

六级·真题卷第3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 "*Help others, and you will be helped when you are in need.*" 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

本部分与 2017年12月第1套 共用，[点此查看](#)

Section B

本部分与 2017年12月第1套 共用，[点此查看](#)

Section C

本部分与 2017年12月第1套 共用，[点此查看](#)

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.

Many European countries have been making the shift to electric vehicles and Germany has just stated that they plan to ban the sale of vehicles using gasoline and diesel as fuel by 2030. The country is also planning to reduce its carbon footprint by 80-95% by 2050, 26 a shift to green energy in the country. Effectively, the ban will include the registration of new cars in the country as they will not allow any gasoline 27 vehicle to be registered after 2030.

Part of the reason this ban is being discussed and 28 is because energy officials see that they will not reach their emissions goals by 2050 if they do not 29 a large portion of vehicle emissions. The country is still 30 that it will meet its emissions goals, like reducing emissions by 40% by 2020, but the 31 of electric cars in the country has not occurred as fast as expected.

Other efforts to increase the use of electric vehicles include plans to build over 1 million hybrid and electric car battery changing stations across the country. By 2030, Germany plans on having over 6 million charging stations 32 . According to the International Business Times, electric car sales are expected to increase as Volkswagen is still recovering from its emissions scandal.

There are 33 around 155,000 registered hybrid and electric vehicles on German roads, dwarfed by the 45 million gasoline and diesel cars driving there now. As countries continue setting goals of reducing emissions, greater steps need to be taken to have a 34 effect on the surrounding environment. While the efforts are certainly not 35, the results of such bans will likely only start to be seen by generations down the line, bettering the world for the future.

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| A) acceptance | I) incidentally |
| B) currently | J) installed |
| C) disrupting | K) noticeable |
| D) eliminate | L) powered |
| E) exhaust | M) restoration |
| F) futile | N) skeptical |
| G) hopeful | O) sparking |
| H) implemented | |

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**.

Apple's Stance Highlights a More Confrontational Tech Industry

- A) The battle between Apple and law enforcement officials over unlocking a terrorist's smartphone is the culmination of a slow turning of the tables between the technology industry and the United States government.
- B) After revelations by the former National Security Agency contractor Edward J. Snowden in 2013 that the government both cozied up to(讨好) certain tech companies and hacked into others to gain access to private data on an enormous scale, tech giants began to recognize the United States government as a hostile actor. But if the confrontation has crystallized in this latest battle, it may already be heading toward a predictable conclusion: In the long run, the tech companies are destined to emerge victorious.
- C) It may not seem that way at the moment. On the one side, you have the United States government's mighty legal and security apparatus fighting for data of the most sympathetic sort: the secrets buried in a dead mass murderer's phone. The action stems from a federal court order issued on Tuesday requiring Apple to help the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) to unlock an iPhone used by one of the two attackers who killed 14 people in San Bernardino, California, in December.
- D) In the other corner is the world's most valuable company, whose chief executive, Timothy Cook, has said he will appeal the court's order. Apple argues that it is fighting to preserve a principle that most of us who are addicted to our smartphones can defend: Weaken a single iPhone so that its contents can be viewed by the American government and you risk weakening all iPhones for any government intruder, anywhere.
- E) There will probably be months of legal confrontation, and it is not at all clear which side will prevail in court, nor in the battle for public opinion and legislative favor. Yet underlying all of this is a simple dynamic: Apple, Google, Facebook and other companies hold most of the cards in this confrontation. They

have our data, and their businesses depend on the global public's collective belief that they will do everything they can to protect that data.

- F) Any crack in that front could be fatal for tech companies that must operate worldwide. If Apple is forced to open up an iPhone for an American law enforcement investigation, what is to prevent it from doing so for a request from the Russians or the Iranians? If Apple is forced to write code that lets the FBI get into the iPhone 5c used by Syed Rizwan Farook, the male attacker in the San Bernardino attack, who would be responsible if some hacker got hold of that code and broke into its other devices?
- G) Apple's stance on these issues emerged post-Snowden, when the company started putting in place a series of technologies that, by default, make use of encryption(加密) to limit access to people's data. More than that, Apple—and, in different ways, other tech companies, including Google, Facebook, Twitter and Microsoft—have made their opposition to the government's claims a point of corporate pride.
- H) Apple's emerging global brand is privacy; it has staked its corporate reputation, not to mention the investment of considerable technical and financial resources, on limiting the sort of mass surveillance that was uncovered by Mr. Snowden. So now, for many cases involving governmental intrusions into data, once-lonely privacy advocates find themselves fighting alongside the most powerful company in the world.
- I) "A comparison point is in the 1990s battles over encryption," said Kurt Opsahl, general counsel of the Electronic Frontier Foundation, a privacy watchdog group. "Then you had a few companies involved, but not one of the largest companies in the world coming out with a lengthy and impassioned post, like we saw yesterday from Timothy Cook. Its profile has really been raised."
- J) Apple and other tech companies hold another ace: the technical means to keep making their devices more and more inaccessible. Note that Apple's public opposition to the government's request is itself a hindrance to mass government intrusion. And to get at the contents of a single iPhone, the government says it needs a court order and Apple's help to write new code; in earlier versions of the iPhone, ones that were created before Apple found religion on(热衷于) privacy, the FBI might have been able to break into the device by itself.
- K) You can expect that noose(束缚) to continue to tighten. Experts said that whether or not Apple loses this specific case, measures that it could put into place in the future will almost certainly be able to further limit the government's reach.
- L) That is not to say that the outcome of the San Bernardino case is insignificant. As Apple and several security experts have argued, an order compelling Apple to write software that gives the FBI access to the iPhone in question would establish an unsettling precedent. The order essentially asks Apple to hack its own devices, and once it is in place, the precedent could be used to justify law enforcement efforts to get around encryption technologies in other investigations far removed from national security threats.
- M) Once armed with a method for gaining access to iPhones, the government could ask to use it proactively(先发制人地), before a suspected terrorist attack—leaving Apple in a bind as to whether to comply or risk an attack and suffer a public-relations nightmare. "This is a brand new move in the war against encryption," Mr. Opsahl said. "We have had plenty of debates in Congress and the media over whether the government should have a backdoor, and this is an end run(迂回战术) around that—here they come with an order to create that backdoor."
- N) Yet it is worth noting that even if Apple ultimately loses this case, it has plenty of technical means to close a backdoor over time. "If they are anywhere near worth their salt as engineers, I bet they are rethinking their

threat model as we speak," said Jonathan Zdziarski, a digital expert who studies the iPhone and its vulnerabilities.

- O) One relatively simple fix, Mr. Zdziarski said, would be for Apple to modify future versions of the iPhone to require a user to enter a passcode before the phone will accept the sort of modified operating system that the FBI wants Apple to create. That way, Apple could not unilaterally introduce a code that weakens the iPhone—a user would have to consent to it.
- P) "Nothing is 100 percent hacker-proof," Mr. Zdziarski said, but he pointed out that the judge's order in this case required Apple to provide "reasonable security assistance" to unlock Mr. Farook's phone. If Apple alters the security model of future iPhones so that even its own engineers' "reasonable assistance" will not be able to crack a given device when compelled by the government, a precedent set in this case might lose its lasting force. In other words, even if the FBI wins this case, in the long run, it loses.

36. It is a popular belief that tech companies are committed to protecting their customers' private data.

37. The US government believes that its access to people's iPhones could be used to prevent terrorist attacks.

38. A federal court asked Apple to help the FBI access data in a terrorist's iPhone.

39. Privacy advocates now have Apple fighting alongside them against government access to personal data.

40. Snowden revealed that the American government had tried hard to access private data on a massive scale.

41. The FBI might have been able to access private data in earlier iPhones without Apple's help.

42. After the Snowden incident, Apple made clear its position to counter government intrusion into personal data by means of encryption.

43. According to one digital expert, no iPhone can be entirely free from hacking.

44. Timothy Cook's long web post has helped enhance Apple's image.

45. Apple's CEO has decided to appeal the federal court's order to unlock a user's iPhone.

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.

At the base of a mountain in Tanzania's Gregory Rift, Lake Natron burns bright red, surrounded by the remains of animals that were unfortunate enough to fall into the salty water. Bats, swallows and more are chemically preserved in the pose in which they perished, sealed in the deposits of sodium carbonate in the water. The lake's landscape is bizarre and deadly—and made even more so by the fact that it's the place where nearly 75 percent of the world's flamingos(火烈鸟) are born.

The water is so corrosive that it can burn the skin and eyes of unadapted animals. Flamingos, however, are the only species that actually makes life in the midst of all that death. Once every three or four years, when conditions are right, the lake is covered with the pink birds as they stop flight to breed. Three-quarters of the

world's flamingos fly over from other salt lakes in the Rift Valley and nest on salt-crystal islands that appear when the water is at a specific level—too high and the birds can't build their nests, too low and predators can move briskly across the lake bed and attack. When the water hits the right level, the baby birds are kept safe from predators by a corrosive ditch.

"Flamingos have evolved very leathery skin on their legs so they can tolerate the salt water," says David Harper, a professor at the University of Leicester. "Humans cannot, and would die if their legs were exposed for any length of time." So far this year, water levels have been too high for the flamingos to nest.

Some fish, too, have had limited success vacationing at the lake as less salty lagoons(泻湖) form on the outer edges from hot springs flowing into Lake Natron. Three species of tilapia(罗非鱼) thrive there part-time. "Fish have a refuge in the streams and can expand into the lagoons when the lake is low and the lagoons are separate," Harper said. "All the lagoons join when the lake is high and fish must retreat to their stream refuges or die." Otherwise, no fish are able to survive in the naturally toxic lake.

This unique ecosystem may soon be under pressure. The Tanzanian government has once again started mining the lake for soda ash, used for making chemicals, glass and detergents. Although the planned operation will be located more than 40 miles away, drawing the soda ash in through pipelines, conservationists worry it could still upset the natural water cycle and breeding grounds. For now, though, life prevails—even in a lake that kills almost everything it touches.

46. What can we learn about Lake Natron?

- A) It is simply uninhabitable for most animals.
- B) It remains little known to the outside world.
- C) It is a breeding ground for a variety of birds.
- D) It makes an ideal habitat for lots of predators.

47. Flamingos nest only when the lake water is at a specific level so that their babies can_____.

- A) find safe shelter more easily
- B) grow thick feathers on their feet
- C) stay away from predators
- D) get accustomed to the salty water

48. Flamingos in the Rift Valley are unique in that_____.

- A) they can move swiftly across lagoons
- B) they can survive well in salty water
- C) they breed naturally in corrosive ditches
- D) they know where and when to nest

49. Why can certain species of tilapia sometimes survive around Lake Natron?

- A) They can take refuge in the less salty waters.
- B) They can flee quick enough from predators.
- C) They can move freely from lagoon to lagoon.
- D) They can stand the heat of the spring water.

50. What may be the consequence of Tanzanian government's planned operation?

- A) The accelerated extinction of flamingos.
- B) The change of flamingos' migration route.
- C) The overmining of Lake Natron's soda ash.
- D) The disruption of Lake Natron's ecosystem.

Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

It is the season for some frantic last-minute math—across the country, employees of all stripes are counting backward in an attempt to figure out just how much paid time-off they have left in their reserves. More of them, though, will skip those calculations altogether and just power through the holidays into 2017: More than half of American workers don't use up all of their allotted vacation days each year.

Not so long ago, people would have turned up their noses at that kind of dedication to the job. As marketing professors Silvia Bellezza, Neeru Paharia, and Anat Keinan recently explained in Harvard Business Review (HBR), leisure time was once seen as an indicator of high social status, something attainable only for those at the top. Since the middle of the 20th century, though, things have turned the opposite way—these days, punishing hours at your desk, rather than days off, are seen as the mark of someone important.

In a series of several experiments, the researchers illustrated just how much we've come to admire busyness, or at least the appearance of it. Volunteers read two passages, one about a man who led a life of leisure and another about a man who was over-worked and over-scheduled; when asked to determine which of the two had a higher social status, the majority of the participants said the latter. The same held true for people who used products that implied they were short on time: In one experiment, for example, customers of the grocery-delivery service Peapod were seen as of higher status than people who shopped at grocery stores that were equally expensive; in another, people wearing wireless headphones were considered further up on the social ladder than those wearing regular headphones, even when both were just used to listen to music.

In part, the authors wrote in HBR, this pattern may have to do with the way work itself has changed over the past several decades.

We think that the shift from leisure-as-status to busyness-as-status may be linked to the development of knowledge-intensive economies. In such economies, individuals who possess the human capital characteristics that employers or clients value (e.g., competence and ambition) are expected to be in high demand and short supply on the job market. Thus, by telling others that we are busy and working all the time, we are implicitly suggesting that we are sought after, which enhances our perceived status.

Even if you feel tempted to sacrifice your own vacation days for fake busyness, though, at least consider leaving your weekends unscheduled. It's for your own good.

51. What do most employees plan to do towards the end of the year?

- A) Go for a vacation.
- B) Keep on working.
- C) Set an objective for next year.
- D) Review the year's achievements.

52. How would people view dedication to work in the past?
- A) They would regard it as a matter of course.
 - B) They would consider it a must for success.
 - C) They would look upon it with contempt.
 - D) They would deem it a trick of businessmen.
53. What did the researchers find through a series of experiments?
- A) The busier one appears, the more respect one earns.
 - B) The more one works, the more one feels exploited.
 - C) The more knowledge one has, the more competent one will be.
 - D) The higher one's status, the more vacation time one will enjoy.
54. What may account for the change of people's attitude towards being busy?
- A) The fast pace of life in modern society.
 - B) The fierce competition in the job market.
 - C) The widespread use of computer technology.
 - D) The role of knowledge in modern economy.
55. What does the author advise us to do at the end of the passage?
- A) Schedule our time properly for efficiency.
 - B) Plan our weekends in a meaningful way.
 - C) Find time to relax however busy we are.
 - D) Avoid appearing busy when we are not.

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**.

洞庭湖位于湖南省东北部，面积很大，但湖水很浅。洞庭湖是长江的蓄洪池，湖的大校很大程度上取决于季节变化，湖北和湖南两省因其与湖的相对位置而得名，湖北意为"湖的北边"，而湖南则为"湖的南边"。洞庭湖作为龙舟赛的发源地，在中国文化中享有盛名。据说龙舟赛始于洞庭湖东岸。为的是搜寻楚国爱国诗人屈原的遗体。龙舟赛与洞庭湖及周边的美景，每年都吸引着成千上万来自全国和世界各地的游客。

2017年12月·第3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3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3套(2017-12) • 六级

Part I

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay commenting on the saying "Help others, and you will be helped when you are in need." 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·170 词】 写作无唯一标准答案，以下为达标示范

There is profound wisdom in the saying that if we help others, we will be helped when we are in need. Far from being empty idealism, this remark captures a genuine law of human relationships: kindness given tends to return to its giver. In my view, the saying holds true, and it is worth taking to heart.

The reason lies in the reciprocal nature of society. When we offer help to those around us, we build trust and goodwill; these bonds, in turn, become the support we can rely on when trouble strikes. A student who patiently explains a difficult problem to a classmate, for example, will often find that same classmate ready to lend a hand before the next exam. Because no one can succeed entirely alone, the willingness to give first is what secures help later.

Therefore, we should treat helping others not as a loss but as a wise investment. If each of us reaches out today, a warmer and more supportive world awaits us all tomorrow.

【参考译文】

这句格言蕴含着深刻的智慧：如果我们帮助他人，当自己需要时也会得到帮助。这绝非空洞的理想主义，而是揭示了人际关系的一条真实规律——给予出去的善意，往往会回到给予者身上。在我看来，这句格言站得住脚，值得铭记于心。

原因在于社会本质上是互惠的。当我们帮助身边的人时，就建立起了信任与善意；这些纽带反过来会成为我们身陷困境时可以依靠的支持。举例来说，一个耐心为同学讲懂难题的学生，往往会发现那位同学在下次考试前乐意向他伸出援手。因为没有人能够完全独自成功，愿意先付出的人才能确保日后得到帮助。

因此，我们应把帮助他人视为一种明智的投资，而非损失。如果我们每个人今天都愿意伸出援手，明天等待我们所有人的将是一个更温暖、更互助的世界。

【第1段】释义加表态落地。本段落落实『先释义再表态』：先用 kindness given tends to return to its giver 把格言概括成互惠规律（释义），再用 In my view, the saying holds true 亮明立场（表态），完成首段『释义格言并亮观点』的功能。

【第2段】四步论证到位。本段落落实『点—理—例—扣四步成段』：The reason lies in the reciprocal nature of society 亮分论点，these bonds, in turn, become the support 讲道理，A student who... 是例子，末句 Because no one can succeed entirely alone... 用因果把例子回扣观点，杜绝只讲故事不议理。

【第3段】呼应加升华收束。本段落落实『重申加呼吁收尾』：Therefore, we should treat helping others not as a loss but as a wise investment 重申并升华立场，末句 If each of us reaches out today... 用条件句发出呼吁与展望，与首段观点呼应，避免草草收场。

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

评论助人互惠格言

本题要写一篇短文，就格言 Help others, and you will be helped when you are in need 表明立场并加以评论，任务动词是 commenting on the saying；同时可 You can cite examples to illustrate your views，即用例子支撑观点。一句话钉死：写一篇议论短文，赞同『助人终得助』这一互惠关系并说清它为什么成立。

读者 • 语域

面向阅卷人正式书面语

本题要求 write an essay，属纯议论大作文，没有具体收信人，因此不需要称呼、落款或口语化语气。语域按『面向阅卷人的正式书面语』处理：用完整句、书面连接词、避免缩写与网络口语即可，不必强行设定读者身份。

中心立意

助人即为己蓄力

本篇中心论点：赞同格言 Help others, and you will be helped when you are in need——助人不是单向付出，而是在人际互惠中为自己积累『需要时会被回助』的善意资本，因此这句格言站得住、值得践行。

要展开的要点

1. 互惠原理讲道理

分论点一（讲理）：社会关系本质是互惠的。主动帮助身边人会积累信任与善意，这些善意在自己陷入困境时会转化为可依靠的支持；因为没有人能完全独自成功，先付出者才更可能在需要时得到回报。

2. 同学互助举例子

分论点二（举例）：用一个贴近考生生活的小例子落地——耐心给同学讲懂难题的人，往往能在下次考试前收到那位同学的援手。叙完例子后一句回扣『先帮人换来后被帮』，避免只讲故事不议理。

STRUCTURE · 谋篇与逐段

怎么分段、每段写什么、能套哪些句架

按写作家族给出现成的段落框架（每段承担什么功能），并为每段配可直接套用的 功能句架（留出填本题内容的空位）。段序与上方参考范文——对应。

第 1 段 释义格言并亮观点

首段：用一两句话解释格言在说什么（助人与被助的互惠），紧接着明确表态『我赞同』，把中心论点摆出来。

第 2 段 论证助人即助己

主体段：先讲互惠原理（讲道理），再用一个同学互助的例子落地，例后回扣观点，完成『助人终得助』的论证。

第 3 段 重申立场并升华呼吁

结尾段：把助人重新定性为明智之举，呼吁人人先伸手，展望更温暖互助的社会，与首段观点收束呼应。

第 1 段 点破互惠并表态赞同

本段落点：解释格言 Help others, and you will be helped when you are in need 说的是『善意给出去会回到给予者』这一互惠规律，然后明确表态赞同、认为它值得践行——即中心论点『助人即为己蓄力』。

释义格言 · There is profound wisdom in the saying that ____（用自己的话概括格言含义）。

亮明观点 · In my view, ____（重申立场，如 the saying holds true and is worth taking to heart）。

第 2 段 互惠原理加同学互助例

本段落点：先说社会关系是互惠的，主动助人会积累信任善意、在困境时转为支持；再举『耐心给同学讲懂难题的人，下次考试前会收到对方援手』的例子；最后回扣——因为无人能独自成功，先付出者才更可能在需要时被回助，正呼应 You can cite examples to illustrate your views 的要求。

亮分论点 · The reason lies in ____（本段要证的道理，如 the reciprocal nature of society）。

举例过渡 · ____, for example, will often find that ____（引出一个具体人物/情境的例子）。

因果回扣 · Because ____, ____ is what ____（用 because 把例子拉回观点、点出因果）。

第3段 定性助人为明智之举并呼吁

本段落点：把助人重新定性为『明智的投资』而非损失，呼应首段『助人即为己蓄力』的立场；再以一句呼吁——人人今天先伸手，明天会迎来更温暖互助的世界——完成升华。

结论重申 · Therefore, we should treat ____ not as ____ but as ____ （把助人重新定性、重申立场）。

条件呼吁 · If each of us ____ today, ____ awaits us all tomorrow （用条件句发出呼吁并展望）。

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

评论而非复述且有例

本题达标要点：真正在 commenting on the saying（表态 + 讲清为什么成立），而不是把格言换个说法重讲一遍；并按 You can cite examples to illustrate your views 至少给出一个例子。最易失分：全文只复述格言含义、没有论证。

结构连贯

因果条件词显逻辑链

本题达标要点：善用 because、in turn、when、therefore 等因果/条件连接词，把格言内含的『助人→得助』逻辑链显化出来；首尾观点须一致呼应，避免结尾另起一个新立场。

语言准确

现在时加地道搭配

本题达标要点：全篇以一般现在时陈述普遍道理，用 help others、lend a hand、rely on、reach out 等准确搭配；避免中式直译造成的动词误用，宁稳勿险。

字数格式

卡死150到200硬区间

本题字数是硬约束 at least 150 words but no more than 200 words, 低于 150 或超过 200 都扣分; 纯议论文无需称呼落款, 三段分段清晰即可。

典型低分写法 • 反面示例与改法

整段复述无论证

反面示例: "The saying means if you help others, others will help you. So helping others is good, because when you help people, they will help you back." (通篇在把格言换词重说, 没有任何理由或例子)。修正: 只保留一句释义, 随即补上原理与例子, 如 "When we help others, we build goodwill that returns to us in hard times; a student who helps a classmate often receives help before the next exam."

叙例不议理

反面示例: "Last year my friend was ill and could not attend class. I lent him my notes every day." (讲完就停, 读者不知这例子要证明什么)。修正: 在例子后补一句回扣, 如 "Because I had helped him then, he later stayed up to tutor me before the final—proof that giving first secures help later."

万能开头凑字

反面示例: "With the rapid development of society, more and more people pay attention to many problems nowadays." (空洞套话, 与助人格言无关)。修正: 直接切题, 如 "There is profound wisdom in the saying that helping others brings help in return."

英语六级 2017年12月·第3套 · 全卷构成

Part I	写作	本题
Part II	听力	与2017年12月第1套共用 · 题目解析 →
Part III Section A	完形填空（选词填空）	题目解析 →
Part III Section B	长篇阅读（信息匹配）	题目解析 →
Part III Section C (1)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Part III Section C (2)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Part IV	汉译英（段落翻译）	题目解析 →

2017年12月·第3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3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、4 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3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.

Many European countries have been making the shift to electric vehicles and Germany has just stated that they plan to ban the sale of vehicles using gasoline and diesel as fuel by 2030. The country is also planning to reduce its carbon footprint by 80-95% by 2050, 26 a shift to green energy in the country. Effectively, the ban will include the registration of new cars in the country as they will not allow any gasoline 27 vehicle to be registered after 2030.

许多欧洲国家一直在向电动汽车转型，德国刚刚宣布他们计划在2030年之前禁止销售使用汽油和柴油作为燃料的车辆。该国还计划在2050年之前将其碳排放量减少80-95%，从而引发该国向绿色能源的转变。实际上，该禁令将包括该国新车的注册，因为他们在2030年之后将不允许任何汽油动力车辆注册。

Part of the reason this ban is being discussed and 28 is because energy officials see that they will not reach their emissions goals by 2050 if they do not 29 a large portion of vehicle emissions. The country is still 30 that it will meet its emissions goals, like reducing emissions by 40% by 2020, but the 31 of electric cars in the country has not occurred as fast as expected.

讨论和实施这项禁令的部分原因是能源官员认为，如果不消除大部分车辆排放，他们将无法在2050年之前实现排放目标。该国仍然希望能够实现其排放目标，比如到2020年减少40%的排放，但该国对电动汽车的接受程度并未像预期那样快速发生。

Other efforts to increase the use of electric vehicles include plans to build over 1 million hybrid and electric car battery changing stations across the country. By 2030, Germany plans on having over 6

million charging stations 32 . According to the International Business Times, electric car sales are expected to increase as Volkswagen is still recovering from its emissions scandal.

增加电动汽车使用的其他努力包括计划在全国范围内建设超过100万个混合动力和电动汽车电池更换站。到2030年，德国计划安装超过600万个充电站。根据International Business Times的报道，随着大众汽车仍在从其排放丑闻中恢复，电动汽车销量预计将会增加。

There are 33 around 155,000 registered hybrid and electric vehicles on German roads, dwarfed by the 45 million gasoline and diesel cars driving there now. As countries continue setting goals of reducing emissions, greater steps need to be taken to have a 34 effect on the surrounding environment. While the efforts are certainly not 35 , the results of such bans will likely only start to be seen by generations down the line, bettering the world for the future.

目前德国道路上约有15.5万辆注册的混合动力和电动汽车，相比之下，现在行驶的4500万辆汽油和柴油汽车使其相形见绌。随着各国继续设定减少排放的目标，需要采取更大的步骤才能对周围环境产生明显的影响。虽然这些努力当然不是徒劳的，但这类禁令的结果可能只有在未来几代人才能开始看到，为未来创造更美好的世界。

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| A) acceptance | I) incidentally |
| B) currently | J) installed |
| C) disrupting | K) noticeable |
| D) eliminate | L) powered |
| E) exhaust | M) restoration |
| F) futile | N) skeptical |
| G) hopeful | O) sparking |
| H) implemented | |

26. The country is also planning to reduce its carbon footprint by 80-95% by 2050, (26) a shift to green energy in the country.

【答案】 **O) sparking** 动词

【词性槽】逗号后悬垂分词作伴随状语，需 -ing 形式动词

【依据】 **spark a shift = 引发一次转向，固定搭配**

spark + shift/change/debate/interest 是英语高频搭配，意为「引发、催生」；对应 The country is also planning to reduce its carbon footprint by 80-95% by 2050, (26) a shift to green energy in the country. 表「减排目标催生绿色能源转向」，语义因果清晰。

【竞争词】 **c) disrupting 义反 + 搭配错位**

disrupt a shift 是「打断一次转向」，与「减排带动绿色转型」的正向因果相反，且与下文「政府推动」的积极语气不一致。

27. they will not allow any gasoline __(27)__ vehicle to be registered after 2030

【答案】 **L) powered** (形容词)

【词性槽】 gasoline __ vehicle 中作复合形容词修饰名词

【依据】 **gasoline-powered = 以汽油为动力的，固定搭配**

对应 they will not allow any gasoline __(27)__ vehicle to be registered after 2030: 与全文反复出现的 vehicles using gasoline and diesel as fuel 意思完全一致，powered 是「由...驱动」的过去分词作形容词，与 gasoline 复合自然贴合「禁售燃油车」语境。

【竞争词】 **C) disrupting 义反，与禁售燃油车背景不符**

disrupting 表示「扰乱、颠覆」，gasoline-disrupting vehicle 既无此搭配也与文意（汽油车被淘汰）相反。

F) futile 义不通

futile 意为「徒劳的」，gasoline-futile vehicle 不成立。

G) hopeful 搭配与情感色彩均不合

hopeful 修饰人或前景，不能修饰汽车的动力来源。

H) implemented 对象不对

implemented 修饰的是政策/计划这类抽象事物，不修饰 vehicle。

J) installed 搭配错位

installed 通常说「安装的设备」，gasoline-installed vehicle 不是英文表达。

K) noticeable 义不切题

noticeable 是「明显的」，与「动力来源」无关。

N) skeptical 对象不对

skeptical 用于「人」对某事持怀疑态度，不能修饰 vehicle。

28. Part of the reason this ban is being discussed and __(28)__ is because energy officials see that they will not reach their emissions goals by 2050 if they do not __(29)__ a large portion of vehicle emissions.

【答案】 **H) implemented** (动词)

【词性槽】 being discussed and __ 并列过去分词

【依据】 **implement a ban = 实施禁令，常见搭配**

Part of the reason this ban is being discussed and __(28)__ is because energy officials see that they will not reach their emissions goals by 2050 if they do not __(29)__ a large portion of vehicle emissions.: 禁令被「讨论和实施」，implement a ban/policy 是固定搭配，递进自然。

29. they will not reach their emissions goals by 2050 if they do not __(29)__ a large portion of vehicle emissions

【答案】 **D) eliminate** (动词)

【词性槽】 情态/助动词 do not + 动词原形

【依据】 **eliminate emissions = 消除排放，正合减排目标**

对应 they will not reach their emissions goals by 2050 if they do not __(29)__ a large portion of vehicle emissions: 句意为「若不消除大部分车辆尾气排放，就达不到目标」，eliminate 与 emissions goals 语义闭环。

【竞争词】 **E) exhaust 义反 + 形近陷阱**

exhaust 作动词是「耗尽」（耗尽某资源），名词义「废气」正好关联本文话题，是命题人放出的形近/题域诱饵；但放在 do not exhaust a large portion of vehicle emissions 「不耗尽大部分车辆排放」于逻辑上荒谬——你不会「用尽」排放。

【易错】 最具迷惑性的错误词是 **E)** —— exhaust 与 emissions 同属「尾气」话题的形 + 域双重迷惑。they will not reach their emissions goals by 2050 if they do not __(29)__ a large portion of vehicle emissions 里看到 vehicle emissions，许多考生直接联想到 exhaust（名词义「废气」）就填上；但本空要的是动词原形，exhaust 作动词是「耗尽」，与减排逻辑完全相反。防坑：填动词时先盯死动词义而非词面话题。

30. The country is still __(30)__ that it will meet its emissions goals, like reducing emissions by 40% by 2020, but the __(31)__ of electric cars in the country has not occurred as fast as expected.

【答案】 **G) hopeful** (形容词)

【词性槽】 is still __ that 从句，表语形容词带 that 同位语从句

【依据】 **下文转折 but，主句须正面 → hopeful**

The country is still __(30)__ that it will meet its emissions goals, like reducing emissions by 40% by 2020, but the __(31)__ of electric cars in the country has not occurred as fast as expected.: but 之后是负面消息，按「正-但-负」逻辑，but 之前必正面，故选 hopeful 「乐观相信能达到目标」。

【竞争词】 **N) skeptical 极性反**

若填 skeptical 「怀疑」，再用 but 转到「电动车普及没那么快」则成「负-但-负」，逻辑断裂；且下一段还在罗列政府的积极举措，与「政府自己怀疑能否达标」矛盾。

【易错】 最具迷惑性的错误词是 **N)** —— be + 形容词 + that 结构里 skeptical 与 hopeful 都合语法。考生若只看 The country is still __(30)__ that it will meet its emissions goals, like reducing emissions by 40% by 2020, but the __(31)__ of electric cars in the country has not occurred as fast as expected. 半句，hopeful 与 skeptical 都讲得通；必须读到 but 「电动车普及没那么快」才能用极性反推选 hopeful。防坑：见 but 就要回看前句、对齐极性。

31. the __(31)__ of electric cars in the country has not occurred as fast as expected

【答案】 **A) acceptance** (名词)

【词性槽】 the __ of electric cars 作主语

【依据】 **the acceptance of electric cars = 电动车的接受度 / 普及，正合上下文**

对应 the __(31)__ of electric cars in the country has not occurred as fast as expected: 与下文 Other efforts to increase the use of electric vehicles include plans to build over 1 million hybrid and electric car battery changing stations across the country. 互相呼应——市场对电动车的「接受/普及」没有预期那么快，故政府要采取更多举措。

【竞争词】 **M) restoration 义不切题**

restoration 「修复、复原」用于古建筑、生态等被破坏后重建的对象，对全新事物电动车没有「恢复」一说。

32. By 2030, Germany plans on having over 6 million charging stations __(32)__.

【答案】 **J) installed** (形容词)

【词性槽】 having over 6 million charging stations __ 中作宾补

【依据】 **充电站「被安装好」的搭配最贴切**

对应 By 2030, Germany plans on having over 6 million charging stations __(32)__: 充电桩是被安装的对象，install charging stations 是最自然的搭配；having ... stations installed 表「使充电桩安装完毕」。

【竞争词】 **C) disrupting 义反**

disrupting 是「扰乱」，让充电桩处于扰乱状态于政策语境完全相反。

F) futile 义反

futile 「徒劳的」与全段「扩大充电网络」的积极语气冲突。

G) hopeful 对象不对

hopeful 修饰人，不能修饰充电桩。

H) implemented 搭配对象不对

implemented 多与 policy/plan/measure 搭，不与 station 搭。

K) noticeable 义不切题

noticeable 「显著的」不解释充电桩状态。

N) skeptical 对象不对

skeptical 用于人。

33. There are __(33)__ around 155,000 registered hybrid and electric vehicles on German roads

【答案】 **B) currently** (副词)

【词性槽】 There are ___ + 数词+复数名词, 修饰系动词 are

【依据】 对照「现状 vs 未来」, 需要「目前」作时间状语

本段先讲现状 There are __(33)__ around 155,000 registered hybrid and electric vehicles on German roads, 再用 As countries continue setting goals of reducing emissions 转向未来; currently「目前」恰好把这串数据与下文未来目标对照起来。

【竞争词】 I) incidentally 插入语义错位

incidentally 是「顺便提一句」, 多用于话题切换的插入语, 与本段「陈述现状以对比未来」的语气不合。

34. greater steps need to be taken to have a __(34)__ effect on the surrounding environment

【答案】 **K) noticeable** (形容词)

【词性槽】 a ___ effect on... 中修饰 effect 作定语

【依据】 have a noticeable effect 高频搭配 + 与 greater steps 呼应

have a noticeable/significant effect on... 是常见搭配, 对应 greater steps need to be taken to have a __(34)__ effect on the surrounding environment, 「采取更大步伐才能产生显著影响」逻辑顺。

【竞争词】 c) disrupting 极性反

disrupting effect「破坏性影响」与「对环境的积极影响」语境冲突。

G) hopeful 搭配错位

hopeful 修饰人或前景, 不修饰 effect。

H) implemented 搭配对象不对

implemented 说「被执行的」, 不修饰 effect。

N) skeptical 对象不对

skeptical 用于人。

35. While the efforts are certainly not __(35)_, the results of such bans will likely only start to be seen by generations down the line, bettering the world for the future.

【答案】 **F) futile** (形容词)

【词性槽】 be 动词 + not + ___ 作表语

【依据】 **not futile = 不是徒劳的，正合让步语义**

While the efforts are certainly not __(35)_, the results of such bans will likely only start to be seen by generations down the line, bettering the world for the future. 形成「努力不白费/将造福未来」的肯定基调；futile「徒劳的」最贴让步从句的反义需求。

【竞争词】 **C) disrupting** 义不切题

disrupting「破坏的」与「努力是否值得」的让步无关。

G) hopeful 极性反

若填 hopeful，「努力并非有希望的」否定整句基调，与下文「造福未来」矛盾。

H) implemented 搭配 + 已用倾向

implemented 通常说政策「已被执行」，做 efforts 的表语义不通；后面 28 题也更需要它。

K) noticeable 极性反

noticeable 也是正面词，「努力不是显著的」与下句正面预期相悖。

N) skeptical 对象不对

skeptical 修饰人或态度，不修饰 efforts。

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) **acceptance** (名词)

接受、接纳 (程度)

用于第 31 空

B) **currently** (副词)

目前、当前

用于第 33 空

C) **disrupting** (动词) (形容词)

扰乱、打破 (现状)

干扰词 • 未选用

D) **eliminate** (动词)

消除、清除

用于第 29 空

E) **exhaust** 动词 名词

耗尽; 废气

干扰词 · 未选用

F) **futile** 形容词

徒劳的、无效的

用于第 35 空

G) **hopeful** 形容词

抱有希望的、乐观的

用于第 30 空

H) **implemented** 动词 形容词

实施、执行 (的)

用于第 28 空

I) **incidentally** 副词

顺便、附带地

干扰词 · 未选用

J) **installed** 动词 形容词

安装 (好的)

用于第 32 空

K) **noticeable** 形容词

显著的、可察觉的

用于第 34 空

L) **powered** 动词 形容词

以.....驱动的 (常构成 X-powered 复合形容词)

用于第 27 空

M) **restoration** 名词

恢复、修复

干扰词 · 未选用

N) **skeptical** 形容词

怀疑的、不相信的

干扰词 · 未选用

O) **sparking** 动词 形容词

引发、激起 (火花/势头)

用于第 26 空

全文主旨

德国 2030 禁售燃油车、力推电动化以减排

全篇围绕德国为达到 2050 年减排目标而推动电动车替代燃油车的政策与现状: 开篇即定调

Many European countries have been making the shift to electric vehicles and Germany has just stated that they plan to ban the sale of vehicles using gasoline and diesel as fuel by

2030., 随后讲到充电桩布局、当前电动车保有量与未来展望, 是一篇典型的六级「政策+环境」题材说明文。

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。

C) **disrupting** 最像 Q26 的伪 -ing 现在分词

在 Q26 处对应 The country is also planning to reduce its carbon footprint by 80-95% by 2050, __ (26) a shift to green energy in the country., C 与 O 同为 -ing 且都能带宾语 a shift, 词性形态完全匹配; 但 disrupting 「扰乱」与「减排催生绿色转型」的正向语义相反——一句话识破: 极性反 = 排除。

E) **exhaust** 话题诱饵: vehicle exhaust 让你瞬间想填

在 Q29 处对应 they will not reach their emissions goals by 2050 if they do not __ (29) a large portion of vehicle emissions, 与下文 vehicle emissions 同属「尾气」话题, 命题人故意放给你「望文生义」; 但作动词义「耗尽」, 搭 emissions 逻辑荒谬——识破靠回到「词性 + 与宾语搭不搭」。

I) **incidentally** 副词位 Q33 的唯一陪跑

副词只有两个, Q33 在 currently 与 incidentally 间二选一; 后者「顺便提一句」是话题切换插入语, 与「陈述现状以对比未来」语气不合——识破靠语篇语气。

M) **restoration** 名词位 Q31 的唯一陪跑

纯名词候选只有 A、M, 命题人靠词性同类拉你二选一; restoration 「修复/复原」通常修饰被破坏的对象 (古迹、生态), 与「全新电动车技术的推广」无关——识破靠「复原」暗示「原本存在过」。

N) **skeptical** Q30 的极性反诱饵

be + 形容词 + that 从句结构, hopeful/skeptical 都合语法, 命题人靠让你忽略 but 的极性逻辑取错——识破靠「but 后是负面, 前必正面」。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

3 句真题句逐层精讲

下列真题句各有独立的句子解析页——中文翻译、结构树逐层拆解、成分与时态、考点讲解与真题高频词。点击句子进入完整解析。

According to the International Business Times, electric car sales are expected to increase as Volkswagen is still recovering from its emissions scandal.

第3段，第3句

主句 "be expected to do" 和 "as" 引导原因状语从句都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。被动语态 + 不定式结构和原因状语从句的组合在新闻报道、学术文本中极为常见，典型性高，掌握后可广泛迁移。

As countries continue setting goals of reducing emissions, greater steps need to be taken to have a noticeable effect on the surrounding environment.

第4段，第2句

"As 引导的状语从句 + 主句" 是四六级和考研阅读中非常常见的句式结构。主句中的被动语态和目的状语也是典型的学术写作和议论文表达方式，具有较高的代表性，掌握后可迁移到类似语境。

While the efforts are certainly not futile, the results of such bans will likely only start to be seen by generations down the line, bettering the world for the future.

第4段，第3句

本句涵盖主语（含介词短语修饰）、复合谓语（将来时 + 不定式被动）、状语（介词短语 "by generations down the line" 和分词短语 "bettering the world for the future"）、表语（"futile"）等多种成分。主句的被动结构和状语从句的主系表结构都是常见考点。特别是主句谓语的层层嵌套（"will start to be seen"）和分词短语作状语，能够训练学生识别复合结构和非谓语动词的能力，训练价值较高。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 29 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。

emission B2

n. 排放物

本篇6次·真题 69 句

vehicle B1

n. 交通工具

本篇6次·真题 32 句

ban B2

v. 禁止

本篇4次·真题 21 句

reduce B1

v. 减少, 降低 (数量、大小、程度等)

本篇3次·真题 138 句

million A2

num. 一百万

本篇3次·真题 126 句

shift B1

v. 移动

本篇2次·真题 65 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

effect A2

n. 影响

本篇1次·真题 191 句

power A2

n. 权力

本篇1次·真题 128 句

according B1

prep. 根据

本篇1次·真题 96 句

occur B1

v. 发生, 出现

本篇1次·真题 62 句

fuel B1

n. 燃料

本篇1次·真题 60 句

generation B2

n. 一代人

本篇1次·真题 60 句

carbon B2

n. 碳 (化学元素)

本篇1次·真题 43 句

certainly A2

adv. 当然

本篇1次·真题 43 句

effectively B2

adv. 有效地

本篇1次 · 真题 43 句

currently B1

adv. 目前, 当前

本篇1次 · 真题 42 句

official B1

adj. 官方的

本篇1次 · 真题 37 句

recover B1

v. 恢复健康

本篇1次 · 真题 35 句

eliminate B2

v. 消除

本篇1次 · 真题 30 句

implement B2

v. 实施

本篇1次 · 真题 28 句

battery A2

n. 电池

本篇1次 · 真题 19 句

acceptance B2

n. 接受

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

changing A2

v. 改变

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

install B1

v. 安装 (设备、软件)

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

portion B1

n. 部分

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

spark B1

n. 火花

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

register B1

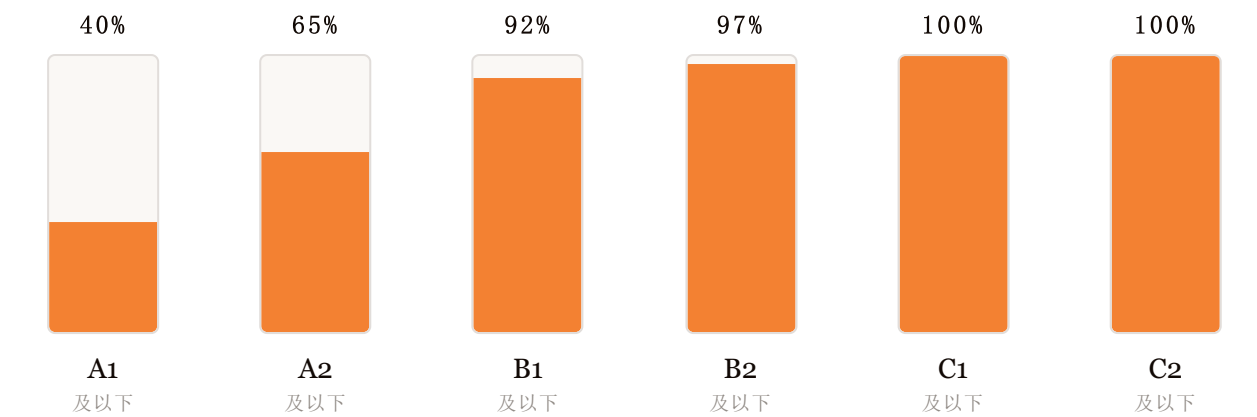
v. 登记, 注册

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 102 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

带空短文去重后共 **102** 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 3 个 · 约 3%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率 (CDF) · 数据为全文去重词 102 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

102

B2 以上难词

3%

B1 及以下覆盖

92%

英语六级 2017年12月·第3套 · 全卷构成

Part I	写作	题目解析 →
Part II	听力	与2017年12月第1套共用 · 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3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3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3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**.

Apple's Stance Highlights a More Confrontational Tech Industry

A) The battle between Apple and law enforcement officials over unlocking a terrorist's smartphone is the culmination of a slow turning of the tables between the technology industry and the United States government.

苹果公司与执法官员之间围绕解锁一名恐怖分子智能手机的斗争,是科技行业与美国政府之间力量对比缓慢转变的高潮。

B) After revelations by the former National Security Agency contractor Edward J. Snowden in 2013 that the government both coozied up to(讨好) certain tech companies and hacked into others to gain access to private data on an enormous scale, tech giants began to recognize the United States government as a hostile actor. But if the confrontation has crystallized in this latest battle, it may already be heading toward a predictable conclusion: In the long run, the tech companies are destined to emerge victorious.

2013年前国家安全局承包商Edward J. Snowden披露政府既讨好某些科技公司又侵入其他公司以大规模获取私人数据后,科技巨头开始将美国政府视为敌对势力。但如果这场对抗在最近的斗争中明朗化,它可能已经走向一个可预见的结论:从长远来看,科技公司注定会取得胜利。

C) It may not seem that way at the moment. On the one side, you have the United States government's mighty legal and security apparatus fighting for data of the most sympathetic sort: the secrets buried in a dead mass murderer's phone. The action stems from a federal court order issued on Tuesday

requiring Apple to help the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) to unlock an iPhone used by one of the two attackers who killed 14 people in San Bernardino, California, in December.

目前看来可能并非如此。一方面,你看到美国政府强大的法律和安全机构正在为最具同情色彩的数据而战:埋藏在一名已故大规模杀人犯手机中的秘密。这一行动源于周二发布的联邦法院命令,要求苹果公司帮助联邦调查局解锁12月在加利福尼亚州San Bernardino杀害14人的两名袭击者之一使用的iPhone。

- D) In the other corner is the world's most valuable company, whose chief executive, Timothy Cook, has said he will appeal the court's order. Apple argues that it is fighting to preserve a principle that most of us who are addicted to our smartphones can defend: Weaken a single iPhone so that its contents can be viewed by the American government and you risk weakening all iPhones for any government intruder, anywhere.

另一方是世界上最有价值的公司,其首席执行官Timothy Cook表示他将对法院命令提出上诉。苹果公司辩称,它是在为维护一项我们这些智能手机成瘾者大多数人都能捍卫的原则而战:削弱单一iPhone使其内容可以被美国政府查看,就有削弱所有iPhone、使其面临任何地方任何政府入侵者威胁的风险。

- E) There will probably be months of legal confrontation, and it is not at all clear which side will prevail in court, nor in the battle for public opinion and legislative favor. Yet underlying all of this is a simple dynamic: Apple, Google, Facebook and other companies hold most of the cards in this confrontation. They have our data, and their businesses depend on the global public's collective belief that they will do everything they can to protect that data.

可能会有数月的法律对抗,而且完全不清楚哪一方会在法庭上胜出,也不清楚在争取公众舆论和立法支持的战斗中谁会获胜。然而所有这一切背后是一个简单的动态:苹果、Google、Facebook和其他公司在这场对抗中掌握着大部分牌。他们拥有我们的数据,而他们的业务依赖于全球公众的集体信念,即他们会竭尽所能保护这些数据。

- F) Any crack in that front could be fatal for tech companies that must operate worldwide. If Apple is forced to open up an iPhone for an American law enforcement investigation, what is to prevent it from doing so for a request from the Russians or the Iranians? If Apple is forced to write code that lets the FBI get into the iPhone 5c used by Syed Rizwan Farook, the male attacker in the San Bernardino attack, who would be responsible if some hacker got hold of that code and broke into its other devices?

这条战线上的任何裂缝都可能对必须在全球运营的科技公司造成致命打击。如果苹果公司被迫为美国执法调查打开一部iPhone,有什么能阻止它对俄罗斯或伊朗的请求这样做呢?如果苹果公司被迫编写代码让FBI进入San Bernardino袭击中男性袭击者Syed Rizwan Farook使用的iPhone 5c,如果某个黑客获得了那段代码并侵入其他设备,谁该负责?

- G) Apple's stance on these issues emerged post-Snowden, when the company started putting in place a series of technologies that, by default, make use of encryption(加密) to limit access to people's data. More than that, Apple—and, in different ways, other tech companies, including Google, Facebook, Twitter and Microsoft—have made their opposition to the government's claims a point of corporate pride.

苹果公司在这些问题上的立场出现在Snowden事件之后,当时该公司开始实施一系列技术,默认使用加密来限制对人们数据的访问。不仅如此,苹果——以及以不同方式的其他科技公司,包括Google、Facebook、Twitter和Microsoft——已经将他们对政府主张的反对作为企业自豪感的一部分。

- H) Apple's emerging global brand is privacy; it has staked its corporate reputation, not to mention the investment of considerable technical and financial resources, on limiting the sort of mass surveillance that was uncovered by Mr. Snowden. So now, for many cases involving governmental intrusions into data, once-lonely privacy advocates find themselves fighting alongside the most powerful company in the world.

苹果公司新兴的全球品牌是隐私;它将企业声誉,更不用说大量技术和财务资源的投入,押在限制 Snowden先生揭露的那种大规模监控上。所以现在,在许多涉及政府侵入数据的案件中,曾经孤独的隐私倡导者发现自己正与世界上最强大的公司并肩作战。

- I) "A comparison point is in the 1990s battles over encryption," said Kurt Opsahl, general counsel of the Electronic Frontier Foundation, a privacy watchdog group. "Then you had a few companies involved, but not one of the largest companies in the world coming out with a lengthy and impassioned post, like we saw yesterday from Timothy Cook. Its profile has really been raised."

隐私监督组织Electronic Frontier Foundation的总法律顾问Kurt Opsahl说:"一个比较点是20世纪90年代关于加密的斗争。那时你有几家公司参与,但没有一家世界上最大的公司发表冗长而充满激情的帖子,就像我们昨天从Timothy Cook那里看到的那样。它的形象确实得到了提升。"

- J) Apple and other tech companies hold another ace: the technical means to keep making their devices more and more inaccessible. Note that Apple's public opposition to the government's request is itself a hindrance to mass government intrusion. And to get at the contents of a single iPhone, the government says it needs a court order and Apple's help to write new code; in earlier versions of the iPhone, ones that were created before Apple found religion on(热衷于) privacy, the FBI might have been able to break into the device by itself.

苹果公司和其他科技公司还握有另一张王牌:使其设备越来越难以访问的技术手段。请注意,苹果公司对政府请求的公开反对本身就是对政府大规模侵入的阻碍。为了获取单一iPhone的内容,政府表示它需要法院命令和苹果公司的帮助来编写新代码;在iPhone的早期版本中,那些在苹果公司热衷于隐私之前创建的版本,FBI可能能够自己破解设备。

- K) You can expect that noose(束缚) to continue to tighten. Experts said that whether or not Apple loses this specific case, measures that it could put into place in the future will almost certainly be able to further limit the government's reach.

你可以预期这种束缚会继续收紧。专家表示,无论苹果公司是否在这个具体案件中败诉,它未来可以采取的措施几乎肯定能够进一步限制政府的触及范围。

- L) That is not to say that the outcome of the San Bernardino case is insignificant. As Apple and several security experts have argued, an order compelling Apple to write software that gives the FBI access to the iPhone in question would establish an unsettling precedent. The order essentially asks Apple to hack its own devices, and once it is in place, the precedent could be used to justify law enforcement efforts to get around encryption technologies in other investigations far removed from national security threats.

这并不是说San Bernardino案件的结果无关紧要。正如苹果公司和几位安全专家所辩称的,强制苹果公司编写软件使FBI能够访问相关iPhone的命令将树立一个令人不安的先例。该命令本质上是要求苹果公司入侵自己的设备,一旦到位,这一先例可能被用来为执法部门在远离国家安全威胁的其他调查中绕过加密技术的努力辩护。

M) Once armed with a method for gaining access to iPhones, the government could ask to use it proactively(先发制人地), before a suspected terrorist attack—leaving Apple in a bind as to whether to comply or risk an attack and suffer a public-relations nightmare. "This is a brand new move in the war against encryption," Mr. Opsahl said. "We have had plenty of debates in Congress and the media over whether the government should have a backdoor, and this is an end run(迂回战术) around that—here they come with an order to create that backdoor."

一旦掌握了获取iPhone访问权限的方法,政府可以要求先发制人地使用它,在疑似恐怖袭击发生之前——这让苹果公司陷入两难,是遵守命令还是冒着遭受袭击和公关噩梦的风险。Opsahl先生说:"这是反加密战争中的全新举措。我们在国会和媒体上就政府是否应该有后门进行了大量辩论,而这是对此的迂回战术——他们带着创建该后门的命令来了。"

N) Yet it is worth noting that even if Apple ultimately loses this case, it has plenty of technical means to close a backdoor over time. "If they are anywhere near worth their salt as engineers, I bet they are rethinking their threat model as we speak," said Jonathan Zdziarski, a digital expert who studies the iPhone and its vulnerabilities.

然而值得注意的是,即使苹果公司最终在此案中败诉,它也有大量技术手段随着时间推移关闭后门。研究iPhone及其漏洞的数字专家Jonathan Zdziarski说:"如果他们作为工程师有任何价值,我打赌他们现在正在重新思考他们的威胁模型。"

O) One relatively simple fix, Mr. Zdziarski said, would be for Apple to modify future versions of the iPhone to require a user to enter a passcode before the phone will accept the sort of modified operating system that the FBI wants Apple to create. That way, Apple could not unilaterally introduce a code that weakens the iPhone—a user would have to consent to it.

Zdziarski先生说,一个相对简单的修复方法是,苹果公司修改iPhone的未来版本,要求用户在手机接受FBI希望苹果公司创建的那种修改过的操作系统之前输入密码。这样,苹果公司就不能单方面引入削弱iPhone的代码——用户必须同意它。

P) "Nothing is 100 percent hacker-proof," Mr. Zdziarski said, but he pointed out that the judge's order in this case required Apple to provide "reasonable security assistance" to unlock Mr. Farook's phone. If Apple alters the security model of future iPhones so that even its own engineers' "reasonable assistance" will not be able to crack a given device when compelled by the government, a precedent set in this case might lose its lasting force. In other words, even if the FBI wins this case, in the long run, it loses.

Zdziarski先生说:"没有什么是百分之百防黑客的",但他指出,本案中法官的命令要求苹果公司提供"合理的安全协助"来解锁Farook先生的手机。如果苹果公司改变未来iPhone的安全模型,使得即使是其自己工程师的"合理协助"在受到政府强制时也无法破解特定设备,那么本案树立的先例可能会失去其持久效力。换句话说,即使FBI赢得此案,从长远来看,它输了。

陈述句与逐句解析

36. It is a popular belief that tech companies are committed to protecting their customers' private data.

人们普遍认为科技公司致力于保护其客户的私人数据。

【答案】 E 段(弱锚点)

【锚点】 popular belief + 公司护数据

【定位】 They have our data, and their businesses depend on the global public's collective belief that they will do everything they can to protect that data.

它们手里握着我们的数据，而它们的生意建立在全球公众的一种集体信念之上——即相信它们会竭尽全力保护这些数据。

【改写】 a popular belief ↔ **the global public's collective belief**

popular = public 的同义改写

tech companies are committed to protecting their customers' private data ↔

they will do everything they can to protect that data

committed to = do everything they can to

【辨邻】 **H** 本段讲 once-lonely privacy advocates find themselves fighting alongside the most powerful company in the world, 主语是隐私倡导者与苹果，谈的是品牌与同盟，没说 popular belief 这一层「公众集体信念」。

Apple's emerging global brand is privacy

G 本段 make use of encryption(加密) to limit access to people's data 描述的是苹果采取的技术动作，缺少陈述句中 popular belief 这一「公众信念」维度，因此只覆盖局部、错位命中。

by default, make use of encryption(加密) to limit access to people's data

37. The US government believes that its access to people's iPhones could be used to prevent terrorist attacks.

美国政府认为其获取人们iPhone的权限可以用来防止恐怖袭击。

【答案】 **M** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 政府以接触 iPhone 防恐袭

【定位】 Once armed with a method for gaining access to iPhones, the government could ask to use it proactively, before a suspected terrorist attack—leaving Apple in a bind as to whether to comply or risk an attack and suffer a public-relations nightmare.

一旦掌握了进入 iPhone 的手段，政府可能会要求先发制人地使用它，即在疑似恐怖袭击发生之前就用——这会让苹果陷入两难：是顺从，还是冒袭击发生与公关噩梦的风险。

【改写】 its access to people's iPhones ↔ **armed with a method for gaining access to iPhones**

名词化的 access 对应动词性 gain access

could be used to prevent terrorist attacks ↔

could ask to use it proactively(先发制人地), before a suspected terrorist attack

before 袭击 + proactively = prevent 袭击

【辨邻】 C 本段 the two attackers who killed 14 people in San Bernardino, California, in December 说的是袭击已经发生、政府才请求解锁，缺少「在袭击发生前就先用」这一前置时间，因此与 prevent terrorist attacks 错位。

unlock an iPhone used by one of the two attackers who killed 14 people in San Bernardino, California, in December

F 本段 what is to prevent it from doing so for a request from the Russians or the Iranians? 谈的是连锁开口子的风险，缺少 prevent terrorist attacks 这一独特概念。

what is to prevent it from doing so for a request from the Russians or the Iranians?

38. A federal court asked Apple to help the FBI access data in a terrorist's iPhone.

一家联邦法院要求Apple帮助FBI获取一名恐怖分子iPhone中的数据。

【答案】 C 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 联邦法院 + 帮 FBI 进 iPhone

【定位】 The action stems from a federal court order issued on Tuesday requiring Apple to help the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) to unlock an iPhone used by one of the two attackers who killed 14 people in San Bernardino, California, in December.

此次行动源于周二一道联邦法院命令，该命令要求苹果协助美国联邦调查局解锁圣贝纳迪诺枪击案中一名袭击者所使用的 iPhone。

【改写】 A federal court asked Apple to help the FBI ↔

a federal court order issued on Tuesday requiring Apple to help the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)

asked = requiring 的同义改写

access data in a terrorist's iPhone ↔

unlock an iPhone used by one of the two attackers who killed 14 people

unlock + attackers 上位概括为 access data + terrorist

【辨邻】 M 本段 the government could ask to use it proactively(先发制人地), before a suspected terrorist attack 用情态动词 could 表假设，没有 A federal court asked 这一已经下达的事实动作。

Once armed with a method for gaining access to iPhones, the government could ask to use it proactively

D 本段 has said he will appeal the court's order 是对法院命令的反应，没有再次陈述命令的内容，属下游动作。

has said he will appeal the court's order

39. Privacy advocates now have Apple fighting alongside them against government access to personal data.

隐私倡导者现在有**Apple**与他们并肩作战,反对政府获取个人数据。

【答案】 **H** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 隐私倡导者 + 苹果并肩

【定位】 So now, for many cases involving governmental intrusions into data, once-lonely privacy advocates find themselves fighting alongside the most powerful company in the world.

于是如今,在许多政府入侵数据的案件中,曾经孤军作战的隐私倡导者发现自己正与世界上最强大的公司并肩作战。

【改写】 Privacy advocates now have Apple fighting alongside them ↔

once-lonely privacy advocates find themselves fighting alongside the most powerful company in the world

视角调换的同义重写

against government access to personal data ↔ **governmental intrusions into data**

intrusions 上位 = access 反向同义

【辨邻】 **B** 本段 tech giants began to recognize the United States government as a hostile actor 缺少 Privacy advocates 这一独有角色,因此话题相邻但不命中。

tech giants began to recognize the United States government as a hostile actor

G 本段 made their opposition to the government's claims a point of corporate pride 立场虽与陈述句一致,但缺少 Privacy advocates 这一独有角色。

made their opposition to the government's claims a point of corporate pride

40. Snowden revealed that the American government had tried hard to access private data on a massive scale.

Snowden揭露了美国政府曾大力试图大规模获取私人数据。

【答案】 **B** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 斯诺登 + 政府大规模取数据

【定位】 After revelations by the former National Security Agency contractor Edward J. Snowden in 2013 that the government both cozied up to certain tech companies and hacked into others to gain access to private data on an enormous scale, tech giants began to recognize the United States government as a hostile actor.

在前国家安全局承包商爱德华·斯诺登于 2013 年揭露政府既讨好部分科技公司、又黑入其他公司以前所未有的规模获取私人数据之后,科技巨头开始把美国政府视为敌对方。

【改写】 Snowden revealed ↔

revelations by the former National Security Agency contractor Edward J. Snowden in 2013

动词 revealed = 名词 revelations

tried hard to access private data on a massive scale ↔

hacked into others to gain access to private data on an enormous scale

hacked + gain access = tried hard to access

【辨邻】 **G** 本段 Apple's stance on these issues emerged post-Snowden 中 Snowden 只承担「之后」这一时间状语，没陈述他「揭露了什么」。

Apple's stance on these issues emerged post-Snowden

41. The FBI might have been able to access private data in earlier iPhones without Apple's help.

FBI可能在没有Apple帮助的情况下就能够获取早期iPhone中的私人数据。

【答案】 **J** 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 早期 iPhone + FBI 无需苹果帮助

【定位】 And to get at the contents of a single iPhone, the government says it needs a court order and Apple's help to write new code; in earlier versions of the iPhone, ones that were created before Apple found religion on privacy, the FBI might have been able to break into the device by itself.

为了取得单部 iPhone 的内容，政府称它需要一份法院命令以及苹果的帮助来写新代码；而在更早期的 iPhone 上——即在苹果热衷隐私之前生产的那些——FBI 本可能自己就能闯入这部设备。

【改写】 earlier iPhones ↔ **earlier versions of the iPhone**

复数 iPhones = versions of the iPhone

access private data ... without Apple's help ↔

the FBI might have been able to break into the device by itself

break into + by itself = access ... without ... help

【辨邻】 **K** 本段 measures that it could put into place in the future will almost certainly be able to further limit the government's reach 把方向定为「未来 + 更收紧」，与陈述句的「过去 + FBI 能自己破」时间方向相反。

measures that it could put into place in the future will almost certainly be able to further limit the government's reach

C 本段 requiring Apple to help the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) to unlock an iPhone 谈的是本案「必须靠苹果」，与陈述句「早期不必靠苹果」在时间维度上对立。

requiring Apple to help the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) to unlock an iPhone

42. After the Snowden incident, Apple made clear its position to counter government intrusion into personal data by means of encryption.

Snowden事件之后,Apple明确表明了其通过加密手段对抗政府侵入个人数据的立场。

【答案】 G 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 斯诺登事件后 + 加密对抗政府

【定位】 Apple's stance on these issues emerged post-Snowden, when the company started putting in place a series of technologies that, by default, make use of encryption to limit access to people's data.

苹果在这些议题上的立场出现在斯诺登事件之后——当时该公司开始部署一系列默认采用加密的技术,以限制对人们数据的访问。

【改写】 After the Snowden incident ↔ post-Snowden

after = post 同义改写

Apple made clear its position to counter government intrusion ↔

Apple's stance on these issues emerged post-Snowden

stance emerged = made clear position

by means of encryption ↔ make use of encryption(加密) to limit access to people's data

by means of = make use of 同义改写

【辨邻】 B 本段 tech giants began to recognize the United States government as a hostile actor 只讲态度, 没有 by means of encryption 这一具体手段。

tech giants began to recognize the United States government as a hostile actor

H 本段 Apple's emerging global brand is privacy 是品牌层面的陈述, 缺少 by means of encryption 这一手段词。

Apple's emerging global brand is privacy

43. According to one digital expert, no iPhone can be entirely free from hacking.

据一位数字专家称,没有任何iPhone能够完全免于被黑客攻击。

【答案】 P 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 数字专家 + 没 iPhone 完全免黑

【定位】 "Nothing is 100 percent hacker-proof," Mr. Zdziarski said, but he pointed out that the judge's order in this case required Apple to provide "reasonable security assistance" to unlock Mr. Farook's phone.

Zdziarski 说, 没有任何东西是百分之百防黑的, 但他指出本案的法官命令要求苹果提供合理的安全协助, 以解锁 Farook 的手机。

【改写】 According to one digital expert ↔ **Mr. Zdziarski said**

数字专家 = Zdziarski 引出方

no iPhone can be entirely free from hacking ↔ **Nothing is 100 percent hacker-proof**

100 percent hacker-proof = entirely free from hacking

【辨邻】 **N** 本段 I bet they are rethinking their threat model as we speak 是 Zdziarski 关于威胁模型重思的观点，没有 no iPhone can be entirely free from hacking 这一含义。

I bet they are rethinking their threat model as we speak

44. Timothy Cook's long web post has helped enhance Apple's image.

Timothy Cook的长篇网络帖子帮助提升了Apple的形象。

【答案】 **I** 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 库克长帖 + 抬高苹果形象

【定位】 "Then you had a few companies involved, but not one of the largest companies in the world coming out with a lengthy and impassioned post, like we saw yesterday from Timothy Cook. Its profile has really been raised."

他说，那时也有几家公司卷入，但没有一家像我们昨天看到的蒂姆·库克这样、来自世界上最大公司之一、发出一篇长篇又激情澎湃的网帖。它的知名度真的被抬高了。

【改写】 Timothy Cook's long web post ↔

a lengthy and impassioned post, like we saw yesterday from Timothy Cook

long = lengthy 同义改写

helped enhance Apple's image ↔ **Its profile has really been raised**

profile raised = image enhanced

【辨邻】 **D** 本段 Timothy Cook, has said he will appeal the court's order 是关于上诉的动作，没出现 long web post 与 enhance Apple's image。

Timothy Cook, has said he will appeal the court's order

45. Apple's CEO has decided to appeal the federal court's order to unlock a user's iPhone.

Apple的CEO已决定对联邦法院要求解锁用户iPhone的命令提起上诉。

【答案】 **D** 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 苹果 CEO + 上诉法院命令

【定位】 In the other corner is the world's most valuable company, whose chief executive, Timothy Cook, has said he will appeal the court's order.

另一角站的是世界上最有价值的公司，其首席执行官蒂姆·库克已表示将对法院命令提出上诉。

【改写】 Apple's CEO ↔ **chief executive, Timothy Cook**

CEO = chief executive 同义

appeal the federal court's order to unlock a user's iPhone ↔

has said he will appeal the court's order

will appeal = has decided to appeal

【辨邻】 I 本段 a lengthy and impassioned post, like we saw yesterday from Timothy Cook 谈库克的长帖与知名度抬升，没有 appeal 这一独特动词。

a lengthy and impassioned post, like we saw yesterday from Timothy Cook

C 本段 a federal court order issued on Tuesday requiring Apple to help the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) to unlock an iPhone 讲的是命令本身，主语是法院；陈述句主语是苹果 CEO，动作是上诉。

a federal court order issued on Tuesday requiring Apple to help the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) to unlock an iPhone

PARAGRAPHMAP • 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 开篇定调：苹果与执法部门就解锁恐怖分子手机的对峙，是科技业与美国政府之间力量天平慢慢翻转的顶点。

信息指纹 力量翻转的顶点

B 斯诺登 2013 年揭露政府讨好部分科技公司、又黑入其他公司以大规模获取私人数据后，科技巨头开始把美国政府视为敌对方；长远看科技公司必胜。

信息指纹 斯诺登 2013 揭露

C 联邦法院周二下令要求苹果协助 FBI 解锁圣贝纳迪诺枪击案凶手之一使用的 iPhone。

信息指纹 联邦法院命令 + 圣贝纳迪诺案

D 苹果 CEO 蒂姆·库克表示将对法院命令提出上诉；苹果主张：削弱单部 iPhone 会让所有 iPhone 面临被任何政府入侵者攻破的风险。

信息指纹 库克声明上诉

E 胜负未卜，但底层逻辑很简单：苹果、谷歌、Facebook 等手握用户数据，其业务依赖于公众相信它们会尽全力保护数据。

信息指纹 公众相信会尽力护数据

F 一旦在保护数据这条战线上出现裂缝，对必须在全球运营的科技公司是致命的——为美国开了口子，俄罗斯、伊朗也会照样要求。

信息指纹 全球开口子的连锁后果

G 斯诺登事件后，苹果开始默认部署一系列加密技术来限制对用户数据的访问，并把反对政府主张作为企业骄傲。

信息指纹 斯诺登事件后默认加密

H 隐私已成为苹果的全球品牌；如今在不少涉政府入侵数据的案子里，原本孤军作战的隐私倡导者发现自己与全球最强公司并肩作战。

信息指纹 孤军隐私倡导者与苹果并肩

I 电子前沿基金会总顾问 Kurt Opsahl 将本案与 1990 年代加密之战对比：当年没有像库克这样来自全球最大公司之一的长篇激情贴文，事件知名度因此被大大抬高。

信息指纹 库克长贴抬高知名度

J 苹果手里还有一张王牌：用技术手段让设备越来越难被进入。当下取 iPhone 内容要靠法院令加苹果写新代码；而在更早期的 iPhone 上，FBI 本可能不靠苹果自己破解。

信息指纹 早期 iPhone 上 FBI 可自破

K 无论本案输赢，苹果未来还能再加码：把政府的触手限制得更死。

信息指纹 未来措施继续收紧束缚

L 本案结果并非无足轻重：迫使苹果写软件给 FBI 开口子会形成令人不安的先例，可能被援引到与国家安全无关的其他调查上。

信息指纹 形成令人不安的先例

M 一旦掌握进入 iPhone 的手段，政府可能在嫌疑恐袭发生前先发制人地使用；Opsahl 称这是绕开后门之争的迂回战术——直接下令制造后门。

信息指纹 先发制人 + 直接下令造后门

N 即便苹果最终输掉本案，它在技术上仍有大量手段随时间关闭后门；数字专家 Jonathan Zdziarski 称苹果工程师此刻应已在重新思考威胁模型。

信息指纹 工程师重思威胁模型

O Zdziarski 给出一种相对简单的对策：让未来的 iPhone 要求用户先输入密码，才能接受 FBI 想让苹果造的那种修改版操作系统；这样苹果就无法单方面装上削弱手机的代码。

信息指纹 用户输密码后才接受改版系统

P Zdziarski 强调没有任何东西百分之百防黑；若苹果让未来 iPhone 连自家工程师的合理协助都破不开，那么本案先例的长期效力就会失去——FBI 即便赢了本案，长期看也是输。

信息指纹 没东西百分之百防黑

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

22 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。

After revelations by the former National Security Agency contractor Edward J. Snowden in 2013 that the government both cozied up to(讨好) certain tech companies and hacked into others to gain access to private data on an enormous scale, tech giants began to recognize the United States government as a hostile actor.

B段，第1句

本句体现四六级和考研阅读中的典型复杂句式：长时间状语从句前置 + 同位语从句嵌套 + 主句宾补结构。这种“前置修饰 + 主干后置”的句式以及同位语从句解释抽象名词的用法，在真题长难句中反复出现。掌握本句结构后，学习者可直接迁移到大量同类句型。

The action stems from a federal court order issued on Tuesday requiring Apple to help the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) to unlock an iPhone used by one of the two attackers who killed 14 people in San Bernardino, California, in December.

C段，第3句

本句主句成分完整（主语 + 谓语 + 状语），状语内部包含大量定语修饰（后置定语、分词短语作定语、不定式作定语），且定语从句嵌套在定语短语内部，覆盖了主谓宾、状语、定语、定语从句等多种成分类型。句中存在多个非谓语动词形式（过去分词、现在分词、不定式）易与谓语混淆，学习者需仔细区分；定语从句的先行词 "attackers" 距离关系代词 "who" 较远，也是常见的易错点。作为成分划分练习句，本句能帮助学习者熟悉复杂修饰结构中的成分识别方法。

In the other corner is the world's most valuable company, whose chief executive, Timothy Cook, has said he will appeal the court's order.

D段，第1句

这句话在结构上有明显训练点，难度中上但仍可控，既能练主干识别，也能练从属层级和时态切换。对于句子结构与时态训练，属于很值得优先讲解的一类材料。

Apple argues that it is fighting to preserve a principle that most of us who are addicted to our smartphones can defend: Weaken a single iPhone so that its contents can be viewed by the American government and you risk weakening all iPhones for any government intruder, anywhere.

D段，第2句

宾语从句 + 多层定语从句嵌套 + 目的状语从句的组合，是四六级和考研阅读中的高频典型结构；冒号引出解释性内容、“祈使句 + and + 陈述句”表条件结果的并列用法也是常考句式，掌握后可大量复用于真题长难句分析。

Yet underlying all of this is a simple dynamic: Apple, Google, Facebook and other companies hold most of the cards in this confrontation.

E段，第2句

句子涵盖了倒装结构中的主语、系动词、表语识别，同位语的判定，以及常规主谓宾结构中的并列主语、宾语、地点状语划分，成分种类丰富。倒装和同位语都是易错点，适合作为成分划分练习的典型材料。

If Apple is forced to write code that lets the FBI get into the iPhone 5c used by Syed Rizwan Farook, the male attacker in the San Bernardino attack, who would be responsible if some hacker got hold of that code and broke into its other devices?

F段，第3句

这句在结构拆解和时态辨认上都有明显训练价值，难度高但不是偏怪句，适合作为重点练习材料。尤其适合训练“先找连接标志，再穿透修饰，最后还原主干”的读句顺序。

Apple's emerging global brand is privacy; it has staked its corporate reputation, not to mention the investment of considerable technical and financial resources, on limiting the sort of mass surveillance that was uncovered by Mr. Snowden.

H段，第1句

结构典型性很高。分号连接并列句、限制性定语从句修饰名词、现在完成时强调过去动作的持续影响、插入语补充说明,这些都是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式。尤其是 "stake...on..." 搭配、"not to mention" 插入语、关系代词 that 引导定语从句,都是高频考点结构。掌握本句的分析方法,可以迁移到大量类似长难句的理解中,实用性强。

Apple and other tech companies hold another ace: the technical means to keep making their devices more and more inaccessible.

J段，第1句

主谓宾加同位语解释的结构在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见，尤其是用冒号引出同位语的表达方式；不定式作后置定语、“keep doing”结构也是高频考点；掌握此句型有助于应对同类长难句。

And to get at the contents of a single iPhone, the government says it needs a court order and Apple's help to write new code; in earlier versions of the iPhone, ones that were created before Apple found religion on(热衷于) privacy, the FBI might have been able to break into the device by itself.

J段，第3句

覆盖目的状语、宾语从句、时间状语、同位语、定语从句、时间状语从句等多种成分，且存在易错点：目的状语前置、宾语从句省略 "that"、同位语插入打断主干、情态动词复合谓语的识别。适合作为成分划分的综合练习句，训练价值较高

Experts said that whether or not Apple loses this specific case, measures that it could put into place in the future will almost certainly be able to further limit the government's reach.

K段，第2句

高度典型的四六级和考研真题句式:主句加宾语从句,宾语从句内嵌套主语从句和定语从句,且定语从句修饰主语名词,这种多层嵌套结构在真题中频繁出现,掌握后可大量复用到同类长难句的理解中

As Apple and several security experts have argued, an order compelling Apple to write software that gives the FBI access to the iPhone in question would establish an unsettling precedent.

L段，第2句

本句在结构和时态两个维度都具备较高训练价值。主干识别难度适中偏高，嵌套层级清晰但主语内部修饰密集，时态覆盖三种常见形式，成分种类丰富且包含多个易错点，结构高度典型。综合来看，本句作为句子结构和时态训练材料非常合适，既有一定挑战性又不会过分艰深，且能有效提升学生应对真题长难句的能力。强烈推荐作为重点训练句优先练习。

Yet it is worth noting that even if Apple ultimately loses this case, it has plenty of technical means to close a backdoor over time.

N段，第1句

"it is + 形容词 + that 从句" 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式,主语从句内嵌套让步状语从句的结构也是长难句的典型模式,学生掌握后可直接迁移到大量真题句,代表性很强

One relatively simple fix, Mr. Zdziarski said, would be for Apple to modify future versions of the iPhone to require a user to enter a passcode before the phone will accept the sort of modified operating system that the FBI wants Apple to create.

O段，第1句

覆盖主语、系动词、表语、状语从句、定语从句、宾语、宾语补足语等多种成分,表语为复杂不定式结构,定语从句中关系代词充当宾语,成分种类丰富且包含易错的嵌套和复合结构,训练价值高。

"Nothing is 100 percent hacker-proof," Mr. Zdziarski said, but he pointed out that the judge's order in this case required Apple to provide "reasonable security assistance" to unlock Mr. Farook's phone.

P段，第1句

本句成分丰富且实用:涵盖主谓宾、主系表、宾语从句、宾语补足语、目的状语等多种成分,尤其第二个宾语从句中 required Apple to provide 的宾补结构和 to unlock 的目的状语是常考且易混淆的点,适合作为成分划分的训练材料

If Apple alters the security model of future iPhones so that even its own engineers' "reasonable assistance" will not be able to crack a given device when compelled by the government, a precedent set in this case might lose its lasting force.

P段，第2句

本句的 If 条件句 + so that 目的句 + when 时间句的多层嵌套结构，以及主句使用情态动词表推测的模式，在四六级和考研阅读中极为常见。掌握这种复杂条件句的分析方法，可以直接迁移到大量真题长难句的理解上，实用性很高。

In other words, even if the FBI wins this case, in the long run, it loses.

P段，第3句

让步状语从句插在主句中间是四六级和考研中常见的句式,"even if" 引导让步条件也是高频考点,这种结构在议论文和说明文中出现频率高,学习后可迁移到大量类似句子。

It is a popular belief that tech companies are committed to protecting their customers' private data.

第36题题干

"It is + 名词 + that从句"的形式主语句型在四六级和考研阅读中高频出现,常用于表达观点、信念、事实等。本句结构非常典型,掌握后可直接迁移到大量类似句式(如It is a fact that... / It is common knowledge that...等)。

The US government believes that its access to people's iPhones could be used to prevent terrorist attacks.

第37题题干

"主句 + that引导宾语从句" 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，从句内使用情态被动结构也很常见，掌握后可大量迁移。

The FBI might have been able to access private data in earlier iPhones without Apple's help.

第41题 题干

简单句 + 情态动词 + 完成式的组合在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见，尤其用于表达对过去情况的推测或假设。“主语 + 情态动词短语 + 宾语 + 状语”的线性排列是典型句式，学会后可迁移到大量类似结构。虽无从句增加复杂度，但作为情态完成式的代表句仍有较高复用价值。

After the Snowden incident, Apple made clear its position to counter government intrusion into personal data by means of encryption.

第42题 题干

本句展示了简单句中常见的时间状语前置、“make + 宾语 + 宾补”句型以及不定式作后置定语的结构，这些都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，掌握后可直接迁移到大量类似句子的分析中

According to one digital expert, no iPhone can be entirely free from hacking.

第43题 题干

本句为简单句，使用情态动词加系表结构，属于四六级和考研阅读中常见的基本句式。情态动词表达可能性或能力的用法在真题中频繁出现，主系表结构也是基础句型之一。句首介词短语作状语的用法同样典型。掌握本句结构后，可迁移到大量类似句式中。

Apple's CEO has decided to appeal the federal court's order to unlock a user's iPhone.

第45题 题干

“主语 + 现在完成时谓语 + 不定式宾语”是四六级和考研阅读中常见的句式，且不定式作定语修饰名词（“order to unlock...”）也是高频考点。但整体结构偏简单，缺乏从句嵌套等更典型的复杂句式，代表性中等偏上。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 126 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10次 · 真题 181 句

access B1

n. 进入

本篇9次 · 真题 101 句

tech B1

n. 技术

本篇8次 · 真题 73 句

case A2

n. 情况

本篇7次 · 真题 97 句

court A2

n. 法院

本篇6次 · 真题 31 句

device B1

n. 设备

本篇5次 · 真题 54 句

security B1

n. 安全

本篇5次 · 真题 31 句

privacy B2

n. 隐私

本篇5次 · 真题 18 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇4次 · 真题 568 句

expert B1

n. 专家

本篇4次 · 真题 114 句

code B1

n. 代码

本篇4次 · 真题 50 句

battle B1

n. 战斗

本篇4次 · 真题 29 句

attack A2

v. 攻击

本篇4次 · 真题 28 句

united B1

adj. 联合的

本篇3次 · 真题 97 句

limit B1

n. 限度

本篇3次 · 真题 51 句

mass B1

n. 大量

本篇3次 · 真题 44 句

user A2

n. 使用者

本篇3次·真题42句

means A2

n. 方法

本篇3次·真题35句

federal B2

adj. 联邦(制)的

本篇3次·真题29句

technical B2

adj. 技术的

本篇3次·真题23句

investigation B2

n. 调查;侦查

本篇3次·真题8句

precedent C1

n. 先例

本篇3次·真题8句

risk A2

n. 风险

本篇2次·真题167句

issue B1

n. 问题

本篇2次·真题158句

global B2

adj. 全球的

本篇2次·真题140句

argue B1

v. 争论

本篇2次·真题106句

gain B1

v. 获得;赢得

本篇2次·真题96句

belief B1

n. 相信

本篇2次·真题85句

states A1

n. 国家

本篇2次·真题80句

digital B1

adj. 数字的

本篇2次·真题72句

advocate B2

v. 拥护

本篇2次·真题55句

operate B1

v. 运转

本篇2次·真题52句

threat B1

n. 威胁

本篇2次 · 真题 51 句

appeal B2

v. 呼吁

本篇2次 · 真题 48 句

smartphone B1

n. 智能手机

本篇2次 · 真题 44 句

brand B1

n. 品牌, 商标

本篇2次 · 真题 37 句

datum C1

n. 数据 (单数形式, 复数为 data)

本篇2次 · 真题 34 句

emerge B2

v. 出现;浮现

本篇2次 · 真题 32 句

scale B1

n. 规模

本篇2次 · 真题 32 句

content B1

n. 内容

本篇2次 · 真题 31 句

legal B1

adj. 法律的

本篇2次 · 真题 23 句

version B1

n. 版本

本篇2次 · 真题 22 句

crack B1

v. 破裂

本篇2次 · 真题 18 句

assistance B1

n. 帮助

本篇2次 · 真题 16 句

corporate B2

adj. 公司的

本篇2次 · 真题 16 句

compel B2

v. 强迫;迫使

本篇2次 · 真题 15 句

request B1

n. 请求

本篇2次 · 真题 13 句

opposition B2

n. 反对

本篇2次 · 真题 12 句

modify B2

v. 修改, 更改 (使局部变化)

本篇2次 · 真题 11 句

reasonable B1

adj. 合理的

本篇2次 · 真题 10 句

alongside B1

prep. 在...旁边

本篇2次 · 真题 9 句

hack B2

v. 非法侵入 (计算机系统)

本篇2次 · 真题 8 句

system A2

n. 系统

本篇1次 · 真题 176 句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本篇1次 · 真题 167 句

view A2

n. 观点, 看法

本篇1次 · 真题 134 句

resource B1

n. 资源

本篇1次 · 真题 119 句

claim B1

v. 声称

本篇1次 · 真题 111 句

measure B1

v. 测量

本篇1次 · 真题 100 句

customer A2

n. 顾客, 客户

本篇1次 · 真题 87 句

involve B1

v. 包含

本篇1次 · 真题 82 句

financial B2

adj. 财政的

本篇1次 · 真题 79 句

further B1

adv. 更远地

本篇1次 · 真题 79 句

specific B2

adj. 具体的

本篇1次 · 真题 59 句

suffer B1

v. 遭受 (痛苦、疾病、损失等)

本篇1次 · 真题 59 句

media B1

n. 大众传播媒介 (报刊、电视、广播、互联...

本篇1次 · 真题 58 句

image A2

n. 形象, 印象

本篇1次 · 真题 57 句

principle B2

n. 原则, 准则

本篇1次 · 真题 54 句

reveal B2

v. 揭示

本篇1次 · 真题 54 句

debate B2

n. 辩论

本篇1次 · 真题 52 句

powerful B1

adj. 强大的

本篇1次 · 真题 50 句

certainly A2

adv. 当然

本篇1次 · 真题 43 句

electronic B1

adj. 电子的

本篇1次 · 真题 43 句

agency B2

n. 代理机构

本篇1次 · 真题 42 句

establish B2

v. 建立, 创立 (组织、机构、关系等)

本篇1次 · 真题 42 句

recognize B1

v. 认出

本篇1次 · 真题 42 句

outcome B2

n. 结果

本篇1次 · 真题 40 句

responsible B1

adj. 负责的

本篇1次 · 真题 40 句

investment B1

n. 投资

本篇1次 · 真题 39 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

relatively B2

adv. 相对地

本篇1次·真题 37 句

worldwide B1

adj. 全世界的

本篇1次·真题 35 句

giant B1

adj. 巨大的

本篇1次·真题 34 句

male A2

adj. 男性的

本篇1次·真题 34 句

preserve B2

v. 保护

本篇1次·真题 34 句

remove A2

v. 移开

本篇1次·真题 34 句

ultimately B2

adv. 最终;终归

本篇1次·真题 34 句

series B1

n. 系列

本篇1次·真题 33 句

enhance B2

v. 提高

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

valuable B1

adj. 贵重的

本篇1次·真题 32 句

massive B2

adj. 巨大的, 大量的

本篇1次·真题 31 句

reputation B2

n. 名声

本篇1次·真题 30 句

entirely B1

adv. 完全地

本篇1次·真题 29 句

judge B1

v. 判断, 评判

本篇1次·真题 26 句

web A2

n. 网站

本篇1次·真题 26 句

comparison B1

n. 比较

本篇1次 · 真题 25 句

favor B1

n. 帮忙

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

alter B2

v. 改变, 更改 (使某物与之前不同)

本篇1次 · 真题 24 句

software B1

n. 软件 (计算机程序)

本篇1次 · 真题 24 句

chief B1

n. 首领

本篇1次 · 真题 23 句

involved B1

adj. 参与的

本篇1次 · 真题 20 句

stem B2

n. 茎

本篇1次 · 真题 20 句

justify B2

v. 证明...有道理

本篇1次 · 真题 19 句

given B1

prep. 考虑到

本篇1次 · 真题 18 句

collective B2

adj. 集体的

本篇1次 · 真题 17 句

congress B2

n. 国会

本篇1次 · 真题 17 句

enormous B1

adj. 巨大的

本篇1次 · 真题 17 句

essentially B2

adv. 本质上

本篇1次 · 真题 17 句

hacker B2

n. 黑客 (非法入侵计算机系统者)

本篇1次 · 真题 17 句

bureau B2

n. 办事处

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

underlie C1

v. 是.....的根本原因

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

former B1

adj. 以前的, 从前的

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

counter B1

n. 柜台

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

religion B1

n. 宗教

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

uncover B2

v. 发现, 揭露 (秘密、真相等)

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

default B2

n. 违约

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

defend B1

v. 保护

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

dynamic B2

adj. 充满活力的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

fatal B2

adj. 致命的, 致死的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

prevail C1

v. 占上风

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

profile B2

n. 简介

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

stake B2

n. 股份

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

sympathetic B2

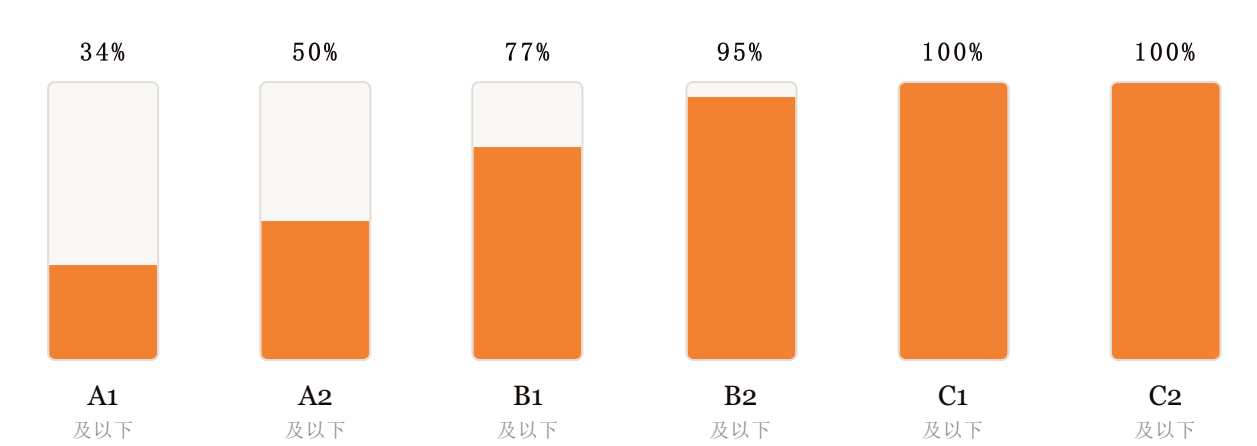
adj. 同情的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

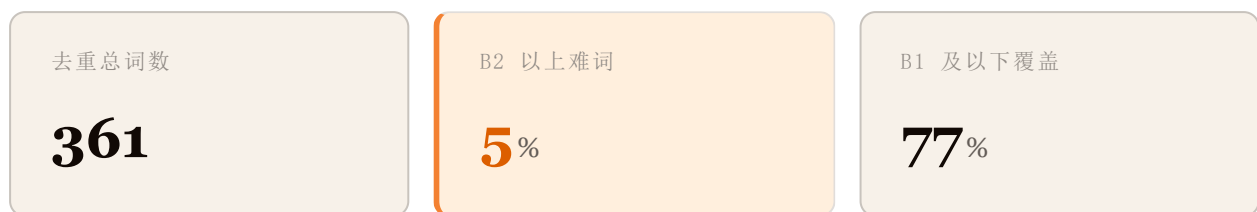
VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 361 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 361 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 17 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 361 个 · 末柱为 100%



英语六级 2017年12月·第3套 · 全卷构成

Part I	写作	题目解析 →
Part II	听力	与2017年12月第1套共用 · 题目解析 →
Part III Section A	完形填空（选词填空）	题目解析 →
Part III Section B	长篇阅读（信息匹配）	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3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3套 英语六级阅读理解（四选一）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 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3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 At the base of a mountain in Tanzania's Gregory Rift, Lake Natron burns bright red, surrounded by the remains of animals that were unfortunate enough to fall into the salty water. Bats, swallows and more are chemically preserved in the pose in which they perished, sealed in the deposits of sodium carbonate in the water. The lake's landscape is bizarre and deadly—and made even more so by the fact that it's the place where nearly 75 percent of the world's flamingos(火烈鸟) are born.

在坦桑尼亚Gregory Rift的一座山脚下，Natron湖呈现出鲜艳的红色，周围散落着不幸落入咸水中的动物遗骸。蝙蝠、燕子等动物以它们死亡时的姿态被化学方式保存下来，被封存在水中的碳酸钠沉积物里。这个湖泊的景观既怪异又致命——而更令人惊奇的是，这里是世界上近75%的火烈鸟的出生地。

P2 The water is so corrosive that it can burn the skin and eyes of unadapted animals. Flamingos, however, are the only species that actually makes life in the midst of all that death. Once every three or four years, when conditions are right, the lake is covered with the pink birds as they stop flight to breed. Three-quarters of the world's flamingos fly over from other salt lakes in the Rift Valley and nest on salt-crystal islands that appear when the water is at a specific level—too high and the birds can't build their nests, too low and predators can move briskly across the lake bed and attack. When the water hits the right level, the baby birds are kept safe from predators by a corrosive ditch.

湖水的腐蚀性极强，可以灼伤未适应动物的皮肤和眼睛。然而，火烈鸟是唯一真正在这片死亡之地生存的物种。每隔三到四年，当条件适宜时，湖面上就会布满粉红色的鸟群，它们停止飞行来此繁殖。世界上四分之三的火烈鸟从裂谷的其他盐湖飞来，在水位达到特定高度时出现的盐晶岛上筑巢——水位过高鸟类无法筑巢，

水位过低捕食者就能快速穿越湖床发起攻击。当水位达到合适高度时,幼鸟就能通过腐蚀性的沟渠免受捕食者的侵害。

P3 "Flamingos have evolved very leathery skin on their legs so they can tolerate the salt water," says David Harper, a professor at the University of Leicester. "Humans cannot, and would die if their legs were exposed for any length of time." So far this year, water levels have been too high for the flamingos to nest.

Leicester大学教授David Harper说:"火烈鸟的腿部皮肤已经进化得非常坚韧,所以它们能够忍受盐水。人类则不行,如果腿部长时间暴露在盐水中就会死亡。"今年到目前为止,水位一直过高,火烈鸟无法筑巢。

P4 Some fish, too, have had limited success vacationing at the lake as less salty lagoons(泻湖) form on the outer edges from hot springs flowing into Lake Natron. Three species of tilapia(罗非鱼) thrive there part-time. "Fish have a refuge in the streams and can expand into the lagoons when the lake is low and the lagoons are separate," Harper said. "All the lagoons join when the lake is high and fish must retreat to their stream refuges or die." Otherwise, no fish are able to survive in the naturally toxic lake. 一些鱼类在湖中"度假"也取得了有限的成功,因为流入Natron湖的温泉在外围边缘形成了含盐量较低的泻湖。三种罗非鱼在那里部分时间繁衍生息。Harper说:"鱼类在溪流中有避难所,当湖水水位低、泻湖相互分离时,它们可以扩展到泻湖中。当湖水水位高、所有泻湖汇合时,鱼类必须退回到溪流避难所,否则就会死亡。"除此之外,没有鱼类能够在这个天然有毒的湖泊中存活。

P5 This unique ecosystem may soon be under pressure. The Tanzanian government has once again started mining the lake for soda ash, used for making chemicals, glass and detergents. Although the planned operation will be located more than 40 miles away, drawing the soda ash in through pipelines, conservationists worry it could still upset the natural water cycle and breeding grounds. For now, though, life prevails—even in a lake that kills almost everything it touches.

这个独特的生态系统可能很快就会面临压力。坦桑尼亚政府再次开始在该湖开采纯碱,用于制造化学品、玻璃和洗涤剂。尽管计划中的作业点将位于40多英里之外,通过管道抽取纯碱,但环保人士担心这仍可能扰乱自然水循环和繁殖地。不过,目前生命依然顽强存在——即使在一个几乎杀死所有接触到它的生物的湖泊中。

题目与逐题解析

46. What can we learn about Lake Natron?

- A) It is simply uninhabitable for most animals.
- B) It remains little known to the outside world.
- C) It is a breeding ground for a variety of birds.
- D) It makes an ideal habitat for lots of predators.

关于Natron湖我们能了解到什么?

- A) 对大多数动物来说它根本不适宜居住。 B) 外界对它知之甚少。 C) 它是多种鸟类的繁殖地。
- D) 它为许多捕食者提供了理想的栖息地。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 What can we learn about Lake Natron 没有 infer/suggest/imply 等推断词, 也没有问 mainly about/best title, 要求的是可从原文直接读出的关于该湖的事实。

【拆句】 What can we learn about Lake Natron 是典型一般疑问的特殊问句结构，主干即 we can learn what about Lake Natron，无从句、无否定、无比较，结构平铺直叙，无陷阱。

【定位】 Bats, swallows and more are chemically preserved in the pose in which they perished, sealed in the deposits of sodium carbonate in the water. The lake's landscape is bizarre and deadly—and made even more so by the fact that it's the place where nearly 75 percent of the world's flamingos are born.

蝙蝠、燕子等动物以它们死亡时的姿势被化学性地保存下来，封存于水中的碳酸钠沉积物里。这片湖的景象既奇异又致命——而且全球近 75% 的火烈鸟都在此出生这一事实让它更甚。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

The lake's landscape is bizarre and deadly ↔ **It is simply uninhabitable for most animals**

Bats, swallows and more are chemically preserved in the pose in which they perished ↔

for most animals

定位句两层信息——动物大量死亡 + 湖本身致命——分别对应选项的 most animals 和 uninhabitable，两层全部命中，锁定 A。

B) 无中生有靠扫雷

remains little known to the outside world 谈的是该湖对外界的知名度，文章自始至终未涉及外界是否知道这座湖。

C) 数量范围被放大即误

原文只说 nearly 75 percent of the world's flamingos are born，仅指火烈鸟一种；选项 a breeding ground for a variety of birds 把单一鸟种夸大成 a variety of birds（多种鸟），与原文不符。

D) 条件性句子被绝对化

原文谈到捕食者是在第 2 段——predators can move briskly across the lake bed and attack，且明确这是水位过低时的情况，捕食者并不是把湖当作理想栖息地；选项 an ideal habitat for lots of predators 与原文意思相反。

47. Flamingos nest only when the lake water is at a specific level so that their babies can_____.

- A) find safe shelter more easily
- B) grow thick feathers on their feet
- C) stay away from predators
- D) get accustomed to the salty water

火烈鸟只在湖水处于特定水位时筑巢，以便它们的幼鸟能够_____。

A) 更容易找到安全的庇护所 B) 在脚上长出厚厚的羽毛 C) 远离捕食者 D) 适应咸水

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 Flamingos nest only when the lake water is at a specific level so that their babies can 是 so that 引导的目的状语待补全，问的是特定水位带来的具体好处，是直接可在原文找到的事实。

【拆句】 Flamingos nest only when the lake water is at a specific level so that their babies can 含两层从句：only when 引导时间状语限定筑巢条件，so that 引导目的状语句子未完。理解关键是抓住 so that 后的内容才是待选的目的部分，不要被前面的条件分句带偏。

【定位】 Three-quarters of the world's flamingos fly over from other salt lakes in the Rift Valley and nest on salt-crystal islands that appear when the water is at a specific level—too high and the birds can't build their nests, too low and predators can move briskly across the lake bed and attack. When the water hits the right level, the baby birds are kept safe from predators by a corrosive ditch.

全球四分之三的火烈鸟从裂谷其他盐湖飞来，在水位达到某一特定水平时浮现的盐晶岛上筑巢——水位过高鸟无法筑巢，水位过低则捕食者可在湖床上迅速穿越发起袭击。当水位恰到好处时，幼鸟由一道腐蚀性水沟与捕食者隔开而得以保全。

【选项】 A) 张冠李戴跨段挪用

原文 Fish have a refuge in the streams 提到的 refuge 是给罗非鱼的，不是给火烈鸟幼鸟的；find safe shelter more easily 把这一信息张冠李戴到火烈鸟身上。

B) 偷换概念混名词

原文 Flamingos have evolved very leathery skin on their legs 讲的是 leathery skin（皮革般皮肤）且部位在 legs（腿）；选项 grow thick feathers on their feet 把皮肤改成羽毛、把腿改成脚，且 grow 是后天动作，与 have evolved 的进化属性不符。

C) ✓ 正确

the baby birds are kept safe from predators by a corrosive ditch ↔ stay away from predators 预判要求选项含‘远离捕食者’的语义，四个选项里只有 C 直接复现 predators 一词，且 stay away from 与 kept safe from 等值，锁定 C。

D) 细节题看主语是谁

原文谈适应盐水的是成年火烈鸟（tolerate the salt water），并不是题干所问的幼鸟；get accustomed to the salty water 把幼鸟当成适应主体，主体错位。

48. Flamingos in the Rift Valley are unique in that_____.

- A) they can move swiftly across lagoons
- B) they can survive well in salty water
- C) they breed naturally in corrosive ditches
- D) they know where and when to nest

Rift Valley 的火烈鸟独特之处在于_____。

- A) 它们能在泻湖间快速移动
- B) 它们能在咸水中很好地生存
- C) 它们在腐蚀性沟渠中自然繁殖
- D) 它们知道在何处何时筑巢

【答案】 B （细节题）

【判型】 Flamingos in the Rift Valley are unique in that 问的是火烈鸟独特性的具体表现，可直接由原文中的对比句得出，不需多步推理。

【拆句】 Flamingos in the Rift Valley are unique in that 是 unique in that 结构，相当于 unique because, that 引导原因状语从句而非定语从句，从句句子尚未完整，待选项补齐。

【定位】 Flamingos, however, are the only species that actually makes life in the midst of all that death.

然而，火烈鸟是唯一一种真正能在那一片死寂之中扎根生活的物种。

【选项】 A) **动作主语被抢**

原文 predators can move briskly across the lake bed and attack 中 move briskly 的主语是 predators (捕食者)，不是火烈鸟；they can move swiftly across lagoons 把这一动作误归给火烈鸟，且把 lake bed (湖床) 改写为 lagoons (泻湖)。

B) **✓ 正确**

are the only species that actually makes life in the midst of all that death ↔

they can survive well in salty water

Flamingos have evolved very leathery skin on their legs so they can tolerate the salt water ↔

in salty water

预判要求选项体现 '唯一能在腐蚀盐湖生活' 的特性，B 既覆盖 survive 又点出 salty water 介质，命中唯一性的核心，锁定 B。

C) **功能误读为场所**

原文 the baby birds are kept safe from predators by a corrosive ditch 中腐蚀沟是 '隔离屏障' 而非火烈鸟的繁殖场所；选项 they breed naturally in corrosive ditches 把屏障误读为繁殖地，与原文意思相反。

D) **客观行为拟人化即过推**

原文只说火烈鸟在特定水位时筑巢，并未说它们 '知道在哪里、何时筑巢'；they know where and when to nest 把客观事件拟人化为火烈鸟的认知能力，属过度推断。

49. Why can certain species of tilapia sometimes survive around Lake Natron?

A) They can take refuge in the less salty waters.

B) They can flee quick enough from predators.

C) They can move freely from lagoon to lagoon.

D) They can stand the heat of the spring water.

为什么某些种类的罗非鱼有时能在 Natron 湖周围生存？

A) 它们可以在含盐量较低的水域避难。 B) 它们能足够快地逃离捕食者。

C) 它们能在泻湖之间自由移动。 D) 它们能忍受温泉水的高温。

【答案】 **A** (细节题)

【判型】 Why can certain species of tilapia sometimes survive around Lake Natron 虽以 Why 提问，但原因可直接在原文中找到对应句，不需推断。

【拆句】 Why can certain species of tilapia sometimes survive around Lake Natron 是 Why+can+主语+sometimes+谓语的疑问句，sometimes 是关键副词，限定 survive 的频率，提示并非任意时刻都能存活，必有前提条件。

【定位】 Some fish, too, have had limited success vacationing at the lake as less salty lagoons form on the outer edges from hot springs flowing into Lake Natron. Three species of tilapia thrive there part-time. "Fish have a refuge in the streams and can expand into the lagoons when the lake is low and the lagoons are separate," Harper said.

一些鱼也算在湖里‘度假’略有小成——温泉注入 Lake Natron 时，在湖外缘形成了盐度较低的泻湖。三种罗非鱼在那里季节性地繁衍。Harper 说：‘鱼可以以溪流为庇护，在湖水低、泻湖彼此隔开时扩展到泻湖里去。’

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

less salty lagoons form on the outer edges from hot springs flowing into Lake Natron ↔

They can take refuge in the less salty waters

Fish have a refuge in the streams ↔ **take refuge**

预判要求选项体现‘可退守较淡水域’，A 把 streams/lagoons 概括为 less salty waters，并把 refuge 保留为核心词，命中预判，锁定 A。

B) **概念跨段挪用**

原文谈罗非鱼时只提水位与盐度，未涉及捕食者；flee quick enough from predators 把第 2 段火烈鸟相关的 predators 概念挪用到罗非鱼身上，属张冠李戴。

C) **条件状语句易被反读**

原文 All the lagoons join when the lake is high and fish must retreat to their stream refuges or die 明确写道：水位高时泻湖才合并，但此时鱼必须撤回溪流否则会死；选项 move freely from lagoon to lagoon 把这一危急情形误读为鱼可自由游动，与原文相反。

D) **背景信息被读成原因**

原文 hot springs flowing into Lake Natron 中 hot springs 只是泻湖形成的来源，未说罗非鱼以耐热为生存机制；stand the heat of the spring water 把背景信息夸大为存活原因，属过度推断。

50. What may be the consequence of Tanzanian government's planned operation?

- A) The accelerated extinction of flamingos.
- B) The change of flamingos' migration route.
- C) The overmining of Lake Natron's soda ash.
- D) The disruption of Lake Natron's ecosystem.

坦桑尼亚政府计划实施的行动可能带来什么后果？

- A) 火烈鸟加速灭绝。
- B) 火烈鸟迁徙路线的改变。
- C) Natron湖天然碱的过度开采。
- D) Natron湖生态系统的破坏。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 What may be the consequence of Tanzanian government's planned operation 问的是可能后果，原文里有专家直接表态的 worry 句作答，是直陈细节而非考生需自行推断。

【拆句】 What may be the consequence of Tanzanian government's planned operation 主干是 What may be the consequence, consequence of 后接两层所有格修饰（政府的+计划的），may 是模态动词表可能性，是理解题干的关键。

【定位】 Although the planned operation will be located more than 40 miles away, drawing the soda ash in through pipelines, conservationists worry it could still upset the natural water cycle and breeding grounds.

尽管计划中的开采项目将设在 40 多英里以外，通过管道抽取苏打粉，但环保人士担忧这仍可能扰乱该湖的自然水循环和火烈鸟的繁殖地。

【选项】 A) **局部影响升级为终极后果**

原文仅言担忧扰乱 breeding grounds（繁殖地），未涉及火烈鸟物种灭绝；The accelerated extinction of flamingos 把局部影响夸大为物种灭绝，属过度推断。

B) **新维度选项即无中生有**

原文未提任何关于火烈鸟迁徙路线变化的信息，仅提及它们从其他盐湖飞来繁殖；The change of flamingos' migration route 引入原文未涉及的维度，属无中生有。

C) **前缀加 over- 即过度推断**

原文只描述了开采计划的距离与方式，未给出 '过度开采' 的信号；The overmining of Lake Natron's soda ash 把 mining 升级为 overmining，属无中生有。

D) **✓ 正确**

upset the natural water cycle and breeding grounds ↔

The disruption of Lake Natron's ecosystem

预判要求选项体现 '扰乱湖的自然水循环和繁殖地' 的后果，D 用 disruption 名词化原文 upset，再用 ecosystem 概括 water cycle 与 breeding grounds，是同义改写的标准范式，锁定 D。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

6 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。

At the base of a mountain in Tanzania's Gregory Rift, Lake Natron burns bright red, surrounded by the remains of animals that were unfortunate enough to fall into the salty water.

第1段，第1句

覆盖多种成分:地点状语(介词短语)、方式状语(形容词短语和过去分词短语)、定语从句、主系表结构,且包含易错点——需区分谓语动词burns与非谓语surrounded,以及识别that在从句中充当主语,是较好的成分划分训练素材

Bats, swallows and more are chemically preserved in the pose in which they perished, sealed in the deposits of sodium carbonate in the water.

第1段，第2句

本句体现了常考的被动语态结构、限制性定语从句(介词加关系代词引导)、过去分词短语作状语等典型句式。这些结构在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现,掌握后可应用于大量类似句子。句式具有较强的代表性和复用价值。

The water is so corrosive that it can burn the skin and eyes of unadapted animals.

第2段，第1句

句子采用"so ... that ..."引导结果状语从句的结构,是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的句式。主系表加状语从句的组合在科技说明文和学术文章中非常典型,掌握后可广泛应用于理解类似表达因果或程度关系的句子。

Flamingos, however, are the only species that actually makes life in the midst of all that death.

第2段，第2句

主系表结构加限制性定语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式,尤其是 that 引导定语从句修饰表语的用法非常典型,学习后可在大量真题中复用这一识别方法。

When the water hits the right level, the baby birds are kept safe from predators by a corrosive ditch.

第2段，第5句

"时间状语从句 + 被动语态主句"是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式,被动语态的使用和状语从句的前置都是典型考点,本句结构具有较强的代表性和迁移价值

Otherwise, no fish are able to survive in the naturally toxic lake.

第4段，第5句

成分种类有限 (主语、系表谓语、两个状语),但 "no fish" 的否定主语和 "are able to" 的系表结构对初学者有一定练习价值,可帮助理解否定与能力表达。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 54 个英语六级真题高频词

下列单词既在本篇真题中出现，又是 **英语六级** 历年真题的高频词（在该考试真题中出现的句子数均不少于 8）。每个词标注本篇 出现次数与该考试真题句频，点击可查看该词的释义、音标、词形与真题例句。

flamingo

B1

n. 火烈鸟

本篇9次 · 真题 9 句

predator

B2

n. 捕食性动物，食肉动物

本篇5次 · 真题 14 句

nest

B1

n. 鸟巢

本篇5次 · 真题 9 句

species

B2

n. 物种

本篇3次 · 真题 136 句

survive

B1

v. 幸存

本篇3次 · 真题 42 句

soda

B1

n. 苏打水

本篇3次 · 真题 12 句

less

A1

det. 较少的

本篇2次 · 真题 273 句

specific

B2

adj. 具体的

本篇2次 · 真题 59 句

unique

B2

adj. 独特的

本篇2次 · 真题 54 句

ecosystem

B2

n. 生态系统

本篇2次 · 真题 45 句

skin A2

n. 皮肤

本篇2次·真题 29 句

naturally B1

adv. 自然地

本篇2次·真题 22 句

breeding B2

n. 繁殖

本篇2次·真题 16 句

valley A2

n. 山谷

本篇2次·真题 16 句

breed B2

v. 繁殖

本篇2次·真题 15 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇1次·真题 568 句

actually A2

adv. 实际上, 事实上 (用于纠正或补充信息)

本篇1次·真题 182 句

base A2

n. 基础

本篇1次·真题 126 句

simply B1

adv. 仅仅, 只不过

本篇1次·真题 119 句

professor B1

n. 教授 (大学教师的最高职称)

本篇1次·真题 112 句

consequence B2

n. 结果

本篇1次·真题 66 句

variety B1

n. 多样化

本篇1次·真题 66 句

easily A2

adv. 容易地

本篇1次·真题 65 句

pressure B1

n. 心理压力

本篇1次·真题 57 句

chemical B1

adj. 化学的

本篇1次·真题 46 句

extinction B2

n. 灭绝

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

ideal B2

adj. 理想的

本篇1次·真题38句

habitat B2

n. (动植物的) 栖息地, 生长环境

本篇1次·真题34句

preserve B2

v. 保护

本篇1次·真题34句

otherwise B2

adv. 否则, 不然

本篇1次·真题33句

flight A2

n. 航班

本篇1次·真题31句

limited B1

adj. 有限的

本篇1次·真题29句

attack A2

v. 攻击

本篇1次·真题28句

thrive B2

v. 茁壮成长

本篇1次·真题27句

evolve B2

v. 逐渐发展;进化

本篇1次·真题26句

toxic B2

adj. 有毒的, 中毒性的

本篇1次·真题24句

route B1

n. 路线

本篇1次·真题23句

pose B2

v. 摆姿势 (供拍照或绘画)

本篇1次·真题22句

deposit B2

n. 存款

本篇1次·真题18句

flow B1

v. 流动

本篇1次·真题18句

cycle B1

n. 循环

本篇1次·真题16句

locate B1

v. 找到,找出...的位置

本篇1次·真题 16 句

surround B1

v. 围绕

本篇1次·真题 16 句

outer B1

adj. 外部的, 外面的

本篇1次·真题 14 句

bizarre C1

adj. 古怪的

本篇1次·真题 13 句

landscape B1

n. 风景

本篇1次·真题 13 句

accustomed B2

adj. 习惯的;惯常的

本篇1次·真题 12 句

length A2

n. 长度

本篇1次·真题 11 句

migration B2

n. 迁移

本篇1次·真题 11 句

freely B1

adv. 自由地

本篇1次·真题 10 句

upset B1

adj. 难过的

本篇1次·真题 10 句

deadly B2

adj. 致命的

本篇1次·真题 9 句

prevail C1

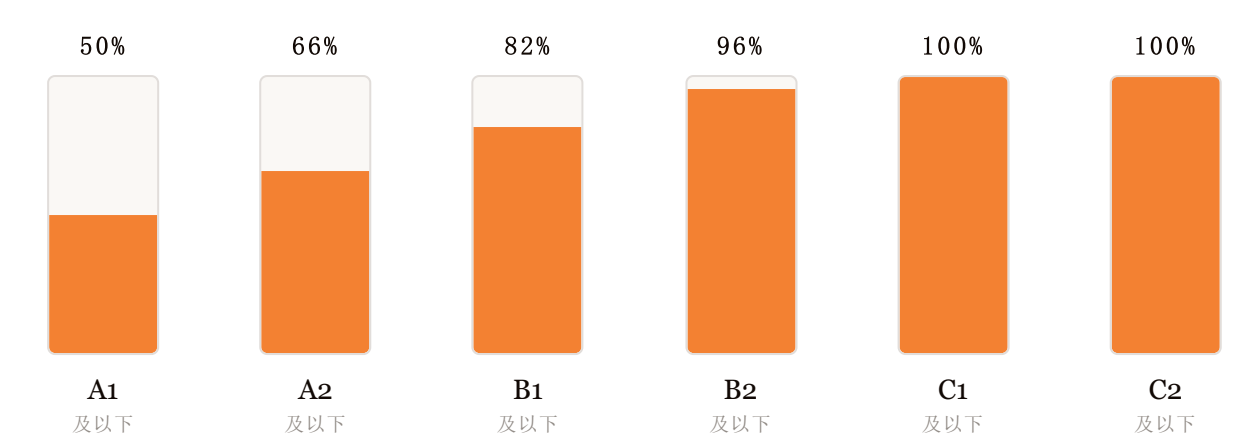
v. 占上风

本篇1次·真题 8 句

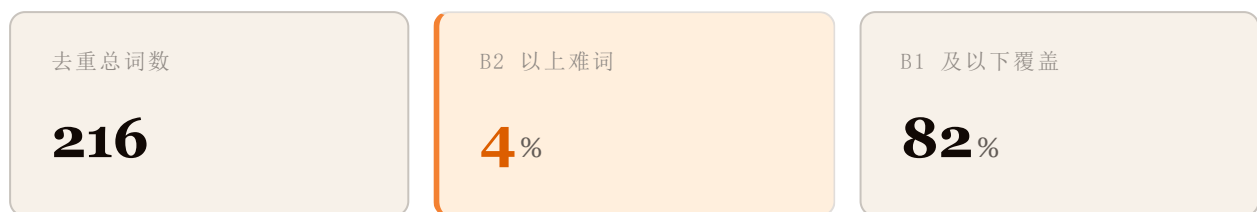
VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

全文 216 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 216 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 8 个·约 4%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率 (CDF) · 数据为全文去重词 216 个 · 末柱为 100%



英语六级 2017年12月·第3套 · 全卷构成

Part I	写作	题目解析 →
Part II	听力	与2017年12月第1套共用 · 题目解析 →
Part III Section A	完形填空（选词填空）	题目解析 →
Part III Section B	长篇阅读（信息匹配）	题目解析 →
Part III Section C (1)	阅读理解（四选一）	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3套 英语六级阅读理解（四选一） 第2篇·51-55 题 答案与解析

QUESTIONS & ANALYSIS · 阅读理解题和解析

阅读理解题和解析 · 51-55 题

本页 51-55 题的答案与逐题解析由懒笔记基于2017年12月·第3套 英语六级阅读理解（四选一）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 6 段原文（段首标 P1-P6 段号、逐段附中文翻译）；之后 5 道题逐题排列，每题英文题干与选项后紧接本题解析——题干与选项中译、答案、题型判定、题干拆句、定位句中英对照与逐选项对错归因。

真题卷第3套(2017-12) · 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 It is the season for some frantic last-minute math—across the country, employees of all stripes are counting backward in an attempt to figure out just how much paid time-off they have left in their reserves. More of them, though, will skip those calculations altogether and just power through the holidays into 2017: More than half of American workers don't use up all of their allotted vacation days each year.

现在正是疯狂进行最后时刻计算的季节——全国各地，各行各业的员工都在倒数计算，试图弄清楚自己还剩下多少带薪休假时间。然而，更多的人会完全跳过这些计算，直接度过假期进入2017年：每年超过半数的美国员工都没有用完他们所有的法定休假天数。

P2 Not so long ago, people would have turned up their noses at that kind of dedication to the job. As marketing professors Silvia Bellezza, Neeru Paharia, and Anat Keinan recently explained in Harvard Business Review (HBR), leisure time was once seen as an indicator of high social status, something attainable only for those at the top. Since the middle of the 20th century, though, things have turned the opposite way—these days, punishing hours at your desk, rather than days off, are seen as the mark of someone important.

不久以前，人们还会对这种对工作的投入嗤之以鼻。正如市场营销学教授Silvia Bellezza、Neeru Paharia和Anat Keinan最近在《哈佛商业评论》(HBR)中解释的那样，闲暇时间曾被视为高社会地位的标志，只有那些处于顶层的人才能拥有。然而，自20世纪中叶以来，情况发生了相反的转变——如今，在办公桌前度过艰苦的工作时间，而非休假，被视为重要人物的标志。

P3 In a series of several experiments, the researchers illustrated just how much we've come to admire busyness, or at least the appearance of it. Volunteers read two passages, one about a man who led a life of leisure and another about a man who was over-worked and over-scheduled; when asked to determine which of the two had a higher social status, the majority of the participants said the latter. The same held true for people who used products that implied they were short on time: In one experiment, for example, customers of the grocery-delivery service Peapod were seen as of higher status than people who shopped at grocery stores that were equally expensive; in another, people wearing wireless headphones were considered further up on the social ladder than those wearing regular headphones, even when both were just used to listen to music.

在一系列实验中,研究人员展示了我们有多么推崇忙碌,或者至少是忙碌的表象。志愿者阅读了两段文字,一段是关于一个过着闲适生活的男人,另一段是关于一个过度工作、日程安排过满的男人;当被要求判断两人中谁的社会地位更高时,大多数参与者选择了后者。对于使用暗示他们时间紧张的产品的人也是如此:例如,在一项实验中,杂货配送服务Peapod的顾客被认为比在同等昂贵的杂货店购物的人地位更高;在另一项实验中,佩戴无线耳机的人被认为比佩戴普通耳机的人在社会阶梯上更高,即使两者都只是用来听音乐。

P4 In part, the authors wrote in HBR, this pattern may have to do with the way work itself has changed over the past several decades.

作者在《哈佛商业评论》中写道,这种模式的部分原因可能与过去几十年工作本身的变化方式有关。

P5 We think that the shift from leisure-as-status to busyness-as-status may be linked to the development of knowledge-intensive economics. In such economies, individuals who possess the human capital characteristics that employers or clients value (e.g., competence and ambition) are expected to be in high demand and short supply on the job market. Thus, by telling others that we are busy and working all the time, we are implicitly suggesting that we are sought after, which enhances our perceived status.

我们认为,从闲暇即地位到忙碌即地位的转变可能与知识密集型经济的发展有关。在这样的经济体中,拥有雇主或客户看重的人力资本特征(如能力和抱负)的个人,预计在就业市场上会供不应求。因此,通过告诉别人我们很忙并且一直在工作,我们暗示自己是被追捧的,这提升了我们被感知的地位。

P6 Even if you feel tempted to sacrifice your own vacation days for fake busyness, though, at least consider leaving your weekends unscheduled. It's for your own good.

即使你想为虚假的忙碌牺牲自己的假期,至少也要考虑让周末不被安排满。这是为了你自己好。

题目与逐题解析

51. What do most employees plan to do towards the end of the year?

- A) Go for a vacation.
- B) Keep on working.
- C) Set an objective for next year.
- D) Review the year's achievements.

大多数员工计划在年底做什么?

- A) 去度假。 B) 继续工作。 C) 为明年设定一个目标。 D) 回顾这一年的成就。

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 What do most employees plan to do towards the end of the year? 问的是一个具体行为事实，没有 infer/suggest/imply，属于典型的事实细节询问。

【拆句】 题干主干 What do most employees plan to do 是 do 引导的疑问句，towards the end of the year 是时间状语后置，结构平铺直叙、无陷阱。

【定位】 More of them, though, will skip those calculations altogether and just power through the holidays into 2017: More than half of American workers don't use up all of their allotted vacation days each year.

不过更多的员工会干脆跳过这些核算，硬扛着把节假日推进到 2017 年：超过一半的美国员工每年并没有用完所有获得的节假日。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

Go for a vacation 与定位句 don't use up all of their allotted vacation days 的语义正相反——原文恰恰是说大多数人不去度假。

B) ✓ 正确

power through the holidays into 2017 ↔ Keep on working

don't use up all of their allotted vacation days ↔ Keep on working

预判要求 "年末继续工作"，Keep on working 是这一语义最直接、最不绕弯的表述。

C) 无中生有

Set an objective for next year 提到的 "为明年定目标" 在原文中没有任何对应——原文只说算剩多少假、然后继续干活，没说任何制定计划的事。

D) 无中生有

Review the year's achievements 谈的是 "年终回顾成绩"，原文只在算休假天数 (math)，从未涉及业绩盘点。

52. How would people view dedication to work in the past?

A) They would regard it as a matter of course.

B) They would consider it a must for success.

C) They would look upon it with contempt.

D) They would deem it a trick of businessmen.

过去人们会如何看待对工作的投入？

A) 他们会认为这是理所当然的事。 B) 他们会认为这是成功的必要条件。 C) 他们会对此嗤之以鼻。

D) 他们会认为这是商人的伎俩。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 How would people view dedication to work in the past? 问的是过去人们对一件具体事情的看法，是可在原文找到出处的事实细节。

【拆句】 How would people view dedication to work in the past? 中 would 表过去习惯，view 是及物动词，宾语 dedication to work 后接时间状语，无难点。

【定位】 Not so long ago, people would have turned up their noses at that kind of dedication to the job.
不久以前，人们对那种对工作的过度投入是嗤之以鼻的。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

regard it as a matter of course 表示 "视为理所当然", 意味着被默认接受; 但定位句 turned up their noses at 表达的是嗤之以鼻、不接受。

B) 无中生有

consider it a must for success 说过去把忙工作视作成功必经之路; 原文从未涉及 success / necessary 这一组语义。

C) ✓ 正确

turned up their noses at ↔ look upon it with contempt

预判要 "看不起", contempt 是英语里最直接的 "鄙视", C 是唯一与定位句负面色彩对应的选项。

D) 无中生有

deem it a trick of businessmen 说过去把忙工作视作商人的把戏; 原文既没出现 businessmen, 也没把这种 dedication 归为任何 trick。

53. What did the researchers find through a series of experiments?

A) The busier one appears, the more respect one earns.

B) The more one works, the more one feels exploited.

C) The more knowledge one has, the more competent one will be.

D) The higher one's status, the more vacation time one will enjoy.

研究人员通过一系列实验发现了什么?

A) 一个人显得越忙碌,就越能赢得尊重。 B) 一个人工作得越多,就越感到被剥削。

C) 一个人拥有的知识越多,就会越有能力。 D) 一个人的地位越高,享受的假期时间就越多。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 What did the researchers find through a series of experiments? 问的是研究者发现的具体结论, 是事实型细节。

【拆句】 主句 What did the researchers find 是一般疑问句的特殊疑问形式, through a series of experiments 是方式状语, 无障碍。

【定位】 In a series of several experiments, the researchers illustrated just how much we've come to admire busyness, or at least the appearance of it.

在一系列实验中, 研究者们展示了我们已经多么推崇忙碌, 至少是推崇忙碌的外在表现。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

we've come to admire busyness, or at least the appearance of it ↔

The busier one appears, the more respect one earns

customers of the grocery-delivery service Peapod were seen as of higher status ↔

The busier one appears, the more respect one earns

the + 比较级, the + 比较级结构精准捕捉到原文 "程度越深→社会评价越高" 的因果, 且 "appears" 一词精确对应 the appearance of it——这种对 appearance 的精准吸收是 A 优于其他选项的关键。

B) 无中生有

The more one works, the more one feels exploited 引入 "被剥削感"——原文从未涉及任何 exploitation 类负面情绪, 反而强调忙碌带来正面评价。

C) 答非所问

The more knowledge one has, the more competent one will be 谈知识与能力的关系——这是后文 Q54 的话题, 不是本题实验的发现。

D) 与原文相反

The higher one's status, the more vacation time one will enjoy 把 "地位与休假" 正向关联——但原文实验恰恰说 "高地位者反而看起来更忙、休假更少"。

54. What may account for the change of people's attitude towards being busy?

- A) The fast pace of life in modern society.
- B) The fierce competition in the job market.
- C) The widespread use of computer technology.
- D) The role of knowledge in modern economy.

什么可以解释人们对忙碌态度的转变?

- A) 现代社会快节奏的生活。 B) 就业市场的激烈竞争。 C) 计算机技术的广泛应用。
- D) 知识在现代经济中的作用。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 What may account for the change of people's attitude towards being busy? 问的是变化的具体原因, 原因可在原文找到出处, 不必跨段推理。

【拆句】 主干 What may account for the change, of people's attitude 与 towards being busy 是两层后置定语, 逐层修饰 change, 需注意修饰链不要断在 attitude 上。

【定位】 We think that the shift from leisure-as-status to busyness-as-status may be linked to the development of knowledge-intensive economics.

我们认为, 地位象征从闲暇到忙碌的转变, 可能与知识密集型经济的发展有关。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

The fast pace of life in modern society 谈 "现代生活节奏快"——原文并没有把忙碌归因于生活节奏，只归因于经济形态。

B) 偷换概念

The fierce competition in the job market 谈的是 "就业市场的激烈竞争"——原文 in high demand and short supply on the job market 强调的是稀缺与抢手（卖方市场），不是 "竞争激烈"。

C) 无中生有

The widespread use of computer technology 谈电脑技术普及——原文从未提及 computer / technology 这一组概念。

D) ✓ 正确

the development of knowledge-intensive economics ↔

The role of knowledge in modern economy

individuals who possess the human capital characteristics that employers or clients value (e.g., competence and ambition) are expected to be in high demand and short supply

↔ **The role of knowledge in modern economy**

预判要求原因是 "知识密集型经济"，四个选项里只有 D 把 knowledge 与 economy 直接绑定，其他选项要么换主词、要么换领域，均不与原文原因端对齐。

55. What does the author advise us to do at the end of the passage?

- A) Schedule our time properly for efficiency.
- B) Plan our weekends in a meaningful way.
- C) Find time to relax however busy we are.
- D) Avoid appearing busy when we are not.

作者在文章结尾建议我们做什么？

- A) 合理安排时间以提高效率。
- B) 以有意义的方式规划我们的周末。
- C) 无论多忙都要找时间放松。
- D) 避免在不忙的时候表现得很忙。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 What does the author advise us to do at the end of the passage? 已指明位置在最后一段，问作者的具体建议，是单点细节询问而非全文主旨。

【拆句】 What does the author advise us to do 主干清晰，at the end of the passage 是元信息状语，提示在文末找答案，本身不入选项语义。

【定位】 Even if you feel tempted to sacrifice your own vacation days for fake busyness, though, at least consider leaving your weekends unscheduled. It's for your own good.

即便你想为 "假装忙碌" 牺牲自己的假期，那也至少考虑把周末空出来不安排事情。这是为你自己好。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

Schedule our time properly for efficiency 提 "为效率合理安排时间"——原文从未把建议落在 "efficiency", 恰恰相反, 作者建议把周末 unscheduled。

B) 偷换概念

Plan our weekends in a meaningful way 表面与 weekends 词面相符, 但 "meaningful 地安排周末" 是给周末加内容, 原文恰恰建议 leaving your weekends unscheduled —— 不安排。

C) ✓ 正确

at least consider leaving your weekends unscheduled ↔

Find time to relax however busy we are

Even if you feel tempted to sacrifice your own vacation days for fake busyness ↔

Find time to relax however busy we are

预判要 "无论多忙都要给自己留休息时间", C 用 however busy + find time to relax 精准捕捉这一含义。

D) 答非所问

Avoid appearing busy when we are not 与全文 "假装忙碌" 的批评是相关的, 但未段作者的具体建议不是 "别装忙", 而是 "无论真忙假忙, 至少给自己留休息"。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

7 句真题句逐层精讲

下列真题句各有独立的句子解析页——中文翻译、结构树逐层拆解、成分与时态、考点讲解与真题高频词。点击句子进入完整解析。

Not so long ago, people would have turned up their noses at that kind of dedication to the job.

第2段, 第1句

谓语使用了过去将来完成时 "would have turned up", 这是一个较复杂的时态, 涉及情态动词过去式 would、完成体助动词 have 和过去分词的重叠, 且语义上表达从过去看更早的动作, 对基础较弱的学习者有一定理解门槛

In such economies, individuals who possess the human capital characteristics that employers or clients value (e.g., competence and ambition) are expected to be in high demand and short supply on the job market.

第5段，第2句

本句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中极为典型:主句使用被动语态 be expected to,主语后跟限制性定语从句进行限定,定语从句内部再嵌套一层定语从句。这种 主语 + 多层定语从句修饰 + 被动谓语的句式是学术和正式文体的常见句式,在真题中反复出现。掌握这个句式后,可以迁移到大量类似结构的句子,典型性很高。

The busier one appears, the more respect one earns.

第53题，A

"the + 比较级..., the + 比较级..." 句型是四六级和考研英语中的高频句式，常用于表达比例递进关系。该句结构完整、典型，掌握后可直接迁移到其他类似句型，如 "The more you practice, the better you get"，具有很强的代表性和复用价值。

The more knowledge one has, the more competent one will be.

第53题，C

"the + 比较级 ..., the + 比较级 ..." 句式是四六级和考研中的高频句型，常用于表达因果、递进关系，具有很强的代表性。掌握此句式后可直接迁移到大量类似表达中，是典型的必考结构。

What may account for the change of people's attitude towards being busy?

第54题 题干

特殊疑问句是四六级和考研阅读理解及翻译题中的常见句式,尤其是疑问词作主语的结构 (What/Who + 谓语 + 宾语)在学术文章和说明文中频繁出现。本句中宾语带较长后置定语的模式也很典型,学习者掌握后可以迁移到大量类似句子的分析中。虽然本句没有从句嵌套,但其核心句式具有较高的代表性和复用价值。

Find time to relax however busy we are.

第55题，C

本句涵盖祈使句主谓宾结构、不定式作定语、让步状语从句、主系表结构（含倒装），以及程度状语修饰表语,成分较为丰富。however 引导的倒装结构 (however busy we are) 是值得练习的易错点,能帮助学生识别让步从句的倒装语序。

Avoid appearing busy when we are not.

第55题, D

“祈使句 + 动名词宾语 + when 引导的状语从句”是英语里较常见、可迁移的结构。掌握这种读法后, 遇到类似劝告句和条件情境补充时都能复用。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 67 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。

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇6次 · 真题 568 句

status B2

n. 地位

本篇5次 · 真题 48 句

researcher B2

n. 研究人员

本篇2次 · 真题 363 句

author A2

n. 作者

本篇2次 · 真题 264 句

employee A2

n. 雇员, 员工

本篇2次 · 真题 190 句

economy B1

n. 经济

本篇2次 · 真题 102 句

least A2

det. 最少的

本篇2次 · 真题 98 句

series B1

n. 系列

本篇2次 · 真题 33 句

leisure B1

n. 闲暇

本篇2次 · 真题 16 句

product A2

n. 产品

本篇1次 · 真题 271 句

individual B2

adj. 单独的

本篇1次·真题 142 句

view A2

n. 观点, 看法

本篇1次·真题 134 句

power A2

n. 权力

本篇1次·真题 128 句

decade B1

n. 十年

本篇1次·真题 120 句

professor B1

n. 教授 (大学教师的最高职称)

本篇1次·真题 112 句

account A2

n. 账户

本篇1次·真题 93 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

customer A2

n. 顾客, 客户

本篇1次·真题 87 句

further B1

adv. 更远地

本篇1次·真题 79 句

recently A2

adv. 最近

本篇1次·真题 76 句

seek B1

v. 寻找

本篇1次·真题 70 句

shift B1

v. 移动

本篇1次·真题 65 句

earn A2

v. 赚得, 挣得 (金钱)

本篇1次·真题 64 句

determine B2

v. 决定

本篇1次·真题 62 句

figure A2

n. 数字

本篇1次·真题 58 句

employer B1

n. 雇主

本篇1次·真题 56 句

link A2

n. 联系

本篇1次·真题 53 句

majority B2

n. 大多数, 大部分

本篇1次·真题 51 句

thus B2

adv. 因此, 所以

本篇1次·真题 47 句

pattern B1

n. 模式

本篇1次·真题 46 句

marketing B1

n. 营销

本篇1次·真题 45 句

achievement B1

n. 成就

本篇1次·真题 44 句

schedule A2

n. 时间表

本篇1次·真题 41 句

attempt B1

v. 试图

本篇1次·真题 39 句

reserve B1

v. 预订

本篇1次·真题 37 句

characteristic B2

n. 特征

本篇1次·真题 36 句

client B1

n. 客户

本篇1次·真题 36 句

efficiency B2

n. 效率

本篇1次·真题 33 句

regular B1

adj. 经常的

本篇1次·真题 33 句

enhance B2

v. 提高

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

sacrifice

B2

n. 牺牲

本篇1次·真题 27 句

pace

B1

n. 速度

本篇1次·真题 23 句

widespread

B2

adj. 广泛的

本篇1次·真题 23 句

properly

B1

adv. 正确地

本篇1次·真题 22 句

economics

B2

n. 经济学

本篇1次·真题 19 句

grocery

B1

n. 食品杂货

本篇1次·真题 19 句

objective

B2

n. 目标

本篇1次·真题 19 句

indicator

B2

n. 指示物;指示信号

本篇1次·真题 18 句

trick

B1

n. 诡计

本篇1次·真题 18 句

equally

B1

adv. 同样地

本篇1次·真题 17 句

deem

C1

v. 认为, 视为 (正式用语)

本篇1次·真题 16 句

imply

B2

v. 暗示, 暗指

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

appearance

B1

n. 外貌

本篇1次·真题 15 句

illustrate

B2

v. 说明

本篇1次·真题 15 句

ladder

A2

n. 梯子

本篇1次·真题 15 句

wireless B1

adj. 无线的

本篇1次·真题 15 句

latter B2

det. 后者的

本篇1次·真题 14 句

exploit B2

v. 利用

本篇1次·真题 13 句

meaningful B2

adj. 有意义的

本篇1次·真题 13 句

altogether B2

adv. 完全地

本篇1次·真题 12 句

fierce B2

adj. 凶猛的, 凶狠的

本篇1次·真题 10 句

ambition B2

n. 雄心

本篇1次·真题 8 句

calculation B2

n. 计算

本篇1次·真题 8 句

competent B2

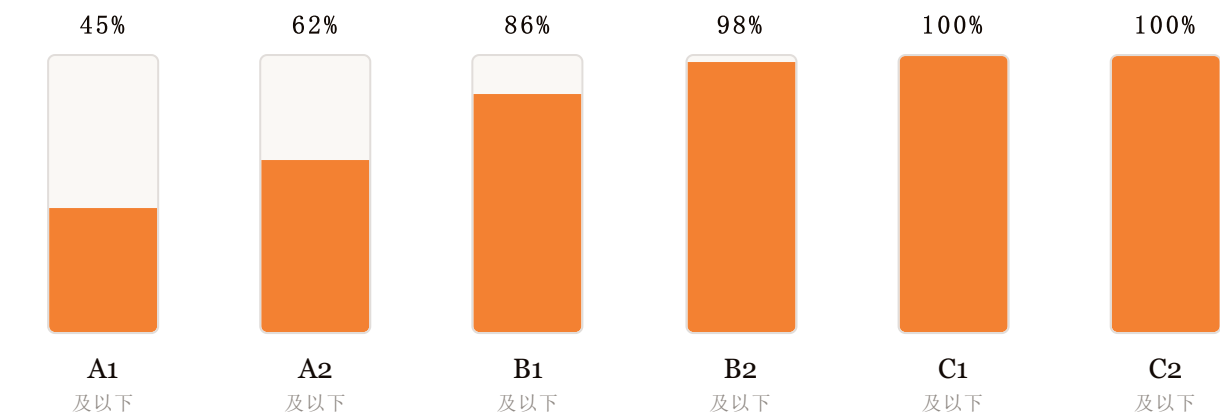
adj. 有能力的

本篇1次·真题 8 句

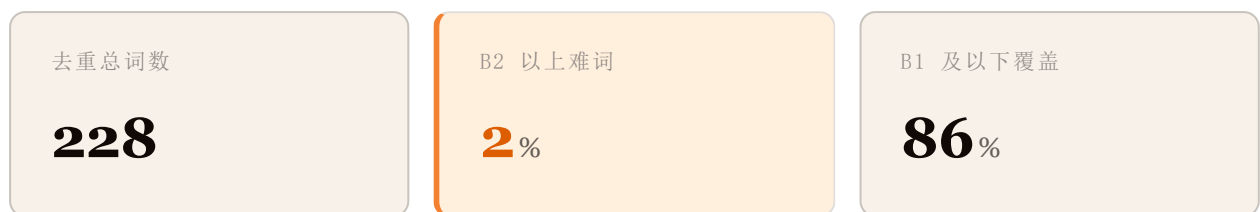
VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

全文 228 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 228 个单词, 按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比 (CDF), 最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上 (C1/C2) 为高阶词, 本篇共 5 个·约 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 228 个 · 末柱为 100%



英语六级 2017年12月·第3套 · 全卷构成

Part I	写作	题目解析 →
Part II	听力	与2017年12月第1套共用 · 题目解析 →
Part III Section A	完形填空（选词填空）	题目解析 →
Part III Section B	长篇阅读（信息匹配）	题目解析 →
Part III Section C (1)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Part III Section C (2)	阅读理解（四选一）	本题
Part IV	汉译英（段落翻译）	题目解析 →

2017年12月·第3套英语六级汉译英（段落翻译）·客观介绍洞庭湖的地理与文化 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3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3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**.

洞庭湖位于湖南省东北部，面积很大，但湖水很浅。洞庭湖是长江的蓄洪池，湖的大校很大程度上取决于季节变化，湖北和湖南两省因其与湖的相对位置而得名，湖北意为“湖的北边”，而湖南则为“湖的南边”。洞庭湖作为龙舟赛的发源地，在中国文化中享有盛名。据说龙舟赛始于洞庭湖东岸。为的是搜寻楚国爱国诗人屈原的遗体。龙舟赛与洞庭湖及周边的美景，每年都吸引着成千上万来自全国和世界各地的游客。

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。

Dongting Lake lies in the northeast of Hunan Province, with a large area but shallow water. It serves as a flood basin of the Yangtze River, and its size largely depends on seasonal changes. The provinces of Hubei and Hunan are named after their positions relative to the lake, with Hubei meaning "north of the lake" and Hunan meaning "south of the lake". As the birthplace of dragon boat racing, Dongting Lake enjoys a great reputation in Chinese culture. It is said that dragon boat racing originated on the eastern shore of Dongting Lake to search for the body of Qu Yuan, a patriotic poet of the State of Chu. The dragon boat race, together with the beautiful scenery of Dongting Lake and its surroundings, attracts thousands of tourists from all over the country and the world every year.

【衔接】第4、5句合并：目的句并入据说句

中文 据说龙舟赛始于洞庭湖东岸 与 为的是搜寻楚国爱国诗人屈原的遗体 被句号切成两句，但后句是前句的目的、且无主语。成篇时用 to search for... 把第5句并入第4句，合成 It is said that dragon boat racing originated on the eastern shore of Dongting Lake to search for the body of Qu Yuan..., 读来一气呵成，而非两个断句。

第3、4句之间：从赛事地位过渡到起源传说

第3句讲洞庭湖因龙舟赛而著名，第4句讲龙舟赛的起源，话题自然顺承。可在第4句句首用 Legend has it that 或保持 It is said that 直接承接，无需硬加关联词；二者已围绕「龙舟赛」这一共同话题串成一条线。

全篇主语承接：反复出现的洞庭湖适度用代词

洞庭湖 在第1、2句密集出现，第2句拆出的小句若再次指它，改用 it / its (its size、relative to the lake) 承接，避免连写三个 Dongting Lake 造成重复累赘；但每段开头与易混处仍点明全名以免指代不清。

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】客观介绍洞庭湖的地理与文化

全段在介绍一个客观存在的地理事物——洞庭湖：它的位置、面积、水深、与两省得名的关系，以及它作为龙舟赛发源地的文化地位。开篇即 洞庭湖位于湖南省东北部，面积很大，但湖水很浅，是典型的「景物/文化介绍」语体，陈述的是一直如此的客观事实，而非某个过去发生的事件。六级汉译英八成是这类中国文化/地理介绍，认出语体就能一锤定下全篇时态与平实客观的用词风格。

【时态】一般现在时

通篇在陈述洞庭湖「现在依然如此」的客观特征与现状——它「位于」湖南、「是」长江的蓄洪池、「享有盛名」、「每年都吸引」游客，都是普遍事实与习惯性动作，故全篇默认一般现在时。仅「据说龙舟赛始于...，为的是搜寻屈原遗体」这一处讲的是历史起源，需偏离到一般过去时。判断依据见 每年都吸引着成千上万来自全国和世界各地的游客，「每年都」正是反复发生的现在习惯。

【译法】洞庭湖

洞庭湖 统一译作 Dongting Lake: 拼音音译专名 + 通名 Lake, 首字母大写。全篇反复出现, 必须前后只用这一种拼写, 不可一会儿 Dongting Lake、一会儿 the Dongting。

长江

长江 用约定俗成的通用译名 the Yangtze River (也可 the Yangtze), 不要逐字音译成 Changjiang。这类有国际通行译名的专名一律采用既有译名。

湖南省、湖北省

湖北和湖南两省 译作 Hubei and Hunan (Provinces): 省名拼音音译。注意下文要解释其字面义——湖北意为"湖的北边", 而湖南则为"湖的南边", 译时用引号给出 "north of the lake" / "south of the lake" 的字面解释。

屈原

屈原 译作 Qu Yuan (姓 Qu + 名 Yuan, 均大写首字母), 前面补同位语说明身份——楚国爱国诗人屈原 即 Qu Yuan, a patriotic poet of the State of Chu。人名音译 + 加注身份, 是文化负载词的标准处理。

龙舟赛

龙舟赛 统一译作 dragon boat racing / the dragon boat race: 意译的约定俗成译法。全篇多次出现, 固定用 dragon boat, 不要写成 dragon ship 或自造词。

楚国

楚国 译作 the State of Chu: 先秦诸侯国, 用 State of + 拼音 Chu, 不要译成 Chu country 或 Chu kingdom 的随意说法。

1. 洞庭湖位于湖南省东北部, 面积很大, 但湖水很浅。

【主干】主语洞庭湖 + 谓语位于 (主语策略: 原句主语)

中文已有明确主语 洞庭湖, 主干就是「洞庭湖位于……」→ Dongting Lake is located in / lies in, 主语 Dongting Lake、谓语 lies in、宾语 the northeast of Hunan Province。后面「面积很大」「湖水很浅」是对这个湖的两点补充描述, 不是新主干。

【降级】两点描述降级为形容词谓语并列

「面积很大」「但湖水很浅」是对同一主语的两点性质描述, 可处理成 with a large area but shallow water 的 with 介词短语后置, 或拆成 it is large but shallow 的并列。推荐 with 结构: Dongting Lake lies in the northeast of Hunan Province, with a large area but shallow water。「但」是转折, 用 but 接住, 避免照中文用三个 and 平铺。

【语法】时态

回指全篇基调用一般现在时: 湖一直在那儿, lies / is located, 不用过去时。

介词搭配

「位于……东北部」用 lie in / be located in the northeast of...; in 表「在范围之内」(湖南境内的东北部), 不用 on 或 at。

冠词与单复数

area 单数加 a: a large area; water (水) 此处不可数, shallow water 不加 s、不加冠词。

【译文】 Dongting Lake lies in the northeast of Hunan Province, with a large area but shallow water.

2. 洞庭湖是长江的蓄洪池，湖的大小很大程度上取决于季节变化，湖北和湖南两省因其与湖的相对位置而得名，湖北意为"湖的北边"，而湖南则为"湖的南边"。

【主干】 切成三个主干分别立（主语策略：原句主语）

这句中文超长、含多个独立信息块，应在英文里拆成几句而非硬塞一句。三个主干：① 洞庭湖是长江的蓄洪池→Dongting Lake serves as a flood basin of the Yangtze River（主系表）；②「湖的大小很大程度上取决于季节变化」（原文「大校」系「大小」之误）→its size largely depends on seasonal changes（主谓）；③ 湖北和湖南两省因其与湖的相对位置而得名→Hubei and Hunan Provinces are named after their positions relative to the lake（转被动）。

【降级】 得名解释用被动+引号字面义

「因其与湖的相对位置而得名」用被动 are named after their relative positions to the lake（得名者作主语，转被动）。「湖北意为'湖的北边'，而湖南则为'湖的南边'」是对得名的解释，降级成同位/分句：with Hubei meaning "north of the lake" and Hunan meaning "south of the lake"，用 meaning 的现在分词带出字面义，引号原样保留。「很大程度上」作状语 largely / to a large extent 修饰 depends。

【语法】 时态

全句一般现在时：serves as、depends on、are named——都是现状与一直成立的事实，回指全篇基调。

语态

「两省.....得名」是省份被人命名→用被动 are named after，英文被动远多于汉语，这里必须被动，不能写 the provinces name....

主谓一致

主语单数 its size→谓语 depends 加 s；主语复数 Hubei and Hunan Provinces→谓语 are named 用复数。每个谓语都回头对一眼主语单复数。

单复数

「季节变化」泛指各种季节性变化→seasonal changes 用复数；「两省」→Provinces 复数。

【译文】 Dongting Lake serves as a flood basin of the Yangtze River, and its size largely depends on seasonal changes. The provinces of Hubei and Hunan are named after their positions relative to the lake, with Hubei meaning "north of the lake" and Hunan meaning "south of the lake".

3. 洞庭湖作为龙舟赛的发源地，在中国文化中享有盛名。

【主干】 主语洞庭湖 + 谓语享有盛名（主语策略：原句主语）

主干是 洞庭湖.....在中国文化中享有盛名→Dongting Lake is well-known / enjoys a great reputation in Chinese culture，主语 Dongting Lake、谓语 enjoys、宾语 a great reputation。「作为龙舟赛的发源地」是说明它「以什么身份」出名，作状语修饰，不是主干。

【降级】作为...降级为as介词短语

「作为龙舟赛的发源地」用 as the birthplace of dragon boat racing 的 as 介词短语作状语，前置或后置均可：As the birthplace of dragon boat racing, Dongting Lake enjoys a great reputation in Chinese culture. 「发源地」译 birthplace / origin, 文化负载词意译。

【语法】时态

一般现在时 enjoys / is well-known: 一直享有盛名，回指基调。

冠词

「发源地」特指龙舟赛这唯一的发源地→the birthplace 用定冠词；「盛名」a great reputation 用不定冠词 a。

搭配

「享有盛名」固定搭配 enjoy a reputation / be famous in, 介词用 in Chinese culture, 不用 at / on。

【译文】 As the birthplace of dragon boat racing, Dongting Lake enjoys a great reputation in Chinese culture.

4. 据说龙舟赛始于洞庭湖东岸。

【主干】 It is said that 引出据说 (主语策略: 形式主语it)

「据说」是典型的「人们说/传说」，无明确主语，用形式主语句 It is said that...: It is said that dragon boat racing originated on the eastern shore of Dongting Lake. 主干 it is said, that 从句里 dragon boat racing originated 才是真内容。也可用 It is believed/According to legend。

【降级】始于东岸用originate+方位短语

「始于洞庭湖东岸」→originated on the eastern shore of Dongting Lake: 动词 originate (起源) + on the eastern shore of... 方位介词短语。本句结构简单，主体是 that 从句一个主谓，无需再降级别的成分。

【语法】时态

此处偏离全篇基调用一般过去时: 讲的是龙舟赛历史起源这一已发生的事→originated 用过去式，这是 globalPlan 里点明的唯一例外。主句 It is said 仍可用现在时 (人们至今这么说)。

冠词

「东岸」特指洞庭湖那一面唯一的东岸→the eastern shore, 用定冠词。

介词搭配

originate on the shore (岸这个面用 on) ; of Dongting Lake 表所属。

【译文】 It is said that dragon boat racing originated on the eastern shore of Dongting Lake.

5. 为的是搜寻楚国爱国诗人屈原的遗体。

【主干】 本句是上句的目的状语 (主语策略: 原句主语)

「为的是搜寻.....」中文虽用句号断成独立句，实为上句「龙舟赛始于东岸」的目的——它没有自己的主语，应承接第4句，用不定式 to search for... 表目的。核心动词「搜寻」→search for / look for, 宾语「屈原的遗体」→the body of Qu Yuan。

【降级】屈原身份用同位语前置

「楚国爱国诗人屈原」→Qu Yuan, a patriotic poet of the State of Chu: 人名 Qu Yuan 在前, 身份「楚国爱国诗人」降级成同位语 a patriotic poet of the State of Chu 后置说明。「遗体」译 body / remains。整体: to search for the body of Qu Yuan, a patriotic poet of the State of Chu。

【语法】时态

本句以 to search for 不定式承接, 本身不带时态; 并入第4句过去语境(搜寻是当时的目的)。

冠词

「屈原的遗体」特指→the body of Qu Yuan 用 the; 身份同位语「一位爱国诗人」泛指一个→a patriotic poet 用 a。

专名

Qu Yuan、the State of Chu 回指 glossary 统一译法, 首字母大写。

【译文】 It is said that dragon boat racing originated on the eastern shore of Dongting Lake to search for the body of Qu Yuan, a patriotic poet of the State of Chu.

6. 龙舟赛与洞庭湖及周边的美景, 每年都吸引着成千上万来自全国和世界各地的游客。

【主干】并列主语 + 谓语吸引 (主语策略: 原句主语)

主干 龙舟赛与洞庭湖及周边的美景.....吸引着.....游客: 并列主语 The dragon boat race and the beautiful scenery of Dongting Lake and its surroundings, 谓语 attract, 宾语 thousands of tourists。中文主语是「龙舟赛 + 美景」两项并列, 英文照样用 A and B 作复数主语。

【降级】数量与来源降级为修饰

「每年」→every year 时间状语; 「成千上万」→thousands of 作 tourists 的数量定语; 「来自全国和世界各地」→from all over the country and the world 介词短语后置修饰 tourists。整合: ...attract thousands of tourists from all over the country and the world every year。一个 attract 当谓语, 其余全降级。

【语法】时态

一般现在时 attract: 「每年都吸引」是反复发生的现在习惯, 回指全篇基调; every year 也提示用一般现在时。

主谓一致

并列主语 A and B 视为复数→谓语 attract 不加 s。这是易错点: 别被靠近谓语的单数 scenery 带偏写成 attracts。

单复数

thousands of tourists: tourists 复数; thousands 固定复数 + of。scenery (风景) 不可数, the beautiful scenery 不加 s。

搭配

「来自全国和世界各地」固定 from all over the country and the world; 「吸引游客」attract tourists。

【译文】 The dragon boat race, together with the beautiful scenery of Dongting Lake and its surroundings, attracts thousands of tourists from all over the country and the world every year.

英语六级 2017年12月·第3套 · 全卷构成

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