

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

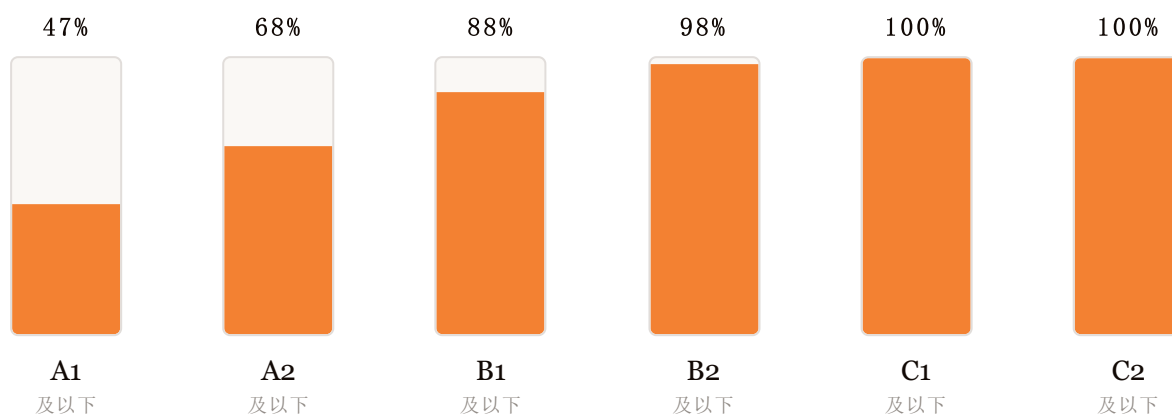
v. 丰富

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 →