托车送到40英里外的商店都够麻烦的了,更别说5000英里!

26 M: That's what forwarding agents are for.

M: 这就是货运代理的作用。

5. A) What their retailers demand.

B) What their rivals are doing.

C) How they are going to beat their rivals.

D) How dramatically the market is changing.

【题目】 What does the woman think the man should know?

【翻译】女士认为男士应该知道什么？

- A) 他们的零售商有什么要求。 B) 他们的竞争对手在做什么。
C) 他们将如何击败竞争对手。 D) 市场变化有多剧烈。

【答案】B (细节题) What their rivals are doing.

【定位】W: Well, our rivals are offering extended credit terms to some of the retailers in the area.

女：嗯，我们的竞争对手正在向本地区的一些零售商提供延长的信用付款期限。

【信号】提醒后紧跟的内容句。前面她说 there is something you should know about (有件事你应该知道)，男方追问 What's that?，她紧接着给出的这句 our rivals are offering extended credit terms 就是被点名的 "那件事"，应答即答案区。

【替换】our rivals are offering extended credit terms to some of the retailers ↔

What their rivals are doing.

具体动作概括为正在做的事

【排除】A) 原词陷阱

原文确实念到 retailers, A 也写 What their retailers demand., 听到 retailers 就想选；但原文是 "对手向零售商提供"，零售商是被动接受方，根本没说 "零售商要求什么"。

借用原文：retailers in the area

C) 过度推断

她只是告知对手在做什么，并未谈 "我们要如何打败对手"。C 的 How they are going to beat their rivals. 借了 rivals 一词，却把 "通报情况" 过度推断成 "反击方案"，原文没有。

借用原文：our rivals

D) 与原文相反

对话开头她明说 Nothing dramatic. (没什么大事)，D 却说 How dramatically the market is changing., 盗用 dramatic 一词却反了向，正是 "市场没有剧变"。

借用原文：Nothing dramatic.

-
6. A) They should be taken seriously.
B) They are rapidly catching up.
C) Their business strategy is quite effective.
D) Their potential has been underestimated.

【题目】What does the woman think of Barratts Company?

【翻译】女士如何看待Barratts公司？

- A) 应该认真对待他们。 B) 他们正在迅速赶上。 C) 他们的经营策略相当有效。
D) 他们的潜力被低估了。

【答案】A (态度观点题) They should be taken seriously.

【定位】W: I know they are smaller than us, but we can't afford to ignore them.

女：我知道他们比我们小，但我们承受不起忽视他们的后果。

【信号】转折 but 后才是真态度。前半 I know they are smaller than us 是让步铺垫，转折词 but 后的 we can't afford to ignore them 才是她真正的立场——不能忽视、得当回事。态度题的落点几乎都在 but 之后。

【替换】we can't afford to ignore them ↔ They should be taken seriously.

否定的否定等于肯定主张

【排除】B) 未提及

B 说 They are rapidly catching up. (在快速追赶)，原文只说对手 smaller than us，从未说他们在追赶逼近，属凭空添加的情节。

C) 偷换概念

C 说对手 Their business strategy is quite effective., 但她全程没评价对手 "策略是否有效"，只说 "不能忽视"。这是把 "该重视" 偷换成另一维度 "策略有效"。

D) 过度推断

D 说 Their potential has been underestimated. (潜力被低估)，听感上和 "该重视" 很近，易被诱选；但原文谈的是 "现在不能忽视"，并未谈 "潜力被低估"，是过度引申。

7. A) She had given it to Tom.

B) It simply made her go frantic.

C) She had not seen it yet.

D) It was not much of a big concern.

【题目】What did the woman say about the letter from the tax revenue office?

【翻译】女士对税务局来信说了什么？

A) 她已经把它交给Tom了。 B) 它简直让她抓狂。 C) 她还没有看到它。

D) 这不是什么大问题。

【答案】C (细节题) She had not seen it yet.

【定位】W: No. And he was away before I could get hold of the letter.

女：没有。而且我还没来得及拿到那封信，他就已经离开了。

【信号】被问者的直接应答。男方问 Did he find them?, 她答 No, 并补充关键一句 he was away before I could get hold of the letter——她自己 "还没拿到 / 还没看到那封信"。考点正落在被问者这句应答里。

【替换】he was away before I could get hold of the letter ↔ She had not seen it yet.

没拿到等于没看到

【排除】 A) 张冠李戴

原文确有人名 Tom got this letter, A 写 She had given it to Tom. 借了 Tom, 听到就想选; 但原文是 "Tom 自己收到了信", 不是 "她把信给了 Tom", 把收信人安成了受赠人。

借用原文: Tom got this letter

B) 张冠李戴

原文 Tom got this letter late yesterday and then went frantic, 抓狂 (frantic) 的是 Tom; B 写 It simply made her go frantic. 盗用 frantic, 却把抓狂者换成 "她"。

借用原文: Tom got this letter late yesterday and then went frantic

D) 与原文相反

Tom 收到信后 went frantic、又找账目未果, 氛围明显是当回事; D 却说 It was not much of a big concern. (不算大事), 与原文相反, 且原文没人这样说过。

借用原文: went frantic

-
8. A) Restructuring the whole company.
B) Employing more forwarding agents.
C) Promoting cooperation with Jayal Motors.
D) Exporting their motorbikes to Indonesia.

【题目】 What is the man thinking of doing?

【翻译】 男士在考虑做什么?

- A) 重组整个公司。 B) 雇用更多货运代理。 C) 促进与 Jayal Motors 的合作。
D) 将他们的摩托车出口到印度尼西亚。

【答案】 D (细节题) Exporting their motorbikes to Indonesia.

【定位】 M: How about selling that new motorcycle of yours in Indonesia? — W: What? You mean export?

男: 把你那款新摩托车卖到印度尼西亚去怎么样? ——女: 什么? 你是说出口?

【信号】 提议句 How about + 对方确认。 男方用提议句 How about selling that new motorcycle of yours in Indonesia? 抛出计划, 女方随即确认 You mean export?, 一问一答把这件 "打算做的事" 钉死为 "出口到印尼"。

【替换】 selling that new motorcycle of yours in Indonesia ↔ **Exporting their motorbikes to Indonesia.**
卖到外国即出口

【排除】 A) 张冠李戴

We'd have to reorganize the whole company. 是女方提出的顾虑，男方随即反驳 Don't be silly. I don't intend starting next week. A 的 Restructuring the whole company. 盗用 reorganize，却既非男方打算、又被他否掉。

借用原文：We'd have to reorganize the whole company.

B) 原词陷阱

forwarding agents 出现在 That's what forwarding agents are for., 那是回应运输难题的一句解释，不是他打算 "雇更多代理"。B 的 Employing more forwarding agents. 盗用 forwarding agents 却答非所问。

借用原文：That's what forwarding agents are for.

C) 原词陷阱

Jayal Motors 只是他们自家公司名 This is Jayal Motors., 原文从无 "与 Jayal Motors 合作" 之意。C 的 Promoting cooperation with Jayal Motors. 借专名虚构了一个合作计划。

借用原文：This is Jayal Motors.

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 A report on sleep and nutrition released this month found that people who consistently went to bed earlier than 11 p.m. took in fewer calories and ate more healthy food. In contrast, "night owls" who go to bed between 11 p.m. and 3 a.m. tend to consume more coffee, alcohol, refined sugars and processed meats than early risers.

本月发布的一份关于睡眠与营养的报告发现，持续在晚上11点之前就寝的人摄入的卡路里更少，食用更多健康食品。相比之下，在晚上11点至凌晨3点之间就寝的"夜猫子"往往比早起者摄入更多咖啡、酒精、精制糖和加工肉类。

2 This report corresponds with the existing scientific literature on bedtime and wellness. The relationship between getting more sleep and making better food choices is well-documented. A study published last year in The American Journal of Clinical Nutrition found that people who sleep more tend to eat less unhealthy food than their peers who don't get as much rest. And a 2015 study from the University of California, Berkeley found that teens who go to bed late are more likely to gain weight over a five-year period.

这份报告与现有的关于就寝时间和健康的科学文献相符。获得更多睡眠与做出更好的食物选择之间的关系已得到充分证实。去年发表在《美国临床营养学杂志》上的一项研究发现，睡眠更多的人往往比睡眠不足

的同龄人食用更少的不健康食品。加州大学伯克利分校2015年的一项研究发现,晚睡的青少年在五年内更有可能增加体重。

3 As a group, "night owl" types tend to eat less healthy food and take in more calories overall than early risers. The later one goes to bed, the more calories one records the next day. It's as yet a challenge to explain the cause-and-effect relationship between sleep and nutrition. There may be a third factor that impacts both of them. Or the relationship could be reversed, that is, people who eat less fall asleep earlier. Still, if late sleepers want to lose a few pounds, they can go to bed earlier than they usually do, thereby reducing their chances of taking snacks before bedtime.

作为一个群体,"夜猫子"类型的人往往比早起者食用更少的健康食品,总体摄入更多卡路里。就寝时间越晚,第二天记录的卡路里就越多。解释睡眠与营养之间的因果关系仍是一个挑战。可能存在影响两者的第三个因素。或者这种关系可能是相反的,即食用较少的人入睡更早。尽管如此,如果晚睡者想减掉几磅体重,他们可以比平时更早上床睡觉,从而减少在睡前吃零食的机会。

9. A) It makes claims in conflict with the existing research.
B) It focuses on the link between bedtime and nutrition.
C) It cautions against the overuse of coffee and alcohol.
D) It shows that "night owls" work much less efficiently.

【题目】 What do we learn about the report released this month?

【翻译】 关于本月发布的报告,我们了解到什么?

- A) 它提出了与现有研究相冲突的主张。 B) 它关注就寝时间与营养之间的联系。
C) 它告诫不要过度使用咖啡和酒精。 D) 它表明"夜猫子"的工作效率要低得多。

【答案】 B (细节题) It focuses on the link between bedtime and nutrition.

【定位】 A report on sleep and nutrition released this month found that people who consistently went to bed earlier than 11 p.m. took in fewer calories and ate more healthy food.

本月发布的一份关于睡眠与营养的报道发现: 那些一贯在晚上11点前就寝的人, 摄入的卡路里更少、吃的健康食物更多。

【信号】 报道开篇的自我定位句。录音第一句就交代了报道的主题与发现: A report on sleep and nutrition released this month found that...。篇章里"某报道/研究发现....."的开篇句, 就是它对自身"在讲什么"的定位, 是问报道内容时的天然答案句。

【替换】 A report on sleep and nutrition ↔ the link between bedtime and nutrition

睡眠饮食 = 就寝与营养的联系

【排除】 A) 与原文相反

A 说报道“与现有研究冲突”，但第二段明说 This report corresponds with the existing scientific literature on bedtime and wellness.——corresponds with 是“吻合/一致”，与 A 的 in conflict with (冲突) 正好相反。A 盗用了“existing research/literature”这个原词，却把方向反了。

借用原文：This report corresponds with the existing scientific literature

C) 原词陷阱

C 说报道“告诫不要过量喝咖啡和酒”，录音确实念到 consume more coffee, alcohol, refined sugars and processed meats——但那只是描述“夜猫子吃喝什么”的举例，报道并没有“caution against (告诫/警告)”“过量使用”。C 盗用了 coffee/alcohol 这两个具体原词来诱你“听到就选”。

借用原文：consume more coffee, alcohol, refined sugars and processed meats

D) 未提及

D 说报道显示“夜猫子工作效率低得多”，但全文只谈“夜猫子”的饮食、卡路里与体重，从未提及 work efficiently (工作效率)。D 借用了 night owls 这个原词，却安上录音根本没出现的“效率”话题。

借用原文：“night owls” who go to bed between 11 p.m. and 3 a.m.

-
10. A) They pay greater attention to food choice.
B) They tend to achieve less than their peers.
C) They run a higher risk of gaining weight.
D) They stand a greater chance to fall sick.

【题目】 What does the study from the University of California, Berkeley, find about teens who go to bed late?

【翻译】 加州大学伯克利分校的研究对晚睡的青少年有什么发现？

- A) 他们更加注重食物选择。 B) 他们往往比同龄人成就更低。
C) 他们体重增加的风险更高。 D) 他们生病的可能性更大。

【答案】 C (细节题) They run a higher risk of gaining weight.

【定位】 And a 2015 study from the University of California, Berkeley found that teens who go to bed late are more likely to gain weight over a five-year period.

还有一项2015年来自加州大学伯克利分校的研究发现：晚睡的青少年在五年间更有可能长胖。

【信号】 专名锚点+found that 的发现句。 录音里出现题干同款专名 a 2015 study from the University of California, Berkeley found that..., 紧跟的 found that 后面就是该研究的发现。专名是听力里最硬的定位锚，听到它就锁定后半句。

【替换】 are more likely to gain weight ↔ **run a higher risk of gaining weight**

更可能长胖 = 长胖风险更高

【排除】 A) 张冠李戴

A 说“他们更注意食物选择”，原文里与 food choice 相关的是另一项研究 people who sleep more tend to eat less unhealthy food，且方向是“睡得更多的人吃得更健康”，与“晚睡青少年”无关。A 把别处的内容安到了伯克利研究头上。

借用原文：people who sleep more tend to eat less unhealthy food

B) 未提及

B 说他们“比同龄人成就更低”，原文谈晚睡青少年只说会 gain weight，从未提及 achieve（成就）。B 里的 their peers（同龄人）确实在原文出现过（their peers who don't get as much rest），但“成就更低”是凭空安的。

借用原文：their peers who don't get as much rest

D) 未提及

D 说他们“更容易生病”，但伯克利研究只说更可能 gain weight（长胖），全篇没提 fall sick（生病）。D 是把“不健康”按常识引申成了“生病”，原文并无此话。

11. A) Get up late.

B) Sleep 8 hours a day.

C) Exercise more.

D) Go to bed earlier

【题目】 What should "night owls" do to reduce their consumption of unhealthy food?

【翻译】 "夜猫子"应该怎样做才能减少不健康食品的摄入？

A) 晚起。 B) 每天睡8小时。 C) 多运动。 D) 早点上床睡觉

【答案】 D （细节题） Go to bed earlier

【定位】 Still, if late sleepers want to lose a few pounds, they can go to bed earlier than they usually do, thereby reducing their chances of taking snacks before bedtime.

不过，晚睡者如果想减掉几磅，可以比平时更早上床睡觉，从而减少睡前吃零食的机会。

【信号】 if...they can 的建议句。 录音结尾用条件+建议结构 if late sleepers want to..., they can go to bed earlier, they can... 正是给出的具体做法。这种“如果想.....他们可以.....”就是篇章里典型的建议信号，是问“该怎么做”的答案句。

【替换】 they can go to bed earlier than they usually do ↔ **Go to bed earlier**

几乎原句保留的建议动作

【排除】 A) 与原文相反

A 说“晚起”，与录音建议的 go to bed earlier（早睡）方向相反。A 利用 get up/bed 这类“作息”原词制造混淆，但极性反了。

借用原文：they can go to bed earlier than they usually do

B) 未提及

B 带具体数字“每天睡8小时”，听着精确，但录音建议是“比平时更早睡”，从没出现 8 hours 这个量。B 是凭“睡够觉”的常识硬安了一个数字。

C) 未提及

C 说“多运动”，按“减肥/健康”的生活常识很顺，但录音针对“减少不健康饮食”给的唯一做法是早睡，全篇未提 exercise。C 是常识替了文本。

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

1 Researchers have found not just a diversity problem in Hollywood but actually an inclusion crisis.

研究人员发现好莱坞不仅存在多样性问题,实际上是一场包容性危机。

2 With less than a week before an Oscars ceremony that has already been criticized for an all-white list of acting nominees, a study shows the film industry does worse than television. Just 3.4 percent of film directors were female, and only 7 percent of films had a cast whose balance of race and ethnicity reflected the country's diversity.

距离奥斯卡颁奖典礼不到一周,该典礼因表演类提名全部为白人而受到批评,一项研究显示电影行业的表现比电视行业更差。只有3.4%的电影导演是女性,只有7%的电影拥有种族和族裔平衡反映国家多样性的演员阵容。

3 When researchers looked at all TV shows, they also found that women of color over 40 were regarded as "largely invisible" and just 22 percent of TV series creators were female.

当研究人员调查所有电视节目时,他们还发现40岁以上的有色人种女性被认为“基本上隐形不见”,只有22%的电视剧创作者是女性。

4 Overall, the study found half the films and TV shows had no Asian speaking characters and more than one-fifth of them had no black characters with dialogue. The film industry still functions as a straight, white, boy's club. When looking at how women are depicted, the study found female characters were four times more likely to be shown in sexy clothing and nearly four times as likely to be referred to as physically attractive. But their results also indicated films and TV shows with women or people of color in the important jobs behind the scenes—director, producer or writer—tended to have better diversity numbers.

总体而言,该研究发现一半的电影和电视节目没有亚裔有台词角色,超过五分之一的影视作品没有有对白的黑人角色。电影行业仍然作为一个异性恋白人男性俱乐部运作。在审视女性如何被描绘时,研究发现女性角色被展示穿着性感服装的可能性是男性的四倍,被称为外表迷人的可能性几乎是男性的四倍。但研究结果也表明,在幕后重要职位——导演、制片人或编剧——有女性或有色人种的电影和电视节目往往有更好的多样性数据。

5 Across TV and film, the under-representation of non-white characters falls mostly on Hispanics. Among more than 10,000 characters, proportions of white, black and Asian characters came close to U.S. population figures. But Hispanics were just 5.8 percent of characters, despite being about 17 percent of the U.S. population.

在电视和电影领域,非白人角色的代表性不足主要体现在西班牙裔身上。在超过一万个角色中,白人、黑人和亚裔角色的比例接近美国人口数据。但西班牙裔仅占角色的5.8%,尽管他们约占美国人口的17%。

12. A) All of the acting nominees are white.
B) It has got too much publicity on TV.
C) It is prejudiced against foreign films.
D) Only 7% of the nominees are female.

【题目】 Why has the Oscars ceremony been criticized?

【翻译】 奥斯卡颁奖典礼为何受到批评?

- A) 所有表演类提名者都是白人。 B) 它在电视上获得了过多的宣传。
C) 它对外国电影存在偏见。 D) 提名者中只有7%是女性。

【答案】 A (细节题) All of the acting nominees are white.

【定位】 With less than a week before an Oscars ceremony that has already been criticized for an all-white list of acting nominees, a study shows the film industry does worse than television.

在距奥斯卡颁奖典礼不到一周之际——该典礼已因一份全是白人的演员提名名单而饱受批评——一项研究显示,电影业的表现比电视业更差。

【信号】 评判信号 **criticized for**。句中 criticized for an all-white list of acting nominees 用 criticized for 直接点出"因.....而被批评", for 后面正是被批评的原因,这是定位原因题答案句最硬的信号。

【替换】 an all-white list of acting nominees ↔ All of the acting nominees are white.

名词短语改写成完整句

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

It has got too much publicity on TV. 借了原文反复出现的 TV/television 一词，但原文谈的是电影业比电视业"表现更差"，从未说典礼"上电视宣传太多"，属听到 TV 就想选的原词陷阱。

借用原文：the film industry does worse than television

C) 未提及

It is prejudiced against foreign films. 说的"歧视外国电影"全篇没有任何对应，原文批的是族裔/性别代表性不足，与外国片无关，属无中生有。

D) 原词陷阱

Only 7% of the nominees are female. 盗用了原文的数字 7%，但原文 only 7 percent of films had a cast whose balance of race and ethnicity reflected the country's diversity 里 7% 修饰的是"族裔均衡的影片"，且这是研究数据、不是典礼被批的理由，数字与对象都被错配。

借用原文：only 7 percent of films had a cast whose balance of race and ethnicity reflected the country's diversity

13. A) 22 percent of movie directors were people of color.

B) Half of the TV programs were ethnically balanced.

C) Only one-fifth of TV shows had black characters.

D) Only 3.4 percent of film directors were women.

【题目】 What do we learn from the research?

【翻译】 我们从这项研究中了解到什么？

A) 22%的电影导演是有色人种。 B) 一半的电视节目在种族构成上是平衡的。

C) 只有五分之一的电视节目有黑人角色。 D) 只有3.4%的电影导演是女性。

【答案】 D (细节题) Only 3.4 percent of film directors were women.

【定位】 Just 3.4 percent of film directors were female, and only 7 percent of films had a cast whose balance of race and ethnicity reflected the country's diversity.

仅有 3.4% 的电影导演是女性，只有 7% 的影片其演员阵容在种族与族裔比例上反映了这个国家的多样性。

【信号】 数字+群体的直陈句。句首 Just 3.4 percent of film directors were female 把数字 3.4%、群体 film directors、属性 female 三件套讲全，是数据题答案句的典型标志，听到"数字+某群体"就该锁定。

【替换】 Just 3.4 percent of film directors were female ↔ **Only 3.4 percent of film directors were women.**
Just≈Only、female≈women

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

22 percent of movie directors were people of color. 盗用了原文数字 22%，但原文 just 22 percent of TV series creators were female 里 22% 修饰的是"电视剧创作者中的女性"，不是"有色人种导演"，数字真、对象与属性全错。

借用原文：just 22 percent of TV series creators were female

B) 与原文相反

Half of the TV programs were ethnically balanced. 借了原文 half 一词，但原文 half the films and TV shows had no Asian speaking characters 说的是"一半影视无亚裔台词角色"，恰恰是不均衡，选项却说"一半节目族裔均衡"，意思反了。

借用原文：half the films and TV shows had no Asian speaking characters

C) 与原文相反

Only one-fifth of TV shows had black characters. 盗用原文 one-fifth，但原文 more than one-fifth of them had no black characters with dialogue 说的是"超过五分之一影视没有黑人台词角色"，选项丢掉了 no、还把"超过五分之一"说成"只有五分之一有黑人角色"，数字含义与正负全拧。

借用原文：more than one-fifth of them had no black characters with dialogue

14. A) Non-white males.

B) Program creators.

C) Females of color over 40.

D) Asian speaking characters.

【题目】 Who are regarded as "largely invisible" on TV shows?

【翻译】 谁在电视节目中被视为"基本上不可见"?

A) 非白人男性。 B) 节目创作者。 C) 40岁以上有色人种女性。 D) 亚裔说话角色。

【答案】 C (细节题) Females of color over 40.

【定位】 When researchers looked at all TV shows, they also found that women of color over 40 were regarded as "largely invisible".

当研究者考察所有电视节目时，他们还发现 40 岁以上的有色人种女性被视为"基本隐形"。

【信号】 引号原话精确命中。 原文 women of color over 40 were regarded as "largely invisible" 里 largely invisible 与题干引号原话逐字相同，这种引号短语是听力里最强的定位信号，紧挨它的人群即答案。

【替换】 women of color over 40 ↔ Females of color over 40.

women≈Females 余皆同

【排除】 A) 与原文相反

Non-white males. 的"非白人男性"与原文被视为隐形的 women of color over 40 (有色女性) 在性别上正相反, 原文从未把 invisible 安在男性身上。

借用原文: women of color over 40 were regarded as "largely invisible"

B) 张冠李戴

Program creators. 借了同段出现的 creators 一词, 但原文 just 22 percent of TV series creators were female 里 creators 是另一项数据的主角, 被视为隐形的并非创作者, 属把别处的词安到本题。

借用原文: just 22 percent of TV series creators were female

D) 原词陷阱

Asian speaking characters. 搬来原文 no Asian speaking characters 的原词, 但那是第 4 段讲影视缺亚裔台词角色的数据, 与第 3 段"隐形"所指的有色女性不是一回事。

借用原文: half the films and TV shows had no Asian speaking characters

15. A) They constitute 17% of Hollywood movie characters.

B) They are most underrepresented across TV and film.

C) They contribute little to the U. S. film industry.

D) They account for 8.5% of the U.S. population

【题目】 What does the speaker say about Hispanics?

【翻译】说话者对西班牙裔美国人说了什么?

A) 他们构成好莱坞电影角色的17%。 B) 他们是电视和电影中代表性最不足的群体。

C) 他们对美国电影业贡献甚微。 D) 他们占美国人口的8.5%。

【答案】 B (细节题) They are most underrepresented across TV and film.

【定位】 Across TV and film, the under-representation of non-white characters falls mostly on Hispanics.

在电视与电影中, 非白人角色的代表性不足问题最主要地落在西班牙裔身上。

【信号】 程度词 mostly 定最甚者。原文 the under-representation of non-white characters falls mostly on Hispanics 用 mostly (最主要地) 把"代表性最不足"的帽子扣给西班牙裔, mostly 这种程度词正是答案信号, 对应选项里的最高级 most。

【替换】 the under-representation of non-white characters falls mostly on Hispanics ↔

They are most underrepresented across TV and film.

名词化转句、mostly≈most

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

They constitute 17% of Hollywood movie characters. 盗用原文数字 17%，但原文 despite being about 17 percent of the U.S. population 里 17% 指的是西班牙裔占"美国人口"的比例，不是占"好莱坞电影角色"的比例，恰恰他们只占角色的 5.8%，数字对、对象错。

借用原文：despite being about 17 percent of the U.S. population

C) 过度推断

They contribute little to the U. S. film industry. 说西班牙裔"对电影业贡献小"，原文只讲他们"代表性不足"、并未评价其贡献，是把"出镜少"过度推断成"贡献少"。

D) 未提及

They account for 8.5% of the U.S. population 给的 8.5% 在原文里根本没出现——原文说他们占人口约 about 17 percent of the U.S. population、占角色 5.8%，8.5% 是凭空捏造的数字。

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 When purchasing life insurance, there are many important factors to consider. One should buy the policies that give the most protection at the least cost, insure the right family members, and consider the family's financial needs. It is important to buy the insurance from companies that are financially sound and that are represented by honest, well-trained agents. At various stages in a person's life, different kinds of life insurance are needed for particular situations.

在购买人寿保险时，有许多重要因素需要考虑。应该购买以最低成本提供最大保障的保单，为正确的家庭成员投保，并考虑家庭的财务需求。重要的是从财务状况良好且由诚实、训练有素的代理人代表的公司购买保险。在一个人生命的不同阶段，针对特定情况需要不同种类的人寿保险。

2 Jerry is single and has no dependents. Probably the only life insurance he needs is enough to cover his debts and burial expenses. Insurance can be purchased at a lower rate during the young years, but by buying while young, the premiums are paid in for a longer period of time. In the end, the amount paid for premiums is about the same. A person shouldn't buy insurance protection that really isn't necessary. Suppose that Jerry marries Jeannette, who is a college graduate and is working. Perhaps enough insurance should be needed to cover their debts and burial expenses. Now, Jeannette has quit work and their first child is on the way. They have purchased a home with a small down payment and a 30-year mortgage. The situation regarding life insurance takes on a different look. There are dependents who need financial protection. How much insurance is needed? As the family increases in size, it is essential

to add more insurance on the breadwinner to protect the dependents. When the children are young and depend upon the family for financial needs, families with modest incomes have difficulty providing enough life insurance to protect the mother and the children. Families with modest incomes should insure the breadwinner or breadwinners first. When considering the amount of insurance for the mother with dependent children, substitute childcare is a need that should be planned for until the children can care for themselves. The death of a small child would have no effect upon the income of the family. Perhaps a policy to meet funeral expenses would be sufficient for the young child, although most people do not take out insurance on their young children. As the children become financially independent of the family, the emphasis on family financial security will shift from protection to saving for the retirement years. Every family situation is different, but it is important that each family give adequate thought to planning its financial future.

Jerry是单身且没有受抚养人。他可能需要的唯一人寿保险就是足够支付他的债务和丧葬费用。保险可以在年轻时以较低的费率购买，但通过在年轻时购买，保费需要缴纳更长的时间。最终，为保费支付的金额大致相同。一个人不应该购买实际上并不必要的保险保障。假设Jerry与大学毕业并正在工作的Jeannette结婚。也许需要足够的保险来支付他们的债务和丧葬费用。现在，Jeannette已经辞职，他们的第一个孩子即将出生。他们以小额首付和30年抵押贷款购买了一套房子。关于人寿保险的情况呈现出不同的面貌。有需要财务保障的受抚养人。需要多少保险？随着家庭规模的增加，必须为养家糊口的人增加更多保险以保护受抚养人。当孩子年幼并依赖家庭满足财务需求时，收入适中的家庭难以提供足够的人寿保险来保护母亲和孩子。收入适中的家庭应该首先为养家糊口的人投保。在考虑有受抚养子女的母亲保险金额时，替代性儿童照护是一项需要规划的需求，直到孩子能够照顾自己。小孩的死亡不会对家庭收入产生影响。也许一份支付丧葬费用的保单对幼儿来说就足够了，尽管大多数人不会为他们的幼儿投保。随着孩子在财务上独立于家庭，家庭财务安全的重点将从保障转向为退休年份储蓄。每个家庭的情况都不同，但重要的是每个家庭都要充分考虑规划其财务未来。

16. A) One that can provide for emergency needs.
B) One that can pay for their medical expenses.
C) One that covers their debts and burial expenses
D) One that ensures a healthy life for their later years.

【题目】 What life insurance should a single person buy according to the speaker?

【翻译】 根据说话者的观点，单身人士应该购买什么样的人寿保险？

- A) 能够满足紧急需求的保险。 B) 能够支付医疗费用的保险。
C) 能够覆盖债务和丧葬费用的保险。 D) 能够确保晚年健康生活的保险。

【答案】 C (细节题) One that covers their debts and burial expenses

【定位】 Jerry is single and has no dependents. Probably the only life insurance he needs is enough to cover his debts and burial expenses.

杰瑞单身，没有需要供养的人。他大概唯一需要的人寿保险，就是足以支付其债务和丧葬费用的那种。

【信号】以"单身无人供养"点出对象后给出需求。录音先用 Jerry is single and has no dependents 点出"单身"这一身份，紧接着 the only life insurance he needs is enough to cover his debts and burial expenses 直接给出该身份对应的需求，这句正面应答题干，就是答案句。

【替换】cover his debts and burial expenses ↔ covers their debts and burial expenses

几乎原句对应、仅人称改写

【排除】A) 未提及

provide for emergency needs 录音从未提到"应急需求"，单身者那句只说还债与丧葬，应急是凭常识想当然加上的。

B) 偷换概念

pay for their medical expenses 把录音的"丧葬费用"偷换成"医疗费用"，二者都含 expenses 且都是开销，听到 expenses 就选会中招，但录音说的是 burial expenses (丧葬) 而非医疗。

借用原文：burial expenses

D) 张冠李戴

ensures a healthy life for their later years 谈的是晚年健康保障，而录音对单身者只讲还债与丧葬；"later years/退休"是录音结尾给已成家者讲的内容，挪到单身者这题上属张冠李戴。

借用原文：the emphasis on family financial security will shift from protection to saving for the retirement years

-
17. A) Purchase insurance for their children.
B) Save sufficient money for a rainy day.
C) Buy a home with a small down payment.
D) Add more insurance on the breadwinner.

【题目】What should people do as their family increases in size?

【翻译】随着家庭成员增加，人们应该做什么？

- A) 为子女购买保险。 B) 存够足够的钱以备不时之需。 C) 以小额首付购买住房。
D) 为家庭经济支柱增加更多保险。

【答案】D (细节题) Add more insurance on the breadwinner.

【定位】As the family increases in size, it is essential to add more insurance on the breadwinner to protect the dependents.

随着家庭规模变大，必须给家中的顶梁柱增加更多保险，以保障需要供养的家人。

【信号】建议句 it is essential to 给出做法。录音里 As the family increases in size 复现了题干的情形，紧接 it is essential to add more insurance on the breadwinner 用"必须做某事"的建议口吻给出做法，这种 essential to 的强建议句就是答案信号。

【替换】 add more insurance on the breadwinner ↔ **Add more insurance on the breadwinner**

原句基本照搬

【排除】 A) **与原文相反**

Purchase insurance for their children 盗用了录音里 children 一词，但录音明说 most people do not take out insurance on their young children，即一般不给小孩买保险，方向正相反。

借用原文：most people do not take out insurance on their young children

B) **答非所问**

Save sufficient money for a rainy day 讲的是存钱应急，录音在“家庭变大”这一情形下讲的是给顶梁柱加保，存钱（saving）是录音结尾讲孩子独立后才提的方向，搬到这题属答非所问。

借用原文：the emphasis on family financial security will shift from protection to saving for the retirement years

C) **原词陷阱**

Buy a home with a small down payment 几乎照搬录音 They have purchased a home with a small down payment，但那只是描述这家人已发生的背景情况，并非“家庭变大该做什么”的建议，是典型听到原句就想选的原词陷阱。

借用原文：They have purchased a home with a small down payment

18. A) When their children grow up and leave home.

B) When they have saved enough for retirement.

C) When their family moves to a different place.

D) When they have found better-paying jobs.

【题目】 When should one change their life insurance?

【翻译】 什么时候应该更改人寿保险？

A) 当子女长大离家时。 B) 当为退休存够足够的钱时。 C) 当家庭搬到不同的地方时。

D) 当找到薪酬更高的工作时。

【答案】 A (细节题) When their children grow up and leave home.

【定位】 As the children become financially independent of the family, the emphasis on family financial security will shift from protection to saving for the retirement years.

当孩子在经济上独立、不再依赖家庭时，家庭财务保障的重心就会从“提供保障”转向“为退休年月储蓄”。

【信号】 转变信号 **shift from...to** 标出节点。录音用 As the children become financially independent 给出时间条件，再用 will shift from protection to saving 表明保险重心在此刻发生转变，这个 shift from...to 的转变信号正是“改变保险”的时机所在，是答案句。

【替换】 As the children become financially independent of the family ↔

When their children grow up and leave home

孩子经济独立=长大离家的概括改写

【排除】 B) **张冠李戴**

saved enough for retirement 盗用了录音里 retirement 一词，但录音说的是"孩子独立时"重心转向 saving for the retirement years，触发转变的是孩子独立，而非"已存够退休金"，把结果当成了时机。

借用原文：saving for the retirement years

C) **未提及**

family moves to a different place 说的是搬家，录音通篇讲的是家庭人口与孩子成长阶段的变化，从未提到搬到别处，属凭空添加。

D) **未提及**

found better-paying jobs 说的是找到更高薪的工作，录音讲的是孩子经济独立这一节点，并未把改变保险挂在"换到高薪工作"上，属无中生有。

Questions 19 to 22 are based on the recording you have just heard.

1 "Stereotype" may sound like a bad word, but there's nothing bad about it. For one thing, stereotypes are often accurate. When you ask people about their concept of stereotypes, they get it pretty much right.

「刻板印象」听起来可能像个贬义词,但它本身并没有什么不好。首先,刻板印象往往是准确的。当你询问人们对刻板印象的理解时,他们基本上都能说对。

2 Also, stereotypes are often positive, particularly of groups that we ourselves belong to. Some of the statistical generalizations may be positive as some groups have reputations for being smart, for being loyal, for being brave, for all sorts of things that are not at all negative. And so there's nothing inherently wrong about stereotypes.

此外,刻板印象往往是正面的,尤其是对我们自己所属的群体而言。一些统计概括可能是正面的,因为有些群体以聪明、忠诚、勇敢等各种并非负面的特质而闻名。所以刻板印象本身并没有什么错。

3 But there are problems with stereotypes. For one thing, they're reliable insofar as they're based on unbiased samples. But a lot of the information we get about human groups is through biased sources like how they're represented in the media. And if these sources don't give you an accurate depiction, your stereotype won't be accurate.

但刻板印象确实存在问题。首先,它们只有在基于无偏样本时才可靠。但我们获得的关于人类群体的许多信息都来自有偏见的来源,比如媒体中的呈现方式。如果这些来源没有给你准确的描述,你的刻板印象就不会准确。

4 For example, many Jews have been troubled by Shakespeare's depiction of Shylock. If the only Jew you know is Shakespeare's Shylock, it's going to be a very bad impression. So one problem with stereotypes is while we are good at drawing conclusions from them, often our information isn't reliable.

例如,许多犹太人对莎士比亚笔下的夏洛克形象感到困扰。如果你认识的唯一犹太人就是莎士比亚的夏洛克,那会是一个非常糟糕的印象。所以刻板印象的一个问题是,虽然我们擅长从中得出结论,但我们的信息往

往并不可靠。

5 A second problem is that stereotypes, regardless of whether or not they're accurate, can have a negative effect on the people that they apply to. And this is what psychologist, Claude Steele, described as stereotype threat. He has a vivid example of this. Here's how to make African-Americans do worse on a math test. You have the test and you put on the test that they have to identify their race. The very act of acknowledging that they are African-American when given a test ignites in them thoughts of their own stereotype which is negative regarding academics and that makes them do worse. Want to know how to make a woman do worse on a math test? Same thing, get her to write down her sex.

第二个问题是,无论刻板印象是否准确,它们都可能对所适用的人群产生负面影响。这就是心理学家Claude Steele所描述的刻板印象威胁。他有一个生动的例子。以下是如何让非裔美国人在数学测试中表现更差的方法。你进行测试时,要求他们在试卷上标明自己的种族。在测试中承认自己是非裔美国人这一行为本身,就会在他们心中激发关于自身刻板印象的想法,而这种刻板印象在学业方面是负面的,这会让他们表现更差。想知道如何让女性在数学测试中表现更差吗?同样的方法,让她写下自己的性别。

6 One recent study found a sort of clever twist on this. When Asian-American women are given a test and they're asked to mark down their race, they do better than they would otherwise do. They're reminded of a positive stereotype that boosts their morale. You ask them, on the other hand, to mark down their sex, they do worse because they're reminded of a negative stereotype. That's an example of how stereotypes have a potentially damaging effect on people.

最近一项研究发现了一个巧妙的转折。当亚裔美国女性接受测试并被要求标明种族时,她们的表现会比平时更好。她们想起了一个提升士气的正面刻板印象。另一方面,如果要求她们标明性别,她们的表现就会更差,因为她们想起了一个负面刻板印象。这是刻板印象对人们产生潜在破坏性影响的一个例子。

19. A) They do more harm than good.
B) They have often been ignored.
C) They do not help build friendship.
D) They may not always be negative.

【题目】 What does the speaker say about stereotypes?

【翻译】 说话者关于刻板印象说了什么?

- A) 它们弊大于利。 B) 它们经常被忽视。 C) 它们无助于建立友谊。
D) 它们可能并非总是负面的。

【答案】 D (态度观点题) They may not always be negative.

【定位】 Also, stereotypes are often positive, particularly of groups that we ourselves belong to.
而且,刻板印象往往是正面的,尤其是对我们自己所属的群体而言。

【信号】 极性反转的定调句。开篇先抛 "Stereotype" may sound like a bad word, but there's nothing bad about it., 再到 stereotypes are often positive——"听着像坏词、其实并无不妥、往往是正面的"这条极性反转线就是答案信号,说明它"未必是负面的"。

【替换】 stereotypes are often positive ↔ may not always be negative

肯定正面 = 否定"总是负面"

there's nothing bad about it ↔ may not always be negative

"并无不妥"印证"未必负面"

【排除】 A) 与原文相反

They do more harm than good. 是"弊大于利"的负面定论，而录音明说 there's nothing bad about it, 立场正好相反。

借用原文：there's nothing bad about it

B) 未提及

They have often been ignored. 说它"常被忽视"，但全篇讲的是其准确性、来源、影响，从未提到"被忽视"，属凭空添加。

C) 未提及

They do not help build friendship. 看似贴合"群体关系"的话题，但录音谈的是"我们自己所属群体"的正面刻板印象，从没谈"是否有助于建立友谊"，是顺着话题硬接的无中生有。

20. A) Biased sources of information.

B) Ignorance of cultural differences.

C) Misinterpretation of Shakespeare.

D) Tendency to jump to conclusions.

【题目】 What leads to the bias of stereotypes?

【翻译】 什么导致了刻板印象的偏见？

- A) 有偏见的信息来源。 B) 对文化差异的无知。 C) 对莎士比亚的误读。
D) 急于下结论的倾向。

【答案】 A (细节题) Biased sources of information.

【定位】 But a lot of the information we get about human groups is through biased sources like how they're represented in the media. And if these sources don't give you an accurate depiction, your stereotype won't be accurate.

但我们获得的很多关于人类群体的信息，是通过有偏的来源得来的，比如他们在媒体里被呈现的方式。如果这些来源给你的不是准确的描绘，你的刻板印象就不会准确。

【信号】 转折 But 后的归因句。前句说"基于无偏样本时才可靠"，紧接 But a lot of the information we get about human groups is through biased sources——转折 But 之后才是真正的成因落点，前半是铺垫。

【替换】 information we get about human groups is through biased sources ↔

Biased sources of information

同词根的语序重排

【排除】 B) 未提及

Ignorance of cultural differences. 听上去与"群体偏差"相关, 但录音把成因明确归到"有偏来源", 从未说"无视文化差异"导致偏差。

C) 原词陷阱

Misinterpretation of Shakespeare. 盗用了下一段 Shakespeare's depiction of Shylock 的原词, 但莎翁那段只是"有偏来源"的举例, 且原文是"被夏洛克塑造误导", 不是"误读莎士比亚", 听到原词就选会落坑。

借用原文: many Jews have been troubled by Shakespeare's depiction of Shylock

D) 张冠李戴

Tendency to jump to conclusions. 与录音 we are good at drawing conclusions from them 形似, 但原文说人"善于从刻板印象得出结论"是中性能力陈述, 并非"急于下结论导致偏差", 张冠李戴。

借用原文: we are good at drawing conclusions from them

21. A) They are hard to dismiss once attached to a certain group.

B) They may have a negative impact on people they apply to.

C) They persist even when circumstances have changed.

D) They are often applied to minorities and ethnic people.

【题目】 What does the speaker say is a problem with stereotypes?

【翻译】 说话者说刻板印象存在什么问题?

- A) 一旦附着于某个群体就难以消除。 B) 它们可能对所适用的人群产生负面影响。
C) 即使情况已经改变它们仍然存在。 D) 它们常常适用于少数族裔和少数民族。

【答案】 B (细节题) They may have a negative impact on people they apply to.

【定位】 A second problem is that stereotypes, regardless of whether or not they're accurate, can have a negative effect on the people that they apply to.

第二个问题是, 刻板印象, 不论它是否准确, 都可能对被它套用的人产生负面影响。

【信号】 A second problem 明示的分论点句。 A second problem is that stereotypes ... can have a negative effect on the people that they apply to——A second problem is that 是作者亲口标出的"问题", 这种点题领起句就是答案信号。

【替换】 can have a negative effect on the people that they apply to ↔

may have a negative impact on people they apply to

effect=impact 的近义替换

【排除】 A) 未提及

They are hard to dismiss once attached to a certain group. 说它"一旦贴上就难摆脱", 全篇讲的是准确性、来源与负面影响, 从未说"难以去除", 属凭空生造。

C) 未提及

They persist even when circumstances have changed. 描述"情况变了仍顽固", 录音并无对应表述, 是把刻板印象的常识印象当成原文内容。

D) 偷换概念

They are often applied to minorities and ethnic people. 借后文 African-Americans 等少数群体的例子作联想, 但录音说的是"对被套用者(不限族群)的负面影响", 把范围窄化成"常用于少数族裔"。

借用原文: on the people that they apply to

-
22. A) They impact people more or less in the same way.
B) Some people are more sensitive to them than others.
C) A positive stereotype may help one achieve better results.
D) A negative stereotype sticks while a positive one does not

【题目】 What did one recent study find about stereotypes?

【翻译】 最近一项研究关于刻板印象发现了什么?

- A) 它们对人们的影响或多或少是相同的。 B) 有些人比其他人对它们更敏感。
C) 积极的刻板印象可能帮助人取得更好的结果。
D) 负面刻板印象持续存在而积极刻板印象则不会。

【答案】 C (细节题) A positive stereotype may help one achieve better results.

【定位】 When Asian-American women are given a test and they're asked to mark down their race, they do better than they would otherwise do. They're reminded of a positive stereotype that boosts their morale.

当亚裔美国女性参加测试、被要求标注种族时, 她们会比平时考得更好。她们被唤起了一个正面的刻板印象, 这提振了她们的士气。

【信号】 study found 后的发现句。 One recent study found a sort of clever twist 领起后, 紧跟 they do better than they would otherwise do 与 reminded of a positive stereotype that boosts their morale——"研究发现"后面这组因果就是答案信号。

【替换】 reminded of a positive stereotype that boosts their morale ↔

A positive stereotype may help one achieve better results

提振士气→考得更好的概括

they do better than they would otherwise do ↔ **achieve better results**

考得更好=取得更好结果

【排除】 A) 与原文相反

They impact people more or less in the same way. 说影响"对所有人大体相同", 但研究恰恰发现正面与负面刻板印象作用相反、视提示内容而不同, 与原文相反。

借用原文: they do better than they would otherwise do

B) 偷换概念

Some people are more sensitive to them than others. 说"有些人比别人更敏感", 但研究讲的是同一批人受"正面/负面"不同提示而表现不同, 不是"人与人敏感度不同", 偷换了比较对象。

D) 与原文相反

A negative stereotype sticks while a positive one does not. 盗用录音 stereotypes 与正负对照的语境, 但研究明说正面刻板印象同样起作用(提振表现), 并非"正面的不顶用", 把结论说反了。

借用原文: They're reminded of a positive stereotype that boosts their morale

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

1 Sometimes when you take a common drug, you may have a side effect. That is, the drug may cause some effect other than its intended one. When these side effects occur, they are called adverse reactions. Whenever you have an adverse reaction, you should stop taking the drug right away. Ask your pharmacist whether he can suggest a drug that will relieve the symptoms but that will not cause the adverse reaction. If an adverse reaction to a drug is serious, consult your doctor for advice at once.

有时当你服用常见药物时,可能会出现副作用。也就是说,药物可能会产生预期效果之外的其他作用。当这些副作用发生时,它们被称为不良反应。每当你出现不良反应时,应该立即停止服用该药物。询问你的药剂师他是否可以建议一种能够缓解症状但不会引起不良反应的药物。如果对药物的不良反应很严重,应立即咨询你的医生寻求建议。

2 Drugs that are safe in the dosage stated on the label may be very dangerous in large doses. For example, aspirin is seldom thought of as dangerous, but there are many reports of accidental poisoning of young children who take too many aspirin pills as well as the possible development of Reye's syndrome in children with flu. In adults, excessive use of some painkilling drugs may cause severe kidney damage. Some drugs for relief of stomach upsets, when taken in excess, can perhaps cause serious digestive problems. You should never use any over-the-counter drug on a regular, continued basis, or in large quantities, except on your doctor's advice. You could be suffering from a serious illness that needs a doctor's care.

按照标签上标注的剂量使用安全的药物,在大剂量使用时可能非常危险。例如,阿司匹林很少被认为是危险的,但有许多关于服用过多阿司匹林药片的幼儿意外中毒的报告,以及患流感儿童可能出现Reye综合征的情况。在成年人中,过度使用某些止痛药可能会造成严重的肾脏损伤。一些缓解胃部不适的药物,如果过量服用,可能会引起严重的消化问题。除非遵医嘱,否则你绝不应该定期、持续或大量使用任何非处方药。你可能正患有需要医生治疗的严重疾病。

3 Each drug you take not only acts on the body but may also alter the effect of any other drug you are taking. Sometimes this can cause dangerous or even fatal reactions. For example, aspirin increases the

blood-thinning effects of drugs given to patients with heart disease. Therefore, a patient who has been taking such a drug may risk bleeding if he or she uses aspirin for a headache. Before using several drugs together you should ask your doctor and follow his advice. Your pharmacist can tell you whether certain drugs can safely be taken together.

你服用的每种药物不仅作用于身体,还可能改变你正在服用的任何其他药物的效果。有时这可能导致危险甚至致命的反应。例如,阿司匹林会增强给予心脏病患者的药物的血液稀释作用。因此,一直在服用此类药物的患者如果因头痛而使用阿司匹林,可能会有出血风险。在同时使用几种药物之前,你应该询问你的医生并遵循他的建议。你的药剂师可以告诉你某些药物是否可以安全地一起服用。

4 Alcohol may increase the effect of a drug—sleeping pills combine with alcohol to produce a sleepy feeling. When taking any drug, you should ask your doctor whether drinking alcohol could be dangerous in combination with the medicine.

酒精可能会增强药物的效果——安眠药与酒精结合会产生困倦感。在服用任何药物时,你应该询问你的医生饮酒是否会与药物结合产生危险。

5 Experts believe there is a relationship between adult abuse of legitimate medicines and the drug culture that has swept our country. You can do your share to reduce the chances that your children will become part of the drug culture by treating all medicines with respect. Always let your children know that medicines and drugs should not be used carelessly.

专家认为,成年人滥用合法药物与席卷我国的毒品文化之间存在关联。你可以通过尊重所有药物来尽自己的一份力量,减少你的孩子成为毒品文化一部分的可能性。始终让你的孩子知道,药物和毒品不应被随意使用。

23. A) Use some over-the-counter medicine instead.

B) Quit taking the medicine immediately.

C) Take some drug to relieve the side effect.

D) Ask your pharmacist to explain why it occurs.

【题目】 What does the speaker say you should do when you have an adverse reaction?

【翻译】 说话者说当你出现不良反应时应该怎么做?

A) 使用一些非处方药代替。 B) 立即停止服用该药物。 C) 服用某种药物来缓解副作用。

D) 询问你的药剂师解释为什么会发生这种情况。

【答案】 B (细节题) Quit taking the medicine immediately.

【定位】 Whenever you have an adverse reaction, you should stop taking the drug right away.

每当你出现不良反应时,应当立刻停止服用该药物。

【信号】 you should后的建议句。答案信号是建议句式 you should stop taking the drug right away——题干问“应该做什么”,录音里 you should 紧跟的那个动作就是答案落点;这正是预读时说的“抓 you should 后的动作”。

【替换】 stop taking the drug right away ↔ Quit taking the medicine immediately.

同义替换换了词不换意

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

A 偷了录音里 over-the-counter 这个词 (You should never use any over-the-counter drug on a regular, continued basis) 制造熟悉感, 但那段讲的是“别长期乱用非处方药”, 根本不是“出现不良反应时改用非处方药”, 属听到原词就想选的陷阱。

借用原文: You should never use any over-the-counter drug on a regular, continued basis

C) 答非所问

C 借了录音里 relieve 一词 (Ask your pharmacist whether he can suggest a drug that will relieve the symptoms) 显得耳熟, 但录音说的是“先停药、再去问药剂师有没有能缓解症状的药”, 是停药之后的后续步骤, 不是题问的“出现不良反应当下该做什么”; 先后顺序被偷换, 且 C 没有提“停药”这个第一动作。

借用原文: Ask your pharmacist whether he can suggest a drug that will relieve the symptoms

D) 偷换概念

D 抓住录音里的 pharmacist (Ask your pharmacist whether he can suggest a drug) 造熟悉感, 但录音让你问药剂师的是“能否推荐缓解症状的药”, 而 D 篡改成“让药剂师解释为什么会发生 (explain why it occurs)”, 录音从未让你去问原因, 属张冠李戴式改写。

借用原文: Ask your pharmacist whether he can suggest a drug

-
24. A) It may help patients fall asleep.
B) It may lead to mental problems.
C) It may cause serious harm to one's liver.
D) It may increase the effect of certain drugs.

【题目】 What does the speaker say about alcohol drinking?

【翻译】说话者关于饮酒说了什么?

- A) 它可能帮助患者入睡。 B) 它可能导致精神问题。 C) 它可能对肝脏造成严重伤害。
D) 它可能增强某些药物的效果。

【答案】 D (细节题) It may increase the effect of certain drugs.

【定位】 Alcohol may increase the effect of a drug—sleeping pills combine with alcohol to produce a sleepy feeling.

酒精可能会增强药物的作用——安眠药与酒精同服会产生困倦感。

【信号】 锚词alcohol引出的后果句。答案信号是锚词 alcohol 直接领出的后果陈述 Alcohol may increase the effect of a drug——题干以 alcohol 为锚, 录音里这句开门见山讲它的作用, 就是答案句; 破折号后的安眠药只是例子。

【替换】 Alcohol may increase the effect of a drug ↔ **It may increase the effect of certain drugs.**

近乎原句的等值改写

【排除】 A) 张冠李戴

A 抓了录音破折号后 sleeping pills combine with alcohol to produce a sleepy feeling 里的“犯困”造陷阱，但产生困意的主语是“安眠药+酒精一起”，且那只是举例说明酒精会增强药效；A 把例子里的现象（犯困）当成酒精本身的主作用，张冠李戴，并漏掉题问的核心“增强药效”。

借用原文：sleeping pills combine with alcohol to produce a sleepy feeling

B) 未提及

B 说酒精“导致精神问题（mental problems）”，但全篇讲酒精只在第四段、只说它增强药效、产生困意，从未提到任何精神/心理问题，属凭印象添加的无中生有。

C) 答非所问

C 的“严重伤肝”看似呼应录音里的 kidney damage（excessive use of some painkilling drugs may cause severe kidney damage），但那讲的是“过量止痛药伤肾”，与酒精无关，且器官是肾不是肝；C 把别段的药害硬安到酒精头上。

借用原文：excessive use of some painkilling drugs may cause severe kidney damage

25. A) Tell their children to treat medicines with respect.

B) Keep medicines out of the reach of their children.

C) Make sure their children use quality medicines.

D) Ask their children to use legitimate medicines.

【题目】 What does the speaker call on parents to do at the end of the talk?

【翻译】 说话者在讲话结束时呼吁家长做什么？

- A) 告诉他们的孩子要尊重对待药物。 B) 将药物放在孩子够不到的地方。
C) 确保他们的孩子使用优质药物。 D) 要求他们的孩子使用合法药物。

【答案】 A （细节题） Tell their children to treat medicines with respect.

【定位】 You can do your share to reduce the chances that your children will become part of the drug culture by treating all medicines with respect.

你可以尽自己的一份力，通过郑重对待所有药物，来降低孩子卷入毒品文化的可能性。

【信号】 结尾you can的呼吁句。 答案信号是结尾面向家长的呼吁句 You can do your share...by treating all medicines with respect——题干问 at the end 呼吁家长做什么，录音末段 you can 引出的这句正是落点；by 后的 treating all medicines with respect 就是呼吁的具体做法。

【替换】 treating all medicines with respect ↔ **Tell their children to treat medicines with respect.**

由家长自身做法收束到对孩子的告诫

【排除】B) 未提及

B 的“把药放到孩子够不到处”是生活里最“正确”的防护做法，极易凭常识误选；但录音结尾呼吁的是“郑重对待药物、让孩子知道别乱用”，从未提到把药收起来/放高处，属常识替原文的无中生有。

C) 偷换概念

C 借了录音的 medicines/children 等词显得耳熟，但把呼吁内容篡改成“确保孩子用优质药 (quality medicines) ”，录音通篇没提“药品质量好坏”，只讲“郑重/慎重对待药物”，所问之事被偷换。

借用原文：Always let your children know that medicines and drugs should not be used carelessly

D) 原词陷阱

D 抓住录音第五段开头的 legitimate (adult abuse of legitimate medicines) 造原词陷阱，但那是讲“成人滥用正规药与毒品文化有关”的背景，根本不是结尾呼吁家长做的事；D 把背景词搬来拼成“让孩子用正规药”这一录音没说的呼吁。

借用原文：adult abuse of legitimate medicines

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

43 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: Anyway, I went along to a lecture by a Miss Bligh.

第8段，第1句

简单句结构在日常英语和考试中极为常见，且 "go to + 地点" 的搭配是高频句式，具有一定代表性，但因过于简单，难以涵盖考试中常考的复杂句式特征。

When I arrived, the secretary asked me if I could give the speech of thanks.

第10段，第4句

本句结构为“时间状语从句 + 主句（含宾语从句）”，是英语考试中常见的句式；双宾语动词“ask”搭配宾语从句的用法，以及情态动词在从句中的使用，都是四六级和考研真题中频繁出现的句型，代表性较强。

M: Anyway, from that point on, I was scared.

第12段，第1句

主系表加时间状语的简单句在真题中常见，但本句过于简短、结构过于基础，不能代表四六级或考研中常考的复杂句式（如多从句嵌套、长难句），典型性中等偏下。

In fact, by the time Miss Bligh stood up to talk, I was feeling much better.

第12段，第4句

时间状语从句前置修饰主句是考试中常见句式，by the time 引导时间状语从句也是典型用法。该结构在真题中出现频率较高，学习后有一定迁移价值。

But she was so nervous that she kept forgetting what to say, and she spoke almost in a whisper.

第12段，第5句

"so ... that ..." 结果状语从句是四六级和考研中常见的句式，"keep doing" 结构也是高频考点，"what to say" 疑问不定式同样常见。两个主句并列的结构符合真题中常见的复合句模式。整体句式具有较强的代表性，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子的分析中。

M: At least the slides were good, that is, until the bulb in the projector blew.

第14段，第1句

until 引导的时间状语从句和主系表结构都是常见句式，在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现。插入语 "that is" 用于解释说明也较为典型。掌握后可在类似语境中复用，具有一定代表性。

She was obviously better at talking than writing.

第3题，A

主系表结构 + 形容词比较级 + 比较对象是四六级和考研真题中的高频句式，常用于描述能力、性质或状态的对比。比较结构中的承前省略（than writing 省略完整从句）也是常考语法点。本句结构具有较高的迁移价值，掌握后可复用于大量类似句型。

Her speech was so funny as to amuse the audience.

第3题，C

"so...as to" 结构在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现，用于表示程度与结果的逻辑关系，是常考句式之一，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句型。

But, I'll look into it on Monday.

第10段，第4句

简单句的主谓宾结构在考试中常见，但本句过于简短且无复杂修饰，作为典型例句的代表性一般；短语动词和一般将来时的组合有一定实用性

And he was away before I could get hold of the letter.

第17段，第2句

主从复合句结构常见于四六级和考研阅读，时间状语从句也是高频句式。"before" 引导的时间从句典型且实用，掌握后可广泛迁移，但句子本身结构较简单，复杂度不及多重嵌套的长难句。

There's another reason why I wanted a chat with you before Monday.

第18段，第3句

There be 存在句型和 why 引导的定语从句都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频结构，具有很强的代表性。这种主句加单层定语从句的组合在真题中反复出现，掌握后可以迁移到大量类似句子的理解中。

W: It's not as easy as that though, is it?

第23段，第1句

涵盖主谓表基本结构，表语中包含否定词和比较结构 as...as，状语 though 位置灵活，反意疑问句尾缀是口语常见形式。成分种类适中，适合练习表语识别和比较结构分析，但缺少宾语、定语从句等更复杂成分，训练收益中等。

I have enough trouble delivering bikes to shops only 40 miles away, never mind 5,000 miles!

第25段，第4句

涵盖主谓宾基本结构，宾语中包含现在分词短语作后置定语，可用于练习识别非谓语动词修饰名词的用法，但整体成分种类较单一

It simply made her go frantic.

第7题，B

make sb do sth 使役结构是四六级和考研的高频考点，本句完整呈现该结构并带状语修饰，具有很强的代表性和迁移价值。

A report on sleep and nutrition released this month found that people who consistently went to bed earlier than 11 p.m. took in fewer calories and ate more healthy food.

第1段，第1句

本句的 "主句 + 宾语从句 + 定语从句嵌套" 结构在四六级和考研阅读中极为常见，特别是 "研究/报告 + found/showed that ..." 的表述是学术类文章的典型句式。掌握这种结构可以大量迁移到其他真题句子中。

In contrast, "night owls" who go to bed between 11 p.m. and 3 a.m. tend to consume more coffee, alcohol, refined sugars and processed meats than early risers.

第1段，第2句

主语带限制性定语从句、谓语为 "tend to do" 结构、宾语带比较状语，这些都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。结构代表性强，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子的理解中。

A study published last year in The American Journal of Clinical Nutrition found that people who sleep more tend to eat less unhealthy food than their peers who don't get as much rest.

第2段，第3句

本句结构层次清楚但不算过分生僻，既有一定挑战，又覆盖宾语从句、定语从句和比较结构等高频考点。对结构和时态训练来说，属于值得优先练熟的一类句子。

As a group, "night owl" types tend to eat less healthy food and take in more calories overall than early risers.

第3段，第1句

本句的比较结构("more...than...")和并列谓语是四六级、考研阅读中的高频句式，且 "tend to" 结构也常出现在学术或科普类文章中。句子结构代表了典型的说明文或研究报告句式，具有较强的复用价值，学生掌握后可迁移到同类文本的理解中。

The later one goes to bed, the more calories one records the next day.

第3段，第2句

"the + 比较级 ..., the + 比较级 ..." 是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的经典句式，用于表达比例或因果关系，掌握这个句式后可以迁移到大量类似结构的句子，代表性很强。

Or the relationship could be reversed, that is, people who eat less fall asleep earlier.

第3段，第5句

并列句加定语从句修饰主语的结构在四六级和考研阅读中高频出现，情态动词被动式也是常考语法点，句式具有较强代表性和可迁移性。

Still, if late sleepers want to lose a few pounds, they can go to bed earlier than they usually do, thereby reducing their chances of taking snacks before bedtime.

第3段，第6句

"if 条件从句 + 主句（含情态动词）+ 比较结构 + 分词短语表结果"是四六级和考研阅读中的典型复合句式；条件假设、程度比较、非谓语作状语均为高频考点，掌握本句结构后可大量迁移到类似长难句的分析中，代表性强。

They pay greater attention to food choice.

第10题，A

主谓宾结构加介词短语定语是英语中最常见的基础句式之一，但真题中更常考察包含从句、非谓语或复杂修饰的句子，本句过于简单，典型性一般。

They run a higher risk of gaining weight.

第10题，C

"run a risk of doing"是四六级、考研阅读中的常见搭配结构，具有一定代表性；但句式本身过于简单，没有体现考试中常见的从句嵌套或复杂修饰，作为典型真题句式的代表性中等。

Researchers have found not just a diversity problem in Hollywood but actually an inclusion crisis.

第1段，第1句

这种“主语 + 完成时谓语 + 宾语”的报道研究结论句很常见，后面再接“不只是.....而且实际上.....”也很有代表性。掌握后可迁移到大量说明文和学术表达。

Just 3.4 percent of film directors were female, and only 7 percent of films had a cast whose balance of race and ethnicity reflected the country's diversity.

第2段，第2句

“并列主句 + 限定性定语从句”是阅读中非常常见的组合，数量主语如 "7 percent of films" 也很有代表性。掌握这种拆法后，迁移到同类信息统计句会很直接。

Overall, the study found half the films and TV shows had no Asian speaking characters and more than one-fifth of them had no black characters with dialogue.

第4段，第1句

本句时态不难，但结构上很典型，尤其适合训练如何先抓外层谓语，再识别后接的并列内容。对句子结构基础还不稳的人来说，它属于应优先练熟的一类句子。

When looking at how women are depicted, the study found female characters were four times more likely to be shown in sexy clothing and nearly four times as likely to be referred to as physically attractive.

第4段，第3句

本句成分丰富：包含时间状语从句、嵌套宾语从句、主句宾语从句、主系表结构、并列表语、介词短语状语等多种结构。尤其是表语中的并列和不定式被动结构，以及嵌套从句的层级关系，是很好的成分划分训练点。

Who are regarded as "largely invisible" on TV shows?

第14题 题干

“特殊疑问词 + 一般现在时被动语态”是常见问句结构，考试和阅读里都很常见。掌握后可迁移到类似句式，如询问“谁被认为”“什么被看作”等表达。

They account for 8.5% of the U.S. population

第15题，D

简单的主谓宾结构虽是英语基本句型之一，但在四六级、考研真题中，这种不带任何修饰或从句的纯粹简单句较为罕见，实际考试更常见结构更复杂的句子，因此典型性一般

The situation regarding life insurance takes on a different look.

第2段，第10句

简单句的"主语 + 后置定语 + 短语动词 + 宾语"结构在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见，短语动词和后置定语都是典型考点，具有中等代表性

Every family situation is different, but it is important that each family give adequate thought to planning its financial future.

第2段，第20句

It is important that 句型是四六级和考研阅读写作中的高频结构，常用于表达观点、建议或评价。并列转折关系（but 连接两个主句）也是真题常见句式。本句结构典型且实用，掌握后可直接迁移到大量类似句子的理解和写作中。

For one thing, stereotypes are often accurate.

第1段，第2句

主系表结构是英语句子的基本句型之一，在各类考试中常见。但本句结构过于简单，缺少从句、复杂修饰或其他高频考点句式特征，作为真题句式的代表性有限。

For one thing, they're reliable insofar as they're based on unbiased samples.

第3段，第2句

主句涵盖主谓表结构和条件状语从句,从句内部有主谓和介词短语状语,成分种类较丰富。insofar as 引导的状语从句较少见,有助于练习识别非典型连接词,且 be based on 的被动结构是常见易错点。

So one problem with stereotypes is while we are good at drawing conclusions from them, often our information isn't reliable.

第4段，第3句

覆盖主系表结构、表语从句、让步状语从句、动名词作宾语等多种成分,特别是 "while" 的双重作用和表语从句的识别是很好的训练点,成分种类丰富。

And this is what psychologist, Claude Steele, described as stereotype threat.

第5段，第2句

"主语 + 系动词 + what 引导的表语从句" 是四六级和考研阅读中常见的句式，且从句内的 "describe...as..." 结构也是高频搭配，学习本句有助于掌握典型的定义或解释类句型，迁移价值较高。

The very act of acknowledging that they are African-American when given a test ignites in them thoughts of their own stereotype which is negative regarding academics and that makes them do worse.

第5段，第6句

本句结构非常典型：主句 + 宾语从句 + 状语从句 + 定语从句的多层嵌套，以及并列主句的连接，都是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式。特别是长主语、谓语宾语分隔、定语从句修饰名词等特征，在真题中反复出现。掌握本句的分析方法可以直接迁移到大量类似句子。

When Asian-American women are given a test and they're asked to mark down their race, they do better than they would otherwise do.

第6段，第2句

"when" 引导的时间状语从句 + 主句 + 比较状语从句的结构，在四六级和考研阅读中高频出现。被动语态、比较结构、代词指代等都是典型考点，掌握此句型可以迁移到大量真题句式

You ask them, on the other hand, to mark down their sex, they do worse because they're reminded of a negative stereotype.

第6段，第4句

"主句 + because 原因状语从句" 是考试中极为常见的句式，被动语态在学术和考试文本中也频繁出现。这种结构在四六级和考研阅读理解中反复出现，掌握后迁移性强，典型性较高。

Some people are more sensitive to them than others.

第22题，B

比较级结构和比较状语从句的省略是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式，本句简洁地展示了这一典型结构，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子的理解中。

A negative stereotype sticks while a positive one does not

第22题，D

while 引导的对比状语从句在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现，是表达对比关系的典型句式。句中承前省略的用法也是英语中常见的简化手段，掌握后可广泛应用于理解同类对比句。

That is, the drug may cause some effect other than its intended one.

第1段，第2句

简单句配合情态动词表推测的用法，在四六级、考研阅读中较为常见，尤其在科学说明、风险提示等语境中频繁出现。后置定语 "other than" 的修饰方式也具有一定代表性，掌握后可迁移到类似句式。

Before using several drugs together you should ask your doctor and follow his advice.

第3段，第5句

简单句+情态动词+并列谓语+介词短语状语的组合在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见，具有一定代表性，掌握后可应用于类似结构的句子，但缺少从句等更复杂的典型考点。

Take some drug to relieve the side effect.

第23题，C

祈使句在口语和应用文中常见，但在四六级、考研阅读理解中出现频率相对较低。结构虽典型但迁移场景有限。

HIGH-FREQUENCY · 真题高频词

本卷出现的 223 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。

stereotype

C1

n. 刻板印象

本卷20次 · 真题 24 句

insurance

B1

n. 保险

本卷17次 · 真题 50 句

effect A2

n. 影响

本卷11次·真题 191句

character B1

n. 性格

本卷9次·真题 30句

less A1

det. 较少的

本卷7次·真题 273句

negative B1

adj. 否定的

本卷7次·真题 132句

alcohol B1

n. 酒精饮料

本卷6次·真题 21句

reaction B1

n. 反应

本卷6次·真题 16句

better A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本卷5次·真题 205句

tend B1

v. 倾向于, 往往会

本卷5次·真题 170句

positive B1

adj. 积极的

本卷5次·真题 144句

financial B2

adj. 财政的

本卷5次·真题 79句

expense B1

n. 花费

本卷5次·真题 46句

female A2

adj. 女性的

本卷5次·真题 42句

thanks A1

intj. 谢谢

本卷5次·真题 24句

adverse C1

adj. 不利的

本卷5次·真题 21句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本卷4次·真题 568句

relationship B1

n. 关系

本卷4次·真题 168句

purchase B1

v. 购买

本卷4次 · 真题 55 句

protection B1

n. 保护

本卷4次 · 真题 42 句

nutrition B2

n. 营养

本卷4次 · 真题 36 句

dependent B2

adj. 依靠的

本卷4次 · 真题 22 句

accurate B2

adj. 准确的

本卷4次 · 真题 21 句

rival B2

n. 竞争对手

本卷4次 · 真题 11 句

likely A2

adj. 很可能的

本卷3次 · 真题 228 句

impact B2

n. 影响

本卷3次 · 真题 185 句

local A2

adj. 当地的

本卷3次 · 真题 143 句

reduce B1

v. 减少, 降低 (数量、大小、程度等)

本卷3次 · 真题 138 句

income B1

n. 收入

本卷3次 · 真题 94 句

publish B1

v. 出版, 发行 (书籍、杂志等)

本卷3次 · 真题 94 句

source B1

n. 来源

本卷3次 · 真题 75 句

apply A2

v. 申请

本卷3次 · 真题 63 句

diversity B2

n. 多样性

本卷3次 · 真题 46 句

debt B1

n. 欠款

本卷3次 · 真题 44 句

lecture B1

n. 讲座

本卷3次·真题 35 句

calorie B1

n. 卡路里, 热量单位

本卷3次·真题 24 句

agent B2

n. 代理人

本卷3次·真题 12 句

worse A2

adj. 更糟的

本卷3次·真题 12 句

researcher B2

n. 研究人员

本卷2次·真题 363 句

risk A2

n. 风险

本卷2次·真题 167 句

factor B1

n. 因素

本卷2次·真题 108 句

policy B1

n. 政策

本卷2次·真题 103 句

least A2

det. 最少的

本卷2次·真题 98 句

gain B1

v. 获得;赢得

本卷2次·真题 96 句

account A2

n. 账户

本卷2次·真题 93 句

amount A2

n. 数量

本卷2次·真题 84 句

exist A2

v. 存在;实际上有

本卷2次·真题 77 句

tax A2

n. 税

本卷2次·真题 63 句

occur B1

v. 发生, 出现

本卷2次·真题 62 句

peer B2

n. 同龄人

本卷2次·真题 62 句

overall B1

adj. 总体的

本卷2次·真题 58 句

credit B1

n. 赊购, 赊账

本卷2次·真题 54 句

audience A2

n. 观众

本卷2次·真题 52 句

threat B1

n. 威胁

本卷2次·真题 51 句

exactly B1

adv. 精确地

本卷2次·真题 46 句

harm B1

n. 伤害

本卷2次·真题 46 句

ignore B1

v. 忽视;不理睬

本卷2次·真题 46 句

represent B1

v. 代表

本卷2次·真题 45 句

teen A2

n. 青少年

本卷2次·真题 41 句

release B1

v. 释放

本卷2次·真题 38 句

retailer B2

n. 零售商

本卷2次·真题 32 句

sufficient B2

adj. 足够的

本卷2次·真题 30 句

largely B2

adv. 主要地

本卷2次·真题 28 句

intend B1

v. 打算, 计划

本卷2次·真题 25 句

revenue B2

n. (公司、组织的) 收入, 收益

本卷2次·真题 25 句

payment B1

n. 支付

本卷2次·真题 24 句

quit B1

v. 离开 (工作、学校等)

本卷2次·真题 24 句

earlier A2

adv. 较早地

本卷2次·真题 22 句

unhealthy B1

adj. 有害健康的;不健康的

本卷2次·真题 21 句

financially B2

adv. 在财务上

本卷2次·真题 20 句

reliable B1

adj. 可靠的

本卷2次·真题 20 句

remind A2

v. 提醒

本卷2次·真题 19 句

retirement B2

n. 退休

本卷2次·真题 19 句

criticize B2

v. 批评

本卷2次·真题 14 句

invisible B1

adj. 看不见的

本卷2次·真题 14 句

modest B2

adj. 谦虚的, 谦逊的

本卷2次·真题 13 句

premium B2

n. 保险费

本卷2次·真题 12 句

legitimate C1

adj. 合法的

本卷2次·真题 11 句

sex A2

n. 性别

本卷2次·真题 11 句

pill B1

n. 药丸

本卷2次·真题 10 句

ceremony B2

n. 典礼

本卷2次·真题 9 句

relieve B2

v. 减轻、缓解 (疼痛、焦虑等不适)

本卷2次·真题 8 句

focus B1

n. 重点

本卷1次·真题 200 句

actually A2

adv. 实际上, 事实上 (用于纠正或补充信息)

本卷1次·真题 182 句

base A2

n. 基础

本卷1次·真题 126 句

rate A2

n. 速度

本卷1次·真题 121 句

mental B1

adj. 精神的

本卷1次·真题 120 句

challenge B1

n. 挑战

本卷1次·真题 119 句

simply B1

adv. 仅仅, 只不过

本卷1次·真题 119 句

expert B1

n. 专家

本卷1次·真题 114 句

quality A2

n. 质量

本卷1次·真题 112 句

claim B1

v. 声称

本卷1次·真题 111 句

scientific B1

adj. 科学的

本卷1次·真题 103 句

according B1

prep. 根据

本卷1次·真题 96 句

effective B1

adj. 有效的, 起作用的

本卷1次·真题 94 句

demand B1

v. 坚决要求

本卷1次·真题 92 句

potential B2

adj. 潜在的

本卷1次·真题 92 句

concern B1

v. 涉及

本卷1次·真题 88 句

later A1

adv. 以后, later

本卷1次·真题 87 句

type A2

n. 类型

本卷1次·真题 84 句

graduate B1

n. 毕业生

本卷1次·真题 82 句

promote B2

v. 促进

本卷1次·真题 82 句

contribute B1

v. 捐献

本卷1次·真题 79 句

despite B1

prep. 尽管

本卷1次·真题 77 句

identify B1

v. 识别

本卷1次·真题 75 句

reflect B1

v. 反映, 显示

本卷1次·真题 71 句

cultural B1

adj. 文化的

本卷1次·真题 68 句

conflict B2

n. 冲突

本卷1次·真题 66 句

journal B1

n. 杂志

本卷1次·真题 66 句

wrong A2

adj. 错误的

本卷1次·真题 66 句

shift B1

v. 移动

本卷1次·真题 65 句

strategy B2

n. 策略

本卷1次·真题 63 句

various B1

adj. 各种各样的

本卷1次·真题 63 句

crisis B2

n. 危机

本卷1次·真题 62 句

concept B2

n. 概念

本卷1次·真题 59 句

mostly B1

adv. 主要地

本卷1次·真题 59 句

suffer B1

v. 遭受 (痛苦、疾病、损失等)

本卷1次·真题 59 句

figure A2

n. 数字

本卷1次·真题 58 句

media B1

n. 大众传播媒介 (报刊、电视、广播、互联...

本卷1次·真题 58 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

consumption B2

n. 消费

本卷1次·真题 56 句

boost B2

v. 提高

本卷1次·真题 55 句

essential B1

adj. 必不可少的

本卷1次·真题 55 句

psychologist B2

n. 心理学家

本卷1次·真题 54 句

link A2

n. 联系

本卷1次·真题 53 句

label B1

n. 标签

本卷1次·真题 52 句

particular B2

adj. 特定的

本卷1次·真题 52 句

balance B1

n. 平衡

本卷1次·真题 49 句

damage B1

n. 损害

本卷1次·真题 46 句

indicate B2

v. 表明

本卷1次·真题 46 句

function B1

n. 功能

本卷1次·真题 40 句

basis B2

n. 基础;根据

本卷1次·真题 37 句

deliver B1

v. 递送, 运送 (货物、信件等)

本卷1次·真题 37 句

possibility B1

n. 可能性

本卷1次·真题 35 句

combine B1

v. (使) 结合、组合

本卷1次·真题 33 句

otherwise B2

adv. 否则, 不然

本卷1次·真题 33 句

regular B1

adj. 经常的

本卷1次·真题 33 句

series B1

n. 系列

本卷1次·真题 33 句

carefully A2

adv. 仔细地

本卷1次·真题 32 句

consume B2

v. 消耗, 耗费 (燃料、能源、时间等)

本卷1次·真题 31 句

security B1

n. 安全

本卷1次·真题 31 句

stage A2

n. 阶段

本卷1次·真题 31 句

employ B1

v. 雇用

本卷1次·真题 30 句

proportion B2

n. 部分

本卷1次·真题 30 句

reputation B2

n. 名声

本卷1次·真题 30 句

bias B2

n. 偏见

本卷1次·真题 29 句

extend B1

v. 延伸;延长

本卷1次·真题 28 句

rapidly B1

adv. 迅速地

本卷1次·真题 28 句

therefore B1

adv. 因此, 所以

本卷1次·真题 28 句

regardless B2

adv. 不管

本卷1次·真题 27 句

clothing A2

n. 衣服

本卷1次·真题 26 句

cooperation B2

n. 合作

本卷1次·真题 26 句

transport B1

v. 运输, 运送

本卷1次·真题 26 句

scene A2

n. 场景

本卷1次·真题 25 句

alter B2

v. 改变, 更改 (使某物与之前不同)

本卷1次·真题 24 句

contrast B2

n. 对比

本卷1次·真题 24 句

successfully B1

adv. 成功地

本卷1次·真题 24 句

tendency B2

n. 倾向

本卷1次·真题 24 句

attach B1

v. 贴上;系上;附上

本卷1次·真题 23 句

potentially B2

adv. 可能地

本卷1次·真题 23 句

export B1

v. 出口, 输出 (商品到国外)

本卷1次·真题 22 句

properly B1

adv. 正确地

本卷1次·真题 22 句

acknowledge B2

v. 承认 (事实、错误等)

本卷1次·真题 20 句

consult B2

v. 咨询, 请教 (专业人士)

本卷1次·真题 20 句

impression B1

n. 印象

本卷1次·真题 20 句

sample B1

n. 样品

本卷1次·真题 20 句

host B1

n. 主人

本卷1次·真题 19 句

literature B2

n. 文学

本卷1次·真题 19 句

obviously B1

adv. 显然, 明显地

本卷1次·真题 19 句

adequate B2

adj. 足够的, 充分的

本卷1次·真题 18 句

attractive B1

adj. 有吸引力的

本卷1次·真题 18 句

cash A2

n. 现金

本卷1次·真题 18 句

emphasis B2

n. 强调

本卷1次·真题 18 句

founder B2

n. 创始人

本卷1次·真题 18 句

sensitive B2

adj. 敏感的

本卷1次·真题 18 句

seriously B1

adv. 严肃地

本卷1次·真题 18 句

underestimate B2

v. 低估

本卷1次·真题 18 句

combination

B1

n. 结合

本卷1次·真题 17句

depict

B2

v. 描绘

本卷1次·真题 17句

emergency

B1

n. 紧急情况, 突发事件

本卷1次·真题 17句

producer

B2

n. 生产者

本卷1次·真题 17句

reverse

B2

v. 颠倒

本卷1次·真题 17句

writing

A2

n. 写作

本卷1次·真题 17句

caution

B2

n. 小心;谨慎

本卷1次·真题 16句

consistently

B2

adv. 始终如一地

本卷1次·真题 16句

dramatically

B2

adv. 显著地

本卷1次·真题 16句

saving

B1

n. 节省

本卷1次·真题 16句

ancestor

B2

n. 祖先, 祖宗

本卷1次·真题 15句

clinical

B2

adj. 临床的

本卷1次·真题 15句

physically

B1

adv. 身体上

本卷1次·真题 15句

severe

B2

adj. 严重的

本卷1次·真题 15句

snack

A2

n. 零食

本卷1次·真题 15句

symptom

B2

n. 症状

本卷1次·真题 15句

circumstance

B2

n. 情况

本卷1次·真题 14 句

elsewhere

B1

adv. 在别处

本卷1次·真题 14 句

excessive

B2

adj. 过多的

本卷1次·真题 14 句

regarding

B2

prep. 关于

本卷1次·真题 14 句

substitute

B2

n. 替代品

本卷1次·真题 14 句

syndrome

C1

n. 综合征

本卷1次·真题 14 句

belong

A2

v. 属于 (某人)

本卷1次·真题 13 句

efficiently

B2

adv. 高效地

本卷1次·真题 13 句

minority

B2

n. 少数

本卷1次·真题 13 句

persist

B2

v. 坚持

本卷1次·真题 13 句

balanced

B1

adj. 平衡的

本卷1次·真题 12 句

chat

A2

v. 聊天, 闲谈

本卷1次·真题 12 句

drinking

A1

n. 饮酒

本卷1次·真题 12 句

bulb

B1

n. 灯泡

本卷1次·真题 11 句

quantity

B1

n. 数量

本卷1次·真题 11 句

sleeping

A1

v. 睡觉 (sleep 的现在分词)

本卷1次·真题 11 句

inherently C1

adv. 内在地

本卷1次·真题 10 句

prejudiced C1

adj. 有偏见的

本卷1次·真题 10 句

relief B1

n. 宽慰

本卷1次·真题 10 句

statistical B2

adj. 统计的

本卷1次·真题 10 句

upset B1

adj. 难过的

本卷1次·真题 10 句

cast B2

v. 投掷

本卷1次·真题 9 句

constitute C1

v. 构成, 组成

本卷1次·真题 9 句

mortgage B2

n. 抵押贷款

本卷1次·真题 9 句

creator B2

n. 创造者

本卷1次·真题 8 句

enthusiastic B2

adj. 热情的

本卷1次·真题 8 句

fatal B2

adj. 致命的, 致死的

本卷1次·真题 8 句

processed B1

adj. 经过加工的

本卷1次·真题 8 句

sleeper B1

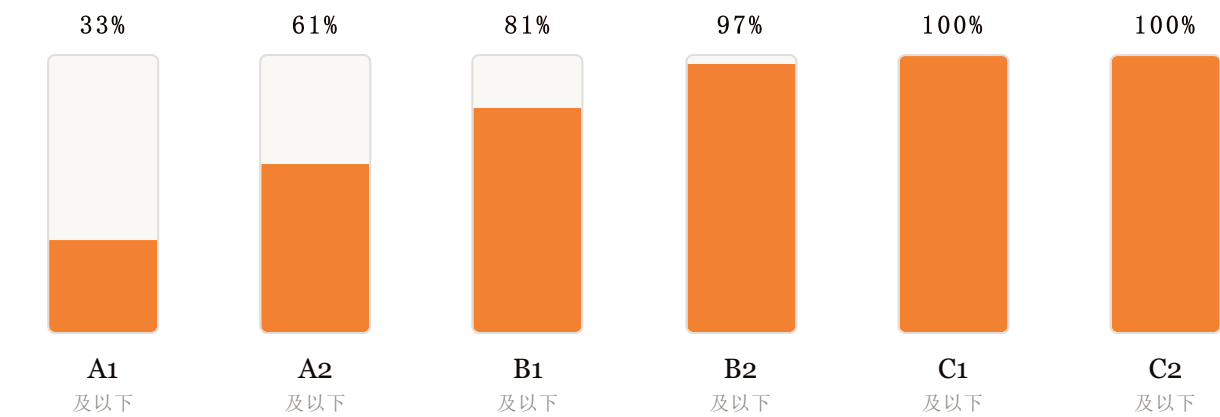
n. 睡觉的人

本卷1次·真题 8 句

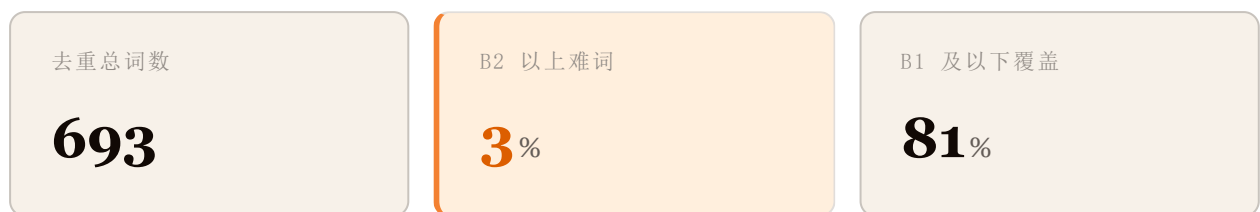
VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

全卷录音原文 693 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全卷录音原文去重后共 **693** 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 19 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 693 个 · 末柱为 100%



英语六级 2017年12月·第2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2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2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2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.

The Pacific island nation of Palau has become home to the sixth largest marine sanctuary in the world. The new marine reserve, now the largest in the Pacific, will 26 no fishing or mining. Palau also established the world's first shark sanctuary in 2009.

太平洋岛国帕劳已成为世界第六大海洋保护区的所在地。这个新的海洋保护区现在是太平洋最大的保护区，将禁止任何捕鱼或采矿活动。帕劳还在2009年建立了世界上第一个鲨鱼保护区。

The tiny island nation has set aside 500,000 square kilometres—80 percent—of its maritime 27, for full protection. That's the highest percentage of an 28 economic zone devoted to marine conservation by any country in the world. The remaining 20 percent of the Palau seas will be reserved for local fishing by individuals and small-scale 29 fishing businesses with limited exports.

这个小岛国已经划出50万平方公里——占其海洋领土的80%——用于全面保护。这是世界上任何国家专属经济区中用于海洋保护的最高比例。帕劳海域剩余的20%将保留给个人进行当地捕鱼以及出口受限的小规模商业捕鱼企业。

"Island 30 have been among the hardest hit by the threats facing the ocean," said President Tommy Remengesau Jr. in a statement. "Creating this sanctuary is a bold move that the people of Palau recognise as 31 to our survival. We want to lead the way in restoring the health of the ocean for future generations."

总统小汤米·雷门格绍在一份声明中说：“岛屿社区一直是海洋面临威胁的最大受害者之一。创建这个保护区是一个大胆的举措，帕劳人民认识到这对我们的生存至关重要。我们希望在为子孙后代恢复海洋健康方面发挥带头作用。”

Palau has only been an 32 nation for twenty years and has a strong history of environmental protection. It is home to one of the world's finest marine ecosystems, with more than 1,300 species of fish and 700 species of coral.

帕劳成为独立国家仅有二十年,在环境保护方面有着深厚的历史。它是世界上最优质的海洋生态系统之一的所在地,拥有1300多种鱼类和700多种珊瑚。

Senator Hokkons Baules, lead 33 of the Palau National Marine Sanctuary Act, said the sanctuary will "help build a 34 future for the Palauan people by honoring the conservation traditions of our past". These include the centuries-old custom of "bul", where leaders would call a temporary stop to fishing for key species in order to give fish 35 an opportunity to replenish(补充).

帕劳国家海洋保护区法案的主要发起人参议员霍肯斯·鲍尔斯表示,该保护区将"通过尊重我们过去的保护传统,帮助为帕劳人民建设一个安全的未来"。这些传统包括有着数百年历史的"bul"习俗,即领导人会要求暂时停止捕捞关键物种,以便给鱼类种群一个补充的机会。

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| A) allocate | I) permit |
| B) celebrities | J) secure |
| C) commercial | K) solitary |
| D) communities | L) spectacle |
| E) essential | M) sponsor |
| F) exclusive | N) stocks |
| G) independent | O) territory |
| H) indulge | |

26. The new marine reserve, now the largest in the Pacific, will (26) no fishing or mining.

【答案】 **I) permit** (动词)

【词性槽】 will no fishing or mining: 助动词 will + 空 + 宾语

【依据】 **permit no fishing or mining = 不允许任何渔猎或采矿**

保护区的核心规则就是"禁渔禁矿", permit no ... 的句式比 forbid 更地道、也最契合 marine sanctuary 的设立目的; 且呼应下句 Palau also established the world's first shark sanctuary in 2009.。

【竞争词】 A) allocate 搭配错乱

allocate "分配" 通常带 to 结构 (allocate sth to sb) , allocate no fishing 既不合搭配, 也不能表达"禁"的含义。

H) indulge 语义反向

indulge 是"纵容 / 沉溺", indulge no fishing 字面上像"不纵容捕鱼", 但实际惯用为 indulge in, 与本句结构不匹配, 且语义远不如 permit 干净。

27. The tiny island nation has set aside 500,000 square kilometres—80 percent—of its maritime __ (27) __, for full protection.

【答案】 **O) territory** (名词)

【词性槽】 its maritime __: 物主代词 + 形容词 + 空

【依据】 **maritime territory = 海洋领土/海域**

maritime territory 指一国的海洋领土；下句 The remaining 20 percent of the Palau seas 直接把 "its maritime territory" 等同于 "Palau seas"——"海域"正是 territory 在 maritime 限定下的含义。

【竞争词】 B) celebrities 类别完全不符

把 80% 的"海上名人"留作保护区在逻辑上不成立。

L) spectacle 可数性与语义偏离

spectacle 多用于"具体景象", 与"国家划出 80% 海洋面积"的行政概念不在一个层面。

28. That's the highest percentage of an __(28)__ economic zone devoted to marine conservation by any country in the world.

【答案】 **F) exclusive** (形容词)

【词性槽】 an __ economic zone: 冠词 + 空 + 名词短语

【依据】 固定术语 **exclusive economic zone (专属经济区)**

本句在讨论一个国家划给海洋保护的面积占比，所修饰对象正是国际法术语 exclusive economic zone (专属经济区)，这是把空锁死的固定搭配。

【竞争词】 **C) commercial** 搭配不成立

commercial economic zone 不是固定术语；下文 small-scale __(29)__ fishing businesses 才是 commercial 的归宿。

E) essential 语义偏离

essential 表示"必不可少的"，与 economic zone 搭配语义空泛，且与上下文"专属经济区的占比"这一具体行政概念不匹配。

G) independent 概念错位

independent 多修饰国家、机构是否独立，independent economic zone 不是约定俗成的术语；它将留给第 32 空 an __(32)__ nation。

K) solitary 感情色彩冲突

solitary 多用于人或事物"孤零零"的状态，与表示行政区划的 economic zone 完全不在一个语义场。

【易错】 最具迷惑性的错误词是 **G)** —— independent 抢戏 exclusive。看到 an __(28)__ economic zone，若不熟 exclusive economic zone (专属经济区) 这个国际法术语，主体考生很容易随手填 independent"独立的经济区"。防坑：把术语本身记下来，看到 economic zone 直接联想 exclusive。

29. The remaining 20 percent of the Palau seas will be reserved for local fishing by individuals and small-scale __(29)__ fishing businesses with limited exports.

【答案】 **C) commercial** (形容词)

【词性槽】 small-scale __ fishing businesses: 形容词 + 空 + 名词

【依据】 与 **with limited exports** 呼应

下文 with limited exports (出口受限) 把这类企业定位为"商业性渔业"——commercial fishing businesses 是水产业里的固定术语，意指"商业捕捞企业"。

【竞争词】 **K) solitary** 感情色彩与对象不符

solitary fishing businesses"孤单的渔业企业"既不是术语，也无法解释 with limited exports 这层商业含义。

30. Island __(30)__ have been among the hardest hit by the threats facing the ocean

【答案】 **D) communities** (名词)

【词性槽】 Island __ have been ...: 形容词/名词 + 空 + 复数动词

【依据】 **Island communities = 岛屿社区/岛民群体**

Island communities 是地道说法, 指"靠海/居于岛上的人群"; 与下文 Creating this sanctuary is a bold move that the people of Palau recognise as __(31)__ to our survival. 中"我们的生存"指代关系吻合。

【竞争词】 **B) celebrities 对象错位**

Island celebrities"岛上名人"并非常见说法; 且与"受海洋威胁打击最重"的群体不符——名人不会因海洋威胁就成为受害群体。

31. Creating this sanctuary is a bold move that the people of Palau recognise as __(31)__ to our survival.

【答案】 **E) essential** (形容词)

【词性槽】 recognise ... as __ to our survival: as + 空 + to

【依据】 **固定搭配 essential to survival**

essential to ... (对.....至关重要) 是高频搭配; 与 our survival 组合后, 语义"对我们的生存至关重要"与上文"a bold move"的果敢决策完全匹配。

【竞争词】 **C) commercial 语义不通**

commercial to our survival 既不是固定搭配, 也无法解释"商业的对生存"这一逻辑。

G) independent 搭配错误

independent of/from 才是惯用搭配; independent to our survival 不成立。

K) solitary 语义错位

solitary 强调孤单、独自, 与"对生存至关重要"的褒义判断不在同一频道。

32. Palau has only been an __(32)__ nation for twenty years and has a strong history of environmental protection.

【答案】 **G) independent** (形容词)

【词性槽】 has only been an __ nation: be + 冠词 + 空 + 名词

【依据】 **an independent nation 是常见搭配**

全篇反复出现 nation 形容帕劳是一个新兴的太平洋岛国; an independent nation "独立国家"既符合"独立才二十年"的史实, also 与下句"环保历史"对接自然。

【竞争词】 **C) commercial 概念不沾边**

a commercial nation 不符合本句讨论"建国年限"的语境, 把帕劳定性为"商业国"也与全文环保主旨相悖。

K) solitary 感情色彩偏负

solitary 带"孤零零"意味, 描述国家"独立建国"完全用不上, 且与下文积极的环保叙事不协调。

33. Senator Hokkons Baules, lead __(33)__ of the Palau National Marine Sanctuary Act, said the sanctuary will ...

【答案】 **M) sponsor** (名词)

【词性槽】 lead __ of the Palau National Marine Sanctuary Act: 形容词 + 空 + of 短语

【依据】 **lead sponsor of a bill/act = 法案的首席发起人**

在英美立法语境里, sponsor 指"提案议员/法案发起人"; lead sponsor of the ... Act 是固定政治术语, 与"Senator Hokkons Baules"这个参议员身份完全匹配。

【竞争词】 **B) celebrities 复数 + 概念错位**

celebrities 是复数名词, 前面 lead 形容词 + 单数冠位 (同位语没有 a/an, 常用单数) 不匹配; "名人"也与立法发起人身份不沾。

L) spectacle 对象错位

spectacle 指"奇观", 不能作"法案的领头人"。

O) territory 概念不对

territory 指"领土、领地", 与"法案首席发起人"的角色身份毫不相关。

34. help build a __(34)__ future for the Palauan people

【答案】 J) **secure** (形容词)

【词性槽】 build a __ future: 动词 + 冠词 + 空 + 名词

【依据】 a **secure future** 是熟搭配且呼应主旨

a secure future for the Palauan people "为帕劳人民构建一个有保障的未来"是固定式表达; 与上文 restoring the health of the ocean for future generations 的"为后代"主旨直接呼应。

【竞争词】 C) **commercial** 感情色彩与主旨冲突

commercial future 把"未来"商业化, 与全篇"保护、传统、可持续"的基调正相反。

K) **solitary** 情感方向相反

solitary 暗含"孤独的", 把帕劳人的未来描述成"孤单的未来"既不积极、也不符合 honoring conservation traditions 的语境。

35. give fish __(35)__ an opportunity to replenish(补充)

【答案】 N) **stocks** (名词)

【词性槽】 give fish __ an opportunity: 动词 + 名词 + 空 + 名词短语

【依据】 **fish stocks** = 鱼类种群, 固定术语

fish stocks 是水产/生态领域的固定术语, 意为"鱼类资源、鱼群存量"; 后接 an opportunity to replenish (补充), 正是 "让鱼类种群有机会补充", 与 "bul" 暂停捕捞的因果完全吻合。

【竞争词】 B) **celebrities** 话题完全不沾

celebrities 是"名人", 与鱼群、捕鱼语境毫无关系。

D) **communities** 已留给第 30 空

communities 用作"群体"时, 要么指"岛屿社区"——更适配 Island __(30)__, 本空与 fish 复合得到 fish communities 并非固定术语, 远不及 fish stocks 地道。

L) **spectacle** 语义偏离

spectacle"奇观、景象"与"让鱼类种群有机会补充"语义不搭。

【易错】最具迷惑性的错误词是 D) —— communities 想冒充 stocks。give fish __(35)__ an opportunity to replenish(补充), 若不熟 fish stocks, 主体考生可能想到 fish communities"鱼群"。防坑: 替换法念一遍——"给鱼类群体一个补充的机会"听上去虽通, 但远不如"鱼类种群得以补充"的术语化表达地道; 且 communities 已留给第 30 空。

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) **allocate** 动词

分配、配给

干扰词 · 未选用

B) **celebrities** 名词

名人 (复数)

干扰词 · 未选用

C) **commercial** 形容词

商业的、商用的

用于第 29 空

D) **communities** 名词

社区、群落、群体 (复数)

用于第 30 空

E) **essential** 形容词

必不可少的、至关重要的

用于第 31 空

F) **exclusive** 形容词

专属的、独享的; exclusive economic zone = 专属经济区

用于第 28 空

G) **independent** 形容词

独立的、自主的

用于第 32 空

H) **indulge** 动词

纵容、沉溺于

干扰词 · 未选用

I) **permit** 动词 名词

允许、准许; 许可证

用于第 26 空

J) **secure** 形容词 动词

安全的、有保障的; 获得、保障

用于第 34 空

K) **solitary** 形容词

孤独的、独自的

干扰词 · 未选用

L) **spectacle** 名词

奇观、景象

干扰词 · 未选用

M) **sponsor** 名词 动词

发起人、提案人、赞助者; 发起、赞助

用于第 33 空

N) **stocks** 名词

(鱼、动物等的) 种群、储量; 股票 (复数)

用于第 35 空

0) **territory** 名词

领土、领地、地盘

用于第 27 空

全文主旨

帕劳设立全球第六大海洋保护区

全篇围绕太平洋岛国帕劳划设海洋保护区一事展开：The Pacific island nation of Palau has become home to the sixth largest marine sanctuary in the world.点题，后文依次交代保护区面积占比、官员表态、帕劳的环保传统与立法人发言，最后回到古老的禁渔习俗 "bul"。把握住"海洋保护 / 禁渔 / 可持续" 这条主线，后面辨义代入才有锚点。

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。

A) **allocate** 最像第 26 空答案

allocate 是动词，第 26 空 will __(26)__ no fishing or mining 也要动词，且 allocate"分配"和"为保护区分配规则"似乎也能扯上关系；一句话识破：allocate 后常接 to 结构 (allocate X to Y)，allocate no fishing 既不合搭配，也无法表达"禁止"。

B) **celebrities** 复数名词组里的常驻干扰

celebrities 是复数名词，第 30 空 Island __(30)__ 与第 33 空 lead __(33)__ 都需要表"人"的名词。一句话识破："岛屿名人""首席名人"既不是惯用表达，与"受海洋威胁最重"和"法案首席发起人"的身份语义全部偏离。

H) **indulge** 也想抢第 26 空

indulge 也是动词，初见 will __ no fishing 会让粗心考生想到"不纵容捕鱼"。一句话识破：indulge 惯用搭配是 indulge in，且语义偏"沉溺"，与制度文本里"禁"的客观语气不符。

K) **solitary** 形容词缺口处处试探

solitary 是形容词，几乎每个填形容词的空都想插一脚——尤其在第 32 空 an __(32)__ nation、第 34 空 a __(34)__ future。一句话识破：solitary 带"孤独、负面"色彩，与全文"独立建国、积极保护、谋求未来"的褒义基调全部对立。

L) **spectacle** 想抢第 27 空或第 33 空

spectacle 名词，看到 its maritime __(27)__ 时，"海洋奇观"似乎也通；看到 lead __(33)__ of the ... Act 又可能觉得"奇景"勉强能用。一句话识破：spectacle 不能作"海域"也不能作"法案发起人"，更不是"国家专属"的行政概念。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

4 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。

The new marine reserve, now the largest in the Pacific, will permit no fishing or mining.

第1段，第2句

覆盖主语、谓语、宾语、同位语四种成分，其中同位语插入位置值得练习，但成分种类不够丰富，缺少定语从句、状语从句等易错点。

That's the highest percentage of an exclusive economic zone devoted to marine conservation by any country in the world.

第2段，第2句

主系表结构配合后置定语(过去分词短语)是四六级和考研阅读中较为常见的句式，尤其在描述性、说明性文本中频繁出现。掌握此类结构有一定迁移价值，但本句最高级表达和专业词汇使其典型性略低于通用主题的句子。

"Creating this sanctuary is a bold move that the people of Palau recognise as essential to our survival. We want to lead the way in restoring the health of the ocean for future generations."

第3段，第2句

本句涵盖多种成分类型：动名词短语作主语、系表结构、限制性定语从句作定语、不定式短语作宾语、介词短语作状语（"for future generations"）、"recognise A as B" 结构中的宾语补足语。这些成分组合较为丰富，且动名词作主语、宾语补足语、定语从句的关系代词双重功能（连接 + 充当宾语）均为常见易错点，练习价值较高。

These include the centuries-old custom of "bul", where leaders would call a temporary stop to fishing for key species in order to give fish stocks an opportunity to replenish(补充).

第5段，第2句

主句加非限制性定语从句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见，用于补充说明前文概念。从句内使用 "would" 表示过去习惯、"in order to" 表目的、不定式作后置定语，这些都是典型的书面语结构，掌握后可广泛应用于同类长难句的分析。

HIGH-FREQUENCY · 真题高频词

本篇出现的 37 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。

marine B2

adj. 海洋的

本篇5次 · 真题 41 句

sanctuary C1

n. 庇护所

本篇5次 · 真题 13 句

species B2

n. 物种

本篇3次 · 真题 136 句

nation B1

n. 国家

本篇3次 · 真题 76 句

protection

B1

n. 保护

本篇2次 · 真题 42 句

reserve

B1

v. 预订

本篇2次 · 真题 37 句

conservation

B2

n. 保护

本篇2次 · 真题 24 句

would

A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇1次 · 真题 568 句

economic

B2

adj. 经济的

本篇1次 · 真题 167 句

community

B1

n. 社区

本篇1次 · 真题 163 句

local

A2

adj. 当地的

本篇1次 · 真题 143 句

individual

B2

adj. 单独的

本篇1次 · 真题 142 句

opportunity

B1

n. 机会

本篇1次 · 真题 115 句

environmental

B1

adj. 环境的

本篇1次 · 真题 112 句

generation

B2

n. 一代人

本篇1次 · 真题 60 句

essential

B1

adj. 必不可少的

本篇1次 · 真题 55 句

limit

B1

n. 限度

本篇1次 · 真题 51 句

threat

B1

n. 威胁

本篇1次 · 真题 51 句

ecosystem

B2

n. 生态系统

本篇1次 · 真题 45 句

commercial

B2

adj. 商业的

本篇1次 · 真题 43 句

establish B2

v. 建立, 创立 (组织、机构、关系等)

本篇1次 · 真题 42 句

stock B1

n. 库存

本篇1次 · 真题 32 句

statement B1

n. 声明

本篇1次 · 真题 30 句

tradition B1

n. 传统

本篇1次 · 真题 30 句

survival B2

n. 幸存

本篇1次 · 真题 27 句

export B1

v. 出口, 输出 (商品到国外)

本篇1次 · 真题 22 句

percentage B1

n. 百分比, 百分率

本篇1次 · 真题 21 句

aside B1

adv. 在旁边;到旁边

本篇1次 · 真题 20 句

secure B2

adj. 安全的

本篇1次 · 真题 20 句

zone B1

n. 区域

本篇1次 · 真题 19 句

devote B2

v. 把...奉献给

本篇1次 · 真题 18 句

mining B1

n. 采矿业

本篇1次 · 真题 16 句

recognise B1

v. 认出, 识别出

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

honor B2

n. 荣誉

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

coral B1

n. 珊瑚

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

restore B2

v. 恢复, 使复原

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

territory

B2

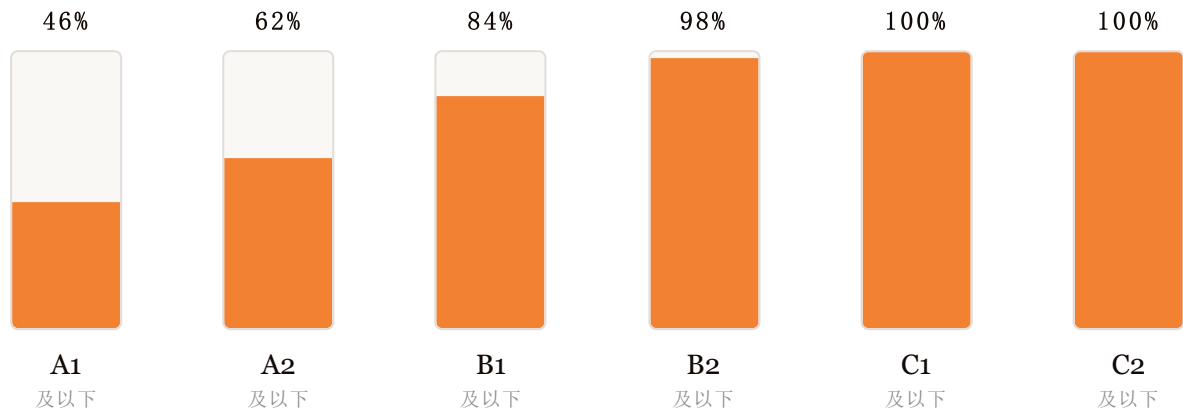
n. 领土

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 110 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

带空短文去重后共 **110** 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 2 个 · 约 2%。



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 110 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

110

B2 以上难词

2%

B1 及以下覆盖

84%

英语六级 2017年12月·第2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2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2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 16 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2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**.

Data sharing: An open mind on open data

A) It is a movement building steady momentum: a call to make research data, software code and experimental methods publicly available and transparent. A spirit of openness is gaining acceptance in the science community, and is the only way, say advocates, to address a 'crisis' in science whereby too few findings are successfully reproduced. Furthermore, they say, it is the best way for researchers to gather the range of observations that are necessary to speed up discoveries or to identify large-scale trends.

这是一场正在稳步积聚力量的运动：呼吁将研究数据、软件代码和实验方法公开并透明化。开放精神正在科学界获得认可，倡导者们表示，这是解决科学界“危机”的唯一途径，该危机表现为成功重复的研究发现太少。此外，他们表示，这是研究人员收集加速发现或识别大规模趋势所必需的各种观察结果的最佳方式。

B) The open-data shift poses a confusing problem for junior researchers. On the one hand, the drive to share is gathering official steam. Since 2013, global scientific bodies have begun to back policies that support increased public access to research. On the other hand, scientists disagree about how much and when they should share data, and they debate whether sharing it is more likely to accelerate science and make it more robust, or to introduce vulnerabilities and problems. As more journal and funders adopt data-sharing requirements, and as a growing number of enthusiasts call for more

openness, junior researchers must find their place between adopters and those who continue to hold out, even as they strive to launch their own careers.

开放数据转变给初级研究人员带来了一个令人困惑的问题。一方面,数据共享的推动正在获得官方支持。自2013年以来,全球科学机构已开始支持增加研究公共访问权的政策。另一方面,科学家们对应该共享多少数据以及何时共享存在分歧,他们争论共享数据是更有可能加速科学发展并使其更稳健,还是会引入脆弱性和问题。随着越来越多的期刊和资助机构采用数据共享要求,以及越来越多的热衷者呼吁更大的开放性,初级研究人员必须在采纳者和那些继续坚持不共享的人之间找到自己的位置,同时还要努力开创自己的职业生涯。

- C) One key challenge facing young scientists is how to be open without becoming scientifically vulnerable. They must determine the risk of jeopardizing a job offer or a collaboration proposal from those who are wary of—or unfamiliar with—open science. And they must learn how to capitalize on the movement's benefits, such as opportunities for more citations and a way to build a reputation without the need for conventional metrics, such as publication in high-impact journals.

年轻科学家面临的一个关键挑战是如何在保持开放的同时不使自己在科学上变得脆弱。他们必须判断是否会危及来自那些对开放科学持谨慎态度或不熟悉开放科学的人提供的工作机会或合作提议的风险。他们还必须学会如何利用这一运动的好处,例如获得更多引用的机会,以及无需依赖传统指标(如在高影响力期刊上发表论文)就能建立声誉的途径。

- D) Some fields have embraced open data more than others. Researchers in psychology, a field rocked by findings of irreproducibility in the past few years, have been especially vocal supporters of the drive for more-open science. A few psychology journals have created incentives to increase interest in reproducible science—for example, by affixing an 'open-data' badge to articles that clearly state where data are available. According to social psychologist Brian Nosek, executive director of the Center for Open Science, the average data-sharing rate for the journal *Psychological Science*, which uses the badges, increased tenfold to 38% from 2013 to 2015.

一些领域比其他领域更接受开放数据。心理学研究人员——这一领域在过去几年因不可重复性的发现而受到冲击——一直是推动更开放科学的特别积极的支持者。一些心理学期刊已经创建了激励措施来增加对可重复科学的兴趣——例如,在清楚说明数据可获取位置的文章上贴上“开放数据”徽章。据开放科学中心执行主任、社会心理学家Brian Nosek称,使用徽章的《心理科学》期刊的平均数据共享率从2013年到2015年增长了十倍,达到38%。

- E) Funders, too, are increasingly adopting an open-data policy. Several strongly encourage, and some require, a data-management plan that makes data available. The US National Science Foundation is among these. Some philanthropic(慈善的) funders, including the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation in Seattle, Washington, and the Wellcome Trust in London, also mandate open data from their grant recipients.

资助机构也越来越多地采用开放数据政策。一些机构强烈鼓励,有些则要求提供使数据可获取的数据管理计划。美国国家科学基金会就是其中之一。一些慈善资助机构,包括华盛顿州西雅图的比尔及梅琳达·盖茨基金会和伦敦的惠康基金会,也强制要求其受资助者开放数据。

- F) But many young researchers, especially those who have not been mentored in open science, are uncertain about whether to share or to stay private. Graduate students and postdocs, who often are

working on their lab head's grant, may have no choice if their supervisor or another senior colleague opposes sharing.

但许多年轻研究人员,尤其是那些没有接受过开放科学指导的研究人员,对是否应该共享或保持私密感到不确定。研究生和博士后通常从事实验室负责人的资助项目,如果他们的导师或其他资深同事反对共享,他们可能别无选择。

- G) Some fear that the potential impact of sharing is too high, especially at the early stages of a career. "Everybody has a scary story about someone getting scooped(被抢先)," says New York University astronomer David Hogg. Those fears may be a factor in a lingering hesitation to share data even when publishing in journals that mandate it.

一些人担心共享的潜在影响太大,尤其是在职业生涯的早期阶段。"每个人都有关于某人被抢先的可怕故事,"纽约大学天文学家David Hogg说。这些担忧可能是即使在要求数据共享的期刊上发表论文时仍犹豫不决的一个因素。

- H) Researchers at small labs or at institutions focused on teaching arguably have the most to lose when sharing hard-won data. "With my institution and teaching load, I don't have postdocs and grad students," says Terry McGlynn, a tropical biologist at California State University, Dominguez Hills. "The stakes are higher to share data because it's a bigger fraction of what's happening in my lab."

在小型实验室或以教学为重点的机构的研究人员在共享来之不易的数据时可以说损失最大。"以我的机构和教学负荷,我没有博士后和研究生,"加州州立大学多明格斯山分校的热带生物学家Terry McGlynn说。"共享数据的风险更高,因为这在我实验室正在进行的工作中占更大比例。"

- I) Researchers also point to the time sink that is involved in preparing data for others to view. Once the data and associated materials appear in a repository(存储库), answering questions and handling complaints can take many hours.

研究人员还指出,准备数据供他人查看所需的时间投入。一旦数据和相关材料出现在存储库中,回答问题和处理投诉可能需要许多小时。

- J) The time investment can present other problems. In some cases, says data scientist Karthik Ram, it may be difficult for junior researchers to embrace openness when senior colleagues—many of whom head selection and promotion committees—might ridicule what they may view as misplaced energies. "I've heard this recently—that embracing the idea of open data and code makes traditional academics uncomfortable," says Ram. "The concern seems to be that open advocates don't spend their time being as productive as possible."

时间投入可能会带来其他问题。数据科学家Karthik Ram说,在某些情况下,当资深同事——其中许多人领导遴选和晋升委员会——可能嘲笑他们认为是精力错位的行为时,初级研究人员可能难以接受开放性。"我最近听到这样的说法——接受开放数据和代码的理念会让传统学者感到不舒服,"Ram说。"担忧似乎是开放倡导者没有将时间花在尽可能提高生产力上。"

- K) An open-science stance can also add complexity to a collaboration. Kate Ratliff, who studies social attitudes at the University of Florida, Gainesville, says that it can seem as if there are two camps in a field—those who care about open science and those who don't. "There's a new area to navigate

—'Are you cool with the fact that I'll want to make the data open?'—when talking with somebody about an interesting research idea," she says.

开放科学立场也可能给合作增加复杂性。在佛罗里达大学盖恩斯维尔分校研究社会态度的Kate Ratliff说,一个领域似乎可以分为两个阵营——关心开放科学的人和不关心的人。"在与某人讨论一个有趣的研究想法时,需要应对一个新领域——'你能接受我想要公开数据这一事实吗?'"她说。

- L) Despite complications and concerns, the upsides of sharing can be significant. For example, when information is uploaded to a repository, a digital object identifier (DOI) is assigned. Scientists can use a DOI to publish each step of the research life cycle, not just the final paper. In so doing, they can potentially get three citations—one each for the data and software, in addition to the paper itself. And although some say that citations for software or data have little currency in academia, they can have other benefits.

尽管存在复杂性和担忧,共享的好处可能是显著的。例如,当信息上传到存储库时,会分配一个数字对象标识符(DOI)。科学家可以使用DOI发布研究生命周期的每个步骤,而不仅仅是最终论文。通过这样做,他们可能获得三次引用——数据和软件各一次,加上论文本身一次。尽管有人说软件或数据的引用在学术界价值不大,但它们可以带来其他好处。

- M) Many advocates think that transparent data procedures with a data and time stamp will protect scientists from being scooped. "This is the sweet spot between sharing and getting credit for it, while discouraging plagiarism(剽窃)," says Ivo Grigorov, a project coordinator at the National Institute of Aquatic Resources Research Secretariat in Charlottenlund, Denmark. Hogg says that scooping is less of a problem than many think. "The two cases I'm familiar with didn't involve open data or code," he says.

许多倡导者认为,带有数据和时间戳的透明数据程序将保护科学家免于被抢先。"这是在共享和获得认可之间的最佳平衡点,同时阻止剽窃,"丹麦夏洛滕隆国家水产资源研究秘书处的项目协调员Ivo Grigorov说。Hogg说,抢先发表的问题比许多人想象的要少。"我熟悉的两个案例都不涉及开放数据或代码,"他说。

- N) Open science also offers junior researchers the chance to level the playing field by gaining better access to crucial data. Ross Mounce, a postdoc studying evolutionary biology at the University of Cambridge, UK, is a vocal champion of open science, partly because his fossil-based research depends on access to others' data. He says that more openness in science could help to discourage what some perceive as a common practice of shutting out early-career scientists' requests for data.

开放科学还为初级研究人员提供了通过更好地获取关键数据来公平竞争的机会。英国剑桥大学研究进化生物学的博士后Ross Mounce是开放科学的积极倡导者,部分原因是他基于化石的研究依赖于获取他人的数据。他说,科学领域更大的开放性可能有助于阻止一些人认为的常见做法,即拒绝早期职业科学家的数据请求。

- O) Communication also helps for those who worry about jeopardizing a collaboration, he says. Concerns about open science should be discussed at the outset of a study. "Whenever you start a project with someone, you have to establish a clear understanding of expectations for who owns the data, at what point they go public and who can do what with them," he says.

他说,对于那些担心危及合作的人来说,沟通也有帮助。关于开放科学的担忧应该在研究开始时就讨论。"每当你与某人开始一个项目时,你必须就谁拥有数据、数据在什么时候公开以及谁可以用它们做什么等期望建立清晰的理解,"他说。

P) In the end, sharing data, software and materials with colleagues can help an early-career researcher to gain recognition—a crucial component of success. "The thing you are searching for is reputation," says Titus Brown, a genomics(基因组学) researcher at the University of California, Davis. "To get grants and jobs, you have to be relevant and achieve some level of public recognition. Anything you do that advances your presence—especially in a larger sphere, outside the communities you know—is a net win."

最终,与同事共享数据、软件 and 材料可以帮助早期职业研究人员获得认可——这是成功的关键组成部分。"你所寻求的是声誉,"加州大学戴维斯分校的基因组学研究员 Titus Brown 说。"要获得资助和工作,你必须保持相关性并达到一定程度的公众认可。你所做的任何提升你存在感的事情——尤其是在更大范围内,在你所知社群之外——都是净收益。"

陈述句与逐句解析

36. Astronomer David Hogg doesn't think scooping is as serious a problem as generally thought.

天文学家 David Hogg 认为抢先发表问题并不像人们普遍认为的那样严重。

【答案】 M 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 专名 David Hogg + scooping

【定位】 Hogg says that scooping is less of a problem than many think. "The two cases I'm familiar with didn't involve open data or code," he says.

Hogg 说, 被抢先并不像很多人认为的那样严重。他说: 我熟悉的那两起案例都与开放数据或代码无关。

【改写】 Astronomer David Hogg ↔ Hogg

专名原样复现

doesn't think scooping is as serious a problem as generally thought ↔

scooping is less of a problem than many think

比较句式的同义改写

【辨邻】 G 段 Everybody has a scary story about someone getting scooped 是借 Hogg 之口转述他人恐惧, 与陈述句 doesn't think scooping is as serious a problem as generally thought 的弱化态度方向相反, 不是源头段。

Everybody has a scary story about someone getting scooped

37. Some researchers are hesitant to make their data public for fear that others might publish something similar before them.

一些研究人员不愿公开他们的数据, 担心其他人可能会在他们之前发表类似的内容。

【答案】 G 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 怕别人抢先发表

【定位】 "Everybody has a scary story about someone getting scooped," says New York University astronomer David Hogg. Those fears may be a factor in a lingering hesitation to share data even when publishing in journals that mandate it.

纽约大学天文学家 David Hogg 说，每个人都有一个关于别人被抢先的可怕故事。这些恐惧可能是即使在强制要求分享数据的期刊上发表论文也仍然犹豫不决的一个原因。

【改写】 hesitant to make their data public ↔ **a lingering hesitation to share data**

形容词转名词的同义替换

for fear that others might publish something similar before them ↔

Those fears may be a factor in a lingering hesitation to share data

用术语 scooped 概括短语

【辨邻】 **M** M 段 scooping is less of a problem than many think 是在弱化 scoop 引发的恐惧，与陈述句 for fear that others might publish something similar before them 的担忧方向相反，因此不是源头段。

scooping is less of a problem than many think

38. Some psychology journals have offered incentives to encourage authors to share their data.

一些心理学期刊提供了激励措施以鼓励作者分享他们的数据。

【答案】 **D** 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 心理学期刊 + 激励

【定位】 A few psychology journals have created incentives to increase interest in reproducible science—for example, by affixing an 'open-data' badge to articles that clearly state where data are available.

一些心理学期刊设立了激励机制以提升人们对可重复科学的兴趣——例如，给清楚说明数据出处的论文贴上一枚开放数据徽章。

【改写】 Some psychology journals ↔ **A few psychology journals**

数量词同义

have offered incentives to encourage authors to share their data ↔

have created incentives to increase interest in reproducible science—for example, by affixing an 'open-data' badge to articles that clearly state where data are available

动词同义+例证支撑

【辨邻】 **E** E 段 Funders, too, are increasingly adopting an open-data policy 的主语是资助方，与题干 Some psychology journals 的主体不符。

Funders, too, are increasingly adopting an open-data policy. Several strongly encourage, and some require, a data-management plan that makes data available.

39. There is a growing demand in the science community that research data be open to the public.

科学界对研究数据向公众开放的要求日益增长。

【答案】 **A** 段（弱锚点）

【锚点】 科学界对数据公开的呼声日增

【定位】 It is a movement building steady momentum: a call to make research data, software code and experimental methods publicly available and transparent. A spirit of openness is gaining acceptance in the science community, and is the only way, say advocates, to address a 'crisis' in science whereby too few findings are successfully reproduced.

这是一场势头持续增强的运动：呼吁公开并透明化研究数据、软件代码和实验方法。开放精神正在科学界获得认可，倡导者称这是应对科研可重复性危机的唯一途径。

【改写】 a growing demand ↔ **a movement building steady momentum**

增长趋势的同义替换

in the science community ↔ **in the science community**

短语原样复现

that research data be open to the public ↔

a call to make research data, software code and experimental methods publicly available

公开化诉求的同义改写

【辨邻】 **B** 段 scientists disagree about how much and when they should share data 的核心是分歧，与陈述句 a growing demand 的增长共识 焦点不同，不是源头段。

scientists disagree about how much and when they should share data, and they debate whether sharing it is more likely to accelerate science and make it more robust

40. Sharing data offers early-career researchers the chance to build a certain level of reputation.

数据共享为早期职业研究人员提供了建立一定声誉水平的机会。

【答案】 **P** 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 early-career + reputation

【定位】 In the end, sharing data, software and materials with colleagues can help an early-career researcher to gain recognition—a crucial component of success.

归根结底，与同行分享数据、软件和材料能帮助早期生涯研究者获得认可——这是成功的一项关键组成部分。

【改写】 Sharing data ↔ **sharing data, software and materials with colleagues**

宾语上位简化

offers early-career researchers the chance to build a certain level of reputation ↔

can help an early-career researcher to gain recognition—a crucial component of success

动词+名词的双重同义

【辨邻】 N N段 level the playing field by gaining better access to crucial data 谈的是 拿到数据 的机会，与陈述句 build a certain level of reputation 不同方向。

Open science also offers junior researchers the chance to level the playing field by gaining better access to crucial data.

41. Data sharing enables scientists to publish each step of their research work, thus leading to more citations.

数据共享使科学家能够发表他们研究工作的每个步骤,从而获得更多引用。

【答案】 L 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 每一步发布 + more citations

【定位】 For example, when information is uploaded to a repository, a digital object identifier (DOI) is assigned. Scientists can use a DOI to publish each step of the research life cycle, not just the final paper. In so doing, they can potentially get three citations—one each for the data and software, in addition to the paper itself.

例如，当信息上传到存储库时，会被分配一个数字对象标识符（DOI）。科学家可以用 DOI 为研究生命周期的每一步发表成果，而不仅是最终论文。这样他们最多可以获得三次引用——数据和软件各一次，加上论文本身一次。

【改写】 publish each step of their research work ↔ publish each step of the research life cycle

短语原样复现

thus leading to more citations ↔

they can potentially get three citations—one each for the data and software, in addition to the paper itself

数字具体化为 more

42. Scientists hold different opinions about the extent and timing of data sharing.

科学家们对数据共享的范围和时机持有不同意见。

【答案】 B 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 对分享 extent 与 timing 意见不一

【定位】 On the other hand, scientists disagree about how much and when they should share data, and they debate whether sharing it is more likely to accelerate science and make it more robust, or to introduce vulnerabilities and problems.

另一方面，科学家们对应该分享多少以及何时分享意见不一，并就分享究竟更可能加速科学并使其更稳健、还是引入漏洞与问题展开争论。

【改写】 Scientists hold different opinions ↔ **scientists disagree**

态度同义

about the extent and timing of data sharing ↔

about how much and when they should share data

疑问词名词化

【辨邻】 K 段 two camps in a field—those who care about open science and those who don't 是合作意愿层面的分歧，与陈述句关心的 extent and timing 不在一个维度上。

two camps in a field—those who care about open science and those who don't

43. Potential problems related to data sharing should be made known to and discussed by all participants at the beginning of a joint research project.

与数据共享相关的潜在问题应在联合研究项目开始时让所有参与者知晓并进行讨论。

【答案】 O 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 项目开头就讨论问题

【定位】 Concerns about open science should be discussed at the outset of a study. "Whenever you start a project with someone, you have to establish a clear understanding of expectations for who owns the data, at what point they go public and who can do what with them," he says.

对开放科学的担忧应在研究一开始就讨论。他说：每当你和别人启动一个项目时，都必须就数据归属、何时公开、谁可以做什么形成清晰的共识。

【改写】 Potential problems related to data sharing ↔ **Concerns about open science**

上位概括同义

made known to and discussed by all participants ↔

Whenever you start a project with someone, you have to establish a clear understanding of expectations for who owns the data, at what point they go public and who can do what with them

讨论参与方的同义重构

at the beginning of a joint research project ↔ **at the outset of a study**

时间状语同义

44. Sharing data and handling data-related issues can be time-consuming.

共享数据和处理与数据相关的问题可能很耗时。

【答案】 I 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 分享与处理数据耗时

【定位】 Researchers also point to the time sink that is involved in preparing data for others to view. Once the data and associated materials appear in a repository, answering questions and handling complaints can take many hours.

研究者们还指出，为他人查看而准备数据是一种时间消耗。一旦数据与相关材料出现在存储库中，回答问题和处理投诉可能要花很多个小时。

【改写】 Sharing data ↔ **preparing data for others to view**

动作过程同义

handling data-related issues ↔ **answering questions and handling complaints**

处理事项的同义具体化

can be time-consuming ↔ **the time sink can take many hours**

耗时的同义表达

【辨邻】 J 段 The time investment can present other problems 引出的是 同行偏见，与陈述句 can be time-consuming 的焦点 时间本身 不同，因此不是源头段。

The time investment can present other problems

45. Junior researchers may have no say when it comes to sharing data.

初级研究人员在数据共享方面可能没有发言权。

【答案】 F 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 Junior researchers 无话语权

【定位】 Graduate students and postdocs, who often are working on their lab head's grant, may have no choice if their supervisor or another senior colleague opposes sharing.

研究生和博士后通常在他们实验室负责人的项目经费下工作，如果其导师或另一位高级同事反对分享，他们可能没有选择。

【改写】 Junior researchers ↔ **Graduate students and postdocs**

上位词对下位群体

may have no say when it comes to sharing data ↔

may have no choice if their supervisor or another senior colleague opposes sharing

话语权与选择权的同义

【辨邻】 C 段 They must determine the risk of jeopardizing a job offer or a collaboration proposal 主语是青年学者自己在权衡，与陈述句 no say 的 被动 不同方向。

They must determine the risk of jeopardizing a job offer or a collaboration proposal from those who are wary of—or unfamiliar with—open science.

PARAGRAPH MAP • 段落主旨图

16 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 开篇总述：科学界正在兴起一场公开数据、代码与实验方法的运动，倡导者把它视为应对科研可重复性危机、加快发现与识别大趋势的唯一途径。

信息指纹 开放运动的总纲与可重复性危机

- B 讲青年科研者夹在分歧之中：一方面 2013 年起全球科学机构推动公开访问政策，另一方面科学家们对分享的程度和时机意见不一，争论分享是会加速科研还是带来风险。

信息指纹 分享的程度与时机之争

- C 聚焦青年学者面临的核心挑战：如何在开放的同时不让自己科学上变得脆弱、不影响工作机会与合作邀约，同时利用开放带来的引用与声誉机会。

信息指纹 开放与脆弱之间的权衡

- D 心理学领域因可重复性问题更积极拥抱开放数据，部分心理学期刊用 open-data badge 等激励手段鼓励作者分享，Psychological Science 三年间分享率提高十倍至 38%。

信息指纹 心理学期刊的徽章激励

- E 资助方也在采纳开放数据政策：美国国家科学基金会以及盖茨基金会、Wellcome Trust 等慈善资助方要求或强烈鼓励受资助者公开数据。

信息指纹 资助方强制或鼓励数据公开

- F 许多没有获得开放科学指导的青年研究者犹豫不决；研究生和博士后由于在导师项目下工作，如果导师反对分享，他们可能没有选择权。

信息指纹 学生博士后在导师项目下没有话语权

- G 天文学家 David Hogg 借同行被抢先发表的恐怖故事，说明很多人担心分享数据后会被别人抢先发表，因此即使期刊强制也犹豫不分享。

信息指纹 怕被抢先发表

H 小实验室或以教学为主的机构在分享数据上损失最大，因为缺乏博士后和研究生，分享出去的数据占自己实验室成果的比例更高。

信息指纹 小实验室与教学机构损失最大

I 研究者指出，为他人查看而准备数据本身是一种时间消耗：一旦数据上传到存储库，回答问题与处理投诉会占用大量小时。

信息指纹 准备与维护数据耗费时间

J 时间投入还引发另一类问题：传统学者认为开放派把精力放错了地方，担心拥抱开放数据与代码的人不够 productive。

信息指纹 传统学者觉得开放派精力错位

K 开放立场会让合作变复杂：领域内仿佛分成在意开放与不在意开放两个阵营，开始谈合作时还要专门确认对方是否接受公开数据。

信息指纹 合作中的两大阵营

L 尽管有顾虑，分享带来的好处显著：信息上传存储库后会被分配一个 DOI，研究者可以为研究生命周期的每一步发布并获得引用，除论文外数据与软件各得一次引用，最多可得三次。

信息指纹 DOI 与三次引用

M 支持者认为带数据与时间戳的透明流程能防止被抢先；Hogg 则说他熟悉的两起被抢先的案例都与开放数据或代码无关，抢先并不像很多人想的那样严重。

信息指纹 Hogg 称抢先并不严重

N 开放科学让青年研究者更容易获得关键数据、拉平起跑线；Ross Mounce 以化石研究为例，认为开放能减少把早期生涯科学家挡在门外的现象。

信息指纹 拉平青年学者起跑线

O 对担心影响合作的人，应在研究项目一开始就讨论开放科学相关问题，明确数据归属、何时公开、谁可使用。

信息指纹 项目开头就把开放相关问题讲清楚

P

结尾段：分享数据、软件与材料能帮助早期生涯研究者建立声誉，而声誉是争取经费与职位的关键，是一种 net win。

信息指纹 分享帮青年人建立声誉

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

14 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。

A spirit of openness is gaining acceptance in the science community, and is the only way, say advocates, to address a 'crisis' in science whereby too few findings are successfully reproduced.

A段，第2句

本句成分丰富且层次分明：主句包含并列谓语、主语、宾语、地点状语、表语、后置定语(不定式短语)；定语从句包含被动谓语、主语、方式状语；插入语 "say advocates" 的位置易被误判为主句成分；不定式短语作后置定语易与目的状语混淆；定语从句的关系副词 "whereby" 较少见，需要专门训练识别。覆盖的易错点和成分种类对划分练习很有价值。

Furthermore, they say, it is the best way for researchers to gather the range of observations that are necessary to speed up discoveries or to identify large-scale trends.

A段，第3句

形式主语 it is + 表语 + for sb to do 的结构以及后置定语从句修饰名词的模式，都是四六级和考研英语阅读中的高频句式，掌握后可应用于大量类似长难句的分析

On the other hand, scientists disagree about how much and when they should share data, and they debate whether sharing it is more likely to accelerate science and make it more robust, or to introduce vulnerabilities and problems.

B段，第4句

并列谓语加各自宾语从句的结构在四六级和考研真题中极为常见，尤其第二个宾语从句的 "whether ... or ..." 选择关系和动名词作主语，是高频考察点。句式具有很强的代表性和迁移价值，掌握后可应用于大量类似长句分析。

As more journal and funders adopt data-sharing requirements, and as a growing number of enthusiasts call for more openness, junior researchers must find their place between adopters and those who continue to hold out, even as they strive to launch their own careers.

B段，第5句

本句成分丰富,涵盖主谓宾、状语从句、定语从句、让步从句等多种结构,主句中的 between 介词短语作状语,其内部又嵌套定语从句。学习者可练习识别情态动词谓语、定位主干、区分状语从句与定语从句的边界、判断 who 在从句中的双重身份(引导词兼主语)。句中还包含多个不定式结构(to hold out、to launch),可练习识别非谓语动词。成分层次多样,训练价值高

In some cases, says data scientist Karthik Ram, it may be difficult for junior researchers to embrace openness when senior colleagues—many of whom head selection and promotion committees—might ridicule what they may view as misplaced energies.

J段，第2句

本句包含形式主语结构、插入语、when 状语从句、非限制性定语从句、what 引导的宾语从句等多种四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，且这些结构的嵌套组合方式（定语从句插入状语从句、宾语从句作及物动词宾语）也是常考模式，典型性极高。

"The concern seems to be that open advocates don't spend their time being as productive as possible."

J段，第4句

主系表结构后接"that"引导的表语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，且从句内"spend time doing"结构也是常考搭配。本句结构具有较强的代表性和迁移价值，学生掌握后可应用于大量类似句型。

Kate Ratliff, who studies social attitudes at the University of Florida, Gainesville, says that it can seem as if there are two camps in a field—those who care about open science and those who don't.

K段，第2句

句中涵盖主语、谓语、宾语、表语、状语、定语等多种成分，包含形式主语 it、there be 结构、短语动词、承前省略等考点，同时有非限制性与限制性定语从句的对比，以及同位语结构，成分丰富且具有较强的训练价值。

Despite complications and concerns, the upsides of sharing can be significant.

L段，第1句

主系表结构搭配句首介词短语状语是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式，学生掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子；情态动词 can 的使用也很典型；但本句无从句、无复杂修饰，代表性不如多从句嵌套的长难句，因此典型性中等。

In so doing, they can potentially get three citations—one each for the data and software, in addition to the paper itself.

L段，第4句

情态动词加宾语加破折号同位语的组合在学术写作中较常见，同位语解释说明的用法具有一定代表性，但不属于高频考点句式，典型性中等。

And although some say that citations for software or data have little currency in academia, they can have other benefits.

L段，第5句

让步状语从句 + 主句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见，尤其是 although 引导的让步从句。状语从句内部嵌套宾语从句的模式也是典型的复杂句式。掌握这种结构后可以迁移到大量类似句子。具有较高的典型性和复用价值。

He says that more openness in science could help to discourage what some perceive as a common practice of shutting out early-career scientists' requests for data.

N段，第3句

本句成分丰富且有典型练习价值：主句涵盖主谓宾，第一层从句涵盖主语、情态动词谓语、不定式作宾语，第二层从句涵盖主谓宾和宾语补语“as ...”结构，还包含多处定语（“in science

Astronomer David Hogg doesn't think scooping is as serious a problem as generally thought.

第36题 题干

主句加宾语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，think 等认知动词后接从句非常典型。as ... as 比较结构也是常考点。该句结构具有较强的代表性，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

There is a growing demand in the science community that research data be open to the public.

第39题 题干

there be 句型 and 同位语从句都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频结构,尤其是 demand、suggestion、fact 等名词后的同位语从句是典型考点;虚拟语气的用法也是常考内容,掌握本句模式可迁移到大量类似句型。

Data sharing enables scientists to publish each step of their research work, thus leading to more citations.

第41题 题干

enable sb to do 结构和现在分词作结果状语均为四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式,尤其在科技类、学术类文章中频繁出现,掌握后可大量迁移到同类句型的理解和写作中,具有较强的代表性。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 162 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。

data

B1

n. 数据

本篇32次 · 真题 181 句

researcher

B2

n. 研究人员

本篇14次 · 真题 363 句

journal

B1

n. 杂志

本篇6次 · 真题 66 句

sharing

A2

n. 分享

本篇6次 · 真题 28 句

junior

B1

adj. 级别较低的;资历较浅的

本篇5次 · 真题 9 句

publish

B1

v. 出版, 发行 (书籍、杂志等)

本篇4次 · 真题 94 句

software B1

n. 软件 (计算机程序)

本篇4次 · 真题 24 句

openness B2

n. 坦率

本篇4次 · 真题 9 句

community B1

n. 社区

本篇3次 · 真题 163 句

project A2

n. 项目

本篇3次 · 真题 116 句

access B1

n. 进入

本篇3次 · 真题 101 句

gain B1

v. 获得;赢得

本篇3次 · 真题 96 句

concern B1

v. 涉及

本篇3次 · 真题 88 句

colleague B1

n. 同事

本篇3次 · 真题 84 句

available A2

adj. 可获得的

本篇3次 · 真题 63 句

advocate B2

v. 拥护

本篇3次 · 真题 55 句

psychology B2

n. 心理学

本篇3次 · 真题 52 句

code B1

n. 代码

本篇3次 · 真题 50 句

datum C1

n. 数据 (单数形式, 复数为 data)

本篇3次 · 真题 34 句

embrace B2

v. 拥抱

本篇3次 · 真题 30 句

reputation B2

n. 名声

本篇3次 · 真题 30 句

collaboration B2

n. 合作

本篇3次 · 真题 27 句

grant B2

v. 授予

本篇3次 · 真题 14 句

benefit B1

n. 好处

本篇2次 · 真题 244 句

view A2

n. 观点, 看法

本篇2次 · 真题 134 句

finding B2

n. 调查结果

本篇2次 · 真题 121 句

career B1

n. 职业

本篇2次 · 真题 106 句

policy B1

n. 政策

本篇2次 · 真题 103 句

case A2

n. 情况

本篇2次 · 真题 97 句

potential B2

adj. 潜在的

本篇2次 · 真题 92 句

involve B1

v. 包含

本篇2次 · 真题 82 句

material B1

n. 材料

本篇2次 · 真题 66 句

institution B2

n. 机构

本篇2次 · 真题 52 句

senior B1

adj. 级别高的

本篇2次 · 真题 52 句

growing A2

adj. 增长的

本篇2次 · 真题 47 句

adopt B1

v. 采纳

本篇2次 · 真题 46 句

incentive B2

n. 激励

本篇2次 · 真题 33 句

handle A2

v. 处理

本篇2次 · 真题 32 句

movement

B1

n. 移动

本篇2次·真题 32 句

gather

B1

v. 聚集, 集合

本篇2次·真题 31 句

recognition

B2

n. 认可

本篇2次·真题 31 句

teaching

A2

n. 教学工作; 教书

本篇2次·真题 27 句

foundation

B2

n. 基础; 根基

本篇2次·真题 25 句

crucial

B2

adj. 至关重要的

本篇2次·真题 21 句

discourage

B2

v. 使泄气

本篇2次·真题 15 句

transparent

B2

adj. 透明的, 清澈的

本篇2次·真题 10 句

vocal

B2

adj. 直言不讳的, 大声表达的

本篇2次·真题 9 句

astronomer

B2

n. 天文学家

本篇2次·真题 8 句

less

A1

det. 较少的

本篇1次·真题 273 句

author

A2

n. 作者

本篇1次·真题 264 句

likely

A2

adj. 很可能的

本篇1次·真题 228 句

better

A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本篇1次·真题 205 句

focus

B1

n. 重点

本篇1次·真题 200 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

risk A2

n. 风险

本篇1次 · 真题 167 句

issue B1

n. 问题

本篇1次 · 真题 158 句

global B2

adj. 全球的

本篇1次 · 真题 140 句

rate A2

n. 速度

本篇1次 · 真题 121 句

challenge B1

n. 挑战

本篇1次 · 真题 119 句

opportunity B1

n. 机会

本篇1次 · 真题 115 句

average A2

adj. 平均的

本篇1次 · 真题 112 句

factor B1

n. 因素

本篇1次 · 真题 108 句

academic B2

adj. 学术的

本篇1次 · 真题 104 句

scientific B1

adj. 科学的

本篇1次 · 真题 103 句

support A2

v. 支持

本篇1次 · 真题 103 句

demand B1

v. 坚决要求

本篇1次 · 真题 92 句

participant B2

n. 参与者

本篇1次 · 真题 91 句

traditional B1

adj. 传统的

本篇1次 · 真题 84 句

understanding B1

n. 理解, 领悟

本篇1次 · 真题 84 句

graduate B1

n. 毕业生

本篇1次·真题 82 句

increasingly B2

adv. 越来越;日益;不断增加地

本篇1次·真题 78 句

despite B1

prep. 尽管

本篇1次·真题 77 句

recently A2

adv. 最近

本篇1次·真题 76 句

identify B1

v. 识别

本篇1次·真题 75 句

digital B1

adj. 数字的

本篇1次·真题 72 句

enable B1

v. 使能够

本篇1次·真题 68 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

trend B1

n. 趋势

本篇1次·真题 63 句

crisis B2

n. 危机

本篇1次·真题 62 句

determine B2

v. 决定

本篇1次·真题 62 句

generally B1

adv. 通常, 一般地

本篇1次·真题 60 句

launch B1

v. 推出

本篇1次·真题 56 句

associate B2

v. 联系

本篇1次·真题 54 句

credit B1

n. 赊购, 赊账

本篇1次·真题 54 句

psychologist

B2

n. 心理学家

本篇1次·真题 54 句

debate

B2

n. 辩论

本篇1次·真题 52 句

range

B1

n. 范围

本篇1次·真题 50 句

advance

B1

v. 前进

本篇1次·真题 48 句

thus

B2

adv. 因此, 所以

本篇1次·真题 47 句

establish

B2

v. 建立, 创立 (组织、机构、关系等)

本篇1次·真题 42 句

addition

A2

n. 增加

本篇1次·真题 41 句

conventional

B2

adj. 传统的

本篇1次·真题 39 句

investment

B1

n. 投资

本篇1次·真题 39 句

psychological

B2

adj. 心理的

本篇1次·真题 39 句

related

B1

adj. 相关的

本篇1次·真题 39 句

relevant

B2

adj. 相关的

本篇1次·真题 38 句

official

B1

adj. 官方的

本篇1次·真题 37 句

opinion

A2

n. 观点

本篇1次·真题 37 句

institute

B2

n. 学院

本篇1次·真题 35 句

proposal

B2

n. 提议

本篇1次·真题 34 句

clearly A2

adv. 清楚地, 明白地

本篇1次·真题 32 句

executive B2

n. 主管/经理/管理人员

本篇1次·真题 32 句

expectation B2

n. 期待/预期

本篇1次·真题 32 句

perceive B2

v. 理解, 领悟 (某事的性质或意义)

本篇1次·真题 32 句

presence B2

n. 在场

本篇1次·真题 31 句

stage A2

n. 阶段

本篇1次·真题 31 句

spot A2

n. 地点

本篇1次·真题 30 句

vulnerable C1

adj. 易受伤害的

本篇1次·真题 30 句

promotion B2

n. 晋升, 升职

本篇1次·真题 29 句

extent B2

n. 程度

本篇1次·真题 28 句

familiar B1

adj. 熟悉的

本篇1次·真题 28 句

increased A2

v. 增加了

本篇1次·真题 28 句

strive B2

v. 努力, 奋斗, 力求

本篇1次·真题 27 句

accelerate B2

v. 加速

本篇1次·真题 25 句

beginning A1

n. 开始

本篇1次·真题 25 句

component B2

n. 组成部分

本篇1次·真题 25 句

observation B2

n. 观察

本篇1次·真题 24 句

successfully B1

adv. 成功地

本篇1次·真题 24 句

complaint B1

n. 抱怨

本篇1次·真题 23 句

potentially B2

adv. 可能地

本篇1次·真题 23 句

productive B2

adj. 富有成效的

本篇1次·真题 23 句

strongly B1

adv. 强烈地

本篇1次·真题 23 句

assign B1

v. 分配 (任务、工作)

本篇1次·真题 22 句

champion B1

n. 冠军

本篇1次·真题 22 句

pose B2

v. 摆姿势 (供拍照或绘画)

本篇1次·真题 22 句

oppose B2

v. 反对

本篇1次·真题 21 句

currency B2

n. 货币

本篇1次·真题 20 句

steady B1

adj. 稳定的

本篇1次·真题 20 句

requirement B2

n. 要求

本篇1次·真题 19 句

momentum B2

n. 动力

本篇1次·真题 18 句

partly B1

adv. 部分地

本篇1次·真题 18 句

cycle B1

n. 循环

本篇1次·真题 16 句

evolutionary

C1

adj. 进化的

本篇1次·真题 15 句

publication

B2

n. 出版物

本篇1次·真题 14 句

tropical

B1

adj. 热带的

本篇1次·真题 14 句

committee

B1

n. 委员会

本篇1次·真题 13 句

experimental

B2

adj. 实验的

本篇1次·真题 13 句

navigate

B2

v. 导航

本篇1次·真题 13 句

procedure

B2

n. 程序

本篇1次·真题 13 句

request

B1

n. 请求

本篇1次·真题 13 句

selection

B1

n. 挑选

本篇1次·真题 13 句

supervisor

B2

n. 监督者

本篇1次·真题 13 句

uncomfortable

B1

adj. 不舒服的

本篇1次·真题 13 句

acceptance

B2

n. 接受

本篇1次·真题 12 句

disagree

A2

v. 不同意

本篇1次·真题 12 句

reproduce

B2

v. 复制

本篇1次·真题 12 句

supporter

B1

n. 支持者

本篇1次·真题 12 句

scary

A2

adj. 令人害怕的

本篇1次·真题 11 句

steam B1

n. 蒸汽

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

known A2

v. 知道, 了解 (know 的过去分词)

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

load B1

n. 负载

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

biologist B2

n. 生物学家

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

biology B1

n. 生物学

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

complexity B2

n. 复杂性

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

joint B1

adj. 共同的

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

arguably C1

adv. 可以说, 可论证地

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

furthermore B2

adv. 此外

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

net A2

n. 网

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

sink A2

v. 下沉

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

stake B2

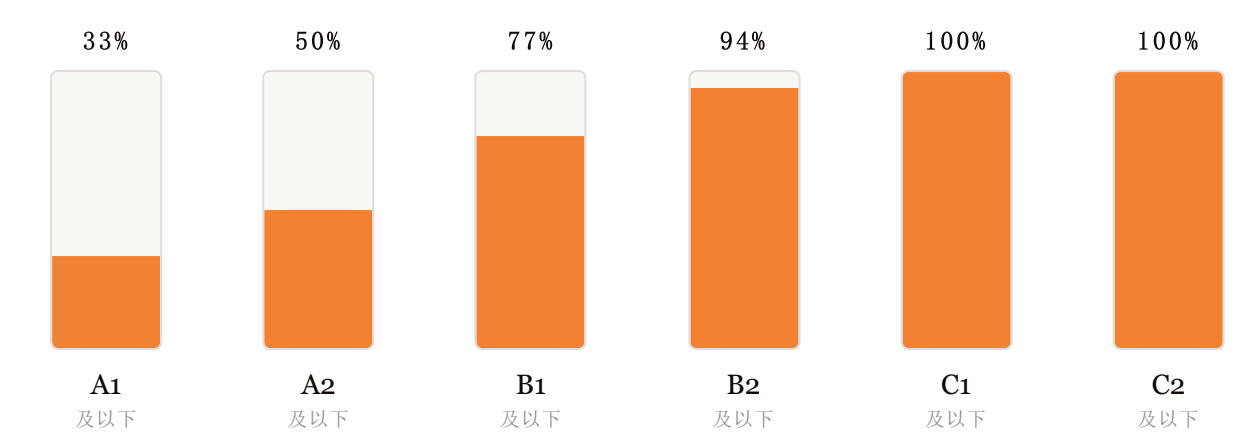
n. 股份

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

全文 413 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 413 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 25 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 413 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

413

B2 以上难词

6%

B1 及以下覆盖

77%

英语六级 2017年12月·第2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2套 英语六级阅读理解（四选一） 第1篇·46-50 题 答案与解析

QUESTIONS & ANALYSIS · 阅读理解题和解析

阅读理解题和解析·46-50 题

本页 46-50 题的答案与逐题解析由懒笔记基于2017年12月·第2套 英语六级阅读理解（四选一）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 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2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 In the beginning of the movie *I, Robot*, a robot has to decide whom to save after two cars plunge into the water—Del Spooner or a child. Even though Spooner screams "Save her! Save her!" the robot rescues him because it calculates that he has a 45 percent chance of survival compared to Sarah's 11 percent. The robot's decision and its calculated approach raise an important question: would humans make the same choice? And which choice would we want our robotic counterparts to make?

在电影《我，机器人》的开头，一个机器人必须在两辆车坠入水中后决定救谁——Del Spooner还是一个孩子。尽管Spooner大喊“救她！救她！”，机器人还是救了他，因为它计算出他的生存几率为45%，而Sarah的生存几率为11%。机器人的决定及其计算方法引发了一个重要问题：人类会做出同样的选择吗？我们希望我们的机器人同类做出哪种选择？

P2 Isaac Asimov evaded the whole notion of morality in devising his three laws of robotics, which hold that 1. Robots cannot harm humans or allow humans to come to harm; 2. Robots must obey humans, except where the order would conflict with law 1; and 3. Robots must act in self-preservation, unless doing so conflicts with laws 1 or 2. These laws are programmed into Asimov's robots—they don't have to think, judge, or value. They don't have to like humans or believe that hurting them is wrong or bad. They simply don't do it.

Isaac Asimov在设计他的机器人三定律时回避了整个道德概念，这三定律规定：1. 机器人不能伤害人类或允许人类受到伤害；2. 机器人必须服从人类，除非命令与定律1冲突；3. 机器人必须保护自己，除非这

样做与定律1或2冲突。这些定律被编入Asimov的机器人程序中——它们不必思考、判断或评估价值。它们不必喜欢人类或相信伤害人类是错误的或不好的。它们只是不会那样做。

P3 The robot who rescues Spooner's life in *I, Robot* follows Asimov's zeroth law: robots cannot harm humanity (as opposed to individual humans) or allow humanity to come to harm—an expansion of the first law that allows robots to determine what's in the greater good. Under the first law, a robot could not harm a dangerous gunman, but under the zeroth law, a robot could kill the gunman to save others.

在《我，机器人》中救了Spooner生命的机器人遵循Asimov的第零定律：机器人不能伤害人类整体(而非个体人类)或允许人类整体受到伤害——这是对第一定律的扩展，允许机器人决定什么符合更大的利益。根据第一定律，机器人不能伤害一个危险的持枪歹徒，但根据第零定律，机器人可以杀死持枪歹徒以拯救其他人。

P4 Whether it's possible to program a robot with safeguards such as Asimov's laws is debatable. A word such as "harm" is vague (what about emotional harm? Is replacing a human employee harm?), and abstract concepts present coding problems. The robots in Asimov's fiction expose complications and loopholes in the three laws, and even when the laws work, robots still have to assess situations.

是否可能为机器人编入像Asimov定律这样的安全保障措施是有争议的。像"伤害"这样的词是模糊的(情感伤害算不算?取代人类员工算伤害吗?)，而且抽象概念会带来编码问题。Asimov小说中的机器人暴露了三定律中的复杂性和漏洞，即使定律有效，机器人仍然需要评估情况。

P5 Assessing situations can be complicated. A robot has to identify the players, conditions, and possible outcomes for various scenarios. It's doubtful that a computer program can do that—at least, not without some undesirable results. A roboticist at the Bristol Robotics Laboratory programmed a robot to save human proxies(替身) called "H-bots" from danger. When one H-bot headed for danger, the robot successfully pushed it out of the way. But when two H-bots became imperiled, the robot choked 42 percent of the time, unable to decide which to save and letting them both "die." The experiment highlights the importance of morality: without it, how can a robot decide whom to save or what's best for humanity, especially if it can't calculate survival odds?

评估情况可能很复杂。机器人必须识别参与者、条件以及各种场景的可能结果。计算机程序能否做到这一点令人怀疑——至少，不会没有一些不良结果。Bristol Robotics Laboratory的一位机器人专家为一个机器人编程，让它从危险中拯救被称为"H-bots"的人类替身。当一个H-bot走向危险时，机器人成功地把它推开了。但当两个H-bots陷入危险时，机器人有42%的时间会卡住，无法决定救哪一个，让它们都"死"了。这个实验凸显了道德的重要性：没有道德，机器人如何决定救谁或什么对人类最好，尤其是如果它无法计算生存几率？

题目与逐题解析

46. What question does the example in the movie raise?

- A) Whether robots can reach better decisions.
- B) Whether robots follow Asimov's zeroth law.
- C) How robots may make bad judgments.
- D) How robots should be programmed.

电影中的例子提出了什么问题？

- A) 机器人能否做出更好的决策。
- B) 机器人是否遵循Asimov的第零定律。
- C) 机器人可能如何做出错误的判断。
- D) 机器人应当如何被编程。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 What question does the example in the movie raise? 直接询问例子引出的具体问题，答案应是原文里那句问句的转述，属于细节定位题。

【拆句】 What question does the example in the movie raise? 主语 the example、谓语 raise、宾语 What question 提前作问；structure 平铺直叙，无陷阱。

【定位】 The robot's decision and its calculated approach raise an important question: would humans make the same choice? And which choice would we want our robotic counterparts to make? 机器人的这一决策及其基于计算的处理方式提出了一个重要问题：人类是否会做出同样的选择？以及我们希望我们的机器人同伴做出怎样的选择？

【选项】 A) 偷换概念

Whether robots can reach better decisions. 把原文的"人类会不会做同样选择"偷换成"机器人能否做更好的决定"，引入了原文未提的"更好"这一比较。

B) 张冠李戴

Whether robots follow Asimov's zeroth law. 把第三段才出现的 zeroth law 硬塞到第一段问句里，定位错段。

C) 无中生有

How robots may make bad judgments. 暗含"机器人做了坏判断"的负面定性，但原文只是中性描述"按概率救人"，并未称之为 bad judgments。

D) ✓ 正确

which choice would we want our robotic counterparts to make? ↔

How robots should be programmed.

预判方向是"机器人应如何被设定决策"，How robots should be programmed 正是这一方向的最精炼上位概括，与定位句意图完全吻合。

47. What does the author think of Asimov's three laws of robotics?

- A) They are apparently divorced from reality.
- B) They did not follow the coding system of robotics.
- C) They laid a solid foundation for robotics.
- D) They did not take moral issues into consideration.

作者如何看待Asimov的机器人三定律?

- A) 它们显然脱离了现实。 B) 它们没有遵循机器人学的编码系统。
- C) 它们为机器人学奠定了坚实的基础。 D) 它们没有将道德问题纳入考虑。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 What does the author think of Asimov's three laws of robotics? 问作者对三定律的具体看法，原文须给出明文评价，本质仍是细节定位+理解。

【拆句】 What does the author think of Asimov's three laws of robotics? 主谓宾 the author / think of / X, 疑问代词 What 前置；句式平实。

【定位】 Isaac Asimov evaded the whole notion of morality in devising his three laws of robotics, which hold that 1. Robots cannot harm humans or allow humans to come to harm; 2. Robots must obey humans, except where the order would conflict with law 1; and 3. Robots must act in self-preservation, unless doing so conflicts with laws 1 or 2.

艾萨克·阿西莫夫在设计他的机器人三大法则时回避了"道德"这一整个概念。这三条法则是：

- 1. 机器人不能伤害人类，也不能坐视人类受到伤害；
- 2. 机器人必须服从人类，除非命令与法则1冲突；
- 3. 机器人必须自我保全，除非这样做与法则1或法则2冲突。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

They are apparently divorced from reality. 称三定律"明显脱离现实"，原文未给出此评价；作者只说回避了道德，并未否定其现实性。

B) 偷换概念

They did not follow the coding system of robotics. 中的 coding system of robotics 在文中并不存在；原文 abstract concepts present coding problems 谈的是编程难题，不是"违背了某套编码系统"。

C) 与原文相反

They laid a solid foundation for robotics. 是高度肯定的评价，与原文 evaded the whole notion of morality 的批评口吻完全相反。

D) ✓ 正确

Isaac Asimov evaded the whole notion of morality in devising his three laws of robotics ↔

They did not take moral issues into consideration.

预判方向是"没考虑道德"，D 用 did not take moral issues into consideration 把 evade 拆解为否定+考虑，语义完全等值。

48. What does the author say about Asimov's robots?

- A) They know what is good or bad for human beings.
- B) They are programmed not to hurt human beings.
- C) They perform duties in their owners' best interest.
- D) They stop working when a moral issue is involved.

作者如何评价Asimov笔下的机器人？

- A) 它们知道什么对人类有益或有害。 B) 它们被编程为不伤害人类。
- C) 它们以主人的最大利益履行职责。 D) 当涉及道德问题时它们会停止工作。

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 What does the author say about Asimov's robots? 问的是文章如何描述这群机器人，答案能在文本中找到对应原句。

【拆句】 What does the author say about Asimov's robots? 直问句，疑问代词 What 作 say 的宾语，about 引出对象；结构简单。

【定位】 These laws are programmed into Asimov's robots—they don't have to think, judge, or value. They don't have to like humans or believe that hurting them is wrong or bad. They simply don't do it.

这些法则被编程进阿西莫夫笔下的机器人体内——它们不必思考、判断或评价。它们不必喜欢人类，也不必认同伤害人类是错或恶。它们只是"不做"而已。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

They know what is good or bad for human beings. 与原文 They don't have to... believe that hurting them is wrong or bad 直接矛盾——原文说"不必相信伤害人类是错或恶"，即不需要知道善恶。

B) ✓ 正确

These laws are programmed into Asimov's robots ↔

They are programmed not to hurt human beings.

Robots cannot harm humans or allow humans to come to harm ↔ **not to hurt human beings**
正解抓住"被编程进去的就是不伤人"这一最核心机制，是定位句和法则1合并后的同义改写。

C) 无中生有

They perform duties in their owners' best interest. 引入"主人最佳利益"这一文中根本没有的角色，原文谈的是 humans/humanity 而非 owners。

D) 过度推断

They stop working when a moral issue is involved. 描述了"碰到道德问题就停工"的情景，原文只说机器人不需思考道德，没有任何"停工"的描述。

49. What does the author want to say by mentioning the word "harm" in Asimov's laws?

- A) Abstract concepts are hard to program.
- B) It is hard for robots to make decisions.
- C) Robots may do harm in certain situations.
- D) Asimov's laws use too many vague terms.

作者提及Asimov定律中的"伤害"一词想要说明什么？

- A) 抽象概念难以编程。
- B) 机器人难以做出决策。
- C) 机器人在某些情况下可能造成伤害。
- D) Asimov的定律使用了过多模糊的术语。

【答案】 **A** (例证目的题)

【判型】 What does the author want to say by mentioning the word "harm" in Asimov's laws? 明确问"提到 harm 这个词意在说明什么", 是典型例证目的题。

【拆句】 What does the author want to say by mentioning the word "harm" in Asimov's laws? 主干 the author want to say what; by mentioning... 是方式状语; in Asimov's laws 修饰 harm, 定位范围更精确。

【定位】 A word such as "harm" is vague (what about emotional harm? Is replacing a human employee harm?), and abstract concepts present coding problems.

像"伤害"这样的词含义模糊(情感上的伤害算不算? 取代一名人类员工算不算伤害?), 而抽象概念在编程上会带来问题。

【选项】 **A) ✓ 正确**

abstract concepts present coding problems ↔ **Abstract concepts are hard to program.**

预判方向是"抽象概念难编程", A 几乎是 abstract concepts present coding problems 的逐词改写, 是例证目的题的标准答案形态。

B) 答非所问

It is hard for robots to make decisions. 谈的是机器人决策困难, 是后续 P5 实验的结论, 而非 harm 这个例子的目的。

C) 偷换概念

Robots may do harm in certain situations. 谈机器人"在某些情境下会造成伤害", 混淆了 harm 例子的服务对象——这里 harm 是被讨论的词, 不是机器人行为本身。

D) 以偏概全

Asimov's laws use too many vague terms. 把"举一个模糊词 harm"夸大成"使用太多模糊术语", 原文只举一例并未做"too many"的程度判定。

50. What has the roboticist at the Bristol Robotics Laboratory found in his experiment?

- A) Robots can be made as intelligent as human beings some day.
- B) Robots can have moral issues encoded into their programs.
- C) Robots can have trouble making decisions in complex scenarios.
- D) Robots can be programmed to perceive potential perils.

Bristol 机器人实验室的机器人专家在实验中发现了什么？

- A) 机器人有朝一日能够被制造得像人类一样智能。
- B) 机器人的程序中可以编入道德问题。
- C) 机器人在复杂场景中做决策时可能会遇到困难。
- D) 机器人可以被编程以感知潜在危险。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 What has the roboticist at the Bristol Robotics Laboratory found in his experiment?
问的是实验具体发现，答案可直接在原文找到事实陈述。

【拆句】 What has the roboticist at the Bristol Robotics Laboratory found in his experiment?
现在完成时 has...found，强调发现这一动作的结果；at the Bristol Robotics Laboratory 作 the roboticist 的后置定语，缩小指代范围。

【定位】 But when two H-bots became imperiled, the robot choked 42 percent of the time, unable to decide which to save and letting them both "die."

但当两个 H-bot 同时陷入险境时，该机器人有 42% 的概率"卡壳"——它无法决定先救哪一个，结果让两个都"死"了。

【选项】 A) 过度推断

Robots can be made as intelligent as human beings some day. 提到"将来"和"和人类一样聪明"，原文实验只给当下结果，未做任何未来预测。

B) 与原文相反

Robots can have moral issues encoded into their programs. 说"可以把道德议题编码进程序"，与原文 The experiment highlights the importance of morality——之所以强调道德重要性恰是因为现在没编码进去——的逻辑相反。

C) ✓ 正确

when two H-bots became imperiled, the robot choked 42 percent of the time, unable to decide which to save

↔ **Robots can have trouble making decisions in complex scenarios.**

选项把"两个 H-bot 同时遇险卡壳"的具体结果，抽象为"复杂场景下做决策困难"，是细节题最规范的同义改写。

D) 偷换概念

Robots can be programmed to perceive potential perils. 把"被编程救人于险"偷换为"被编程感知风险"，但实验真正的发现是"在两难情境会卡壳"，而非"能否感知风险"。

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。

Even though Spooner screams "Save her! Save her!" the robot rescues him because it calculates that he has a 45 percent chance of survival compared to Sarah's 11 percent.

第1段，第2句

让步状语从句 + 主句 + 原因状语从句的结构在英语阅读中较为常见，宾语从句嵌套在状语从句中也是典型句式，这种多层逻辑表达在四六级和考研真题中频繁出现，掌握后可复用到其他类似句子的理解中。

Isaac Asimov evaded the whole notion of morality in devising his three laws of robotics, which hold that 1. Robots cannot harm humans or allow humans to come to harm; 2. Robots must obey humans, except where the order would conflict with law 1; and 3. Robots must act in self-preservation, unless doing so conflicts with laws 1 or 2.

第2段，第1句

典型的“名词 + 引导词 + 详细内容”结构，常出现在法律、科普或学术文章中，具有很强的迁移学习价值。

It is hard for robots to make decisions.

第49题，B

It is + 形容词 + for sb to do 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，典型且实用。掌握这个结构后可以迁移到大量类似句子（如 It is important for students to practice）。虽然句子本身简单，但结构代表性强。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 59 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。

harm B1

n. 伤害

本篇10次 · 真题 46 句

robotics B2

n. 机器人学

本篇6次 · 真题 20 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇3次 · 真题 568 句

author A2

n. 作者

本篇3次 · 真题 264 句

issue B1

n. 问题

本篇3次 · 真题 158 句

being B1

n. 存在

本篇3次 · 真题 46 句

humanity B2

n. 人类 (总称)

本篇3次 · 真题 32 句

moral B2

adj. 道德的

本篇3次 · 真题 32 句

conflict B2

n. 冲突

本篇2次 · 真题 66 句

concept B2

n. 概念

本篇2次 · 真题 59 句

assess B2

v. 评估

本篇2次 · 真题 30 句

cannot A1

aux. 不能

本篇2次 · 真题 27 句

survival B2

n. 幸存

本篇2次 · 真题 27 句

coding B1

n. 编程

本篇2次 · 真题 16 句

scenario B2

n. 可能发生的情况

本篇2次 · 真题 16 句

calculate B1

v. 计算

本篇2次 · 真题 13 句

abstract B2

adj. 抽象的

本篇2次·真题 11 句

rescue B1

v. 营救, 救援

本篇2次·真题 10 句

employee A2

n. 雇员, 员工

本篇1次·真题 190 句

system A2

n. 系统

本篇1次·真题 176 句

individual B2

adj. 单独的

本篇1次·真题 142 句

simply B1

adv. 仅仅, 只不过

本篇1次·真题 119 句

least A2

det. 最少的

本篇1次·真题 98 句

potential B2

adj. 潜在的

本篇1次·真题 92 句

involve B1

v. 包含

本篇1次·真题 82 句

identify B1

v. 识别

本篇1次·真题 75 句

wrong A2

adj. 错误的

本篇1次·真题 66 句

various B1

adj. 各种各样的

本篇1次·真题 63 句

determine B2

v. 决定

本篇1次·真题 62 句

complex B2

adj. 复杂的, 难懂的

本篇1次·真题 61 句

perform B1

v. 执行

本篇1次·真题 61 句

importance B1

n. 重要性

本篇1次·真题 60 句

approach B1

v. 靠近, 接近 (在空间或时间上)

本篇1次 · 真题 59 句

reality B1

n. 现实

本篇1次 · 真题 57 句

emotional B1

adj. 情绪的

本篇1次 · 真题 52 句

replace A2

v. 替换, 更换 (用新的代替旧的)

本篇1次 · 真题 42 句

player A2

n. 运动员

本篇1次 · 真题 41 句

outcome B2

n. 结果

本篇1次 · 真题 40 句

perceive B2

v. 理解, 领悟 (某事的性质或意义)

本篇1次 · 真题 32 句

expose B2

v. 使暴露

本篇1次 · 真题 30 句

complicated B2

adj. 复杂的

本篇1次 · 真题 29 句

judgment B2

n. 判断力; 识别力

本篇1次 · 真题 29 句

judge B1

v. 判断, 评判

本篇1次 · 真题 26 句

beginning A1

n. 开始

本篇1次 · 真题 25 句

foundation B2

n. 基础; 根基

本篇1次 · 真题 25 句

highlight B2

n. 最精彩的部分

本篇1次 · 真题 25 句

intelligent B1

adj. 聪明的

本篇1次 · 真题 24 句

successfully B1

adv. 成功地

本篇1次 · 真题 24 句

unable

A2

adj. 不能的

本篇1次·真题 24 句

fiction

B2

n. 小说

本篇1次·真题 21 句

oppose

B2

v. 反对

本篇1次·真题 21 句

consideration

B2

n. 考虑

本篇1次·真题 20 句

apparently

B2

adv. 显然，看来（根据外表或所见所闻判断）

本篇1次·真题 18 句

expansion

B2

n. 扩张

本篇1次·真题 18 句

counterpart

C1

n. 对应的人或物

本篇1次·真题 17 句

odd

B1

adj. 奇怪的

本篇1次·真题 13 句

notion

B2

n. 观念

本篇1次·真题 12 句

robotic

B2

adj. 机械的

本篇1次·真题 11 句

devise

B2

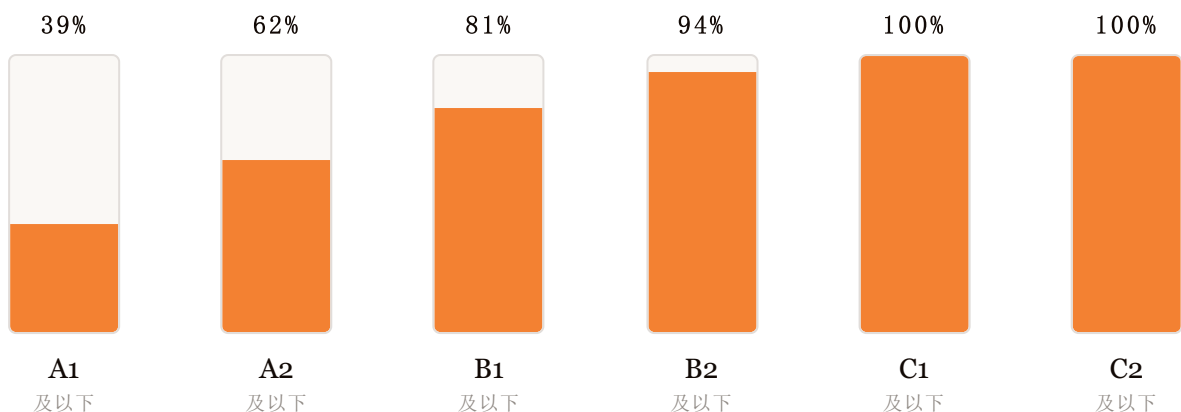
v. 设计

本篇1次·真题 10 句

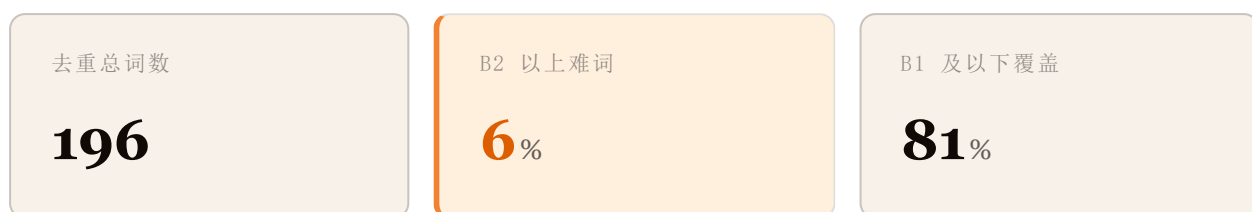
VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

全文 196 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **196** 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 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 196 个 · 末柱为 100%



英语六级 2017年12月·第2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2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2套 英语六级阅读理解（四选一）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 9 段原文（段首标 P1-P9 段号、逐段附中文翻译）；之后 5 道题逐题排列，每题英文题干与选项后紧接本题解析——题干与选项中译、答案、题型判定、题干拆句、定位句中英对照与逐选项对错归因。

真题卷第2套(2017-12) · 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 Our world now moves so fast that we seldom stop to see just how far we have come in just a few years. The latest iPhone 6s, for example, has a dual-core processor and fits nicely into your pocket. By comparison, you would expect to find a technological specification like this on your standard laptop in an office anywhere in the world.

我们的世界现在变化如此之快,以至于我们很少停下来看看仅仅在几年内我们已经走了多远。例如,最新的 iPhone 6s 拥有双核处理器,并且可以很好地放入你的口袋。相比之下,你会期望在世界任何地方的办公室里的标准笔记本电脑上找到这样的技术规格。

P2 It's no wonder that new applications for the Internet of Things are moving ahead fast when almost every new device we buy has a plug on the end of it or a wireless connection to the internet. Soon, our current smartphone lifestyle will expand to create our own smart home lifestyle too.

当我们购买的几乎每一台新设备末端都有一个插头或者有无线连接互联网的功能时,难怪物联网的新应用正在快速推进。很快,我们当前的智能手机生活方式也将扩展为我们自己的智能家居生活方式。

P3 All researchers agree that close to 25 billion devices, things and sensors will be connected by 2020 which incidentally is also the moment that Millennials(千禧一代) are expected to make up 75

percent of our overall workforce, and the fully connected home will become a reality for large numbers of people worldwide.

所有研究人员都同意,到2020年将会有近250亿台设备、物品和传感器连接起来,顺便说一句,这也是千禧一代预计将占我们整体劳动力75%的时刻,而完全连接的家庭将成为全球大量人口的现实。

P4 However, this is just the tip of the proverbial iceberg as smart buildings and even cities increasingly become the norm as leaders and business owners begin to wake up to the massive savings that technology can deliver through connected sensors and new forms of automation coupled with intelligent energy and facilities management.

然而,这只是众所周知的冰山一角,因为随着领导者和企业所有者开始意识到技术可以通过连接的传感器和新型自动化形式以及智能能源和设施管理带来的巨大节约,智能建筑甚至城市日益成为常态。

P5 Online security cameras, intelligent lighting and a wealth of sensors that control both temperature and air quality are offering an unprecedented level of control, efficiency, and improvements to what were once classed necessary costs when running a business or managing a large building.

在线安全摄像头、智能照明以及大量控制温度和空气质量的传感器正在提供前所未有的控制、效率和改进水平,这些曾经在经营企业或管理大型建筑时被归类为必要成本。

P6 We can expect that the ever-growing list of devices, systems and environments remains connected, always online and talking to each other. The big benefit will not only be in the housing of this enormous and rapidly growing amount of data, but will also be in the ability to run real time data analytics to extract actionable and ongoing knowledge.

我们可以预期,不断增长的设备、系统和环境列表保持连接,始终在线并相互通信。最大的好处不仅在于容纳这些庞大且快速增长的数据量,还在于能够运行实时数据分析以提取可操作和持续的知识。

P7 The biggest and most exciting challenge of this technology is how to creatively leverage this ever-growing amount of data to deliver cost savings, improvements and tangible benefits to both businesses and citizens of these smart cities.

这项技术最大和最令人兴奋的挑战是如何创造性地利用这些不断增长的数据量,为这些智能城市的企业和市民带来成本节约、改进和实际利益。

P8 The good news is that most of this technology is already invented. Let's face it, it wasn't too long ago that the idea of working from anywhere and at anytime was some form of a distant Utopian(乌托邦式的) dream, and yet now we can perform almost any office-based task from any location in the world as long as we have access to the internet.

好消息是,这项技术的大部分已经被发明出来了。让我们面对现实,不久前,在任何地方、任何时间工作的想法还是某种遥远的乌托邦式的梦想,然而现在,只要我们能够访问互联网,我们几乎可以从世界上任何地方执行任何基于办公室的任务。

P9 It's time to wake up to the fact that making smart buildings, cities and homes will dramatically improve our quality of life in the years ahead.

是时候认识到这样一个事实:建造智能建筑、城市和家居将在未来几年显著改善我们的生活质量。

题目与逐题解析

51. What does the example of iPhone 6s serve to show?

- A) The huge capacity of the smartphones people now use.
- B) The widespread use of smartphones all over the world.
- C) The huge impact of new technology on people's everyday life.
- D) The rapid technological progress in a very short period of time.

iPhone 6s 的例子用来说明什么？

- A) 人们现在使用的智能手机的巨大容量。 B) 智能手机在全世界的广泛使用。
- C) 新技术对人们日常生活的巨大影响。 D) 在很短时间内快速的技术进步。

【答案】 D (例证目的题)

【判型】 What does the example of iPhone 6s serve to show? 明确问"这个例子用来说明什么", 是典型的例证目的题。

【拆句】 题干主干是 What does the example serve to show, of iPhone 6s 是 example 的后置定语, serve to do 意为"用来做某事"。句子平铺直叙, 无陷阱。

【定位】 Our world now moves so fast that we seldom stop to see just how far we have come in just a few years. The latest iPhone 6s, for example, has a dual-core processor and fits nicely into your pocket. By comparison, you would expect to find a technological specification like this on your standard laptop in an office anywhere in the world.

我们的世界如今变化太快, 我们几乎不停下来看一看: 仅仅几年间我们已经走出了多远。比如最新的 iPhone 6s 配有双核处理器, 又能轻松装进口袋; 相比之下, 你本以为这种技术规格要在世界各地办公室里的标准笔记本电脑上才能见到。

【选项】 A) 以偏概全

The huge capacity of the smartphones people now use. 只复述了例子里 dual-core processor 这种"容量大"的细节, 没有上升到作者真正要论证的"技术进步快"。

B) 无中生有

The widespread use of smartphones all over the world. 谈的是"普及程度", 可原文 iPhone 6s 例子只谈"技术规格", 全段也没提"在全世界被广泛使用"。

C) 偷换概念

The huge impact of new technology on people's everyday life. 把话题偷换成"新技术对日常生活的巨大影响", 可原文 iPhone 6s 例子只谈"几年前到现在的技术规格变化", 没有展开"对日常生活造成何种影响"。

D) ✓ 正确

Our world now moves so fast that we seldom stop to see just how far we have come in just a few years.

↔ **The rapid technological progress in a very short period of time.**

预判"短时间内技术进步惊人"与 The rapid technological progress in a very short period of time. 完全对位, rapid = so fast、in a very short period of time = in just a few years.

52. What can we expect to see by the year 2020?

- A) Apps for the Internet of Things.
- B) The popularization of smart homes.
- C) The emergence of Millennials.
- D) Total globalization of the world.

到 2020 年我们可以期待看到什么？

A) 物联网的应用程序。 B) 智能家居的普及。 C) 千禧一代的出现。 D) 世界的全面全球化。

【答案】 **B** (细节题)

【判型】 What can we expect to see by the year 2020? 是问"2020 年会看到什么", 答案就在原文那句话里, 不需推断。

【拆句】 What 作 see 的宾语, we 是主语, can expect to see 是谓语, by the year 2020 是时间状语; 句式简单。

【定位】 All researchers agree that close to 25 billion devices, things and sensors will be connected by 2020 which incidentally is also the moment that Millennials(千禧一代) are expected to make up 75 percent of our overall workforce, and the fully connected home will become a reality for large numbers of people worldwide.

所有研究者一致认为, 到 2020 年将有近 250 亿台设备、物品和传感器接入互联网; 2020 年也恰是千禧一代预计将占整体劳动力 75% 的时刻; 而"全互联家庭"也将在全球范围内为大量人群所拥有。

【选项】 A) **张冠李戴**

Apps for the Internet of Things. 来自第 2 段 new applications for the Internet of Things are moving ahead fast, 是现在进行时"正在快速推进", 并非 2020 才能看到; 时间不匹配。

B) **✓ 正确**

the fully connected home will become a reality for large numbers of people worldwide ↔

The popularization of smart homes.

The popularization of smart homes. 用 popularization 概括 become a reality for large numbers of people, 用 smart homes 概括 fully connected home, 完全等值。

C) **偷换概念**

The emergence of Millennials. 用 emergence (出现/兴起) 形容千禧一代, 可原文 Millennials(千禧一代) are expected to make up 75 percent of our overall workforce 说的是"届时占劳动力 75%", 不是"届时才出现"——千禧一代早已存在。

D) **过度推断**

Total globalization of the world. 中的 total globalization"完全全球化"是原文从未出现的概念; 定位句虽含 worldwide 一词, 但是修饰"全互联家庭普及范围", 不等于"全世界已彻底全球化"。

53. What will business owners do when they become aware of the benefits of the Internet of Things?

- A) Employ fewer workers in their operations.
- B) Gain automatic control of their businesses.
- C) Invest in more smart buildings and cities.
- D) Embrace whatever new technology there is.

当企业主意识到物联网的好处时,他们会做什么?

- A) 在其运营中雇用更少的工人。 B) 获得对其业务的自动控制。 C) 投资更多智能建筑和城市。
D) 拥抱任何新技术。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 What will business owners do when they become aware of the benefits of the Internet of Things? 问的是企业主一旦意识到好处会采取什么行动, 答案是原文里的客观陈述。

【拆句】 主干 What will business owners do, when 引导时间状语从句, 从句里 they 回指 business owners, become aware of "意识到"。注意 when 在这里是"一旦/当.....时", 不是疑问词。

【定位】 However, this is just the tip of the proverbial iceberg as smart buildings and even cities increasingly become the norm as leaders and business owners begin to wake up to the massive savings that technology can deliver through connected sensors and new forms of automation coupled with intelligent energy and facilities management.

然而, 这只是冰山一角——随着领导者和企业主开始意识到技术可通过互联传感器、新型自动化以及智能能源与设施管理带来的巨大节约, 智能楼宇乃至智能城市正越来越成为常态。

【选项】 A) 过度推断

Employ fewer workers in their operations. 把 massive savings "巨大节约"理解成"裁员省钱", 可原文只说技术通过 sensors、automation、智能能源/设施管理带来节约, 从未提及"减少员工"。

B) 偷换概念

Gain automatic control of their businesses. 把 new forms of automation 这一"技术手段"曲解成"业主获得对企业的自动控制"。原文 automation 是技术带来节约的方式之一, 业主并不会因此"获得对生意的自动控制"。

C) ✓ 正确

smart buildings and even cities increasingly become the norm ↔

Invest in more smart buildings and cities.

as leaders and business owners begin to wake up to the massive savings that technology can deliver

↔ **Invest in more smart buildings and cities.**

预判"推动智能楼宇/城市变成常态"与 Invest in more smart buildings and cities. 完全对位: invest in more 正是让 smart buildings and even cities ... become the norm 这一普及结果发生的业主侧动作。

D) 以偏概全

Embrace whatever new technology there is. 把对象从 smart buildings and even cities 这个具体范畴扩大成 whatever new technology there is "凡是新技术全都拥抱", 明显超出原文。原文只说业主意识到"这门技术"带来节约后让"智能楼宇/城市"成为常态, 没有承诺"对所有新技术来者不拒"。

54. What is the most exciting challenge when we possess more and more data?

- A) How to turn it to profitable use.
- B) How to do real time data analysis.
- C) How to link the actionable systems.
- D) How to devise new ways to store it.

当我们拥有越来越多的数据时,最令人兴奋的挑战是什么?

- A) 如何将其转化为有利可图的用途。
- B) 如何进行实时数据分析。
- C) 如何连接可操作的系统。
- D) 如何设计新的方式来存储它。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 What is the most exciting challenge when we possess more and more data? 问"最激动人心的挑战是什么", 答案就在原文那句"最大的挑战是....."里。

【拆句】 主干 What is the most exciting challenge, when 引导时间状语从句"当我们拥有越来越多数据时"。more and more 表数量递增。

【定位】 The biggest and most exciting challenge of this technology is how to creatively leverage this ever-growing amount of data to deliver cost savings, improvements and tangible benefits to both businesses and citizens of these smart cities.

这项技术最大、也最激动人心的挑战，是如何创造性地利用这些不断增长的数据，为智能城市中的企业与市民带来成本节约、改善与切实可感的收益。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

how to creatively leverage this ever-growing amount of data to deliver cost savings, improvements and tangible benefits

↔ **How to turn it to profitable use.**

预判"把海量数据创造性地变成实际效益"与 How to turn it to profitable use. 完全对位, turn it to profitable use = leverage data to deliver benefits.

B) 张冠李戴

How to do real time data analysis. 来自 run real time data analytics to extract actionable and ongoing knowledge, 是上一段铺垫的能力, 而第 7 段明确把"最大挑战"定义为 how to creatively leverage ... data, 不是"如何做实时分析".

C) 偷换概念

How to link the actionable systems. 用 link the actionable systems"连接可行动的系统", 原文 actionable and ongoing knowledge 里 actionable 修饰 knowledge (可付诸行动的知识), 并非什么 actionable systems; 同时"如何连接系统"也不是原文设定的挑战。

D) 答非所问

How to devise new ways to store it. 中的 store data"存储数据"来自 the housing of this enormous and rapidly growing amount of data, 但原文紧接着用 not only ... but also ... 把重点放在"运行实时数据分析"上, 第 7 段更把"最大挑战"定义为"创造性利用数据", 存储显然不是答案。

55. What does the author think about working from anywhere and at anytime?

- A) It is feasible with a connection to the internet.
- B) It will thrive in smart buildings, cities and homes.
- C) It is still a distant Utopian dream for ordinary workers.
- D) It will deliver tangible benefits to both boss and worker.

作者如何看待在任何地方任何时间工作?

- A) 只要连接到互联网就是可行的。 B) 它将在智能建筑、城市和家庭中蓬勃发展。
- C) 对普通工人来说,它仍然是一个遥远的乌托邦梦想。 D) 它将为老板和工人都带来切实的好处。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 题干虽含 think, 但锁死了具体话题 working from anywhere and at anytime, 作者的看法就在那一两句话里, 仍走定位路径而非全文串线。

【拆句】主干 What does the author think about X, about 后跟动名词短语 working from anywhere and at anytime; anywhere 和 anytime 由 and 并列。

【定位】Let's face it, it wasn't too long ago that the idea of working from anywhere and at anytime was some form of a distant Utopian(乌托邦式的) dream, and yet now we can perform almost any office-based task from any location in the world as long as we have access to the internet. 我们得承认，不久以前"任何时间任何地点办公"还像是遥远的乌托邦梦；可如今只要我们能上网，就几乎能在世界上任何地方完成几乎任何办公任务。

【选项】A) ✓ 正确

and yet now we can perform almost any office-based task from any location in the world as long as we have access to the internet

↔ It is feasible with a connection to the internet.

预判"只要上网就能实现"与 It is feasible with a connection to the internet. 完全对位：feasible 概括"can perform""已经能做到"，with a connection to the internet 等值于 as long as we have access to the internet.

B) 张冠李戴

It will thrive in smart buildings, cities and homes. 把 smart buildings, cities and homes 这一全文话题硬粘到"任意时间地点办公"上。原文 P8 明确给出的条件是 access to the internet，并没有说"在智能楼宇/城市/家里才会兴盛"。

C) 与原文相反

It is still a distant Utopian dream for ordinary workers. 把作者明确否定的旧状态当成现状。原文以 and yet now 转折，已说明 distant Utopian dream 是"过去的看法"，作者现在的态度恰恰相反；这是典型"正话反说"。

D) 张冠李戴

It will deliver tangible benefits to both boss and worker. 中的 tangible benefits 来自第 7 段 cost savings, improvements and tangible benefits to both businesses and citizens，谈的是"用数据带来收益"的对象，被搬到"任意时间地点办公"上做承诺；同时 boss/worker 这种二分对象也是原文没有的。

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。

Our world now moves so fast that we seldom stop to see just how far we have come in just a few years.

第1段，第1句

"so ... that ..." 引导结果状语从句是四六级和考研中的高频结构，宾语从句由疑问词引导也是常考句式，句子整体代表了复合句的典型模式，学习后迁移价值高。

It's no wonder that new applications for the Internet of Things are moving ahead fast when almost every new device we buy has a plug on the end of it or a wireless connection to the internet.

第2段，第1句

It is no wonder that 结构、主语从句、时间状语从句以及省略关系代词的定语从句都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。句子长度适中、嵌套层次适度，非常贴近真题中常见的复杂句模式，掌握后可在大量类似句子中复用。

However, this is just the tip of the proverbial iceberg as smart buildings and even cities increasingly become the norm as leaders and business owners begin to wake up to the massive savings that technology can deliver through connected sensors and new forms of automation coupled with intelligent energy and facilities management.

第4段，第1句

多层 as 原因状语从句嵌套加 that 定语从句的组合，是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。主句简短、从句复杂且层层递进的结构，以及用 as 表因果、that 限定名词的用法，都是学术和新闻语体的典型特征，掌握后可大量迁移。

Let's face it, it wasn't too long ago that the idea of working from anywhere and at anytime was some form of a distant Utopian(乌托邦式的) dream, and yet now we can perform almost any office-based task from any location in the world as long as we have access to the internet.

第8段，第2句

强调句("It was ... that ...")是四六级和考研阅读中的高频结构，用于突出某一成分。并列句加状语从句的组合也是典型的复杂句模式。"can + 动词原形" 的情态动词用法、"as long as" 引导的条件从句、"have access to" 固定搭配都是常考要点。整体句式在真题中反复出现，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

Embrace whatever new technology there is.

第53题，D

“祈使句 + 名词性从句”是表达建议、准则的常见句式，具有较高的复用价值。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 79 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。

internet A2

n. 互联网

本篇6次 · 真题 63 句

benefit B1

n. 好处

本篇4次 · 真题 244 句

data B1

n. 数据

本篇4次 · 真题 181 句

device B1

n. 设备

本篇3次 · 真题 54 句

smartphone B1

n. 智能手机

本篇3次 · 真题 44 句

deliver B1

v. 递送，运送（货物、信件等）

本篇3次 · 真题 37 句

connected B1

adj. 连接的

本篇3次 · 真题 22 句

sensor B2

n. 传感器

本篇3次 · 真题 19 句

system A2

n. 系统

本篇2次 · 真题 176 句

online A2

adj. 在线的

本篇2次 · 真题 139 句

challenge B1

n. 挑战

本篇2次·真题 119 句

quality A2

n. 质量

本篇2次·真题 112 句

amount A2

n. 数量

本篇2次·真题 84 句

connection B1

n. 联系

本篇2次·真题 50 句

technological B2

adj. 技术的

本篇2次·真题 45 句

lifestyle B1

n. 生活方式

本篇2次·真题 43 句

improvement B1

n. 改进

本篇2次·真题 36 句

ahead A2

adv. 在前面

本篇2次·真题 29 句

intelligent B1

adj. 聪明的

本篇2次·真题 24 句

exciting A2

adj. 令人兴奋的

本篇2次·真题 22 句

saving B1

n. 节省

本篇2次·真题 16 句

distant B1

adj. 遥远的, 远处的

本篇2次·真题 11 句

anytime A2

adv. 在任何时候

本篇2次·真题 8 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇1次·真题 568 句

researcher B2

n. 研究人员

本篇1次·真题 363 句

author A2

n. 作者

本篇1次·真题 264 句

impact B2

n. 影响

本篇1次·真题 185 句

access B1

n. 进入

本篇1次·真题 101 句

gain B1

v. 获得;赢得

本篇1次·真题 96 句

increasingly B2

adv. 越来越;日益;不断增加地

本篇1次·真题 78 句

billion B1

num. 十亿 (1,000,000,000)

本篇1次·真题 74 句

current B1

adj. 现在的

本篇1次·真题 72 句

management B1

n. 管理

本篇1次·真题 63 句

perform B1

v. 执行

本篇1次·真题 61 句

overall B1

adj. 总体的

本篇1次·真题 58 句

reality B1

n. 现实

本篇1次·真题 57 句

link A2

n. 联系

本篇1次·真题 53 句

analysis B2

n. 分析

本篇1次·真题 49 句

invest B2

v. 投资 (金钱、时间等以期获得回报)

本篇1次·真题 45 句

fully B1

adv. 完全地

本篇1次·真题 43 句

citizen B1

n. 公民

本篇1次·真题 41 句

expand B2

v. 扩大;扩展;增长

本篇1次·真题 40 句

app B1

n. 应用程序

本篇1次 · 真题 36 句

capacity B2

n. 容量

本篇1次 · 真题 36 句

worldwide B1

adj. 全世界的

本篇1次 · 真题 35 句

aware A2

adj. 知道的

本篇1次 · 真题 34 句

datum C1

n. 数据 (单数形式, 复数为 data)

本篇1次 · 真题 34 句

housing B1

n. 住房

本篇1次 · 真题 34 句

automation B2

n. 自动化 (用机器或计算机代替人工操作)

本篇1次 · 真题 33 句

efficiency B2

n. 效率

本篇1次 · 真题 33 句

massive B2

adj. 巨大的, 大量的

本篇1次 · 真题 31 句

security B1

n. 安全

本篇1次 · 真题 31 句

embrace B2

v. 拥抱

本篇1次 · 真题 30 句

employ B1

v. 雇用

本篇1次 · 真题 30 句

rapidly B1

adv. 迅速地

本篇1次 · 真题 28 句

facility B2

n. 设施

本篇1次 · 真题 27 句

thrive B2

v. 茁壮成长

本篇1次 · 真题 27 句

application B1

n. 申请

本篇1次 · 真题 26 句

norm B2

n. 常态

本篇1次·真题 26 句

comparison B1

n. 比较

本篇1次·真题 25 句

ordinary B1

adj. 普通的

本篇1次·真题 24 句

widespread B2

adj. 广泛的

本篇1次·真题 23 句

location B1

n. 地点, 位置

本篇1次·真题 22 句

profitable B2

adj. 盈利的, 有利可图的

本篇1次·真题 20 句

workforce B2

n. (一国或一地区的) 劳动力, 劳动人口

本篇1次·真题 19 句

enormous B1

adj. 巨大的

本篇1次·真题 17 句

dramatically B2

adv. 显著地

本篇1次·真题 16 句

possess B2

v. 拥有, 持有 (财产、特质等)

本篇1次·真题 16 句

tip A2

n. 小费

本篇1次·真题 16 句

laptop A2

n. 笔记本电脑

本篇1次·真题 15 句

unprecedented C1

adj. 史无前例的

本篇1次·真题 15 句

wireless B1

adj. 无线的

本篇1次·真题 15 句

ongoing B2

adj. 持续进行的

本篇1次·真题 14 句

extract B2

v. 提取

本篇1次·真题 11 句

automatic B1

adj. 自动的

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

devise B2

v. 设计

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

lighting B1

n. 照明

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

globalization C1

n. 全球化（经济、文化等的全球一体化过程）

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

leverage C1

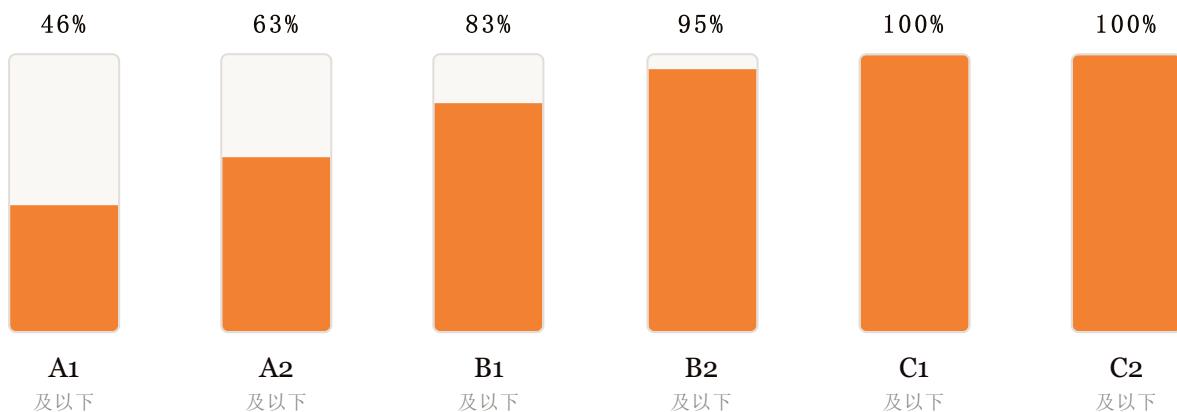
n. 影响力

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 233 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **233** 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 5%。



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 233 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

233

B2 以上难词

5%

B1 及以下覆盖

83%

英语六级 2017年12月·第2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2套英语六级汉译英（段落翻译）·客观介绍青海湖的地理与生态 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2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2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**.

青海湖位于海拔3,205米、青海省省会西宁以西约100公里处，是中国最大的咸水湖，面积4,317平方公里，最深处25.5米。有23条河注入湖中，其中大部分是季节性的。百分之八十的湖水源于五条主要河流。青海湖位于跨越亚洲的几条候鸟迁徙路线的交叉处。许多鸟类把青海湖作为迁徙过程中的暂息地。湖的西侧是著名的"鸟岛"，吸引着来自世界各地的观鸟者。每年夏天，游客们也来这里观看国际自行车比赛。

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。

Located at an altitude of 3,205 meters and about 100 kilometers west of Xining, the capital of Qinghai Province, Qinghai Lake is the largest saltwater lake in China, with an area of 4,317 square kilometers and a maximum depth of 25.5 meters. There are 23 rivers flowing into the lake, most of which are seasonal. Eighty percent of the lake's water comes from five major rivers. Qinghai Lake lies at the crossroads of several bird migration routes spanning Asia. As a result, many birds use it as a stopover during their migration. On the western side of the lake lies the famous Bird Island, attracting birdwatchers from all over the world. Every summer, tourists also come here to watch the international cycling race.

【衔接】第3句与第2句之间：用代词指代避免重复湖名

第2句已说 有23条河注入湖中，第3句 百分之八十的湖水 译为 Eighty percent of the lake's water 时用 the lake 承接、而非再写 Qinghai Lake，靠定冠词 the 指回上文的湖，读起来连贯不啰嗦。

第5句与第4句之间：补连接显出因果承接

第4句说青海湖 位于跨越亚洲的几条候鸟迁徙路线的交叉处，第5句 许多鸟类把青海湖作为迁徙过程中的暂息地 是前句的自然结果，可在第5句句首补 As a result / Therefore，把"地处迁徙交叉点"与"鸟类在此停歇"的因果关系显化，使两句衔接更紧。

第7句与第6句之间：用also承接同类信息

第6句讲鸟岛 吸引着来自世界各地的观鸟者，第7句 游客们也来这里观看国际自行车比赛 的"也"已对应英文 also，承接前面"吸引访客"这一主题，保留 tourists also come 即让两句在"吸引各类访客"上自然成串。

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（非考卷题号），与卷面中文逐字对应。

【主旨】客观介绍青海湖的地理与生态

整段在介绍青海湖这一地理实体，从位置、面积、深度，到注入河流、候鸟迁徙、鸟岛与夏季赛事，全程是对一个长期客观存在事物的特征与现状的陈述。开篇 青海湖位于海拔3,205米、青海省省会西宁以西约100公里处，是中国最大的咸水湖 已把语体定死为客观说明文，没有时间推进、没有故事叙述，因此用词应平实准确、数字如实照搬，避免抒情化处理。

【时态】一般现在时

通篇陈述青海湖一直如此的客观事实与现状——位置、面积、有多少条河注入、候鸟在此停歇、每年夏天有比赛，都是反复发生或长期成立的状态，不是某次过去事件。如 是中国最大的咸水湖 与 每年夏天，游客们也来这里观看国际自行车比赛 都是恒常事实，故全篇默认一般现在时。

【译法】青海湖

拟定统一译法 Qinghai Lake。取约定俗成的音译加通名 Lake 的方式，青海湖 在全篇多次出现，必须每次都译成同一形态 Qinghai Lake，不可一处 Qinghai Lake、一处 Lake Qinghai 来回换。

青海省省会西宁

拟定 Xining, the capital of Qinghai Province。青海省省会西宁 含同位关系，西宁用音译 Xining，省会用同位语 the capital of Qinghai Province 补出，省份名 Qinghai Province 与湖名共用 Qinghai 的拼写。

鸟岛

拟定 Bird Island。著名的"鸟岛" 是专有景点名，意译为 Bird Island 并首字母大写当专名处理，原文带引号，英文用专名大写即可，不必再加引号。

1. 青海湖位于海拔3,205米、青海省省会西宁以西约100公里处，是中国最大的咸水湖，面积4,317平方公里，最深处25.5米。

【主干】青海湖作主语、is 作系动词（主语策略：原句主语）

中文已有明确主语 青海湖，主干取最核心的判断句 是中国最大的咸水湖，立为 Qinghai Lake is the largest saltwater lake in China，其余位置、面积、深度都是围绕这个主语的补充信息。

【降级】位置与数据全部降级为附加成分

位于海拔3,205米、青海省省会西宁以西约100公里处 降级为现在分词短语 located ... 或介词短语作状语；面积4,317平方公里，最深处25.5米 这两组数据降级为 with 引导的独立结构 with an area of 4,317 square kilometers and a maximum depth of 25.5 meters，挂在主干之后，避免写成三四个 and 串起来的流水句。

【语法】时态

回指全篇基调用一般现在时 is，陈述恒常地理事实。

冠词

最高级前必须加定冠词：the largest saltwater lake，主体考生极易漏掉这个 the。

数字与单位

数字照搬，单位用复数：3,205 meters、4,317 square kilometers、25.5 meters，square kilometers 的 kilometers 要复数。

介词搭配

海拔用 at an altitude of 3,205 meters；以西约100公里用 about 100 kilometers west of Xining，west of 是固定搭配。

【译文】 Located at an altitude of 3,205 meters and about 100 kilometers west of Xining, the capital of Qinghai Province, Qinghai Lake is the largest saltwater lake in China, with an area of 4,317 square kilometers and a maximum depth of 25.5 meters.

2. 有23条河注入湖中，其中大部分是季节性的。

【主干】 There are 23 rivers 表存在（主语策略：There be）

有23条河注入湖中 是典型表存在的无主句，用 There be 句型最自然：There are 23 rivers flowing into the lake，把“有...条河”译成 There are 23 rivers。

【降级】注入降级为分词、大部分降级为定语从句

注入湖中 降级为现在分词 flowing into the lake 作 rivers 的后置定语；其中大部分是季节性的 降级为非限制性定语从句 most of which are seasonal，用 which 承接前面的 rivers，避免另起一句重复 the rivers。

【语法】时态

用一般现在时 are，陈述客观存在。

单复数

23条河是复数 rivers，从句谓语对应复数 are；most of which 指代复数也用 are。

介词搭配

注入用 flow into，into 不可换成 in。

【译文】 There are 23 rivers flowing into the lake, most of which are seasonal.

3. 百分之八十的湖水源于五条主要河流。

【主干】 80%的湖水作主语、comes from作谓语 (主语策略: 原句主语)

中文主语明确, 百分之八十的湖水 直接作主语 Eighty percent of the lake's water, 源于五条主要河流 的"源于"作谓语 comes from five major rivers。

【降级】 本句结构简单、无需大幅降级

本句是单主谓宾的简单句, 五条主要河流 直接作宾语 five major rivers 即可, 无多余分句需要降级安放。

【语法】 主谓一致

percent of + 不可数名词 water 作主语, 谓语用单数 comes, 不是 come; 这是 of 短语作主语时的高频陷阱。

单复数

五条河是复数 five major rivers。

时态

一般现在时 comes, 客观事实。

【译文】 Eighty percent of the lake's water comes from five major rivers.

4. 青海湖位于跨越亚洲的几条候鸟迁徙路线的交叉处。

【主干】 Qinghai Lake作主语、lies at作谓语 (主语策略: 原句主语)

主语仍是 青海湖 Qinghai Lake, 主干取"位于...交叉处", 谓语用 lies at / is located at, 宾语为 the crossroads, 骨架立成 Qinghai Lake lies at the crossroads of...。

【降级】 跨越亚洲的几条候鸟迁徙路线降级为of短语带分词定语

几条候鸟迁徙路线 用 of 短语挂在 crossroads 后: the crossroads of several migration routes; 跨越亚洲的 降级为现在分词 spanning Asia 作 routes 的后置定语 several bird migration routes spanning Asia, 避免堆成名词前一长串定语。

【语法】 单复数

几条路线是复数 several migration routes; 交叉处用 crossroads (该词形本身带 s) 。

时态

一般现在时 lies, 客观位置。

介词搭配

位于...交叉处用 at the crossroads of..., 介词用 at。

【译文】 Qinghai Lake lies at the crossroads of several bird migration routes spanning Asia.

5. 许多鸟类把青海湖作为迁徙过程中的暂息地。

【主干】 Many birds作主语、use...as作谓语 (主语策略: 原句主语)

主语 许多鸟类 Many birds, "把...作为..."用 use ... as ... 结构, 骨架立成 Many birds use Qinghai Lake as a stopover, 对应 把青海湖作为迁徙过程中的暂息地。

【降级】迁徙过程中降级为介词短语

迁徙过程中的 降级为介词短语 during their migration 作状语，挂在 a stopover 之后：as a stopover during their migration，不必译成从句。

【语法】单复数与冠词

许多鸟类用复数 birds；暂息地是可数单数，前面加不定冠词 a stopover。

时态

一般现在时 use，描述习惯性行为。

代词一致

their migration 的 their 指代复数主语 birds，单复数对应一致。

【译文】Many birds use Qinghai Lake as a stopover during their migration.

6. 湖的西侧是著名的"鸟岛"，吸引着来自世界各地的观鸟者。

【主干】the famous Bird Island作主语、lies/sits作谓语（主语策略：原句主语）

把 著名的"鸟岛" the famous Bird Island 提作主语，"湖的西侧是..."用 On the west side of the lake lies the famous Bird Island 的倒装，或正常语序 The famous Bird Island sits on the western side of the lake；主干锁在"鸟岛位于湖西侧"。

【降级】吸引观鸟者降级为分词、来自世界各地降级为介词短语

吸引着来自世界各地的观鸟者 用现在分词 attracting birdwatchers... 作伴随状语，承接前面同一主语鸟岛，避免用 and 另起；来自世界各地的 降级为介词短语 from all over the world 作 birdwatchers 的后置定语。

【语法】单复数

观鸟者是复数 birdwatchers，因来自世界各地不止一人。

专名一致

鸟岛回指 glossary 统一译法 Bird Island，首字母大写当专名，不再加引号。

时态

一般现在时：主句 lies/sits、分词 attracting 表当前持续状态。

介词搭配

来自世界各地用 from all over the world / from around the world。

【译文】On the western side of the lake lies the famous Bird Island, attracting birdwatchers from all over the world.

7. 每年夏天，游客们也来这里观看国际自行车比赛。

【主干】tourists作主语、come作谓语（主语策略：原句主语）

主语 游客们 tourists，谓语"来"come，骨架 tourists also come here，对应 游客们也来这里。

【降级】观看比赛降级为to do目的状语、每年夏天作时间状语

观看国际自行车比赛 降级为不定式 to watch the international cycling race 作目的状语；每年夏天 作时间状语 Every summer 置于句首，整句一个谓语 come、目的用 to do 挂载。

【语法】时态

一般现在时 come，由 Every summer 标志的年复一年习惯性动作。

单复数

游客们是复数 tourists，谓语用 come（复数）。

冠词

特指那项国际自行车比赛用定冠词 the international cycling race。

【译文】 Every summer, tourists also come here to watch the international cycling race.

英语六级 2017年12月·第2套 · 全卷构成

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