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六级 · 真题卷第1套 · 2018年6月

Part I

Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay on *the importance of building trust between employers and employees*. You can cite examples to illustrate your views. You should write at least 150 words but no more than 200 words.

Part II

Listening Comprehension

(30 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear two long conversations. At the end of each conversation, you will hear four questions. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on *Answer Sheet 1* with a single line through the centre.

Questions 1 to 4 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

1. A) It is a typical salad.
B) It is a Spanish soup.
C) It is a weird vegetable.
D) It is a kind of spicy food.
2. A) To make it thicker.
B) To make it more nutritious.
C) To add to its appeal.
D) To replace an ingredient.
3. A) It contains very little fat.
B) It uses olive oil in cooking.
C) It uses no artificial additives.
D) It is mainly made of vegetables.
4. A) It does not go stale for two years.
B) It takes no special skill to prepare.
C) It comes from a special kind of pig.
D) It is a delicacy blended with bread.

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

5. A) They come in a great variety.
B) They do not make decent gifts.
C) They do not vary much in price.
D) They go well with Italian food.
6. A) \$30-\$40.
B) \$40-\$50.
C) \$50-\$60.
D) Around \$150.
7. A) They are a healthy choice for elderly people.
B) They are especially popular among Italians.
C) They symbolize good health and longevity.
D) They go well with different kinds of food.
8. A) It is a wine imported from California.
B) It is less spicy than all other red wines.
C) It is far more expensive than he expected.
D) It is Italy's most famous type of red wine.

Section B

Directions: *In this section, you will hear two passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear three or four questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.*

Questions 9 to 11 are based on the passage you have just heard.

9. A) Learning others' secrets.
B) Searching for information.
C) Decoding secret messages.
D) Spreading sensational news.
10. A) They helped the U.S. army in World War II.
B) They could write down spoken codes promptly.
C) They were assigned to decode enemy messages.
D) They were good at breaking enemy secret codes.
11. A) Important battles fought in the Pacific War.
B) Decoding of secret messages in war times.
C) A military code that was never broken.
D) Navajo Indians' contribution to code breaking.

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

12. A) All services will be personalized.
B) A lot of knowledge-intensive jobs will be replaced.
C) Technology will revolutionize all sectors of industry.
D) More information will be available.
13. A) In the robotics industry.
B) In the information service.
C) In the personal care sector.
D) In high-end manufacturing.
14. A) They charge high prices.
B) They need lots of training.
C) They cater to the needs of young people.
D) They focus on customers' specific needs.
15. A) The rising demand in education and healthcare in the next 20 years.
B) The disruption caused by technology in traditionally well-paid jobs.
C) The tremendous changes new technology will bring to people's lives.
D) The amazing amount of personal attention people would like to have.

Section C

Directions: *In this section, you will hear three recordings of lectures or talks followed by three or four questions. The recordings will be played only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet I** with a single line through the centre.*

Questions 16 to 18 are based on the recording you have just heard.

16. A) It was the longest road in ancient Egypt.
B) It was constructed some 500 years ago.
C) It lay 8 miles from the monument sites.
D) It linked a stone pit to some waterways.
17. A) Saws used for cutting stone.
B) Traces left by early explorers.
C) An ancient geographical map.
D) Some stone tool segments.
18. A) To transport stones to block floods.
B) To provide services for the stone pit.
C) To link the various monument sites.
D) To connect the villages along the Nile.

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

19. A) Dr. Gong didn't give him any conventional tests.
B) Dr. Gong marked his office with a hand-painted sign.
C) Dr. Gong didn't ask him any questions about his pain.
D) Dr. Gong slipped in needles where he felt no pain.
20. A) He had heard of the wonders acupuncture could work.
B) Dr. Gong was very famous in New York's Chinatown.
C) Previous medical treatments failed to relieve his pain.
D) He found the expensive medical tests unaffordable.
21. A) More and more patients ask for the treatment.
B) Acupuncture techniques have been perfected.
C) It doesn't need the conventional medical tests.
D) It does not have any negative side effects.

Questions 22 to 25 are based on the recording you have just heard.

22. A) They were on the verge of breaking up.
B) They were compatible despite differences.
C) They quarreled a lot and never resolved their arguments.
D) They argued persistently about whether to have children.
23. A) Neither of them has any brothers or sisters.
B) Neither of them won their parents' favor.
C) They weren't spoiled in their childhood.
D) They didn't like to be the apple of their parents' eyes.
24. A) They are usually good at making friends.
B) They tend to be adventurous and creative.
C) They are often content with what they have.
D) They tend to be self-assured and responsible.
25. A) They enjoy making friends.
B) They tend to be well adjusted.
C) They are least likely to take initiative.
D) They usually have successful marriages.

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.

Scientists scanning and mapping the Giza pyramids say they've discovered that the Great Pyramid of Giza is not exactly even. But really not by much. This pyramid is the oldest of the world's Seven Wonders. The pyramid's exact size has 26 experts for centuries, as the "more than 21 acres of hard, white casing stones" that originally covered it were 27 long ago. Reporting in the most recent issue of the newsletter "AERAGRAM," which 28 the work of the Ancient Egypt Research Associates, engineer Glen Dash says his team used a new measuring approach that involved finding any surviving 29 of the casing in order to determine where the original edge was. They found the east side of the pyramid to be a 30 of 5.5 inches shorter than the west side.

The question that most 31 him, however, isn't how the Egyptians who designed and built the pyramid got it wrong 4,500 years ago, but how they got it so close to 32 . "We can only speculate as to how the Egyptians could have laid out these lines with such 33 using only the tools they had," Dash writes. He says his 34 is that the Egyptians laid out their design on a grid, noting that the Great Pyramid is oriented only 35 away from the cardinal directions (its north-south axis runs 3 minutes 54 seconds west of due north, while its east-west axis runs 3 minutes 51 seconds north of due east)—an amount that's "tiny, but similar," archeologist Atlas Obscura points out.

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| A) chronicles | I) perfect |
| B) complete | J) precision |
| C) established | K) puzzled |
| D) fascinates | L) remnants |
| E) hypothesis | M) removed |
| F) maximum | N) revelations |
| G) momentum | O) slightly |
| H) mysteriously | |

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**.

Peer Pressure Has a Positive Side

- A) Parents of teenagers often view their children's friends with something like suspicion. They worry that the adolescent peer group has the power to push its members into behavior that is foolish and even dangerous. Such wariness is well founded: statistics show, for example, that a teenage driver with a same-age passenger in the car is at higher risk of a fatal crash than an adolescent driving alone or with an adult.
- B) In a 2005 study, psychologist Laurence Steinberg of Temple University and his co-author, psychologist Margo Gardner, then at Temple, divided 306 people into three age groups: young adolescents, with a mean age of 14; older adolescents, with a mean age of 19; and adults, aged 24 and older. Subjects played a computerized driving game in which the player must avoid crashing into a wall that materializes, without warning, on the

roadway. Steinberg and Gardner randomly assigned some participants to play alone or with two same-age peers looking on.

- C) Older adolescents scored about 50 percent higher on an index of risky driving when their peers were in the room—and the driving of early adolescents was fully twice as reckless when other young teens were around. In contrast, adults behaved in similar ways regardless of whether they were on their own or observed by others. "The presence of peers makes adolescents and youth, but not adults, more likely to take risks," Steinberg and Gardner concluded.
- D) Yet in the years following the publication of this study, Steinberg began to believe that this interpretation did not capture the whole picture. As he and other researchers examined the question of why teens were more apt to take risks in the company of other teenagers, they came to suspect that a crowd's influence need not always be negative. Now some experts are proposing that we should take advantage of the teen brain's keen sensitivity to the presence of friends and leverage it to improve education.
- E) In a 2011 study, Steinberg and his colleagues turned to functional MRI(磁共振) to investigate how the presence of peers affects the activity in the adolescent brain. They scanned the brains of 40 teens and adults who were playing a virtual driving game designed to test whether players would brake at a yellow light or speed on through the crossroad.
- F) The brains of teenagers, but not adults, showed greater activity in two regions associated with rewards when they were being observed by same-age peers than when alone. In other words, rewards are more intense for teens when they are with peers, which motivates them to pursue higher-risk experiences that might bring a big payoff (such as the thrill of just making the light before it turns red). But Steinberg suspected this tendency could also have its advantages. In his latest experiment, published online in August, Steinberg and his colleagues used a computerized version of a card game called the Iowa Gambling Task to investigate how the presence of peers affects the way young people gather and apply information.
- G) The results: Teens who played the Iowa Gambling Task under the eyes of fellow adolescents engaged in more exploratory behavior, learned faster from both positive and negative outcomes, and achieved better performance on the task than those who played in solitude. "What our study suggests is that teenagers learn more quickly and more effectively when their peers are present than when they're on their own," Steinberg says. And this finding could have important implications for how we think about educating adolescents.
- H) Matthew D. Lieberman, a social cognitive neuroscientist at the University of California, Los Angeles, and author of the 2013 book *Social: Why Our Brains Are Wired to Connect*, suspects that the human brain is especially skillful at learning socially significant information. He points to a classic 2004 study in which psychologists at Dartmouth College and Harvard University used functional MRI to track brain activity in 17 young men as they listened to descriptions of people while concentrating on either socially relevant cues (for example, trying to form an impression of a person based on the description) or more socially neutral information (such as noting the order of details in the description). The descriptions were the same in each condition, but people could better remember these statements when given a social motivation.
- I) The study also found that when subjects thought about and later recalled descriptions in terms of their informational content, regions associated with factual memory, such as the medial temporal lobe, became active. But thinking about or remembering descriptions in terms of their social meaning activated the dorsomedial prefrontal cortex—part of the brain's social network—even as traditional memory regions registered low levels of activity. More recently, as he reported in a 2012 review, Lieberman has discovered that this region may be part of a distinct network involved in socially motivated learning and memory. Such

findings, he says, suggest that "this network can be called on to process and store the kind of information taught in school—potentially giving students access to a range of untapped mental powers."

- J) If humans are generally geared to recall details about one another, this pattern is probably even more powerful among teenagers who are very attentive to social details: who is in, who is out, who likes whom, who is mad at whom. Their desire for social drama is not—or not only—a way of distracting themselves from their schoolwork or of driving adults crazy. It is actually a neurological(神经的) sensitivity, initiated by hormonal changes. Evolutionarily speaking, people in this age group are at a stage in which they can prepare to find a mate and start their own family while separating from parents and striking out on their own. To do this successfully, their brain prompts them to think and even obsess about others.
- K) Yet our schools focus primarily on students as individual entities. What would happen if educators instead took advantage of the fact that teens are powerfully compelled to think in social terms? In *Social*, Lieberman lays out a number of ways to do so. History and English could be presented through the lens of the psychological drives of the people involved. One could therefore present Napoleon in terms of his desire to impress or Churchill in terms of his lonely gloom. Less inherently interpersonal subjects, such as math, could acquire a social aspect through team problem solving and peer tutoring. Research shows that when we absorb information in order to teach it to someone else, we learn it more accurately and deeply, perhaps in part because we are engaging our social cognition.
- L) And although anxious parents may not welcome the notion, educators could turn adolescent recklessness to academic ends. "Risk taking in an educational context is a vital skill that enables progress and creativity," wrote Sarah-Jayne Blakemore, a cognitive neuroscientist at University College London, in a review published last year. Yet, she noted, many young people are especially unwilling to take risks at school—afraid that one low test score or poor grade could cost them a spot at a selective university. We should assure such students that risk, and even peer pressure, can be a good thing—as long as it happens in the classroom and not in the car.
36. It is thought probable that the human brain is particularly good at picking up socially important information.
37. It can be concluded from experiments that the presence of peers increases risk-taking by adolescents and youth.
38. Students should be told that risk-taking in the classroom can be something positive.
39. The urge of finding a mate and getting married accounts for adolescents' greater attention to social interactions.
40. According to Steinberg, the presence of peers increases the speed and effectiveness of teenagers' learning.
41. Teenagers' parents are often concerned about negative peer influence.
42. Activating the brain's social network involved in socially motivated learning and memory may allow students to tap unused mental powers.
43. The presence of peers intensifies the feeling of rewards in teens' brains.
44. When we absorb information for the purpose of imparting it to others, we do so with greater accuracy and depth.
45. Some experts are suggesting that we turn peer influence to good use in education.

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.

The Ebro Delta, in Spain, famous as a battleground during the Spanish Civil War, is now the setting for a different contest, one that is pitting rice farmers against two enemies: the rice-eating giant apple snail, and rising sea levels. What happens here will have a bearing on the future of European rice production and the overall health of southern European wetlands.

Located on the Mediterranean just two hours south of Barcelona, the Ebro Delta produces 120 million kilograms of rice a year, making it one of the continent's most important rice-growing areas. As the sea creeps into these fresh-water marshes, however, rising salinity(盐分) is hampering rice production. At the same time, this sea-water also kills off the greedy giant apple snail, an introduced pest that feeds on young rice plants. The most promising strategy has become to harness one foe against the other.

The battle is currently being waged on land, in greenhouses at the University of Barcelona. Scientists working under the banner "Project Neurice" are seeking varieties of rice that can withstand the increasing salinity without losing the absorbency that makes European rice ideal for traditional Spanish and Italian dishes.

"The project has two sides," says Xavier Serrat, Neurice project manager and researcher at the University of Barcelona, "the short-term fight against the snail—and a mid- to long-term fight against climate change. But the snail has given the project greater urgency."

Originally from South America, the snails were accidentally introduced into the Ebro Delta by Global Aquatic Technologies, a company that raised the snails for fresh-water aquariums(水族馆), but failed to prevent their escape. For now, the giant apple snail's presence in Europe is limited to the Ebro Delta. But the snail continues its march to new territory, says Serrat. "The question is not whether it will reach other rice-growing areas of Europe, but when."

Over the next year and a half investigators will test the various strains of salt-tolerant rice they've bred. In 2018, farmers will plant the varieties with the most promise in the Ebro Delta and Europe's other two main rice-growing regions—along the Po in Italy, and France's Rhone. A season in the field will help determine which, if any, of the varieties are ready for commercialization.

As an EU-funded effort, the search for salt-tolerant varieties of rice is taking place in all three countries. Each team is crossbreeding a local European short-grain rice with a long-grain Asian variety that carries the salt-resistant gene. The scientists are breeding successive generations to arrive at varieties that incorporate salt tolerance but retain about 97 percent of the European rice genome(基因组).

46. Why does the author mention the Spanish Civil War at the beginning of the passage?

- A) It had great impact on the life of Spanish rice farmers.
- B) It is of great significance in the records of Spanish history.
- C) Rice farmers in the Ebro Delta are waging a battle of similar importance.
- D) Rice farmers in the Ebro Delta are experiencing as hard a time as in the war.

47. What may be the most effective strategy for rice farmers to employ in fighting their enemies?
- A) Striking the weaker enemy first.
 - B) Killing two birds with one stone.
 - C) Eliminating the enemy one by one.
 - D) Using one evil to combat the other.
48. What do we learn about "Project Neurice"?
- A) Its goals will have to be realized at a cost.
 - B) It aims to increase the yield of Spanish rice.
 - C) Its immediate priority is to bring the pest under control.
 - D) It tries to kill the snails with the help of climate change.
49. What does Neurice project manager say about the giant apple snail?
- A) It can survive only on southern European wetlands.
 - B) It will invade other rice-growing regions of Europe.
 - C) It multiplies at a speed beyond human imagination.
 - D) It was introduced into the rice fields on purpose.
50. What is the ultimate goal of the EU-funded program?
- A) Cultivating ideal salt-resistant rice varieties.
 - B) Increasing the absorbency of the Spanish rice.
 - C) Introducing Spanish rice to the rest of Europe.
 - D) Popularizing the rice crossbreeding technology.

Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

Photography was once an expensive, laborious ordeal reserved for life's greatest milestones. Now, the only apparent cost to taking infinite photos of something as common as a meal is the space on your hard drive and your dining companion's patience.

But is there another cost, a deeper cost, to documenting a life experience instead of simply enjoying it? "You hear that you shouldn't take all these photos and interrupt the experience, and it's bad for you, and we're not living in the present moment," says Kristin Diehl, associate professor of marketing at the University of Southern California Marshall School of Business.

Diehl and her fellow researchers wanted to find out if that was true, so they embarked on a series of nine experiments in the lab and in the field testing people's enjoyment in the presence or absence of a camera. The results, published in the *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, surprised them. Taking photos actually makes people enjoy what they're doing more, not less.

"What we find is you actually look at the world slightly differently, because you're looking for things you want to capture, that you may want to hang onto," Diehl explains. "That gets people more engaged in the experience, and they tend to enjoy it more."

Take sightseeing. In one experiment, nearly 200 participants boarded a double-decker bus for a tour of Philadelphia. Both bus tours forbade the use of cell phones but one tour provided digital cameras and encouraged

people to take photos. The people who took photos enjoyed the experience significantly more, and said they were more engaged, than those who didn't.

Snapping a photo directs attention, which heightens the pleasure you get from whatever you're looking at, Diehl says. It works for things as boring as archaeological(考古的) museums, where people were given eye-tracking glasses and instructed either to take photos or not. "People look longer at things they want to photograph," Diehl says. They report liking the exhibits more, too.

To the relief of Instagrammers(Instagram用户) everywhere, it can even make meals more enjoyable. When people were encouraged to take at least three photos while they ate lunch, they were more immersed in their meals than those who weren't told to take photos.

Was it the satisfying click of the camera? The physical act of the snap? No, they found; just the act of planning to take a photo—and not actually taking it—had the same joy-boosting effect. "If you want to take mental photos, that works the same way," Diehl says. "Thinking about what you would want to photograph also gets you more engaged."

51. What does the author say about photo-taking in the past?
- A) It was a painstaking effort for recording life's major events.
 - B) It was a luxury that only a few wealthy people could enjoy.
 - C) It was a good way to preserve one's precious images.
 - D) It was a skill that required lots of practice to master.
52. Kristin Diehl conducted a series of experiments on photo-taking to find out _____.
- A) what kind of pleasure it would actually bring to photo-takers
 - B) whether people enjoyed it when they did sightseeing
 - C) how it could help to enrich people's life experiences
 - D) whether it prevented people enjoying what they were doing
53. What do the results of Diehl's experiments show about people taking pictures?
- A) They are distracted from what they are doing.
 - B) They can better remember what they see or do.
 - C) They are more absorbed in what catches their eye.
 - D) They can have a better understanding of the world.
54. What is found about museum visitors with the aid of eye-tracking glasses?
- A) They come out with better photographs of the exhibits.
 - B) They focus more on the exhibits when taking pictures.
 - C) They have a better view of what are on display.
 - D) They follow the historical events more easily.
55. They follow the historical events more easily.
- A) It is better to make plans before taking photos.
 - B) Mental photos can be as beautiful as snapshots.
 - C) Photographers can derive great joy from the click of the camera.
 - D) Even the very thought of taking a photo can have a positive effect.

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**.*

过去，拥有一辆私家车对大部分中国人而言是件奢侈的事。如今，私家车在中国随处可见。汽车成了人们生活中不可或缺的一部分，他们不仅开车上下班，还经常驾车出游。有些城市的汽车增长速度过快，以至于交通拥堵和停车位不足的问题日益严峻，这些城市的市政府不得不出台新规，限制上路汽车的数量。由于空气污染日益严重，现在越来越多的人选择购买新能源汽车，中国政府也采取了一些措施，支持新能源汽车的发展。

2018年6月·第1套英语六级写作·题目、范文与解析

PROMPT & MODEL ESSAY • 写作题和范文

写作题和范文

本页写作题面、参考范文与逐段解析由懒笔记基于2018年6月·第1套 英语六级写作原卷整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：完整写作要求（Directions，含主题、文体、词数与署名约束）连续排印。写作是生产性任务、无 ABCD 标准答案——题面即整道题；卷面下方直接给出满足全部硬约束的参考范文、整篇中译与逐段拆解。

真题卷第1套(2018-06) • 六级

Part I

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay on *the importance of building trust between employers and employees*. 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·165 词】 写作无唯一标准答案，以下为达标示范

Trust is the invisible thread that holds a workplace together. In today's competitive business world, building mutual trust between employers and employees is not merely desirable but essential, for it shapes how effectively an organization performs and grows.

On the one hand, trust boosts efficiency and reduces internal friction. When employers trust their staff with greater autonomy, employees feel respected and work with genuine initiative rather than fear. On the other hand, mutual trust strengthens loyalty and a sense of belonging. Take Google as an example: by granting engineers freedom to spend part of their time on personal projects, the company earned deep employee commitment, and this trust in turn gave birth to innovations such as Gmail. Clearly, when both sides believe in each other, cooperation replaces suspicion.

In conclusion, trust between the two sides is the foundation of a healthy and productive workplace. Both employers and employees should therefore communicate openly and keep their promises, so that trust can take root and benefit everyone.

【参考译文】

信任是维系职场的隐形纽带。在当今竞争激烈的商业环境中，在雇主与雇员之间建立相互信任不只是锦上添花，更是必需，因为它直接影响一个组织运转的效率与成长。

一方面，信任能提升效率、减少内部摩擦。当雇主信任员工、给予他们更大的自主权时，员工会感到被尊重，会带着真正的主动性去工作，而不是在惧怕中做事。另一方面，相互信任能增强忠诚与归属感。以谷歌为例：通过允许工程师用一部分时间去做个人项目，公司赢得了员工深切的投入，而这份信任反过来又催生了诸如 Gmail 这样的创新。显然，当双方彼此信任时，合作便取代了猜疑。

总之，双方之间的信任是健康且高效职场的基石。因此，雇主与雇员都应开诚布公地沟通、信守各自的承诺，让信任生根发芽、惠及每一个人。

【第1段】比喻点题加递进表态。首句 Trust is the invisible thread that holds a workplace together 用比喻点题，落实『点题判断句』；随后 building mutual trust ... is not merely desirable but essential 用递进句式亮明立场，完成 outline 第一段『点题亮观点』的功能，mutual 一词已守住双向。

【第2段】双分论点加实例坐实。On the one hand ... On the other hand 把『提升效率』与『增强忠诚』两个分论点分层排开；Take Google as an example 引出谷歌实例并落到 Gmail，正面回应举例要求；末句 cooperation replaces suspicion 小结回扣中心，落实『观点加理由加实例再回扣』。

【第3段】重申加呼吁收尾。In conclusion ... is the foundation of a healthy and productive workplace 换词重申中心，Both employers and employees should therefore ... so that ... 发出双向呼吁并给出预期效果，兑现『重申立场并发出呼吁』且再次点出 both，收束干净。

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

论证雇员与雇主互信为何重要

本题要求 write an essay on the importance of building trust between employers and employees，即论证『雇主与雇员之间建立信任』这件事为什么重要。特别注意论述对象是双向的互信关系，不是单方面要求员工忠诚或老板会管人；题目还给了 You can cite examples to illustrate your views，等于明确提示要用例子撑观点。

读者 • 语域

面向阅卷人的正式书面语

本题是纯议论大作文，没有具体收信人，实际读者是阅卷老师，用正式书面语即可：避免 I guess、you know 这类口语，少用缩写堆砌，不需要称呼、问候和落款。语域定在『客观、书面、有逻辑』，观点用第三人称论述比通篇 I think 更显成熟。

中心立意

互信是高效健康职场的根基

中心论点：雇主与雇员之间的相互信任是高效、健康职场的根基，双方都应主动去建立和维护它。这一句直接回应 the importance of building trust between employers and employees，且用『相互』二字守住双向立场。

要展开的要点

1. 信任提升效率、减少内耗

第一分论点：当老板信任员工、给出更多自主权时，员工不必事事请示、也不必在防备中工作，沟通成本和内耗随之下降，效率自然提升。

2. 信任增强忠诚与归属感

第二分论点：被信任的员工更有被尊重感，会主动投入并对企业产生忠诚与归属感，从而愿意长期贡献——这正好用一个企业实例来落地。

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 点题亮观点

点出信任对职场的分量，并明确给出立场：雇主与雇员之间的互信是高效职场的根基。

第 2 段 分点论证加举例

分两层展开——信任提升效率、信任增强忠诚，并用一个具体企业实例回应举例要求。

第 3 段 重申立场并呼吁

收束全文，重申互信是根基，呼吁劳资双方开诚布公、信守承诺。

第 1 段 信任是职场的隐形纽带

把信任比作维系职场的隐形纽带，随即表态：在当今竞争激烈的商业环境里，建立雇主与雇员之间的互信不只是锦上添花而是必需，因为它直接影响组织的运转与成长。落点正是 the importance of building trust between employers and employees。

点题判断句 · Trust is the invisible thread that holds _____ together. (用一个比喻给主题定性，横线填本题主体如 a workplace)

亮明立场 · Building mutual trust between _____ is not merely desirable but essential. (not merely ... but ... 递进句式表态，横线填论述对象)

第 2 段 两点论证加谷歌实例

第一层：信任给员工自主权、降低内耗从而提升效率；第二层：互信增强忠诚与归属感。随后用谷歌允许工程师用部分时间做个人项目、因而赢得投入并催生 Gmail 的例子把两层坐实，正面回应 cite examples to illustrate your views。

分层推进 · On the one hand, _____; on the other hand, _____. (把两个并列分论点分层排开，横线各填一条理由)

举例过渡 · Take _____ as an example: _____. (自然引出实例，冒号后填例子的具体经过)

第 3 段 重申互信根基并呼吁双方

重申雇主与雇员之间的互信是健康高效职场的基石，呼吁双方开诚布公沟通、信守承诺，让信任生根、惠及各方。用『双方 both』收尾再次守住双向立场。

总结收束 · In conclusion, _____ is the foundation of _____. (换词重申中心，横线填主题词与其价值落点)

发出呼吁 · Both _____ should therefore _____, so that _____. (用 should 提出行动建议，so that 引出预期效果)

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

守住双向且有例证

本题两条底线：一是论 building trust between employers and employees 的双向互信，不能滑成单方面服从或管理；二是落实 cite examples to illustrate your views，至少一个具体例子。缺任一条都算内容不达标。

结构连贯

三段清晰过渡自然

本题应是立场—论证—总结三段分明，主体段用 on the one hand / on the other hand 分层、用 Take ... as an example 过渡；避免通篇一段或段间生硬跳接。

语言准确

善用因果递进与主题词组

本题适合用 because、as a result、therefore 等因果递进词让论证成链，并用 mutual trust、a sense of belonging、autonomy 等与信任、合作相关的词组提升表达，但每个都要用对搭配。

字数格式

卡死150到200硬区间

本题 at least 150 words but no more than 200 words 是硬约束，低于下限或超过上限都扣分。三段比例也要匀，别让例子把总结挤没。

典型低分写法 • 反面示例与改法

只谈员工要忠诚

反面示例：通篇写『员工必须服从老板、忠于公司，这样公司才好』，把双向互信写成单方面的员工守则——跑题。修正：改成『When employers trust their staff and staff trust their leaders, both sides benefit』，让雇主与雇员双向互信同时出现。

通篇空洞说教

反面示例：『Trust is very important. It is good for everyone. Without trust, nothing works.』——只有口号没有例证。修正：补一个实例，如『For instance, Google gave its engineers freedom to pursue personal projects, and that trust produced Gmail.』

例子铺太长压垮结构

反面示例：主体段用八九句细讲谷歌怎么发家、创始人是谁，结果重要性论证只有一句、结论被挤没。修正：例子只留『做了什么—产生了什么信任效果』两句，其余篇幅还给论点和呼吁，保持三段均衡。

中式英语逐字直译

反面示例：『The boss and the worker should build the trust heart to heart, then the company can develop healthy.』——逐字硬译、搭配和词性都错。修正：『Employers and employees should build mutual trust, which helps the company grow in a healthy way.』

英语六级 2018年6月·第1套 · 全卷构成

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

2018年6月·第1套 英语六级听力真题原文与答案解析

PAPER & KEY • 听力题和解析

听力题和解析

本卷全部 25 题的标准答案与完整录音文字稿由懒笔记基于2018年6月·第1套 英语六级听力原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面层级：Part/Section 标题与各节 Directions 照原卷排印——真实听力考卷只印选项，题干由录音念出。其下按录音篇目逐篇排印：每篇先给完整录音文字稿（逐段中译），再逐题给出卷面题目与该题解析（题目、翻译、答案、定位、信号、替换与排除）。

真题卷第1套(2018-06) • 六级

以下按录音篇目排印：每篇先给录音原文与逐段中译（考卷上没有，考试时录音只播一遍、卷面只印选项），再逐题给出卷面题目与解析。

Part II

Listening Comprehension

(30 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear two long conversations. At the end of each conversation, you will hear four questions. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 1** with a single line through the centre.

Questions 1 to 4 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

1 M: What's all that? Are you going to make a salad?

M: 这些都是什么?你要做沙拉吗?

2 W: No, I'm going to make a gazpacho.

W: 不,我要做gazpacho。

3 M: What's that?

M: 那是什么?

4 W: Gazpacho is a cold soup from Spain. It's mostly vegetables. I guess you could call it a liquid salad.

W: Gazpacho是一种来自西班牙的冷汤。主要是蔬菜。我想你可以把它叫做液体沙拉。

5 M: Cold soup? Sounds weird.

M: 冷汤?听起来怪怪的。

6 W: It's delicious. Trust me. I tried it for the first time during my summer vacation in Spain. You see, in the south of Spain, it gets very hot in the summer, up to 40 degrees Celsius. So a cold gazpacho is very refreshing. The main ingredients are tomato, cucumber, bell peppers, olive oil and stale bread.

W: 很好喝的。相信我。我在西班牙度暑假的时候第一次尝试了它。你看,在西班牙南部,夏天非常热,高达40摄氏度。所以冷的gazpacho非常清爽。主要食材是番茄、黄瓜、甜椒、橄榄油和不新鲜的面包。

7 M: Stale bread? Surely you mean bread for dipping into the soup?

M: 不新鲜的面包?你肯定是说用来蘸汤的面包吧?

8 W: No. Bread is crushed and blended in like everything else. It adds texture and thickness to the soup.

W: 不是。面包被压碎后像其他东西一样混合进去。它给汤增加质感和浓稠度。

9 M: Mm. And is it healthy?

M: 嗯。那它健康吗?

10 W: Sure. As I said earlier, it's mostly vegetables. You can also add different things if you like, such as hard-boiled egg or cured ham.

W: 当然。就像我之前说的,它主要是蔬菜。如果你喜欢,你也可以加不同的东西,比如水煮蛋或腌火腿。

11 M: Cured ham? What's that?

M: 腌火腿?那是什么?

12 W: That's another Spanish delicacy. Have you never heard of it? It's quite famous.

W: 那是另一种西班牙美食。你从来没听说过吗?它挺有名的。

13 M: No. Is it good too?

M: 没有。它也好吃吗?

14 W: Oh, yeah, definitely. It's amazing. It's a little dry and salty, and it's very expensive because it comes from a special type of pig that only eats a special type of food. The ham is covered in salt to dry and preserve it, and left to hang for up to two years. It has a very distinct flavor.

W: 哦,是的,绝对好吃。太棒了。它有点干有点咸,而且非常贵,因为它来自一种特殊的猪,这种猪只吃一种特殊的食物。火腿用盐覆盖来风干和保存,然后挂起来长达两年。它有非常独特的风味。

15 M: Mm. Sounds interesting. Where can I find some?

M: 嗯。听起来很有意思。我在哪儿能找到一些?

16 W: It used to be difficult to get Spanish produce here. But it's now a lot more common. Most large supermarket chains have cured ham in little packets, but in Spain you can buy a whole leg.

W: 以前在这里很难买到西班牙产品。但现在普遍多了。大多数大型连锁超市都有小包装的腌火腿,但在西班牙你可以买整条腿。

17 M: A whole pig leg? Why would anybody want so much ham?

M: 整条猪腿?为什么会有人想要这么多火腿?

18 W: In Spain, many people buy a whole leg for special group events such as Christmas. They cut it themselves into very thin slices with a long flat knife.

W: 在西班牙,很多人会为圣诞节这样的特殊集体活动买整条腿。他们自己用一把长长的扁平刀把它切成很薄的片。

1. A) It is a typical salad.
- B) It is a Spanish soup.
- C) It is a weird vegetable.
- D) It is a kind of spicy food.

【题目】 What do we learn about gazpacho?

【翻译】 关于gazpacho我们了解到什么?

- A) 它是一种典型的沙拉。 B) 它是一种西班牙汤。 C) 它是一种奇怪的蔬菜。
D) 它是一种辛辣食物。

【答案】 B (细节题) It is a Spanish soup.

【定位】 W: Gazpacho is a cold soup from Spain. It's mostly vegetables. I guess you could call it a liquid salad.

女: Gazpacho 是一种来自西班牙的冷汤。它主要由蔬菜做成。我想你可以把它叫作一种液体沙拉。

【信号】 被问者的直接应答 + 正面定性" is a..."。 男方追问" What's that?", 女方紧接着正面回答 Gazpacho is a cold soup from Spain。——"被问者的直接应答"加上" is a + 品类"的定性句式, 正是答案句信号。

【替换】 a cold soup from Spain ↔ a Spanish soup
from Spain = Spanish, cold soup = soup, 同义改写

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

录音确实念到 a liquid salad, A 抓住 salad 就想让你选; 但原话是" I guess you could call it a liquid salad", 是打比方帮人理解, 本质仍是 soup, A 把比喻当定性, 是典型原词陷阱。

借用原文: I guess you could call it a liquid salad

C) 原词陷阱

男方说 Sounds weird., C 借 weird 这个原词造"它是种怪蔬菜"; 可 weird 是男方一句感叹、且 gazpacho 是汤不是蔬菜, C 既张冠李戴又改了品类。

借用原文: Cold soup? Sounds weird.

D) 未提及

录音从头到尾只说它是冷的、清爽的、主要是蔬菜, 从没提"辣"。 a kind of spicy food 在原文找不到任何依据, 属未提及。

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2. A) To make it thicker.
B) To make it more nutritious.
C) To add to its appeal.
D) To replace an ingredient.

【题目】 For what purpose is stale bread mixed into gazpacho?

【翻译】 在gazpacho中混入陈面包的目的是什么？

A) 使它更浓稠。 B) 使它更有营养。 C) 增加它的吸引力。 D) 替代一种配料。

【答案】 A (细节题) To make it thicker.

【定位】 W: No. Bread is crushed and blended in like everything else. It adds texture and thickness to the soup.

女：不。面包被压碎、像其他食材一样搅打进去。它给汤增加了口感和浓稠度。

【信号】 功能说明句"**It adds ... to ...**". It adds texture and thickness to the soup. 用"**It adds X to Y**"直接说明加面包带来的作用，是回答"目的"的标志性信号句。

【替换】 adds texture and thickness to the soup ↔ **To make it thicker**

名词 thickness 转成形容词 thicker, 同义

【排除】 B) **张冠李戴**

录音谈健康/营养是在后文回答"is it healthy"时(说 mostly vegetables)，并未把营养归为"加面包"的目的。B 把别处的"营养"话题挪来当本题目的，张冠李戴。

借用原文：it's mostly vegetables

C) **未提及**

原文只说加面包增加 texture 和 thickness，没说让它更诱人。To add to its appeal. 是"加东西总能让食物更好吃"的想当然，原文无据。

D) **与原文相反**

录音说 Bread is crushed and blended in like everything else——面包是和别的食材一起混进去，不是拿来替换谁。To replace an ingredient. 把"加入"说成"替换"，动作方向反了。

借用原文：Bread is crushed and blended in like everything else

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3. A) It contains very little fat.
B) It uses olive oil in cooking.
C) It uses no artificial additives.
D) It is mainly made of vegetables.

【题目】 Why does the woman think gazpacho is healthy?

【翻译】 为什么这位女士认为gazpacho是健康的？

A) 它含有极少的脂肪。 B) 它在烹饪中使用橄榄油。 C) 它不使用人工添加剂。
D) 它主要由蔬菜制成。

【答案】 **D** (细节题) It is mainly made of vegetables.

【定位】 M: Mm. And is it healthy? — W: Sure. As I said earlier, it's mostly vegetables.

男：嗯。它健康吗？——女：当然。就像我前面说的，它主要是蔬菜。

【信号】 被问"is it healthy"后的直接应答 + **As I said** 回指。男方问 is it healthy?, 女方应答 Sure. As I said earlier, it's mostly vegetables.——"被问者对 healthy 的直接回应"配上"As I said"回指强调，正是理由句信号。

【替换】 it's mostly vegetables ↔ **It is mainly made of vegetables**

mostly = mainly, 同义副词替换

【排除】 A) **未提及**

录音说健康只给了"蔬菜为主"一条，从未说脂肪多少。It contains very little fat. 是按"健康=低脂"的常识脑补，原文无据。

B) **原词陷阱**

录音第6段列食材时念到 olive oil, B 借这个原词造"用橄榄油所以健康"; 但女方解释健康时只字未提油, olive oil 出现在食材介绍处而非理由处，是原词陷阱。

借用原文：tomato, cucumber, bell peppers, olive oil and stale bread

C) **未提及**

原文谈健康只说蔬菜为主，没提添加剂的有无。It uses no artificial additives. 同样是健康常识的想当然，原文无对应。

4. A) It does not go stale for two years.

B) It takes no special skill to prepare.

C) It comes from a special kind of pig.

D) It is a delicacy blended with bread.

【题目】 **What does the woman say about cured ham?**

【翻译】 这位女士对腌火腿说了什么？

A) 它两年内不会变质。 B) 准备它不需要特殊技能。 C) 它来自一种特殊的猪。

D) 它是一种与面包混合的美味佳肴。

【答案】 **C** (细节题) It comes from a special kind of pig.

【定位】 W: It's a little dry and salty, and it's very expensive because it comes from a special type of pig that only eats a special type of food.

女：它有点干、有点咸，而且非常贵，因为它来自一种只吃特定食物的特殊品种的猪。

【信号】 因果 **because** 引出独特来源。it comes from a special type of pig 由 because 引出，解释它为何昂贵特别——"因果信号"指向的这句正面交代来源，是答案句。

【替换】 it comes from a special type of pig ↔ **It comes from a special kind of pig**

type 与 kind 同义，几乎原句对应

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

录音念到 left to hang for up to two years——two years 是腌制悬挂的时长，A 抓住 two years 改成 does not go stale for two years (两年不变质)，偷换了这个数字的含义，是最毒的原词陷阱。

借用原文：left to hang for up to two years

B) 与原文相反

录音说 cut it themselves into very thin slices with a long flat knife——切薄片用专用长刀、显然需要技巧。It takes no special skill to prepare. 把"需要专门刀工"说成"不需技巧"，与原文相反。

借用原文：They cut it themselves into very thin slices with a long flat knife

D) 张冠李戴

a delicacy blended with bread 里的 bread 来自前文做汤的描述 Bread is crushed and blended in, 那是 gazpacho 加面包，与火腿无关。D 把汤的做法张冠李戴到火腿头上。

借用原文：Bread is crushed and blended in like everything else

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

1 M: Hello, I wish to buy a bottle of wine.

M: 你好,我想买一瓶葡萄酒。

2 W: Hi, yes. What kind of wine would you like?

W: 你好。你想要什么样的葡萄酒?

3 M: I don't know. Sorry, I don't know much about wine.

M: 我不知道。抱歉,我对葡萄酒不太了解。

4 W: That's no problem at all. What's the occasion and how much would you like to spend?

W: 完全没问题。是什么场合呢,你想花多少钱?

5 M: It's for my boss. It's his birthday. I know he likes wine, but I don't know what type. I also do not want anything too expensive, maybe mid-range. How much would you say is a mid-range bottle of wine approximately?

M: 是给我老板的。今天是他生日。我知道他喜欢葡萄酒,但我不知道他喜欢哪种。我也不想要太贵的,可能中等价位吧。你觉得中等价位的葡萄酒大概多少钱?

6 W: Well, it varies greatly. Our lowest prices are around \$6 a bottle, but those are table wines. They are not very special. And I would not suggest them as a gift. On the other end, our most expensive bottles are over \$150. If you are looking for something priced in the middle, I would say anything between \$30 and \$60 would make a decent gift. How does that sound?

W: 嗯,价格差别很大。我们最便宜的大约6美元一瓶,但那些是佐餐酒。它们不太特别。我不建议把它们作为礼物。另一方面,我们最贵的酒超过150美元。如果你想要中等价位的,我会说30到60美元之间的都可以作为体面的礼物。你觉得怎么样?

7 M: Mm, yeah. I guess something in the vicinity of 30 or 40 would be good. Which type would you recommend?

M: 嗯,好的。我想30到40美元左右的应该不错。你推荐哪种?

8 W: I would say the safest option is always a red wine. They are generally more popular than whites, and can usually be paired with food more easily. Our specialty here is Italian wines, and these tend to be fruity with medium acidity. This one here is a Chianti, which is perhaps Italy's most famous type of red wine. Alternatively, you may wish to try and surprise your boss with something less common, such as this Zinfandel. The grapes are originally native to Croatia but this winery is in eastern Italy and it has a more spicy and peppery flavor. So to summarize, the Chianti is more classical and the Zinfandel more exciting. Both are similarly priced at just under \$40.

W: 我觉得最保险的选择永远是红葡萄酒。它们通常比白葡萄酒更受欢迎,而且通常更容易搭配食物。我们这里的特色是意大利葡萄酒,这些酒往往果味浓郁,酸度适中。这瓶是Chianti,也许是意大利最著名的红葡萄酒类型。或者,你也可以尝试用一些不太常见的酒给你老板一个惊喜,比如这瓶Zinfandel。葡萄原产于克罗地亚,但这家酒庄在意大利东部,它的味道更辛辣,有胡椒味。总结一下,Chianti更经典,Zinfandel更有新意。两者价格差不多,都不到40美元。

9 M: I will go with Chianti then. Thanks.

M: 那我就选Chianti吧。谢谢。

5. A) They come in a great variety.
B) They do not make decent gifts.
C) They do not vary much in price.
D) They go well with Italian food.

【题目】 What does the woman think of table wines?

【翻译】 女士如何看待佐餐葡萄酒?

- A) 它们种类繁多。 B) 它们不适合作为体面的礼物。 C) 它们价格差异不大。
D) 它们很适合搭配意大利菜。

【答案】 B (态度观点题) They do not make decent gifts.

【定位】 Our lowest prices are around \$6 a bottle, but those are table wines. They are not very special. And I would not suggest them as a gift.

我们最低的价位是一瓶6美元左右,但那些是餐酒。它们不怎么特别。我也不建议拿它们当礼物。

【信号】 否定评价not suggest...as a gift. 答案句的信号是连续的负面评价: They are not very special. 加上 I would not suggest them as a gift., 两处否定明确表态餐酒不宜送礼,正是态度题要抓的评判落点。

【替换】 I would not suggest them as a gift ↔ They do not make decent gifts.

"不建议当礼物" = "不算像样的礼物"

【排除】 A) 张冠李戴

店员开头说 it varies greatly, 指整个酒的价格/种类差异大, 并非说"餐酒"种类繁多; They come in a great variety. 把这句套到餐酒头上, 张冠李戴。

借用原文: Well, it varies greatly.

C) 与原文相反

录音确实大谈 price, 但说的是价格 varies greatly (差异很大), They do not vary much in price. 偷了 price/vary 这两个原词, 意思却反成"价差不大", 与原文相反。

借用原文: Well, it varies greatly.

D) 未提及

"好配食物"是后文说红酒/意大利酒的优点(见第8段), 录音从没说餐酒配意餐; They go well with Italian food. 把别处的优点硬安给餐酒, 属未提及。

-
6. A) \$30-\$40.
B) \$40-\$50.
C) \$50-\$60.
D) Around \$150.

【题目】 What is the price range of wine the man will consider?

【翻译】 男士会考虑的葡萄酒价格区间是多少?

A) 30至40美元。 B) 40至50美元。 C) 50至60美元。 D) 150美元左右。

【答案】 A (细节题) \$30-\$40.

【定位】 Mm, yeah. I guess something in the vicinity of 30 or 40 would be good.

嗯, 对。我想30或40块左右的就不错。

【信号】 被问者男士的应答给出自己的价。 信号是男士本人的应答: 店员报了一堆价后, 男士回 I guess something in the vicinity of 30 or 40 would be good, 这是"他自己会考虑"的价, 正对题干限定的主体。

【替换】 something in the vicinity of 30 or 40 ↔ **\$30-\$40.**

in the vicinity of 30 or 40=\$30-\$40区间

【排除】 B) 答非所问

店员建议的体面价位是 between \$30 and \$60, \$40-\$50. 落在这个店员区间内却不是男士自己说的数；它借"听过的价位范围"诱你选，但题干问的是男士考虑的价。

借用原文：anything between \$30 and \$60 would make a decent gift

C) 原词陷阱

\$50-\$60. 的 60 来自店员说的 between \$30 and \$60 的上限，是店员给的范围，并非男士亲口考虑的价，盗用了听过的数字。

借用原文：anything between \$30 and \$60 would make a decent gift

D) 原词陷阱

Around \$150. 来自店员说的 our most expensive bottles are over \$150, 是店里最贵的酒，与男士想要中档、不太贵的需求完全相反，是故意念出的离群极值。

借用原文：our most expensive bottles are over \$150

-
7. A) They are a healthy choice for elderly people.
B) They are especially popular among Italians.
C) They symbolize good health and longevity.
D) They go well with different kinds of food.

【题目】 Why does the woman recommend red wines?

【翻译】 女士为什么推荐红葡萄酒？

- A) 它们对老年人来说是健康的选择。 B) 它们在意大利人中尤其受欢迎。
C) 它们象征健康和长寿。 D) 它们适合搭配各种食物。

【答案】 D (细节题) They go well with different kinds of food.

【定位】 I would say the safest option is always a red wine. They are generally more popular than whites, and can usually be paired with food more easily.

我会说最稳妥的选择永远是红酒。它们一般比白葡萄酒更受欢迎，而且通常更容易跟食物搭配。

【信号】 推荐后紧跟的理由句 they can be paired with food. 信号是推荐红酒之后立刻给的理由：They are generally more popular than whites, and can usually be paired with food more easily., 这正是"为什么推荐"的直接解释句。

【替换】 can usually be paired with food more easily ↔ They go well with different kinds of food.

更易配食物=百搭各种食物

【排除】 A) 未提及

录音说红酒"受欢迎/好配食物", 从没提它对老年人健康有益; They are a healthy choice for elderly people. 的"健康/老人"录音完全没说, 是凭常识脑补。

B) 原词陷阱

录音里 more popular 形容红酒整体、Italian 是说本店专长意大利酒, 两词都真出现过; They are especially popular among Italians. 把它们拼成"在意大利人中特别受欢迎", 录音并无此意。

借用原文: They are generally more popular than whites

C) 未提及

录音对红酒的评价止于受欢迎、好配食物, They symbolize good health and longevity. 把它拔高成"象征健康长寿", 是预读时就警觉的煽情拔高, 原文未提。

-
8. A) It is a wine imported from California.
B) It is less spicy than all other red wines.
C) It is far more expensive than he expected.
D) It is Italy's most famous type of red wine.

【题目】 What do we learn about the wine the man finally bought?

【翻译】 关于男士最终购买的葡萄酒我们了解到什么?

- A) 这是一款从加利福尼亚进口的葡萄酒。 B) 它比所有其他红葡萄酒都更不辛辣。
C) 它比他预期的要贵得多。 D) 它是意大利最著名的红葡萄酒类型。

【答案】 D (细节题) It is Italy's most famous type of red wine.

【定位】 This one here is a Chianti, which is perhaps Italy's most famous type of red wine.

这一瓶是基安蒂, 大概是意大利最有名的红酒品种。

【信号】 结尾决定+最高级most famous. 两重信号: 男士在 I will go with Chianti then. 拍板买基安蒂, 回扣店员对它的描述 a Chianti, which is perhaps Italy's most famous type of red wine, 最高级 most famous 是答案落点。

【替换】 perhaps Italy's most famous type of red wine ↔ It is Italy's most famous type of red wine.

几乎原句对应只去掉perhaps

【排除】 A) 张冠李戴

录音提到 Zinfandel 葡萄 originally native to Croatia but this winery is in eastern Italy, 根本没有加州; It is a wine imported from California. 既安错了酒 (不是他买的 Chianti) 又虚构了 California, 属张冠李戴加臆造。

借用原文: The grapes are originally native to Croatia but this winery is in eastern Italy

B) 张冠李戴

a more spicy and peppery flavor 形容的是 Zinfandel, 不是男士买的 Chianti; It is less spicy than all other red wines. 盗用 spicy 一词且改成"比所有红酒都不辣", 对象与极性双错。

借用原文: it has a more spicy and peppery flavor

C) 与原文相反

录音说两瓶 Both are similarly priced at just under \$40, 正在男士预期的30-40档内, 毫不意外; It is far more expensive than he expected. 说"远超预期", 与原文相反。

借用原文: Both are similarly priced at just under \$40

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear two passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear three or four questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 1** with a single line through the centre.

Questions 9 to 11 are based on the passage you have just heard.

1 Many people enjoy secret codes. The harder the code, the more some people will try to figure it out. In wartime, codes are especially important. They help the army send news about battles and the size of enemy forces. Neither side wants its code broken by the other.

许多人喜欢密码。密码越难, 就有越多的人试图破解它。在战时, 密码尤其重要。它们帮助军队传送有关战斗和敌军规模的消息。任何一方都不希望自己的密码被对方破解。

2 One very important code was never broken. It was used during World War II by the Americans. It was a spoken code never written down. And it was developed and used by Navajo Indians. They were called "the Navajo code talkers". The Navajos created the code in their own language. Navajo is hard to learn and only a few people know it. So it was pretty certain that the enemy would not be able to understand the code talkers. In addition, the talkers used code words. They called a submarine an iron fish and a small bomb thrown by hand a potato. If they wanted to spell something, they used code words for letters of the alphabet. For instance, the letter A was ant or apple or ax.

有一种非常重要的密码从未被破解。它在第二次世界大战期间被美国人使用。这是一种口头密码, 从未被写下来。它由Navajo印第安人开发和使用。他们被称为"Navajo密码通讯员"。Navajo人用他们自己的语言创造了这种密码。Navajo语很难学, 只有少数人懂得它。因此几乎可以肯定敌人无法理解密码通讯员的内容。此外, 通讯员还使用了代码词。他们把潜艇称为铁鱼, 把手榴弹称为土豆。如果他们想拼写什么, 就使用字母表中字母的代码词。例如, 字母A是蚂蚁、苹果或斧头。

3 The code talkers worked mostly in the islands in the Pacific. One or two would be assigned to a group of soldiers. They would send messages by field telephone to the code talker in the next group. And he would relay the information to his commander. The code talkers played an important part in several battles. They helped troops coordinate their movements and attacks. After the war, the U.S. government honored them for what they had accomplished. Theirs was the most successful wartime code ever used.

密码通讯员主要在太平洋的岛屿上工作。一到两名通讯员会被分配到一组士兵中。他们通过野战电话向下一组的密码通讯员发送消息。然后他会将信息传达给他的指挥官。密码通讯员在几次战斗中发挥了重要作用。他们帮助部队协调行动和进攻。战后,美国政府为他们所取得的成就授予了荣誉。他们的密码是战时使用过的最成功的密码。

9. A) Learning others' secrets.
B) Searching for information.
C) Decoding secret messages.
D) Spreading sensational news.

【题目】 What does the speaker say many people enjoy doing?

【翻译】 说话者说许多人喜欢做什么?

A) 了解他人的秘密。 B) 搜索信息。 C) 破译秘密信息。 D) 传播耸人听闻的新闻。

【答案】 C (细节题) Decoding secret messages.

【定位】 Many people enjoy secret codes. The harder the code, the more some people will try to figure it out.

很多人喜欢密码。密码越难,有些人越想把它破解出来。

【信号】 开篇点题句, enjoy 直接对上题干 enjoy doing。录音第一句就是 Many people enjoy secret codes, 题干问 enjoy doing, 这里 enjoy 原词出现, 是直接应答型信号; 紧接的 try to figure it out 进一步说明他们享受的是把密码破解出来这件事。

【替换】 try to figure it out ↔ Decoding secret messages.

figure out a code = decode, 同义改写

【排除】 A) 偷换概念

Learning others' secrets. 借了原文 secret codes 里的 secret 制造熟悉感，但原文讲的是 figure out 密码本身，不是打探别人的隐私秘密，属偷换概念。

借用原文：secret codes

B) 未提及

Searching for information. 在录音里找不到对应表述，原文只说人们享受破解密码，没有谈搜集或查找信息，属无中生有。

D) 张冠李戴

Spreading sensational news. 与开篇 enjoy 那句无关；录音后文虽提到 They help the army send news about battles，但那是讲密码在战时的用途、不是人们喜欢做的事，本项把 news 张冠李戴还加上原文没有的 sensational。

借用原文：They help the army send news about battles

-
10. A) They helped the U.S. army in World War II.
B) They could write down spoken codes promptly.
C) They were assigned to decode enemy messages.
D) They were good at breaking enemy secret codes.

【题目】 What do we learn about the Navajo code talkers?

【翻译】 关于Navajo密码通信员我们了解到什么？

- A) 他们在第二次世界大战中帮助了美国军队。 B) 他们能够迅速写下口头密码。
C) 他们被指派破译敌方信息。 D) 他们擅长破解敌方密码。

【答案】 A (细节题) They helped the U.S. army in World War II.

【定位】 One very important code was never broken. It was used during World War II by the Americans. And it was developed and used by Navajo Indians.

有一种非常重要的密码从未被破译。它在二战期间被美国人使用。它是由纳瓦霍印第安人创造并使用的。

【信号】 直接陈述句，点出二战、美国、由 Navajo 使用。 录音用一组陈述句交代事实：It was used during World War II by the Americans 与 it was developed and used by Navajo Indians，明确这套密码服务于二战中的美国一方，是描述该群体的关键事实句；第三段 They helped troops coordinate their movements and attacks 再次佐证他们帮的是己方部队。

【替换】 It was used during World War II by the Americans ↔

They helped the U.S. army in World War II.

the Americans 用此码 = 帮 U.S. army, World War II 原词对上

They helped troops coordinate their movements and attacks ↔

They helped the U.S. army in World War II.

helped troops coordinate = helped the U.S. army, 详述被概括

【排除】 B) 与原文相反

They could write down spoken codes promptly. 借了原文 It was a spoken code never written down 里 spoken、written 的字眼，但原文恰恰强调这套密码从不写下来，本项却说他们能迅速写下，与原文相反。

借用原文：It was a spoken code never written down

C) 原词陷阱

They were assigned to decode enemy messages. 堆了 decode、enemy、messages 一串原文热词制造熟悉感；assigned 也确在原文 One or two would be assigned to a group of soldiers 出现过。但原文说的是 Navajo 用自己创造的密码发消息帮己方，不是被派去破译敌方密码，方向完全相反。

借用原文：One or two would be assigned to a group of soldiers

D) 原词陷阱

They were good at breaking enemy secret codes. 借了原文反复出现的 code、broken (如 One very important code was never broken)；但原文是说他们的密码没人能破，不是他们擅长去破敌方密码，方向被偷换。

借用原文：One very important code was never broken

11. A) Important battles fought in the Pacific War.

B) Decoding of secret messages in war times.

C) A military code that was never broken.

D) Navajo Indians' contribution to code breaking.

【题目】 What is the speaker mainly talking about?

【翻译】 说话者主要在谈论什么？

A) 太平洋战争中的重要战役。 B) 战时秘密信息的破译。

C) 一种从未被破解的军事密码。 D) Navajo印第安人对密码破译的贡献。

【答案】 C (主旨题) A military code that was never broken.

【定位】 One very important code was never broken. It was used during World War II by the Americans. ... Theirs was the most successful wartime code ever used.

有一种非常重要的密码从未被破译。它在二战期间被美国人使用。.....他们的密码是有史以来最成功的战时密码。

【信号】 开头点题 never broken + 结尾收束 most successful 首尾呼应。第二段开篇 One very important code was never broken 立即点题，第三段结尾 Theirs was the most successful wartime code ever used 用最高级收束，首尾都在强调这是一套从未被破、最成功的密码，是典型的主旨信号。

【替换】 One very important code was never broken ↔ **A military code that was never broken.**

never broken 原意保留, code 加限定为 military

Theirs was the most successful wartime code ever used ↔

A military code that was never broken.

most successful wartime code = military code, 结尾印证主旨

【排除】 A) **原词陷阱**

Important battles fought in the Pacific War. 借了原文 The code talkers worked mostly in the islands in the Pacific 与 battles 等词, 但原文只把太平洋战役当作密码发挥作用的背景, 没展开讲具体战役, 本项以局部细节冒充主旨。

借用原文: The code talkers worked mostly in the islands in the Pacific

B) **过度推断**

Decoding of secret messages in war times. 借了 codes、war 等主题词, 但全文重点是 Navajo 用自家密码而非破译密码, 且这一概括过于宽泛, 没扣住从未被破这一独特点, 属以偏概全兼方向偏。

借用原文: In wartime, codes are especially important

D) **偷换概念**

Navajo Indians' contribution to code breaking. 用了 Navajo、code 这两个全文核心词, 极具迷惑性; 但原文讲的是 Navajo 创造并使用一套不可破的密码(编码、保密), 不是他们去破译别人的密码(code breaking), 主旨方向被偷换。

借用原文: The Navajos created the code in their own language

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

1 If you are young and thinking about your career, you'll want to know where you can make a living.

如果你正年轻并在思考自己的职业生涯, 你会想知道可以在哪里谋生。

2 Well, there's going to be a technological replacement of a lot of knowledge-intensive jobs in the next 20 years, particularly in the two largest sectors of the labor force with professional skills. One is teaching and the other, healthcare. You have so many applications and software and platforms that are going to come in and provide information and service in these two fields, which means a lot of healthcare and education sectors will be radically changed and a lot of jobs will be lost.

在未来20年里, 大量知识密集型工作将被技术取代, 特别是在劳动力队伍中拥有专业技能的两个最大部门。一个是教育, 另一个是医疗保健。将会有许多应用程序、软件和平台进入这两个领域提供信息和服务, 这意味着大量医疗保健和教育部门将发生根本性变化, 许多工作岗位将会消失。

3 Now, where will the new jobs be found? Well, the one sector of the economy that can't be easily duplicated by even smart technologies is the caring sector—the personal care sector. That is, you can't really get a robot to do a great massage or physical therapy, or you can't get the kind of personal attention you need with regard to therapy or any other personal service. There could be very high-end

personal services. Therapists do charge a lot of money. I think there's no limit to the amount of personal attention and personal care people would like if they could afford it.

那么,新的工作岗位将在哪里出现呢?经济中有一个部门是即使智能技术也无法轻易复制的,那就是护理部门——个人护理部门。也就是说,你无法真正让机器人做出很好的按摩或物理治疗,或者你无法获得治疗或任何其他个人服务所需的那种个人关注。可能会有非常高端的个人服务。治疗师确实收费很高。我认为如果人们负担得起,他们想要的个人关注和个人护理是没有限度的。

4 But the real question in the future is how come people afford these things if they don't have money, because they can't get a job that pays enough. That's why I wrote this book which is about how to reorganize the economy for the future when technology brings about destructive changes to what we used to consider high income work.

但未来真正的问题是,如果人们没有钱,他们怎么能负担得起这些东西,因为他们找不到薪酬足够高的工作。这就是我写这本书的原因,这本书讲述的是当技术给我们过去认为的高收入工作带来破坏性变化时,如何为未来重组经济。

12. A) All services will be personalized.

B) A lot of knowledge-intensive jobs will be replaced.

C) Technology will revolutionize all sectors of industry.

D) More information will be available.

【题目】 What does the speaker say will happen in the next 20 years?

【翻译】 说话者说在未来20年里将会发生什么?

- A) 所有服务都将个性化。 B) 许多知识密集型工作将被取代。
C) 技术将彻底改变所有工业部门。 D) 将有更多信息可供使用。

【答案】 B (细节题) A lot of knowledge-intensive jobs will be replaced.

【定位】 Well, there's going to be a technological replacement of a lot of knowledge-intensive jobs in the next 20 years, particularly in the two largest sectors of the labor force with professional skills.

嗯,在未来20年里,会出现对大量知识密集型工作的技术性替代,尤其是在劳动力中两个最大的、需要专业技能的领域。

【信号】 时间标志 in the next 20 years 直接对题。 这句出现了题干同款时间标志 in the next 20 years, 又紧跟全段开头的 Well 起话,是说话人对"未来20年"下的核心判断,正是答案句。

【替换】 a technological replacement of a lot of knowledge-intensive jobs ↔

A lot of knowledge-intensive jobs will be replaced.

名词化转主动+被动改写

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

A 说 All services will be personalized., 蹭了原文 provide information and service 里的 service 一词, 但原文从没说"所有服务都将个性化", 是听到 service 就联想个性化的原词陷阱, 且 All 范围过绝。

借用原文: provide information and service

C) 偷换概念

C 说 Technology will revolutionize all sectors of industry., 原文只点了 the two largest sectors of the labor force"两个最大领域", C 把"两个"夸成"所有行业", 属范围程度偷改。

借用原文: the two largest sectors of the labor force

D) 原词陷阱

D 说 More information will be available., 蹭了原文 provide information and service 的 information, 但原文是说应用软件"提供信息和服务"来替代工作, 并非说"信息会变多", 听到 information 就选即落坑。

借用原文: provide information and service

-
13. A) In the robotics industry.
B) In the information service.
C) In the personal care sector.
D) In high-end manufacturing.

【题目】 Where will young people have more chances to find jobs?

【翻译】 年轻人在哪里会有更多机会找到工作?

A) 在机器人行业。 B) 在信息服务业。 C) 在个人护理行业。 D) 在高端制造业。

【答案】 C (细节题) In the personal care sector.

【定位】 Now, where will the new jobs be found? Well, the one sector of the economy that can't be easily duplicated by even smart technologies is the caring sector—the personal care sector.

那么, 新的工作会在哪里出现呢? 嗯, 经济中唯一一个连智能技术都不易复制的领域, 就是看护领域——个人护理领域。

【信号】 设问自答 where...+ the one sector...is. 录音先自设问 where will the new jobs be found?, 随即用 the one sector...is the personal care sector 自答, 设问句后紧跟的答句正是答案落点, 信号极强。

【替换】 the personal care sector ↔ In the personal care sector.

几乎原词, 仅加介词 In

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

A 说 In the robotics industry., 原文确实念到 you can't really get a robot to do a great massage, 但 robot 是被当作"做不了护理"的反例提的, 绝非新工作所在领域, 听到 robot 就选即中招。

借用原文: you can't really get a robot to do a great massage

B) 与原文相反

B 说 In the information service., 蹭的是上一段 provide information and service 的 information service, 但那是被技术替代的旧领域, 不是新工作领域, 正好与题意相反。

借用原文: provide information and service

D) 原词陷阱

D 说 In high-end manufacturing., 蹭了原文 There could be very high-end personal services. 的 high-end, 但原文 high-end 修饰的是"个人服务", 根本没提"制造业", 是拼词造出的陷阱。

借用原文: There could be very high-end personal services.

-
14. A) They charge high prices.
B) They need lots of training.
C) They cater to the needs of young people.
D) They focus on customers' specific needs.

【题目】 What does the speaker say about therapists?

【翻译】 说话者对治疗师说了什么?

- A) 他们收费很高。 B) 他们需要大量培训。 C) 他们迎合年轻人的需求。
D) 他们关注客户的具体需求。

【答案】 A (细节题) They charge high prices.

【定位】 Therapists do charge a lot of money.

治疗师确实收费很高。

【信号】 强调助动词 do + 点名 Therapists. 这句直接点名 Therapists 并用强调助动词 do (do charge) 加重"确实收费高"的语气, 是说话人对治疗师的明确评述, 答案句无疑。

【替换】 Therapists do charge a lot of money ↔ **They charge high prices.**

a lot of money = high prices 同义替换

【排除】 B) 未提及

B 说 They need lots of training., 原文谈治疗师只说收费高, 从未提及他们"需要大量培训", 是凭"专业人士想必需要培训"的常识硬加, 原文无据。

C) 原词陷阱

C 说 They cater to the needs of young people., young 蹭自开头 If you are young and thinking about your career, 但那是对听众说的, 与治疗师服务对象无关, 听到 young 就联想即落坑。

借用原文: If you are young and thinking about your career

D) 原词陷阱

D 说 They focus on customers' specific needs., 蹭了原文 the kind of personal attention you need 的"个人需求"语境, 但原文这话是讲护理服务的不可替代性, 并非评价治疗师"专注客户具体需求", 是预读就标记过的"听着顺"的分流项。

借用原文: the kind of personal attention you need

-
15. A) The rising demand in education and healthcare in the next 20 years.
B) The disruption caused by technology in traditionally well-paid jobs.
C) The tremendous changes new technology will bring to people's lives.
D) The amazing amount of personal attention people would like to have.

【题目】 What is the speaker's book about?

【翻译】 说话者的书是关于什么的?

- A) 未来20年教育和医疗保健领域不断增长的需求。 B) 技术对传统高薪工作造成的冲击。
C) 新技术将给人们生活带来的巨大变化。 D) 人们想要获得的惊人数量的个人关注。

【答案】 B (主旨题) The disruption caused by technology in traditionally well-paid jobs.

【定位】 That's why I wrote this book which is about how to reorganize the economy for the future when technology brings about destructive changes to what we used to consider high income work.

这就是我写这本书的原因——这本书讲的是, 当技术给我们过去视为高收入的工作带来破坏性变化时, 如何为未来重新组织经济。

【信号】 结尾收束 That's why...this book is about. 末段用 That's why I wrote this book which is about... 直接收束并点出书的主题, That's why 是结论信号、which is about 直接给出书的内容, 是主旨答案句。

【替换】 technology brings about destructive changes to what we used to consider high income work ↔
The disruption caused by technology in traditionally well-paid jobs.
destructive changes=disruption, high income=well-paid

【排除】 A) 答非所问

A 说 The rising demand in education and healthcare in the next 20 years., 蹭了第二段 teaching and the other, healthcare 和 the next 20 years, 但那是中段铺垫的细节, 且原文说这两领域是"被替代、岗位流失"而非"需求上升", 既以偏概全又方向反了。

借用原文: teaching and the other, healthcare

C) 过度推断

C 说 The tremendous changes new technology will bring to people's lives., 蹭了 changes、technology 等高频词, 但"给人们生活带来的巨变"比书的实际主题(如何为未来重组经济以应对高薪工作受冲击)宽泛太多, 是预读标记的范围过宽陷阱。

借用原文: technology brings about destructive changes

D) 原词陷阱

D 说 The amazing amount of personal attention people would like to have., 几乎照搬第三段 there's no limit to the amount of personal attention and personal care people would like, 但那只是中段一个分论点, 不是书的主题, 照搬原句最容易骗到"听到原话就选"的考生。

借用原文: there's no limit to the amount of personal attention and personal care people would like

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear three recordings of lectures or talks followed by three or four questions. The recordings will be played only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet I** with a single line through the centre.

Questions 16 to 18 are based on the recording you have just heard.

¹ American researchers have discovered the world's oldest paved road, a 4,600-year-old highway. It linked a stone pit in the Egyptian desert to waterways that carried blocks to monument sites along the Nile. The 8-mile road is at least 500 years older than any previously discovered road. It is the only paved road discovered in ancient Egypt, said geologist Thomas Bown of the United States Geological Survey. He reported the discovery on Friday. "The road probably doesn't rank with the pyramids as a construction feat, but it is a major engineering achievement," said his colleague, geologist James Harrell of the University of Toledo. "Not only is the road earlier than we thought possible, we didn't even think they built roads." The researchers also made a discovery in the stone pit at the northern end of the road: the first evidence that the Egyptians used rock saws. "This is the oldest example of saws being used for cutting stone," said Bown's colleague James Hoffmeier of Wheaton College in Illinois.

美国研究人员发现了世界上最古老的铺砌道路, 一条有4600年历史的公路。它连接了埃及沙漠中的一个采石场和水路, 这些水路将石块运送到尼罗河沿岸的纪念碑遗址。这条8英里长的道路比之前发现的任何道路都至少早500年。美国地质调查局的地质学家Thomas Bown说, 这是在古埃及发现的唯一一条铺砌道路。他于周五报告了这一发现。"这条道路作为建筑壮举可能无法与金字塔相提并论, 但它是一项重大工程成就," 他的同事、托莱多大学的地质学家James Harrell说。"这条道路不仅比我们认为可能的年代更早, 我

们甚至不知道他们建造过道路。"研究人员还在道路北端的采石场有了一个发现:这是埃及人使用岩石锯的第一个证据。"这是使用锯切割石头的最古老例子,"Bown的同事、伊利诺伊州Wheaton College的James Hoffmeier说。

2 "That's two technologies we didn't know they had," Harrell said. "And we don't know why they were both abandoned." The road was discovered in the Faiyum Depression, about 45 miles southwest of Cairo. Short segments of the road had been observed by earlier explorers, Bown said, but they failed to realize its significance or follow up on their observations. Bown and his colleagues stumbled across it while they were doing geological mapping in the region. The road was clearly built to provide services for the newly discovered stone pit. Bown and Harrell have found the camp that housed workers at the stone pit. The road appears today to go nowhere, ending in the middle of the desert. When it was built, its terminal was a dock on the shore of Lake Moeris, which had an elevation of about 66 feet above sea level, the same as the dock. Lake Moeris received its water from the annual floods of the Nile. At the time of the floods, the river and lake were at the same level and connected through a gap in the hills near the modern villages of el-Lahun and Hawara. Harrell and Bown believe that blocks were loaded onto barges during the dry season, then floated over to the Nile during the floods to be shipped off to the monument sites at Giza and Saqqara.

"这是我们不知道他们拥有的两项技术,"Harrell说。"而且我们不知道为什么这两项技术都被放弃了。"这条道路是在开罗西南约45英里的Faiyum洼地发现的。Bown说,早期的探险家曾观察到这条道路的短段,但他们没有意识到它的重要性,也没有跟进他们的观察结果。Bown和他的同事们在该地区进行地质测绘时偶然发现了它。这条道路显然是为新发现的采石场提供服务而建造的。Bown和Harrell发现了采石场工人居住的营地。今天这条道路看起来通向无处,终止于沙漠中央。当它被建造时,它的终点是Moeris湖岸边的一个码头,该湖的海拔约为66英尺,与码头相同。Moeris湖的水源来自尼罗河的年度洪水。在洪水期间,河流和湖泊处于同一水平,并通过现代村庄el-Lahun和Hawara附近山丘中的一个缺口相连。Harrell和Bown认为,石块在旱季被装载到驳船上,然后在洪水期间漂浮到尼罗河,被运送到Giza和Saqqara的纪念碑遗址。

16. A) It was the longest road in ancient Egypt.
B) It was constructed some 500 years ago.
C) It lay 8 miles from the monument sites.
D) It linked a stone pit to some waterways.

【题目】 What do we learn from the lecture about the world's oldest paved road in Egypt?

【翻译】 从讲座中我们了解到关于埃及最古老铺砌道路的什么信息?

- A) 它是古埃及最长的道路。 B) 它建造于大约500年前。 C) 它距离纪念碑遗址8英里。
D) 它连接着一个采石场和一些水道。

【答案】 D (细节题) It linked a stone pit to some waterways.

【定位】 It linked a stone pit in the Egyptian desert to waterways that carried blocks to monument sites along the Nile.

它把埃及沙漠里的一处采石场与水路连接起来, 这些水路把石块运往尼罗河沿岸的纪念碑遗址。

【信号】道路功能的直接陈述句。紧接在"发现世界最古老铺装路"之后，It linked a stone pit in the Egyptian desert to waterways 这句直接交代这条路连接了什么，是对道路本身的核心说明句，承载着该题答案。

【替换】 It linked a stone pit in the Egyptian desert to waterways ↔

It linked a stone pit to some waterways.

近乎同句压缩，省去修饰

【排除】A) 原词陷阱

原文只说它是 the only paved road discovered in ancient Egypt (唯一一条)，选项偷换成 the longest road (最长)，借用了 ancient Egypt 这个真词，却把"唯一"说成了"最长"，原文从未提长度对比。

借用原文：the only paved road discovered in ancient Egypt

B) 原词陷阱

原文 at least 500 years older than any previously discovered road 说的是它比以往任何路都早至少 500 年，选项却说 constructed some 500 years ago (建于约 500 年前)；这条路实为 4600 年历史，500 是"早出的差值"，被偷换成了"建造年代"。

借用原文：at least 500 years older than any previously discovered road

C) 原词陷阱

原文 The 8-mile road 指这条路本身长 8 英里，选项却说 lay 8 miles from the monument sites (离遗址 8 英里)；8 miles 这个真数字被搬去描述"与遗址的距离"，原文并没说路到遗址有多远。

借用原文：The 8-mile road

-
17. A) Saws used for cutting stone.
B) Traces left by early explorers.
C) An ancient geographical map.
D) Some stone tool segments.

【题目】What did the researchers discover in the stone pit?

【翻译】 研究人员在采石场发现了什么？

- A) 用于切割石头的锯子。 B) 早期探险者留下的痕迹。 C) 一张古代地理地图。
D) 一些石制工具碎片。

【答案】A (细节题) Saws used for cutting stone.

【定位】 The researchers also made a discovery in the stone pit at the northern end of the road: the first evidence that the Egyptians used rock saws. "This is the oldest example of saws being used for cutting stone," said Bown's colleague James Hoffmeier of Wheaton College in Illinois. 研究者们还在道路北端的采石场里有了一项发现：首次证明埃及人使用过石锯的证据。"这是用锯切石的最早实例，"鲍恩的同事、伊利诺伊州惠顿学院的詹姆斯·霍夫迈尔说。

【信号】 **discovery 信号词 + 冒号引出现物**。made a discovery in the stone pit 正是题干 discover 的对应信号，其后冒号引出的 the first evidence that the Egyptians used rock saws 就是"发现了什么"的答案落点。

【替换】 the first evidence that the Egyptians used rock saws ↔ **Saws used for cutting stone.**
rock saws 与 saws 同指，补出用途

【排除】 B) **原词陷阱**

原文确有 Short segments of the road had been observed by earlier explorers，但说的是早期探险者曾观察到道路的零星片段、却没意识到其意义，并非"在采石场留下痕迹"；选项盗用 explorers 一词另造"早期探险者的痕迹"。

借用原文：Short segments of the road had been observed by earlier explorers

C) **原词陷阱**

原文说研究者是在 doing geological mapping in the region（做地质测绘）时偶然发现这条路，mapping 指测绘活动，不是 An ancient geographical map.（一张古地图）；选项把"测绘"偷换成"古地图"这件实物。

借用原文：doing geological mapping in the region

D) **原词陷阱**

原文里 segments 出现在 Short segments of the road（道路的短片段），指被探险者看到的道路碎段，而非 Some stone tool segments.（石器碎段）；选项盗用 segments 一词，套到"石器"上。

借用原文：Short segments of the road

-
18. A) To transport stones to block floods.
B) To provide services for the stone pit.
C) To link the various monument sites.
D) To connect the villages along the Nile.

【题目】 **For what purpose was the paved road built?**

【翻译】 这条铺砌道路建造的目的是什么？

- A) 运输石块以阻挡洪水。 B) 为采石场提供服务。 C) 连接各个纪念碑遗址。
D) 连接尼罗河沿岸的村庄。

【答案】 **B**（目的题） To provide services for the stone pit.

【定位】 The road was clearly built to provide services for the newly discovered stone pit.
这条路显然是为给新发现的采石场提供服务而修建的。

【信号】 **built to 目的状语直接点明**。The road was clearly built to provide services for the newly discovered stone pit 用 built to 直接给出修路目的，clearly 又加重了肯定语气，是目的题的标准答案句结构。

【替换】 built to provide services for the newly discovered stone pit ↔

To provide services for the stone pit.

近乎原句保留，仅删"newly discovered"

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

原文 floods 出现在讲尼罗河洪水如何抬高湖面、把石块漂运出去的语境 (floated over to the Nile during the floods)，与"运石头去挡洪水"无关；选项 To transport stones to block floods. 借 floods 这个真词编了个原文没有的目的。

借用原文：floated over to the Nile during the floods

C) 原词陷阱

原文 carried blocks to monument sites along the Nile 里 monument sites 是石块经水路运抵的终点，不是这条路要连接的对象；选项 To link the various monument sites. 把"路服务采石场"偷换成"路连接各遗址"，盗用 monument sites 一词。

借用原文：carried blocks to monument sites along the Nile

D) 原词陷阱

原文提到的 the modern villages of el-Lahun and Hawara 只是用来标明河湖相连缺口位置的现代村庄，路的目的与连接村庄无关；选项 To connect the villages along the Nile. 借 villages 一词另造目的。

借用原文：the modern villages of el-Lahun and Hawara

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

1 The thin, extremely sharp needles didn't hurt at all going in. Dr. Gong pierced them into my left arm, around the elbow that had been bothering me. Other needles were slipped into my left wrist and, strangely, into my right arm, and then into both my closed eyelids.

细细的、极其锋利的针扎进去时一点也不疼。Gong医生把针刺入我一直困扰我的左臂肘部周围。其他针被插入我的左手腕，奇怪的是，还插入了我的右臂，然后是我闭着的双眼眼睑。

2 There wasn't any discomfort, just a mild warming sensation. However, I did begin to wonder what had driven me here, to the office of Dr. James Gong in New York's Chinatown. Then I remembered—the torturing pain in that left elbow. Several trips to a hospital and two expensive, uncomfortable medical tests had failed to produce even a diagnosis. "Maybe you lean on your left arm too much," the doctor concluded, suggesting I see a bone doctor. During the hours spent waiting in vain to see a bone doctor, I decided to take another track and try acupuncture. A Chinese-American friend recommended Dr. Gong. I took the subway to Gong's second-floor office, marked with a hand-painted sign.

没有任何不适，只有一种轻微的温热感。然而，我确实开始思考是什么驱使我来到这里，来到纽约唐人街 James Gong 医生的诊所。然后我想起来了——左肘的剧痛折磨。几次去医院和两次昂贵、不舒服的医学检查都未能得出诊断结果。"也许你左臂靠得太多了，"医生总结道，建议我去看骨科医生。在等待骨科医生的漫长时间里徒劳无功后，我决定换个方向，尝试针灸。一位华裔美国朋友推荐了 Gong 医生。我乘地铁来到 Gong 位于二楼的诊所，门口挂着手绘招牌。

3 Dr. Gong speaks English, but not often. Most of my questions to him were greeted with a friendly laugh, but I managed to let him know where my arm hurt. He asked me to go into a room, had me lie down on a bed, and went to work. In the next room, I learned, a woman dancer was also getting a treatment. As I lay there a while, I drifted into a dream-like state and fantasized about what she looked like.

Gong医生会说英语,但不常说。我向他提出的大多数问题都得到了友好的笑声回应,但我设法让他知道了我手臂哪里疼。他让我进入一个房间,让我躺在床上,然后开始治疗。我得知,在隔壁房间,一位女舞者也在接受治疗。当我在那里躺了一会儿时,我进入了一种如梦似幻的状态,幻想着她长什么样子。

4 Acupuncturists today are as likely to be found on Park Avenue as on Mott Street. In all, there are an estimated 10,000 acupuncturists in the country. Nowadays, a lot of medical doctors have learned acupuncture techniques; so have a number of dentists. Reason? Patient demand. Few, though, can adequately explain how acupuncture works. Acupuncturists may say that the body has more than 800 acupuncture points. A life force called qi circulates through the body. Points on the skin are energetically connected to specific organs, body structures and systems. Acupuncture points are stimulated to balance the circulation of qi. "The truth is, though acupuncture is at least 2,200 years old, nobody really knows what's happening," says Paul Zmiewski, a Ph.D. in Chinese studies who practices acupuncture in Philadelphia.

如今,针灸师在Park Avenue和Mott Street都同样可能被找到。总共估计全国有10000名针灸师。现在,许多医学博士已经学习了针灸技术;一些牙医也是如此。原因?患者需求。然而,很少有人能充分解释针灸是如何起作用的。针灸师可能会说人体有800多个针灸穴位。一种叫做气的生命力在体内循环。皮肤上的穴位与特定的器官、身体结构和系统有能量上的联系。针灸穴位受到刺激以平衡气的循环。"事实是,虽然针灸至少有2200年的历史,但没有人真正知道发生了什么,"在费城从事针灸的中国研究博士Paul Zmiewski说。

5 After five treatments, there has been dramatic improvement in my arm, and the pain is a fraction of what it was. The mainly silent Dr. Gong finally even offered a diagnosis for what troubled me. "Pinched nerve," he said.

经过五次治疗后,我的手臂有了显著改善,疼痛只是原来的一小部分。一直沉默寡言的Gong医生最终甚至给出了困扰我的问题的诊断。"神经受压,"他说。

19. A) Dr. Gong didn't give him any conventional tests.
B) Dr. Gong marked his office with a hand-painted sign.
C) Dr. Gong didn't ask him any questions about his pain.
D) Dr. Gong slipped in needles where he felt no pain.

【题目】 What does the speaker find especially strange?

【翻译】 说话者觉得什么特别奇怪?

- A) 龚医生没有给他做任何常规检查。 B) 龚医生用手绘招牌标识他的诊所。
C) 龚医生没有问他任何关于疼痛的问题。 D) 龚医生在他感觉不到疼痛的地方扎针。

【答案】 D (细节题) Dr. Gong slipped in needles where he felt no pain.

【定位】 Other needles were slipped into my left wrist and, strangely, into my right arm, and then into both my closed eyelids.

还有些针被扎进了我的左手腕，而且奇怪的是，扎进了我的右臂，接着又扎进了我两只闭着的眼皮。

【信号】 副词 **strangely** 直接点破“奇怪”。录音里 strangely 这个副词就是答案信号——题干问什么 strange，原文就用 strangely 把要找的点亲口标了出来。它后面紧跟的“扎进右臂、扎进闭着的眼皮”这些不疼的部位，正是“怪”在哪里。

【替换】 slipped into my left wrist and, strangely, into my right arm ↔
slipped in needles where he felt no pain

具体部位 → 概括为“不疼之处”

【排除】 A) **原词陷阱**

录音确实讲到他做过 two expensive, uncomfortable medical tests，A 借“tests/检查”这个真出现过的概念引你上钩，但那是说他在医院做过检查，并非 Dr. Gong“没给他做常规检查”，且这一点也不是题干所问的“奇怪之处”。

借用原文：two expensive, uncomfortable medical tests had failed to produce even a diagnosis

B) **原词陷阱**

录音里办公室确实 marked with a hand-painted sign（手绘招牌），B 一字不差地搬了过来，极具迷惑性；但题干问的是“觉得奇怪的事”，手绘招牌只是路上所见的普通细节，作者并未称其奇怪，答非所问。

借用原文：marked with a hand-painted sign

C) **偷换概念**

录音说医生话不多、Most of my questions to him were greeted with a friendly laugh，但作者强调的是“我向他提的问题多被一笑带过”，并“设法让他知道哪儿疼”，并非医生“没问任何关于疼痛的问题”；C 把“医生少说话”偷换成“不问疼痛”，且这也不是被点名的“奇怪”之处。

借用原文：Most of my questions to him were greeted with a friendly laugh, but I managed to let him know where my arm hurt

20. A) He had heard of the wonders acupuncture could work.

B) Dr. Gong was very famous in New York's Chinatown.

C) Previous medical treatments failed to relieve his pain.

D) He found the expensive medical tests unaffordable.

【题目】 Why did the speaker go see Dr. Gong?

【翻译】 说话者为什么去看龚医生？

A) 他听说过针灸能创造奇迹。 B) 龚医生在纽约唐人街非常有名。

C) 先前的医学治疗未能缓解他的疼痛。 D) 他觉得昂贵的医学检查负担不起。

【答案】 C（细节题） Previous medical treatments failed to relieve his pain.

【定位】 Several trips to a hospital and two expensive, uncomfortable medical tests had failed to produce even a diagnosis.

几次去医院、两次又贵又难受的医学检查，连个诊断结果都没能给出。

【信号】 **failed 表努力落空，引出转投。** 录音里 had failed to produce even a diagnosis 的 failed 是答案信号——它点明此前西医的种种努力全部落空，正是“于是决定改试针灸、来找 Dr. Gong”的直接原因。这种“前面白费”紧接“另寻出路”是叙事里典型的因果落点。

【替换】 medical tests had failed to produce even a diagnosis ↔

Previous medical treatments failed to relieve his pain

“查不出病因”=“先前治疗没缓解疼痛”

【排除】 A) **未提及**

录音里他是经 A Chinese-American friend recommended Dr. Gong (朋友推荐) 才去的，从没说“听说针灸有多神奇”。A 是合理却未提及的动机，属凭常识脑补。

B) **原词陷阱**

录音只说 Dr. Gong 的办公室在 New York's Chinatown (唐人街)，B 借“Chinatown”这个真念过的地名，编出“他在唐人街很有名”这个原文未提的判断，且“有名”也不是他去看病的原因。

借用原文：the office of Dr. James Gong in New York's Chinatown

D) **原词陷阱**

录音确实说检查 two expensive, uncomfortable medical tests (又贵又难受)，D 抓住 expensive 引诱，但作者只说贵和难受、且查不出病，从未说“贵到付不起 (unaffordable)”而放弃。把“贵”偷换成“负担不起”，程度被改了。

借用原文：two expensive, uncomfortable medical tests had failed to produce even a diagnosis

21. A) More and more patients ask for the treatment.

B) Acupuncture techniques have been perfected.

C) It doesn't need the conventional medical tests.

D) It does not have any negative side effects.

【题目】 **What accounts for the growing popularity of acupuncture in the United States, according to the speaker?**

【翻译】 根据说话者所说，针灸在美国日益流行的原因是什么？

A) 越来越多的患者要求这种治疗。 B) 针灸技术已经完善。

C) 它不需要常规的医学检查。 D) 它没有任何负面副作用。

【答案】 **A** (细节题) More and more patients ask for the treatment.

【定位】 Nowadays, a lot of medical doctors have learned acupuncture techniques; so have a number of dentists. Reason? Patient demand.

如今很多西医也学会了针灸技术，不少牙医也学了。原因？病人的需求。

【信号】 自问自答 Reason? 直接点名原因。 录音用 Reason? 一个自问、紧接 Patient demand. 一个自答，把原因亲口点了出来——这种“设问—解答”结构是答案信号，作者等于替你画了重点。听到 Reason? 就守住它后面那两个词。

【替换】 Patient demand ↔ **More and more patients ask for the treatment**

名词 demand → 展开为“病人要求”

【排除】 B) 与原文相反

录音明说 nobody really knows what's happening (没人真弄得清针灸怎么起效)，可见技术远谈不上完善；B 的 perfected (已臻完美) 与原文意思相反，且 techniques 一词是盗用原文 acupuncture techniques 来增加迷惑。

借用原文：though acupuncture is at least 2,200 years old, nobody really knows what's happening

C) 答非所问

“不做常规检查”是 Dr. Gong 看病时的做法（见第三段他没做检查就动手），录音从未把它列为针灸“在全美走红”的原因。C 把前文一个细节安到“流行原因”这个题上，答非所问。

D) 未提及

录音通篇没讲针灸有没有副作用，更没把“无副作用”说成流行的原因。D 是听上去合理、实则原文没提的项，靠常识脑补就会中招。

Questions 22 to 25 are based on the recording you have just heard.

1 Ronald and Lois, married for two decades, consider themselves a happy couple. But in the early years of their marriage, both were disturbed by persistent arguments that seem to fade away without ever being truly resolved. They uncovered clues to what was going wrong by researching a fascinating subject: how birth order affects not only your personality, but also how compatible you are with your mate!

Ronald和Lois结婚二十年,认为自己是幸福的一对。但在婚姻初期,两人都被持续不断的争吵所困扰,这些争吵似乎消退了却从未真正得到解决。他们通过研究一个引人入胜的课题找到了问题所在的线索:出生顺序不仅影响你的性格,还影响你与伴侣的相容性!

2 Ronald and Lois are only children, and "onlies" grow up accustomed to being the apple of their parents' eyes. Match two "onlies" and you have partners who subconsciously expect each other to continue fulfilling this expectation, while neither has much experience in the "giving" end.

Ronald和Lois都是独生子女,而独生子女成长过程中习惯于成为父母的掌上明珠。当两个独生子女结合时,双方会在潜意识里期待对方继续满足这种期待,而两人都缺乏在“给予”方面的经验。

3 Here's a list of common birth-order characteristics—and some thoughts on the best and worst marital matches for each.

以下是常见出生顺序特征的列表,以及关于每种类型最佳和最差婚姻匹配的一些看法。

4 The oldest tends to be self-assured, responsible, a high achiever and relatively serious and reserved. He may be slow to make friends, perhaps content with only one companion. The best matches are with

a youngest, an "only," or a mate raised in a large family. The worst match is with another oldest child, since the two will be too sovereign to share a household comfortably.

长子/长女往往自信、负责、成就欲强,相对严肃内敛。他可能交友缓慢,或许只满足于拥有一个伴侣。最佳匹配是幼子/幼女、独生子女,或在大家庭中长大的伴侣。最差匹配是另一个长子/长女,因为两人都过于强势,难以舒适地共享一个家庭。

5 The youngest child of the family thrives on attention and tends to be outgoing, adventurous, optimistic, creative and less ambitious than others in the family. He may lack self-discipline and have difficulty making decisions on his own. A youngest brother of brothers, often unpredictable and romantic, will match best with an oldest sister of brothers. The youngest sister of brothers is best matched with an oldest brother of sisters, who will happily indulge these traits.

家中最小的孩子渴望关注,往往外向、爱冒险、乐观、富有创造力,但不如家中其他人那么有抱负。他可能缺乏自律,难以独立做决定。有兄弟的幼弟常常难以预测且浪漫,最适合与有兄弟的长女匹配。有兄弟的幼妹最适合与有姐妹的长兄匹配,后者会乐于迁就这些特质。

6 The middle child is influenced by many variables; however, middles are less likely to take initiative and more anxious and self-critical than others. Middles often successfully marry other middles, since both are strong on tact, not so strong on aggressiveness and tend to crave affection.

中间子女受到许多变量的影响;然而,中间子女不太可能主动出击,比其他人更焦虑和自我批评。中间子女之间的婚姻往往成功,因为双方都善于圆通,不太强势,且倾向于渴望感情。

7 The only child is often most comfortable when alone. But since an "only," tends to be a well-adjusted individual, she'll eventually learn to relate to any chosen spouse. The male only child expects his wife to make life easier without getting much in return. He is sometimes best matched with a younger sister of brothers. The female only child, who tends to be slightly more flexible, is well matched with an older man, who will indulge her tendency to test his love. Her worst match? Another "only," of course.

独生子女往往在独处时最自在。但由于独生子女通常是适应良好的个体,她最终会学会与任何选定的配偶相处。独生子期望妻子让生活更轻松而无需付出太多回报。他有时最适合与有兄弟的幼妹匹配。独生女往往稍微更灵活一些,适合与年长男性匹配,后者会迁就她考验其爱的倾向。她最差的匹配?当然是另一个独生子女。

22. A) They were on the verge of breaking up.

B) They were compatible despite differences.

C) They quarreled a lot and never resolved their arguments.

D) They argued persistently about whether to have children.

【题目】 What does the speaker say about Ronald and Lois's early years of married life?

【翻译】 说话者关于Ronald和Lois婚姻生活早期说了什么?

A) 他们处于分手的边缘。 B) 尽管存在差异,他们是相配的。

C) 他们经常争吵且从不解决争论。 D) 他们持续争论是否要孩子。

【答案】 C (细节题) They quarreled a lot and never resolved their arguments.

【定位】 But in the early years of their marriage, both were disturbed by persistent arguments that seem to fade away without ever being truly resolved.

但在婚姻最初的几年里，两人都被持续不断的争吵所困扰，这些争吵似乎只是渐渐平息，却从未真正得到解决。

【信号】 转折 But 后才是真意。前一句说他们自认是幸福夫妻，紧接 But in the early years of their marriage 一转，转折后这句才是早年真相；转折词 But 就是答案句信号，前半的幸福是干扰。

【替换】 persistent arguments ↔ quarreled a lot

持续争吵=吵得多

without ever being truly resolved ↔ never resolved their arguments

从未解决的肯否定对等

【排除】 A) 过度推断

录音只说被争吵困扰，从未提到濒临分手；on the verge of breaking up 把吵架夸大成要分手，是过度推断，原文还说他们如今 happy couple，恰恰没分。

B) 原词陷阱

compatible despite differences 说有差异但合得来，是个正向判断，而录音早年讲的是被争吵困扰、未解决，方向相反；compatible 一词倒是录音后文 how compatible you are with your mate 出现过，借来骗听到原词就想选。

借用原文：how compatible you are with your mate

D) 未提及

录音说争吵 persistent 却没说吵的是什么内容，更没提孩子；about whether to have children 给争吵硬安了要不要孩子这个话题，原文未提及。

23. A) Neither of them has any brothers or sisters.

B) Neither of them won their parents' favor.

C) They weren't spoiled in their childhood.

D) They didn't like to be the apple of their parents' eyes.

【题目】 What do we learn about Ronald and Lois?

【翻译】 关于Ronald和Lois我们了解到什么？

A) 他们两人都没有兄弟姐妹。 B) 他们两人都没有赢得父母的偏爱。

C) 他们在童年时期没有被宠坏。 D) 他们不喜欢成为父母的掌上明珠。

【答案】 A (细节题) Neither of them has any brothers or sisters.

【定位】 Ronald and Lois are only children, and "onlies" grow up accustomed to being the apple of their parents' eyes.

罗纳德和罗伊斯都是独生子女，而独生子女从小习惯于做父母的掌上明珠。

【信号】人名后的身份定性句。第2段开头直接 Ronald and Lois are only children，紧跟人名给出身份，这种主语就是题中人物、谓语 are 给定性的句子就是答案句。

【替换】Ronald and Lois are only children ↔ Neither of them has any brothers or sisters
独生=都没有兄弟姐妹

【排除】B) 与原文相反

录音说独生子女 being the apple of their parents' eyes (是父母掌上明珠)，即极受偏爱，而 Neither of them won their parents' favor 说两人都没得到父母偏爱，与录音正好相反，却借了 parents 这一原词来迷惑。

借用原文：being the apple of their parents' eyes

C) 与原文相反

录音讲独生子女习惯做掌上明珠，意味着是被娇宠的；They weren't spoiled in their childhood 说童年没被宠坏，与 the apple of parents' eyes 透出的受宠相反，属反向干扰。

借用原文：accustomed to being the apple of their parents' eyes

D) 原词陷阱

They didn't like to be the apple of their parents' eyes 原封盗用录音的 the apple of their parents' eyes，但录音说他们习惯且乐于做掌上明珠，并未说他们不喜欢，didn't like 是凭空加的否定，答非所问。

借用原文：the apple of their parents' eyes

-
24. A) They are usually good at making friends.
B) They tend to be adventurous and creative.
C) They are often content with what they have.
D) They tend to be self-assured and responsible.

【题目】What does the speaker say about the oldest child in a family?

【翻译】说话者关于家中长子说了什么？

- A) 他们通常善于交朋友。 B) 他们往往富有冒险精神和创造力。
C) 他们常常满足于自己所拥有的。 D) 他们往往自信且有责任感。

【答案】D (细节题) They tend to be self-assured and responsible.

【定位】The oldest tends to be self-assured, responsible, a high achiever and relatively serious and reserved.

老大往往自信、有责任感、成就高，并且相对严肃、内敛。

【信号】分类句 tends to be 后的形容词串。第4段以 The oldest tends to be 开头给老大贴标签，tends to be 后那串形容词就是该类人的性格定性，是答案句信号。

【替换】self-assured, responsible ↔ self-assured and responsible
形容词近乎原词对应

【排除】 A) 与原文相反

录音说老大 He may be slow to make friends (交友慢), good at making friends 却说善于交友, 恰好相反, 却借了 make friends 这一原词诱选。

借用原文: He may be slow to make friends

B) 张冠李戴

adventurous and creative 是录音里描述老幺的词 outgoing, adventurous, optimistic, creative, 并非老大; 把讲老幺的形容词安到老大头上, 属张冠李戴。

借用原文: outgoing, adventurous, optimistic, creative

C) 原词陷阱

content with what they have 看似与录音 content with only one companion 沾边, 但录音 content 说的是老大满足于只有一个朋友, 并非满足于现状; 选项盗用 content 偷换了宾语。

借用原文: content with only one companion

25. A) They enjoy making friends.

B) They tend to be well adjusted.

C) They are least likely to take initiative.

D) They usually have successful marriages.

【题目】 What does the speaker say about the only children?

【翻译】 说话者关于独生子女说了什么?

A) 他们喜欢交朋友。 B) 他们往往适应良好。 C) 他们最不可能采取主动。

D) 他们通常拥有成功的婚姻。

【答案】 B (细节题) They tend to be well adjusted.

【定位】 But since an "only," tends to be a well-adjusted individual, she'll eventually learn to relate to any chosen spouse.

但由于独生子女往往是个适应良好的人, 她最终会学会与所选择的任何配偶相处。

【信号】 tends to be 给出的定性。第 7 段 tends to be a well-adjusted individual 用 tends to be 直接给独生子女定性, 这就是该类人的核心特征句, 是答案句信号。

【替换】 tends to be a well-adjusted individual ↔ tend to be well adjusted

近乎原词的定性对应

【排除】A) 与原文相反

录音说独生子女 most comfortable when alone (独处最自在), enjoy making friends 说爱交友, 与独处倾向相反; making friends 是录音讲老大时的字眼, 被挪来诱选。

借用原文: most comfortable when alone

C) 张冠李戴

least likely to take initiative 几乎原句搬自讲中间孩子那段的 less likely to take initiative, 说的是中间子女不是独生子女; 把中间孩子的特征安到独生头上, 属张冠李戴。

借用原文: less likely to take initiative

D) 过度推断

录音只说独生子女最终能学会与任意配偶相处, 并未下婚姻成功的结论; successful marriages 把会相处夸成婚姻美满, 原文未提及。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

32 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。

It takes no special skill to prepare.

第4题, B

It takes ... to do 句型是英语中极为典型的结构, 在四六级和考研阅读、写作中频繁出现。掌握后可迁移到 It takes time/effort/courage to do 等大量同类句式, 实用性很强。

The harder the code, the more some people will try to figure it out.

第1段, 第2句

"the + 比较级..., the + 比较级..." 句式是四六级和考研阅读中的高频典型结构, 用于表达递进或因果关系, 掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子, 具有很强的代表性

In addition, the talkers used code words.

第2段, 第9句

简单句是英语句子的基础形式, 在各类考试中常作为长难句的组成部分出现, 但单独作为考题句较少。本句结构过于简单, 代表性有限。

For instance, the letter A was ant or apple or ax.

第2段，第12句

主系表结构在真题中常见，但本句过于简短且仅用过去时系动词，缺少定语从句、状语从句、非谓语等真题高频复杂句式；作为基础句型有一定代表性，但迁移价值有限

Theirs was the most successful wartime code ever used.

第3段，第8句

主系表结构是基础句型，表语中含最高级和后置定语的组合在阅读理解中较为常见，尤其是描述某事物特征或地位的表达，具有一定代表性，但不属于高频复杂句式。

They were good at breaking enemy secret codes.

第10题，D

主系表加介词短语修饰是常见基础句式，但本句结构过于简单，在四六级或考研真题中代表性一般，属于入门级别而非高频难点句式

That is, you can't really get a robot to do a great massage or physical therapy, or you can't get the kind of personal attention you need with regard to therapy or any other personal service.

第3段，第3句

本句包含多个四六级和考研常考句式特征:情态动词否定结构, get 加宾语和不定式宾补的使役用法, 限制性定语从句中关系代词省略, 并列结构, 介词短语作后置定语。这些都是真题中反复出现的典型模式, 掌握后可大量复用到阅读和翻译中, 代表性强。

Therapists do charge a lot of money.

第3段，第5句

简单的主谓宾结构在真题中极为常见，但强调助动词 "do" 在肯定陈述句中的用法虽然重要却不如一般主谓宾那样频繁出现，属于中等典型性，值得掌握但非最高频句式

That's why I wrote this book which is about how to reorganize the economy for the future when technology brings about destructive changes to what we used to consider high income work.

第4段，第2句

从句嵌套深度达四层:表语从句内嵌定语从句,定语从句内同时包含宾语从句和状语从句,状语从句内又嵌套宾语从句。各从句归属关系需反复确认,尤其when从句既可能修饰reorganize也可能修饰future,需要仔细判断。多层嵌套造成较重的理解负担。

Dr. Gong pierced them into my left arm, around the elbow that had been bothering me.

第1段，第2句

"主句 + 限制性定语从句修饰宾语中的名词" 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。定语从句用过去完成进行时交代背景，这种时态搭配在真题中常见。掌握此句的分析方法可直接迁移到大量类似结构。

However, I did begin to wonder what had driven me here, to the office of Dr. James Gong in New York's Chinatown.

第2段，第2句

主句带宾语从句的结构在四六级和考研真题中高频出现,"wonder + 宾语从句""begin to do"等都是常考句式。从句使用疑问词引导且疑问词在从句中充当主语,这种双重身份的用法也是典型考点。

Then I remembered—the torturing pain in that left elbow.

第2段，第3句

简单句结构在考试中常见，但本句使用破折号补充说明的写法相对少见；整体结构基础，可迁移性中等。

Several trips to a hospital and two expensive, uncomfortable medical tests had failed to produce even a diagnosis.

第2段，第4句

涵盖并列复合主语、过去完成时谓语、不定式宾语等成分，主语中含介词短语后置定语和并列形容词修饰，成分种类较丰富。适合练习识别并列结构、区分谓语与非谓语动词、理解不定式作宾语，有一定训练价值。

"Maybe you lean on your left arm too much," the doctor concluded, suggesting I see a bone doctor.

第2段，第5句

主句 + 直接引语宾语从句 + 现在分词伴随状语的结构，在考试阅读和听力材料中较为常见；suggest 后接虚拟语气的用法也是考试高频考点；掌握本句的分析方法可以迁移到大量类似句型。

He asked me to go into a room, had me lie down on a bed, and went to work.

第3段，第3句

本句涵盖主语、并列谓语、宾语、宾语补足语多种成分，且两次出现宾语补足语（一次是带 to 不定式，一次是省略 to 的不定式），可训练学生识别使役结构和不定式作补足语的能力，成分丰富且有实用价值

Nowadays, a lot of medical doctors have learned acupuncture techniques; so have a number of dentists.

第4段，第3句

本句包含主谓宾、时间状语、倒装结构、谓语省略等多种成分和现象，第二个分句的"so"引导倒装和谓语省略是较好的训练点，能让学生练习在非常规语序下识别主语和补全省略成分，但整体成分种类仍相对基础

Previous medical treatments failed to relieve his pain.

第20题，C

"fail to do sth" 是常见搭配，简单句结构在四六级阅读中频繁出现，但因过于简单，代表性中等，不如带从句的复杂句式更具迁移价值。

More and more patients ask for the treatment.

第21题，A

虽然句子结构简单，但能清晰展示主谓宾三大核心成分的标准位置和识别方法，适合作为初学者建立成分划分基本概念的入门句；不过成分种类单一，缺少定语从句、状语从句等更丰富的结构，训练价值有限。

They uncovered clues to what was going wrong by researching a fascinating subject: how birth order affects not only your personality, but also how compatible you are with your mate!

第1段，第3句

这句话结构层次清楚但不算过难，既能练主干识别，也能练内容从句和并列关系，还顺带涉及不同层级的时态判断。作为“句子结构 + 时态”训练材料，值得优先使用。

Ronald and Lois are only children, and "onlies" grow up accustomed to being the apple of their parents' eyes.

第2段，第1句

本句涵盖了主系表结构(第一句)和不及物动词+主语补语结构(第二句)两种基本句型,且第二句的主语补语由过去分词形容词+介词短语+动名词短语构成,层次稍丰富。并列主语"Ronald and Lois"、并列连词连接两个主句、动名词短语作介词宾语等成分,为划分练习提供了一定的覆盖面和辨析价值

He may be slow to make friends, perhaps content with only one companion.

第4段，第2句

本句覆盖了主语、谓语（情态动词 + 系动词）、表语（形容词 + 不定式后置修饰）、状语（独立形容词短语作伴随状语）等多种成分，尤其状语部分容易与并列结构或独立主格混淆，适合作为成分划分的训练素材。同时情态动词结构也是常考点。

The worst match is with another oldest child, since the two will be too sovereign to share a household comfortably.

第4段，第4句

主句加原因状语从句是四六级和考研常考结构,"since" 引导原因从句、"too...to..." 表示结果都是高频句式,掌握后可大量迁移到类似句型

He may lack self-discipline and have difficulty making decisions on his own.

第5段，第2句

情态动词加并列谓语的结构在英语中较为常见，尤其是在描述某人可能具有的多个特征或问题时。这种句式在四六级和考研真题的阅读理解或写作中经常出现。掌握这种并列结构以及情态动词的用法，对理解和构造类似句子有较好的迁移作用。但本句不涉及从句或复杂修饰，典型性不算最高。

The middle child is influenced by many variables; however, middles are less likely to take initiative and more anxious and self-critical than others.

第6段，第1句

本句覆盖了主语、谓语、表语、状语等基础成分，还涉及被动语态、系表结构、不定式补足成分、并列表语和比较结构中的省略，成分种类较丰富。特别是第二句表语的并列结构和比较省略，适合训练复杂表语的划分和省略补全，具有一定的练习价值。

Middles often successfully marry other middles, since both are strong on tact, not so strong on aggressiveness and tend to crave affection.

第6段，第2句

"主句 + since 引导的原因状语从句" 是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的因果复合句模式。从句内并列表语和谓语的组合（尤其承前省略系动词）也是真题常考的压缩表达方式。该句式结构典型、迁移性强，掌握后可大量复用到同类句子分析。

They were on the verge of breaking up.

第22题，A

主系表结构配固定搭配 "on the verge of" 是常见句式，动名词作介词宾语的用法在考试中频繁出现，具有一定代表性

They were compatible despite differences.

第22题，B

主系表加状语是英语中常见的句式，具有一定代表性。但本句过于简短且结构单一，在四六级或考研真题中，典型句子往往包含更多从句或修饰成分，本句作为句式代表的迁移价值中等。

They are usually good at making friends.

第24题，A

"be good at + 动名词" 是常见的主系表结构，在四六级阅读和写作中频繁出现，具备一定代表性，但句式过于简单，缺乏复杂句式的训练价值。

They tend to be adventurous and creative.

第24题, B

主系表 + 并列表语是常见句式, 在四六级、考研阅读中频繁出现, 具有一定代表性, 但结构过于简单, 不足以覆盖更典型的复杂句式

They are often content with what they have.

第24题, C

主系表结构后接宾语从句是四六级和考研中的高频句式, what 引导的名词性从句也是常考点。本句结构简洁但典型, 学生掌握后可在阅读和写作中广泛迁移, 实用性强。

They enjoy making friends.

第25题, A

"动词 + 动名词作宾语" 是英语中的典型句式, enjoy、finish、mind 等动词常用这一搭配, 在考试中出现频率较高, 具有较好的迁移性。但整体结构过于简单, 不能代表真题中更常见的复杂句式。

They are least likely to take initiative.

第25题, C

主系表结构加不定式是常见句式, 在四六级和考研中频繁出现, 具有一定代表性。但本句过于简短、缺少修饰成分, 不如带定语从句或状语从句的复杂例句更具典型性。

HIGH-FREQUENCY · 真题高频词

本卷出现的 213 个英语六级真题高频词

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

code

B1

n. 代码

本卷20次 · 真题 50 句

would

A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本卷16次 · 真题 568 句

acupuncture

C1

n. 针灸(疗法)

本卷10次·真题9句

tend

B1

v. 倾向于, 往往会

本卷9次·真题170句

sector

B2

n. (经济或商业的) 部门, 行业

本卷7次·真题33句

pit

B1

n. 坑

本卷7次·真题17句

talker

B1

n. 健谈的人

本卷7次·真题8句

type

A2

n. 类型

本卷6次·真题84句

pain

A2

n. 疼痛

本卷5次·真题14句

less

A1

det. 较少的

本卷4次·真题273句

flood

B1

n. 洪水

本卷4次·真题44句

site

A2

n. 地点

本卷4次·真题34句

pave

B2

v. 铺(路面)

本卷4次·真题13句

monument

B2

n. 纪念碑

本卷4次·真题12句

researcher

B2

n. 研究人员

本卷3次·真题363句

likely

A2

adj. 很可能的

本卷3次·真题228句

least

A2

det. 最少的

本卷3次·真题98句

colleague

B1

n. 同事

本卷3次·真题84句

link A2

n. 联系

本卷3次·真题 53 句

mainly B1

adv. 主要地

本卷3次·真题 53 句

recommend B1

v. 推荐

本卷3次·真题 47 句

battle B1

n. 战斗

本卷3次·真题 29 句

healthcare B2

n. 医疗保健

本卷3次·真题 14 句

block A2

n. 街区

本卷3次·真题 11 句

economy B1

n. 经济

本卷2次·真题 102 句

united B1

adj. 联合的

本卷2次·真题 97 句

amount A2

n. 数量

本卷2次·真题 84 句

states A1

n. 国家

本卷2次·真题 80 句

creative B1

adj. 有创造力的

本卷2次·真题 65 句

easily A2

adv. 容易地

本卷2次·真题 65 句

mostly B1

adv. 主要地

本卷2次·真题 59 句

specific B2

adj. 具体的

本卷2次·真题 59 句

argument B1

n. 争论

本卷2次·真题 51 句

sign A1

n. 标志

本卷2次·真题 49 句

charge B1

v. 收费

本卷2次·真题 44 句

replace A2

v. 替换, 更换 (用新的代替旧的)

本卷2次·真题 42 句

responsible B1

adj. 负责的

本卷2次·真题 40 句

conventional B2

adj. 传统的

本卷2次·真题 39 句

content B1

n. 内容

本卷2次·真题 31 句

therapy B2

n. 治疗

本卷2次·真题 30 句

vary B1

v. 不同

本卷2次·真题 30 句

finally A2

adv. 终于, 最终

本卷2次·真题 29 句

ingredient B1

n. (烹饪) 食材, 原料

本卷2次·真题 28 句

initiative B2

n. 主动性

本卷2次·真题 25 句

technique B1

n. 技术

本卷2次·真题 24 句

assign B1

v. 分配 (任务、工作)

本卷2次·真题 22 句

earlier A2

adv. 较早地

本卷2次·真题 22 句

resolve B2

v. 解决 (问题、困难)

本卷2次·真题 21 句

bone A2

n. 骨

本卷2次·真题 18 句

desert A2

n. 沙漠

本卷2次·真题 17 句

cure B1

v. 治愈 (疾病)

本卷2次·真题 13 句

slip B1

v. 滑倒

本卷2次·真题 13 句

indulge C1

v. 放纵 (自己享受某事物)

本卷2次·真题 11 句

decent B2

adj. 得体的, 像样的

本卷2次·真题 9 句

diagnosis B2

n. 诊断 (疾病的判定)

本卷2次·真题 8 句

flavor B1

n. 味道

本卷2次·真题 8 句

focus B1

n. 重点

本卷1次·真题 200 句

effect A2

n. 影响

本卷1次·真题 191 句

system A2

n. 系统

本卷1次·真题 176 句

individual B2

adj. 单独的

本卷1次·真题 142 句

negative B1

adj. 否定的

本卷1次·真题 132 句

decade B1

n. 十年

本卷1次·真题 120 句

affect B1

v. 影响

本卷1次·真题 116 句

major B1

adj. 主要的

本卷1次·真题 108 句

argue B1

v. 争论

本卷1次·真题 106 句

career B1

n. 职业

本卷1次·真题 106 句

event A2

n. 事件

本卷1次·真题 99 句

medium B1

adj. 中等的

本卷1次·真题 98 句

according B1

prep. 根据

本卷1次·真题 96 句

income B1

n. 收入

本卷1次·真题 94 句

account A2

n. 账户

本卷1次·真题 93 句

demand B1

v. 坚决要求

本卷1次·真题 92 句

physical B1

adj. 身体的

本卷1次·真题 91 句

lack B1

v. 缺少

本卷1次·真题 89 句

customer A2

n. 顾客, 客户

本卷1次·真题 87 句

evidence B1

n. 证据

本卷1次·真题 87 句

professional B1

adj. 专业的

本卷1次·真题 82 句

region B1

n. 地区

本卷1次·真题 78 句

despite B1

prep. 尽管

本卷1次·真题 77 句

variety B1

n. 多样化

本卷1次·真题 66 句

wrong A2

adj. 错误的

本卷1次·真题 66 句

realize B1

v. 意识到, 认识到

本卷1次·真题 64 句

available A2

adj. 可获得的

本卷1次·真题 63 句

various B1

adj. 各种各样的

本卷1次·真题 63 句

generally B1

adv. 通常, 一般地

本卷1次·真题 60 句

figure A2

n. 数字

本卷1次·真题 58 句

particularly B2

adv. 尤其, 特别 (强调某事物)

本卷1次·真题 57 句

gap B1

n. 间隙

本卷1次·真题 54 句

contain B1

v. 包含, 含有

本卷1次·真题 52 句

limit B1

n. 限度

本卷1次·真题 51 句

range B1

n. 范围

本卷1次·真题 50 句

balance B1

n. 平衡

本卷1次·真题 49 句

appeal B2

v. 呼吁

本卷1次·真题 48 句

observe B2

v. 观察; 注意到

本卷1次·真题 48 句

option B1

n. 选择

本卷1次·真题 48 句

track A2

n. 小路

本卷1次·真题 48 句

personality B1

n. 个性

本卷1次·真题 46 句

native B1

adj. 本国的

本卷1次·真题 45 句

technological B2

adj. 技术的

本卷1次·真题 45 句

achievement B1

n. 成就

本卷1次·真题 44 句

previous B1

adj. 先前的

本卷1次·真题 44 句

female A2

adj. 女性的

本卷1次·真题 42 句

labor B1

n. 劳动

本卷1次·真题 42 句

addition A2

n. 增加

本卷1次·真题 41 句

partner B1

n. 伴侣

本卷1次·真题 39 句

trait B2

n. 特征

本卷1次·真题 39 句

relatively B2

adv. 相对地

本卷1次·真题 37 句

characteristic B2

n. 特征

本卷1次·真题 36 句

estimate B2

v. 估计

本卷1次·真题 36 句

improvement B1

n. 改进

本卷1次·真题 36 句

instance B2

n. 例子

本卷1次·真题 35 句

lecture B1

n. 讲座

本卷1次·真题 35 句

structure B1

n. 结构

本卷1次·真题 35 句

artificial B2

adj. 人造的

本卷1次·真题 34 句

male A2

adj. 男性的

本卷1次·真题 34 句

preserve B2

v. 保护

本卷1次·真题 34 句

classical B2

adj. 古典的

本卷1次·真题 33 句

chain B1

n. 链条

本卷1次·真题 32 句

clearly A2

adv. 清楚地, 明白地

本卷1次·真题 32 句

eventually B1

adv. 最终

本卷1次·真题 32 句

expectation B2

n. 期待;预期

本卷1次·真题 32 句

movement B1

n. 移动

本卷1次·真题 32 句

depression B2

n. 抑郁症

本卷1次·真题 31 句

previously B1

adv. 以前, 先前 (指过去某个时间)

本卷1次·真题 31 句

conclude B2

v. 断定;推断出

本卷1次·真题 30 句

household B1

n. 家庭

本卷1次·真题 30 句

extremely B1

adv. 极其

本卷1次·真题 29 句

skin A2

n. 皮肤

本卷1次·真题 29 句

attack A2

v. 攻击

本卷1次·真题 28 句

childhood A2

n. 童年

本卷1次·真题 28 句

truly B1

adv. 真正地

本卷1次·真题 28 句

greatly B1

adv. 非常

本卷1次·真题 27 句

teaching A2

n. 教学工作;教书

本卷1次·真题 27 句

thrive B2

v. 茁壮成长

本卷1次·真题 27 句

application B1

n. 申请

本卷1次·真题 26 句

transport B1

v. 运输, 运送

本卷1次·真题 26 句

annual B1

adj. 每年的, 年度的

本卷1次·真题 25 句

favor B1

n. 帮忙

本卷1次·真题 25 句

observation B2

n. 观察

本卷1次·真题 24 句

software B1

n. 软件 (计算机程序)

本卷1次·真题 24 句

successfully B1

adv. 成功地

本卷1次·真题 24 句

tendency B2

n. 倾向

本卷1次·真题 24 句

warming B1

n. 变暖;加温

本卷1次·真题 24 句

relate B1

v. 使有联系, 把...联系起来

本卷1次·真题 23 句

abandon B2

v. 离弃

本卷1次·真题 22 句

exciting A2

adj. 令人兴奋的

本卷1次·真题 22 句

contribution

B2

n. 贡献

本卷1次·真题 21 句

cooking

A1

n. 烹饪

本卷1次·真题 21 句

import

B1

v. 进口

本卷1次·真题 21 句

mix

A2

v. 混合

本卷1次·真题 21 句

slightly

B1

adv. 稍微, 略微, 轻微地

本卷1次·真题 21 句

elderly

B2

adj. 年老的

本卷1次·真题 20 句

popularity

B2

n. 受欢迎

本卷1次·真题 20 句

robotics

B2

n. 机器人学

本卷1次·真题 20 句

rank

B2

n. 等级

本卷1次·真题 19 句

typical

B1

adj. 典型的

本卷1次·真题 19 句

accomplish

B2

v. 完成, 实现 (任务、目标)

本卷1次·真题 18 句

engineering

B1

n. 工程学

本卷1次·真题 18 句

variable

B2

adj. 易变的

本卷1次·真题 17 句

occasion

B1

n. 场合

本卷1次·真题 16 句

originally

B1

adv. 起初

本卷1次·真题 16 句

platform

B1

n. 平台

本卷1次·真题 16 句

stimulate B2

v. 刺激

本卷1次·真题 16 句

distinct B2

adj. 清晰的

本卷1次·真题 15 句

flexible B2

adj. 灵活的

本卷1次·真题 15 句

similarly B2

adv. 相似地

本卷1次·真题 15 句

subway A2

n. 地铁

本卷1次·真题 15 句

worst A2

adj. 最坏的

本卷1次·真题 15 句

dramatic B2

adj. 巨大的

本卷1次·真题 14 句

honor B2

n. 荣誉

本卷1次·真题 14 句

nowadays B1

adv. 现在

本卷1次·真题 14 句

outgoing B2

adj. 外向的

本卷1次·真题 14 句

tremendous B2

adj. 巨大的

本卷1次·真题 14 句

cater B2

v. 提供餐饮服务

本卷1次·真题 13 句

crave B2

v. 渴望, 渴求 (强烈地想要某物)

本卷1次·真题 13 句

military B2

adj. 军事的

本卷1次·真题 13 句

uncomfortable B1

adj. 不舒服的

本卷1次·真题 13 句

accustomed B2

adj. 习惯的, 惯常的

本卷1次·真题 12 句

ambitious B2

adj. 有雄心的

本卷1次·真题 12 句

approximately B1

adv. 大约, 近似地

本卷1次·真题 12 句

newly B1

adv. 最近

本卷1次·真题 12 句

optimistic B2

adj. 乐观的;抱乐观态度的

本卷1次·真题 12 句

amazing A2

adj. 令人惊奇的

本卷1次·真题 11 句

construction B1

n. 建造

本卷1次·真题 11 句

longevity C1

n. 长寿

本卷1次·真题 11 句

sharp A2

adj. 锋利的, 尖锐的

本卷1次·真题 11 句

spouse B2

n. 配偶

本卷1次·真题 11 句

surely B1

adv. 肯定地

本卷1次·真题 11 句

anxious B1

adj. 焦虑的

本卷1次·真题 10 句

circulation B2

n. 循环

本卷1次·真题 10 句

construct B2

v. 建造

本卷1次·真题 10 句

load B1

n. 负载

本卷1次·真题 10 句

persistent B2

adj. 坚持不懈的

本卷1次·真题 10 句

bother B1

v. 打扰;烦扰

本卷1次·真题 9 句

companion

B2

n. 同伴

本卷1次·真题9句

coordinate

B2

v. 协调

本卷1次·真题9句

dip

B1

v. 浸, 蘸

本卷1次·真题9句

fascinating

B2

adj. 迷人的

本卷1次·真题9句

feat

B2

n. 功绩

本卷1次·真题9句

float

B1

v. 漂浮

本卷1次·真题9句

fulfill

B2

v. 履行、执行 (承诺、义务、职责等)

本卷1次·真题9句

nutritious

B2

adj. 有营养的, 营养丰富的

本卷1次·真题9句

specialty

B2

n. 专业

本卷1次·真题9句

texture

B2

n. 质地

本卷1次·真题9句

uncover

B2

v. 发现, 揭露 (秘密、真相等)

本卷1次·真题9句

unpredictable

B2

adj. 无法预测的

本卷1次·真题9句

radically

C1

adv. 根本地

本卷1次·真题8句

relieve

B2

v. 减轻、缓解 (疼痛、焦虑等不适)

本卷1次·真题8句

revolutionize

C1

v. 彻底改变

本卷1次·真题8句

shore

B1

n. 岸, 海滨

本卷1次·真题8句

significance

B2

n. 重要性

本卷1次·真题8句

trace

B2

v. 追踪;查找

本卷1次·真题8句

traditionally

B2

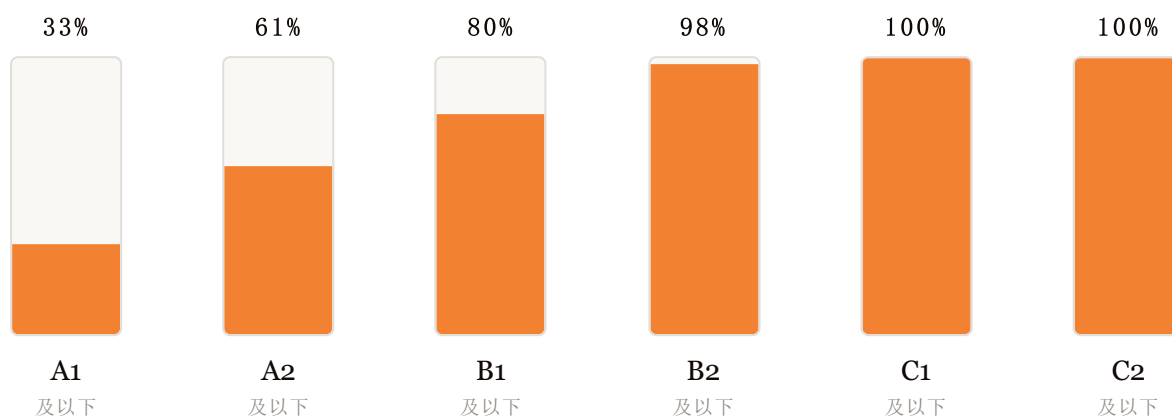
adv. 传统上;按照传统

本卷1次·真题8句

VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

全卷录音原文 734 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全卷录音原文去重后共 **734** 个单词，按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比（CDF），最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上（C1/C2）为高阶词，本卷共 16 个·约 2%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率（CDF）·数据为全卷录音原文去重词 734 个·末柱为 100%

去重总词数

734

B2 以上难词

2%

B1 及以下覆盖

80%

英语六级 2018年6月·第1套 · 全卷构成

Part I	写作	题目解析 →
Part II	听力	本页
Part III Section A	完形填空（选词填空）	题目解析 →
Part III Section B	长篇阅读（信息匹配）	题目解析 →
Part III Section C (1)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Part III Section C (2)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Part IV	汉译英（段落翻译）	题目解析 →

2018年6月·第1套 英语六级完形填空（选词填空）·26-35 题答案与解析

BLANKS & ANALYSIS · 选词填空题和解析

选词填空题和解析 · 26-35 题

本页 26-35 题的正确答案词与逐空解析由懒笔记按2018年6月·第1套 英语六级完形填空（选词填空）原卷词库逐空核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：Directions、2 段带空短文（每段之后紧随中文翻译）与 15 词共享词库连续排印；卷面下方逐空紧跟解析——该空词性、原文定位句、正确词与锁定依据，以及同词性被淘汰竞争词的逐个归因。

真题卷第1套(2018-06) · 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.

Scientists scanning and mapping the Giza pyramids say they've discovered that the Great Pyramid of Giza is not exactly even. But really not by much. This pyramid is the oldest of the world's Seven Wonders. The pyramid's exact size has 26 experts for centuries, as the "more than 21 acres of hard, white casing stones" that originally covered it were 27 long ago. Reporting in the most recent issue of the newsletter "AERAGRAM," which 28 the work of the Ancient Egypt Research Associates, engineer Glen Dash says his team used a new measuring approach that involved finding any surviving 29 of the casing in order to determine where the original edge was. They found the east side of the pyramid to be a 30 of 5.5 inches shorter than the west side.

科学家在扫描和测绘吉萨金字塔时表示，他们发现吉萨大金字塔并非完全对称。但实际上差异并不大。这座金字塔是世界七大奇迹中最古老的一座。几个世纪以来，金字塔的精确尺寸一直令专家们困惑，因为最初覆盖在其表面的“超过21英亩的坚硬白色覆面石”早已被移除。工程师Glen Dash在记录Ancient Egypt Research Associates工作的时事通讯“AERAGRAM”最新一期中报告称，他的团队使用了一种新的测量方法，通过寻找任何幸存的覆面石残余来确定原始边缘的位置。他们发现金字塔东侧比西侧最多短5.5英寸。

The question that most 31 him, however, isn't how the Egyptians who designed and built the pyramid got it wrong 4,500 years ago, but how they got it so close to 32. "We can only speculate as to how the Egyptians could have laid out these lines with such 33 using only the tools they had," Dash writes. He says his 34 is that the Egyptians laid out their design on a grid, noting that the Great Pyramid is oriented only 35 away from the cardinal directions (its north-

south axis runs 3 minutes 54 seconds west of due north, while its east-west axis runs 3 minutes 51 seconds north of due east)—an amount that's "tiny, but similar," archeologist Atlas Obscura points out.

然而，最令他着迷的问题并不是4500年前设计和建造金字塔的埃及人如何出现了偏差，而是他们如何做到如此接近完美。Dash写道："我们只能推测埃及人如何仅使用他们拥有的工具就能如此精确地布设这些线条。"他说，他的假设是埃及人在网格上布置设计，并指出大金字塔的方向仅略微偏离基本方位（其南北轴线在正北方向以西偏离3分54秒，而其东西轴线在正东方向以北偏离3分51秒）——考古学家Atlas Obscura指出，这个偏差量"微小，但相似"。

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| A) chronicles | I) perfect |
| B) complete | J) precision |
| C) established | K) puzzled |
| D) fascinates | L) remnants |
| E) hypothesis | M) removed |
| F) maximum | N) revelations |
| G) momentum | O) slightly |
| H) mysteriously | |

26. The pyramid's exact size has __(26)__ experts for centuries

【答案】 **K) puzzled** (动词)

【词性槽】 have __ 现在完成时谓语，要过去分词

【依据】 “多个世纪以来一直使专家困惑”——puzzle sb. 标准搭配

上下文 as the "more than 21 acres of hard, white casing stones" that originally covered it were __(27)__ long ago 解释了为什么尺寸难测——外层石材早就没了，所以专家长期搞不清精确尺寸；puzzle sb. (使某人困惑) 正是这种长期未解的语义。

【竞争词】 c) established “确立专家”宾语不对

establish 的宾语通常是“制度、地位、事实”而非“专家”，has established experts 在搭配上讲不通。

M) removed “移走专家”语义荒谬

remove experts 字面是“移走专家”，与上下文（尺寸难定）毫无关联；且 M 真正用在 27 题“石材被移走”的语境里。

27. the "more than 21 acres of hard, white casing stones" that originally covered it were __(27)___ long ago

【答案】 **M) removed** (动词)

【词性槽】 were ___ long ago 被动语态，要过去分词

【依据】 **casing 石早就被“拆走”了，正解释“尺寸难测”**

本句解释为何 26 题中“尺寸困扰专家”——因为 the "more than 21 acres of hard, white casing stones" that originally covered it were __(27)___ long ago, 外层石材早已被移走，团队才不得不去 finding any surviving __(29)___ of the casing; remove (移走、拆除) 与“surviving remnants (残存碎片)”形成自然因果。

【竞争词】 c) established “石材被确立”不通

establish stones 不是合理搭配，且即便译成“被建立”，也无法解释下文为何只能找到残存碎片；语义因果链断裂。

28. the newsletter "AERAGRAM," which __(28)___ the work of the Ancient Egypt Research Associates

【答案】 **A) chronicles** (动词)

【词性槽】 which ___ the work ... 关系从句缺谓语，主语单数

【依据】 “记录/编录”研究协会的工作——与 newsletter 职能匹配

Reporting in the most recent issue of the newsletter "AERAGRAM," which __(28)___ the work of the Ancient Egypt Research Associates 中，newsletter (简报) 作为定期出版物，最自然的职能就是按时间“记录、记述”研究协会的工作；chronicle 作动词正是“按时间顺序记述”，与 newsletter 的定位严丝合缝。

【竞争词】 D) fascinates “简报使工作着迷”主宾颠倒

fascinate 意为“使……着迷”，其宾语应是“人”而非“工作”；the newsletter fascinates the work 主宾不通；且 D 真正用在 31 题“最令他着迷的问题”的语境里。

29. finding any surviving __(29)__ of the casing in order to determine where the original edge was

【答案】 **L) remnants** (名词)

【词性槽】 any 后 + of 短语限定，定语槽为可数名词复数

【依据】 casing 已被拆除，能找到的只剩“残余物”

上下文 the "more than 21 acres of hard, white casing stones" that originally covered it were __(27)__ long ago 表明外层石灰岩早已被拆走，团队只能去找它“surviving 残存的”部分；remnants（残余物）正好与 surviving 同义呼应，复数也匹配 any 后可数名词的形态。

【竞争词】 E) hypothesis “假说”不会“surviving of the casing”

hypothesis 指抽象的“假说”，无法和 of the casing（外层包石的）搭配，本空讲的是物理遗存而非观点。

G) momentum “动量/势头”与考古实物语境无关

momentum 多用于物理或抽象“势头”，谈不上 surviving 或属于 casing 的一部分。

J) precision “精度”是抽象属性，不会被“surviving”修饰

precision 是不可数抽象名词，且 any surviving precision of the casing 在语义上不通——精度不会“幸存”。

N) revelations “被披露之事”与外层石头物理遗存对不上

revelations 指被揭示出来的事实或秘密，属于信息层面，不能用来指物质上仍幸存的外层石材片段。

30. They found the east side of the pyramid to be a __(30)__ of 5.5 inches shorter than the west side

【答案】 **F) maximum** (名词)

【词性槽】 a __ of 5.5 inches 名词 + of + 数值，空处为名词

【依据】 “最多短 5.5 英寸”——a maximum of 标准量词搭配

a maximum of + 数值 = “最多……”，与 only by much 的语义（差距不大、最多 5.5 英寸）一致；同时对应开篇 But really not by much. 的总评——差距很小、且是最大值不超过 5.5 英寸。

31. The question that most __(31)__ him

【答案】 **D) fascinates** (动词)

【词性槽】 that 引导的定语从句缺谓语，主语 that 指代单数 question

【依据】 “最令他着迷的问题”——fascinate sb. 标准搭配

下文 isn't how the Egyptians who designed and built the pyramid got it wrong 4,500 years ago, but how they got it so close to __(32)__ 描述 Dash 真正感兴趣的不是“他们怎么错的”而是“他们怎么做得这么准”，正是“最令他着迷的问题”；fascinate sb. (使某人着迷) 与 the question 主语搭配自然。

32. how the Egyptians who designed and built the pyramid got it wrong 4,500 years ago, but how they got it so close to __(32)___

【答案】 **I) perfect** (形容词)

【词性槽】 be close to ___ 中 to 作介词，空处可为名词或形容词；并列结构定形容词

【依据】 close to perfect = 接近完美，正面照应主旨

全文主旨即“误差极小、几乎完美”——首段 the Great Pyramid of Giza is not exactly even. But really not by much. 与 33 题 with such precision、35 题 only slightly away 三处呼应，全部指向“perfect”而非“complete”；close to perfect 也是英文里描述“近乎完美”的标准搭配。

【竞争词】 B) complete “完整”谈的是有没有缺件，与“准不准”错位

complete 强调“完整、完成”，是“缺不缺零件”的维度；本句的对照是 wrong (错的) ↔ right/perfect (对的、完美的)，是“准不准、对不对齐”的维度，二者不在一条轴上。

【易错】 最具迷惑性的错误词是 B) —— complete 看似“完整”很对，实为 wrong ↔ ___ 对照轴错位。got it wrong 4,500 years ago, but how they got it so close to __(32)__ 中 wrong 是“做错了”，对照的应是“做对了/接近完美”，所以选 perfect 而非 complete；防坑：见到 not ... wrong, but ... ___, 立刻在词库里找 wrong 的反义形容词。

33. how the Egyptians could have laid out these lines with such __(33)__ using only the tools they had

【答案】 **J) precision** (名词)

【词性槽】 with such __ 的固定结构里要名词

【依据】 全段在赞叹“精度”——precision 直对主题

下文 its north-south axis runs 3 minutes 54 seconds west of due north 用极细的角度数据具体说明误差极小，与 with such precision (如此精准) 正好对应；上文 how they got it so close to __(32)__ 也已铺垫“接近完美”的语义。

【竞争词】 E) hypothesis “以如此假说画线”不通

with such hypothesis 字面意为“以如此假说”，与 lay out lines (放样画线) 这一物理动作搭不上；且 hypothesis 后面紧跟 his __(34)__ 处才是它真正的归宿。

G) momentum “动量/势头”与放样动作不搭

with momentum 多用于运动、推进语境，与“放样画对齐线”的精细工艺无关；语义指向是“速度/势能”，不是“准确度”。

N) revelations 复数 + 抽象“启示”与 with such 不配

revelations 是复数可数名词，with such revelations 也讲不通——古埃及人画线不是靠“启示”而是靠工具与方法。

34. He says his __(34)__ is that the Egyptians laid out their design on a grid

【答案】 **E) hypothesis** (名词)

【词性槽】 his __ is that ... 名词从句作表语，空处必为名词

【依据】 “假说”由 that 从句解释其具体内容

We can only speculate as to how the Egyptians could have laid out these lines 已用 speculate (推测) 定调；Dash 提出的“他们用网格放样”只是推测、未经证实，正是 hypothesis (假说)。his hypothesis is that ... = “他的假说是……”句式典型。

【竞争词】 G) momentum “他的动量”和 is that 从句对不上

momentum 不接“that 内容从句”，his momentum is that ... 不成立，且与“推测画线方式”的话题无关。

N) revelations 复数且义为“被揭示之事”，与未经证实的推测相反

revelations 暗示已经被披露的事实，而本句明说 We can only speculate (只能推测)，与“揭示出来的真相”语义相反；况且复数与 is 单数也不一致。

【易错】 最具迷惑性的错误词是 N) —— revelations 看似与“想法/发现”相关，实为与 speculate 反义。his __(34)__ is that the Egyptians laid out their design on a grid 中，his + is that 句式要求观点类抽象名词，但上句 We can only speculate 已定调“只能推测”，必填 hypothesis (未证实的假说) 而非 revelations (被披露的事实)；防坑：上文 speculate / guess 等动词出现，就把 revelations / truth / discovery 这类“已确证”名词排除。

35. the Great Pyramid is oriented only __(35)__ away from the cardinal directions

【答案】 O) **slightly** 副词

【词性槽】 is oriented only __ away from ... 副词修饰整个介短

【依据】 下文角度差极小——slightly 量上吻合

括号里 its north-south axis runs 3 minutes 54 seconds west of due north, while its east-west axis runs 3 minutes 51 seconds north of due east 给出的偏差只有几分秒, archeologist 也评价 an amount that's "tiny, but similar,"——只能说 slightly (略微地) 偏离正北/正东, 正面回应 32 题“接近完美”的总评。

【竞争词】 H) mysteriously “神秘地偏离”与作者赞叹精度的态度相悖

mysteriously 表“神秘地”, 会暗示原因不明、带玄学色彩; 而本段重点是用精确数据印证“几乎完美对齐”, 态度是赞叹精度而非渲染神秘。

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) **chronicles** 动词 名词

动: 按时间顺序记述、记录; 名: 编年史

用于第 28 空

B) **complete** 形容词 动词

形: 完整的、完全的; 动: 完成

干扰词 • 未选用

C) **established** 动词 形容词

动 (过去式/过去分词): 建立、确立; 形: 已确立的

干扰词 • 未选用

D) **fascinates** 动词

(第三人称单数) 使着迷、强烈吸引

用于第 31 空

E) **hypothesis** 名词

假说、假设

用于第 34 空

F) **maximum** 名词 形容词

名: 最大量、最大值; 形: 最大的

用于第 30 空

G) **momentum** 名词

动量、势头

干扰词 · 未选用

H) **mysteriously** 副词

神秘地

干扰词 · 未选用

I) **perfect** 形容词 动词

形：完美的；动：使完美

用于第 32 空

J) **precision** 名词

精确、精确度

用于第 33 空

K) **puzzled** 动词 形容词

动（过去式/过去分词）：使困惑；形：困惑的

用于第 26 空

L) **remnants** 名词

残余物、残存部分（复数）

用于第 29 空

M) **removed** 动词 形容词

动（过去式/过去分词）：移走、拆除；形：远离的

用于第 27 空

N) **revelations** 名词

揭露、披露的事（复数）

干扰词 · 未选用

O) **slightly** 副词

略微地、稍微地

用于第 35 空

全文主旨

测绘吉萨大金字塔发现其几乎完美对齐

文章在开头即定调：Scientists scanning and mapping the Giza pyramids say they've discovered that the Great Pyramid of Giza is not exactly even. But really not by much.，随后第二段转入工程师 Dash 对古埃及人如何做到如此精度的思考——全篇围绕“测量发现 + 精度惊叹 + 假说推测”三件事展开。

DISTRACTORS · 干扰词复盘

这 5 个词始终没被任何空选用

词库 15 词里有 5 个是命题人埋的干扰词——它们词性看着也对、词义也沾点边，却不该填进任何一个空。下面逐个剖析它们最像哪个空的答案、为什么是陷阱。

B) **complete** 最像 32 题的 perfect——“完整”↔“完美”形近义近

考生易把 got it so close to __(32)__ 误填成 close to complete; 识破点: 本句对照的是 wrong (错的) ↔ 正确/完美, 是“准不准”维度, complete 是“缺不缺件”维度, 对照轴错位。

C) **established** 最像 26 题的 puzzled 或 27 题的 removed——同为 -ed 过去分词

考生看到 has __(26)__ experts for centuries 可能填 established, 但 establish 的宾语是“制度/地位”而非“专家”; 在 were __(27)__ long ago 也讲不通——casing 石不是“被建立”, 是“被拆走”。

G) **momentum** 最像 33 题 precision 或 34 题 hypothesis——都是抽象名词

形如 with such __ 时易诱填 momentum, 但 momentum (动量/势头) 与“画线精度”毫无关联; 识破点: 抽象名词要看具体语义维度, 不是“是抽象名词”就能往里塞。

H) **mysteriously** 最像 35 题 slightly——都是副词且看似呼应“古埃及神秘”

is oriented only __(35)__ away from the cardinal directions 容易被“金字塔很神秘”的常识带偏填 mysteriously; 但 only 已暗示“轻微量”, 下文又给出具体小数据, 态度是赞叹精度而非渲染神秘。

N) **revelations** 最像 34 题 hypothesis——都是与“发现/想法”相关的名词

his __(34)__ is that the Egyptians laid out their design on a grid 容易诱填 revelations, 但上文 We can only speculate as to how the Egyptians could have laid out these lines 已用 speculate 定调“未经证实的推测”, 与 revelations (已被披露的事实) 语义相反, 且复数与 is 不一致。

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。

Reporting in the most recent issue of the newsletter "AERAGRAM," which chronicles the work of the Ancient Egypt Research Associates, engineer Glen Dash says his team used a new measuring approach that involved finding any surviving remnants of the casing in order to determine where the original edge was.

第1段，第5句

本句结构层次丰富而且很典型，能集中训练主干定位、插入说明剥离和从属层级判断；同时时态不算过难，适合作为结构训练的重点材料。对需要提升长句拆解能力的学习者，优先度较高。

"We can only speculate as to how the Egyptians could have laid out these lines with such precision using only the tools they had," Dash writes.

第2段，第2句

本句成分丰富：主句有主谓宾，第一层宾语从句有主谓宾加程度状语，第二层宾语从句有主谓宾加两个方式状语和一个疑问副词状语，定语从句有主谓宾（省略关系代词）。涵盖多种状语类型、宾语从句嵌套、定语从句省略关系代词等易错点，训练价值较高。

He says his hypothesis is that the Egyptians laid out their design on a grid, noting that the Great Pyramid is oriented only slightly away from the cardinal directions (its north-south axis runs 3 minutes 54 seconds west of due north, while its east-west axis runs 3 minutes 51 seconds north of due east)—an amount that's "tiny, but similar," archeologist Atlas Obscura points out.

第2段，第3句

本句是练习分句层级划分的绝佳素材。它涵盖了几乎所有核心从句类型（主、宾、表、定、状），且包含了分词结构和插入式主句，训练价值极高。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 23 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。

design B1

n. 设计

本篇2次·真题 119 句

due B1

adj. 预期的

本篇2次·真题 70 句

issue B1

n. 问题

本篇1次·真题 158 句

expert B1

n. 专家

本篇1次·真题 114 句

measure B1

v. 测量

本篇1次·真题 100 句

amount A2

n. 数量

本篇1次·真题 84 句

involve B1

v. 包含

本篇1次·真题 82 句

wrong A2

adj. 错误的

本篇1次·真题 66 句

determine B2

v. 决定

本篇1次·真题 62 句

approach B1

v. 靠近, 接近 (在空间或时间上)

本篇1次·真题 59 句

associate B2

v. 联系

本篇1次·真题 54 句

exactly B1

adv. 精确地

本篇1次·真题 46 句

survive B1

v. 幸存

本篇1次·真题 42 句

remove A2

v. 移开

本篇1次·真题 34 句

original B1

adj. 最初的, 原始的

本篇1次·真题 33 句

slightly B1

adv. 稍微, 略微, 轻微地

本篇1次·真题 21 句

hypothesis

C1

n. 假设

本篇1次 · 真题 18 句

originally

B1

adv. 起初

本篇1次 · 真题 16 句

exact

B2

adj. 精确的

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

acre

B2

n. 英亩 (土地面积单位)

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

grid

B2

n. 网格

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

scan

B1

v. 仔细查看、审视

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

speculate

C1

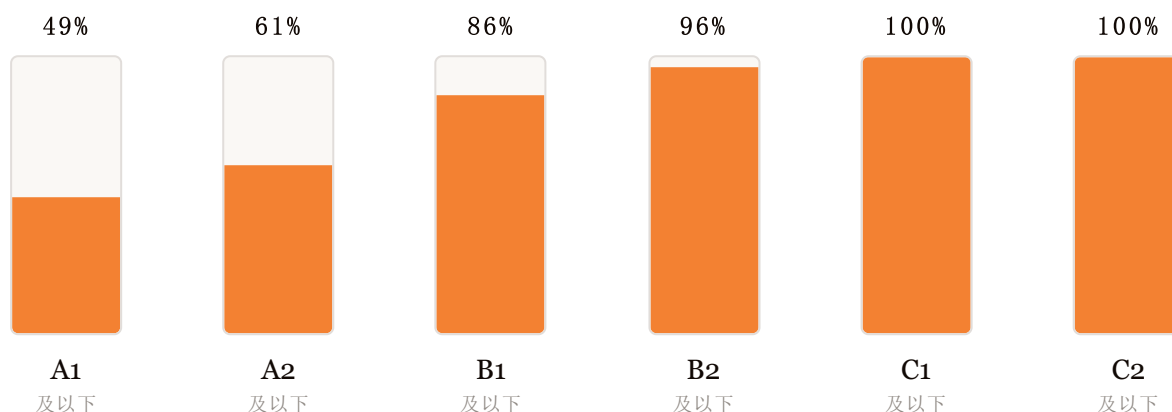
v. 推测, 猜测

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 114 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

带空短文去重后共 **114** 个单词, 按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比 (CDF), 最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上 (C1/C2) 为高阶词, 本篇共 5 个 · 约 4%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率 (CDF) · 数据为全文去重词 114 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

114

B2 以上难词

4%

B1 及以下覆盖

86%



英语六级 2018年6月·第1套 · 全卷构成

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

2018年6月·第1套 英语六级长篇阅读（信息匹配） 第1篇·36-45 题 答案与解析

STATEMENTS & ANALYSIS · 信息匹配题和解析

信息匹配题和解析 · 36-45 题

本页 36-45 题的段落匹配答案与逐句解析由懒笔记基于2018年6月·第1套 英语六级长篇阅读（信息匹配）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 12 段字母标号长文（逐段附中文翻译）；之后 10 句陈述逐句排列，每句英文陈述后紧接本句解析——陈述句中译、信息所在段落、锚点强弱、定位句中英对照、陈述句与原文的同义改写对照与易混相邻段辨析。

真题卷第1套(2018-06) · 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**.

Peer Pressure Has a Positive Side

A) Parents of teenagers often view their children's friends with something like suspicion. They worry that the adolescent peer group has the power to push its members into behavior that is foolish and even dangerous. Such wariness is well founded: statistics show, for example, that a teenage driver with a same-age passenger in the car is at higher risk of a fatal crash than an adolescent driving alone or with an adult.

青少年的父母常常带着某种怀疑的态度看待孩子的朋友。他们担心青少年同龄群体有能力迫使其成员做出愚蠢甚至危险的行为。这种警惕是有充分根据的:例如,统计数据显示,车内有同龄乘客的青少年驾驶员发生致命车祸的风险高于独自驾驶或与成年人同行的青少年。

B) In a 2005 study, psychologist Laurence Steinberg of Temple University and his co-author, psychologist Margo Gardner, then at Temple, divided 306 people into three age groups: young adolescents, with a mean age of 14; older adolescents, with a mean age of 19; and adults, aged 24 and older. Subjects played a computerized driving game in which the player must avoid crashing into a wall that materializes, without warning, on the roadway. Steinberg and Gardner randomly assigned some participants to play alone or with two same-age peers looking on.

在2005年的一项研究中, Temple University的心理学家Laurence Steinberg和他的合著者、当时也在 Temple的心理学家Margo Gardner将306人分为三个年龄组:平均年龄14岁的年轻青少年;平均年龄19岁的年长青少年;以及24岁及以上的成年人。受试者玩一个电脑驾驶游戏,游戏中玩家必须避免撞上突然出现在路上的墙,没有任何预警。Steinberg和Gardner随机分配一些参与者单独玩游戏或在两名同龄同伴的注视下玩游戏。

- C) Older adolescents scored about 50 percent higher on an index of risky driving when their peers were in the room—and the driving of early adolescents was fully twice as reckless when other young teens were around. In contrast, adults behaved in similar ways regardless of whether they were on their own or observed by others. "The presence of peers makes adolescents and youth, but not adults, more likely to take risks," Steinberg and Gardner concluded.

当同伴在场时,年长青少年在危险驾驶指数上的得分高出约50%,而当其他年轻青少年在旁边时,早期青少年的驾驶鲁莽程度完全是两倍。相比之下,成年人无论是独自一人还是被他人观察,行为方式都相似。Steinberg和Gardner总结道:"同伴的存在使青少年和年轻人更有可能冒险,但成年人不会。"

- D) Yet in the years following the publication of this study, Steinberg began to believe that this interpretation did not capture the whole picture. As he and other researchers examined the question of why teens were more apt to take risks in the company of other teenagers, they came to suspect that a crowd's influence need not always be negative. Now some experts are proposing that we should take advantage of the teen brain's keen sensitivity to the presence of friends and leverage it to improve education.

然而在这项研究发表后的几年里,Steinberg开始相信这种解释并未捕捉到全貌。当和其他研究人员审视为什么青少年在其他青少年陪伴下更容易冒险这一问题时,他们开始怀疑群体的影响不一定总是负面的。现在一些专家提议,我们应该利用青少年大脑对朋友在场的敏锐敏感性,并将其用于改善教育。

- E) In a 2011 study, Steinberg and his colleagues turned to functional MRI(磁共振) to investigate how the presence of peers affects the activity in the adolescent brain. They scanned the brains of 40 teens and adults who were playing a virtual driving game designed to test whether players would brake at a yellow light or speed on through the crossroad.

在2011年的一项研究中,Steinberg和他的同事转向功能性磁共振来调查同伴的存在如何影响青少年大脑的活动。他们扫描了40名青少年和成年人的大脑,这些人正在玩一个虚拟驾驶游戏,该游戏旨在测试玩家是否会在黄灯时刹车或加速通过路口。

- F) The brains of teenagers, but not adults, showed greater activity in two regions associated with rewards when they were being observed by same-age peers than when alone. In other words, rewards are more intense for teens when they are with peers, which motivates them to pursue higher-risk experiences that might bring a big payoff (such as the thrill of just making the light before it turns red). But Steinberg suspected this tendency could also have its advantages. In his latest experiment, published online in August, Steinberg and his colleagues used a computerized version of a card game called the Iowa Gambling Task to investigate how the presence of peers affects the way young people gather and apply information.

青少年的大脑(而非成年人)在被同龄同伴观察时,与奖赏相关的两个区域显示出比单独时更大的活动。换句话说,当青少年与同伴在一起时,奖赏对他们来说更强烈,这促使他们追求可能带来巨大回报的更高风险体验(例如在红灯前刚好通过的刺激)。但Steinberg怀疑这种倾向也可能有其优势。在他8月份在线发表的最新实验中,Steinberg和他的同事使用了一个名为Iowa Gambling Task的纸牌游戏的电脑版本,来调查同伴的存在如何影响年轻人收集和应用信息的方式。

- G) The results: Teens who played the Iowa Gambling Task under the eyes of fellow adolescents engaged in more exploratory behavior, learned faster from both positive and negative outcomes, and achieved better performance on the task than those who played in solitude. "What our study suggests is that teenagers learn more quickly and more effectively when their peers are present than when they're on

their own," Steinberg says. And this finding could have important implications for how we think about educating adolescents.

结果显示:在同龄青少年注视下玩Iowa Gambling Task的青少年参与了更多探索性行为,从积极和消极结果中学习得更快,并且在任务中取得了比单独玩的人更好的表现。Steinberg说:"我们的研究表明,当同伴在场时,青少年比独自一人时学习得更快、更有效。"这一发现可能对我们思考如何教育青少年具有重要意义。

- H) Matthew D. Lieberman, a social cognitive neuroscientist at the University of California, Los Angeles, and author of the 2013 book *Social: Why Our Brains Are Wired to Connect*, suspects that the human brain is especially skillful at learning socially significant information. He points to a classic 2004 study in which psychologists at Dartmouth College and Harvard University used functional MRI to track brain activity in 17 young men as they listened to descriptions of people while concentrating on either socially relevant cues (for example, trying to form an impression of a person based on the description) or more socially neutral information (such as noting the order of details in the description). The descriptions were the same in each condition, but people could better remember these statements when given a social motivation.

加州大学洛杉矶分校的社会认知神经科学家Matthew D. Lieberman,2013年著作《社交:为什么我们的大脑天生要连接》的作者,怀疑人类大脑在学习社会意义重大的信息方面特别擅长。他指出2004年的一项经典研究,其中Dartmouth College和Harvard University的心理学家使用功能性磁共振追踪17名年轻男性在听人物描述时的大脑活动,他们专注于社会相关线索(例如,试图根据描述形成对一个人的印象)或更加社会中性的信息(例如,注意描述中细节的顺序)。每种情况下的描述都是相同的,但当给予社会动机时,人们能更好地记住这些陈述。

- I) The study also found that when subjects thought about and later recalled descriptions in terms of their informational content, regions associated with factual memory, such as the medial temporal lobe, became active. But thinking about or remembering descriptions in terms of their social meaning activated the dorsomedial prefrontal cortex—part of the brain's social network—even as traditional memory regions registered low levels of activity. More recently, as he reported in a 2012 review, Lieberman has discovered that this region may be part of a distinct network involved in socially motivated learning and memory. Such findings, he says, suggest that "this network can be called on to process and store the kind of information taught in school—potentially giving students access to a range of untapped mental powers."

该研究还发现,当受试者从信息内容的角度思考并随后回忆描述时,与事实记忆相关的区域,如内侧颞叶,变得活跃。但从社会意义的角度思考或回忆描述时,激活了背内侧前额叶皮层——大脑社交网络的一部分——即使传统记忆区域显示出低水平的活动。最近,正如他在2012年的一篇综述中报告的那样,Lieberman发现这个区域可能是参与社会动机学习和记忆的一个独特网络的一部分。他说,这些发现表明"这个网络可以被调用来处理和存储学校教授的那种信息——可能使学生获得一系列未开发的心理力量。"

- J) If humans are generally geared to recall details about one another, this pattern is probably even more powerful among teenagers who are very attentive to social details: who is in, who is out, who likes whom, who is mad at whom. Their desire for social drama is not—or not only—a way of distracting themselves from their schoolwork or of driving adults crazy. It is actually a neurological(神经的) sensitivity, initiated by hormonal changes. Evolutionarily speaking, people in this age group are at a stage in which they can prepare to find a mate and start their own family while separating from

parents and striking out on their own. To do this successfully, their brain prompts them to think and even obsess about others.

如果人类通常倾向于回忆彼此的细节,这种模式在非常关注社交细节的青少年中可能更加强大:谁受欢迎,谁被排斥,谁喜欢谁,谁对谁生气。他们对社交戏剧的渴望不是——或不仅仅是——一种让自己从功课中分心或把成年人逼疯的方式。这实际上是一种由荷尔蒙变化引发的神经敏感性。从进化的角度来说,这个年龄段的人处于一个阶段,他们可以准备寻找配偶并建立自己的家庭,同时从父母那里分离并独立闯荡。要成功做到这一点,他们的大脑促使他们思考甚至痴迷于他人。

- K) Yet our schools focus primarily on students as individual entities. What would happen if educators instead took advantage of the fact that teens are powerfully compelled to think in social terms? In *Social*, Lieberman lays out a number of ways to do so. History and English could be presented through the lens of the psychological drives of the people involved. One could therefore present Napoleon in terms of his desire to impress or Churchill in terms of his lonely gloom. Less inherently interpersonal subjects, such as math, could acquire a social aspect through team problem solving and peer tutoring. Research shows that when we absorb information in order to teach it to someone else, we learn it more accurately and deeply, perhaps in part because we are engaging our social cognition.

然而我们的学校主要关注作为独立个体的学生。如果教育工作者转而利用青少年被强烈驱使以社会角度思考这一事实,会发生什么?在《社交》一书中,Lieberman列出了许多这样做的方法。历史和英语可以通过相关人物的心理驱动力的视角来呈现。因此可以从Napoleon渴望给人留下深刻印象的角度来呈现他,或从Churchill孤独忧郁的角度来呈现他。不太具有人际性质的学科,如数学,可以通过团队解题和同伴辅导获得社交方面。研究表明,当我们为了教给别人而吸收信息时,我们学得更准确、更深入,这或许部分是因为我们正在运用我们的社会认知。

- L) And although anxious parents may not welcome the notion, educators could turn adolescent recklessness to academic ends. "Risk taking in an educational context is a vital skill that enables progress and creativity," wrote Sarah-Jayne Blakemore, a cognitive neuroscientist at University College London, in a review published last year. Yet, she noted, many young people are especially unwilling to take risks at school—afraid that one low test score or poor grade could cost them a spot at a selective university. We should assure such students that risk, and even peer pressure, can be a good thing—as long as it happens in the classroom and not in the car.

尽管焦虑的父母可能不欢迎这个想法,但教育工作者可以将青少年的鲁莽转化为学术目的。伦敦大学学院的认知神经科学家Sarah-Jayne Blakemore在去年发表的一篇综述中写道:"在教育环境中冒险是一项促进进步和创造力的重要技能。"然而,她指出,许多年轻人在学校特别不愿意冒险——担心一次低分测验或差成绩可能让他们失去进入一所精英大学的机会。我们应该向这些学生保证,冒险甚至同伴压力可以是一件好事——只要它发生在教室里而不是在车里。

陈述句与逐句解析

36. It is thought probable that the human brain is particularly good at picking up socially important information.

人们认为人类大脑可能特别擅长捕捉具有社会重要性的信息。

【答案】 H 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 核心命题——人脑擅长接收具有社会重要性的信息

【定位】 Matthew D. Lieberman, a social cognitive neuroscientist at the University of California, Los Angeles, and author of the 2013 book *Social: Why Our Brains Are Wired to Connect*, suspects that the human brain is especially skillful at learning socially significant information. 加州大学洛杉矶分校的社会认知神经科学家、2013 年《社交：为何我们的大脑天生需要连接》一书作者 Matthew D. Lieberman 怀疑，人脑特别擅长学习具有社会意义的信息。

【改写】 It is thought probable that the human brain is particularly good at picking up socially important information

↔

suspects that the human brain is especially skillful at learning socially significant information

同义副词 + 同义形容词 + 同义动词短语 + 同义宾语逐一替换

【辨邻】 I I 段聚焦于 this network can be called on to process and store the kind of information taught in school 这一应用层主张，并未陈述「人脑特别擅长学习社会重要信息」这一上位命题，命题层次不同。

this network can be called on to process and store the kind of information taught in school—
potentially giving students access to a range of untapped mental powers

37. It can be concluded from experiments that the presence of peers increases risk-taking by adolescents and youth.

从实验中可以得出结论，同伴的在场会增加青少年的冒险行为。

【答案】 C 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 实验结论——同伴在场增加青少年与年轻人冒险

【定位】 "The presence of peers makes adolescents and youth, but not adults, more likely to take risks," Steinberg and Gardner concluded.

Steinberg 与 Gardner 总结道：「同伴在场让青少年和年轻人——但不让成年人——更可能去冒险。」

【改写】 the presence of peers increases risk-taking by adolescents and youth ↔

The presence of peers makes adolescents and youth, but not adults, more likely to take risks

主语原话保留 + 谓语动词同义 + 宾语名词化

【辨邻】 F F 段聚焦 greater activity in two regions associated with rewards 与 rewards are more intense for teens when they are with peers，讲的是奖赏感强化，并未陈述「同伴在场让青少年和年轻人更愿冒险」这一驾驶实验结论。

rewards are more intense for teens when they are with peers, which motivates them to pursue
higher-risk experiences

38. Students should be told that risk-taking in the classroom can be something positive.

应该告诉学生，课堂上的冒险行为可能是积极的事情。

【答案】 L 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 应告诉学生课堂中的冒险是积极的

【定位】 We should assure such students that risk, and even peer pressure, can be a good thing—as long as it happens in the classroom and not in the car.

我们应该让这些学生确信：冒险——甚至同伴压力——可以是好事，只要它发生在教室里而不是车里。

【改写】 Students should be told that risk-taking in the classroom can be something positive ↔

We should assure such students that risk, and even peer pressure, can be a good thing—as long as it happens in the classroom and not in the car

建议主体同义 + 正面评价同义 + 教室情境同义

【辨邻】 G G 段聚焦 teenagers learn more quickly and more effectively when their peers are present，是关于学习效率的实验结论；虽然结尾提到 this finding could have important implications for how we think about educating adolescents，但并未提出「应告诉学生冒险是积极的」这一具体建议。

this finding could have important implications for how we think about educating adolescents

39. The urge of finding a mate and getting married accounts for adolescents' greater attention to social interactions.

寻找伴侣和结婚的冲动解释了青少年对社会互动的更多关注。

【答案】 J 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 找伴侣与结婚的冲动解释青少年更关注社交

【定位】 Evolutionarily speaking, people in this age group are at a stage in which they can prepare to find a mate and start their own family while separating from parents and striking out on their own.

从进化角度讲，这一年龄段的人正处在一个阶段：他们可以准备寻找伴侣、组建自己的家庭，同时脱离父母、独立生活。

【改写】 The urge of finding a mate and getting married ↔

they can prepare to find a mate and start their own family

find a mate 原样复现 + getting married 概括 start their own family

accounts for adolescents' greater attention to social interactions ↔

their brain prompts them to think and even obsess about others

因果关系的同义

40. According to Steinberg, the presence of peers increases the speed and effectiveness of teenagers' learning.

根据Steinberg的说法,同伴的在场会提高青少年学习的速度和效果。

【答案】 **G** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 Steinberg 所说——同伴在场提升青少年学习的速度与效率

【定位】 "What our study suggests is that teenagers learn more quickly and more effectively when their peers are present than when they're on their own," Steinberg says.

Steinberg 说:「我们的研究表明,青少年在同伴在场时比独自一人时学得更快、更有效。」

【改写】 the presence of peers increases the speed and effectiveness of teenagers' learning ↔

teenagers learn more quickly and more effectively when their peers are present

条件状语转主语 + 副词转名词

【辨邻】 **F** F 段聚焦 rewards are more intense for teens when they are with peers, which motivates them to pursue higher-risk experiences, 讲的是动机层面而不是学习效率。

rewards are more intense for teens when they are with peers, which motivates them to pursue higher-risk experiences that might bring a big payoff

41. Teenagers' parents are often concerned about negative peer influence.

青少年的父母经常担心负面的同伴影响。

【答案】 **A** 段 (弱锚点)

【锚点】 家长担忧负面同伴影响

【定位】 Parents of teenagers often view their children's friends with something like suspicion. They worry that the adolescent peer group has the power to push its members into behavior that is foolish and even dangerous.

青少年的父母常常以类似怀疑的眼光看待孩子的朋友。他们担心青少年同伴群体有力量把成员推向愚蠢甚至危险的行为。

【改写】 Teenagers' parents are often concerned ↔

Parents of teenagers often view their children's friends with something like suspicion

concerned 与 view ... with suspicion 同义

negative peer influence ↔

the adolescent peer group has the power to push its members into behavior that is foolish and even dangerous

概括上位——negative 概括 foolish and dangerous

【辨邻】 D D 段聚焦 a crowd's influence need not always be negative——讨论者是研究者，目的是反思「是否总是负面」，并非陈述「父母担忧负面同伴影响」。

they came to suspect that a crowd's influence need not always be negative

42. Activating the brain's social network involved in socially motivated learning and memory may allow students to tap unused mental powers.

激活大脑中参与社会动机学习和记忆的社交网络可能让学生利用未被使用的心智力量。

【答案】 I 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 激活与社会动机学习相关的大脑社会网络可调用未开发的心智能力

【定位】 Such findings, he says, suggest that "this network can be called on to process and store the kind of information taught in school—potentially giving students access to a range of untapped mental powers."

Lieberman 说，这些发现表明：「这一网络可被调来处理与存储学校所教的那类信息，从而有可能让学生用上一系列未被开发的心智能力。」

【改写】 the brain's social network ↔ **part of the brain's social network**

原话保留

socially motivated learning and memory ↔

a distinct network involved in socially motivated learning and memory

原话保留

allow students to tap unused mental powers ↔

potentially giving students access to a range of untapped mental powers

动词同义 + 形容词转动词搭配

【辨邻】 H H 段聚焦 the human brain is especially skillful at learning socially significant information 这一总命题，未提 untapped mental powers 这一应用层主张。

people could better remember these statements when given a social motivation

43. The presence of peers intensifies the feeling of rewards in teens' brains.

同伴的在场会增强青少年大脑中的奖励感。

【答案】 F 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 同伴在场强化青少年大脑里的奖赏感

【定位】 The brains of teenagers, but not adults, showed greater activity in two regions associated with rewards when they were being observed by same-age peers than when alone. In other words, rewards are more intense for teens when they are with peers, which motivates them to pursue higher-risk experiences that might bring a big payoff.

在被同龄同伴注视时，青少年（而非成年人）的大脑在两个与奖赏相关的区域显示出更强的活动。换句话说，同伴在场时奖赏感对青少年来说更强烈，这促使他们去追求可能带来重大回报的更高风险体验。

【改写】 The presence of peers intensifies the feeling of rewards in teens' brains ↔

rewards are more intense for teens when they are with peers

条件状语与主语互换 + 动词与形容词比较级互换

【辨邻】 C C 段聚焦 50 percent higher on an index of risky driving，是行为表现层面；F 段才陈述 rewards are more intense for teens when they are with peers 这一脑机制层面命题。

Older adolescents scored about 50 percent higher on an index of risky driving when their peers were in the room

44. When we absorb information for the purpose of imparting it to others, we do so with greater accuracy and depth.

当我们为了向他人传授而吸收信息时，我们会以更高的准确性和深度来这样做。

【答案】 K 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 为教别人而吸收信息会更准更深

【定位】 Research shows that when we absorb information in order to teach it to someone else, we learn it more accurately and deeply, perhaps in part because we are engaging our social cognition.

研究表明，当我们为教别人而吸收信息时，我们学得更准确、更深入，这或许部分是因为我们调动了自己的社会认知。

【改写】 absorb information for the purpose of imparting it to others ↔

absorb information in order to teach it to someone else

目的状语同义 + 动词同义

we do so with greater accuracy and depth ↔ **we learn it more accurately and deeply**

副词转名词化短语

【辨邻】 G G 段聚焦 teenagers learn more quickly and more effectively when their peers are present，条件是「同伴在场」；K 段才陈述「为教别人而学习」这一条件。

teenagers learn more quickly and more effectively when their peers are present than when they're on their own

45. Some experts are suggesting that we turn peer influence to good use in education.

一些专家建议我们在教育中将同伴影响转为有益的用途。

【答案】 **D** 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 专家建议把同伴影响为教育所用

【定位】 Now some experts are proposing that we should take advantage of the teen brain's keen sensitivity to the presence of friends and leverage it to improve education.

现在一些专家提议，我们应该利用青少年大脑对朋友在场的高度敏感性，并将其用于改进教育。

【改写】 Some experts are suggesting ↔ **some experts are proposing**

动词同义

turn peer influence to good use in education ↔

take advantage of the teen brain's keen sensitivity to the presence of friends and leverage it to improve education

动词短语同义 + 抽象命题等价

【辨邻】 **K** K 段聚焦 In Social, Lieberman lays out a number of ways to do so，讲的是具体怎么做（如把拿破仑、丘吉尔放到心理动机视角下讲）；D 段才是「一些专家提议要利用同伴影响改进教育」这一上位命题的源头。

In Social, Lieberman lays out a number of ways to do so

PARAGRAPH MAP • 段落主旨图

12 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 家长往往警惕青少年同伴群体的影响，担心同伴会把孩子推向愚蠢甚至危险的行为，并以统计数据为证：有同龄乘客的青少年司机比独自或与成年人同车时更易致命碰撞。

信息指纹 家长担忧 + 同龄乘客致命车祸统计

B 介绍 Steinberg 与 Gardner 在 2005 年的一项实验设置：把 306 人分成早期青少年、晚期青少年与成人三组，让他们玩电脑驾驶游戏，并随机安排单独玩或在两位同龄同伴注视下玩。

信息指纹 2005 年实验设置——三组共 306 人的驾驶游戏

C 公布 B 段实验结果：晚期青少年在有同伴在场时冒险驾驶分数高约 50%、早期青少年冒险程度翻倍；成人则不受同伴在场影响，由此得出同伴在场使青少年和年轻人更愿意冒险的结论。

信息指纹 同伴在场使青少年和年轻人更愿意冒险的结论

D Steinberg 在后续研究中开始怀疑前面的解读并不完整：同伴的影响未必总是负面的；一些专家进而提出可以利用青少年大脑对同伴在场的高度敏感性来改进教育。

信息指纹 专家提议利用同伴影响改进教育

E 介绍 Steinberg 团队 2011 年的功能性磁共振研究设置：扫描 40 名青少年与成人的大脑，让他们玩一款虚拟驾驶游戏，测试黄灯时是踩刹车还是闯过去。

信息指纹 2011 年 fMRI 黄灯刹车实验设置

F 公布 E 段 fMRI 实验结果：在同龄同伴注视下，青少年大脑两个与奖赏相关的区域活动增强，意味着同伴在场让奖赏感更强烈；随后引入用 Iowa Gambling Task 的最新实验。

信息指纹 同伴在场强化青少年大脑奖赏区活动

G 公布 Iowa Gambling Task 结果：在同伴注视下玩牌的青少年探索行为更多、从正负结果学习更快、成绩更好；Steinberg 由此得出青少年在同伴在场时学得更快更有效的结论。

信息指纹 同伴在场使青少年学得更快更有效

H 引入 UCLA 的社会认知神经科学家 Lieberman，他怀疑人脑特别擅长学习具有社会意义的信息，并以 Dartmouth 与 Harvard 2004 年的一项 fMRI 研究为证：被赋予社会动机时，受试者对相同描述记得更好。

信息指纹 Lieberman 假设人脑特别擅长学习社会性信息

I 继续 2004 研究的发现：以信息内容回忆时事实性记忆区活跃；而以社会意义思考或回忆时大脑社会网络中的背内侧前额叶皮层被激活；Lieberman 据此提出该网络可用来处理学校所教内容，让学生用上未被开发的心智能力。

信息指纹 社会网络被激活可调用未开发的心智能力

J 把青少年对社会细节的高度敏感归因为荷尔蒙引发的神经敏感：从进化角度看，他们正处在准备找伴侣、组建家庭并脱离父母独立的阶段，因而大脑驱使他们去关注他人。

信息指纹 进化角度解释——为找伴侣组建家庭而高度关注他人

K 面对学校仍以学生为单独个体的现状，提出若教育者利用青少年偏好社会化思维的特点会怎样：Lieberman 列举把历史、英语放到心理动机视角讲，把数学等通过团队解题和同伴互教社会化；研究显示为教别人而学习会学得更准更深。

信息指纹 为教别人而学习更准更深

L 提出教育者可把青少年的冒险倾向引向学业用途；Blakemore 指出在教育情境下冒险是促进进步与创造力的关键技能，但许多年轻人在学校反而不敢冒险；应告诉学生冒险与同伴压力只要发生在教室而非车里就可以是好事。

信息指纹 课堂中的冒险与同伴压力可以是好事

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

12 句真题句逐层精讲

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

In contrast, adults behaved in similar ways regardless of whether they were on their own or observed by others.

C段，第2句

主句加介词短语、介词后接由引导词带出的内容，这类写法在考试阅读里很常见。掌握这种读法后，处理类似的让步范围说明句会很有迁移性。

Yet in the years following the publication of this study, Steinberg began to believe that this interpretation did not capture the whole picture.

D段，第1句

主句加宾语从句的结构是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，“believe/think/say + that 从句”的模式极为常见；句首状语和从句否定式也是典型考点，学习价值较高

Matthew D. Lieberman, a social cognitive neuroscientist at the University of California, Los Angeles, and author of the 2013 book Social: Why Our Brains Are Wired to Connect, suspects that the human brain is especially skillful at learning socially significant information.

H段，第1句

主句主语后插入长同位语、谓语后接that宾语从句,这是四六级和考研阅读中非常常见的句式,长同位语分隔主谓的现象在学术文本和新闻报道中频繁出现,掌握后可大量复用。

He points to a classic 2004 study in which psychologists at Dartmouth College and Harvard University used functional MRI to track brain activity in 17 young men as they listened to descriptions of people while concentrating on either socially relevant cues (for example, trying to form an impression of a person based on the description) or more socially neutral information (such as noting the order of details in the description).

H段，第2句

定语从句修饰研究类名词、时间状语从句说明实验条件、并列结构列举对比项，这些都是学术文本和考试阅读中的高频句式。整句结构代表了科研论文描述实验设计的典型方式，掌握后可直接迁移到大量类似语境

Such findings, he says, suggest that "this network can be called on to process and store the kind of information taught in school—potentially giving students access to a range of untapped mental powers."

I段，第4句

宾语从句嵌套定语从句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中极为常见,且涉及情态动词被动结构和定语从句关系代词省略,这两种都是真题中高频出现的句式。掌握本句结构后,学生可以迁移到大量类似的长难句中,具有很高的典型性和复用价值。

What would happen if educators instead took advantage of the fact that teens are powerfully compelled to think in social terms?

K段，第2句

本句在主干识别、嵌套层次、时态语态上有一定难度，同时成分种类丰富、结构典型性强，非常适合作为中等偏上难度的句子结构和时态综合训练材料。虽然不是极难句型，但涵盖的知识点密集且实用，训练价值较高，建议优先用于系统练习。

One could therefore present Napoleon in terms of his desire to impress or Churchill in terms of his lonely gloom.

K段，第5句

本句包含主语、谓语、并列宾语、状语(副词和介词短语),成分较为丰富。并列宾语 Napoleon or Churchill 以及两个并列的方式状语 in terms of... 可以训练学生识别并列结构和状语修饰关系,有一定练习价值。

We should assure such students that risk, and even peer pressure, can be a good thing—as long as it happens in the classroom and not in the car.

L段，第4句

主句涉及双宾语结构(间接宾语 + 直接宾语从句),宾语从句包含并列主语、系表结构及嵌套状语从句,条件从句包含并列地点状语。成分种类丰富,涵盖双宾语、宾语从句、并列主语、状语从句、地点状语等多个考点,适合作为成分划分综合练习。

It is thought probable that the human brain is particularly good at picking up socially important information.

第36题题干

"It is + 过去分词/形容词 + that从句" 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式,常用于表达观点、判断或客观事实。这种形式主语结构在学术写作和正式文体中非常常见,掌握后可广泛迁移到其他类似句子的理解和写作。

The urge of finding a mate and getting married accounts for adolescents' greater attention to social interactions.

第39题题干

主谓宾结构配合介词短语修饰是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式, "account for" 作为表示因果关系的短语动词也经常出现,句式具有一定代表性,但因为是简单句、缺少从句嵌套,典型性不如包含定语从句或状语从句的复杂句式。

When we absorb information for the purpose of imparting it to others, we do so with greater accuracy and depth.

第44题题干

"When 从句 + 主句" 的时间状语从句前置结构,以及主句中介词短语作方式状语的模式,都是四六级和考研真题中的常见句式。从句中 "for the purpose of + 动名词" 表目的也是典型表达。整体结构代表性较强,掌握后可迁移到大量同类句子。

Some experts are suggesting that we turn peer influence to good use in education.

第45题 题干

"suggest + that 宾语从句(虚拟语气)" 是四六级和考研真题中的高频句式,suggest/recommend/insist 等动词后的虚拟语气用法是常考点。本句结构典型,掌握后可直接迁移到其他类似句子,实用性强。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 154 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。

peer B2

n. 同龄人

本篇17次 · 真题 62 句

adolescent B2

n. 青少年

本篇13次 · 真题 35 句

teen A2

n. 青少年

本篇8次 · 真题 41 句

presence B2

n. 在场

本篇7次 · 真题 31 句

risk A2

n. 风险

本篇6次 · 真题 167 句

socially B1

adv. 在社交方面

本篇6次 · 真题 29 句

description B1

n. 描述

本篇6次 · 真题 26 句

region B1

n. 地区

本篇4次 · 真题 78 句

network B1

n. 网络

本篇4次 · 真题 53 句

driving A2

n. 驾驶

本篇4次 · 真题 25 句

positive B1

adj. 积极的

本篇3次·真题 144 句

negative B1

adj. 否定的

本篇3次·真题 132 句

learning A1

n. 学习

本篇3次·真题 128 句

power A2

n. 权力

本篇3次·真题 128 句

involve B1

v. 包含

本篇3次·真题 82 句

psychologist B2

n. 心理学家

本篇3次·真题 54 句

detail B1

n. 细节

本篇3次·真题 46 句

reward B1

n. 报酬

本篇3次·真题 43 句

suspect B1

v. 怀疑

本篇3次·真题 12 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇2次·真题 568 句

behavior B1

n. 行为

本篇2次·真题 171 句

finding B2

n. 调查结果

本篇2次·真题 121 句

mental B1

adj. 精神的

本篇2次·真题 120 句

affect B1

v. 影响

本篇2次·真题 116 句

expert B1

n. 专家

本篇2次·真题 114 句

publish B1

v. 出版, 发行 (书籍、杂志等)

本篇2次·真题 94 句

cognitive C1

adj. 认知的

本篇2次·真题 85 句

colleague B1

n. 同事

本篇2次·真题 84 句

engage B2

v. 参与;从事

本篇2次·真题 68 句

pressure B1

n. 心理压力

本篇2次·真题 57 句

associate B2

v. 联系

本篇2次·真题 54 句

observe B2

v. 观察;注意到

本篇2次·真题 48 句

desire B2

n. 愿望

本篇2次·真题 44 句

player A2

n. 运动员

本篇2次·真题 41 句

motivate B2

v. 激励

本篇2次·真题 33 句

conclude B2

v. 断定;推断出

本篇2次·真题 30 句

educator B2

n. 教育工作者

本篇2次·真题 23 句

activate B2

v. 使运作

本篇2次·真题 18 句

investigate B2

v. 调查

本篇2次·真题 18 句

recall B2

v. 回忆起, 记起

本篇2次·真题 18 句

absorb B2

v. 吸收 (液体、气体等)

本篇2次·真题 15 句

youth A2

n. 青年时期

本篇2次·真题 15 句

crash B1

v. (车辆) 猛撞, 碰撞

本篇2次 · 真题 11 句

neuroscientist C1

n. 神经科学家

本篇2次 · 真题 10 句

functional B2

adj. 实用的

本篇2次 · 真题 9 句

researcher B2

n. 研究人员

本篇1次 · 真题 363 句

less A1

det. 较少的

本篇1次 · 真题 273 句

author A2

n. 作者

本篇1次 · 真题 264 句

likely A2

adj. 很可能的

本篇1次 · 真题 228 句

better A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本篇1次 · 真题 205 句

focus B1

n. 重点

本篇1次 · 真题 200 句

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

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本篇1次 · 真题 167 句

individual B2

adj. 单独的

本篇1次 · 真题 142 句

online A2

adj. 在线的

本篇1次 · 真题 139 句

view A2

n. 观点, 看法

本篇1次 · 真题 134 句

base A2

n. 基础

本篇1次 · 真题 126 句

process B1

n. 过程

本篇1次 · 真题 126 句

design B1

n. 设计

本篇1次·真题 119 句

academic B2

adj. 学术的

本篇1次·真题 104 句

access B1

n. 进入

本篇1次·真题 101 句

performance B1

n. 表演

本篇1次·真题 98 句

account A2

n. 账户

本篇1次·真题 93 句

participant B2

n. 参与者

本篇1次·真题 91 句

later A1

adv. 以后, later

本篇1次·真题 87 句

traditional B1

adj. 传统的

本篇1次·真题 84 句

recently A2

adv. 最近

本篇1次·真题 76 句

enable B1

v. 使能够

本篇1次·真题 68 句

significant B2

adj. 重要的

本篇1次·真题 65 句

apply A2

v. 申请

本篇1次·真题 63 句

quickly A2

adv. 快速地

本篇1次·真题 63 句

generally B1

adv. 通常, 一般地

本篇1次·真题 60 句

particularly B2

adv. 尤其, 特别 (强调某事物)

本篇1次·真题 57 句

interaction B2

n. 相互作用

本篇1次·真题 53 句

aspect B2

n. 方面

本篇1次·真题 50 句

powerful B1

adj. 强大的

本篇1次·真题 50 句

range B1

n. 范围

本篇1次·真题 50 句

track A2

n. 小路

本篇1次·真题 48 句

pattern B1

n. 模式

本篇1次·真题 46 句

creativity B2

n. 创造力

本篇1次·真题 45 句

educational B1

adj. 教育的

本篇1次·真题 44 句

concerned B1

adj. 担心的

本篇1次·真题 43 句

effectively B2

adv. 有效地

本篇1次·真题 43 句

fully B1

adv. 完全地

本篇1次·真题 43 句

pursue B2

v. 追求

本篇1次·真题 43 句

outcome B2

n. 结果

本篇1次·真题 40 句

psychological B2

adj. 心理的

本篇1次·真题 39 句

relevant B2

adj. 相关的

本篇1次·真题 38 句

context B2

n. (事情发生的) 背景、环境

本篇1次·真题 32 句

acquire B2

v. 获得

本篇1次·真题 31 句

content B1

n. 内容

本篇1次·真题 31 句

gather B1

v. 聚集, 集合

本篇1次·真题 31 句

solitude C1

n. 独处

本篇1次·真题 31 句

stage A2

n. 阶段

本篇1次·真题 31 句

spot A2

n. 地点

本篇1次·真题 30 句

statement B1

n. 声明

本篇1次·真题 30 句

vital B2

adj. 极其重要的, 必不可少的

本篇1次·真题 29 句

propose B1

v. 提议

本篇1次·真题 28 句

therefore B1

adv. 因此, 所以

本篇1次·真题 28 句

regardless B2

adv. 不管

本篇1次·真题 27 句

urge B2

v. 敦促

本篇1次·真题 27 句

behave B1

v. 表现, 举止

本篇1次·真题 25 句

statistic B2

n. 统计数字

本篇1次·真题 25 句

strike B1

v. 打击

本篇1次·真题 25 句

contrast B2

n. 对比

本篇1次·真题 24 句

successfully B1

adv. 成功地

本篇1次·真题 24 句

tendency B2

n. 倾向

本篇1次·真题 24 句

crowd A2

n. 人群

本篇1次·真题 23 句

motivation B2

n. 动力

本篇1次·真题 23 句

potentially B2

adv. 可能地

本篇1次·真题 23 句

assign B1

v. 分配 (任务、工作)

本篇1次·真题 22 句

fellow B2

n. 家伙

本篇1次·真题 22 句

tap B1

v. 轻敲、轻拍

本篇1次·真题 22 句

version B1

n. 版本

本篇1次·真题 22 句

primarily B2

adv. 主要地

本篇1次·真题 21 句

impression B1

n. 印象

本篇1次·真题 20 句

latest B1

adj. 最新的

本篇1次·真题 20 句

capture B1

v. 捕获

本篇1次·真题 19 句

deeply B1

adv. 深深地

本篇1次·真题 19 句

prompt B2

v. 促使

本篇1次·真题 19 句

virtual B2

adj. 虚拟的 (计算机生成的)

本篇1次·真题 19 句

intense B2

adj. 强烈的

本篇1次·真题 18 句

found A1

v. find 的过去式和过去分词

本篇1次 · 真题 17 句

compel B2

v. 强迫;迫使

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

distinct B2

adj. 清晰的

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

interpersonal B2

adj. 人际的

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

cognition C1

n. 认知

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

concentrate B1

v. 集中注意力

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

interpretation B2

n. 解释

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

keen B2

adj. 热衷的

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

publication B2

n. 出版物

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

risky B2

adj. 有风险的

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

warning A2

n. 警告

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

classic B1

adj. 典型的

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

educate B2

v. 教育

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

implication C1

n. 可能的影响或结果

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

cue B2

n. 提示

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

notion B2

n. 观念

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

accuracy B2

n. 准确 (性)

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

accurately B2

adv. 准确地

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

impress B1

v. 使印象深刻

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

initiate C1

v. 开始

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

motivated B1

adj. 有积极性的

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

selective B2

adj. 有选择性的

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

anxious B1

adj. 焦虑的

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

inherently C1

adv. 内在地

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

neutral B2

adj. 中立的

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

randomly B2

adv. 随机地

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

register B1

v. 登记, 注册

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

scan B1

v. 仔细查看、审视

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

entity C1

n. 实体

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

factual B2

adj. 基于事实的

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

leverage C1

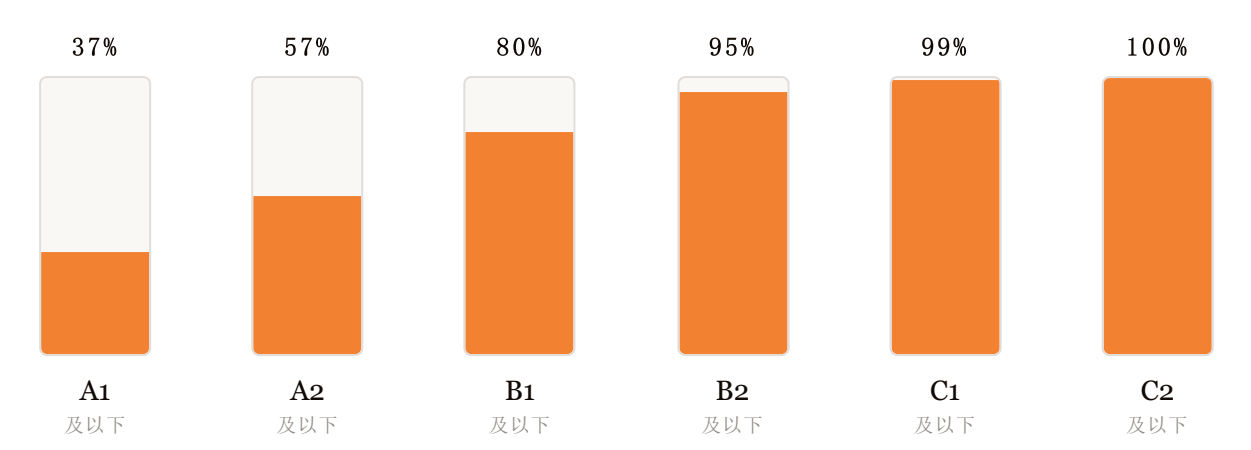
n. 影响力

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 427 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **427** 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 21 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 427 个·末柱为 100%

去重总词数

427

B2 以上难词

5%

B1 及以下覆盖

80%

英语六级 2018年6月·第1套 · 全卷构成

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

2018年6月·第1套 英语六级阅读理解（四选一） 第1篇·46-50 题答案与解析

QUESTIONS & ANALYSIS · 阅读理解题和解析

阅读理解题和解析·46-50 题

本页 46-50 题的答案与逐题解析由懒笔记基于2018年6月·第1套 英语六级阅读理解（四选一）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 7 段原文（段首标 P1-P7 段号、逐段附中文翻译）；之后 5 道题逐题排列，每题英文题干与选项后紧接本题解析——题干与选项中译、答案、题型判定、题干拆句、定位句中英对照与逐选项对错归因。

真题卷第1套(2018-06) · 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 The Ebro Delta, in Spain, famous as a battleground during the Spanish Civil War, is now the setting for a different contest, one that is pitting rice farmers against two enemies: the rice-eating giant apple snail, and rising sea levels. What happens here will have a bearing on the future of European rice production and the overall health of southern European wetlands.

西班牙的埃布罗三角洲因在西班牙内战期间作为战场而闻名,如今成为另一场较量的舞台,这场较量使稻农与两个敌人对抗:以稻米为食的巨型福寿螺和不断上升的海平面。这里发生的事情将对欧洲水稻生产的未来和南欧湿地的整体健康状况产生影响。

P2 Located on the Mediterranean just two hours south of Barcelona, the Ebro Delta produces 120 million kilograms of rice a year, making it one of the continent's most important rice-growing areas. As the sea creeps into these fresh-water marshes, however, rising salinity(盐分) is hampering rice production. At the same time, this sea-water also kills off the greedy giant apple snail, an introduced pest that feeds on young rice plants. The most promising strategy has become to harness one foe against the other.

埃布罗三角洲位于地中海沿岸,距巴塞罗那以南仅两小时路程,每年生产1.2亿千克水稻,使其成为欧洲大陆最重要的水稻种植区之一。然而,随着海水渗入这些淡水沼泽,不断上升的盐分正在阻碍水稻生产。与此同时,这些海水也杀死了贪婪的巨型福寿螺,这是一种以水稻幼苗为食的外来害虫。最有希望的策略已变成利用一个敌人来对抗另一个敌人。

P3 The battle is currently being waged on land, in greenhouses at the University of Barcelona. Scientists working under the banner "Project Neurice" are seeking varieties of rice that can withstand the

increasing salinity without losing the absorbency that makes European rice ideal for traditional Spanish and Italian dishes.

这场战斗目前正在巴塞罗那大学的温室里在陆地上进行。在Neurice项目旗号下工作的科学家们正在寻找既能承受不断增加的盐分又不失去吸水性的水稻品种,这种吸水性使欧洲水稻成为传统西班牙和意大利菜肴的理想选择。

P4 "The project has two sides," says Xavier Serrat, Neurice project manager and researcher at the University of Barcelona, "the short-term fight against the snail—and a mid- to long-term fight against climate change. But the snail has given the project greater urgency."

Neurice项目经理兼巴塞罗那大学研究员Xavier Serrat说:这个项目有两个方面,短期对抗福寿螺,以及中长期对抗气候变化。但福寿螺使这个项目更加紧迫。

P5 Originally from South America, the snails were accidentally introduced into the Ebro Delta by Global Aquatic Technologies, a company that raised the snails for fresh-water aquariums(水族馆), but failed to prevent their escape. For now, the giant apple snail's presence in Europe is limited to the Ebro Delta. But the snail continues its march to new territory, says Serrat. "The question is not whether it will reach other rice-growing areas of Europe, but when."

这些螺类原产于南美洲,由Global Aquatic Technologies公司意外引入埃布罗三角洲,该公司为淡水水族馆饲养这些螺类,但未能防止它们逃逸。目前,巨型福寿螺在欧洲的存在仅限于埃布罗三角洲。但Serrat说,福寿螺继续向新领地进军。问题不是它是否会到达欧洲其他水稻种植区,而是什么时候到达。

P6 Over the next year and a half investigators will test the various strains of salt-tolerant rice they've bred. In 2018, farmers will plant the varieties with the most promise in the Ebro Delta and Europe's other two main rice-growing regions—along the Po in Italy, and France's Rhone. A season in the field will help determine which, if any, of the varieties are ready for commercialization.

在接下来的一年半时间里,研究人员将测试他们培育的各种耐盐水稻品种。2018年,农民将在埃布罗三角洲和欧洲其他两个主要水稻种植区——意大利的波河沿岸和法国的罗讷河沿岸——种植最有希望的品种。在田间种植一季将有助于确定这些品种中是否有任何品种已为商业化做好准备。

P7 As an EU-funded effort, the search for salt-tolerant varieties of rice is taking place in all three countries. Each team is crossbreeding a local European short-grain rice with a long-grain Asian variety that carries the salt-resistant gene. The scientists are breeding successive generations to arrive at varieties that incorporate salt tolerance but retain about 97 percent of the European rice genome(基因组).

作为欧盟资助的项目,对耐盐水稻品种的研究正在所有三个国家进行。每个团队都在将当地的欧洲短粒水稻与携带抗盐基因的亚洲长粒品种进行杂交。科学家们正在培育连续几代,以获得既具有耐盐性又保留约97%欧洲水稻基因组的品种。

题目与逐题解析

46. Why does the author mention the Spanish Civil War at the beginning of the passage?

- A) It had great impact on the life of Spanish rice farmers.
- B) It is of great significance in the records of Spanish history.
- C) Rice farmers in the Ebro Delta are waging a battle of similar importance.
- D) Rice farmers in the Ebro Delta are experiencing as hard a time as in the war.

作者为什么在文章开头提到西班牙内战？

- A) 它对西班牙稻农的生活产生了巨大影响。 B) 它在西班牙历史记录中具有重大意义。
- C) Ebro三角洲的稻农正在进行一场同样重要的战斗。
- D) Ebro三角洲的稻农正在经历与战争时期同样艰难的时期。

【答案】 C (例证目的题)

【判型】 Why does the author mention the Spanish Civil War 直接问作者为什么提到某事，属于典型的写作意图/例证作用类提问。

【拆句】 题干主干是 Why does the author mention the Spanish Civil War, 由 at the beginning of the passage 这一介词短语作状语补充位置；句式平铺直叙，无陷阱。

【定位】 The Ebro Delta, in Spain, famous as a battleground during the Spanish Civil War, is now the setting for a different contest, one that is pitting rice farmers against two enemies: the rice-eating giant apple snail, and rising sea levels.

西班牙的 Ebro 三角洲，曾因是西班牙内战的战场而出名，如今则成为另一场“战斗”的舞台——一场让稻农同时对抗两大敌人（食稻的巨型苹果螺与海平面上升）的对决。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

It had great impact on the life of Spanish rice farmers 把"内战影响稻农生活"当作作者提及内战的目的, 但原文并未谈论内战对稻农生活的任何影响。

B) 答非所问

It is of great significance in the records of Spanish history 只解释"内战在西班牙史上很重要", 没有回答"作者为何在此处提它"——这是常识, 而题问的是写作意图。

C) ✓ 正确

is now the setting for a different contest, one that is pitting rice farmers against two enemies ↔

Rice farmers in the Ebro Delta are waging a battle of similar importance

What happens here will have a bearing on the future of European rice production and the overall health of southern European wetlands

↔ **a battle of similar importance**

预判为"用历史战场衬托今日之战同样重要", C 项的 a battle of similar importance 同时承接 a different contest 与 will have a bearing on the future of European rice production, 与预判一致。

D) 过度推断

Rice farmers in the Ebro Delta are experiencing as hard a time as in the war 把作者的比喻坐实为"稻农像战时一样艰难", 原文只做"战场"意象的类比, 并未比较两个时代生活艰苦程度。

47. What may be the most effective strategy for rice farmers to employ in fighting their enemies?

- A) Striking the weaker enemy first.
- B) Killing two birds with one stone.
- C) Eliminating the enemy one by one.
- D) Using one evil to combat the other.

对稻农来说,与敌人作战最有效的策略可能是什么?

- A) 先打击较弱的敌人。 B) 一石二鸟。 C) 逐个消灭敌人。 D) 以恶制恶。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 What may be the most effective strategy 问具体做法, 可在原文找到一句直接对应的策略陈述。

【拆句】 题干主干 What may be the most effective strategy, 后接不定式 to employ in fighting their enemies 作 strategy 的后置修饰, 意为"在对抗敌人时所采用的最有效策略"; 情态动词 may 表推测, 并不改变设问性质。

【定位】 At the same time, this sea-water also kills off the greedy giant apple snail, an introduced pest that feeds on young rice plants. The most promising strategy has become to harness one foe against the other.

与此同时, 这种海水也会杀死贪婪的巨型苹果螺——一种以幼稻为食的外来害虫。最有希望的策略已经变成"用一个敌人去对付另一个敌人"。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

Striking the weaker enemy first 凭空增加"先打较弱的那个", 原文从未对两敌人作"强/弱"区分, 也未说明先后。

B) 偷换概念

Killing two birds with one stone 是"用一种手段达成两个目标", 与原文"让两个敌人相互制约"不是同一回事; 这里没有"一个手段"统揽两敌, 而是"一个敌人本身"被借用为手段。

C) 与原文相反

Eliminating the enemy one by one 是"逐一消灭", 暗示稻农依次单独对付每个敌人; 原文恰相反, 是让两个敌人同台"互相消耗"。

D) ✓ 正确

to harness one foe against the other ↔ Using one evil to combat the other

预判是"以一敌制一敌", D 的 Using one evil to combat the other 与 harness one foe against the other 在动作结构与对象数量上完全对应。

48. What do we learn about "Project Neurice"?

- A) Its goals will have to be realized at a cost.
- B) It aims to increase the yield of Spanish rice.
- C) Its immediate priority is to bring the pest under control.
- D) It tries to kill the snails with the help of climate change.

关于Neurice项目我们了解到什么?

- A) 其目标必须以一定代价来实现。
- B) 它旨在提高西班牙水稻的产量。
- C) 其当务之急是控制害虫。
- D) 它试图借助气候变化来杀死蜗牛。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 What do we learn about "Project Neurice" 问对某事物的客观了解, 对应原文一处或几处描述。

【拆句】 题干结构 What do we learn about "Project Neurice" 是一个间接疑问句的标准句式, 主谓简单、无陷阱。

【定位】 "The project has two sides," says Xavier Serrat, Neurice project manager and researcher at the University of Barcelona, "the short-term fight against the snail—and a mid- to long-term fight against climate change. But the snail has given the project greater urgency."

"这个项目分两面, "Neurice 项目经理、巴塞罗那大学研究员 Xavier Serrat 说, "短期是对付蜗牛, 中长期是对付气候变化。但蜗牛已让这一项目变得更为紧迫。"

【选项】 A) 无中生有

Its goals will have to be realized at a cost 称项目目标必须"以某种代价"实现，原文从未谈成本/代价问题。

B) 偷换概念

It aims to increase the yield of Spanish rice 把项目目标改成"提高西班牙水稻产量"，原文目标是"培育抗盐品种"，提到产量数据只是 120 million kilograms of rice a year 的背景介绍，并不是项目目标。

C) ✓ 正确

the short-term fight against the snail ↔

Its immediate priority is to bring the pest under control

But the snail has given the project greater urgency ↔ **Its immediate priority**

C 同时对应 short-term fight against the snail 的短期定位与 greater urgency 的紧迫级别，符合预判"当下首要任务是控蜗"。

D) 与原文相反

It tries to kill the snails with the help of climate change 把气候变化说成"杀蜗的帮手"，原文 a mid- to long-term fight against climate change 明确把气候变化列为项目要对付的敌人，方向相反。

49. What does Neurice project manager say about the giant apple snail?

- A) It can survive only on southern European wetlands.
- B) It will invade other rice-growing regions of Europe.
- C) It multiplies at a speed beyond human imagination.
- D) It was introduced into the rice fields on purpose.

Neurice项目经理对大苹果螺说了什么？

- A) 它只能在南欧湿地上生存。
- B) 它将入侵欧洲其他水稻种植区。
- C) 它以超出人类想象的速度繁殖。
- D) 它是被故意引入稻田的。

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 What does Neurice project manager say about the giant apple snail 直接问某人关于某事的原话，是观点引述类细节题。

【拆句】 题干主干 What does Neurice project manager say, 后接介词短语 about the giant apple snail 限定话题范围；陈述对象明确，无嵌套从句。

【定位】 But the snail continues its march to new territory, says Serrat. "The question is not whether it will reach other rice-growing areas of Europe, but when."

但蜗牛仍在向新地盘扩张，Serrat 说。"问题不是它会不会蔓延到欧洲其他水稻产区，而是何时蔓延过去。"

【选项】 A) 以偏概全

It can survive only on southern European wetlands 用 only 把蜗牛活动范围限死在南欧湿地，原文只说 For now, the giant apple snail's presence in Europe is limited to the Ebro Delta 是"目前"的暂时状况，并未说它"只能"生存于此。

B) ✓ 正确

The question is not whether it will reach other rice-growing areas of Europe, but when ↔

It will invade other rice-growing regions of Europe

预判是"扩散必然发生"，B 的 will invade 把这一必然性直接落到"将会入侵欧洲其他水稻产区"，与定位句完全等值。

C) 无中生有

It multiplies at a speed beyond human imagination 谈"繁殖速度惊人"，原文从未提到蜗牛繁殖率/速度的任何描述。

D) 与原文相反

It was introduced into the rice fields on purpose 称"有意引入"，原文 the snails were accidentally introduced 明确说"被意外引入"，方向相反。

50. What is the ultimate goal of the EU-funded program?

- A) Cultivating ideal salt-resistant rice varieties.
- B) Increasing the absorbency of the Spanish rice.
- C) Introducing Spanish rice to the rest of Europe.
- D) Popularizing the rice crossbreeding technology.

欧盟资助项目的最终目标是什么？

- A) 培育理想的抗盐水稻品种。 B) 提高西班牙水稻的吸收能力。 C) 将西班牙水稻引入欧洲其他地区。
D) 推广水稻杂交技术。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 What is the ultimate goal of the EU-funded program 直问项目目标，原文末段一般会有目的状语/不定式直接呼应。

【拆句】 题干主干 What is the ultimate goal of the EU-funded program, of 短语限定 goal 所属对象；结构平铺直叙，无陷阱。

【定位】 As an EU-funded effort, the search for salt-tolerant varieties of rice is taking place in all three countries. Each team is crossbreeding a local European short-grain rice with a long-grain Asian variety that carries the salt-resistant gene. The scientists are breeding successive generations to arrive at varieties that incorporate salt tolerance but retain about 97 percent of the European rice genome.

作为一项欧盟资助的研究，三国都在寻找耐盐水稻品种。各团队都把本地的欧洲短粒米与一种带耐盐基因的亚洲长粒米进行杂交。科学家通过逐代繁育，最终要培育出既具备耐盐性、又保留约 97% 欧洲水稻基因组的品种。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

to arrive at varieties that incorporate salt tolerance but retain about 97 percent of the European rice genome

↔ **Cultivating ideal salt-resistant rice varieties**

the search for salt-tolerant varieties of rice ↔ **salt-resistant rice varieties**

预判为"培育耐盐稻", A 的 Cultivating ideal salt-resistant rice varieties 与原文 to arrive at varieties that incorporate salt tolerance 在动作(培育/获得)与对象(耐盐品种)上均等值。

B) 偷换概念

Increasing the absorbency of the Spanish rice 把目标说成"提升西班牙水稻的吸水性", 原文只在 can withstand the increasing salinity without losing the absorbency 提到"不能因此丧失吸水性", 是保底条件, 不是要去提升的目标。

C) 无中生有

Introducing Spanish rice to the rest of Europe 称"把西班牙水稻引入欧洲其他地区", 原文 in all three countries 仅说三国共同研究, 并未谈"推广西班牙米"。

D) 偷换概念

Popularizing the rice crossbreeding technology 把"杂交技术普及"当目标, 原文 Each team is crossbreeding... 说明杂交只是培育新品种的手段, 目标不是技术本身。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

4 句真题句逐层精讲

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

What happens here will have a bearing on the future of European rice production and the overall health of southern European wetlands.

第1段, 第2句

主语从句嵌入主句充当主语是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式, "What引导主语从句 + 主句谓语宾语"的结构在真题中反复出现, 掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子, 代表性强。

"The question is not whether it will reach other rice-growing areas of Europe, but when."

第5段，第4句

"not ... but ..." 结构以及名词性从句作表语都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式；whether 从句表示不确定性、when 从句省略的用法也是常见考点，本句结构具有很强的代表性和迁移价值。

A season in the field will help determine which, if any, of the varieties are ready for commercialization.

第6段，第3句

覆盖主语、谓语、宾语从句、表语等多种成分，且宾语从句中 "which" 既是引导词又充当从句主语，插入语 "if any" 容易造成成分划分的迷惑点，适合训练从句成分识别和插入语处理。

Rice farmers in the Ebro Delta are experiencing as hard a time as in the war.

第46题，D

本句成分覆盖了主语（含后置定语）、谓语、宾语（含比较结构定语），适合练习识别介词短语作定语以及比较结构 "as ... as" 的用法。宾语部分的 "as hard a time as in the war" 形容词前置语序是一个值得练习的语法点，能帮助学生理解比较结构中词序的变化。但整体成分种类不算特别丰富，缺少状语、补语等其他成分。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 60 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。

snail

A2

n. 蜗牛

本篇10次 · 真题 9 句

variety

B1

n. 多样化

本篇7次 · 真题 66 句

project

A2

n. 项目

本篇6次 · 真题 116 句

giant

B1

adj. 巨大的

本篇4次 · 真题 34 句

climate

B1

n. 气候

本篇2次 · 真题 160 句

region

B1

n. 地区

本篇2次 · 真题 78 句

strategy

B2

n. 策略

本篇2次 · 真题 63 句

wage

B1

n. 工资

本篇2次 · 真题 63 句

production

B1

n. 生产

本篇2次 · 真题 58 句

ideal

B2

adj. 理想的

本篇2次 · 真题 38 句

battle

B1

n. 战斗

本篇2次 · 真题 29 句

breed

B2

v. 繁殖

本篇2次 · 真题 15 句

civil

B2

adj. 公民的

本篇2次 · 真题 14 句

pest

B2

n. 害虫

本篇2次 · 真题 12 句

researcher

B2

n. 研究人员

本篇1次 · 真题 363 句

author

A2

n. 作者

本篇1次 · 真题 264 句

impact

B2

n. 影响

本篇1次 · 真题 185 句

local

A2

adj. 当地的

本篇1次 · 真题 143 句

global

B2

adj. 全球的

本篇1次 · 真题 140 句

million

A2

num. 一百万

本篇1次 · 真题 126 句

effective B1

adj. 有效的, 起作用的

本篇1次·真题 94 句

traditional B1

adj. 传统的

本篇1次·真题 84 句

seek B1

v. 寻找

本篇1次·真题 70 句

realize B1

v. 意识到, 认识到

本篇1次·真题 64 句

various B1

adj. 各种各样的

本篇1次·真题 63 句

determine B2

v. 决定

本篇1次·真题 62 句

generation B2

n. 一代人

本篇1次·真题 60 句

importance B1

n. 重要性

本篇1次·真题 60 句

overall B1

adj. 总体的

本篇1次·真题 58 句

aim B1

v. 瞄准

本篇1次·真题 57 句

greenhouse B1

n. 温室

本篇1次·真题 56 句

limit B1

n. 限度

本篇1次·真题 51 句

yield B2

v. 产生

本篇1次·真题 45 句

gene B2

n. 基因

本篇1次·真题 43 句

currently B1

adv. 目前, 当前

本篇1次·真题 42 句

survive B1

v. 幸存

本篇1次·真题 42 句

priority B2

n. 优先事项

本篇1次·真题 39 句

cultivate B2

v. 培养, 发展 (技能、态度、关系等)

本篇1次·真题 31 句

presence B2

n. 在场

本篇1次·真题 31 句

eliminate B2

v. 消除

本篇1次·真题 30 句

employ B1

v. 雇用

本篇1次·真题 30 句

immediate B2

adj. 立即的, 即刻的

本篇1次·真题 29 句

beginning A1

n. 开始

本篇1次·真题 25 句

strike B1

v. 打击

本篇1次·真题 25 句

escape A2

v. 逃跑; 逃脱

本篇1次·真题 24 句

incorporate B2

v. 包含

本篇1次·真题 23 句

continent A2

n. 大陆

本篇1次·真题 22 句

setting B1

n. 环境

本篇1次·真题 22 句

ultimate B2

adj. 最终的

本篇1次·真题 19 句

pit B1

n. 坑

本篇1次·真题 17 句

imagination B1

n. 想象力

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

originally B1

adv. 起初

本篇1次 · 真题 16 句

combat B2

n. 战斗

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

promising B2

adj. 有希望的

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

multiply B1

v. 乘

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

strain B2

n. 压力

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

evil B1

adj. 邪恶的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

significance B2

n. 重要性

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

territory B2

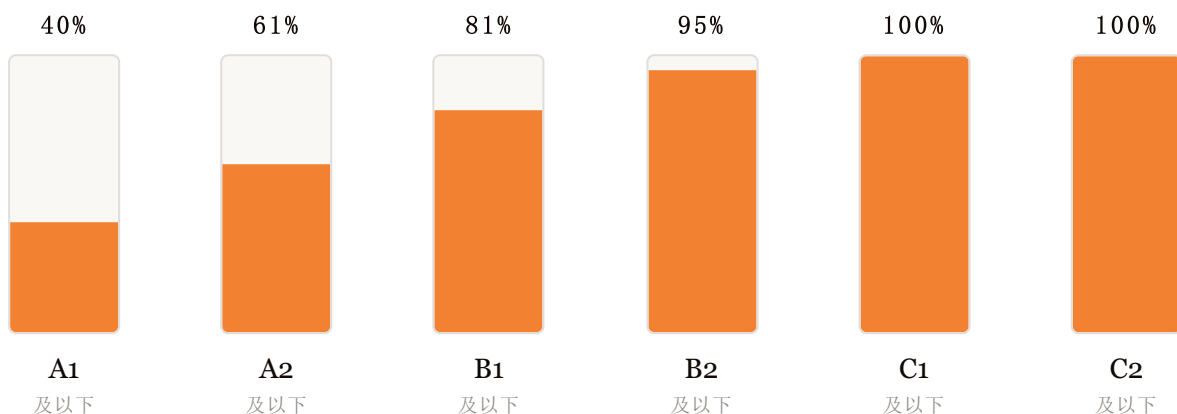
n. 领土

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 210 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **210** 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 11 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 210 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

210

B2 以上难词

5%

B1 及以下覆盖

81%



英语六级 2018年6月·第1套 · 全卷构成

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

2018年6月·第1套 英语六级阅读理解（四选一） 第2篇·51-55 题答案与解析

QUESTIONS & ANALYSIS • 阅读理解题和解析

阅读理解题和解析 · 51-55 题

本页 51-55 题的答案与逐题解析由懒笔记基于2018年6月·第1套 英语六级阅读理解（四选一）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 8 段原文（段首标 P1-P8 段号、逐段附中文翻译）；之后 5 道题逐题排列，每题英文题干与选项后紧接本题解析——题干与选项中译、答案、题型判定、题干拆句、定位句中英对照与逐选项对错归因。

真题卷第1套(2018-06) · 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 Photography was once an expensive, laborious ordeal reserved for life's greatest milestones. Now, the only apparent cost to taking infinite photos of something as common as a meal is the space on your hard drive and your dining companion's patience.

摄影曾经是一项昂贵、费力的工作,只为人生最重要的里程碑时刻保留。现在,对诸如一顿饭这样平常的事物拍摄无数照片,唯一明显的代价就是你硬盘上的空间和用餐同伴的耐心。

P2 But is there another cost, a deeper cost, to documenting a life experience instead of simply enjoying it? "You hear that you shouldn't take all these photos and interrupt the experience, and it's bad for you, and we're not living in the present moment," says Kristin Diehl, associate professor of marketing at the University of Southern California Marshall School of Business.

但是,记录生活体验而不是单纯享受它,是否还有另一种代价,一种更深层的代价?"你会听到不应该拍所有这些照片并打断体验,这对你不好,而且我们没有活在当下",南加州大学Marshall商学院市场营销副教授Kristin Diehl说。

P3 Diehl and her fellow researchers wanted to find out if that was true, so they embarked on a series of nine experiments in the lab and in the field testing people's enjoyment in the presence or

absence of a camera. The results, published in the Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, surprised them. Taking photos actually makes people enjoy what they're doing more, not less.

Diehl和她的研究同事想要弄清楚这是否属实,于是他们开展了一系列九项实验,在实验室和现场测试人们在有相机或没有相机的情况下的享受程度。发表在《人格与社会心理学杂志》上的研究结果让他们感到惊讶。拍照实际上让人们更享受他们正在做的事情,而不是更不享受。

P4 "What we find is you actually look at the world slightly differently, because you're looking for things you want to capture, that you may want to hang onto," Diehl explains. "That gets people more engaged in the experience, and they tend to enjoy it more."

"我们发现,你实际上会以稍微不同的方式看待世界,因为你在寻找你想要捕捉的东西,你可能想要留住的东西,"Diehl解释道。"这让人们更投入到体验中,他们往往更享受它。"

P5 Take sightseeing. In one experiment, nearly 200 participants boarded a double-decker bus for a tour of Philadelphia. Both bus tours forbade the use of cell phones but one tour provided digital cameras and encouraged people to take photos. The people who took photos enjoyed the experience significantly more, and said they were more engaged, than those who didn't.

以观光为例。在一项实验中,近200名参与者登上一辆双层巴士游览费城。两个巴士游览都禁止使用手机,但其中一个游览提供了数码相机并鼓励人们拍照。拍照的人明显更享受这次体验,并表示他们比那些没有拍照的人更投入。

P6 Snapping a photo directs attention, which heightens the pleasure you get from whatever you're looking at, Diehl says. It works for things as boring as archaeological(考古的) museums, where people were given eye-tracking glasses and instructed either to take photos or not. "People look longer at things they want to photograph," Diehl says. They report liking the exhibits more, too.

拍照能引导注意力,从而增强你从所看事物中获得的愉悦感,Diehl说。它对像考古博物馆这样无聊的东西也有效,在那里人们被给予眼动追踪眼镜并被指示拍照或不拍照。"人们看他们想拍照的东西的时间更长,"Diehl说。他们也表示更喜欢这些展品。

P7 To the relief of Instagrammers(Instagram 用户) everywhere, it can even make meals more enjoyable. When people were encouraged to take at least three photos while they ate lunch, they were more immersed in their meals than those who weren't told to take photos.

让各地的Instagram用户松了一口气的是,它甚至可以让用餐更愉快。当人们被鼓励在吃午餐时至少拍三张照片时,他们比那些没有被告知拍照的人更沉浸在用餐中。

P8 Was it the satisfying click of the camera? The physical act of the snap? No, they found; just the act of planning to take a photo—and not actually taking it—had the same joy-boosting effect. "If you want to take mental photos, that works the same way," Diehl says. "Thinking about what you would want to photograph also gets you more engaged."

是相机令人满意的咔嚓声吗?是拍照的身体动作吗?不是,他们发现;仅仅是计划拍照的行为——而不是实际拍照——也有同样的提升愉悦感的效果。"如果你想拍心理照片,那也同样有效,"Diehl说。"思考你想拍什么照片也会让你更投入。"

题目与逐题解析

51. What does the author say about photo-taking in the past?

- A) It was a painstaking effort for recording life's major events.
- B) It was a luxury that only a few wealthy people could enjoy.
- C) It was a good way to preserve one's precious images.
- D) It was a skill that required lots of practice to master.

作者对过去拍照的看法是什么？

- A) 这是一项费力的工作,用于记录人生重大事件。 B) 这是只有少数富人才能享受的奢侈品。
C) 这是保存珍贵影像的好方法。 D) 这是一项需要大量练习才能掌握的技能。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 What does the author say about photo-taking in the past? 问的是作者就"过去拍照"陈述了什么事实, 无 infer/imply/suggest 等推断信号词。

【拆句】 Q51 是规范疑问句, 主干 What does the author say, about photo-taking in the past 作 say 的状语宾语; 结构平铺直叙, 无陷阱。

【定位】 Photography was once an expensive, laborious ordeal reserved for life's greatest milestones. 摄影曾经是一桩昂贵、费力的苦差事, 专留给人生最重大的里程碑时刻。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

laborious ordeal ↔ **painstaking effort**

reserved for life's greatest milestones ↔ **for recording life's major events**

预判的两层意思"费力"和"为人生大事"在选项 A 里被 painstaking effort 和 for recording life's major events 同时覆盖, 无其他选项做得到。

B) 过度推断

原文 expensive 只说"昂贵", 并未说"只有少数富人 (only a few wealthy people) 才能享受"——奢侈品属性是选项添加的。

C) 与原文相反

原文用 laborious ordeal (费力的苦差事) 做负向描述, 选项 C 却把过去的拍照说成是 a good way to preserve one's precious images (保存珍贵影像的好办法), 与原文情感色彩相反。

D) 无中生有

原文只说昂贵、费力、专为大事, 对"是否需要练习掌握"未置一词。a skill that required lots of practice to master 是无中生有。

52. Kristin Diehl conducted a series of experiments on photo-taking to find out _____.

- A) what kind of pleasure it would actually bring to photo-takers
- B) whether people enjoyed it when they did sightseeing
- C) how it could help to enrich people's life experiences
- D) whether it prevented people enjoying what they were doing

Kristin Diehl 进行了一系列关于拍照的实验,以找出_____。

- A) 拍照实际上会给拍摄者带来什么样的快乐 B) 人们在观光时是否喜欢拍照
- C) 拍照如何帮助丰富人们的生活体验 D) 拍照是否妨碍人们享受正在做的事情

【答案】 **D** (细节题)

【判型】 conducted a series of experiments on photo-taking to find out 是不完整陈述句, 待补全的是实验目的, 答案必为文中明示的实验动因。

【拆句】 Q52 是带空位的不完整陈述: 主语 Kristin Diehl + 谓语 conducted + 宾语 a series of experiments, 介词短语 on photo-taking 作定语, 不定式 to find out _ 表目的; 空位处待填实验目的的宾语从句。

【定位】 Diehl and her fellow researchers wanted to find out if that was true, so they embarked on a series of nine experiments in the lab and in the field testing people's enjoyment in the presence or absence of a camera.

Diehl 和她的研究伙伴想要查清那种说法是否成立, 于是着手开展了一系列共九项实验, 在实验室与现场测试人们在有相机和无相机时的愉悦感。

【选项】 A) **偷换概念**

原文实验初衷是检验负面说法, what kind of pleasure it would actually bring 把研究目的偷换成正向探寻"种类", 方向完全反了。

B) **以偏概全**

观光只是 P5 列举的多个实验场景之一, 不是研究的总目的。把全研究目的窄化到"观光时是否享受"是以偏概全。

C) **答非所问**

how it could help to enrich people's life experiences 已经预设拍照有积极作用并追问"如何起作用", 而原文的研究意图是中性验证"是否打断"。

D) **✓ 正确**

wanted to find out if that was true ↔

whether it prevented people enjoying what they were doing

interrupt the experience ↔ **prevented people enjoying what they were doing**

把 if that was true 的 that 回指还原为 interrupt the experience, 只有 D 把"打断享受"这一层语义保留下来; 其他三项都丢了 that 的回指。

53. What do the results of Diehl's experiments show about people taking pictures?

- A) They are distracted from what they are doing.
- B) They can better remember what they see or do.
- C) They are more absorbed in what catches their eye.
- D) They can have a better understanding of the world.

Diehl 的实验结果显示,拍照的人会怎样?

- A) 他们会从正在做的事情上分心。 B) 他们能更好地记住所看到或所做的事情。
- C) 他们更加专注于吸引他们目光的事物。 D) 他们能更好地理解这个世界。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 What do the results of Diehl's experiments show about people taking pictures? 直问实验结果"显示了什么", 是对原文结论句的同义改写。

【拆句】 Q53 主干 What do the results show, 介词短语 of Diehl's experiments 修饰 results, about people taking pictures 作 show 的宾语补语; about 后接动名词复合结构 people taking pictures, 意为"关于拍照者"。

【定位】 What we find is you actually look at the world slightly differently, because you're looking for things you want to capture, that you may want to hang onto. That gets people more engaged in the experience, and they tend to enjoy it more.

我们发现的是: 你其实会以略不同的视角看世界, 因为你在寻找想抓拍、想留住的东西。这让人在体验中更投入, 也更享受。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

distracted from what they are doing 与原文 more engaged in the experience 情感极性完全相反; 原文是"更投入", 选项却是"被分散注意力"。

B) 无中生有

原文 P4 只讲"看世界的方式不同+更投入", 未提任何"记忆/回忆"的维度。better remember what they see or do 是无中生有。

C) ✓ 正确

more engaged in the experience ↔ more absorbed in what catches their eye

things you want to capture ↔ what catches their eye

预判的"投入"和"想抓拍的事物"两层意思在选项 C 中被 more absorbed 与 what catches their eye 一一对应覆盖。

D) 过度推断

you actually look at the world slightly differently 只说"略不同地看", 没说"更懂"。

have a better understanding of the world 把视觉层面的差异放大到认知层面, 幅度过大。

54. What is found about museum visitors with the aid of eye-tracking glasses?

- A) They come out with better photographs of the exhibits.
- B) They focus more on the exhibits when taking pictures.
- C) They have a better view of what are on display.
- D) They follow the historical events more easily.

借助眼动追踪眼镜,研究发现博物馆参观者有什么特点?

- A) 他们拍出了更好的展品照片。 B) 他们在拍照时更加关注展品。
- C) 他们对展出的物品有更好的观察视角。 D) 他们更容易理解历史事件。

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 What is found about museum visitors with the aid of eye-tracking glasses? 直问"借助眼动眼镜对博物馆参观者发现了什么", 答案是定位段的客观陈述。

【拆句】 Q54 被动句: What is found 主干, about museum visitors 限定对象, with the aid of eye-tracking glasses 是表手段的伴随状语; 三层介词短语堆叠但语义清晰, 无陷阱。

【定位】 It works for things as boring as archaeological museums, where people were given eye-tracking glasses and instructed either to take photos or not. "People look longer at things they want to photograph," Diehl says. They report liking the exhibits more, too.

即便是无趣如考古博物馆也同样奏效: 参与者被发给眼动追踪眼镜, 并被指令要么拍照、要么不拍。"人们对自己想拍的东西注视更久," Diehl 说道。他们也报告说更喜欢这些展品。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

come out with better photographs 谈的是照片成果优劣, 而原文测的是注视时长与喜爱度, 与照片质量无关。

B) ✓ 正确

People look longer at things they want to photograph ↔

focus more on the exhibits when taking pictures

things they want to photograph ↔ **exhibits when taking pictures**

预判中的"对想拍的看得更久"在 B 选项中由 focus more 和 exhibits 准确对应, 其他三项都在概念层走偏。

C) 偷换概念

better view of what are on display 谈的是物理或视觉上的"视野更佳", 而原文谈的是注视时长。两者一是 view (视野/景观), 一是 look at (注视) ——一字之差, 所指不同。

D) 无中生有

follow the historical events more easily"更容易跟上历史事件"是认知/理解层面的描述, 而原文只测"注视时长"与"喜爱度"。本选项还把"博物馆=历史馆"的刻板印象绑了进来, 但原文 archaeological (考古的) 不等同于 historical events (历史事件)。

55. They follow the historical events more easily.

- A) It is better to make plans before taking photos.
- B) Mental photos can be as beautiful as snapshots.
- C) Photographers can derive great joy from the click of the camera.
- D) Even the very thought of taking a photo can have a positive effect.

他们更容易理解历史事件。

- A) 拍照前最好先做好计划。 B) 心理照片可以像快照一样美丽。
- C) 摄影师可以从相机的咔嚓声中获得巨大的快乐。 D) 即使只是想到要拍照也能产生积极的效果。

【答案】 D (推断题)

【判型】 题干因疑似录入异常无法直接定题型，但选项 Even the very thought of taking a photo can have a positive effect. 含 even 这一让步推断信号，且对应末段实验拓展性结论，按推断题处理最稳妥。

【拆句】 Q55 的字面 They follow the historical events more easily. 是陈述句而非疑问句或不完整陈述，明显与选项体例不匹配，按异常处理；逐字解析其语法无意义。

【定位】 Was it the satisfying click of the camera? The physical act of the snap? No, they found; just the act of planning to take a photo—and not actually taking it—had the same joy-boosting effect. "If you want to take mental photos, that works the same way," Diehl says. "Thinking about what you would want to photograph also gets you more engaged."

是相机咔嚓声的满足感吗？还是按下快门那个动作？不是，他们发现：仅仅是"打算拍照"这一念头——哪怕并未真拍——就同样带来提升愉悦的效果。"如果你想拍"心理照"，效果也一样，"Diehl 说。"光是去想自己想拍什么，就能让你更投入。"

【选项】 A) 偷换概念

原文 planning to take a photo 是"打算拍"这一念头本身（与"真拍"对照），并不是"拍前做规划"这一行为。It is better to make plans before taking photos. 把"打算拍"窄化为"做计划"，且加了"更好"这一比较级判断。

B) 偷换概念

原文谈"心理照与实拍效果相同"，但相同的是 joy-boosting effect（提升愉悦的效果），不是美学层面的"漂亮"。Mental photos can be as beautiful as snapshots. 把效果维度偷换成美感维度。

C) 与原文相反

Was it the satisfying click of the camera?...No, they found——原文用 No 直接否认"咔嚓声是喜悦来源"，而选项 C 却说 Photographers can derive great joy from the click of the camera，正话反说。

D) ✓ 正确

just the act of planning to take a photo—and not actually taking it—had the same joy-boosting effect

↔ **Even the very thought of taking a photo can have a positive effect.**

Thinking about what you would want to photograph also gets you more engaged ↔

Even the very thought of taking a photo can have a positive effect.

定位句的核心让步 and not actually taking it 只有选项 D 中的 Even...the very thought 把"哪怕仅是念头"这一层完整表达出来。

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。

Diehl and her fellow researchers wanted to find out if that was true, so they embarked on a series of nine experiments in the lab and in the field testing people's enjoyment in the presence or absence of a camera.

第3段，第1句

并列主句加宾语从句的组合是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式；"so" 引导的因果并列、"if" 引导的宾语从句、现在分词作后置定语都是常考结构。本句的结构具有较强的代表性，学习者掌握后可以迁移到大量类似句子上，实用性较高。

The people who took photos enjoyed the experience significantly more, and said they were more engaged, than those who didn't.

第5段，第4句

句子覆盖主语、并列谓语、宾语、宾语从句、定语从句、比较状语、程度状语、系表结构、谓语省略等多种成分，并列与从属交织，比较结构中的省略是易错点，作为成分划分练习句收益高

It works for things as boring as archaeological(考古的) museums, where people were given eye-tracking glasses and instructed either to take photos or not.

第6段，第2句

这句主干不算难，但同时覆盖了从句边界、并列谓语、被动结构和时态切换，训练收益较高。对于句子结构和时态分析来说，属于很值得优先练习的一类材料。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 58 个英语六级真题高频词

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

better A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本篇4次 · 真题 205 句

actually A2

adv. 实际上，事实上 (用于纠正或补充信息)

本篇4次 · 真题 182 句

event A2

n. 事件

本篇3次 · 真题 99 句

exhibit B2

v. 展览

本篇3次 · 真题 17 句

engaged B1

adj. 忙碌的

本篇3次 · 真题 14 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要，会

本篇2次 · 真题 568 句

effect A2

n. 影响

本篇2次·真题 191 句

mental B1

adj. 精神的

本篇2次·真题 120 句

easily A2

adv. 容易地

本篇2次·真题 65 句

series B1

n. 系列

本篇2次·真题 33 句

historical B2

adj. 历史的

本篇2次·真题 32 句

click A2

v. 点击 (鼠标或触摸屏)

本篇2次·真题 11 句

researcher B2

n. 研究人员

本篇1次·真题 363 句

less A1

det. 较少的

本篇1次·真题 273 句

author A2

n. 作者

本篇1次·真题 264 句

focus B1

n. 重点

本篇1次·真题 200 句

tend B1

v. 倾向于, 往往会

本篇1次·真题 170 句

positive B1

adj. 积极的

本篇1次·真题 144 句

view A2

n. 观点, 看法

本篇1次·真题 134 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

major B1

adj. 主要的

本篇1次·真题 108 句

least A2

det. 最少的

本篇1次·真题 98 句

publish B1

v. 出版, 发行 (书籍、杂志等)

本篇1次·真题 94 句

participant B2

n. 参与者

本篇1次·真题 91 句

physical B1

adj. 身体的

本篇1次·真题 91 句

understanding B1

n. 理解, 领悟

本篇1次·真题 84 句

digital B1

adj. 数字的

本篇1次·真题 72 句

journal B1

n. 杂志

本篇1次·真题 66 句

conduct B2

v. 组织并实施

本篇1次·真题 59 句

image A2

n. 形象, 印象

本篇1次·真题 57 句

associate B2

v. 联系

本篇1次·真题 54 句

psychology B2

n. 心理学

本篇1次·真题 52 句

cell B1

n. 细胞

本篇1次·真题 47 句

personality B1

n. 个性

本篇1次·真题 46 句

marketing B1

n. 营销

本篇1次·真题 45 句

absence B1

n. 缺席

本篇1次·真题 42 句

wealthy B2

adj. 富有的

本篇1次·真题 39 句

reserve B1

v. 预订

本篇1次 · 真题 37 句

preserve B2

v. 保护

本篇1次 · 真题 34 句

aid B1

n. 帮助

本篇1次 · 真题 31 句

presence B2

n. 在场

本篇1次 · 真题 31 句

differently A2

adv. 不同地

本篇1次 · 真题 23 句

display B1

v. 展示

本篇1次 · 真题 22 句

fellow B2

n. 家伙

本篇1次 · 真题 22 句

slightly B1

adv. 稍微, 略微, 轻微地

本篇1次 · 真题 21 句

capture B1

v. 捕获

本篇1次 · 真题 19 句

luxury B2

n. 奢侈品

本篇1次 · 真题 19 句

significantly B2

adv. 显著地

本篇1次 · 真题 16 句

document B1

n. 文件

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

precious B2

adj. 珍贵的

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

derive B2

v. 获得

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

enjoyable B1

adj. 令人愉快的

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

milestone B2

n. 里程碑

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

patience

B1

n. 耐心

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

relief

B1

n. 宽慰

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

companion

B2

n. 同伴

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

enrich

B2

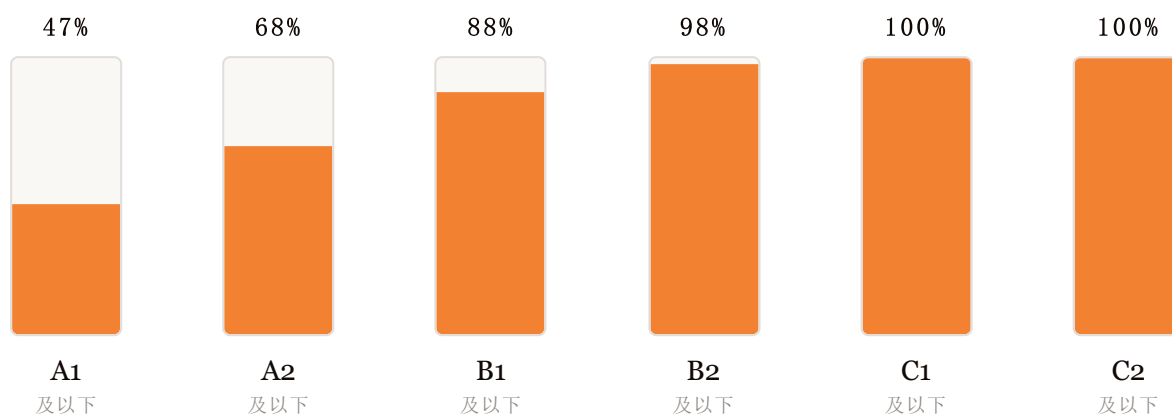
v. 丰富

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 215 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **215** 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 215 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

215

B2 以上难词

2%

B1 及以下覆盖

88%

英语六级 2018年6月·第1套 · 全卷构成

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

2018年6月·第1套英语六级汉译英（段落翻译）·私家车普及与新能源车兴起的社会现象介绍 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2018年6月·第1套 英语六级汉译英（段落翻译）原卷题干译审整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：Directions 与一整段中文原文连续排印——整段连排、无段落标记无题号，把它切成一句句翻译单元本身就是解题动作。卷面之后先给整篇参考英译定稿，再按自切句序逐句拆分：定英文主干、降级修饰成分、逐项落实语法点、句内定稿英译，答案直显。

真题卷第1套(2018-06) • 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**.

过去，拥有一辆私家车对大部分中国人而言是件奢侈的事。如今，私家车在中国随处可见。汽车成了人们生活中不可或缺的一部分，他们不仅开车上下班，还经常驾车出游。有些城市的汽车增长速度过快，以至于交通拥堵和停车位不足的问题日益严峻，这些城市的市政府不得不出台新规，限制上路汽车的数量。由于空气污染日益严重，现在越来越多的人选择购买新能源汽车，中国政府也采取了一些措施，支持新能源汽车的发展。

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。

In the past, it was a luxury for most Chinese people to own a private car. Nowadays, private cars can be seen everywhere in China. Cars have become an indispensable part of people's daily life; they not only drive to and from work but also often drive out for trips. In some cities, the number of cars grows so fast that traffic congestion and a shortage of parking spaces have become increasingly serious, so the municipal governments have to introduce new rules to limit the number of cars on the road. Due to the worsening air pollution, more and more people now choose to buy new energy vehicles, and the Chinese government has also taken some measures to support the development of new energy vehicles.

【衔接】第1、2句之间：靠 In the past 与 Nowadays 形成今昔对照

两句本是 过去 与 如今 的鲜明对比，译文已用句首 In the past 与 Nowadays 各自标出时间，对照自然成立，无需再补转折词；只要保证前句过去时、后句现在时，反差就读得出来。

第4句内部：用 so 显出"增长过快→政府出台新规"的因果

增长速度过快 与 市政府不得不出台新规 之间是因果，定稿在两套主干间补 so (...have become increasingly serious, so the municipal governments...)，把中文隐含的因果关系显化，避免两句各自为政。

第5句：用 also 承接政府与民众两方的并行举措

中国政府也采取了一些措施 中的"也"提示这是与"民众选择买新能源车"并行的另一方动作，译文用 and the Chinese government has also taken... 中的 also 承接，体现"民众、政府两头同向发力"的信息流。

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】私家车普及与新能源车兴起的社会现象介绍

全段在客观介绍中国私家车从奢侈品到随处可见、再到转向新能源车这一社会变迁，属"社会现象介绍"语体。开篇 过去，拥有一辆私家车对大部分中国人而言是件奢侈的事。如今，私家车在中国随处可见。用"过去.....如今....."立起今昔对比的叙述框架：既有对过去的回顾，也有对当下事实的陈述，决定了全篇要在"过去时"与"现在时"之间分工，而非一刀切。

【时态】一般现在时

全篇主体在陈述"当下中国的普遍事实"——私家车随处可见、是生活必需、政府正在采取措施，这类客观现状用一般现在时。只有明确指向"过去"的句子才偏离基调：过去，拥有一辆私家车对大部分中国人而言是件奢侈的事。用一般过去时，与后文 如今，私家车在中国随处可见。的现在时形成今昔对照。

【译法】私家车

统一译为 private cars（泛指这一类车用复数；特指某一辆时用 a private car）。它在 拥有一辆私家车对大部分中国人而言是件奢侈的事 与 私家车在中国随处可见 中反复出现，全篇必须只用 private car(s) 一种译法，不要时而 personal car 时而 private vehicle 地换。

新能源汽车

统一译为 new energy vehicles（缩写 NEVs，是约定俗成的官方/媒体通用译法），泛指用复数。它在 越来越多的人选择购买新能源汽车 与 支持新能源汽车的发展 中两次出现，全篇统一用 new energy vehicles，不要换成 new-energy cars 或 clean energy cars 等不一致写法。

新规

出台新规 译为 introduce/issue new rules（或 new regulations），"出台"用 introduce/issue 而非中式的 come out。本词只此一处，但固定一个搭配可避免临场乱凑。

1. 过去，拥有一辆私家车对大部分中国人而言是件奢侈的事。

【主干】 用 **it was a luxury** 立主干，把**"拥有车"挪到后面**（主语策略：形式主语it）

中文主语其实是动作短语 拥有一辆私家车，直接拿动名词作主语（Owning a private car was...）也可，但更稳的英文骨架是形式主语 it：It was a luxury for most Chinese people to own a private car——it 作形式主语、was a luxury 作表语、真正主语 to own a private car 后置。

【降级】 **"对大部分中国人而言"降级为 for 介词短语**

对大部分中国人而言 不是主干成分，降级成介词短语 for most Chinese people，插在 luxury 之后、to own 之前：a luxury for most Chinese people to own a private car，自然嵌进句子，不必单独成句。

【语法】 时态

本句以 过去 开头，讲的是过去的状况，偏离全篇现在时基调，谓语用一般过去时 was。

单复数与冠词

"一辆私家车"是泛指其中任意一辆，用 a private car（单数加不定冠词）；"大部分中国人"指人群，用 most Chinese people（复数、不加 the，泛指）。

用词

"奢侈的事"用名词 a luxury 最地道；不要译成 a luxurious thing 这类中式堆砌。

【译文】 In the past, it was a luxury for most Chinese people to own a private car.

2. 如今，私家车在中国随处可见。

【主干】 private cars 作主语，are commonly seen 作谓语（主语策略：原句主语）

本句主语就是 私家车，直接拿来作英文主语 Private cars；"随处可见"是被"看见"，谓语用被动 are commonly seen / can be seen everywhere，主干为 Private cars are commonly seen。

【降级】 **"如今""在中国""随处"作状语，本句结构简单**

本句是简单句，无需大幅降级：如今 译时间状语 Nowadays/Today 置句首，在中国 译地点状语 in China，"随处"用 everywhere 或 commonly 修饰谓语即可，无多动词需处理。

【语法】 时态

本句以 如今 开头，陈述当下事实，回指全篇基调用一般现在时 are。与上句的 was 形成今昔对照。

单复数

泛指私家车这一类，用复数 Private cars，谓语随之用 are。

【译文】 Nowadays, private cars can be seen everywhere in China.

3. 汽车成了人们生活中不可或缺的一部分，他们不仅开车上下班，还经常驾车出游。

【主干】 前后两套主谓：Cars have become...；people drive...（主语策略：原句主语）

本句含两个意群：前半 汽车成了人们生活中不可或缺的一部分 以 Cars 为主语、have become a part 为谓语；后半 他们不仅开车上下班，还经常驾车出游 以 people（他们）为主语、drive 为谓语。两套主谓宜拆成两句或用分号/连接，不要塞进一个主语。

【降级】 "不仅.....还....."用 not only...but also 并列两个动作

后半 不仅开车上下班，还经常驾车出游 是"不仅 A 还 B"结构，用 not only...but also 连接两个并列谓语：not only drive to and from work but also often drive out for trips。"开车上下班"= drive to and from work，"驾车出游"= drive out for trips / on trips。

【语法】 时态

"成了"含"从过去到现在已然如此"的完成意味，用现在完成时 have become 最贴切；后半叙述当下习惯性行为，回指基调用一般现在时 drive。

单复数与冠词

"不可或缺的一部分"用 an essential/indispensable part (part 单数加 an)；"人们的生活"用 people's daily life。

用词搭配

"上下班"用 to and from work；"出游"用 drive out for trips / take trips by car，不要直译成 drive to play。

【译文】 Cars have become an indispensable part of people's daily life; they not only drive to and from work but also often drive out for trips.

4. 有些城市的汽车增长速度过快，以至于交通拥堵和停车位不足的问题日益严峻，这些城市的市政府不得不出台新规，限制上路汽车的数量。

【主干】 前段 cars grow so fast; 后段 governments have to introduce rules (主语策略：原句主语)

本句两套核心主干：有些城市的汽车增长速度过快 以 the number of cars (或 cars) 为主语、grows so fast 为谓语；这些城市的市政府不得不出台新规 以 the municipal governments 为主语、have to introduce new rules 为谓语。中间 交通拥堵和停车位不足的问题日益严峻 用 so...that 结果状语从句承接前段。

【降级】 "过快以至于"用 so...that; "限制数量"用 to do 目的状语

增长速度过快，以至于.....问题日益严峻 用 so fast that... 把因果包成一个结果状语从句；限制上路汽车的数量 是出台新规的目的，降级为不定式 to limit the number of cars on the road 作目的状语，挂在 introduce new rules 之后，不另起句。

【语法】 时态

陈述当下普遍现状，回指基调用一般现在时：grows / has become / have to。

主谓一致与单复数

the number of cars 作主语视为单数，谓语用 grows；"交通拥堵和停车位不足"两个问题用 traffic congestion and a shortage of parking spaces, parking spaces 复数；"这些城市的市政府"用 municipal governments 复数。

搭配用词

"出台新规"用 introduce/issue new rules；"上路汽车"用 cars on the road；"不得不"用 have to / be forced to。

【译文】 In some cities, the number of cars grows so fast that traffic congestion and a shortage of parking spaces have become increasingly serious, so the municipal governments have to introduce new rules to limit the number of cars on the road.

5. 由于空气污染日益严重，现在越来越多的人选择购买新能源汽车，中国政府也采取了一些措施，支持新能源汽车的发展。

【主干】 前段 more people choose to buy；后段 the government has taken measures（主语策略：原句主语）

两套主干：越来越多的人选择购买新能源汽车 以 more and more people 为主语、choose to buy 为谓语；中国政府也采取了一些措施 以 the Chinese government 为主语、has taken some measures 为谓语。句首 由于空气污染日益严重 是原因状语，句末 支持新能源汽车的发展 是采取措施的目的。

【降级】 "由于"用 Due to/As 原因状语；"支持.....发展"用 to do 目的状语

由于空气污染日益严重 用介词短语 Due to the worsening air pollution 或从句 As air pollution becomes increasingly serious 作原因状语置句首；支持新能源汽车的发展 是政府采取措施的目的，降级为 to support the development of new energy vehicles，挂在 has taken some measures 之后。

【语法】 时态

"现在越来越多的人选择"是当下现状用一般现在时 choose；"政府采取了一些措施"含"已采取并仍有效"用现在完成时 has taken。

主谓一致

more and more people 复数，谓语 choose（不加 s）；the Chinese government 单数，谓语用 has taken。

搭配用词

"采取措施"固定搭配 take measures；"支持.....的发展"用 support the development of...；"新能源汽车"沿用 glossary 定的 new energy vehicles。

【译文】 Due to the worsening air pollution, more and more people now choose to buy new energy vehicles, and the Chinese government has also taken some measures to support the development of new energy vehicles.

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