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六级 · 真题卷第2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 teachers and students*. 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) She advocates animal protection.
B) She sells a special kind of coffee.
C) She is going to start a café chain.
D) She is the owner of a special café.
2. A) They bear a lot of similarities.
B) They are a profitable business sector.
C) They cater to different customers.
D) They help take care of customers' pets.
3. A) By giving them regular cleaning and injections.
B) By selecting breeds that are tame and peaceful.
C) By placing them at a safe distance from customers.
D) By briefing customers on how to get along with them.
4. A) They want to learn about rabbits.
B) They like to bring in their children.
C) They love the animals in her café.
D) They give her café favorite reviews.

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

5. A) It contains too many additives.
B) It lacks the essential vitamins.
C) It can cause obesity.
D) It is mostly garbage.
6. A) Its fancy design.
B) TV commercials.
C) Its taste and texture.
D) Peer influence.
7. A) Investing heavily in the production of sweet foods.
B) Marketing their products with ordinary ingredients.
C) Trying to trick children into buying their products.
D) Offering children more varieties to choose from.
8. A) They hardly ate vegetables.
B) They seldom had junk food.
C) They favored chocolate-coated sweets.
D) They liked the food advertised on TV.

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) Stretches of farmland.
B) Typical Egyptian animal farms.
C) Tombs of ancient rulers.
D) Ruins left by devastating floods.
10. A) It provides habitats for more primitive tribes.
B) It is hardly associated with great civilizations.
C) It has not yet been fully explored and exploited.
D) It gathers water from many tropical rain forests.
11. A) It carries about one fifth of the world's fresh water.
B) It has numerous human settlements along its banks.
C) It is second only to the Mississippi River in width.
D) It is as long as the Nile and the Yangtze combined.

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

12. A) Living a life in the fast lane leads to success.
B) We are always in a rush to do various things.
C) The search for tranquility has become a trend.
D) All of us actually yearn for a slow and calm life.
13. A) She had trouble balancing family and work.
B) She enjoyed the various social events.
C) She was accustomed to tight schedules.
D) She spent all her leisure time writing books.
14. A) The possibility of ruining her family.
B) Becoming aware of her declining health.
C) The fatigue from living a fast-paced life.
D) Reading a book about slowing down.
15. A) She started to follow the cultural norms.
B) She came to enjoy doing everyday tasks.
C) She learned to use more polite expressions.
D) She stopped using to-do lists and calendars.

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) They will root out native species altogether.
B) They contribute to a region's biodiversity.
C) They pose a threat to the local ecosystem.
D) They will crossbreed with native species.
17. A) Their classifications are meaningful.
B) Their interactions are hard to define.
C) Their definitions are changeable.
D) Their distinctions are artificial.
18. A) Only a few of them cause problems to native species.
B) They may turn out to benefit the local environment.
C) Few of them can survive in their new habitats.
D) Only 10 percent of them can be naturalized.

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

19. A) Respect their traditional culture.
B) Attend their business seminars.
C) Research their specific demands.
D) Adopt the right business strategies.
20. A) Showing them your palm.
B) Giving them gifts of great value.
C) Drinking alcohol on certain days of a month.
D) Clicking your fingers loudly in their presence.
21. A) They are very easy to satisfy.
B) They have a strong sense of worth.
C) They tend to be friendly and enthusiastic.
D) They have a break from 2:00 to 5:30 p.m.

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

22. A) He completely changed the company's culture.
B) He collected paintings by world-famous artists.
C) He took over the sales department of Reader's Digest.
D) He had the company's boardroom extensively renovated.
23. A) It should be sold at a reasonable price.
B) Its articles should be short and inspiring.
C) It should be published in the world's leading languages.
D) Its articles should entertain blue- and pink-collar workers.
24. A) He knew how to make the magazine profitable.
B) He served as a church minister for many years.
C) He suffered many setbacks and misfortunes in his life.
D) He treated the employees like members of his family.
25. A) It carried many more advertisements.
B) George Grune joined it as an ad salesman.
C) Several hundred of its employees got fired.
D) Its subscriptions increased considerably.

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.

Did Sarah Josepha Hale write "Mary's Little Lamb," the eternal nursery rhyme(儿歌) about a girl named Mary with a stubborn lamb? This is still disputed, but it's clear that the woman 26 for writing it was one of America's most fascinating 27. In honor of the poem's publication on May 24, 1830, here's more about the 28 author's life.

Hale wasn't just a writer, she was also a 29 social advocate, and she was particularly 30 with an ideal New England, which she associated with abundant Thanksgiving meals that she claimed had "a deep moral influence." She began a nationwide 31 to have a national holiday declared that would bring families together while celebrating the 32 festivals. In 1863, after 17 years of advocacy including letters to five presidents, Hale got it. President Abraham Lincoln, during the Civil War, issued a 33 setting aside the last Thursday in November for the holiday.

The true authorship of "Mary's Little Lamb" is disputed. According to the New England Historical Society, Hale wrote only part of the poem, but claimed authorship. Regardless of the author, it seems that the poem was 34 by a real event. When young Mary Sawyer was followed to school by a lamb in 1816, it caused some problems. A bystander named John Roulstone wrote a poem about the event, then, at some point, Hale herself seems to have helped write it. However, if a 1916 piece by her great-niece is to be trusted, Hale claimed for the 35 of her life that "some other people pretended that someone else wrote the poem".

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| A) campaign | I) proclamation |
| B) career | J) rectified |
| C) characters | K) reputed |
| D) features | L) rest |
| E) fierce | M) supposed |
| F) inspired | N) traditional |
| G) latter | O) versatile |
| H) obsessed | |

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**.

Grow Plants Without Water

A) Ever since humanity began to farm our own food, we've faced the unpredictable rain that is both friend and enemy. It comes and goes without much warning, and a field of lush(茂盛的) leafy greens one year can dry up and blow away the next. Food security and fortunes depend on sufficient rain, and nowhere more so than in Africa, where 96% of farmland depends on rain instead of the irrigation common in more developed places. It has consequences: South Africa's ongoing drought—the worst in three decades—will cost at least a quarter of its corn crop this year.

- B) Biologist Jill Farrant of the University of Cape Town in South Africa says that nature has plenty of answers for people who want to grow crops in places with unpredictable rainfall. She is hard at work finding a way to take traits from rare wild plants that adapt to extreme dry weather and use them in food crops. As the earth's climate changes and rainfall becomes even less predictable in some places, those answers will grow even more valuable. "The type of farming I'm aiming for is literally so that people can survive as it's going to get more and more dry," Farrant says.
- C) Extreme conditions produce extremely tough plants. In the rusty red deserts of South Africa, steep-sided rocky hills called inselbergs rear up from the plains like the bones of the earth. The hills are remnants of an earlier geological era, scraped bare of most soil and exposed to the elements. Yet on these and similar formations in deserts around the world, a few fierce plants have adapted to endure under ever-changing conditions.
- D) Farrant calls them resurrection plants(复苏植物). During months without water under a harsh sun, they wither, shrink and contract until they look like a pile of dead gray leaves. But rainfall can revive them in a matter of hours. Her time-lapse(间歇性拍摄的) videos of the revivals look like someone playing a tape of the plant's death in reverse.
- E) The big difference between "drought-tolerant" plants and these tough plants: metabolism. Many different kinds of plants have developed tactics to weather dry spells. Some plants store reserves of water to see them through a drought; others send roots deep down to subsurface water supplies. But once these plants use up their stored reserve or tap out the underground supply, they cease growing and start to die. They may be able to handle a drought of some length, and many people use the term "drought tolerant" to describe such plants, but they never actually stop needing to consume water, so Farrant prefers to call them drought resistant.
- F) Resurrection plants, defined as those capable of recovering from holding less than 0.1 grams of water per gram of dry mass, are different. They lack water-storing structures, and their existence on rock faces prevents them from tapping groundwater, so they have instead developed the ability to change their metabolism. When they detect an extended dry period, they divert their metabolisms, producing sugars and certain stress-associated proteins and other materials in their tissues. As the plant dries, these resources take on first the properties of honey, then rubber, and finally enter a glass-like state that is "the most stable state that the plant can maintain," Farrant says. That slows the plant's metabolism and protects its dried-out tissues. The plants also change shape, shrinking to minimize the surface area through which their remaining water might evaporate. They can recover from months and years without water, depending on the species.
- G) What else can do this dry out and revive trick? Seeds—almost all of them. At the start of her career, Farrant studied "recalcitrant seeds(顽拗性种子)," such as avocados, coffee and lychee. While tasty, such seeds are delicate—they cannot bud and grow if they dry out (as you may know if you've ever tried to grow a tree from an avocado pit). In the seed world, that makes them rare, because most seeds from flowering plants are quite robust. Most seeds can wait out the dry, unwelcoming seasons until conditions are right and they sprout(发芽). Yet once they start growing, such plants seem not to retain the ability to hit the pause button on metabolism in their stems or leaves.
- H) After completing her Ph. D. on seeds, Farrant began investigating whether it might be possible to isolate the properties that make most seeds so resilient(迅速恢复活力的) and transfer them to other plant tissues. What Farrant and others have found over the past two decades is that there are many genes involved in resurrection plants' response to dryness. Many of them are the same that regulate how seeds become dryness-tolerant while still attached to their parent plants. Now they are trying to figure out what molecular signaling processes activate those seed-building genes in resurrection plants—and how to reproduce them in crops.

"Most genes are regulated by a master set of genes," Farrant says. "We're looking at gene promoters and what would be their master switch."

- I) Once Farrant and her colleagues feel they have a better sense of which switches to throw, they will have to find the best way to do so in useful crops. "I'm trying three methods of breeding," Farrant says: conventional, genetic modification and gene editing. She says she is aware that plenty of people do not want to eat genetically modified crops, but she is pushing ahead with every available tool until one works. Farmers and consumers alike can choose whether or not to use whichever version prevails: "I'm giving people an option."
- J) Farrant and others in the resurrection business got together last year to discuss the best species of resurrection plant to use as a lab model. Just like medical researchers use rats to test ideas for human medical treatments, botanists use plants that are relatively easy to grow in a lab or greenhouse setting to test their ideas for related species. The Queensland rock violet is one of the best studied resurrection plants so far, with a draft genome(基因图谱) published last year by a Chinese team. Also last year, Farrant and colleagues published a detailed molecular study of another candidate, *Xerophyta viscosa*, a tough-as-nail South African plant with lily-like flowers, and she says that a genome is on the way. One or both of these models will help researchers test their ideas—so far mostly done in the lab—on test plots.
- K) Understanding the basic science first is key. There are good reasons why crop plants do not use dryness defenses already. For instance, there's a high energy cost in switching from a regular metabolism to an almost-no-water metabolism. It will also be necessary to understand what sort of yield farmers might expect and to establish the plant's safety. "The yield is never going to be high," Farrant says, so these plants will be targeted not at Iowa farmers trying to squeeze more cash out of high-yield fields, but subsistence farmers who need help to survive a drought like the present one in South Africa. "My vision is for the subsistence farmer," Farrant says. "I'm targeting crops that are of African value."
36. There are a couple of plants tough and adaptable enough to survive on bare rocky hills and in deserts.
37. Farrant is trying to isolate genes in resurrection plants and reproduce them in crops.
38. Farmers in South Africa are more at the mercy of nature, especially inconsistent rainfall.
39. Resurrection crops are most likely to be the choice of subsistence farmers.
40. Even though many plants have developed various tactics to cope with dry weather, they cannot survive a prolonged drought.
41. Despite consumer resistance, researchers are pushing ahead with genetic modification of crops.
42. Most seeds can pull through dry spells and begin growing when conditions are ripe, but once this process starts, it cannot be held back.
43. Farrant is working hard to cultivate food crops that can survive extreme dryness by studying the traits of rare wild plants.
44. By adjusting their metabolism, resurrection plants can recover from an extended period of drought.
45. Resurrection plants can come back to life in a short time after a rainfall.

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.

Human memory is notoriously unreliable. Even people with the sharpest facial-recognition skills can only remember so much.

It's tough to quantify how good a person is at remembering. No one really knows how many different faces someone can recall, for example, but various estimates tend to hover in the thousands—based on the number of acquaintances a person might have.

Machines aren't limited this way. Give the right computer a massive database of faces, and it can process what it sees—then recognize a face it's told to find—with remarkable speed and precision. This skill is what supports the enormous promise of facial-recognition software in the 21st century. It's also what makes contemporary surveillance systems so scary.

The thing is, machines still have limitations when it comes to facial recognition. And scientists are only just beginning to understand what those constraints are. To begin to figure out how computers are struggling, researchers at the University of Washington created a massive database of faces—they call it MegaFace—and tested a variety of facial-recognition algorithms(算法) as they scaled up in complexity. The idea was to test the machines on a database that included up to 1 million different images of nearly 700,000 different people—and not just a large database featuring a relatively small number of different faces, more consistent with what's been used in other research.

As the databases grew, machine accuracy dipped across the board. Algorithms that were right 95% of the time when they were dealing with a 13,000-image database, for example, were accurate about 70% of the time when confronted with 1 million images. That's still pretty good, says one of the researchers, Ira Kemelmacher-Shlizerman. "Much better than we expected," she said.

Machines also had difficulty adjusting for people who look a lot alike—either doppelgangers(长相极相似的人), whom the machine would have trouble identifying as two separate people, or the same person who appeared in different photos at different ages or in different lighting, whom the machine would incorrectly view as separate people.

"Once we scale up, algorithms must be sensitive to tiny changes in identities and at the same time invariant to lighting, pose, age," Kemelmacher-Shlizerman said.

The trouble is, for many of the researchers who'd like to design systems to address these challenges, massive datasets for experimentation just don't exist—at least, not in formats that are accessible to academic researchers. Training sets like the ones Google and Facebook have are private. There are no public databases that contain millions of faces. Mega Face's creators say it's the largest publicly available facial-recognition dataset out there.

"An ultimate face recognition algorithm should perform with billions of people in a dataset," the researchers wrote.

46. Compared with human memory, machines can _____.
A) identify human faces more efficiently
B) tell a friend from a mere acquaintance
C) store an unlimited number of human faces
D) perceive images invisible to the human eye
47. Why did researchers create Mega Face?
A) To enlarge the volume of the facial-recognition database.
B) To increase the variety of facial-recognition software.
C) To understand computers' problems with facial recognition.
D) To reduce the complexity of facial-recognition algorithms.
48. What does the passage say about machine accuracy?
A) It falls short of researchers' expectations.
B) It improves with added computing power.
C) It varies greatly with different algorithms.
D) It decreases as the database size increases.
49. What is said to be a shortcoming of facial-recognition machines?
A) They cannot easily tell apart people with near-identical appearances.
B) They have difficulty identifying changes in facial expressions.
C) They are not sensitive to minute changes in people's mood.
D) They have problems distinguishing people of the same age.
50. What is the difficulty confronting researchers of facial-recognition machines?
A) No computer is yet able to handle huge datasets of human faces.
B) There do not exist public databases with sufficient face samples.
C) There are no appropriate algorithms to process the face samples.
D) They have trouble converting face datasets into the right format.

Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

There are currently 21.5 million students in America, and many will be funding their college on borrowed money. Given that there's now over \$1.3 trillion in student loans on the books, it's pretty clear that many students are far from sensible. The average student's debt upon graduation now approaches \$40,000, and as college becomes ever more expensive, calls to make it "free" are multiplying. Even Hillary Clinton says that when it comes to college, "Costs won't be a barrier."

But the only way college could be free is if the faculty and staff donated their time, the buildings required no maintenance, and campuses required no utilities. As long as it's impossible to produce something from nothing, costs are absolutely a barrier.

The actual question we debate is who should pay for people to go to college. If taxpayers are to bear the cost of forgiving student loans, shouldn't they have a say in how their money is used?

At least taxpayers should be able to decide what students will study on the public dime. If we're going to force taxpayers to foot the bill for college degrees, students should only study those subjects that're of greatest benefit to taxpayers. After all, students making their own choices in this respect is what caused the problem in the first place. We simply don't need more poetry, gender studies, or sociology majors. How do we know which subjects benefit society? Easy.

Average starting salaries give a clear indication of what type of training society needs its new workers to have. Certainly, there are benefits to a college major beyond the job a student can perform. But if we're talking about the benefits to society, the only thing that matters is what the major enables the student to produce for society. And the value of what the student can produce is reflected in the wage employers are willing to pay the student to produce it.

A low wage for elementary school teachers, however, doesn't mean elementary education isn't important. It simply means there are too many elementary school teachers already.

Meanwhile, there are few who are willing and able to perform jobs requiring a petroleum engineering major, so the value of one more of those people is very high.

So we can have taxpayers pick up students' tuition in exchange for dictating what those students will study. Or we can allow students both to choose their majors and pay for their education themselves. But in the end, one of two things is true:

Either a college major is worth its cost or it isn't. If yes, taxpayer financing isn't needed. If not, taxpayer financing isn't desirable. Either way, taxpayers have no business paying for students' college education.

51. What does the author think of college students funding their education through loans?

- A) They only expect to get huge returns.
- B) They are acting in an irrational way.
- C) They benefit at taxpayers' expense.
- D) They will regret doing so someday.

52. In the author's opinion, free college education is _____.

- A) impractical
- B) unsustainable
- C) a goal to strive for
- D) a way to social equality

53. What should students do if taxpayers are to bear their college costs?

- A) Work even harder to repay society.
- B) Choose their subjects more carefully.
- C) Choose majors that will serve society's practical needs.
- D) Allow taxpayers to participate in college administration.

54. What does the author say about the value of a student's college education?

- A) It is underestimated by profit-seeking employers.
- B) It is to be proved by what they can do on the job.
- C) It is well reflected in their average starting salary.
- D) It is embodied in how they remove social barriers.

55. What message does the author want to convey in the passage?

- A) Students should think carefully whether to go to college.
- B) Taxpayers should only finance the most gifted students.
- C) The worth of a college education is open to debate.
- D) College students should fund their own education.

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**.

中国目前拥有世界上最大最快的高速铁路网。高铁列车的运行速度还将继续提升，更多的城市将修建高铁站。高铁大大缩短了人们出行的时间。相对飞机而言，高铁列车的突出优势在于准时，因为基本不受天气或交通管制的影响。高铁极大地改变了中国人的生活方式。如今，它已经成了很多人商务旅行的首选交通工具。越来越多的人也在假日乘高铁外出旅游。还有不少年轻人选择在一个城市工作而在邻近城市居住，每天乘高铁上下班。

2018年6月·第2套英语六级写作·题目、范文与解析

PROMPT & MODEL ESSAY • 写作题和范文

写作题和范文

本页写作题面、参考范文与逐段解析由懒笔记基于2018年6月·第2套 英语六级写作原卷整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：完整写作要求（Directions，含主题、文体、词数与署名约束）连续排印。写作是生产性任务、无 ABCD 标准答案——题面即整道题；卷面下方直接给出满足全部硬约束的参考范文、整篇中译与逐段拆解。

真题卷第2套(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 teachers and students*. You can cite examples to illustrate your views. You should write at least 150 words but no more than 200 words.

【参考范文·170词】 写作无唯一标准答案，以下为达标示范

Trust is the invisible bridge that connects a teacher and a student. In my view, building mutual trust between the two plays a vital role in effective education, and its importance can hardly be overstated.

To begin with, trust encourages students to open up. When learners believe their teacher will not laugh at them, they dare to ask questions and admit confusion, which greatly improves learning efficiency. Take my former classmate Tom as an example. He used to keep silent in class, yet after a patient teacher earned his trust, he began to raise his hand and made remarkable progress. Moreover, trust fosters a positive learning atmosphere, in which teachers are willing to devote extra effort and students feel respected rather than judged.

In conclusion, mutual trust is not a luxury but a necessity for genuine learning. Only when teachers and students truly rely on each other can knowledge be passed on and talent be nurtured. Therefore, both sides should make every effort to establish and protect this precious bond.

【参考译文】

信任是连接老师与学生的一座无形的桥。在我看来，师生之间建立互信对有效的教育起着至关重要的作用，其重要性怎么强调都不为过。

首先，信任能鼓励学生敞开心扉。当学生相信老师不会嘲笑自己时，他们才敢提问、敢承认困惑，而这会大大提升学习效率。以我从前的同学汤姆为例：他过去在课上总是沉默，可当一位耐心的老师赢得了他的信任后，他开始举手发言，并取得了显著进步。此外，信任能营造积极的学习氛围，在这样的氛围里，老师愿意付出额外的努力，学生也感到被尊重而非被评判。

总之，互信不是奢侈品，而是真正学习的必需品。唯有师生彼此真正信赖，知识才能传承，人才才能培育。因此，双方都应竭尽全力去建立并守护这份珍贵的纽带。

【第1段】比喻点题后立即亮论点。首句用 Trust is the invisible bridge that connects a teacher and a student 比喻点题，第二句 building mutual trust ... plays a vital role in effective education 直接抛出中心论点，落实了『开门见山亮论点』，阅卷人一眼看到立场。

【第2段】理由+例子+回扣一气呵成。用 To begin with 起首给理由，Take my former classmate Tom as an example 引出画面感的小例子，which greatly improves learning efficiency 把例子回扣中心，再用 Moreover 起第二条理由，完整落实『理由加例证撑段』。

【第3段】重申+倒装升华+呼吁。In conclusion, mutual trust is not a luxury but a necessity 换说法重申，Only when ... can ... 倒装升华，末句 both sides should make every effort 呼吁收尾，落实了『回扣升华收尾』并与首段呼应。

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

论证师生信任的重要性

写一篇议论文，论证 the importance of building trust between teachers and students，全文主线始终是『为什么重要』，不是描述师生关系好不好。

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，用正式书面语即可：避免口语缩写与俚语，不必加称呼、也不必署名。这是六级写作最常见的语域。

中心立意

师生信任是有效学习的关键

中心论点：师生间建立互信对有效教育至关重要——它既让学生敢学，又营造积极的学习氛围。

要展开的要点

1. 信任让学生敢于提问

被信任的学生不怕出错，敢于提问、敢于承认困惑，学习效率随之提升。

2. 信任营造积极氛围

互信能营造积极的学习氛围，师生彼此尊重、更愿投入。

3. 一个有画面感的小例子

题目明确允许 cite examples to illustrate your views，举一个具体例子：一个原本沉默的学生因被老师信任而开口、进步。

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一一对应。

第 1 段 点题 + 亮中心论点

点出师生信任这一话题，一句话直接抛出中心论点。

第 2 段 理由 + 举例论证

给出两条理由并嵌入一个具体小例子，论证『信任为何重要』。

第 3 段 重申 + 升华呼吁

总结信任的必要性，升华并呼吁师生共同建立、守护这份信任。

第 1 段 信任是有效教育的基石

开篇点出师生信任这一话题并亮出中心论点：building trust between teachers and students 对有效教育至关重要，呼应题目所问的 the importance of building trust between teachers and students。

比喻点题 · ... is the invisible bridge that connects ... and ... (用一个比喻点出两个对象的关系，填入本题的『teacher』与『student』)

亮明中心论点 · ... plays a vital role in ..., and its importance can hardly be overstated. (填入本题的『building mutual trust』与其作用领域 effective education)

第 2 段 两条理由 + 一个例子

理由一：信任让学生敢于提问、提升学习效率，并按 cite examples to illustrate your views 举一个学生因被信任而开口的小例子；理由二：信任营造积极的学习氛围。

分点起首 · To begin with, ... / Moreover, ... (每条理由用一个过渡词起首，后接一句主题句亮出该理由)

举例过渡 ·

Take ... as an example. / For instance, ... (引出一个有画面感的具体小例子)

例后回扣 · ..., which greatly improves ... (用 which 从句把例子拉回『为何重要』，防止例子与论点脱节)

第3段 重申必要性并呼吁

总结信任是真正学习的必需品，呼吁师生双方共同建立并守护这份信任。

总结起句

In conclusion, ... is not ... but ... (用 not...but... 句式重申中心、强调必要性)

条件强调 · Only when ... can ... (用倒装句突出信任作为前提的作用)

呼吁收束

Therefore, both sides should make every effort to ... (提出呼吁或对策收尾)

REVIEW · 自检避坑

本题在四个评分维度怎样算达标、容易在哪丢分

按阅卷四维（内容切题 / 结构连贯 / 语言准确 / 字数格式）给出本题达标要点，并把最容易踩的低分写法摆出来 + 给改法 —— 这是写作版的「狠拆诱人错项」。

内容切题

紧扣信任的重要性

全文须始终围绕 the importance of building trust between teachers and students 展开，别写成泛泛的『好师生关系』或『尊师重道』——那是六级本题最常见的跑题。

结构连贯

过渡与回扣清晰

用 To begin with / Moreover / In conclusion 标出三层结构，举例后用 which 从句回扣中心，段落之间才不会像流水账。

语言准确

用地道搭配提档

用 play a vital role in、foster a positive learning atmosphere、establish/build mutual trust 等六级高频搭配替换重复的 important，语言档次立刻上去。

字数格式

卡准词数区间

题目要求 at least 150 words but no more than 200 words，低于下限或超过上限都属硬性扣分，宁可精简也不要注水。

写成泛谈师生关系

反面示例：『A good teacher should be kind and knowledgeable, and students should respect their teachers.』——通篇谈尊师重道却不提信任为何重要，跑题。应改为紧扣『信任让学生敢于提问、提升学习效率』展开。

通篇空喊信任重要

反面示例：『Trust is very important. Trust is good for study. Without trust, study is bad.』——只重复论点、没有任何理由。应补上：因为被信任的学生敢于提问，学习效率随之提高。

举例后不回扣

反面示例：讲完 Tom 举手发言的故事就直接收尾，读者不知道它到底证明了什么。应补一句：This shows that trust makes students brave enough to learn actively.

重复句子凑字数

反面示例：把『Trust is important』换成三种说法接连写三遍来凑够字数。应删去冗句，用一个具体例子或理由把篇幅撑起来。

英语六级 2018年6月·第2套 · 全卷构成

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

2018年6月·第2套 英语六级听力真题原文与答案解析

PAPER & KEY • 听力题和解析

听力题和解析

本卷全部 25 题的标准答案与完整录音文字稿由懒笔记基于2018年6月·第2套 英语六级听力原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面层级：Part/Section 标题与各节 Directions 照原卷排印——真实听力考卷只印选项，题干由录音念出。其下按录音篇目逐篇排印：每篇先给完整录音文字稿（逐段中译），再逐题给出卷面题目与该题解析（题目、翻译、答案、定位、信号、替换与排除）。

真题卷第2套(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: Tonight we have a special guest from a local establishment, the Parisian Cafe. Welcome!

M: 今晚我们有一位特别的嘉宾，来自本地一家店铺，Parisian Cafe。欢迎！

2 W: Hi, thanks for having me on your show.

W: 嗨，谢谢邀请我上你的节目。

3 M: Thank you for joining us. So please tell us, why did you decide to open a cafe?

M: 谢谢你的到来。那么请告诉我们，你为什么决定开一家咖啡馆？

4 W: Well, we saw the opportunity to offer something a little special and different from other establishments. Cafes certainly are a very competitive market sector. There are more than plenty in our city, and we felt they are all rather similar to each other. Wouldn't you agree?

W: 嗯，我们看到了一个机会，可以提供一些与其他店铺有点特别和不同的东西。咖啡馆确实是一个竞争非常激烈的市场领域。我们这个城市有很多咖啡馆，我们觉得它们彼此都很相似。你不觉得吗？

5 M: Certainly yes. So how is your establishment any different?

M: 确实是的。那你们的店有什么不同呢？

6 W: Well, simply put, we have rabbits wandering freely around the place. Our customers come in and enjoy their food and drinks while little rabbits play about and brush against their legs. There is no other place like it.

W: 嗯, 简单来说, 我们有兔子在店里自由活动。我们的顾客进来享用食物和饮料, 小兔子们在周围玩耍, 蹭着他们的腿。没有其他地方像这样。

7 M: That's amazing! How did you come up with the idea?

M: 太神奇了! 你们是怎么想到这个主意的?

8 W: We saw other cafes with cats in them. So we thought, why not rabbits? People love rabbits. They are very cute animals.

W: 我们看到其他咖啡馆里有猫。所以我们想, 为什么不用兔子呢? 人们喜欢兔子。它们是非常可爱的动物。

9 M: But is it safe? Do the rabbits ever bite people? Or do any customers ever hurt the rabbits?

M: 但这安全吗? 兔子会咬人吗? 或者有顾客伤害过兔子吗?

10 W: It's perfectly safe for both rabbits and our customers. Rabbits are very peaceful and certainly do not bite. Furthermore, our rabbits are regularly cleaned and have all received the required shots. So there is no health risk whatsoever. As for our customers, they are all animal lovers, so they would never try to hurt the rabbits. Sometimes a young child may get over-excited, and be a little too rough, but it's never a serious matter. On the contrary, the Parisian Cafe offers a great experience for children, a chance for them to learn about rabbits and how to take care of them.

W: 对兔子和我们的顾客来说都是完全安全的。兔子非常温和, 肯定不会咬人。而且, 我们的兔子定期清洁, 并且都接种了所需的疫苗。所以完全没有健康风险。至于我们的顾客, 他们都是动物爱好者, 所以永远不会试图伤害兔子。有时候小孩子可能会太兴奋, 动作有点粗鲁, 但从来不是什么严重的事。相反, Parisian Cafe 为孩子们提供了很棒的体验, 让他们有机会了解兔子以及如何照顾它们。

11 M: Well, it's certainly the first time I've heard of a cafe like that.

M: 嗯, 这确实是我第一次听说这样的咖啡馆。

1. A) She advocates animal protection.
- B) She sells a special kind of coffee.
- C) She is going to start a café chain.
- D) She is the owner of a special café.

【题目】 What do we learn about the woman?

【翻译】 关于这位女士我们了解到什么?

- A) 她倡导动物保护。 B) 她销售一种特殊的咖啡。 C) 她打算开一家连锁咖啡馆。
D) 她是一家特色咖啡馆的老板。

【答案】 D (细节题) She is the owner of a special café.

【定位】 Tonight we have a special guest from a local establishment, the Parisian Cafe.

今晚我们请到了一位来自本地一家店——巴黎咖啡馆——的特别嘉宾。

【信号】**开场人物引入句**。主持人 Tonight we have a special guest from a local establishment, the Parisian Cafe. 这句把嘉宾与“巴黎咖啡馆”绑定，是典型的开场身份介绍信号；再结合后文她一直用 we have rabbits wandering freely around the place. 的 we 自指这家店，可确认她就是店主。

【替换】a special guest from a local establishment, the Parisian Cafe ↔ **the owner of a special café**
“来自这家店的嘉宾+全程 we”=店主

【排除】A) **未提及**

她确实养动物、说顾客都是爱动物的人，但全程没说自己倡导 animal protection; She advocates animal protection. 是借“店里有动物”过度联想出来的身份，原文无据。

B) **原词陷阱**

原文有 offer something a little special 和咖啡馆场景，She sells a special kind of coffee. 就把 special 和 coffee 这两个真被念到的词拼起来，但她卖的特色是“店里有兔子”，不是“一种特别的咖啡”，答非所问。

借用原文：offer something a little special and different from other establishments

C) **未提及**

原文只谈她现有这一家特色店，从未提扩张或连锁；She is going to start a café chain. 的 café chain 与将来计划都是无中生有。

-
2. A) They bear a lot of similarities.
B) They are a profitable business sector.
C) They cater to different customers.
D) They help take care of customers' pets.

【题目】**What does the woman say about cafes in her city?**

【翻译】关于她所在城市的咖啡馆,这位女士说了什么?

- A) 它们有很多相似之处。 B) 它们是一个盈利的商业部门。 C) 它们迎合不同的顾客。
D) 它们帮助照顾顾客的宠物。

【答案】**A** (细节题) They bear a lot of similarities.

【定位】There are more than plenty in our city, and we felt they are all rather similar to each other.
我们城里咖啡馆多得很，而我们觉得它们彼此之间都相当相似。

【信号】**她对同行下的直接判断句**。we felt they are all rather similar to each other 是受访者亲口给本市咖啡馆下的定性，用了 we felt 引出观点、they 指代这些店，正是被问者应答里承载答案的那句。

【替换】they are all rather similar to each other ↔ **They bear a lot of similarities.**
形容词 similar 名词化为 similarities

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

原文确有 Cafes certainly are a very competitive market sector., They are a profitable business sector. 就借 sector 一词制造熟悉感, 但原文说的是 competitive (竞争激烈), 不是 profitable (盈利), 偷换了关键定性。

借用原文: Cafes certainly are a very competitive market sector.

C) 与原文相反

原文明说这些店 all rather similar to each other, They cater to different customers. 却说它们面向“不同”顾客, 恰好与“相似”相反, 是预读时就标出的相反陷阱。

借用原文: they are all rather similar to each other

D) 未提及

原文谈的是店里养兔子供顾客体验, 从没说这些咖啡馆帮顾客照看宠物; They help take care of customers' pets. 是把“店里有动物”错接成“代管宠物”, 无中生有。

-
3. A) By giving them regular cleaning and injections.
B) By selecting breeds that are tame and peaceful.
C) By placing them at a safe distance from customers.
D) By briefing customers on how to get along with them.

【题目】 How does the Parisian cafe guarantee that its rabbits pose no health threat?

【翻译】 巴黎的这家咖啡馆如何保证其兔子不会构成健康威胁?

- A) 通过定期给它们清洁和注射疫苗。 B) 通过选择温顺平和的品种。
C) 通过将它们放置在与顾客保持安全距离的地方。 D) 通过向顾客介绍如何与它们相处。

【答案】 A (细节题) By giving them regular cleaning and injections.

【定位】 Furthermore, our rabbits are regularly cleaned and have all received the required shots. So there is no health risk whatsoever.

而且, 我们的兔子都定期清洁, 并且都打了规定的疫苗。所以根本没有任何健康风险。

【信号】 Furthermore 引出的措施 + health risk 收束。 Furthermore, our rabbits are regularly cleaned and have all received the required shots. 由 Furthermore 递进引出具体的做法, 紧接 So there is no health risk whatsoever. 用 health risk 点回题干的 health threat, 一前一后正好框定这就是“保证健康无虞”的答案句。

【替换】 our rabbits are regularly cleaned ↔ **regular cleaning**

被动句变名词短语

have all received the required shots ↔ **injections**

shots = injections 同义替换

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

原文确说 Rabbits are very peaceful and certainly do not bite., By selecting breeds that are tame and peaceful. 就借 peaceful 一词诱选, 但那是在说兔子不咬人(安全), 且并非“挑选温顺品种”这一办法, 与题干问的“健康”更不对路。

借用原文: Rabbits are very peaceful and certainly do not bite.

C) 与原文相反

原文恰恰说兔子 play about and brush against their legs, 是自由地蹭到顾客腿边、与人亲近; By placing them at a safe distance from customers. 说让兔子与顾客保持安全距离, 与原文场景正好相反。

借用原文: little rabbits play about and brush against their legs

D) 张冠李戴

原文只说咖啡馆给孩子 a chance for them to learn about rabbits and how to take care of them, 是面向孩子的体验, 并非通过“告知顾客如何与兔子相处”来保证健康; By briefing customers on how to get along with them. 把对象与目的都接错了。

借用原文: a chance for them to learn about rabbits and how to take care of them

-
4. A) They want to learn about rabbits.
B) They like to bring in their children.
C) They love the animals in her café.
D) They give her café favorite reviews.

【题目】 What does the woman say about their customers?

【翻译】 关于她们的顾客,这位女士说了什么?

- A) 他们想了解兔子。 B) 他们喜欢带着孩子来。 C) 他们喜爱她咖啡馆里的动物。
D) 他们给她的咖啡馆好评。

【答案】 C (细节题) They love the animals in her café.

【定位】 As for our customers, they are all animal lovers, so they would never try to hurt the rabbits.
至于我们的顾客, 他们全都是爱动物的人, 所以绝不会去伤害兔子。

【信号】 As for our customers 引出的总评句。 As for our customers, they are all animal lovers
用 As for 把话题切到“顾客”, 紧跟的 they are all animal lovers 就是她对这群人下的整体定性, 是承载本题答案的那句。

【替换】 they are all animal lovers ↔ They love the animals in her café.
名词 animal lovers = 动词 love the animals

【排除】 A) 张冠李戴

原文 a chance for them to learn about rabbits 说的是“给孩子一个了解兔子的机会”，主体是 children；They want to learn about rabbits. 把这句安到 customers（顾客）头上，对象错位，且原文是“提供机会”而非顾客“想学”。

借用原文：a chance for them to learn about rabbits and how to take care of them

B) 原词陷阱

原文提到 Sometimes a young child may get over-excited，是举例说孩子有时太兴奋，并未说顾客“喜欢带孩子来”；They like to bring in their children. 是把 child 这个词重新包装成一条原文没有的顾客习惯。

借用原文：Sometimes a young child may get over-excited

D) 未提及

全文没有任何顾客评价/打分的内容；They give her café favorite reviews. 的 favorite reviews 是无中生有，靠“顾客满意”的氛围诱人脑补。

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

1 M: Hey, there. How are you?

M: 嘿，你好。你怎么样？

2 W: Oh, hi. I'm great! Thanks. And you look great, too.

W: 哦，嗨。我很好！谢谢。你看起来也很不错。

3 M: Thank you. It's good to see you shopping at the organic section. I see you've got lots of healthy stuff. I wish I could buy more organic produce from here, but I find the kids don't like it. I don't know about yours, but mine are all about junk food.

M: 谢谢。很高兴看到你在有机食品区购物。我看你买了很多健康的东西。我希望我也能在这里多买些有机农产品，但我发现孩子们不喜欢。我不知道你家的怎么样，但我家的孩子全都喜欢垃圾食品。

4 W: Oh, trust me! I know exactly how you feel. My children are the same. What is it with kids these days and all that junk food they eat? I think it's all that advertising on TV. That's where they get it.

W: 哦，相信我！我完全理解你的感受。我的孩子们也一样。现在的孩子怎么都吃那些垃圾食品？我觉得都是电视上那些广告的影响。他们就是从那里学来的。

5 M: Yes, it must be. My children see something on TV and they immediately want it. It's like they don't realize it's just an advertisement.

M: 是的，肯定是这样。我的孩子们在电视上看到什么就立马想要什么。就好像他们没意识到那只是广告。

6 W: Right. And practically everything that's advertised for children is unhealthy processed foods. No surprise then it becomes a battle for us parents to feed our children ordinary fruit and vegetables.

W: 没错。而且几乎所有针对儿童做广告的都是不健康的加工食品。那我们做父母的要让孩子吃普通的水果蔬菜就成了一场战斗，这也就不奇怪了。

7 M: That's just the thing. One never sees ordinary ingredients being advertised on TV. It's never a carrot or a peach. It's always some garbage, like chocolate-covered sweets. So unhealthy.

M: 就是这个问题。人们从来看不到电视上给普通食材做广告。从来不是胡萝卜或桃子。总是一些垃圾，比如巧克力糖果。太不健康了。

8 W: Exactly. And these big food corporations have so much money to spend on clever tactics designed to make young children want to buy their products. Children never stand a chance. It's really not fair.

W: 完全正确。而且这些大食品公司有那么多钱花在精心设计的策略上，就为了让小孩子想买他们的产品。孩子们根本没有抵抗力。这真的不公平。

9 M: You are so right. When we were children, we barely had any junk food available, and we turned out just fine.

M: 你说得太对了。我们小时候几乎没什么垃圾食品，我们也不长得好好的。

10 W: Yes. My parents don't understand any of it. Both the TV commercials and the supermarkets are alien to them. Their world was so different back when they were young.

W: 是啊。我父母完全不理解这些。电视广告和超市对他们来说都很陌生。他们年轻时的世界和现在太不一样了。

11 M: I don't know what will happen to the next generation.

M: 我不知道下一代会变成什么样。

12 W: The world is going crazy.

W: 这个世界快疯了。

13 M: You bet.

M: 可不是嘛。

5. A) It contains too many additives.

B) It lacks the essential vitamins.

C) It can cause obesity.

D) It is mostly garbage.

【题目】 What do the speakers say about the food their children like?

【翻译】 说话者对他们孩子喜欢的食物有何看法？

- A) 它含有太多添加剂。 B) 它缺乏必需的维生素。 C) 它会导致肥胖。
D) 它大多是垃圾食品。

【答案】 D (细节题) It is mostly garbage.

【定位】 It's never a carrot or a peach. It's always some garbage, like chocolate-covered sweets.

永远不会是胡萝卜或桃子，永远是些垃圾，比如裹着巧克力的糖果。

【信号】 贬义定性词 **garbage**。男士用 It's always some garbage 直接给孩子爱吃的食物下了“垃圾”这一定性。这种“对某物的直接定性词”就是细节评价题的答案信号，听到 garbage 这种带强烈贬义的概括词就锁定。

【替换】 It's always some garbage ↔ It is mostly garbage.

always 与 mostly 同义弱化

【排除】 A) 未提及

录音通篇未提 additives (添加剂), 只笼统说 garbage、unhealthy。这是凭"垃圾食品听起来就有添加剂"的常识脑补, 原文并无依据。

B) 过度推断

录音只说食物 unhealthy、是 garbage, 从未说它 lacks the essential vitamins (缺乏必需维生素)。这是把"不健康"过度具体化成"缺维生素"。

C) 过度推断

录音没有把孩子爱吃的食物与 obesity (肥胖) 这一后果挂钩, 全程只停在"unhealthy/garbage"层面。把"垃圾食品"自然联想到"导致肥胖"是常识, 不是原文所说。

6. A) Its fancy design.

B) TV commercials.

C) Its taste and texture.

D) Peer influence.

【题目】 According to the speakers, what affects children's choice of food most?

【翻译】 根据说话者的观点,什么对孩子选择食物的影响最大?

A) 它花哨的设计。 B) 电视广告。 C) 它的味道和质地。 D) 同伴的影响。

【答案】 B (细节题) TV commercials.

【定位】 I think it's all that advertising on TV. That's where they get it.

我觉得就是电视上那些广告闹的。他们就是从那儿学来的。

【信号】 强调结构 **it's all that**。女士用 I think it's all that advertising on TV 的强调句式把成因一口咬定在电视广告上, 紧接 That's where they get it 再次确认。这种"it's all that.../That's where..."的归因强调就是"最主要原因"的答案信号。

【替换】 advertising on TV ↔ TV commercials.

advertising=commercials 同义词

【排除】 A) 未提及

录音从未提到食物的 fancy design (精美设计/包装) 影响孩子, 归因只落在广告上。这是凭"包装好看吸引小孩"的常识脑补出来的因素。

C) 未提及

录音没有把 taste and texture (口味与口感) 列为影响选择的因素, 更没说它"最"主要。这是把"小孩爱吃当然因为好吃"的常识当成了原文。

D) 未提及

录音通篇没提 peer influence (同伴影响)。它利用了"小孩互相攀比"的生活经验设套, 但原文归因始终是广告, 不是同伴。

-
7. A) Investing heavily in the production of sweet foods.
B) Marketing their products with ordinary ingredients.
C) Trying to trick children into buying their products.
D) Offering children more varieties to choose from.

【题目】 What do the speakers believe big food corporations are doing?

【翻译】 说话者认为大型食品公司在做什么?

- A) 在甜食生产上大量投资。 B) 用普通配料营销他们的产品。
C) 试图诱骗孩子购买他们的产品。 D) 为孩子提供更多可供选择的品种。

【答案】 C (细节题) Trying to trick children into buying their products.

【定位】 And these big food corporations have so much money to spend on clever tactics designed to make young children want to buy their products. Children never stand a chance.

而且这些大型食品公司有大把的钱花在精心设计的手段上, 就为了让小孩子想买他们的产品。孩子们根本没有招架之力。

【信号】 贬义定性 clever tactics. 女士说商家把钱花在 clever tactics designed to make young children want to buy their products, 再补 Children never stand a chance, 强烈暗示这是"算计孩子"。这种"对行为的贬义定性 + 加重语气"就是态度类细节题的答案信号。

【替换】 clever tactics designed to make young children want to buy their products ↔

Trying to trick children into buying their products.

tactics 概括为 trick

Children never stand a chance ↔ **trick children**

补刀句句坐实欺骗

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

录音确实说商家 have so much money to spend, 但花在 tactics (手段) 上, 不是 Investing heavily in the production of sweet foods (重金投入甜食生产)。它盗用"很多钱"这个原词, 却把去向偷换成"生产"。

借用原文: have so much money to spend on clever tactics

B) 与原文相反

Marketing their products with ordinary ingredients (用普通食材营销) 与原文相反: 上文 One never sees ordinary ingredients being advertised 明说普通食材根本不被广告, 商家卖的恰是 garbage。它盗 ordinary ingredients 一词却把意思反了。

借用原文: One never sees ordinary ingredients being advertised on TV

D) 与原文相反

Offering children more varieties to choose from (给孩子更多选择) 把商家说成在做好事, 与录音"设套算计孩子"的负面定性完全相反, 录音也根本没提"更多选择"。

借用原文: clever tactics designed to make young children want to buy their products

-
8. A) They hardly ate vegetables.
B) They seldom had junk food.
C) They favored chocolate-coated sweets.
D) They liked the food advertised on TV.

【题目】 What do we know about the speakers when they were children?

【翻译】 关于说话者小时候我们了解到什么?

- A) 他们几乎不吃蔬菜。 B) 他们很少吃垃圾食品。 C) 他们喜欢巧克力包裹的糖果。
D) 他们喜欢电视上做广告的食品。

【答案】 B (细节题) They seldom had junk food.

【定位】 When we were children, we barely had any junk food available, and we turned out just fine.
我们小时候几乎没有什么垃圾食品可吃, 结果我们也都好好的。

【信号】 时间转换 When we were children. 男士用 When we were children 把话题从"现在的孩子"切回"自己当年", 紧跟 we barely had any junk food available。这种"时间状语引出的对比句"就是过去情况题的答案信号。

【替换】 we barely had any junk food available ↔ They seldom had junk food.

barely=seldom 否定频率词

【排除】 A) 偷换概念

They hardly ate vegetables (几乎不吃蔬菜) 把原文"几乎没有垃圾食品"的否定对象偷换成了"蔬菜"。barely/hardly 这个"几乎不"的结构是对的, 接的名词却被换掉了。

借用原文: we barely had any junk food available

C) 张冠李戴

avored chocolate-coated sweets (偏爱巧克力糖果) 盗用了第7段 chocolate-covered sweets, 但那是说"现在广告里的垃圾食品", 不是说话人小时候爱吃的; 时间和主体都安错了。

借用原文: chocolate-covered sweets

D) 张冠李戴

liked the food advertised on TV 盗用了前文反复出现的 advertised on TV, 但电视广告讲的是"现在的孩子", 说话人明说自己小时候 barely had any junk food, 根本不在电视广告的语境里。

借用原文: advertising on TV

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 At some 2,300 miles in length, the Mississippi is the longest river in the United States. At some 1,000 miles, the Mackenzie is the longest river in Canada. But these waterways seem minute in comparison to the world's two lengthiest rivers—the Nile and the Amazon.

密西西比河长约2300英里,是美国最长的河流。Mackenzie河长约1000英里,是加拿大最长的河流。但这些水道与世界上两条最长的河流——尼罗河和亚马逊河相比,显得微不足道。

2 The Nile, which begins in central Africa and flows over 4,100 miles north into the Mediterranean, hosted one of the world's great ancient civilizations along its shores. Calm and peaceful for most of the year, the Nile used to flood annually, thereby creating, irrigating and carrying new topsoil to the nearby farmland on which ancient Egypt depended for livelihood. As a means of transportation, the river carried various vessels up and down its length. A journey through the unobstructed part of this waterway today would pass by the splendid Valley of the Kings, where the tombs of many of these ancient monarchs have stood for over 3,000 years.

尼罗河发源于非洲中部,向北流淌4100多英里注入地中海,其沿岸孕育了世界上伟大的古代文明之一。尼罗河一年中大部分时间平静祥和,过去每年都会泛滥,从而为附近的农田创造、灌溉并带来新的表层土壤,古埃及正是依靠这些农田为生。作为交通工具,这条河流承载着各种船只往来于河道之上。如今沿着这条水道畅通无阻的部分旅行,会经过壮丽的帝王谷,那里矗立着许多古代君主的陵墓,已有3000多年的历史。

3 Great civilizations and intensive settlement are hardly associated with the Amazon. Yet this 4,000-mile-long South American river carries about 20% of the world's fresh water—more than the Mississippi, Nile, and Yangtze combined. Other statistics are equally astonishing. The Amazon is so wide at some points that from its center neither shore can be seen. Each second, the Amazon pours some 55 million gallons of water into the Atlantic; there, at its mouth, stands one island larger than Switzerland. Most important of all, the Amazon irrigates the largest tropical rain forest on earth.

亚马逊河与伟大文明和密集定居几乎没有关联。然而这条长达4000英里的南美河流携带着世界上约20%的淡水——比密西西比河、尼罗河和长江的总和还要多。其他统计数据同样令人震惊。亚马逊河在某些地段如此宽阔,以至于从河中心看不到任何一岸。亚马逊河每秒向大西洋注入约5500万加仑的水;在其入海口,有一座比瑞士还大的岛屿。最重要的是,亚马逊河灌溉着地球上最大的热带雨林。

9. A) Stretches of farmland.
B) Typical Egyptian animal farms.
C) Tombs of ancient rulers.
D) Ruins left by devastating floods.

【题目】 What can be found in the Valley of the Kings?

【翻译】 在帝王谷可以发现什么?

- A) 成片的农田。 B) 典型的埃及动物农场。 C) 古代统治者的陵墓。
D) 毁灭性洪水留下的废墟。

【答案】 C (细节题) Tombs of ancient rulers.

【定位】 A journey through the unobstructed part of this waterway today would pass by the splendid Valley of the Kings, where the tombs of many of these ancient monarchs have stood for over 3,000 years.

今天,沿这条河可通航的河段航行,会经过壮丽的帝王谷,那里矗立着许多古代帝王的陵墓,已逾三千年。

【信号】 关键词 **Valley of the Kings** 后紧跟 **where** 引出**存在物**。答案句由专有地名信号 the splendid Valley of the Kings 触发,其后 where the tombs of many of these ancient monarchs have stood for over 3,000 years 用 where 引导出该地存在的事物——陵墓,这就是题目问的有什么的落点。

【替换】 the tombs of many of these ancient monarchs ↔ **Tombs of ancient rulers.**
monarchs=rulers 同义替换

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

选项 Stretches of farmland. 盗用了原文 the nearby farmland on which ancient Egypt depended 里的 farmland，但那是讲尼罗河洪水滋养沿岸农田，并不在帝王谷里能找到，地点对错位了。

借用原文：carrying new topsoil to the nearby farmland on which ancient Egypt depended

B) 未提及

选项 Typical Egyptian animal farms. 借 Egyptian 与 farm 的关联诱选，原文只提埃及依赖农田耕作，从未说帝王谷里有典型的埃及动物农场，属凭埃及二字硬凑、原文无对应内容。

D) 原词陷阱

选项 Ruins left by devastating floods. 盗用原文 the Nile used to flood annually 的 flood，但原文洪水是滋养农田的正面作用，根本不是 devastating（毁灭性）的废墟，且废墟也不在帝王谷，词对、语义与地点全错。

借用原文：the Nile used to flood annually, thereby creating, irrigating and carrying new topsoil

-
10. A) It provides habitats for more primitive tribes.
B) It is hardly associated with great civilizations.
C) It has not yet been fully explored and exploited.
D) It gathers water from many tropical rain forests.

【题目】 In what way is the Amazon different from other big rivers?

【翻译】 亚马孙河在哪方面不同于其他大河？

- A) 它为更多原始部落提供栖息地。 B) 它几乎不与伟大文明相关联。
C) 它尚未被完全勘探和开发。 D) 它从许多热带雨林汇集水源。

【答案】 B（细节题） It is hardly associated with great civilizations.

【定位】 Great civilizations and intensive settlement are hardly associated with the Amazon.

伟大的文明与密集的人类定居几乎与亚马孙河无缘。

【信号】 段首否定 hardly 标出反常之处。 答案句是第 3 段开门第一句，用否定词 Great civilizations and intensive settlement are hardly associated with the Amazon 直接点出亚马孙河的反常——别的大河多孕育文明，它却几乎没有，这种段首突出的否定式断言正是它与众不同的信号。

【替换】 Great civilizations and intensive settlement are hardly associated with the Amazon ↔

It is hardly associated with great civilizations.

近乎原句保留，仅省去 settlement

【排除】 A) 未提及

选项 It provides habitats for more primitive tribes. 里 more primitive tribes (更原始的部落) 原文从未提及, 原文末句只说它 irrigates the largest tropical rain forest on earth, 是灌溉雨林而非为原始部落提供栖息地, 属凭雨林联想硬加。

C) 偷换概念

选项 It has not yet been fully explored and exploited. 借开发/探索的话题诱选, 但原文谈的是文明与定居稀少, 从未说它尚未被充分开发利用, 是把没文明偷换成没开发, 原文无此层意思。

D) 与原文相反

选项 It gathers water from many tropical rain forests. 盗用原文 irrigates the largest tropical rain forest on earth 的 tropical rain forest, 但原文是亚马孙河灌溉雨林 (河给雨林水), 选项却说它从多片雨林汇水 (雨林给河水), 施受方向正好相反。

借用原文: the Amazon irrigates the largest tropical rain forest on earth

-
11. A) It carries about one fifth of the world's fresh water.
B) It has numerous human settlements along its banks.
C) It is second only to the Mississippi River in width.
D) It is as long as the Nile and the Yangtze combined.

【题目】 What does the speaker say about the Amazon?

【翻译】 说话者关于亚马孙河说了什么?

- A) 它携带着世界上约五分之一的淡水。 B) 它的两岸有众多人类定居点。
C) 它的宽度仅次于密西西比河。 D) 它的长度相当于尼罗河和长江加起来的长度。

【答案】 A (细节题) It carries about one fifth of the world's fresh water.

【定位】 Yet this 4,000-mile-long South American river carries about 20% of the world's fresh water—more than the Mississippi, Nile, and Yangtze combined.

然而这条长达四千英里的南美河流, 携带着全球约百分之二十的淡水——比密西西比河、尼罗河和长江加起来还多。

【信号】 数据信号 about 20% 与 more than...combined。 答案句以转折 Yet 引出关键数据 carries about 20% of the world's fresh water, 并补一句 more than the Mississippi, Nile, and Yangtze combined, 含百分比与多于...相加, 正是数据题该锁定的统计落点。

【替换】 carries about 20% of the world's fresh water ↔

It carries about one fifth of the world's fresh water.

20%=one fifth 数字换算等值

【排除】 B) 与原文相反

选项 It has numerous human settlements along its banks. 说沿岸有众多定居点，但原文 intensive settlement are hardly associated with the Amazon 恰恰说密集定居几乎与它无缘，选项与原文极性相反。

借用原文：Great civilizations and intensive settlement are hardly associated with the Amazon

C) 原词陷阱

选项 It is second only to the Mississippi River in width. 盗用原文真念过的 Mississippi 和 wide，但原文 more than the Mississippi, Nile, and Yangtze combined 是说水量多于它们，so wide at some points that...neither shore can be seen 是说它极宽、从未说宽度仅次于密西西比河，把不同的量与排名硬凑在一起。

借用原文：The Amazon is so wide at some points that from its center neither shore can be seen.

D) 原词陷阱

选项 It is as long as the Nile and the Yangtze combined. 盗用原文 more than the Mississippi, Nile, and Yangtze combined 里的 Nile、Yangtze、combined，但原文这串河名比的是淡水量（carries...more than），不是长度，选项把比较的对象量从水量偷换成 long（长度）。

借用原文：carries about 20% of the world's fresh water—more than the Mississippi, Nile, and Yangtze combined

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

1 How often do you say to people "I'm busy" or "I haven't got time for that?" It's an inevitable truth that all of us live a life in the fast lane, even though we know that being busy is not always particularly healthy.

你多久会对别人说“我很忙”或“我没时间做那个”？一个不可避免的事实是，我们所有人都生活在快车道上，尽管我们知道忙碌并不总是特别健康。

2 Growing up in New Zealand, everything was always calm and slow. People enjoyed the tranquility of a slower pace of life. But after I moved to Tokyo and lived there for a number of years, I got used to having a pile of to-do lists and my calendar always looked like a mess, with loads of things to do written across it. I found myself filling my time up with endless work meetings and social events, rushing along as busy as a bee.

在新西兰长大时，一切总是平静而缓慢。人们享受着慢节奏生活的宁静。但在我搬到东京并在那里生活了几年之后，我习惯了堆积如山的待办事项清单，我的日历看起来总是一团糟，上面写满了要做的事情。我发现自己把时间填满了无休止的工作会议和社交活动，像蜜蜂一样忙碌地奔波着。

3 Then, one day, I came across a book called In Praise of Slowness and realized that being busy is not only detrimental, but also has the danger of turning life into an endless race. So I started practicing the various practical steps mentioned by the author in the book, and began to revolt against the very idea of

being too busy. It doesn't mean that my to-do lists no longer exist, but I've become more aware of the importance of slowing down and making sure that I enjoy the daily activities as I carry them out.

然后，有一天，我偶然读到一本名为《慢活哲学》的书，意识到忙碌不仅有害，而且有把生活变成无休止竞赛的危险。于是我开始实践书中作者提到的各种实用步骤，并开始反抗过于忙碌这一理念本身。这并不意味着我的待办事项清单不再存在，但我更加意识到放慢脚步的重要性，并确保在进行日常活动时享受它们。

4 From now on, when someone asks you how your life is, try responding with words like "exciting and fun" instead of the cultural norm that says "busy." See if you experience the tranquility that follows.

从现在开始，当有人问你生活怎么样时，试着用“令人兴奋和有趣”这样的词来回应，而不是说“忙碌”这个文化常态。看看你是否会体验到随之而来的宁静。

12. A) Living a life in the fast lane leads to success.
B) We are always in a rush to do various things.
C) The search for tranquility has become a trend.
D) All of us actually yearn for a slow and calm life.

【题目】 What does the speaker think is an inevitable truth?

【翻译】 说话者认为什么是不可避免的事实？

- A) 快节奏的生活方式会带来成功。 B) 我们总是匆匆忙忙地做各种事情。
C) 对宁静的追求已经成为一种趋势。 D) 我们所有人实际上都渴望缓慢而平静的生活。

【答案】 B (细节题) We are always in a rush to do various things.

【定位】 It's an inevitable truth that all of us live a life in the fast lane, even though we know that being busy is not always particularly healthy.

有一个无可回避的事实：我们所有人都过着快节奏的生活，尽管我们都知道忙碌并不总是那么健康。

【信号】 题干词原文复现。信号是题干里的 inevitable truth 在 It's an inevitable truth that all of us live a life in the fast lane 中原话出现，that 引导的从句就是这个“事实”的具体内容，即答案所在。

【替换】 all of us live a life in the fast lane ↔ We are always in a rush to do various things.

比喻短语转直白同义

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

A 借用了原文里的 fast lane 让人耳熟，但原文只说大家都过快节奏生活，从没说"快节奏 leads to success (带来成功)"，这个因果是选项凭空加上的。

借用原文：all of us live a life in the fast lane

C) 答非所问

"对平静的追求成了一种潮流"在原文里并没有作为"inevitable truth"被说出；原文提到平静 (tranquility) 是讲她个人的转变和结尾的建议，不是说它已成趋势，本题问的是那个"事实"，对不上。

D) 过度推断

原文说大家"过着快节奏生活，尽管知道忙不健康"，并没说"所有人其实都向往慢而平静的生活"；D 是把说话人结尾的个人主张夸大成"全体的内心渴望"，与那句"事实"的本意相反。

借用原文：being busy is not always particularly healthy

13. A) She had trouble balancing family and work.

B) She enjoyed the various social events.

C) She was accustomed to tight schedules.

D) She spent all her leisure time writing books.

【题目】 What does the speaker say about her life in Tokyo?

【翻译】 说话者如何描述她在东京的生活？

A) 她在平衡家庭和工作方面遇到了困难。 B) 她喜欢各种社交活动。

C) 她习惯于紧凑的日程安排。 D) 她把所有闲暇时间都用来写书。

【答案】 C (细节题) She was accustomed to tight schedules.

【定位】 But after I moved to Tokyo and lived there for a number of years, I got used to having a pile of to-do lists and my calendar always looked like a mess, with loads of things to do written across it.

但搬到东京、在那儿住了好些年之后，我习惯了堆成一摞的待办清单，我的日程表总是乱成一团，上面密密麻麻写满了要做的事。

【信号】 转折 But 后引出东京生活。 信号是段首的转折词 But after I moved to Tokyo——前面讲新西兰的慢生活，But 之后才转到东京，这正是本题问的"东京生活"落点，紧跟的描述就是答案句。

【替换】 I got used to having a pile of to-do lists ↔ **She was accustomed to tight schedules.**

短语换近义词 + 具象换概括

【排除】 A) 未提及

原文讲东京生活只说待办多、日程乱、忙得像蜜蜂，从没提"难以平衡家庭与工作"；balancing family and work 是文中根本没出现的内容。

B) 原词陷阱

B 借了原文里的 social events 让人耳熟，但原文是说她被无尽的会议和社交活动"填满时间、忙得团团转"，是负担，不是"enjoyed (享受)"；选项把忙碌偷换成了享受。

借用原文：filling my time up with endless work meetings and social events, rushing along as busy as a bee

D) 张冠李戴

原文东京段只讲忙，没说"闲暇全用来写书"；book 一词虽在第三段出现，但那是她"读到"一本书 I came across a book，不是她写书，更不在东京段，D 把无关且改写错的细节塞了进来。

借用原文：I came across a book called In Praise of Slowness

-
14. A) The possibility of ruining her family.
B) Becoming aware of her declining health.
C) The fatigue from living a fast-paced life.
D) Reading a book about slowing down.

【题目】 What made the speaker change her lifestyle?

【翻译】 是什么让说话者改变了她的生活方式？

- A) 可能毁掉她的家庭。 B) 意识到自己的健康状况在下降。 C) 快节奏生活带来的疲惫。
D) 读了一本关于放慢生活节奏的书。

【答案】 D (细节题) Reading a book about slowing down.

【定位】 Then, one day, I came across a book called In Praise of Slowness and realized that being busy is not only detrimental, but also has the danger of turning life into an endless race.

后来有一天，我偶然读到一本叫《赞美慢》的书，意识到忙碌不仅有害，还有把生活变成无尽赛跑的危险。

【信号】 时间转折 Then, one day 引出起因。信号是 Then, one day 这个时间转折——它标志故事从"一直很忙"拐向"开始改变"，紧跟的"读到一本书并意识到....."就是促成改变的那件事，即答案。

【替换】 I came across a book called In Praise of Slowness ↔ Reading a book about slowing down.

动词与书名的同义改写

【排除】 A) 未提及

原文从没说她担心"忙碌会毁掉家庭"; ruining her family 是文中完全没有的原因, 属凭日常想象添加的选项。

B) 偷换概念

原文说她意识到忙"detrimental (有害)"、可能让生活变成 endless race, 但这是读书后的领悟, 并非"察觉自己健康在下滑"这一亲身体验; B 把抽象的"有害"偷换成具体的"健康下滑", 且颠倒了"先读书才醒悟"的顺序。

借用原文: being busy is not only detrimental

C) 原词陷阱

C 里的快节奏生活确是全篇背景, 但原文促成改变的直接起因是"读到那本书", 而非"被快节奏累垮"; 选项盗用主题词 fast-paced life 制造耳熟, 却把背景错当成了导火索。

借用原文: rushing along as busy as a bee

-
15. A) She started to follow the cultural norms.
B) She came to enjoy doing everyday tasks.
C) She learned to use more polite expressions.
D) She stopped using to-do lists and calendars.

【题目】 What happened after the speaker changed her lifestyle?

【翻译】 说话者改变生活方式后发生了什么?

- A) 她开始遵循文化规范。 B) 她开始享受做日常事务。
C) 她学会了使用更礼貌的表达方式。 D) 她不再使用待办事项清单和日历。

【答案】 B (细节题) She came to enjoy doing everyday tasks.

【定位】 It doesn't mean that my to-do lists no longer exist, but I've become more aware of the importance of slowing down and making sure that I enjoy the daily activities as I carry them out.

这并不是说我的待办清单从此不存在了, 而是我更意识到放慢节奏的重要, 并确保自己在做日常事务时是享受其中的。

【信号】 but 后的 I've become 落出真意。 信号有两处: 前半 It doesn't mean that my to-do lists no longer exist 先排除"完全弃用清单"这一误解, 转折词 but 之后的 I enjoy the daily activities 才是改变后的真实结果, 转折后才是落点。

【替换】 I enjoy the daily activities as I carry them out ↔ **She came to enjoy doing everyday tasks.**

近义词逐一对应

【排除】 A) 与原文相反

原文结尾建议大家别用 the cultural norm that says "busy", 主张反其道而行, 而不是"开始顺从文化习惯"; A 与原文的主张正好相反。

借用原文: instead of the cultural norm that says "busy"

C) 未提及

原文结尾让人改用 exciting and fun 来回答, 那是为了体现"不再以忙为常态", 不是为了"更礼貌"; 用语更礼貌 polite expressions 是文中没有的说法。

D) 原词陷阱

D 借了原文真出现的 to-do lists, 但原文明确说 It doesn't mean that my to-do lists no longer exist——清单并没有不存在; D 把"没那么依赖"夸大成"彻底停用", 被前半句直接否掉。

借用原文: It doesn't mean that my to-do lists no longer exist

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 1** with a single line through the centre.

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

1 Governments, private groups and individuals spend billions of dollars a year trying to root out non-native organisms that are considered dangerous to ecosystems, and to prevent the introduction of new intruders.

政府、私人团体和个人每年花费数十亿美元试图根除被认为对生态系统有危害的非本地物种,并防止新入侵者的引入。

2 But a number of scientists question the assumption that the presence of alien species can never be acceptable in a natural ecosystem. They say that portraying introduced species as inherently bad is an unscientific approach.

但一些科学家质疑外来物种的存在在自然生态系统中永远不可接受这一假设。他们说,将引入物种描述为本质上有害是一种不科学的方法。

3 Distinctions between exotic and native species are artificial, said Dr. Michael Rosenzweig, a professor of evolutionary biology at the University of Arizona, because they depend on picking a date and calling the plants and animals that show up after that date exotic. Ecosystems free of species defined as exotic are, by default, considered the most natural.

外来物种和本地物种之间的区分是人为的,亚利桑那大学进化生物学教授Michael Rosenzweig博士说,因为它们取决于选择一个日期,并将该日期之后出现的动植物称为外来物种。没有被定义为外来物种的生态系统默认被认为是最自然的。

4 "You can't roll back the clock and remove all exotics or fix habitats," Dr. Rosenzweig said. "Both native and exotic species can become invasive, and so they all have to be monitored and controlled when they begin to get out of hand."

Rosenzweig博士说:"你无法让时光倒流并清除所有外来物种或修复栖息地。本地物种和外来物种都可能成为入侵物种,因此当它们开始失控时,都必须对它们进行监测和控制。"

5 At its core, the debate is about how to manage the world's remaining natural ecosystems and about how, and how much, to restore other habitats. Species that invade a territory can harm ecosystems, agriculture and human health. They can threaten some native species or even destroy and replace others. Next to habitat loss, these invasive species represent the greatest threat to biodiversity worldwide, many ecologists say.

从根本上说,这场辩论关乎如何管理世界上现存的自然生态系统,以及如何以及在多大程度上恢复其他栖息地。入侵一个地区的物种可能会危害生态系统、农业和人类健康。它们可能威胁一些本地物种,甚至摧毁并取代其他物种。许多生态学家表示,仅次于栖息地丧失,这些入侵物种是全球生物多样性面临的巨大威胁。

6 Ecologists generally define an alien species as one that people, accidentally or deliberately, carried to its new location. Across the American continents, exotic species are those introduced after the first European contact. That date, rounded off to 1500 AD, represents what ecologists consider to have been a major shift in the spread of species, including crops and livestock, as they began to migrate with humans from continent to continent.

生态学家通常将外来物种定义为人们意外或故意携带到新地点的物种。在美洲大陆,外来物种是指首次与欧洲接触后引入的物种。这个日期约为公元1500年,代表了生态学家认为物种传播的重大转变,包括农作物和家畜,它们开始随人类从一个大陆迁移到另一个大陆。

7 Only a small percentage of alien species cause problems in their new habitats, said Don Smith, professor of ecology and evolutionary biology at the University of Tennessee. Of the 7,000 alien species in the United States—out of a total of 150,000 species—only about 10 percent are invasive, he pointed out. The other 90 percent have fit into their environments and are considered naturalized. Yet appearances can deceive, ecologists caution, and many of these exotics may be considered acceptable only because no one has documented their harmful effects. What is more, non-native species can appear harmless for decades, then turn invasive.

田纳西大学生态学和进化生物学教授Don Smith说,只有一小部分外来物种在其新栖息地造成问题。他指出,在美国的7000种外来物种中——总共15万种物种——只有大约10%是入侵性的。其他90%已经适应了它们的环境,被认为是归化的。然而生态学家警告说,表象可能具有欺骗性,这些外来物种中的许多可能被认为是可接受的,只是因为没有人记录它们的有害影响。更重要的是,非本地物种可能在数十年内看起来无害,然后变成入侵性的。

16. A) They will root out native species altogether.

B) They contribute to a region's biodiversity.

C) They pose a threat to the local ecosystem.

D) They will crossbreed with native species.

【题目】 What assumption about introduced species is challenged by a number of scientists?

【翻译】关于引入物种的哪一假设受到了一些科学家的质疑？

- A) 它们会彻底根除本地物种。 B) 它们有助于地区生物多样性。
C) 它们对当地生态系统构成威胁。 D) 它们会与本地物种杂交。

【答案】C (细节题) They pose a threat to the local ecosystem.

【定位】But a number of scientists question the assumption that the presence of alien species can never be acceptable in a natural ecosystem.

但有一些科学家质疑这样一个假设：外来物种出现在自然生态系统中永远是不可接受的。

【信号】转折 But + 题干同词 question the assumption。答案句由转折词 But 领起，且与题干 assumption 用同一个词 question the assumption，转折后正是被质疑的那条假设；听力里 But 之后才是真意，加上题干原词复现，这句必是答案句。

【替换】the presence of alien species can never be acceptable in a natural ecosystem ↔

They pose a threat to the local ecosystem

永不可接受=被视为对生态的威胁

【排除】A) 原词陷阱

录音第一段确有 root out non-native organisms (铲除外来生物)，选项把 root out 搬来却改成 root out native species altogether (彻底铲除本地物种)——铲除的对象是外来物种、不是本地物种，且 altogether 这种绝对化也无据，是典型听到原词就想选的陷阱。

借用原文：root out non-native organisms

B) 张冠李戴

外来物种有益、有助生物多样性是后面科学家反驳时的立场，而非题干要的被质疑的假设；选项 contribute to a region's biodiversity 方向正相反，且 biodiversity 一词出现在第五段讲威胁时 the greatest threat to biodiversity，借这个词制造熟悉感，实为张冠李戴。

借用原文：the greatest threat to biodiversity

D) 未提及

选项说外来物种会与本地物种 crossbreed with native species (杂交)，录音通篇讨论的是威胁、控制、归化，从未提到杂交这一点，属凭常识臆造、原文无对应的未提及项。

-
17. A) Their classifications are meaningful.
B) Their interactions are hard to define.
C) Their definitions are changeable.
D) Their distinctions are artificial.

【题目】What does Dr. Michael Rosenzweig think of exotic and native species?

【翻译】Michael Rosenzweig 博士如何看待外来物种和本地物种？

- A) 它们的分类是有意义的。 B) 它们的相互作用难以界定。 C) 它们的定义是可变的。
D) 它们的区别是人为的。

【答案】 **D** (态度观点题) Their distinctions are artificial.

【定位】 Distinctions between exotic and native species are artificial, said Dr. Michael Rosenzweig, a professor of evolutionary biology at the University of Arizona, because they depend on picking a date and calling the plants and animals that show up after that date exotic.

外来物种与本地物种之间的区分是人为的，亚利桑那大学进化生物学教授 Michael Rosenzweig 博士说，因为这种区分取决于挑一个日期、把此后出现的动植物称作外来物种。

【信号】 人名 said Dr. Rosenzweig 直接领出本人观点。答案句中 said Dr. Michael Rosenzweig 把发言人锁定为题干问的那个人，他亲口给出的判断 Distinctions between exotic and native species are artificial 就是观点句；态度题紧跟人名找他说的评价句即可定位。

【替换】 Distinctions between exotic and native species are artificial ↔ Their distinctions are artificial
几乎原句压缩，artificial 评价一致

【排除】 A) 与原文相反

Rosenzweig 明说区分是 artificial (人为、不真实)，选项却说分类 Their classifications are meaningful (有意义、站得住)，与他的立场完全相反，是把观点极性反转的陷阱。

借用原文：Distinctions between exotic and native species are artificial

B) 偷换概念

选项说它们的 interactions are hard to define (相互作用难界定)，但原文谈的是 distinctions (区分) 人为，且说难以界定的不是 interactions；选项借 species 的话题感把 distinction 偷换成 interaction，答非所问。

借用原文：Distinctions between exotic and native species are artificial

C) 过度推断

选项说 Their definitions are changeable (定义可变)，原文虽提到区分取决于 picking a date (挑个日期)，但 Rosenzweig 的核心判断是这条区分本身人为，而非强调定义会变；changeable 看似沾边，却不是他给出的定性，属偏离重心。

借用原文：picking a date and calling the plants and animals that show up after that date exotic

18. A) Only a few of them cause problems to native species.

B) They may turn out to benefit the local environment.

C) Few of them can survive in their new habitats.

D) Only 10 percent of them can be naturalized.

【题目】 What does Professor Don Smith say about alien species?

【翻译】 Don Smith 教授关于外来物种说了什么？

A) 它们中只有少数对本地物种造成问题。 B) 它们可能最终对当地环境有益。

C) 它们中很少能在新栖息地存活。 D) 它们中只有百分之十能够归化。

【答案】 **A** (细节题) Only a few of them cause problems to native species.

【定位】 Only a small percentage of alien species cause problems in their new habitats, said Don Smith, professor of ecology and evolutionary biology at the University of Tennessee.

只有一小部分外来物种会在新栖息地造成问题，田纳西大学生态与进化生物学教授 Don Smith 说。

【信号】 人名 said Don Smith + 数量限定 Only a small percentage。答案句由 said Don Smith 锁定发言人，开头的数量限定 Only a small percentage 正是他给出的核心事实；题干问某人 say about，紧跟人名的这句限定数量的陈述就是答案句。

【替换】 Only a small percentage of alien species cause problems in their new habitats ↔

Only a few of them cause problems to native species

a small percentage = a few, 同义换说

【排除】 B) 与原文相反

选项说外来物种 may turn out to benefit the local environment (可能有益于本地环境)，但原文末尾 Smith 的真意恰相反——他提醒 non-native species can appear harmless for decades, then turn invasive (看似无害多年后会转为入侵)，强调的是别被表象骗，而非可能有益；选项把警示反向曲解。

借用原文：non-native species can appear harmless for decades, then turn invasive

C) 原词陷阱

选项 Few of them can survive in their new habitats (少有能存活) 借用了原文 in their new habitats 这一原词，但 Smith 说的是少数会惹问题、九成已 fit into their environments 适应良好，恰恰是大多数能存活；选项把适应说成不能存活，与原文相反。

借用原文：fit into their environments and are considered naturalized

D) 原词陷阱

原文确有 only about 10 percent are invasive——10% 是入侵的比例；选项 Only 10 percent of them can be naturalized 把数字搬对，却说成只有 10% 能归化，与原文 The other 90 percent...are considered naturalized (九成才是归化) 正好颠倒，是典型听到数字就想选的陷阱。

借用原文：only about 10 percent are invasive

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

1 Good morning, ladies and gentlemen. And welcome to the third in our series of business seminars in the program—Doing Business Abroad. Today we are going to look at intercultural awareness, that is, the fact that not everyone is British, not everyone speaks English and not everyone does business in the British way. And why should they? If overseas business people are selling to us, then they will make every effort to speak English and to respect our traditions and methods. It is only polite for us to do the same when we visit them. It is not only polite. It is essential if we want to sell British products overseas.

女士们、先生们,早上好。欢迎来到我们"海外经商"系列商务研讨会的第三讲。今天我们将探讨跨文化意识,也就是说,并非每个人都是英国人,并非每个人都讲英语,并非每个人都以英国方式做生意。他们为什么要

这样做呢?如果海外商务人士向我们销售产品,那么他们会尽一切努力说英语,尊重我们的传统和方法。当我们拜访他们时,我们也应该这样做,这是基本的礼貌。这不仅仅是礼貌问题。如果我们想向海外销售英国产品,这是至关重要的。

2 First, a short quiz. Let's see how interculturally aware you are. Question 1: Where must you not drink alcohol on the first and seventh of every month? Question 2: Where should you never admire your host's possessions? Question 3: How should you attract the waiter during a business lunch in Bangkok? And Question 4: Where should you try to make all your appointments either before 2:00 or after 5:30 p.m.?

首先,来做一个小测验。让我们看看你们的跨文化意识如何。问题1:在每月的第一天和第七天,你绝对不能在哪里饮酒?问题2:你永远不应该在哪里赞美主人的财物?问题3:在曼谷的商务午餐中,你应该如何招呼服务员?问题4:你应该在哪里尽量把所有约会安排在下午2点之前或5点半之后?

3 OK. Everyone had a chance to make some notes? Right. Here are the answers—although I am sure that the information could equally well apply to countries other than those I have chosen. So No. 1, you must not drink alcohol on the first and seventh of the month in India. In international hotels, you may find it served, but if you are having a meal with an Indian colleague, remember to avoid asking for a beer if your arrival coincides with one of those dates. 2, In Arab countries, the politeness and generosity of the people are without parallel. If you admire your colleague's beautiful golden bowls, you may well find yourself being presented with them as a present. This is not a cheap way to do your shopping, however, as your host will, quite correctly, expect you to respond by presenting him with a gift of equal worth and beauty. In Thailand, clicking the fingers, clapping your hands, or just shouting "Waiter!", will embarrass your hosts, fellow diners, the waiter himself and, most of all, you! Place your palm downward and make an inconspicuous waving gesture, which will produce instant and satisfying results. And finally, in Spain, some businesses maintain the pattern of working until about 2 o'clock and then returning to the office from 5:30 to 8:00, 9:00 or 10:00 in the evening.

好的。大家都有机会做些笔记了吗?好。下面是答案——尽管我确信这些信息同样适用于我所选择的国家以外的其他国家。第1题,在印度,每月的第一天和第七天不能饮酒。在国际酒店,你可能会发现供应酒精饮料,但如果你与印度同事共进餐,如果你的到访恰逢这些日期之一,记得不要点啤酒。第2题,在阿拉伯国家,人们的礼貌和慷慨是无与伦比的。如果你赞美同事漂亮的金碗,你很可能发现它们被作为礼物送给你。然而,这不是一种廉价的购物方式,因为你的主人会理所当然地期望你回赠一份价值和美感相当的礼物。在泰国,打响指、拍手或只是喊“服务员!”会让你的主人、其他用餐者、服务员本人,尤其是你自己感到尴尬!应该手掌朝下,做一个不显眼的挥手动作,这会立即产生令人满意的效果。最后,在西班牙,一些企业保持工作到大约2点,然后从5点半到晚上8点、9点或10点返回办公室的模式。

19. A) Respect their traditional culture.
B) Attend their business seminars.
C) Research their specific demands.
D) Adopt the right business strategies.

【题目】 What should you do when doing business with foreigners?

【翻译】与外国人做生意时你应该做什么？

- A) 尊重他们的传统文化。 B) 参加他们的商务研讨会。 C) 研究他们的具体需求。
D) 采用正确的商业策略。

【答案】A (细节题) Respect their traditional culture.

【定位】It is only polite for us to do the same when we visit them. It is not only polite. It is essential if we want to sell British products overseas.

我们去拜访他们时，做到同样这一点才算有礼貌。这还不只是礼貌问题，如果我们想把英国产品卖到海外，这是必不可少的。

【信号】强调句 **It is essential** 标出讲者的核心建议。讲者先说对方卖给我们时会努力说英语、尊重我们的传统方法，紧接着用 It is only polite for us to do the same 要求我们反过来也这样，并用 It is essential if we want to sell British products overseas 加重语气——“essential (必不可少)”这种强调用词，就是答案句的信号。

【替换】respect our traditions and methods ↔ **Respect their traditional culture**

traditions and methods 概括成 traditional culture

do the same when we visit them ↔ **Respect their traditional culture.**

do the same 指代前句的“尊重对方传统”

【排除】B) **原词陷阱**

录音开头有 our series of business seminars, 选项 Attend their business seminars. 正是盗用了 seminars 这个原词。但“seminars”指的是讲者自己办的这场系列讲座，根本不是“和外国人做生意该做什么”的答案，纯靠耳熟骗选。

借用原文：our series of business seminars

C) **未提及**

Research their specific demands. (研究他们的具体需求) 听起来像很专业的商务建议，但录音里讲者给的总纲是“尊重对方传统”，全程没有讲“研究具体需求”。这是把一个看似合理的商务套话强加进来，原文未提及。

D) **偷换概念**

Adopt the right business strategies. (采取正确的商业策略) 是个很笼统的大词，看似稳妥。但讲者明确给的建议是“尊重对方传统方法”这一具体点，而非泛泛的“正确策略”；用一个更大更空的概念把原文的具体主张换掉了。

20. A) Showing them your palm.

B) Giving them gifts of great value.

C) Drinking alcohol on certain days of a month.

D) Clicking your fingers loudly in their presence.

【题目】What must you avoid doing with your Indian colleague?

【翻译】 与你的印度同事交往时必须避免做什么？

- A) 向他们展示你的手掌。 B) 赠送他们贵重的礼物。 C) 在一个月中的某些日子饮酒。
D) 在他们面前大声打响指。

【答案】 C (细节题) Drinking alcohol on certain days of a month.

【定位】 So No. 1, you must not drink alcohol on the first and seventh of the month in India.

那么第一题，在印度，每月的一号和七号你绝不能喝酒。

【信号】 禁止语气 **must not** + 国家名 **India** 双重信号。这句同时出现 you must not drink alcohol 的强禁止语气和定位锚 in India，问“必须避免做什么 + 印度同事”，正好对上 must not 和 India 两个信号，定位非常稳。

【替换】 drink alcohol on the first and seventh of the month ↔

Drinking alcohol on certain days of a month

the first and seventh 概括成 certain days

【排除】 A) 张冠李戴

Showing them your palm. 里的“手掌 palm”来自录音讲泰国如何叫服务员那段：Place your palm downward and make an inconspicuous waving gesture。那是泰国的“正确做法”，不是印度的禁忌，被搬到印度题里张冠李戴。

借用原文：Place your palm downward and make an inconspicuous waving gesture

B) 张冠李戴

Giving them gifts of great value. 里的“贵重礼物”取自讲阿拉伯国家那段 presenting him with a gift of equal worth and beauty。那是阿拉伯礼俗，且并非“必须避免”，被错挂到印度同事头上。

借用原文：presenting him with a gift of equal worth and beauty

D) 张冠李戴

Clicking your fingers loudly in their presence. 来自泰国段 In Thailand, clicking the fingers, clapping your hands, or just shouting "Waiter!", will embarrass your hosts。这是泰国叫服务员的禁忌，不是印度同事的禁忌，国家对错了。

借用原文：In Thailand, clicking the fingers, clapping your hands, or just shouting "Waiter!", will embarrass your hosts

21. A) They are very easy to satisfy.

B) They have a strong sense of worth.

C) They tend to be friendly and enthusiastic.

D) They have a break from 2:00 to 5:30 p.m.

【题目】 What do we learn about some Spanish business people?

【翻译】 关于一些西班牙商人我们了解到什么？

- A) 他们很容易满足。 B) 他们有很强的自我价值感。 C) 他们往往友好而热情。
D) 他们下午2点到5点半休息。

【答案】 D (细节题) They have a break from 2:00 to 5:30 p.m.

【定位】 And finally, in Spain, some businesses maintain the pattern of working until about 2 o'clock and then returning to the office from 5:30 to 8:00, 9:00 or 10:00 in the evening.

最后, 在西班牙, 有些企业保持这样的作息: 工作到大约两点, 然后从下午五点半再回办公室, 一直工作到晚上八点、九点或十点。

【信号】 国家名 Spain + 数字时间是定位与答案信号。 in Spain 是定位锚, 紧跟的数字 working until about 2 o'clock and then returning to the office from 5:30 是答案承载点——听到国家名加一串时间数字, 就是本题的落点。

【替换】 working until about 2 o'clock and then returning to the office from 5:30 ↔

They have a break from 2:00 to 5:30 p.m.

“干到2点、5点半再回”推出“2点到5点半休息”

【排除】 A) 未提及

They are very easy to satisfy. (很容易满足) 录音里关于西班牙人压根没说过, 属于自己脑补的性格评价, 原文只讲了作息时间, 没有任何关于“是否容易满足”的内容。

B) 原词陷阱

They have a strong sense of worth. 里的“worth (价值)”呼应的是阿拉伯段 a gift of equal worth and beauty 中的 worth, 被移植成对西班牙人的性格判断。原文讲西班牙只说了作息, 没有这种评价。

借用原文: a gift of equal worth and beauty

C) 张冠李戴

They tend to be friendly and enthusiastic. (友好热情) 对应的是录音讲阿拉伯人那段 the politeness and generosity of the people are without parallel. 这是阿拉伯人的特点, 被张冠李戴给了西班牙人。

借用原文: the politeness and generosity of the people are without parallel

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

1 Shortly after he took over the Reader's Digest Association in 1984, George Grune unlocked the company's boardroom and announced that the room was now open to the employees. It was a symbolic act, indicating that under Grune's leadership, Reader's Digest was going to be different. True to his word, Grune has shaken up the culture here. To get an idea of the culture we're talking about, consider the boardroom Grune opened up. It has artworks that any museum in the world would want to collect, paintings by many world-famous artists like Monet and Picasso. Its headquarters houses some 3,000 works of art. The main building is topped with a Georgian Tower with four sculptures of the mythical winged horse, the magazine's corporate logo. It sits on 127 acres of well-trimmed lawns.

1984年George Grune接管Reader's Digest Association后不久,打开了公司的董事会会议室,并宣布这个房间现在对员工开放。这是一个象征性的举动,表明在Grune的领导下,Reader's Digest将会有所不同。Grune确实信守诺言,改变了这里的文化。要了解我们所说的文化,可以看看Grune开放的这间董事会会议室。它拥有世界上任何博物馆都想收藏的艺术品,包括Monet和Picasso等许多世界著名艺术家的画作。其

总部收藏了约3000件艺术品。主楼顶部是一座Georgian塔楼,上面有四座神话中带翼飞马的雕塑,这是该杂志的企业标志。它坐落在127英亩修剪整齐的草坪上。

2 The editor's office used to be occupied by founder DeWitt Wallace, who, along with his wife, Lila Acheson Wallace, launched Reader's Digest in 1922 with condensed articles from other publications. It has become the world's most widely read magazine, selling 28 million copies each month in 17 languages and 41 different editions. The Wallaces, both children of church ministers, had a clearly defined formula for their "little magazine" as Reader's Digest was originally subtitled. Articles were to be short, readable and uplifting. Subjects were picked to inspire or entertain. The Wallaces didn't accept advertising in the US edition until 1955 and even then they didn't allow any ads for cigarettes, liquor or drugs. The Wallaces also had a clear sense of the kind of workplace they wanted. It started as a mom-and-pop operation and the childless Wallaces always considered employees to be part of their family. Employees still tell stories of how the Wallaces would take care of their employees who had met with misfortunes and they showered their employees with unusual benefits, like a turkey at Thanksgiving and Fridays off in May.

编辑办公室曾经由创始人DeWitt Wallace使用,他与妻子Lila Acheson Wallace于1922年创办了Reader's Digest,刊登其他出版物的精简文章。它已成为世界上阅读最广泛的杂志,每月以17种语言和41个不同版本销售2800万册。Wallace夫妇都是教会牧师的子女,为他们的"小杂志"制定了明确的方针,Reader's Digest最初的副标题就是如此。文章要短小、易读且令人振奋。选题旨在启发或娱乐。Wallace夫妇直到1955年才在美国版接受广告,即使那时他们也不允许香烟、酒类或药品的任何广告。Wallace夫妇对他们想要的工作场所也有清晰的认识。它开始时是夫妻店式的经营,没有子女的Wallace夫妇始终将员工视为家人。员工们至今还在讲述Wallace夫妇如何照顾遭遇不幸的员工,他们给予员工不同寻常的福利,比如感恩节的火鸡和五月份的周五休假。

3 This cozy workplace no longer exists here. The Wallaces both died in their nineties in the early 1980s. George Grune, a former ad salesman who joined Reader's Digest in 1960, has his eye focused on the bottom line. In a few short years, he turned the magazine on its head. He laid off several hundred workers. Especially hard hit were the blue- and pink-collar departments such as subscription fulfillment. 这种温馨的工作场所在这里已不复存在。Wallace夫妇都在1980年代初九十多岁时去世。George Grune是一位前广告推销员,1960年加入Reader's Digest,他的目光聚焦在利润底线上。在短短几年内,他彻底改变了这本杂志。他解雇了数百名员工。受打击尤其严重的是蓝领和粉领部门,如订阅履行部门。

22. A) He completely changed the company's culture.
B) He collected paintings by world-famous artists.
C) He took over the sales department of Reader's Digest.
D) He had the company's boardroom extensively renovated.

【题目】 What did George Grune do in 1984?

【翻译】 George Grune 在1984年做了什么?

- A) 他彻底改变了公司的文化。 B) 他收藏了世界著名艺术家的画作。
c) 他接管了Reader's Digest的销售部门。 D) 他对公司的董事会议室进行了大规模翻新。

【答案】 **A** (细节题) He completely changed the company's culture.

【定位】 Shortly after he took over the Reader's Digest Association in 1984, George Grune unlocked the company's boardroom and announced that the room was now open to the employees. It was a symbolic act... True to his word, Grune has shaken up the culture here.

在 1984 年接掌《读者文摘》协会后不久,乔治·格鲁内打开了公司董事会议室的门锁,宣布这个房间现在向全体员工开放。这是一个象征性举动.....正如他所言,格鲁内彻底搅动了这里的文化。

【信号】 **时间锚点 1984 加结论句**。录音里 Shortly after he took over the Reader's Digest Association in 1984 出现题干同款时间 1984,顺着往下,真正的结论是 Grune has shaken up the culture here——开锁只是象征性动作,搅动文化才是这件事的实质。

【替换】 Grune has shaken up the culture here ↔ **completely changed the company's culture**
shaken up=completely changed

【排除】 **B) 原词陷阱**

录音确实念到董事会议室里有 paintings by many world-famous artists like Monet and Picasso,但那是介绍公司文化时举的例子,说的是公司收藏,并非 Grune 在 1984 做的事;选项 collected paintings by world-famous artists 把听到的名画原词搬来安到 Grune 头上。

借用原文: paintings by many world-famous artists like Monet and Picasso

C) 原词陷阱

录音说他 took over the Reader's Digest Association in 1984,是接掌整个协会;选项 took over the sales department of Reader's Digest 盗用 took over 这个原词,却把接掌对象偷偷缩小成销售部门,与原文不符。

借用原文: took over the Reader's Digest Association in 1984

D) 原词陷阱

录音里他对董事会议室做的是 unlocked the company's boardroom 并对员工开放,这是个象征性举动;选项 had the company's boardroom extensively renovated 盗用 boardroom 原词,却把开锁开放篡改成大修翻新,动作完全两样。

借用原文: unlocked the company's boardroom

23. A) It should be sold at a reasonable price.

B) Its articles should be short and inspiring.

C) It should be published in the world's leading languages.

D) Its articles should entertain blue- and pink-collar workers.

【题目】 **How did the Wallaces define the formula for Reader's Digest?**

【翻译】 Wallace夫妇如何定义Reader's Digest的方针?

A) 它应该以合理的价格出售。 B) 它的文章应该简短而鼓舞人心。

C) 它应该以世界主要语言出版。 D) 它的文章应该娱乐蓝领和粉领工人。

【答案】 **B** (细节题) Its articles should be short and inspiring.

【定位】 The Wallaces... had a clearly defined formula for their "little magazine"... Articles were to be short, readable and uplifting. Subjects were picked to inspire or entertain.

华莱士夫妇.....为他们这本最初副标题叫小杂志的刊物定下了清晰的公式.....文章要短小、好读、催人向上。选题旨在启发或娱乐读者。

【信号】 **formula 后的列举即定义**。录音先说 had a clearly defined formula,紧接着用 Articles were to be short, readable and uplifting 把公式逐条列出,were to be 这种规定式语气标志着这就是他们定下的办刊要点,是答案句。

【替换】 Articles were to be short, readable and uplifting ↔ **Its articles should be short and inspiring**
were to be=should;uplifting=inspiring

【排除】 A) **未提及**

录音从未说华莱士给杂志定价合理;选项 It should be sold at a reasonable price. 是无中生有,录音讲公式时只谈文章与选题,未涉定价。

C) **原词陷阱**

录音 selling 28 million copies each month in 17 languages 提到 languages,但那是讲杂志后来的发行规模,不是华莱士定的公式;选项 It should be published in the world's leading languages. 把 languages 原词搬到办刊主张上,张冠李戴。

借用原文: selling 28 million copies each month in 17 languages

D) **偷换概念**

录音说选题 Subjects were picked to inspire or entertain,entertain 是面向读者的;blue-and pink-collar 则出现在讲后来裁员的第三段;选项 Its articles should entertain blue-and pink-collar workers. 把两处不相干的原词 entertain 和 blue- and pink-collar 拼在一起,制造像对的假象。

借用原文: Subjects were picked to inspire or entertain

24. A) He knew how to make the magazine profitable.

B) He served as a church minister for many years.

C) He suffered many setbacks and misfortunes in his life.

D) He treated the employees like members of his family.

【题目】 **What do we learn about the founder of Reader's Digest, DeWitt Wallace?**

【翻译】 关于Reader's Digest的创始人DeWitt Wallace,我们了解到什么?

A) 他知道如何让杂志盈利。 B) 他担任教会牧师多年。

C) 他一生中经历了许多挫折和不幸。 D) 他像对待家人一样对待员工。

【答案】 **D** (细节题) He treated the employees like members of his family.

【定位】 It started as a mom-and-pop operation and the childless Wallaces always considered employees to be part of their family. Employees still tell stories of how the Wallaces would take care of their employees who had met with misfortunes...

公司起步时是夫妻店,没有子女的华莱士夫妇始终把员工视为家庭的一员。至今员工还在讲述华莱士夫妇如何照顾那些遭遇不幸的员工.....

【信号】明确陈述待员工如家人。录音直接陈述 the childless Wallaces always considered employees to be part of their family,这是对创始人待人风格的正面定性句,always 加重了语气,正是答案句。

【替换】 considered employees to be part of their family ↔
treated the employees like members of his family
consider as part of=treat like member

【排除】A) 张冠李戴

懂得让杂志盈利、盯利润的是后来的 Grune(has his eye focused on the bottom line),不是创始人 Wallace;选项 He knew how to make the magazine profitable. 把 Grune 的特征安到创始人头上,张冠李戴。

借用原文: has his eye focused on the bottom line

B) 原词陷阱

录音说华莱士夫妇是 both children of church ministers,即他们是牧师的孩子,本人并非牧师;选项 He served as a church minister for many years. 盗用 church minister 原词,却把身份从父母错挂到创始人本人。

借用原文: both children of church ministers

C) 原词陷阱

录音说华莱士夫妇照顾那些 employees who had met with misfortunes,遭遇不幸的是员工、创始人是去照顾他们;选项 He suffered many setbacks and misfortunes in his life. 盗用 misfortunes 原词,却把承受不幸的人由员工偷换成创始人本人。

借用原文: employees who had met with misfortunes

-
25. A) It carried many more advertisements.
B) George Grune joined it as an ad salesman.
C) Several hundred of its employees got fired.
D) Its subscriptions increased considerably.

【题目】What change took place in Reader's Digest after the Wallaces' death?

【翻译】Wallace夫妇去世后,Reader's Digest发生了什么变化?

- A) 它刊登了更多的广告。 B) George Grune作为广告销售员加入了它。
C) 数百名员工被解雇。 D) 它的订阅量大幅增加。

【答案】C (细节题) Several hundred of its employees got fired.

【定位】 George Grune... turned the magazine on its head. He laid off several hundred workers. Especially hard hit were the blue- and pink-collar departments such as subscription fulfillment.

乔治·格鲁内.....把这本杂志彻底翻了个底朝天。他裁掉了数百名员工。受冲击最重的是蓝领和粉领部门,比如订阅履行部门。

【信号】 转变后明说裁员数百。 第三段先用 turned the magazine on its head 点出巨变,随即明说 He laid off several hundred workers,laid off several hundred 是对裁员这一变化的直接陈述,是答案句。

【替换】 He laid off several hundred workers ↔ **Several hundred of its employees got fired**
laid off=got fired;workers=employees

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

录音讲华莱士时代提过广告 didn't accept advertising in the US edition until 1955,但那是早年情况,并非夫妇去世后的变化;选项 It carried many more advertisements. 借广告这一话题无中生有,录音没说后来广告增多。

借用原文: didn't accept advertising in the US edition until 1955

B) 原词陷阱

录音说 Grune 是 a former ad salesman who joined Reader's Digest in 1960,他 1960 年就入职,远在华莱士夫妇 1980 年代初去世之前,不是去世后的变化;选项 George Grune joined it as an ad salesman. 盗用 ad salesman、joined 原词,却把它当成去世后发生的事。

借用原文: a former ad salesman who joined Reader's Digest in 1960

D) 与原文相反

录音说订阅相关部门是受冲击重灾区 Especially hard hit were the blue- and pink-collar departments such as subscription fulfillment,订阅部门是被裁、被打击,而非订阅增长;选项 Its subscriptions increased considerably. 盗用 subscription 原词,却把方向由受冲击反转成大增。

借用原文: Especially hard hit were the blue- and pink-collar departments such as subscription fulfillment

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

42 句真题句逐层精讲

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

M: Thank you for joining us.

第3段，第1句

祈使句在日常表达和考试中较常见，'Thank you for...'句式具有一定代表性，但结构过于简单，在四六级或考研英语阅读长难句中出现频率不高，典型性中等。

So please tell us, why did you decide to open a cafe?

第3段，第2句

祈使句 + 宾语从句的组合是口语和书面语中的常见句式，疑问词引导的宾语从句在四六级和考研英语阅读中频繁出现。双宾语结构也是高频考点，典型性较高

How did you come up with the idea?

第7段，第2句

特殊疑问句是四六级及考研听力、阅读中的高频句式，how提问方式也是常考点；come up with是高频短语动词。但简单句结构本身过于基础，缺乏真题中常见的从句嵌套或复杂修饰，代表性中等。

So we thought, why not rabbits?

第8段，第2句

涵盖了主语、谓语、宾语从句三个核心成分，且宾语从句存在谓语省略这一易错点，适合练习识别省略结构和间接疑问句，训练价值中等偏上。

W: It's perfectly safe for both rabbits and our customers.

第10段，第1句

主系表结构在考试中常见，介词短语作状语也是高频用法，但本句过于简短直白，缺少从句、修饰语叠加等真题中常出现的复杂特征，典型性一般。

Furthermore, our rabbits are regularly cleaned and have all received the required shots.

第10段，第3句

并列谓语结构（一个被动、一个主动）在四六级和考研英语阅读中频繁出现，是典型的常考句式；被动语态和现在完成时的组合也是考试中的常见考点；句子整体表达规范、逻辑清晰，具有较高的代表性和迁移价值，掌握后可复用于大量类似句子的分析。

So there is no health risk whatsoever.

第10段，第4句

there be 句型在四六级和考研中频繁出现,属于常考基础句式;但本句过于简短,未展现该句型与其他结构(如定语从句、状语)结合的复杂用法,代表性中等

As for our customers, they are all animal lovers, so they would never try to hurt the rabbits.

第10段，第5句

因果并列句 (so 连接) 在考试中常见, 主系表 and 主谓宾的组合、情态动词加不定式的搭配 (would try to do) 都是典型句式, 但句子整体较短、无复杂从句嵌套, 代表性中等偏上。

On the contrary, the Parisian Cafe offers a great experience for children, a chance for them to learn about rabbits and how to take care of them.

第10段，第7句

涵盖主谓宾基本成分外, 还包含插入状语、介词短语状语、同位语等多种修饰成分, 适合练习识别同位语和区分不定式的修饰作用

They help take care of customers' pets.

第2题，D

涉及宾语补足语结构 (help 后省略 to 的不定式), 以及固定短语动词 "take care of", 对初学者有一定练习价值, 但成分种类单一, 缺少定语、状语等其他成分, 整体训练收益有限。

It's good to see you shopping at the organic section.

第3段，第2句

"It is + 形容词 + to do" 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式, 广泛用于表达评价或观点。掌握这一结构后, 学习者可以迁移到大量类似句子, 具有较高的代表性和实用性。

I wish I could buy more organic produce from here, but I find the kids don't like it.

第3段，第4句

转折并列句加宾语从句的组合是考试中的常见句式,"wish"引出虚拟语气宾语从句也是高频考点。这种结构在真题中经常出现,掌握后可以迁移到大量类似句子的理解中

When we were children, we barely had any junk food available, and we turned out just fine.

第9段，第2句

“句首时间背景 + 逗号 + 主句并列”是很常见的考试和阅读句式，“When ... , ... and ...”具有较强可迁移性。掌握这种读法后，处理同类叙述句会更顺手。

Both the TV commercials and the supermarkets are alien to them.

第10段，第3句

“Both ... and ... + 系动词 + 表语”是很常见、可迁移的基础句式。掌握这种并列主语配主系表的读法，对处理常见英语陈述句很有帮助。

According to the speakers, what affects children's choice of food most?

第6题 题干

带句首信息来源短语的特殊疑问句很常见，像“According to...”这类开头在听力、阅读和考试题干中都很典型。掌握后可迁移到大量同类问句。

Calm and peaceful for most of the year, the Nile used to flood annually, thereby creating, irrigating and carrying new topsoil to the nearby farmland on which ancient Egypt depended for livelihood.

第2段，第2句

这句主干不算难，但结构训练价值高，既能练主干定位，也能练非谓语与后置定语从句的区分。对句子结构和时态的综合训练来说，属于很值得优先讲透的一类材料。

Great civilizations and intensive settlement are hardly associated with the Amazon.

第3段，第1句

被动语态句式在四六级和考研阅读中高频出现，且“be associated with”是学术写作常见搭配。并列主语和否定副词的组合也具有一定代表性，掌握后可迁移到类似句型。

Yet this 4,000-mile-long South American river carries about 20% of the world's fresh water—more than the Mississippi, Nile, and Yangtze combined.

第3段，第2句

“长主语 + 一般现在时谓语 + 数量宾语 + 补充比较”是说明文里较常见的结构。掌握这种读法后，处理百科说明类句子时可直接迁移。

The Amazon is so wide at some points that from its center neither shore can be seen.

第3段，第4句

so ... that 引导结果状语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，从句内部的情态被动结构和否定主语也是常考点，本句结构具有很强的代表性和迁移价值，学生掌握后可应用于大量类似长难句。

It is hardly associated with great civilizations.

第10题，B

本句的“be + 过去分词”被动结构和“be associated with”这一固定搭配在四六级和考研真题中较为常见，属于典型的被动语态句式。简单句结构也是考试中的基础句型。掌握本句结构后，可迁移到其他被动语态和 be + 过去分词 + 介词短语的句式中。

It is as long as the Nile and the Yangtze combined.

第11题，D

“as...as”比较结构是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，比较从句嵌入主句表语的模式也较为常见；掌握本句的结构拆解方法可迁移到大量同类比较句中，具有较强的典型性和复用价值。

But after I moved to Tokyo and lived there for a number of years, I got used to having a pile of to-do lists and my calendar always looked like a mess, with loads of things to do written across it.

第2段，第3句

“状语从句 + 并列主句”是各类考试中极具代表性的长难句起步结构，具有很高的迁移学习价值。

I found myself filling my time up with endless work meetings and social events, rushing along as busy as a bee.

第2段，第4句

本句覆盖主语、谓语、宾语、宾语补足语、状语等多种成分，且包含 "find + 宾语 + 现在分词" 这一常考结构和伴随状语的识别。宾语补足语与伴随状语都是学生容易混淆的点，适合作为成分划分的典型练习句。

Then, one day, I came across a book called In Praise of Slowness and realized that being busy is not only detrimental, but also has the danger of turning life into an endless race.

第3段，第1句

本句结构典型：主句 + 宾语从句的组合是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式，并列谓语和 not only... but also 递进结构也是高频考点。动名词作主语的用法在书面语中常见。掌握本句结构后可迁移到大量类似长句的分析中。

It doesn't mean that my to-do lists no longer exist, but I've become more aware of the importance of slowing down and making sure that I enjoy the daily activities as I carry them out.

第3段，第3句

并列转折句型和宾语从句嵌套时间状语从句的结构，在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见，掌握这类句式可以帮助学习者应对大量真题中的复杂句。

What does the speaker think is an inevitable truth?

第12题题干

疑问句 + 嵌入式疑问结构是四六级和考研阅读、听力中的高频句式，掌握本句的分析方法可以直接迁移到大量类似句子，典型性很强。

She had trouble balancing family and work.

第13题，A

"have trouble (in) doing sth" 是四六级和考研中的高频固定搭配，动名词作后置定语的结构也是常考句式。掌握本句可直接迁移到大量类似表达 (have difficulty/problem doing)，典型性较强。

She was accustomed to tight schedules.

第13题，C

"be + 形容词 + 介词短语" 是常见句式，类似结构（如 be interested in、be proud of）在四六级阅读中频繁出现，具有一定代表性和迁移价值

She came to enjoy doing everyday tasks.

第15题，B

主谓宾简单句结构非常典型，come to do 表示逐渐开始做某事的用法也较常见；但句式过于简单，不是四六级或考研中常考的复杂长难句类型

She stopped using to-do lists and calendars.

第15题，D

简单句的主谓宾结构在考试中很常见，且动名词作宾语（"stop doing sth"）也是高频考点。这种句式在阅读理解和完形填空中经常出现，学生需要熟练掌握。但由于句子过于简单，没有从句、复杂修饰或特殊句式，不能代表考试中更具挑战性的长难句类型，因此典型性处于中等水平。

That date, rounded off to 1500 AD, represents what ecologists consider to have been a major shift in the spread of species, including crops and livestock, as they began to migrate with humans from continent to continent.

第6段，第3句

本句覆盖主语、谓语、宾语（宾语从句）、宾语补足语、后置定语、时间状语从句、方式状语、地点状语等多种成分，且宾语从句中 "what" 既作引导词又作宾语的双重身份是易错点，定语与状语的区别、不定式复合结构的识别都有较高练习价值。

Of the 7,000 alien species in the United States—out of a total of 150,000 species—only about 10 percent are invasive, he pointed out.

第7段，第2句

句首长介词短语 + 主系表结构是四六级和考研阅读中常见的学术陈述句式，且带有破折号插入补充说明，学习后可迁移到大量类似的科技、统计类文本

What is more, non-native species can appear harmless for decades, then turn invasive.

第7段，第5句

本句涵盖了主语、并列谓语（含情态动词和系动词）、表语、时间状语等成分，且存在承前省略（"can" 在第二个谓语中省略）和插入语（"What is more"）两个值得练习的知识点。并列谓语的识别、系动词与表语的搭配、时间状语的定位，都是基础但重要的训练内容。成分种类较丰富，适合作为划分句子成分的练习材料。

They may turn out to benefit the local environment.

第18题，B

情态动词加短语动词（turn out）再接不定式补语的结构，在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见，属于典型的表推测或结果的句式。掌握后可迁移到类似的情态动词结构（如 may prove to be、might happen to do 等），具有一定代表性，但不及多从句嵌套或特殊句式的典型性高。

Today we are going to look at intercultural awareness, that is, the fact that not everyone is British, not everyone speaks English and not everyone does business in the British way.

第1段，第3句

同位语从句是四六级和考研常考结构，用 "the fact that" 引出从句说明抽象名词是典型用法。句中 "that is" 插入语和并列结构的组合也常见于学术或说明性文本，掌握后可应用于理解类似的解释性句子。

If overseas business people are selling to us, then they will make every effort to speak English and to respect our traditions and methods.

第1段，第5句

"If 条件从句, 主句" 结构是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，条件句搭配一般将来时主句的模式非常典型。主句中 "make every effort to do" 也是常见搭配。掌握本句的分析方法可直接迁移到大量真题中的条件句和目的状语结构，实用性强。

And finally, in Spain, some businesses maintain the pattern of working until about 2 o'clock and then returning to the office from 5:30 to 8:00, 9:00 or 10:00 in the evening.

第3段，第12句

本句覆盖了主语、谓语、宾语、地点状语等基础成分,宾语为名词短语后接'of'引导的动名词短语定语,是较典型的名词修饰结构。适合练习识别动名词作定语、区分动名词与谓语动词,但成分种类相对单一,无定语从句、状语从句等复杂结构,训练价值中等

Shortly after he took over the Reader's Digest Association in 1984, George Grune unlocked the company's boardroom and announced that the room was now open to the employees.

第1段，第1句

本句结构是四六级和考研真题中的典型句式：时间状语从句 + 主句（并列谓语）+ 宾语从句。这种“状语从句在句首、主句有并列动词、某个动词后跟宾语从句”的组合在真题中反复出现（尤其是叙述事件发展的段落）。掌握本句结构后，可以直接迁移到大量类似句子。唯一略微降低典型性的是主句并列谓语这一点，但这本身也是常见考点。

The editor's office used to be occupied by founder DeWitt Wallace, who, along with his wife, Lila Acheson Wallace, launched Reader's Digest in 1922 with condensed articles from other publications.

第2段，第1句

被动语态加非限制性定语从句的组合是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。主句使用“used to”表达过去状态,从句补充人物背景信息,这种叙述历史事件的句式结构在真题中反复出现。学生掌握本句的分析方法后,能够迁移到大量类似的真题句子上

The Wallaces didn't accept advertising in the US edition until 1955 and even then they didn't allow any ads for cigarettes, liquor or drugs.

第2段，第6句

这种通过并列连词连接两个独立事实的结构在新闻和叙述性文本中极其常见，适合练习识别长难句的切分点。

He laid off several hundred workers.

第3段，第5句

主谓宾简单句是英语最基本的句式，在各类考试中大量出现作为长难句的主干或分句；本句虽简单，但这一结构本身具有高度代表性，掌握后可迁移到复杂句的主干识别。

He took over the sales department of Reader's Digest.

第22题，C

主谓宾结构是最常见的基本句型之一，短语动词"take over"在真题中也较常出现，但本句结构过于简单，缺少从句、复杂修饰等真题常考的句式特征，代表性中等。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本卷出现的 261 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。

species B2

n. 物种

本卷21次·真题 136 句

customer A2

n. 顾客，客户

本卷9次·真题 87 句

digest B2

v. 消化(食物)

本卷9次·真题 10 句

exotic B2

adj. 异国情调的;外来的

本卷8次·真题 20 句

cafe A2

n. 咖啡馆

本卷8次·真题 10 句

employee A2

n. 雇员，员工

本卷7次·真题 190 句

native B1

adj. 本国的

本卷7次·真题 45 句

ecosystem B2

n. 生态系统

本卷6次·真题 45 句

habitat B2

n. (动植物的) 栖息地, 生长环境

本卷6次 · 真题 34 句

alien B2

adj. 外国的

本卷6次 · 真题 14 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本卷5次 · 真题 568 句

define B1

v. 给.....下定义

本卷5次 · 真题 39 句

product A2

n. 产品

本卷4次 · 真题 271 句

various B1

adj. 各种各样的

本卷4次 · 真题 63 句

ad A2

n. 广告

本卷4次 · 真题 20 句

host B1

n. 主人

本卷4次 · 真题 19 句

junk B1

n. 废物

本卷4次 · 真题 9 句

invasive C1

adj. 侵入性的

本卷4次 · 真题 8 句

local A2

adj. 当地的

本卷3次 · 真题 143 句

professor B1

n. 教授 (大学教师的最高职称)

本卷3次 · 真题 112 句

colleague B1

n. 同事

本卷3次 · 真题 84 句

threat B1

n. 威胁

本卷3次 · 真题 51 句

certainly A2

adv. 当然

本卷3次 · 真题 43 句

aware A2

adj. 知道的

本卷3次 · 真题 34 句

ordinary B1

adj. 普通的

本卷3次·真题 24 句

continent A2

n. 大陆

本卷3次·真题 22 句

alcohol B1

n. 酒精饮料

本卷3次·真题 21 句

calm B1

adj. 平静的

本卷3次·真题 21 句

advertise B1

v. 为...做广告

本卷3次·真题 10 句

establishment B2

n. 机构

本卷3次·真题 9 句

civilization B2

n. 文明(社会)

本卷3次·真题 8 句

benefit B1

n. 好处

本卷2次·真题 244 句

million A2

num. 一百万

本卷2次·真题 126 句

event A2

n. 事件

本卷2次·真题 99 句

united B1

adj. 联合的

本卷2次·真题 97 句

states A1

n. 国家

本卷2次·真题 80 句

exist A2

v. 存在;实际上有

本卷2次·真题 77 句

advertising B1

n. 广告业

本卷2次·真题 72 句

workplace B1

n. 工作场所

本卷2次·真题 70 句

cultural B1

adj. 文化的

本卷2次·真题 68 句

realize B1

v. 意识到, 认识到

本卷2次·真题 64 句

essential B1

adj. 必不可少的

本卷2次·真题 55 句

associate B2

v. 联系

本卷2次·真题 54 句

respond B1

v. 回答, 答复

本卷2次·真题 52 句

represent B1

v. 代表

本卷2次·真题 45 句

flood B1

n. 洪水

本卷2次·真题 44 句

lifestyle B1

n. 生活方式

本卷2次·真题 43 句

department A2

n. 部门

本卷2次·真题 41 句

organic B2

adj. 有机的 (不使用化学物质的)

本卷2次·真题 38 句

artificial B2

adj. 人造的

本卷2次·真题 34 句

combine B1

v. (使) 结合、组合

本卷2次·真题 33 句

sector B2

n. (经济或商业的) 部门, 行业

本卷2次·真题 33 句

presence B2

n. 在场

本卷2次·真题 31 句

reader A2

n. 读者

本卷2次·真题 30 句

ingredient B1

n. (烹饪) 食材, 原料

本卷2次·真题 28 句

norm B2

n. 常态

本卷2次·真题 26 句

root A2

n. 根

本卷2次·真题 25 句

pose B2

v. 摆姿势 (供拍照或绘画)

本卷2次·真题 22 句

corporation B2

n. 公司, 企业 (尤指大型的、有限责任的)

本卷2次·真题 20 句

profitable B2

adj. 盈利的, 有利可图的

本卷2次·真题 20 句

inevitable B2

adj. 必然发生的

本卷2次·真题 19 句

founder B2

n. 创始人

本卷2次·真题 18 句

assumption B2

n. 假定; 假设 (未经证实就认为是真的事)

本卷2次·真题 17 句

equally B1

adv. 同样地

本卷2次·真题 17 句

ruin B2

v. 毁坏

本卷2次·真题 17 句

biodiversity C1

n. 生物多样性

本卷2次·真题 16 句

distinction B2

n. 区别

本卷2次·真题 16 句

valley A2

n. 山谷

本卷2次·真题 16 句

evolutionary C1

adj. 进化的

本卷2次·真题 15 句

minister B2

n. 部长

本卷2次·真题 14 句

overseas B1

adv. 在海外

本卷2次·真题 14 句

tropical B1

adj. 热带的

本卷2次·真题 14 句

formula B2

n. 公式

本卷2次·真题 13 句

endless B2

adj. 无尽的

本卷2次·真题 12 句

click A2

v. 点击 (鼠标或触摸屏)

本卷2次·真题 11 句

length A2

n. 长度

本卷2次·真题 11 句

bite A2

v. 咬

本卷2次·真题 10 句

biology B1

n. 生物学

本卷2次·真题 9 句

acceptable B1

adj. 可接受的

本卷2次·真题 8 句

calendar A2

n. 日历

本卷2次·真题 8 句

shore B1

n. 岸, 海滨

本卷2次·真题 8 句

author A2

n. 作者

本卷1次·真题 264 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

actually A2

adv. 实际上, 事实上 (用于纠正或补充信息)

本卷1次·真题 182 句

tend B1

v. 倾向于, 往往会

本卷1次·真题 170 句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本卷1次·真题 167 句

risk A2

n. 风险

本卷1次·真题 167 句

individual B2

adj. 单独的

本卷1次·真题 142 句

decade B1

n. 十年

本卷1次·真题 120 句

challenge B1

n. 挑战

本卷1次·真题 119 句

design B1

n. 设计

本卷1次·真题 119 句

simply B1

adv. 仅仅，只不过

本卷1次·真题 119 句

affect B1

v. 影响

本卷1次·真题 116 句

opportunity B1

n. 机会

本卷1次·真题 115 句

major B1

adj. 主要的

本卷1次·真题 108 句

crop B1

n. 农作物

本卷1次·真题 95 句

publish B1

v. 出版，发行（书籍、杂志等）

本卷1次·真题 94 句

demand B1

v. 坚决要求

本卷1次·真题 92 句

lack B1

v. 缺少

本卷1次·真题 89 句

decline B2

v. 下降

本卷1次·真题 88 句

traditional B1

adj. 传统的

本卷1次·真题 84 句

contribute B1

v. 捐献

本卷1次·真题 79 句

region B1

n. 地区

本卷1次·真题 78 句

billion B1

num. 十亿 (1,000,000,000)

本卷1次·真题 74 句

agriculture B2

n. 农业

本卷1次·真题 70 句

attract B1

v. 吸引 (注意力、兴趣)

本卷1次·真题 67 句

variety B1

n. 多样化

本卷1次·真题 66 句

shift B1

v. 移动

本卷1次·真题 65 句

maintain B1

v. 维持

本卷1次·真题 64 句

apply A2

v. 申请

本卷1次·真题 63 句

available A2

adj. 可获得的

本卷1次·真题 63 句

strategy B2

n. 策略

本卷1次·真题 63 句

trend B1

n. 趋势

本卷1次·真题 63 句

generally B1

adv. 通常, 一般地

本卷1次·真题 60 句

generation B2

n. 一代人

本卷1次·真题 60 句

importance B1

n. 重要性

本卷1次·真题 60 句

approach B1

v. 靠近, 接近 (在空间或时间上)

本卷1次·真题 59 句

mostly B1

adv. 主要地

本卷1次·真题 59 句

specific B2

adj. 具体的

本卷1次·真题 59 句

suffer B1

v. 遭受 (痛苦、疾病、损失等)

本卷1次·真题 59 句

production B1

n. 生产

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

launch B1

v. 推出

本卷1次·真题 56 句

loss B1

n. 丧失

本卷1次·真题 56 句

advocate B2

v. 拥护

本卷1次·真题 55 句

beauty A2

n. 美

本卷1次·真题 53 句

interaction B2

n. 相互作用

本卷1次·真题 53 句

contain B1

v. 包含, 含有

本卷1次·真题 52 句

debate B2

n. 辩论

本卷1次·真题 52 句

explore B1

v. 探索

本卷1次·真题 52 句

balance B1

n. 平衡

本卷1次·真题 49 句

adopt B1

v. 采纳

本卷1次·真题 46 句

attend A2

v. 出席, 参加 (会议、活动等)

本卷1次·真题 46 句

exactly B1

adv. 精确地

本卷1次·真题 46 句

harm B1

n. 伤害

本卷1次·真题 46 句

indicate B2

v. 表明

本卷1次·真题 46 句

pattern B1

n. 模式

本卷1次·真题 46 句

invest B2

v. 投资（金钱、时间等以期获得回报）

本卷1次·真题 45 句

commercial B2

adj. 商业的

本卷1次·真题 43 句

completely B1

adv. 完全地

本卷1次·真题 43 句

fully B1

adv. 完全地

本卷1次·真题 43 句

practical B1

adj. 实际的

本卷1次·真题 42 句

protection B1

n. 保护

本卷1次·真题 42 句

replace A2

v. 替换，更换（用新的代替旧的）

本卷1次·真题 42 句

survive B1

v. 幸存

本卷1次·真题 42 句

schedule A2

n. 时间表

本卷1次·真题 41 句

central B1

adj. 主要的

本卷1次·真题 36 句

means A2

n. 方法

本卷1次·真题 35 句

possibility B1

n. 可能性

本卷1次·真题 35 句

worldwide B1

adj. 全世界的

本卷1次·真题 35 句

contact B1

n. 联系

本卷1次·真题 34 句

obesity B2

n. 肥胖 (症)

本卷1次·真题 34 句

remove A2

v. 移开

本卷1次·真题 34 句

awareness B2

n. 意识

本卷1次·真题 33 句

regular B1

adj. 经常的

本卷1次·真题 33 句

series B1

n. 系列

本卷1次·真题 33 句

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

harmful B1

adj. 有害的

本卷1次·真题 32 句

gather B1

v. 聚集, 集合

本卷1次·真题 31 句

association B2

n. 协会

本卷1次·真题 30 句

tradition B1

n. 传统

本卷1次·真题 30 句

battle B1

n. 战斗

本卷1次·真题 29 句

finally A2

adv. 终于, 最终

本卷1次·真题 29 句

livestock B2

n. 牲畜

本卷1次·真题 29 句

widely B1

adv. 广泛地

本卷1次·真题 29 句

competitive B2

adj. 竞争的

本卷1次·真题 28 句

transportation B1

n. 交通运输 (系统)

本卷1次·真题 28 句

expression B1

n. 表达

本卷1次·真题 27 句

regularly A2

adv. 经常地

本卷1次·真题 27 句

distance A2

n. 距离

本卷1次·真题 26 句

comparison B1

n. 比较

本卷1次·真题 25 句

editor B1

n. 编辑

本卷1次·真题 25 句

favor B1

n. 帮忙

本卷1次·真题 25 句

numerous B2

adj. 众多的, 许多的

本卷1次·真题 25 句

statistic B2

n. 统计数字

本卷1次·真题 25 句

leading B1

adj. 最重要的

本卷1次·真题 24 句

equal A2

adj. 相等的

本卷1次·真题 23 句

pace B1

n. 速度

本卷1次·真题 23 句

select B1

v. 选择, 挑选

本卷1次·真题 23 句

exciting A2

adj. 令人兴奋的

本卷1次·真题 22 句

fellow B2

n. 家伙

本卷1次·真题 22 句

location B1

n. 地点, 位置

本卷1次·真题 22 句

vitamin B1

n. 维生素

本卷1次·真题 22 句

core B1

n. 核心

本卷1次·真题 21 句

percentage B1

n. 百分比, 百分率

本卷1次·真题 21 句

unhealthy B1

adj. 有害健康的;不健康的

本卷1次·真题 21 句

inspire B2

v. 激励

本卷1次·真题 20 句

portray B2

v. 描绘

本卷1次·真题 20 句

stuff A2

n. 东西

本卷1次·真题 20 句

threaten B1

v. 威胁;恐吓

本卷1次·真题 20 句

definition B2

n. 定义

本卷1次·真题 19 句

detrimental C1

adj. 有害的

本卷1次·真题 19 句

typical B1

adj. 典型的

本卷1次·真题 19 句

flow B1

v. 流动

本卷1次·真题 18 句

heavily B1

adv. 大量地

本卷1次·真题 18 句

perfectly B1

adv. 完美地

本卷1次·真题 18 句

trick B1

n. 诡计

本卷1次·真题 18 句

cleaning A2

n. 清洁

本卷1次·真题 17 句

contrary B2

adj. 相反的

本卷1次·真题 17 句

guarantee B2

n. 保证

本卷1次·真题 17 句

tribe B2

n. 部落

本卷1次·真题 17 句

unusual B1

adj. 不寻常的

本卷1次·真题 17 句

announce B1

v. 宣布

本卷1次·真题 16 句

brief B1

adj. 简短的;短暂的

本卷1次·真题 16 句

caution B2

n. 小心;谨慎

本卷1次·真题 16 句

corporate B2

adj. 公司的

本卷1次·真题 16 句

leisure B1

n. 闲暇

本卷1次·真题 16 句

migrate B2

v. (动物) 迁徙

本卷1次·真题 16 句

originally B1

adv. 起初

本卷1次·真题 16 句

appearance B1

n. 外貌

本卷1次·真题 15 句

breed B2

v. 繁殖

本卷1次·真题 15 句

leadership B2

n. 领导地位;领导权

本卷1次·真题 15 句

primitive B2

adj. 原始的

本卷1次·真题 15 句

cigarette A2

n. 香烟, 纸烟

本卷1次·真题 14 句

document B1

n. 文件

本卷1次·真题 14 句

fatigue B2

n. 疲劳

本卷1次·真题 14 句

publication B2

n. 出版物

本卷1次·真题 14 句

section B1

n. 部分

本卷1次·真题 14 句

acre B2

n. 英亩 (土地面积单位)

本卷1次·真题 13 句

cater B2

v. 提供餐饮服务

本卷1次·真题 13 句

exploit B2

v. 利用

本卷1次·真题 13 句

instant B1

n. 瞬间, 刹那

本卷1次·真题 13 句

journey A2

n. 旅行, 旅程

本卷1次·真题 13 句

meaningful B2

adj. 有意义的

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

altogether B2

adv. 完全地

本卷1次·真题 12 句

former B1

adj. 以前的, 从前的

本卷1次·真题 12 句

restore B2

v. 恢复, 使复原

本卷1次·真题 12 句

roll A2

v. 滚动

本卷1次·真题 12 句

barely B1

adv. 几乎不

本卷1次·真题 11 句

considerably

B2

adv. 相当大地

本卷1次·真题 11句

setback

B2

n. 挫折

本卷1次·真题 11句

vessel

B2

n. 船, 舰

本卷1次·真题 11句

wander

B1

v. 漫步

本卷1次·真题 11句

freely

B1

adv. 自由地

本卷1次·真题 10句

inherently

C1

adv. 内在地

本卷1次·真题 10句

livelihood

B2

n. 生计

本卷1次·真题 10句

load

B1

n. 负载

本卷1次·真题 10句

organism

B2

n. 生物

本卷1次·真题 10句

pile

B1

n. 堆

本卷1次·真题 10句

reasonable

B1

adj. 合理的

本卷1次·真题 10句

similarity

B2

n. 相似性

本卷1次·真题 10句

tactics

B2

n. 战术

本卷1次·真题 10句

devastating

C1

adj. 毁灭性的

本卷1次·真题 9句

harmless

B2

adj. 无害的

本卷1次·真题 9句

intensive

B2

adj. 密集的

本卷1次·真题 9句

occupy B2

v. 占据, 占用 (空间、时间)

本卷1次·真题9句

possession B2

n. 拥有

本卷1次·真题9句

pour A2

v. 倒, 灌 (液体)

本卷1次·真题9句

texture B2

n. 质地

本卷1次·真题9句

correctly A2

adv. 正确地

本卷1次·真题8句

default B2

n. 违约

本卷1次·真题8句

enthusiastic B2

adj. 热情的

本卷1次·真题8句

furthermore B2

adv. 此外

本卷1次·真题8句

hi A1

intj. 嗨

本卷1次·真题8句

practically B2

adv. 几乎, 差不多

本卷1次·真题8句

processed B1

adj. 经过加工的

本卷1次·真题8句

rough B1

adj. 粗糙的

本卷1次·真题8句

territory B2

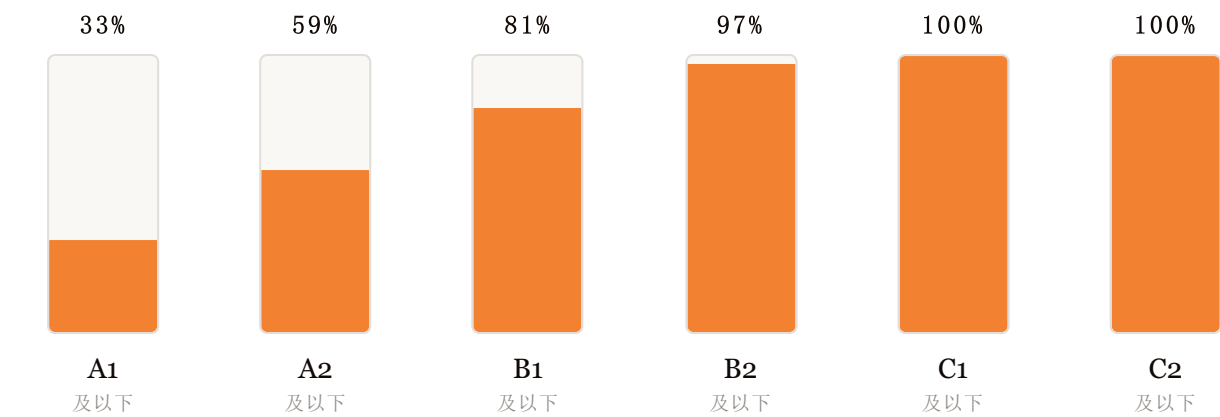
n. 领土

本卷1次·真题8句

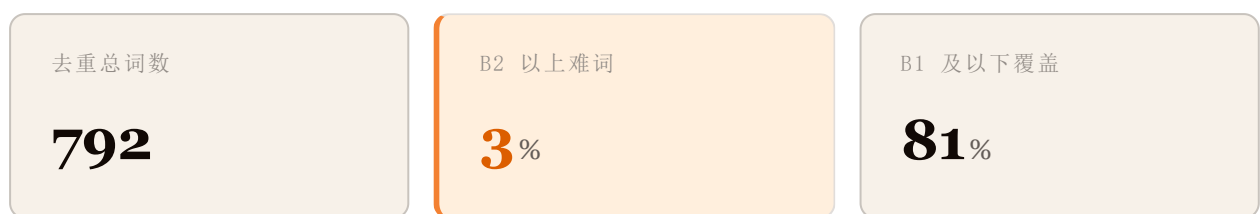
VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

全卷录音原文 792 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全卷录音原文去重后共 **792** 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 23 个·约 3%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率 (CDF) · 数据为全卷录音原文去重词 792 个 · 末柱为 100%



英语六级 2018年6月·第2套 · 全卷构成

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2018年6月·第2套 英语六级完形填空（选词填空）·26-35 题答案与解析

BLANKS & ANALYSIS · 选词填空题和解析

选词填空题和解析 · 26-35 题

本页 26-35 题的正确答案词与逐空解析由懒笔记按2018年6月·第2套 英语六级完形填空（选词填空）原卷词库逐空核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：Directions、3 段带空短文（每段之后紧随中文翻译）与 15 词共享词库连续排印；卷面下方逐空紧跟解析——该空词性、原文定位句、正确词与锁定依据，以及同词性被淘汰竞争词的逐个归因。

真题卷第2套(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.

Did Sarah Josepha Hale write "Mary's Little Lamb," the eternal nursery rhyme(儿歌) about a girl named Mary with a stubborn lamb? This is still disputed, but it's clear that the woman 26 for writing it was one of America's most fascinating 27. In honor of the poem's publication on May 24, 1830, here's more about the 28 author's life.

Sarah Josepha Hale是否写了《玛丽的小羊羔》这首关于一个名叫玛丽的女孩和一只固执的小羊的永恒儿歌？这一点仍有争议，但显然这位被认为写了这首诗的女性是美国最引人入胜的人物之一。为了纪念这首诗于1830年5月24日发表，这里有更多关于这位据称作者生平的信息。

Hale wasn't just a writer, she was also a 29 social advocate, and she was particularly 30 with an ideal New England, which she associated with abundant Thanksgiving meals that she claimed had "a deep moral influence." She began a nationwide 31 to have a national holiday declared that would bring families together while celebrating the 32 festivals. In 1863, after 17 years of advocacy including letters to five presidents, Hale got it. President Abraham Lincoln, during the Civil War, issued a 33 setting aside the last Thursday in November for the holiday.

Hale不仅是一位作家，她还是一位激进的社会倡导者，她尤其痴迷于理想的新英格兰，她将其与丰盛的感恩节大餐联系在一起，她声称这些大餐具有“深刻的道德影响”。她发起了一场全国性的运动，要求宣布一个全国性节日，在庆祝传统节日的同时让家庭团聚。1863年，经过17年的倡导，包括给五位总统写信，Hale终于成功了。内战期间，Abraham Lincoln总统发布了一项公告，将11月的最后一个星期四定为节日。

The true authorship of "Mary's Little Lamb" is disputed. According to the New England Historical Society, Hale wrote only part of the poem, but claimed authorship. Regardless of the author, it seems that the poem was 34 by a real event. When young Mary Sawyer was followed to school by a

lamb in 1816, it caused some problems. A bystander named John Roulstone wrote a poem about the event, then, at some point, Hale herself seems to have helped write it. However, if a 1916 piece by her great-niece is to be trusted, Hale claimed for the 35 of her life that "some other people pretended that someone else wrote the poem".

《玛丽的小羊羔》的真正作者存在争议。根据New England Historical Society的说法,Hale只写了这首诗的一部分,但声称拥有作者身份。无论作者是谁,这首诗似乎是受到真实事件的启发。1816年,当年幼的Mary Sawyer被一只小羊跟到学校时,这引起了一些问题。一位名叫John Roulstone的旁观者写了一首关于这一事件的诗,然后在某个时候,Hale本人似乎参与了诗歌的创作。然而,如果她的侄孙女1916年的一篇文章可信的话,Hale在她的余生中声称"其他一些人假装是别人写了这首诗"。

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| A) campaign | I) proclamation |
| B) career | J) rectified |
| C) characters | K) reputed |
| D) features | L) rest |
| E) fierce | M) supposed |
| F) inspired | N) traditional |
| G) latter | O) versatile |
| H) obsessed | |

26. the woman (26) for writing it was one of America's most fascinating (27)

【答案】 **K) reputed** (形容词)

【词性槽】 名词 woman 后修饰, 且后接 for 引导短语

【依据】 「被认为(创作了它)的那位女性」

be reputed for / reputed for 表「以.....著称、被认为(做了).....」, 与前文 Did Sarah Josepha Hale write "Mary's Little Lamb" ... This is still disputed 的「作者归属存疑」氛围完全契合——她是「被认为创作了这首诗」的女性。

【竞争词】 M) supposed 搭配偏好不同 + 留给 28 题更贴

supposed 多用作前置定语 (如 the supposed author) 表「所谓的、据称的」, 与 for writing it 的后置搭配不及 reputed 自然; 而 28 题正缺一个修饰 author 的前置形容词, supposed author 在此搭配更紧。坚持 M 反而占掉 28 题的最佳答案。

【易错】 最具迷惑性的错误词是 M) —— supposed 与 reputed 义近, 易抢答 M。考生若按词义「两者都通」匆忙选 M, 会同时挤掉 28 题最合适的 supposed。防坑法: 看句法位置——后置 + for 短语用 reputed, 前置定语用 supposed。

27. was one of America's most fascinating __(27)___

【答案】 **C) characters** (名词)

【词性槽】 America's most fascinating ___ 中所有格 + 形容词最高级后缺名词，且需复数

【依据】 「人物」才与「woman/fascinating」对位

前文 the woman __(26)___ for writing it was one of America's most fascinating __(27)___
——主语是 the woman (人)，one of 之后的复数名词指代同类 (人)，character 表「人物」恰合：「美国最迷人的人物之一」。

【竞争词】 D) features 对象错位

features 表「特征/特色」或「专题报道」，描述的是「事物/抽象属性」而非「人」；与主语 the woman 的同类指代不能对位。

28. here's more about the __(28)___ author's life

【答案】 **M) supposed** (形容词)

【词性槽】 the 与名词 author 之间的前置定语位

【依据】 「所谓的/据称的」作者——与争议主题呼应

首句 Did Sarah Josepha Hale write "Mary's Little Lamb" ... This is still disputed 已把「是否真为作者」立成悬念，此处再说 the __(28)___ author's life 用 supposed 表「据称的作者」在语义上严丝合缝；the supposed author 是英文常见搭配。

【竞争词】 G) latter 需对照项

latter 必须有「前者/后者」两项可对照，本句只提一人，搭配不成立。

O) versatile 信息越界

versatile 强调「多才多艺/多领域」，本段只在引入「作者生平」，尚未铺陈她的多面身份，把判断前置到这里属于过度推断；且要留给 29 题描述她「作家 + 社会倡导者」的多重身份。

【易错】 最具迷惑性的错误词是 O) —— versatile author 看似合理，实为越界。the versatile author 形态正确、义看似通，但段落定调是「作者存疑」，应选 supposed。防坑法：让形容词色彩与本段首句的定调词对齐，再下笔。

29. she was also a __(29)___ social advocate

【答案】 **E) fierce** (形容词)

【词性槽】 a 与名词 social advocate 之间作前置定语

【依据】 「强势/积极进取」的社会倡导者

下一段交代 17 years of advocacy including letters to five presidents 的执着——这种坚定不移、激进游说的形象，正是 a fierce advocate (强势的倡导者) 这一固定搭配的典型语境。

30. she was particularly __(30)__ with an ideal New England

【答案】 **H) obsessed** (形容词)

【词性槽】 was 之后、紧跟 with 短语，需作表语的过去分词形容词

【依据】 **be obsessed with** 是固定搭配

she was particularly __(30)__ with an ideal New England, which she associated with abundant Thanksgiving meals——下文用 abundant Thanksgiving meals 描绘她对「理想新英格兰」的痴迷，be obsessed with 表「痴迷于」恰好对位。

31. She began a nationwide __(31)__ to have a national holiday declared

【答案】 **A) campaign** (名词)

【词性槽】 begin 的宾语位置，前有 a 与形容词 nationwide

【依据】 **begin a nationwide campaign** 是固定搭配

She began a nationwide __(31)__ to have a national holiday declared 后文紧跟 17 years of advocacy including letters to five presidents，正是「发起一场全国性的游说运动」。begin/launch a campaign 是高频搭配。

【竞争词】 **B) career** 义偏宽泛

career 指「职业生涯」，与「为推动某节日设立而展开的具体运动」不对位，且无法与 nationwide 自然搭配。

C) characters 复数且义不合

characters 复数，与 a __ 的单数框架冲突；「人物」也无法用 nationwide 修饰。

L) rest 义不搭

rest 表「剩余/休息」，与「全国性运动」语义不符。

32. celebrating the __(32)__ festivals

【答案】 **N) traditional** (形容词)

【词性槽】 定冠词 the 与名词 festivals 之间，缺定语

【依据】 与「感恩节」语境的「惯例节日」最贴

上文交代 Hale 把理想的新英格兰与 abundant Thanksgiving meals 联系起来，再去 bring families together while celebrating the __(32)__ festivals——感恩节正是美国「传统节日」，traditional festivals 是高频固定搭配。

【竞争词】 E) fierce 感情色彩冲突

fierce 表「激烈/凶猛」，与「家人团聚庆祝节日」的温情语境正相反，不能修饰 festivals。

G) latter 需「前后两者」对照才能用

latter 通常指此前提到过的两者中的「后者」，本句并无两个对照项，语境不成立。

O) versatile 义不搭

versatile 多才多艺/多用途，用来形容人或工具，搭配 festivals 不成立。

33. Lincoln, during the Civil War, issued a __(33)__ setting aside the last Thursday in November

【答案】 **I) proclamation** (名词)

【词性槽】 动词 issued 后缺宾语，且前有不定冠词 a

【依据】 总统发布的「公告/宣言」

总统 issued a __(33)__ setting aside the last Thursday in November for the holiday 描述的正是林肯于 1863 年发布「感恩节公告」这一历史事实，issue a proclamation 是固定搭配：「发布公告」。

【竞争词】 B) career 语义不通

issue a career 不成立，「职业」与「指定某天为节日」逻辑无关。

C) characters 单复数与词义双不合

characters 复数，与 a __ 的单数框架矛盾；且「人物/角色」无法与 issue 及「设节日」逻辑连起来。

L) rest 义不搭

issue a rest 不成立；rest 在此意为「剩余/休息」，与发布正式文件无关。

34. it seems that the poem was __(34)__ by a real event

【答案】 **F) inspired** (动词)

【词性槽】 be 动词 was 之后、by 引出施事，被动语态需过去分词

【依据】 「由真实事件激发」才合逻辑

下一句 When young Mary Sawyer was followed to school by a lamb in 1816, it caused some problems 正是给出「真实事件」的具体内容——一只小羊跟着玛丽去上学。这正是「这首诗由一桩真实事件所启发」。be inspired by 是固定搭配。

【竞争词】 J) rectified 逻辑指向反

rectify 意为「纠正错误」，「诗被一桩真实事件纠正」于义不通，且 be rectified by 在文学创作语境中不成立。

35. Hale claimed for the __(35)__ of her life that ...

【答案】 **L) rest** (名词)

【词性槽】 for the __ of her life 介词短语中、of 前缺名词

【依据】 **for the rest of her life** 是固定短语

Hale claimed for the __(35)__ of her life that "some other people pretended that someone else wrote the poem"——for the rest of her life 意为「在余生中」，正合「她终生都坚称作品是自己写的」这一语义。

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) **campaign** (名词) (动词)

(有组织的) 运动；活动；游说；发起运动
用于第 31 空

B) **career** (名词)

职业；事业；生涯
干扰词 · 未选用

C) **characters** (名词)

人物；角色；性格；字符 (character 的复数)
用于第 27 空

D) **features** (名词) (动词)

特征；专题报道；以.....为特色
干扰词 · 未选用

E) **fierce** 形容词

凶猛的；激烈的；强烈的；（态度/言辞）犀利的

用于第 29 空

F) **inspired** 动词 形容词

激发；启发；启迪（inspire 的过去式/过去分词）；受启发的

用于第 34 空

G) **latter** 形容词

后者的；后半的；末期的

干扰词 · 未选用

H) **obsessed** 动词 形容词

着迷的；痴迷的；念念不忘的（常与 with 搭配）

用于第 30 空

I) **proclamation** 名词

公告；宣言；正式声明

用于第 33 空

J) **rectified** 动词

纠正；矫正（rectify 的过去式/过去分词）

干扰词 · 未选用

K) **reputed** 形容词 动词

被认为是；号称……的；据说是

用于第 26 空

L) **rest** 名词 动词

其余部分；剩下的；休息

用于第 35 空

M) **supposed** 形容词 动词

假定的；据说的；所谓的

用于第 28 空

N) **traditional** 形容词

传统的；惯例的

用于第 32 空

O) **versatile** 形容词

多才多艺的；多功能的；用途广泛的

干扰词 · 未选用

全文主旨

黑尔与《玛丽的小羊羔》及感恩节推动

全文围绕 Sarah Josepha Hale 这位被认为创作了 Mary's Little Lamb 的女性展开，先点出她是 one of America's most fascinating 的人物之一，继而展开她在社会倡议（推动设立感恩节）与儿歌创作上的双重身份，并在结尾交代该儿歌作者归属至今仍有争议（The true authorship of "Mary's Little Lamb" is disputed）。

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) **career** 最像 31 题「她开启了一段全国性事业」

begin a career 看起来通顺，但 She began a nationwide __(31)__ to have a national holiday declared 后文给出的 17 years of advocacy 是「运动」而非「职业生涯」。识破法：看后文的同义复述，advocacy ≈ campaign，不是 career。

D) **features** 最像 27 题「美国最迷人的特色之一」

fascinating features 听起来很顺，但 the woman __(26)__ for writing it was one of America's most fascinating __(27)__ 的主语是人，one of 的复数名词必须与「人」同类。识破法：one of 后回看主语是人还是物。

G) **latter** 最像 28 题「那位后来的作者」

the latter author 形似 the supposed author，但 latter 必须有「前者/后者」两项对照，本句无对照对象。识破法：用 latter 前找「两个对象」，找不到就不要填。

J) **rectified** 最像 34 题「诗被一桩真实事件纠正」

be rectified by 形似 be inspired by 这种「被动 + by」结构，但「纠正」与「激发创作」逻辑反。识破法：把候选代入后看 by 后的施事是否合「原因/启发源」语义。

O) **versatile** 最像 28 题「多才多艺的作者」

the versatile author 读起来也通，但首句已用 disputed 把「作者存疑」立成基调，此处 supposed 的「据称的」更呼应。识破法：让段落定调词与形容词色彩对齐。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

2 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 honor of the poem's publication on May 24, 1830, here's more about the supposed author's life.

第1段，第3句

覆盖主语、系动词谓语、表语、状语四种成分，包含 here 引导的倒装结构和介词短语作状语两个值得练习的点。但成分总数较少，表语和状语内部结构简单，整体训练收益有限。

Hale wasn't just a writer, she was also a fierce social advocate, and she was particularly obsessed with an ideal New England, which she associated with abundant Thanksgiving meals that she claimed had "a deep moral influence."

第2段，第1句

本句覆盖主系表、主谓宾、定语从句（限制性与非限制性）、宾语从句（引导词省略）、插入语、并列结构等多种成分和句式；特别是关系代词which和that在从句中分别充当宾语和主语，以及she claimed作为插入语的识别，都是常见易错点，训练价值高。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 28 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。

claim B1

v. 声称

本篇3次 · 真题 111 句

author A2

n. 作者

本篇2次 · 真题 264 句

event A2

n. 事件

本篇2次 · 真题 99 句

dispute B2

n. 争论

本篇2次 · 真题 17 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要，会

本篇1次 · 真题 568 句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本篇1次 · 真题 167 句

issue

B1

n. 问题

本篇1次·真题 158 句

traditional

B1

adj. 传统的

本篇1次·真题 84 句

campaign

B2

n. 运动

本篇1次·真题 57 句

particularly

B2

adv. 尤其，特别（强调某事物）

本篇1次·真题 57 句

advocate

B2

v. 拥护

本篇1次·真题 55 句

associate

B2

v. 联系

本篇1次·真题 54 句

ideal

B2

adj. 理想的

本篇1次·真题 38 句

historical

B2

adj. 历史的

本篇1次·真题 32 句

moral

B2

adj. 道德的

本篇1次·真题 32 句

character

B1

n. 性格

本篇1次·真题 30 句

regardless

B2

adv. 不管

本篇1次·真题 27 句

aside

B1

adv. 在旁边;到旁边

本篇1次·真题 20 句

inspire

B2

v. 激励

本篇1次·真题 20 句

declare

B2

v. 宣布

本篇1次·真题 18 句

supposed

B1

adj. 应该的

本篇1次·真题 15 句

civil

B2

adj. 公民的

本篇1次·真题 14 句

honor B2

n. 荣誉

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

publication B2

n. 出版物

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

abundant B2

adj. 大量的

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

fierce B2

adj. 凶猛的, 凶狠的

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

fascinating B2

adj. 迷人的

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

nationwide B2

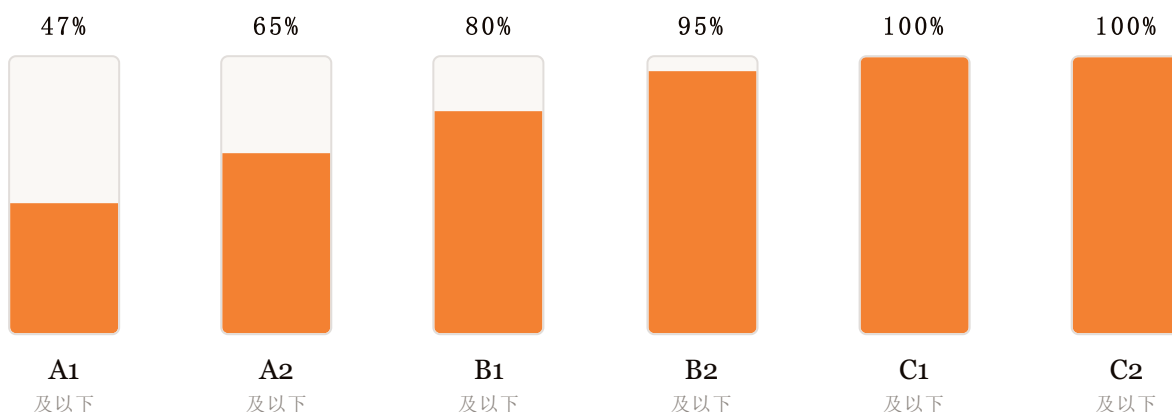
adj. 全国性的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 108 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

带空短文去重后共 **108** 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 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 108 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

108

B2 以上难词

5%

B1 及以下覆盖

80%

英语六级 2018年6月·第2套 · 全卷构成

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

2018年6月·第2套 英语六级长篇阅读（信息匹配） 第1篇·36-45 题 答案与解析

STATEMENTS & ANALYSIS • 信息匹配题和解析

信息匹配题和解析·36-45 题

本页 36-45 题的段落匹配答案与逐句解析由懒笔记基于2018年6月·第2套 英语六级长篇阅读（信息匹配）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 11 段字母标号长文（逐段附中文翻译）；之后 10 句陈述逐句排列，每句英文陈述后紧接本句解析——陈述句中译、信息所在段落、锚点强弱、定位句中英对照、陈述句与原文的同义改写对照与易混相邻段辨析。

真题卷第2套(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**.

Grow Plants Without Water

A) Ever since humanity began to farm our own food, we've faced the unpredictable rain that is both friend and enemy. It comes and goes without much warning, and a field of lush(茂盛的) leafy greens one year can dry up and blow away the next. Food security and fortunes depend on sufficient rain, and nowhere more so than in Africa, where 96% of farmland depends on rain instead of the irrigation common in more developed places. It has consequences: South Africa's ongoing drought—the worst in three decades—will cost at least a quarter of its corn crop this year.

自从人类开始耕种自己的粮食以来,我们就一直面对着既是朋友又是敌人的不可预测的降雨。雨水来去几乎没有什么预兆,某年还是一片茂盛葱绿的田地,下一年就可能干涸并被风吹散。粮食安全和财富取决于充足的降雨,这在非洲尤为明显,那里96%的农田依赖降雨,而不是像更发达地区那样普遍使用灌溉。这会产生后果:南非目前持续的干旱——三十年来最严重的一次——今年将至少损失其四分之一的玉米作物。

B) Biologist Jill Farrant of the University of Cape Town in South Africa says that nature has plenty of answers for people who want to grow crops in places with unpredictable rainfall. She is hard at work finding a way to take traits from rare wild plants that adapt to extreme dry weather and use them in food crops. As the earth's climate changes and rainfall becomes even less predictable in some places, those answers will grow even more valuable. "The type of farming I'm aiming for is literally so that people can survive as it's going to get more and more dry," Farrant says.

南非开普敦大学的生物学家Jill Farrant说,对于想在降雨不可预测的地区种植作物的人来说,大自然有很多答案。她正在努力寻找一种方法,从适应极端干旱天气的稀有野生植物中提取特性,并将它们用于粮食

作物。随着地球气候变化,某些地区的降雨变得更加不可预测,这些答案将变得更有价值。Farrant说:"我所追求的农业类型,实际上是为了让人们能够生存下来,因为天气会变得越来越干旱。"

- C) Extreme conditions produce extremely tough plants. In the rusty red deserts of South Africa, steep-sided rocky hills called inselbergs rear up from the plains like the bones of the earth. The hills are remnants of an earlier geological era, scraped bare of most soil and exposed to the elements. Yet on these and similar formations in deserts around the world, a few fierce plants have adapted to endure under ever-changing conditions.

极端条件造就极其坚韧的植物。在南非锈红色的沙漠中,被称为岛山的陡峭岩石山丘从平原上拔地而起,就像大地的骨骼。这些山丘是早期地质时代的遗迹,大部分土壤被剥蚀殆尽,暴露在自然环境中。然而在这些山丘以及世界各地沙漠中的类似地貌上,少数顽强的植物已经适应了在不断变化的条件下生存。

- D) Farrant calls them resurrection plants(复苏植物). During months without water under a harsh sun, they wither, shrink and contract until they look like a pile of dead gray leaves. But rainfall can revive them in a matter of hours. Her time-lapse(间歇性拍摄的) videos of the revivals look like someone playing a tape of the plant's death in reverse.

Farrant称它们为复苏植物。在烈日下数月没有水的情况下,它们会枯萎、收缩和蜷缩,直到看起来像一堆死去的灰色叶子。但降雨可以在几小时内使它们复活。她拍摄的复苏过程的间歇性拍摄视频看起来就像有人在倒放植物死亡的录像带。

- E) The big difference between "drought-tolerant" plants and these tough plants: metabolism. Many different kinds of plants have developed tactics to weather dry spells. Some plants store reserves of water to see them through a drought; others send roots deep down to subsurface water supplies. But once these plants use up their stored reserve or tap out the underground supply, they cease growing and start to die. They may be able to handle a drought of some length, and many people use the term "drought tolerant" to describe such plants, but they never actually stop needing to consume water, so Farrant prefers to call them drought resistant.

"耐旱"植物和这些顽强植物之间的最大区别在于:新陈代谢。许多不同种类的植物已经发展出抵御干旱的策略。一些植物储存水分储备以度过干旱;另一些植物将根深深扎入地下水源。但一旦这些植物耗尽储备或用完地下供水,它们就会停止生长并开始死亡。它们或许能够应对一定时长的干旱,许多人用"耐旱"一词来描述这类植物,但它们实际上从未真正停止需要消耗水分,因此Farrant更愿意称它们为抗旱植物。

- F) Resurrection plants, defined as those capable of recovering from holding less than 0.1 grams of water per gram of dry mass, are different. They lack water-storing structures, and their existence on rock faces prevents them from tapping groundwater, so they have instead developed the ability to change their metabolism. When they detect an extended dry period, they divert their metabolisms, producing sugars and certain stress-associated proteins and other materials in their tissues. As the plant dries, these resources take on first the properties of honey, then rubber, and finally enter a glass-like state that is "the most stable state that the plant can maintain," Farrant says. That slows the plant's metabolism and protects its dried-out tissues. The plants also change shape, shrinking to minimize the surface area through which their remaining water might evaporate. They can recover from months and years without water, depending on the species.

复苏植物被定义为那些能够从每克干物质含水量少于0.1克的状态中恢复的植物,它们是不同的。它们缺乏储水结构,在岩石表面的生存环境使它们无法获取地下水,因此它们转而发展出改变新陈代谢的能力。

当它们察觉到延长的干旱期时,它们会转变新陈代谢,在组织中产生糖分和某些压力相关蛋白质以及其他物质。随着植物变干,这些物质首先呈现出蜂蜜的特性,然后是橡胶,最后进入玻璃态,Farrant说这是"植物能够维持的最稳定状态"。这减缓了植物的新陈代谢并保护其干燥的组织。植物还会改变形状,收缩以最小化表面积,从而减少剩余水分可能蒸发的途径。根据物种不同,它们可以在数月甚至数年没有水的情况下恢复。

- G) What else can do this dry out and revive trick? Seeds—almost all of them. At the start of her career, Farrant studied "recalcitrant seeds(顽拗性种子)," such as avocados, coffee and lychee. While tasty, such seeds are delicate—they cannot bud and grow if they dry out (as you may know if you've ever tried to grow a tree from an avocado pit). In the seed world, that makes them rare, because most seeds from flowering plants are quite robust. Most seeds can wait out the dry, unwelcoming seasons until conditions are right and they sprout(发芽). Yet once they start growing, such plants seem not to retain the ability to hit the pause button on metabolism in their stems or leaves.

还有什么能做到这种干燥和复活的技巧?种子——几乎所有种子都可以。在职业生涯初期,Farrant研究了"顽拗性种子",如鳄梨、咖啡和荔枝。虽然美味,但这类种子很脆弱——如果它们变干就无法发芽和生长(如果你曾经尝试过用鳄梨核种树,你可能知道这一点)。在种子世界里,这使它们变得罕见,因为开花植物的大多数种子都相当强健。大多数种子可以等待度过干燥、不适宜的季节,直到条件适宜时发芽。然而一旦它们开始生长,这类植物似乎就不再保留在茎或叶中按下新陈代谢暂停键的能力。

- H) After completing her Ph. D. on seeds, Farrant began investigating whether it might be possible to isolate the properties that make most seeds so resilient(迅速恢复活力的) and transfer them to other plant tissues. What Farrant and others have found over the past two decades is that there are many genes involved in resurrection plants' response to dryness. Many of them are the same that regulate how seeds become dryness-tolerant while still attached to their parent plants. Now they are trying to figure out what molecular signaling processes activate those seed-building genes in resurrection plants—and how to reproduce them in crops. "Most genes are regulated by a master set of genes," Farrant says. "We're looking at gene promoters and what would be their master switch."

在完成关于种子的博士学位后,Farrant开始研究是否有可能分离出使大多数种子如此迅速恢复活力的特性,并将它们转移到其他植物组织中。Farrant和其他研究者在过去二十年中发现,有许多基因参与复苏植物对干燥的反应。其中许多基因与调控种子在仍附着在母株上时如何变得耐干燥的基因相同。现在他们正试图弄清楚什么分子信号过程激活了复苏植物中那些构建种子的基因——以及如何在作物中复制它们。Farrant说:"大多数基因由一组主基因调控。我们正在研究基因启动子以及什么可能是它们的主开关。"

- I) Once Farrant and her colleagues feel they have a better sense of which switches to throw, they will have to find the best way to do so in useful crops. "I'm trying three methods of breeding," Farrant says: conventional, genetic modification and gene editing. She says she is aware that plenty of people do not want to eat genetically modified crops, but she is pushing ahead with every available tool until one works. Farmers and consumers alike can choose whether or not to use whichever version prevails: "I'm giving people an option."

一旦Farrant和她的同事认为他们对该启动哪些开关有了更好的了解,他们就必须找到在有用作物中这样做的最佳方法。Farrant说:"我正在尝试三种育种方法:常规育种、基因改造和基因编辑。"她说她意识到很多人不想吃转基因作物,但她正在用一切可用的工具推进,直到有一种方法奏效。农民和消费者都可以选择是否使用最终胜出的版本:"我在给人们一个选择。"

J) Farrant and others in the resurrection business got together last year to discuss the best species of resurrection plant to use as a lab model. Just like medical researchers use rats to test ideas for human medical treatments, botanists use plants that are relatively easy to grow in a lab or greenhouse setting to test their ideas for related species. The Queensland rock violet is one of the best studied resurrection plants so far, with a draft genome(基因图谱) published last year by a Chinese team. Also last year, Farrant and colleagues published a detailed molecular study of another candidate, *Xerophyta viscosa*, a tough-as-nail South African plant with lily-like flowers, and she says that a genome is on the way. One or both of these models will help researchers test their ideas—so far mostly done in the lab—on test plots.

Farrant和复苏植物领域的其他研究者去年聚在一起讨论最适合作为实验室模型的复苏植物物种。就像医学研究人员用老鼠测试人类医学治疗的想法一样,植物学家使用在实验室或温室环境中相对容易种植的植物来测试他们对相关物种的想法。Queensland岩堇菜是迄今为止研究最充分的复苏植物之一,去年一个中国团队发表了其基因图谱草图。同样在去年,Farrant和同事发表了另一个候选植物*Xerophyta viscosa*的详细分子研究,这是一种具有百合般花朵的坚韧南非植物,她说基因图谱正在进行中。这两个模型中的一个或两个都将帮助研究人员在试验田上测试他们的想法——到目前为止主要是在实验室完成的。

K) Understanding the basic science first is key. There are good reasons why crop plants do not use dryness defenses already. For instance, there's a high energy cost in switching from a regular metabolism to an almost-no-water metabolism. It will also be necessary to understand what sort of yield farmers might expect and to establish the plant's safety. "The yield is never going to be high," Farrant says, so these plants will be targeted not at Iowa farmers trying to squeeze more cash out of high-yield fields, but subsistence farmers who need help to survive a drought like the present one in South Africa. "My vision is for the subsistence farmer," Farrant says. "I'm targeting crops that are of African value."

首先理解基础科学是关键。作物植物不使用干燥防御机制是有充分理由的。例如,从常规新陈代谢切换到几乎无水新陈代谢需要高昂的能量成本。还需要了解农民可能期望的产量,并确立植物的安全性。

Farrant说:"产量永远不会很高",因此这些植物的目标不是试图从高产田中榨取更多现金的Iowa农民,而是需要帮助才能在像南非目前这样的干旱中生存下来的自给农民。Farrant说:"我的愿景是为自给农民服务。我的目标是对非洲有价值的作物。"

陈述句与逐句解析

36. There are a couple of plants tough and adaptable enough to survive on bare rocky hills and in deserts.

有几种植物足够坚韧且适应力强,能够在光秃秃的岩石山丘和沙漠中生存。

【答案】 C 段(强锚点)

【锚点】 光秃岩山与沙漠上少数顽强植物

【定位】 Yet on these and similar formations in deserts around the world, a few fierce plants have adapted to endure under ever-changing conditions.

然而在这些地貌以及世界各地沙漠中类似的地貌上,少数几种顽强的植物已经适应了不断变化的环境、得以存活下去。

【改写】 tough and adaptable enough to survive ↔ **a few fierce plants have adapted to endure**
形容词与动词的同义对

bare rocky hills and in deserts ↔ **rocky hills**
画面名词原样复现

37. Farrant is trying to isolate genes in resurrection plants and reproduce them in crops.

Farrant正在尝试分离复活植物中的基因并在农作物中复制它们。

【答案】 **H** 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 分离复苏植物基因并在作物里复现

【定位】 After completing her Ph. D. on seeds, Farrant began investigating whether it might be possible to isolate the properties that make most seeds so resilient and transfer them to other plant tissues.

在完成关于种子的博士论文之后，Farrant 开始研究：是否有可能把让大多数种子如此耐受的性状分离出来，再转移到植物的其他组织里。

【改写】 isolate genes in resurrection plants ↔ **isolate the properties that make most seeds so resilient**
上位词 properties 在同段被收束到 genes

reproduce them in crops ↔ **transfer them to other plant tissues**
tissues→crops 的下位具化 + transfer→reproduce 的近义

【辨邻】 **I** I 段说I'm trying three methods of breeding...conventional, genetic modification and gene editing——这是已经分离完基因之后的“用哪种方法把它放进作物”的环节，而题干问的是isolate genes这个分离动作本身，分离在 H 段完成。

I'm trying three methods of breeding...conventional, genetic modification and gene editing

38. Farmers in South Africa are more at the mercy of nature, especially inconsistent rainfall.

南非的农民更加听天由命,尤其是面对不稳定的降雨。

【答案】 **A** 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 南非农民受降雨摆布

【定位】 Food security and fortunes depend on sufficient rain, and nowhere more so than in Africa, where 96% of farmland depends on rain instead of the irrigation common in more developed places.

粮食安全与家庭收成都系于充沛的降雨，而在这一点上最甚的莫过于非洲——那里 96% 的农田都靠天吃饭，而不像更发达的地区那样普遍依赖灌溉。

【改写】 Farmers in South Africa are more at the mercy of nature ↔ **nowhere more so than in Africa**
受自然支配 ↔ 比较级强调

especially inconsistent rainfall ↔ **96% of farmland depends on rain instead of the irrigation**
不可预测的降雨 ↔ 靠雨吃饭的数据

【辨邻】 K K 段提及 a drought like the present one in South Africa 时只是顺带说明目标用户群，主旨是产量和服务对象，并未陈述“南非农民总体受降雨摆布”这件事；这件事是 A 段开篇的总论。

subsistence farmers who need help to survive a drought like the present one in South Africa

39. Resurrection crops are most likely to be the choice of subsistence farmers.

复活作物最有可能成为自给农民的选择。

【答案】 K 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 复苏作物面向自给型农民

【定位】 "The yield is never going to be high," Farrant says, so these plants will be targeted not at Iowa farmers trying to squeeze more cash out of high-yield fields, but subsistence farmers who need help to survive a drought like the present one in South Africa.

Farrant 说：“产量永远不会高”，所以这些植物的目标用户不是想从高产田里再多榨些收入的爱荷华农民，而是那些需要帮忙才能扛过像南非眼下这种旱灾的自给型农民。

【改写】 Resurrection crops ↔ **these plants**

代词指代上文“复活作物”

most likely to be the choice of subsistence farmers ↔

these plants will be targeted not at Iowa farmers trying to squeeze more cash out of high-yield fields, but subsistence farmers

目标人群对照结构 ↔ 倾向性表达

40. Even though many plants have developed various tactics to cope with dry weather, they cannot survive a prolonged drought.

尽管许多植物已经发展出各种策略来应对干旱天气，但它们无法在长期干旱中存活。

【答案】 E 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 各种耐旱策略仍熬不过持久干旱

【定位】 But once these plants use up their stored reserve or tap out the underground supply, they cease growing and start to die.

但是一旦这些植物用光了储存的水分、或把地下水抽尽了，它们就停止生长、开始枯死。

【改写】 many plants have developed various tactics to cope with dry weather ↔

Many different kinds of plants have developed tactics to weather dry spells

几乎原样的让步前半句

they cannot survive a prolonged drought ↔

once these plants use up their stored reserve or tap out the underground supply, they cease growing and start to die

结果同义重述：长期断水 = 终究会死

【辨邻】 F F 段写复苏植物recover from months and years without water——能撑过长期干旱；陈述句的结论是cannot survive a prolonged drought——撑不过。结论方向相反，所以不是源头段。

They can recover from months and years without water, depending on the species

41. Despite consumer resistance, researchers are pushing ahead with genetic modification of crops.

尽管消费者抵制,研究人员仍在推进农作物的基因改造。

【答案】 I 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 消费者抗拒下仍推进转基因

【定位】 She says she is aware that plenty of people do not want to eat genetically modified crops, but she is pushing ahead with every available tool until one works.

她说,自己很清楚有很多人不愿意吃转基因作物,但她仍在用一切可用的手段全力推进,直到有一种方法成功为止。

【改写】 Despite consumer resistance ↔

she is aware that plenty of people do not want to eat genetically modified crops

让步从句 ↔ “承认但仍推进”句式

pushing ahead with genetic modification of crops ↔

she is pushing ahead with every available tool until one works

动词原样复现 + 宾语收束

42. Most seeds can pull through dry spells and begin growing when conditions are ripe, but once this process starts, it cannot be held back.

大多数种子可以熬过干旱期并在条件成熟时开始生长,但一旦这个过程开始,就无法阻止。

【答案】 G 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 种子能熬过旱季,发芽后再也按不下暂停键

【定位】 Most seeds can wait out the dry, unwelcoming seasons until conditions are right and they sprout. Yet once they start growing, such plants seem not to retain the ability to hit the pause button on metabolism in their stems or leaves.

大多数种子可以熬过干燥而不友好的季节,直到条件合适才发芽。但一旦它们开始生长,这类植物似乎就再也无法在茎或叶的代谢上按下暂停键。

【改写】 Most seeds can pull through dry spells and begin growing when conditions are ripe ↔

Most seeds can wait out the dry, unwelcoming seasons until conditions are right and they sprout

动词同义 + 时间从句结构

once this process starts, it cannot be held back ↔

once they start growing, such plants seem not to retain the ability to hit the pause button on metabolism in their stems or leaves

时间从句 + 比喻同义

【辨邻】 **F** F 段主语是已生长的Resurrection plants，讲的是它们如何减慢代谢；题干主语是Most seeds，对应的是 G 段那种“种子—发芽—无法暂停”的链条。

That slows the plant's metabolism and protects its dried-out tissues

43. Farrant is working hard to cultivate food crops that can survive extreme dryness by studying the traits of rare wild plants.

Farrant正在通过研究稀有野生植物的特性努力培育能够在极端干旱中存活的粮食作物。

【答案】 **B** 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 通过研究稀有野生植物特性来培育耐旱作物

【定位】 She is hard at work finding a way to take traits from rare wild plants that adapt to extreme dry weather and use them in food crops.

她正在努力寻找方法，把适应极端干燥环境的稀有野生植物身上的性状取出来，用到粮食作物里。

【改写】 cultivate food crops that can survive extreme dryness ↔

take traits from rare wild plants that adapt to extreme dry weather and use them in food crops

目标动作链 ↔ 概括动词

by studying the traits of rare wild plants ↔ **take traits from rare wild plants**

方法状语 ↔ 取材动作

【辨邻】 **H** H 段的具体动作是isolate the properties that make most seeds so resilient and transfer them to other plant tissues，已经是技术细节；题干cultivate food crops...by studying the traits of rare wild plants是总目标宣言，对应 B 段的整段总目标take traits from rare wild plants that adapt to extreme dry weather and use them in food crops。

isolate the properties that make most seeds so resilient and transfer them to other plant tissues

44. By adjusting their metabolism, resurrection plants can recover from an extended period of drought.

通过调节新陈代谢,复活植物可以从长期干旱中恢复过来。

【答案】 **F** 段（强锚点）

【锚点】靠调整代谢从长期干旱中恢复

【定位】They lack water-storing structures, and their existence on rock faces prevents them from tapping groundwater, so they have instead developed the ability to change their metabolism. ... They can recover from months and years without water, depending on the species.

它们没有储水结构，又因为生长在岩面上而无法汲取地下水，所以它们转而进化出了改变自身代谢的能力。.....根据物种不同，它们能在断水数月乃至数年后恢复生机。

【改写】By adjusting their metabolism ↔ **developed the ability to change their metabolism**

动词同义

resurrection plants can recover from an extended period of drought ↔

They can recover from months and years without water

抽象时间 ↔ 具体时间

【辨邻】**D** D 段时间尺度是in a matter of hours，本题问的是extended period of drought“长期干旱”，时间尺度对不上；F 段recover from months and years without water才匹配。

But rainfall can revive them in a matter of hours

E E 段主语是these plants即耐旱植物，结论是they cease growing and start to die“死亡”，与题干“复苏植物 + 恢复”主语和结论都不一致。

once these plants use up their stored reserve or tap out the underground supply, they cease growing and start to die

45. Resurrection plants can come back to life in a short time after a rainfall.

复活植物可以在降雨后的短时间内起死回生。

【答案】**D** 段（强锚点）

【锚点】雨后短时间内复活

【定位】But rainfall can revive them in a matter of hours.

但是降雨可以在几小时之内让它们复活。

【改写】Resurrection plants can come back to life ↔ **rainfall can revive them**

动词同义 + 主被动转换

in a short time after a rainfall ↔ **in a matter of hours**

抽象短时间 ↔ 具体几小时

【辨邻】**F** F 段写recover from months and years without water——长期复苏；本题问in a short time——短时间复活，时间尺度不一致。

They can recover from months and years without water, depending on the species

11 个段落各讲了什么

逐段一句主旨 + 该段最具区分度的「信息指纹」，是逐句回扫定位的工作台。

- A 开篇引入：人类务农以来就受不可预测降雨之苦，非洲尤甚——96% of farmland depends on rain instead of the irrigation, 南非眼下还在经历the worst in three decades的旱灾，至少要损失a quarter of its corn crop。

信息指纹 非洲靠雨吃饭与南非三十年大旱

- B 引出主角 Jill Farrant：她想从耐极旱的野生稀有植物里take traits from rare wild plants that adapt to extreme dry weather and use them in food crops, 让人能在愈发干旱的环境里literally so that people can survive。

信息指纹 Farrant 的总目标——把野生耐旱性状移植到粮食作物

- C 极端环境造就极端坚韧的植物：南非沙漠里那些steep-sided rocky hills called inselbergs上几乎没有土壤，却仍有a few fierce plants have adapted to endure under ever-changing conditions。

信息指纹 光秃岩山 inselbergs 上的少数顽强植物

- D 给“复苏植物”下定义：旱季它们枯成一堆灰叶，但rainfall can revive them in a matter of hours; Farrant 的延时视频看起来像someone playing a tape of the plant's death in reverse。

信息指纹 几小时内被雨水复活的复苏植物

- E 对比“耐旱植物”和复苏植物：很多植物靠store reserves of water或send roots deep down to subsurface water supplies熬过旱季，但once these plants use up their stored reserve or tap out the underground supply, they cease growing and start to die。

信息指纹 储水/深根策略熬过旱季但终究会死

- F 复苏植物的代谢机制：它们没有储水结构，转而developed the ability to change their metabolism, 把组织里的物质先变成蜜、再变成橡胶、最后进入a glass-like state, 从而recover from months and years without water。

信息指纹 靠改变代谢、进入玻璃态熬过长达数月数年的旱期

G 种子也会“先干后活”：Farrant 早年研究recalcitrant seeds如鳄梨、咖啡、荔枝，发现most seeds from flowering plants are quite robust、能在不利季节里等到合适条件再sprout，但once they start growing, such plants seem not to retain the ability to hit the pause button on metabolism in their stems or leaves。

信息指纹 种子能等到时机发芽，但发芽后再也按不下代谢暂停键

H Farrant 博士毕业后开始研究whether it might be possible to isolate the properties that make most seeds so resilient and transfer them to other plant tissues，并锁定基因调控网络：复苏植物里很多基因和让种子耐旱的基因相同，她要找到gene promoters and what would be their master switch。

信息指纹 分离种子耐旱性状的基因并移植到其他组织、找主开关

I 进入育种环节：Farrant 同时试conventional, genetic modification and gene editing三条路；她知道plenty of people do not want to eat genetically modified crops，但仍pushing ahead with every available tool until one works，让农民和消费者自己选。

信息指纹 明知消费者反对仍同时推进常规、转基因、基因编辑三种育种

J 讲实验室模式植物的选定：研究者们去年开会挑模式种，The Queensland rock violet is one of the best studied resurrection plants，另一候选Xerophyta viscosa也将公布基因组。

信息指纹 选定 Queensland rock violet、Xerophyta viscosa 作模式种

K 落到推广端：作物本来不用耐旱机制是因为there's a high energy cost in switching from a regular metabolism to an almost-no-water metabolism，且The yield is never going to be high，所以目标不是高产田农户，而是subsistence farmers who need help to survive a drought，瞄准crops that are of African value。

信息指纹 产量上不去、面向非洲自给型农民

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

13 句真题句逐层精讲

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

"The type of farming I'm aiming for is literally so that people can survive as it's going to get more and more dry," Farrant says.

B段，第4句

本句包含多个四六级和考研常考结构:定语从句修饰主语、so that 引导的目的状语从句、as 引导的原因状语从句、be going to 表将来,以及引述结构。这些都是真题中高频出现的句式,掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子,典型性很高。

As the plant dries, these resources take on first the properties of honey, then rubber, and finally enter a glass-like state that is "the most stable state that the plant can maintain," Farrant says.

F段，第4句

主句包含并列谓语、多个并列宾语、时间顺序状语,定语从句中涉及关系代词作主语和宾语的不同用法,并有系动词和情态动词的区分,成分种类丰富,层次分明,适合作为成分划分的综合练习句。

While tasty, such seeds are delicate—they cannot bud and grow if they dry out (as you may know if you've ever tried to grow a tree from an avocado pit).

G段，第4句

主句包含主系表和主谓结构，涵盖主语、谓语、表语、条件状语、方式状语等多种成分；让步状语从句有省略现象，方式从句内嵌套条件从句，成分种类丰富且含省略、嵌套等易错点，作为成分划分练习句收益较高

Most seeds can wait out the dry, unwelcoming seasons until conditions are right and they sprout(发芽).

G段，第6句

主句 + 时间状语从句的结构是四六级和考研阅读中高频句式;情态动词表达能力、“until”引导时间条件都是常考点,句式典型且实用性强,掌握后迁移价值高。

What Farrant and others have found over the past two decades is that there are many genes involved in resurrection plants' response to dryness.

H段，第2句

高度典型的学术写作句式。主语从句 + 系动词 + 表语从句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现，尤其用于陈述研究发现或客观事实。掌握本句结构后可直接迁移到大量同类句子，实用性强。

Many of them are the same that regulate how seeds become dryness-tolerant while still attached to their parent plants.

H段，第3句

本句展现了四六级和考研阅读中常见的多层嵌套结构：主句+定语从句+名词性从句+状语从句，且定语从句修饰表语、宾语从句由疑问词 how 引导、状语从句有省略现象，这些都是真题中反复出现的典型句式。掌握本句的分析方法可直接迁移到大量类似长难句。

She says she is aware that plenty of people do not want to eat genetically modified crops, but she is pushing ahead with every available tool until one works.

I段，第3句

本句展示了典型的并列复合句结构（but 连接两个主句）和多层宾语从句嵌套，这是四六级和考研阅读中极为常见的句式。并列转折 + 从句嵌套的组合在真题中反复出现，掌握本句的拆解方法可以直接迁移到大量同类句子。结构代表性很强。

There are good reasons why crop plants do not use dryness defenses already.

K段，第2句

there be 句型加限制性定语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的常见结构，why 引导的定语从句修饰抽象名词 reason 也是高频搭配，句式具有较强的代表性和复用价值，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子

For instance, there's a high energy cost in switching from a regular metabolism to an almost-no-water metabolism.

K段，第3句

there be 存在句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，主语后置定语修饰（尤其是介词短语作定语）也是长难句的常见特征。动名词作介词宾语、“from... to...” 表示转换或范围，这些都是真题中反复出现的结构。掌握本句的分析方法，可以直接迁移到大量同类句子的理解中，具有较强的代表性和复用价值。

"The yield is never going to be high," Farrant says, so these plants will be targeted not at Iowa farmers trying to squeeze more cash out of high-yield fields, but subsistence farmers who need help to survive a drought like the present one in South Africa.

K段，第5句

该句的结构在四六级和考研真题中非常典型：主句引述+结果状语从句的因果逻辑、定语从句修饰先行词、not...but...并列对比、分词和不定式作后置定语、被动语态等，都是常考句式。掌握该句的分析方法可以迁移到大量类似的复杂句中，具有很高的代表性。

Farmers in South Africa are more at the mercy of nature, especially inconsistent rainfall.

第38题题干

主系表结构配合介词短语和补充说明是常见句式，但本句过于简单，缺少真题中常见的从句、分词、不定式等复杂结构，代表性和迁移价值一般。

Even though many plants have developed various tactics to cope with dry weather, they cannot survive a prolonged drought.

第40题题干

让步状语从句加主句的结构在四六级和考研真题中非常常见，"Even though" 引导的让步逻辑是高频考点。现在完成时与情态动词的搭配也是典型句式。掌握本句后可迁移到大量类似结构，具有较高的复用价值。

Most seeds can pull through dry spells and begin growing when conditions are ripe, but once this process starts, it cannot be held back.

第42题题干

该句的"主句+时间/条件状语从句"结构以及"but"连接的并列转折句式，均为四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。情态动词与被动语态的结合、并列谓语共享助动词的用法也是常考点。整体结构具有较强的代表性，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子的分析中。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 136 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。

crop B1

n. 农作物

本篇12次 · 真题 95 句

resurrection C1

n. 复活

本篇11次 · 真题 10 句

drought B2

n. 干旱

本篇8次 · 真题 11 句

metabolism C1

n. 新陈代谢

本篇8次 · 真题 8 句

gene B2

n. 基因

本篇7次 · 真题 43 句

survive B1

v. 幸存

本篇5次 · 真题 42 句

researcher B2

n. 研究人员

本篇3次 · 真题 363 句

species B2

n. 物种

本篇3次 · 真题 136 句

extreme B2

adj. 极度的

本篇3次 · 真题 60 句

recover B1

v. 恢复健康

本篇3次 · 真题 35 句

switch A2

v. 转换

本篇3次 · 真题 31 句

rare B1

adj. 稀有的

本篇3次 · 真题 25 句

tough B1

adj. 困难的

本篇3次 · 真题 24 句

desert A2

n. 沙漠

本篇3次 · 真题 17 句

tissue B1

n. 纸巾

本篇3次 · 真题 9 句

less A1

det. 较少的

本篇2次 · 真题 273 句

consumer B1

n. 消费者

本篇2次·真题 165 句

process B1

n. 过程

本篇2次·真题 126 句

decade B1

n. 十年

本篇2次·真题 120 句

publish B1

v. 出版, 发行 (书籍、杂志等)

本篇2次·真题 94 句

colleague B1

n. 同事

本篇2次·真题 84 句

yield B2

v. 产生

本篇2次·真题 45 句

adapt B2

v. 适应, 适合 (新环境、新情况)

本篇2次·真题 44 句

trait B2

n. 特征

本篇2次·真题 39 句

genetic B2

adj. 遗传的

本篇2次·真题 38 句

reserve B1

v. 预订

本篇2次·真题 37 句

wild A2

adj. 野生的

本篇2次·真题 31 句

ahead A2

adv. 在前面

本篇2次·真题 29 句

property B1

n. 财产

本篇2次·真题 28 句

target B1

n. 目标, 靶子

本篇2次·真题 26 句

shrink B2

v. 缩小

本篇2次·真题 23 句

tap B1

v. 轻敲, 轻拍

本篇2次·真题 22 句

regulate B2

v. 管理

本篇2次 · 真题 21 句

reproduce B2

v. 复制

本篇2次 · 真题 12 句

tactics B2

n. 战术

本篇2次 · 真题 10 句

gram B1

n. 克 (重量单位)

本篇2次 · 真题 9 句

unpredictable B2

adj. 无法预测的

本篇2次 · 真题 9 句

modification B2

n. 修改

本篇2次 · 真题 8 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇1次 · 真题 568 句

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

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

climate B1

n. 气候

本篇1次 · 真题 160 句

resource B1

n. 资源

本篇1次 · 真题 119 句

career B1

n. 职业

本篇1次 · 真题 106 句

least A2

det. 最少的

本篇1次 · 真题 98 句

lack B1

v. 缺少

本篇1次 · 真题 89 句

type A2

n. 类型

本篇1次 · 真题 84 句

involve B1

v. 包含

本篇1次·真题 82 句

despite B1

prep. 尽管

本篇1次·真题 77 句

consequence B2

n. 结果

本篇1次·真题 66 句

material B1

n. 材料

本篇1次·真题 66 句

maintain B1

v. 维持

本篇1次·真题 64 句

protein B1

n. 蛋白质

本篇1次·真题 64 句

available A2

adj. 可获得的

本篇1次·真题 63 句

farming A2

n. 农业;耕作

本篇1次·真题 63 句

various B1

adj. 各种各样的

本篇1次·真题 63 句

mostly B1

adv. 主要地

本篇1次·真题 59 句

figure A2

n. 数字

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

per B1

prep. 每

本篇1次·真题 53 句

response B1

n. 回答

本篇1次·真题 52 句

candidate B1

n. 候选人

本篇1次·真题 48 句

option B1

n. 选择

本篇1次·真题 48 句

mass B1

n. 大量

本篇1次·真题 44 句

establish B2

v. 建立, 创立 (组织、机构、关系等)

本篇1次·真题 42 句

conventional B2

adj. 传统的

本篇1次·真题 39 句

define B1

v. 给.....下定义

本篇1次·真题 39 句

related B1

adj. 相关的

本篇1次·真题 39 句

relatively B2

adv. 相对地

本篇1次·真题 37 句

instance B2

n. 例子

本篇1次·真题 35 句

structure B1

n. 结构

本篇1次·真题 35 句

aware A2

adj. 知道的

本篇1次·真题 34 句

regular B1

adj. 经常的

本篇1次·真题 33 句

handle A2

v. 处理

本篇1次·真题 32 句

humanity B2

n. 人类 (总称)

本篇1次·真题 32 句

valuable B1

adj. 贵重的

本篇1次·真题 32 句

consume B2

v. 消耗, 耗费 (燃料、能源、时间等)

本篇1次·真题 31 句

cultivate B2

v. 培养, 发展 (技能、态度、关系等)

本篇1次·真题 31 句

era

B2

n. 时代

本篇1次·真题 31 句

security

B1

n. 安全

本篇1次·真题 31 句

contract

B2

n. 合同

本篇1次·真题 30 句

expose

B2

v. 使暴露

本篇1次·真题 30 句

sufficient

B2

adj. 足够的

本篇1次·真题 30 句

extremely

B1

adv. 极其

本篇1次·真题 29 句

finally

A2

adv. 终于, 最终

本篇1次·真题 29 句

extend

B1

v. 延伸; 延长

本篇1次·真题 28 句

vision

B2

n. 视力

本篇1次·真题 28 句

root

A2

n. 根

本篇1次·真题 25 句

element

B1

n. 要素

本篇1次·真题 24 句

setting

B1

n. 环境

本篇1次·真题 22 句

version

B1

n. 版本

本篇1次·真题 22 句

capable

B1

adj. 有能力的

本篇1次·真题 21 句

detect

B2

v. 发现, 察觉 (难以察觉的事物)

本篇1次·真题 21 句

adjust

B2

v. 调整

本篇1次·真题 20 句

developed B1

adj. 发达的

本篇1次·真题 20 句

stem B2

n. 茎

本篇1次·真题 20 句

activate B2

v. 使运作

本篇1次·真题 18 句

bone A2

n. 骨

本篇1次·真题 18 句

cash A2

n. 现金

本篇1次·真题 18 句

cope B2

v. 应对

本篇1次·真题 18 句

investigate B2

v. 调查

本篇1次·真题 18 句

literally B2

adv. 真正地

本篇1次·真题 18 句

trick B1

n. 诡计

本篇1次·真题 18 句

pit B1

n. 坑

本篇1次·真题 17 句

reverse B2

v. 颠倒

本篇1次·真题 17 句

transfer B1

v. 转移

本篇1次·真题 17 句

breeding B2

n. 繁殖

本篇1次·真题 16 句

plain A2

adj. 清楚的

本篇1次·真题 16 句

alike B1

adj. 相似的

本篇1次·真题 15 句

existence B2

n. 存在;生存

本篇1次·真题 15 句

minimize B2

v. 使减少到最低限度

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

worst A2

adj. 最坏的

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

button A1

n. 纽扣

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

ongoing B2

adj. 持续进行的

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

warning A2

n. 警告

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

endure B2

v. 忍受

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

fortune B2

n. 财富

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

cape B2

n. 海角

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

length A2

n. 长度

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

modify B2

v. 修改, 更改 (使局部变化)

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

resistance B2

n. 抵抗

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

stable B1

adj. 稳定的

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

detailed B2

adj. 详细的, 细致的

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

draft B2

n. 草稿

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

fierce B2

adj. 凶猛的, 凶狠的

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

pile B1

n. 堆

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

plot B1

n. (小说、戏剧等的) 情节

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

biologist B2

n. 生物学家

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

corn A2

n. 玉米

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

delicate B2

adj. 精致的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

genetically B2

adv. 在基因上

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

harsh B2

adj. 严厉的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

irrigation B2

n. 灌溉

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

prevail C1

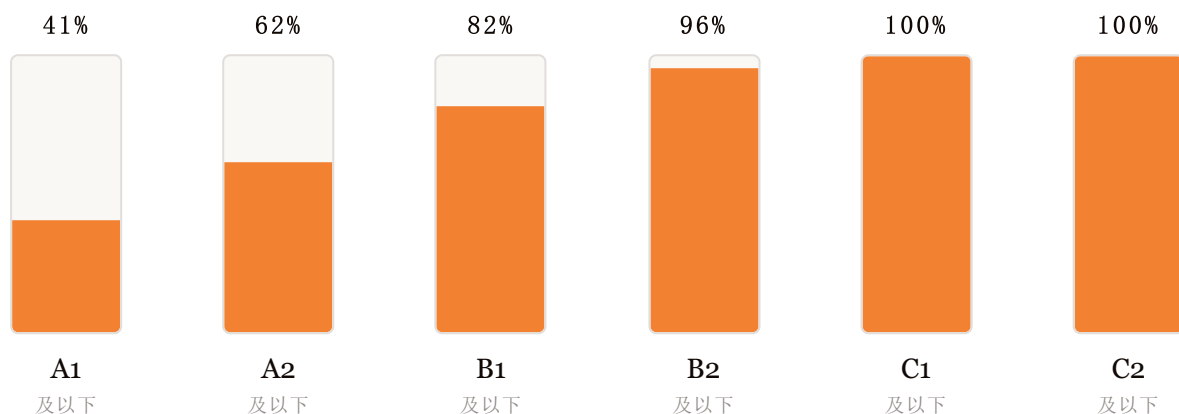
v. 占上风

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 423 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **423** 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 19 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 423 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

423

B2 以上难词

4%

B1 及以下覆盖

82%



英语六级 2018年6月·第2套 · 全卷构成

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

2018年6月·第2套 英语六级阅读理解（四选一） 第1篇·46-50 题答案与解析

QUESTIONS & ANALYSIS • 阅读理解题和解析

阅读理解题和解析·46-50 题

本页 46-50 题的答案与逐题解析由懒笔记基于2018年6月·第2套 英语六级阅读理解（四选一）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 9 段原文（段首标 P1-P9 段号、逐段附中文翻译）；之后 5 道题逐题排列，每题英文题干与选项后紧接本题解析——题干与选项中译、答案、题型判定、题干拆句、定位句中英对照与逐选项对错归因。

真题卷第2套(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 Human memory is notoriously unreliable. Even people with the sharpest facial-recognition skills can only remember so much.

人类的记忆力是出了名的不可靠。即使是面部识别能力最强的人也只能记住有限的内容。

P2 It's tough to quantify how good a person is at remembering. No one really knows how many different faces someone can recall, for example, but various estimates tend to hover in the thousands—based on the number of acquaintances a person might have.

很难量化一个人的记忆力有多好。例如,没有人真正知道一个人能记住多少张不同的面孔,但各种估计往往徘徊在数千张——基于一个人可能拥有的熟人数量。

P3 Machines aren't limited this way. Give the right computer a massive database of faces, and it can process what it sees—then recognize a face it's told to find—with remarkable speed and precision. This skill is what supports the enormous promise of facial-recognition software in the 21st century. It's also what makes contemporary surveillance systems so scary.

机器不受这种方式的限制。给合适的计算机一个庞大的面孔数据库,它就能处理它所看到的——然后以惊人的速度和精确度识别出它被要求寻找的面孔。这一技能支撑着21世纪面部识别软件的巨大前景。这也是当代监控系统如此可怕的原因。

P4 The thing is, machines still have limitations when it comes to facial recognition. And scientists are only just beginning to understand what those constraints are. To begin to figure out how computers

are struggling, researchers at the University of Washington created a massive database of faces—they call it MegaFace—and tested a variety of facial-recognition algorithms(算法) as they scaled up in complexity. The idea was to test the machines on a database that included up to 1 million different images of nearly 700,000 different people—and not just a large database featuring a relatively small number of different faces, more consistent with what's been used in other research.

问题是,机器在面部识别方面仍然有局限性。而科学家们才刚刚开始理解这些限制是什么。为了开始弄清楚计算机在哪些方面遇到困难,华盛顿大学的研究人员创建了一个庞大的面孔数据库——他们称之为 MegaFace——并测试了各种面部识别算法在复杂性逐步提升时的表现。这个想法是在一个包含多达100万张不同图像、涵盖近70万不同人物的数据库上测试这些机器——而不仅仅是一个包含相对较少不同面孔的大型数据库,后者更符合其他研究中使用的情况。

P5 As the databases grew, machine accuracy dipped across the board. Algorithms that were right 95% of the time when they were dealing with a 13,000-image database, for example, were accurate about 70% of the time when confronted with 1 million images. That's still pretty good, says one of the researchers, Ira Kemelmacher-Shlizerman. "Much better than we expected," she said.

随着数据库的增长,机器准确率全面下降。例如,在处理13000张图像的数据库时准确率达到95%的算法,在面对100万张图像时准确率约为70%。研究人员之一Ira Kemelmacher-Shlizerman说,这仍然相当不错。她说:"比我们预期的要好得多。"

P6 Machines also had difficulty adjusting for people who look a lot alike—either doppelgangers(长相极相似的人), whom the machine would have trouble identifying as two separate people, or the same person who appeared in different photos at different ages or in different lighting, whom the machine would incorrectly view as separate people.

机器在调整识别长相非常相似的人时也遇到了困难——无论是长相极相似的人,机器很难将他们识别为两个独立的人,还是同一个人出现在不同照片中、处于不同年龄或不同光照条件下,机器会错误地将其视为不同的人。

P7 "Once we scale up, algorithms must be sensitive to tiny changes in identities and at the same time invariant to lighting, pose, age," Kemelmacher-Shlizerman said.

Kemelmacher-Shlizerman说:"一旦我们扩大规模,算法必须对身份的微小变化敏感,同时对光照、姿态、年龄保持不变性。"

P8 The trouble is, for many of the researchers who'd like to design systems to address these challenges, massive datasets for experimentation just don't exist—at least, not in formats that are accessible to academic researchers. Training sets like the ones Google and Facebook have are private. There are no public databases that contain millions of faces. Mega Face's creators say it's the largest publicly available facial-recognition dataset out there.

问题是,对于许多想要设计系统来应对这些挑战的研究人员来说,用于实验的大规模数据集根本不存在——至少,不是以学术研究人员可以访问的格式存在。像Google和Facebook拥有的训练集是私有的。没有包含数百万张面孔的公共数据库。MegaFace的创建者表示,它是目前最大的公开可用的面部识别数据集。

P9 "An ultimate face recognition algorithm should perform with billions of people in a dataset," the researchers wrote.

研究人员写道:"一个终极面部识别算法应该能够在包含数十亿人的数据集上运行。"

题目与逐题解析

46. Compared with human memory, machines can _____.

- A) identify human faces more efficiently
- B) tell a friend from a mere acquaintance
- C) store an unlimited number of human faces
- D) perceive images invisible to the human eye

与人类记忆相比,机器可以_____。

A) 更高效地识别人脸 B) 区分朋友和普通熟人 C) 存储无限数量的人脸 D) 感知人眼看不见的图像

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 题干 Compared with human memory, machines can _____. 是一个待补全的客观陈述句,无 infer/imply/mainly 等推断/主旨标志,属于对原文某句的客观转述。

【拆句】 Compared with human memory, machines can _____. 是分词短语作状语+主句的简单结构。Compared with human memory 是过去分词短语作状语,逻辑主语是后面的 machines,意为"与人类记忆相比,机器可以....."。无陷阱。

【定位】 Machines aren't limited this way. Give the right computer a massive database of faces, and it can process what it sees—then recognize a face it's told to find—with remarkable speed and precision.

机器不受这种限制。给一台合适的电脑一个海量人脸数据库,它就能处理所看到的内容——然后以惊人的速度和精度识别出被要求查找的人脸。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

with remarkable speed and precision ↔ **more efficiently**

Machines aren't limited this way. ↔ **identify human faces**

预判的"更高效地识别人脸"与 identify human faces more efficiently 在动作(识别人脸)和评价(more efficiently=快+准)上完全等值,锁定 A。

B) 无中生有

tell a friend from a mere acquaintance 把"区分朋友与一般熟人"嫁接到机器身上,而 based on the number of acquaintances 只是用 acquaintances 估算"人类能记多少张脸"的样本,从未说机器能区分"朋友 vs 熟人"。

C) 过度推断

store an unlimited number of human faces 中 unlimited(无上限)是绝对化推断;原文只说 Machines aren't limited this way.——"不像人类那样受限",并未说"无上限";P5 反而显示规模一大、准确率就下降,印证机器并非真正 unlimited。

D) 无中生有

perceive images invisible to the human eye"识别人眼看不见的图像"是另一种科幻能力,原文通篇只讨论"快/准/规模",从未提到"人眼可见 vs 不可见"这一维度。

47. Why did researchers create Mega Face?

- A) To enlarge the volume of the facial-recognition database.
- B) To increase the variety of facial-recognition software.
- C) To understand computers' problems with facial recognition.
- D) To reduce the complexity of facial-recognition algorithms.

研究人员为什么创建Mega Face?

- A) 为了扩大面部识别数据库的容量。 B) 为了增加面部识别软件的多样性。
C) 为了了解计算机在面部识别方面的问题。 D) 为了降低面部识别算法的复杂性。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 题干 Why did researchers create Mega Face? 问的是具体行为的具体原因,答案就在原文目的状语里,不需要跨段推理。

【拆句】 Why did researchers create Mega Face? 是典型 Why 一般疑问句,主语 researchers、谓语 did create、宾语 Mega Face。无陷阱。

【定位】 To begin to figure out how computers are struggling, researchers at the University of Washington created a massive database of faces—they call it MegaFace—and tested a variety of facial-recognition algorithms(算法) as they scaled up in complexity.

为了开始搞清楚电脑在哪些方面陷入挣扎,华盛顿大学的研究者们建立了一个海量人脸数据库——他们称之为 MegaFace——并测试了多种面部识别算法随复杂度变化的表现。

【选项】 A) 偷换概念

To enlarge the volume of the facial-recognition database."扩大数据库容量"是研究者达成目的的"手段",不是"目的";原文 created a massive database of faces 描述的就是这一手段,而真正的目的在前置不定式里。

B) 偷换概念

To increase the variety of facial-recognition software. 把"测试多种算法"偷换成"增加软件种类";原文 tested a variety of facial-recognition algorithms 是"测试"而非"增加",且测试对象是 algorithms(算法)不是 software(软件)。

C) ✓ 正确

figure out how computers are struggling ↔

To understand computers' problems with facial recognition.

tested a variety of facial-recognition algorithms ↔ **with facial recognition**

预判的"搞清电脑在面部识别上的问题"几乎逐词对应 To understand computers' problems with facial recognition.,锁定 C。

D) 与原文相反

To reduce the complexity of facial-recognition algorithms."降低算法复杂度"与原文相反:tested a variety of facial-recognition algorithms(算法) as they scaled up in complexity 说的是"算法复杂度逐步上升",研究者是"伴随复杂度上升测试它们",不是"降低复杂度"。

48. What does the passage say about machine accuracy?

- A) It falls short of researchers' expectations.
- B) It improves with added computing power.
- C) It varies greatly with different algorithms.
- D) It decreases as the database size increases.

文章关于机器准确性说了什么？

- A) 它达不到研究人员的期望。
- B) 它随着计算能力的增加而提高。
- C) 它在不同算法之间差异很大。
- D) 它随着数据库规模的增加而下降。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 题干 What does the passage say about machine accuracy? 用 What does the passage say 直接问原文"说了什么",是细节复述题。

【拆句】 What does the passage say about machine accuracy? 是疑问代词 What 作宾语提前的特殊疑问句,主干"the passage say about machine accuracy",问"文章关于机器准确率说了什么"。无陷阱。

【定位】 As the databases grew, machine accuracy dipped across the board. Algorithms that were right 95% of the time when they were dealing with a 13,000-image database, for example, were accurate about 70% of the time when confronted with 1 million images.

随着数据库不断扩大,机器准确率全面下降。例如,当处理 13000 张图的数据库时准确率为 95% 的算法,在面对 100 万张图时只有约 70% 的准确率。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

It falls short of researchers' expectations."未达研究者预期"与原文相反——Much better than we expected 明说"比我们预期的好得多",而非"未达预期"。

B) 无中生有

It improves with added computing power."随计算能力增加而提升"无原文支撑——原文只谈"数据库规模 vs 准确率",从未涉及 computing power(算力)这一变量。

C) 以偏概全

It varies greatly with different algorithms."不同算法之间差异大"以偏概全;原文 Algorithms that were right 95% of the time...were accurate about 70% 描述的是"同一(批)算法在不同库规模下"的差异,不是"不同算法之间"的差异。

D) ✓ 正确

As the databases grew ↔ **as the database size increases**

machine accuracy dipped across the board ↔ **It decreases**

预判的"库越大,准确率越降"与 It decreases as the database size increases. 完全等值,锁定 D。

49. What is said to be a shortcoming of facial-recognition machines?

- A) They cannot easily tell apart people with near-identical appearances.
- B) They have difficulty identifying changes in facial expressions.
- C) They are not sensitive to minute changes in people's mood.
- D) They have problems distinguishing people of the same age.

面部识别机器的缺点是什么？

- A) 它们无法轻易区分外貌近乎相同的人。
- B) 它们难以识别面部表情的变化。
- C) 它们对人们情绪的细微变化不敏感。
- D) 它们在区分同龄人方面存在问题。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 题干 What is said to be a shortcoming of facial-recognition machines? 问被明说的具体短板,需要逐字对应原文,而非提炼或推断。

【拆句】 What is said to be a shortcoming of facial-recognition machines? 是 What 作主语补足语的被动疑问句,主干 What is said to be a shortcoming,字面意思"什么被说成是.....的一个短板"。be said to do 是固定句式,等于"据说"。

【定位】 Machines also had difficulty adjusting for people who look a lot alike—either doppelgangers(长相极相似的人), whom the machine would have trouble identifying as two separate people, or the same person who appeared in different photos at different ages or in different lighting, whom the machine would incorrectly view as separate people.
机器在处理长相非常相像的人时也有困难——要么是长相极相似的人,机器很难把他们识别为两个不同的人;要么是同一个人在不同年龄或不同光线下拍摄的照片,机器会错误地把他们视作不同的人。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

people who look a lot alike ↔ **people with near-identical appearances**

have trouble identifying as two separate people ↔ **cannot easily tell apart**

预判的"机器分辨不清长相相近的不同人"与 They cannot easily tell apart people with near-identical appearances. 在主语、动作、对象三层逐一对应,锁定 A。

B) 偷换概念

They have difficulty identifying changes in facial expressions."难以识别面部表情的变化"偷换概念;原文 P6 谈的是"不同年龄/光线下的照片",不是"facial expressions(表情)";"年龄/光线"≠"表情"。

C) 无中生有

They are not sensitive to minute changes in people's mood."对人情绪的细微变化不敏感"无原文支撑;原文 algorithms must be sensitive to tiny changes in identities 谈的是"身份的细微差异",不是 mood(情绪)。

D) 偷换概念

They have problems distinguishing people of the same age."难以区分同龄人"偷换原文 different ages(不同年龄)的变量;原文是"同一人在不同年龄/光线下被错认为不同人",不是"不同人在同一年龄下"。

50. What is the difficulty confronting researchers of facial-recognition machines?

- A) No computer is yet able to handle huge datasets of human faces.
- B) There do not exist public databases with sufficient face samples.
- C) There are no appropriate algorithms to process the face samples.
- D) They have trouble converting face datasets into the right format.

面部识别机器研究人员面临的困难是什么?

- A) 目前还没有计算机能够处理海量的人脸数据集。 B) 不存在拥有足够人脸样本的公共数据库。
- C) 没有合适的算法来处理人脸样本。 D) 他们在将人脸数据集转换为正确格式方面遇到困难。

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 题干 What is the difficulty confronting researchers of facial-recognition machines? 问的是研究者面临的具体困难,选项是其延续,属客观复述。

【拆句】 What is the difficulty confronting researchers of facial-recognition machines? 主干 What is the difficulty, confronting researchers... 是现在分词短语作 difficulty 的后置定语,逻辑上 difficulty 是 confront 的主语——"使研究者面临困境的那个困难是什么"。

【定位】 The trouble is, for many of the researchers who'd like to design systems to address these challenges, massive datasets for experimentation just don't exist—at least, not in formats that are accessible to academic researchers.

麻烦在于,对许多想设计系统来应对这些挑战的研究者来说,用于实验的大规模数据集根本就不存在——至少不存在学术研究者能够获取的格式。

【选项】 A) 偷换概念

No computer is yet able to handle huge datasets of human faces."还没有电脑能处理巨型数据集"偷换概念;原文 Give the right computer a massive database of faces, and it can process what it sees 反而说电脑"能"处理;研究者的困难是"没有数据集",不是"电脑算不动"。

B) ✓ 正确

massive datasets for experimentation just don't exist ↔

There do not exist public databases with sufficient face samples.

There are no public databases that contain millions of faces. ↔

public databases with sufficient face samples

预判的"学术研究者拿不到大规模公开人脸数据集"与 There do not exist public databases with sufficient face samples. 在"不存在 + 公开 + 足量 + 数据集"四点全部对应,锁定 B。

C) 无中生有

There are no appropriate algorithms to process the face samples."没有合适的算法"无原文支撑;原文 tested a variety of facial-recognition algorithms 说算法"很多种",且文中所有困难都指向"数据缺失"而非"算法缺失"。

D) 偷换概念

They have trouble converting face datasets into the right format."难以把数据集转换成正确格式"偷换概念;原文 not in formats that are accessible to academic researchers 只是描述"现有数据集不是研究者能拿到的格式",并未说研究者要去"转换格式"(convert),且"转换"动作的主语应是数据所有者而非研究者。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

1 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。

Machines also had difficulty adjusting for people who look a lot alike—either doppelgangers(长相极相似的人), whom the machine would have trouble identifying as two separate people, or the same person who appeared in different photos at different ages or in different lighting, whom the machine would incorrectly view as separate people.

第6段，第1句

本句主干尚可抓住，但后置修饰密集、并列展开清晰、时态有对比，正适合作为结构与时态综合训练材料。它既不至于过难失去教学性，又覆盖了多个高频难点。

HIGH-FREQUENCY · 真题高频词

本篇出现的 85 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。

database B2

n. 数据库

本篇10次 · 真题 13 句

researcher B2

n. 研究人员

本篇8次 · 真题 363 句

algorithm C1

n. 算法

本篇7次 · 真题 17 句

dataset C1

n. 数据集

本篇5次 · 真题 10 句

million A2

num. 一百万

本篇3次 · 真题 126 句

identify B1

v. 识别

本篇3次 · 真题 75 句

image A2

n. 形象，印象

本篇3次 · 真题 57 句

massive B2

adj. 巨大的，大量的

本篇3次 · 真题 31 句

recognition

B2

n. 认可

本篇3次·真题 31 句

facial

B2

adj. 面部的

本篇3次·真题 15 句

would

A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇2次·真题 568 句

system

A2

n. 系统

本篇2次·真题 176 句

process

B1

n. 过程

本篇2次·真题 126 句

exist

A2

v. 存在;实际上有

本篇2次·真题 77 句

variety

B1

n. 多样化

本篇2次·真题 66 句

scale

B1

n. 规模

本篇2次·真题 32 句

software

B1

n. 软件 (计算机程序)

本篇2次·真题 24 句

sample

B1

n. 样品

本篇2次·真题 20 句

confront

B2

v. 面对, 面临 (困难、危险等)

本篇2次·真题 18 句

sensitive

B2

adj. 敏感的

本篇2次·真题 18 句

accuracy

B2

n. 准确 (性)

本篇2次·真题 11 句

lighting

B1

n. 照明

本篇2次·真题 10 句

complexity

B2

n. 复杂性

本篇2次·真题 9 句

better

A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本篇1次·真题 205 句

tend B1

v. 倾向于, 往往会
本篇1次 · 真题 170 句

reduce B1

v. 减少, 降低 (数量、大小、程度等)
本篇1次 · 真题 138 句

view A2

n. 观点, 看法
本篇1次 · 真题 134 句

power A2

n. 权力
本篇1次 · 真题 128 句

base A2

n. 基础
本篇1次 · 真题 126 句

challenge B1

n. 挑战
本篇1次 · 真题 119 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

support A2

v. 支持
本篇1次 · 真题 103 句

least A2

det. 最少的
本篇1次 · 真题 98 句

billion B1

num. 十亿 (1,000,000,000)
本篇1次 · 真题 74 句

easily A2

adv. 容易地
本篇1次 · 真题 65 句

available A2

adj. 可获得的
本篇1次 · 真题 63 句

various B1

adj. 各种各样的
本篇1次 · 真题 63 句

perform B1

v. 执行
本篇1次 · 真题 61 句

figure A2

n. 数字
本篇1次 · 真题 58 句

feature B1

n. 特征

本篇1次·真题 55 句

struggle B1

v. 奋斗

本篇1次·真题 54 句

contain B1

v. 包含, 含有

本篇1次·真题 52 句

recognize B1

v. 认出

本篇1次·真题 42 句

identity B2

n. 身份

本篇1次·真题 39 句

relatively B2

adv. 相对地

本篇1次·真题 37 句

estimate B2

v. 估计

本篇1次·真题 36 句

expectation B2

n. 期待;预期

本篇1次·真题 32 句

handle A2

v. 处理

本篇1次·真题 32 句

perceive B2

v. 理解, 领悟 (某事的性质或意义)

本篇1次·真题 32 句

appropriate B2

adj. 合适的

本篇1次·真题 30 句

sufficient B2

adj. 足够的

本篇1次·真题 30 句

vary B1

v. 不同

本篇1次·真题 30 句

limited B1

adj. 有限的

本篇1次·真题 29 句

decrease B1

v. 减少, 降低

本篇1次·真题 28 句

cannot A1

aux. 不能

本篇1次·真题 27 句

expression B1

n. 表达

本篇1次 · 真题 27 句

greatly B1

adv. 非常

本篇1次 · 真题 27 句

mood A2

n. 心情

本篇1次 · 真题 27 句

accessible B2

adj. 可到达的

本篇1次 · 真题 25 句

tough B1

adj. 困难的

本篇1次 · 真题 24 句

distinguish B2

v. 区分

本篇1次 · 真题 23 句

apart B1

adv. 分开地

本篇1次 · 真题 22 句

pose B2

v. 摆姿势 (供拍照或绘画)

本篇1次 · 真题 22 句

accurate B2

adj. 准确的

本篇1次 · 真题 21 句

consistent B2

adj. 一致的

本篇1次 · 真题 21 句

volume B1

n. 音量

本篇1次 · 真题 21 句

adjust B2

v. 调整

本篇1次 · 真题 20 句

mere B2

adj. 仅仅的

本篇1次 · 真题 19 句

ultimate B2

adj. 最终的

本篇1次 · 真题 19 句

recall B2

v. 回忆起, 记起

本篇1次 · 真题 18 句

enormous B1

adj. 巨大的

本篇1次 · 真题 17 句

alike

B1

adj. 相似的

本篇1次·真题 15 句

appearance

B1

n. 外貌

本篇1次·真题 15 句

convert

B2

v. 转变

本篇1次·真题 15 句

invisible

B1

adj. 看不见的

本篇1次·真题 14 句

limitation

B2

n. 限制

本篇1次·真题 14 句

remarkable

B2

adj. 非凡的

本篇1次·真题 14 句

constraint

B2

n. 限制

本篇1次·真题 13 句

contemporary

B2

adj. 当代的

本篇1次·真题 13 句

efficiently

B2

adv. 高效地

本篇1次·真题 13 句

scary

A2

adj. 令人害怕的

本篇1次·真题 11 句

sharp

A2

adj. 锋利的，尖锐的

本篇1次·真题 11 句

dip

B1

v. 浸，蘸

本篇1次·真题 9 句

creator

B2

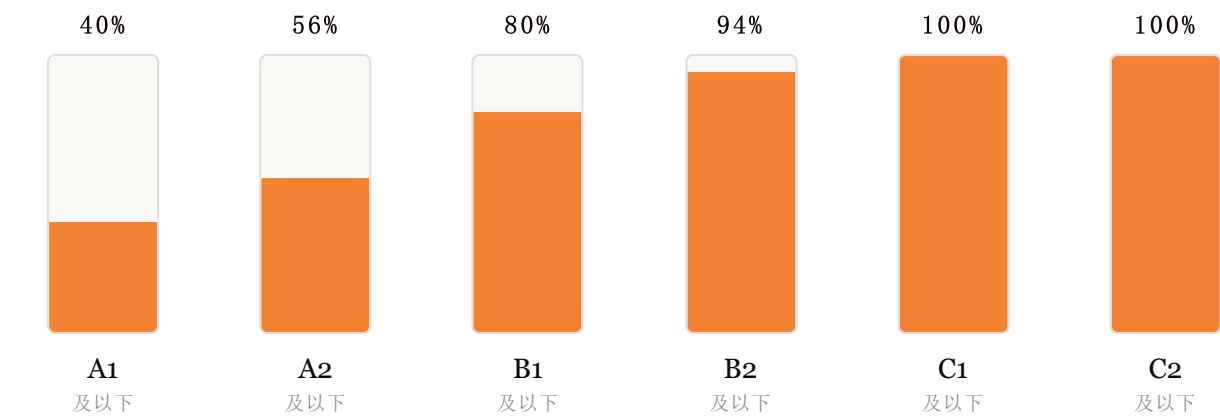
n. 创造者

本篇1次·真题 8 句

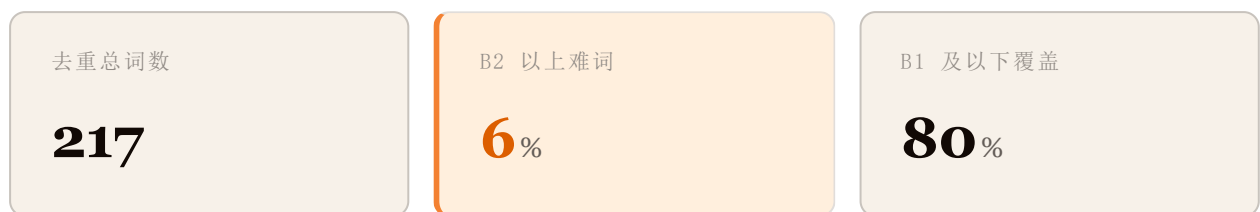
VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 217 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 217 个单词，按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比（CDF），最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上（C1/C2）为高阶词，本篇共 12 个·约 6%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率 (CDF) · 数据为全文去重词 217 个 · 末柱为 100%



英语六级 2018年6月·第2套 · 全卷构成

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

2018年6月·第2套 英语六级阅读理解（四选一） 第2篇·51-55 题答案与解析

QUESTIONS & ANALYSIS • 阅读理解和解析

阅读理解和解析·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2套 英语六级阅读理解（四选一）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 9 段原文（段首标 P1-P9 段号、逐段附中文翻译）；之后 5 道题逐题排列，每题英文题干与选项后紧接本题解析——题干与选项中译、答案、题型判定、题干拆句、定位句中英对照与逐选项对错归因。

真题卷第2套(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 There are currently 21.5 million students in America, and many will be funding their college on borrowed money. Given that there's now over \$1.3 trillion in student loans on the books, it's pretty clear that many students are far from sensible. The average student's debt upon graduation now approaches \$40,000, and as college becomes ever more expensive, calls to make it "free" are multiplying. Even Hillary Clinton says that when it comes to college, "Costs won't be a barrier."

美国目前有2150万名学生，其中许多人将用借来的钱来支付大学学费。鉴于目前学生贷款账面金额已超过1.3万亿美元，很明显许多学生远非理性。毕业时学生的平均债务现已接近4万美元，而且随着大学变得越来越昂贵，要求让大学“免费”的呼声不断增多。甚至Hillary Clinton也表示，谈到大学时，“费用不会成为障碍。”

P2 But the only way college could be free is if the faculty and staff donated their time, the buildings required no maintenance, and campuses required no utilities. As long as it's impossible to produce something from nothing, costs are absolutely a barrier.

但大学免费的唯一途径是教职员工无偿奉献时间，建筑物无需维护，校园无需水电等公用事业。只要无法无中生有，费用绝对就是一道障碍。

P3 The actual question we debate is who should pay for people to go to college. If taxpayers are to bear the cost of forgiving student loans, shouldn't they have a say in how their money is used?

我们争论的实际问题是谁应该为人们上大学买单。如果要由纳税人承担免除学生贷款的成本,他们难道不应该对自己的钱如何使用有发言权吗?

P4 At least taxpayers should be able to decide what students will study on the public dime. If we're going to force taxpayers to foot the bill for college degrees, students should only study those subjects that're of greatest benefit to taxpayers. After all, students making their own choices in this respect is what caused the problem in the first place. We simply don't need more poetry, gender studies, or sociology majors. How do we know which subjects benefit society? Easy.

至少纳税人应该能够决定学生将用公共资金学习什么。如果我们要强制纳税人为大学学位买单,学生就应该只学习那些对纳税人最有益的科目。毕竟,学生在这方面自己做选择正是首先导致问题的原因。我们根本不需要更多的诗歌、性别研究或社会学专业的毕业生。我们如何知道哪些科目有益于社会?很简单。

P5 Average starting salaries give a clear indication of what type of training society needs its new workers to have. Certainly, there are benefits to a college major beyond the job a student can perform. But if we're talking about the benefits to society, the only thing that matters is what the major enables the student to produce for society. And the value of what the student can produce is reflected in the wage employers are willing to pay the student to produce it.

平均起薪清楚地表明社会需要其新员工接受何种类型的培训。当然,大学专业除了学生能胜任的工作之外还有其他益处。但如果我们谈论的是对社会的益处,唯一重要的是该专业使学生能够为社会生产什么。而学生所能生产的东西的价值反映在雇主愿意付给学生生产它的工资上。

P6 A low wage for elementary school teachers, however, doesn't mean elementary education isn't important. It simply means there are too many elementary school teachers already.

然而,小学教师的低工资并不意味着小学教育不重要。它只是意味着小学教师已经太多了。

P7 Meanwhile, there are few who are willing and able to perform jobs requiring a petroleum engineering major, so the value of one more of those people is very high.

与此同时,愿意并能够从事需要石油工程专业的工作的人很少,因此再多一个这样的人的价值就非常高。

P8 So we can have taxpayers pick up students' tuition in exchange for dictating what those students will study. Or we can allow students both to choose their majors and pay for their education themselves. But in the end, one of two things is true:

所以我们可以让纳税人支付学生的学费,作为交换来规定这些学生将学习什么。或者我们可以允许学生既选择自己的专业又自己支付教育费用。但归根结底,以下两件事中有一件是真的:

P9 Either a college major is worth its cost or it isn't. If yes, taxpayer financing isn't needed. If not, taxpayer financing isn't desirable. Either way, taxpayers have no business paying for students' college education.

要么一个大学专业值得它的成本,要么不值得。如果值得,就不需要纳税人资助。如果不值得,纳税人资助就不可取。无论哪种方式,纳税人都没有理由为学生的大学教育买单。

题目与逐题解析

51. What does the author think of college students funding their education through loans?

- A) They only expect to get huge returns.
- B) They are acting in an irrational way.
- C) They benefit at taxpayers' expense.
- D) They will regret doing so someday.

作者对大学生通过贷款资助其教育有何看法？

- A) 他们只期望获得巨额回报。
- B) 他们的行为不理性。
- C) 他们从纳税人那里获益。
- D) 他们总有一天会后悔这样做。

【答案】 **B** (细节题)

【判型】 What does the author think of college students funding their education through loans? 问的是作者对一个具体行为的看法，定位明确、不要求跨段整合，按细节题处理。

【拆句】 主干 What does the author think of college students, 后面 funding their education through loans 是现在分词作 students 的后置定语，相当于 "who are funding...", 理解为 "用借款交学费的大学生"，分词结构不是另一句话，别把 funding 当主句动词读。

【定位】 Given that there's now over \$1.3 trillion in student loans on the books, it's pretty clear that many students are far from sensible.

鉴于目前学生贷款账面上已经超过 1.3 万亿美元，相当明显，许多学生远谈不上理性。

【选项】 A) **无中生有**

They only expect to get huge returns. 把作者只谈到的 "贷款行为不理智" 偷换为 "指望高回报"，原文从头到尾没出现 returns / profit 之类表述。

B) **✓ 正确**

far from sensible ↔ **acting in an irrational way**

预判要的是 "不理智"，irrational 正是 far from sensible 的字面同义，没有其他选项能在定位句里找到落点。

C) **张冠李戴**

They benefit at taxpayers' expense. 把后面 P3 才出现的 "纳税人买单" 提前塞进 51 题；但 P1 仅说学生 far from sensible，并未说他们正在占纳税人便宜。

D) **过度推断**

They will regret doing so someday. 把 "不理智" 推到 "将来会后悔"，多走了一步因果，P1 既没说 regret，也没说 someday。

52. In the author's opinion, free college education is _____.

- A) impractical
- B) unsustainable
- C) a goal to strive for
- D) a way to social equality

在作者看来,免费大学教育是_____。

A) 不切实际的 B) 不可持续的 C) 一个值得追求的目标 D) 一种通向社会平等的途径

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 In the author's opinion, free college education is _____. 是一个待补全的判断句, 问作者对一个具体概念的判定, 仍属细节题。

【拆句】 标准的 "主语 + 系动词 + 表语空位" 结构, 空位填一个形容词或名词性短语充当表语; In the author's opinion 是插入语, 去掉不影响主干。

【定位】 But the only way college could be free is if the faculty and staff donated their time, the buildings required no maintenance, and campuses required no utilities. As long as it's impossible to produce something from nothing, costs are absolutely a barrier.

但大学要 "免费" 的唯一可能是教职工无偿付出时间、楼宇不需维护、校园不耗水电。只要无中生有不可能, 成本就绝对是一道门槛。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

it's impossible to produce something from nothing, costs are absolutely a barrier ↔

impractical

预判要的是 "做不到", 而 impractical 字面就是 "不切实际 / 行不通", 与作者反事实条件 + impossible 的判定——对位。

B) 偷换概念

unsustainable 暗示 "先能办、后维持不下去", 原文是 impossible to produce something from nothing, 从一开始就办不到, 不是维持问题。

C) 与原文相反

a goal to strive for 把作者否定的 "免费" 包装成值得奋斗的目标, 与 costs are absolutely a barrier 的彻底否定背道而驰。

D) 无中生有

a way to social equality 把 free college 与 social equality 强行挂钩, 但 P2 通篇只论可行性、不谈平等; 此话题在文中始终缺席。

53. What should students do if taxpayers are to bear their college costs?

- A) Work even harder to repay society.
- B) Choose their subjects more carefully.
- C) Choose majors that will serve society's practical needs.
- D) Allow taxpayers to participate in college administration.

如果纳税人要承担大学生的大学费用,学生应该做什么?

- A) 更加努力工作以回报社会。 B) 更谨慎地选择他们的科目。
C) 选择能够服务于社会实际需求的专业。 D) 允许纳税人参与大学管理。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 What should students do if taxpayers are to bear their college costs? 问的是一个条件下的具体行为建议, 作者已在文中给出明确答复, 属细节题。

【拆句】 主干 What should students do; if taxpayers are to bear their college costs 是 if 引导的条件状语从句, be to do 表 "被安排 / 注定要", 意为 "假如让纳税人来承担学费"。

【定位】 If we're going to force taxpayers to foot the bill for college degrees, students should only study those subjects that're of greatest benefit to taxpayers.

假如我们要让纳税人为大学学位买单, 学生就只应学那些对纳税人最有利的科目。

【选项】 A) 偷换概念

Work even harder to repay society. 把 "选什么专业" 偷换为 "更努力工作"; P4 谈的是 "study what", 根本不是 "how hard to work"。

B) 以偏概全

Choose their subjects more carefully. 只说 "更谨慎选择", 没说选择标准是 "对社会有用"; 和 only study those subjects that're of greatest benefit to taxpayers 的硬约束比, 缺少 "为纳税人 / 为社会" 这一关键限定。

C) ✓ 正确

students should only study those subjects that're of greatest benefit to taxpayers ↔

Choose majors that will serve society's practical needs

预判核心是 "挑对社会有用的专业"。Choose majors 对应 study those subjects, serve society's practical needs 对应 of greatest benefit to taxpayers, 无遗漏。

D) 偷换概念

Allow taxpayers to participate in college administration. 把纳税人的发言权由 taxpayers should be able to decide what students will study 偷换为 college administration, 越过了原文限定的范围。

54. What does the author say about the value of a student's college education?

- A) It is underestimated by profit-seeking employers.
- B) It is to be proved by what they can do on the job.
- C) It is well reflected in their average starting salary.
- D) It is embodied in how they remove social barriers.

作者如何评价学生大学教育的价值？

- A) 它被追逐利润的雇主低估了。
- B) 它需要通过他们在工作中的表现来证明。
- C) 它在他们的平均起薪中得到了很好的体现。
- D) 它体现在他们如何消除社会障碍上。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 What does the author say about the value of a student's college education? 问作者就 value 给出的具体表述，定位单点、属细节题。

【拆句】 主干 What does the author say about the value; of a student's college education 是介词短语作 value 的后置定语，整体翻成 "学生大学教育的价值"。

【定位】 And the value of what the student can produce is reflected in the wage employers are willing to pay the student to produce it.

而学生能产出之物的价值，正反映在雇主愿意支付给学生让其去产出的那份工资里。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

It is underestimated by profit-seeking employers. 把 the wage employers are willing to pay 中性事实表述偷换为带贬义的 "被逐利雇主低估"，原文未出现 underestimate 或 profit-seeking 的负面定性。

B) 偷换概念

It is to be proved by what they can do on the job. 把 reflected in the wage 偷换为 proved by what they can do on the job，焦点从 "工资多少" 转成 "工作表现"，两者并不等同。

C) ✓ 正确

Average starting salaries give a clear indication of what type of training society needs its new workers to have

↔ **It is well reflected in their average starting salary**

the value of what the student can produce is reflected in the wage employers are willing to pay

↔ **It is well reflected in their average starting salary**

P5 一上来谈 Average starting salaries，结尾再以 reflected in the wage 收束，reflected in ... average starting salary 同时承接两处，是唯一全覆盖的选项。

D) 无中生有

It is embodied in how they remove social barriers. 借用 Costs won't be a barrier 中的 barrier 一词制造熟悉感，但 P5 既未谈 social barriers，也未谈 remove。

55. What message does the author want to convey in the passage?

- A) Students should think carefully whether to go to college.
- B) Taxpayers should only finance the most gifted students.
- C) The worth of a college education is open to debate.
- D) College students should fund their own education.

作者想在文章中传达什么信息？

- A) 学生应该仔细考虑是否上大学。 B) 纳税人应该只资助最有天赋的学生。
- C) 大学教育的价值有待商榷。 D) 大学生应该自己资助自己的教育。

【答案】 D (主旨题)

【判型】 What message does the author want to convey in the passage? 既有 message 又有 in the passage, 两个主旨信号叠加, 必走主线串联。

【拆句】 主干 What message does the author want to convey, in the passage 是地点状语限定范围; want to convey = 想要传达, 无任何陷阱。

【选项】 A) 偷换概念

Students should think carefully whether to go to college. 把全文焦点 "谁付钱" 偷换为 "是否上大学"; P1 至 P9 从未质疑 "上不上" 这件事。

B) 无中生有

Taxpayers should only finance the most gifted students. 凭空加进 most gifted students 的资助标准; P4 谈的是 "选有用的专业", 不是 "挑天才学生"。

C) 与原文相反

The worth of a college education is open to debate. 借用 The actual question we debate 的 debate 一词制造熟悉感, 但作者在 P9 里其实给出了**明确**结论 Either way, taxpayers have no business paying, 态度毫不含糊, 不是 "open to debate"。

D) ✓ 正确

Either way, taxpayers have no business paying for students' college education. ↔

College students should fund their own education.

Or we can allow students both to choose their majors and pay for their education themselves ↔

College students should fund their own education

P8 的 Or 分支正面说 "学生自选自付", P9 用 Either way 反向说 "纳税人不该付", 两句一正一反共同指向 College students should fund their own education, 是唯一覆盖全篇主线的选项。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

9 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。

There are currently 21.5 million students in America, and many will be funding their college on borrowed money.

第1段，第1句

并列句是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式,本句的 there be 存在句 + 主谓宾结构 的组合也较为典型。第二分句中 fund something on borrowed money 这种 动词 + 宾语 + 介词短语状语 的搭配在真题中常见。但本句整体较短且结构直白,不如那些含有从句嵌套或复杂修饰的长难句更具代表性,因此典型性为中等水平。

Given that there's now over \$1.3 trillion in student loans on the books, it's pretty clear that many students are far from sensible.

第1段，第2句

形式主语结构 ("It is + 表语 + that 从句") 和 "Given that" 引导的原因状语从句都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。这类结构在学术写作和正式语体中极为常见，掌握后可直接迁移到大量真题和实际阅读材料。典型性很高。

But the only way college could be free is if the faculty and staff donated their time, the buildings required no maintenance, and campuses required no utilities.

第2段，第1句

覆盖主系表结构、同位语从句、条件状语从句作表语、并列宾语等多种成分，同位语从句省略 that 和条件从句作表语都是易错点，作为成分划分练习句收益较高。

As long as it's impossible to produce something from nothing, costs are absolutely a barrier.

第2段，第2句

As long as 引导的条件状语从句 加 主句 是考试中常见的句式结构。形式主语 it is + 形容词 + to do 也是高频考点结构。这种 条件从句陈述前提 + 主句陈述结论 的逻辑组合在阅读和写作中都很典型，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

After all, students making their own choices in this respect is what caused the problem in the first place.

第4段，第3句

句子结构典型,成分丰富,包含表语从句、动名词复合结构、关系代词等多个训练要点,且时态搭配清晰,适合作为中等难度的结构训练材料。主干识别有一定难度但不至于过分复杂,嵌套层级适中,整体训练价值较高,值得优先学习。

A low wage for elementary school teachers, however, doesn't mean elementary education isn't important.

第6段，第1句

"主句 + 省略 that 的宾语从句" 是四六级和考研英语阅读中的高频句式，主句带较长主语和插入语也很常见。本句结构具有较强的代表性，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子的分析中。

So we can have taxpayers pick up students' tuition in exchange for dictating what those students will study.

第8段，第1句

涵盖使役动词的宾语和宾补、介词短语作目的状语、动名词作介词宾语、宾语从句嵌套等多种成分，结构较丰富。特别是使役动词 "have" 的宾补结构和 "what" 在从句中既作引导词又作宾语，都是值得练习的易错点，训练价值较高。

If not, taxpayer financing isn't desirable.

第9段，第3句

条件状语从句加主句是四六级和考研常见句式，且条件从句的省略用法 ("If not""If so"等) 在书面语中频繁出现，具有一定的典型性和实用性。

Either way, taxpayers have no business paying for students' college education.

第9段，第4句

"have no business doing sth" 是四六级和考研英语阅读中常见的固定表达，句式结构(简单句 + 状语 + 动名词宾语)具有一定代表性，掌握后可迁移到类似表达(如 have trouble doing、have difficulty doing)。但作为简单句，结构变化空间有限，典型性中等。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 57 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。

taxpayer B2

n. 纳税人

本篇12次 · 真题 15 句

major B1

adj. 主要的

本篇7次 · 真题 108 句

benefit B1

n. 好处

本篇5次 · 真题 244 句

author A2

n. 作者

本篇4次 · 真题 264 句

average A2

adj. 平均的

本篇3次 · 真题 112 句

loan B1

n. 贷款

本篇3次 · 真题 37 句

fund B2

n. 资金

本篇3次 · 真题 30 句

barrier B2

n. 障碍物

本篇3次 · 真题 12 句

simply B1

adv. 仅仅, 只不过

本篇2次 · 真题 119 句

reflect B1

v. 反映, 显示

本篇2次 · 真题 71 句

wage B1

n. 工资

本篇2次 · 真题 63 句

perform B1

v. 执行

本篇2次 · 真题 61 句

employer B1

n. 雇主

本篇2次 · 真题 56 句

debate B2

n. 辩论

本篇2次 · 真题 52 句

carefully A2

adv. 仔细地

本篇2次 · 真题 32 句

salary B1

n. 薪水, 工资 (通常指按月发放的固定报酬)

本篇2次 · 真题 27 句

willing B1

adj. 愿意的, 乐意的

本篇2次·真题 26 句

million A2

num. 一百万

本篇1次·真题 126 句

least A2

det. 最少的

本篇1次·真题 98 句

type A2

n. 类型

本篇1次·真题 84 句

enable B1

v. 使能够

本篇1次·真题 68 句

approach B1

v. 靠近, 接近 (在空间或时间上)

本篇1次·真题 59 句

expense B1

n. 花费

本篇1次·真题 46 句

debt B1

n. 欠款

本篇1次·真题 44 句

staff B1

n. 全体员工

本篇1次·真题 44 句

certainly A2

adv. 当然

本篇1次·真题 43 句

currently B1

adv. 目前, 当前

本篇1次·真题 42 句

practical B1

adj. 实际的

本篇1次·真题 42 句

campus B1

n. (大学或学院的) 校园

本篇1次·真题 40 句

opinion A2

n. 观点

本篇1次·真题 37 句

remove A2

v. 移开

本篇1次·真题 34 句

participate B1

v. 参加

本篇1次·真题 31 句

meanwhile

B1

adv. 与此同时

本篇1次·真题 29 句

gender

B1

n. 性别 (社会文化意义上的)

本篇1次·真题 28 句

strive

B2

v. 努力, 奋斗, 力求

本篇1次·真题 27 句

finance

B2

n. 财政

本篇1次·真题 23 句

graduation

B1

n. 毕业

本篇1次·真题 22 句

exchange

B1

n. 交换

本篇1次·真题 21 句

actual

B1

adj. 真实的

本篇1次·真题 20 句

engineering

B1

n. 工程学

本篇1次·真题 18 句

underestimate

B2

v. 低估

本篇1次·真题 18 句

convey

B2

v. 传达、表达 (信息、思想、感情等)

本篇1次·真题 15 句

faculty

B2

n. (大学的) 系, 院

本篇1次·真题 14 句

maintenance

B2

n. 维护

本篇1次·真题 14 句

tuition

B2

n. 学费

本篇1次·真题 14 句

absolutely

B1

adv. 完全地

本篇1次·真题 13 句

forgive

B1

v. 原谅

本篇1次·真题 13 句

administration

B2

n. 管理

本篇1次·真题 12 句

sensible B1

adj. 明智的

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

irrational C1

adj. 不合理的

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

multiply B1

v. 乘

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

utility B2

n. 实用性

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

desirable B2

adj. 令人向往的

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

equality B2

n. 平等

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

indication B2

n. 迹象

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

petroleum B2

n. 石油

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

donate B2

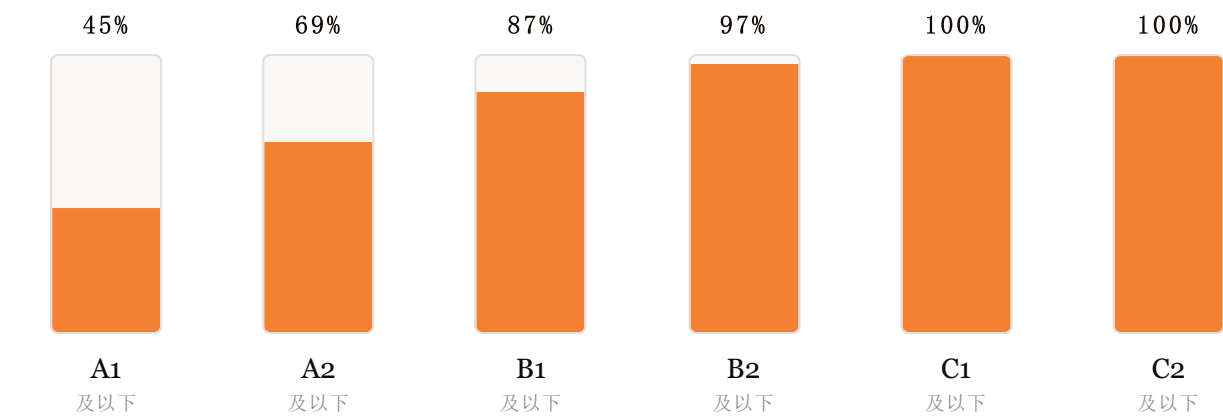
v. 捐赠, 捐献 (金钱、物品等)

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

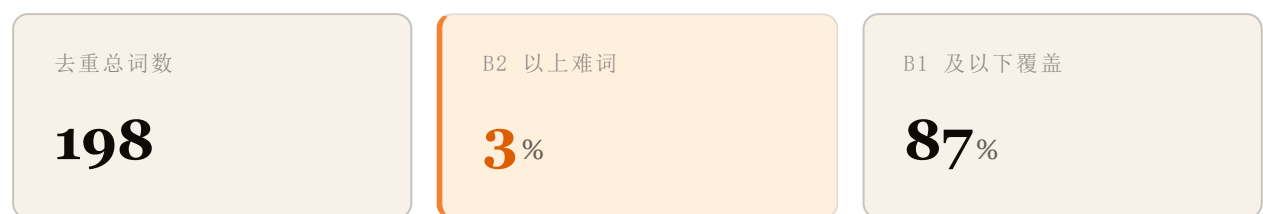
VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

全文 198 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **198** 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 3%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率 (CDF) · 数据为全文去重词 198 个 · 末柱为 100%



英语六级 2018年6月·第2套 · 全卷构成

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

2018年6月·第2套英语六级汉译英（段落翻译）·客观介绍中国高铁的现状、优势与对生活方式的改变 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2套 英语六级汉译英（段落翻译）原卷题干译审整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：Directions 与一整段中文原文连续排印——整段连排、无段落标记无题号，把它切成一句句翻译单元本身就是解题动作。卷面之后先给整篇参考英译定稿，再按自切句序逐句拆分：定英文主干、降级修饰成分、逐项落实语法点、句内定稿英译，答案直显。

真题卷第2套(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**.

中国目前拥有世界上最大最快的高速铁路网。高铁列车的运行速度还将继续提升，更多的城市将修建高铁站。高铁大大缩短了人们出行的时间。相对飞机而言，高铁列车的突出优势在于准时，因为基本不受天气或交通管制的影响。高铁极大地改变了中国人的生活方式。如今，它已经成了很多人商务旅行的首选交通工具。越来越多的人也在假日乘高铁外出旅游。还有不少年轻人选择在一个城市工作而在邻近城市居住，每天乘高铁上下班。

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。

China currently has the largest and fastest high-speed railway network in the world. The speed of high-speed trains will continue to increase, and more cities will build high-speed rail stations. High-speed rail has greatly reduced people's travel time. Compared with airplanes, the outstanding advantage of high-speed trains is punctuality, because they are rarely affected by weather or traffic control. High-speed rail has greatly changed the lifestyle of Chinese people. Today, it has become the first choice of transportation for business travel for many people. More and more people also travel by high-speed train during holidays. There are also many young people who choose to work in one city and live in a neighboring one, commuting between the two cities by high-speed train every day.

【衔接】第5句与第6句之间：用代词 it 承接『高铁』

第 5 句主语是 High-speed rail，第 6 句中文是 它已经成了很多人商务旅行的首选交通工具 的『它』，英文顺势用 It 承接，不再重复 high-speed rail，两句因此自然连成『高铁改变了生活 → 它已成为商务首选』的递进。

第6句与第7句之间：用 also 标出并列添加

第 6 句讲『商务旅行首选』，第 7 句 越来越多的人也在假日乘高铁外出旅游 的『也』提示这是再添一种用途（假日出游），英文保留 also，让两句构成『商务出行 + 假日出游』的并列罗列，读者能看出是在分场景列举高铁的用途。

第7句与第8句之间：用 also / 句式变化避免单调

第 7、8 句都在列举『人们如何使用高铁』，第 8 句 还有不少年轻人 的『还有』表继续补充，英文用 There are also many young people... 起句，与第 7 句的 More and more people... 句式错开，避免连续两句同样开头，读起来更顺。

逐句解析

一整段连排中文、无段落标记无题号——把它切成一句句翻译单元本身就是解题动作，句前 N. 为逐句解析自切的句序号（非考卷题号），与卷面中文逐字对应。

【主旨】客观介绍中国高铁的现状、优势与对生活方式的改变

全段从 中国目前拥有世界上最大最快的高速铁路网 起笔，到出行时间、准点优势、商务首选、假日出游、跨城通勤，通篇是对中国高铁这一事物「现状特征 + 影响」的客观陈述，属典型的「中国社会 / 科技介绍」语体——这正是六级汉译英最常考的方向。语体一旦定为客观介绍，全篇用词宜中性平实，主时态宜锁一般现在时。

【时态】一般现在时

通篇在陈述中国高铁「现在的事实与普遍现象」——网络规模、准点优势、成为商务首选、跨城通勤，如 它已经成了很多人商务旅行的首选交通工具、越来越多的人也在假日乘高铁外出旅游，都是现状与习惯性事实，故全篇默认一般现在时。仅两处需偏离：还将继续提升、更多的城市将修建高铁站 是将来 → 一般将来时；高铁极大地改变了中国人的生活方式 强调对现在产生的结果 → 现在完成时。

【译法】高速铁路网 / 高铁

世界上最大最快的高速铁路网 里的「高速铁路网」定为 high-speed railway network；反复出现的「高铁列车 / 高铁」统一用 high-speed trains（车）与 high-speed rail（系统 / 方式），全篇不再换成 bullet train、HSR 缩写等别的说法。先把这个核心译名钉死，是因为它在 高铁列车的运行速度还将继续提升、高铁大大缩短了人们出行的时间 等多句反复出现，译法一乱整篇就显得不连贯。

交通管制

基本不受天气或交通管制的影响 里的「交通管制」是文化 / 语境负载词，定为 traffic control；与前面的「天气」weather 并列，作为高铁相对飞机的两个不受影响的因素。

上下班（通勤）

每天乘高铁上下班的「上下班」不逐字译成 go to work and come back，而用约定俗成的 commute（通勤）一词概括，更地道；「乘高铁上下班」即 commute by high-speed train。

1. 中国目前拥有世界上最大最快的高速铁路网。

【主干】 China 作主语 + has 作谓语 + network 作宾语 (主语策略: 原句主语)

中文已有明确主语「中国」, 直接取 China 作英文主语; 核心动词「拥有」译 has; 宾语是 世界上最大最快的高速铁路网, 主干即 China has a high-speed railway network.

【降级】 「世界上最大最快的」用最高级形容词前置修饰宾语

目前 译成时间状语 currently / now 放句首或句中; 世界上最大最快的 是对「铁路网」的修饰, 用最高级 the largest and fastest 前置, 再补 in the world 限定范围, 整体作宾语 the largest and fastest high-speed railway network in the world. 本句结构简单, 无需降级成从句。

【语法】 时态

回指全篇基调用一般现在时, 谓语 has; 「目前」用 currently/now 呼应, 不要因为有『目前』就误用进行时。

最高级 + 冠词

最高级前必须加定冠词 the, 故 the largest and fastest; 同时整个网络是单数可数名词, 前面这个 the 也兼作特指限定。

主谓一致

主语 China 第三人称单数, 谓语用 has 而非 have。

【译文】 China currently has the largest and fastest high-speed railway network in the world.

2. 高铁列车的运行速度还将继续提升, 更多的城市将修建高铁站。

【主干】 拆成并列两句: speed 作前句主语、cities 作后句主语 (主语策略: 原句主语)

本句是用逗号连起的两件事, 各有主语。前半 高铁列车的运行速度还将继续提升 以「运行速度」the speed 作主语、「提升」increase 作谓语; 后半 更多的城市将修建高铁站 以「更多的城市」more cities 作主语、「修建」build 作谓语、「高铁站」high-speed rail stations 作宾语。

【降级】 「还将继续」译成 will continue to + 动词, 两件事用 and 并列

还将继续提升 的『继续』用 continue to do 表达, 即 will continue to increase; 两个分句都是『将来要发生』, 用 and 连成并列句即可: ...will continue to increase, and more cities will build...。这里 and 连的是两个各自完整的主谓, 属正当并列, 不是流水句堆砌。

【语法】 时态

本句两处都有『将』, 偏离全篇基调改用一般将来时 will increase / will build。这是全篇少数几个该跳出一般现在时的地方。

单复数

「更多的城市」不止一座 → more cities 用复数; 「高铁站」也不止一个 → high-speed rail stations 用复数。

主谓一致

前句主语 the speed 单数, 但 will 后动词原形不变形, 写 will continue 即可, 无需操心单复数。

【译文】 The speed of high-speed trains will continue to increase, and more cities will build high-speed rail stations.

3. 高铁大大缩短了人们出行的时间。

【主干】 high-speed rail 作主语 + has reduced 作谓语 + time 作宾语 (主语策略: 原句主语)

中文主语「高铁」明确, 取 high-speed rail 作主语; 核心动词「缩短」译 reduce / shorten 作谓语; 宾语是 人们出行的时间 the time people spend traveling。主干即 High-speed rail has greatly reduced travel time。

【降级】 「人们出行的时间」可简化为 travel time 或 people's travel time

人们出行的时间 不必逐字译成 the time that people spend on traveling 这么累赘, 地道做法是浓缩为 travel time (出行时间) 或 people's travel time; 大大 用副词 greatly / significantly 修饰谓语。本句为简单句, 无需降级从句。

【语法】 时态

「缩短了」的『了』表示已对现在造成结果 (出行时间现在变短了), 用现在完成时 has reduced, 偏离基调但合理; 也可用一般现在时 reduces 表普遍事实, 二者皆通, 本篇取完成时更贴『了』的语气。

副词位置

「大大」greatly 作程度副词, 放在助动词 has 之后、实义动词 reduced 之前: has greatly reduced。

主谓一致

主语 high-speed rail 视作单数不可数概念, 完成时助动词用 has。

【译文】 High-speed rail has greatly reduced people's travel time.

4. 相对飞机而言, 高铁列车的突出优势在于准时, 因为基本不受天气或交通管制的影响。

【主干】 advantage 作主语 + is 作谓语 + punctuality 作表语 (主语策略: 原句主语)

本句核心是『优势在于准时』, 取 高铁列车的突出优势 的「突出优势」the outstanding advantage 作主语、is 作系动词、「准时」punctuality 作表语, 主干 The outstanding advantage ... is punctuality。其余成分都围绕这个主干降级安放。

【降级】 「相对飞机而言」降为介词短语状语; 「因为...」降为原因状语从句

相对飞机而言 译成 compared with airplanes 作句首状语; 因为基本不受天气或交通管制的影响 用 because 引导原因状语从句 because it is rarely affected by weather or traffic control, 挂到主干后。整句即『状语 + 主干 + 原因从句』三层, 不是 and 平铺。

【语法】语态

不受...的影响 是典型的『受/被』结构，英文用被动 be affected by；『基本不受影响』即 is rarely affected by，用 rarely 表含蓄否定，比 not affected 更地道。

时态

回指全篇基调用一般现在时：主句 is、从句 is rarely affected，陈述普遍事实。

指代

原因从句的主语指代前文的『高铁列车』，用 it 承接（高铁列车作整体单数概念），避免重复 high-speed trains。

搭配

『准时』作名词用 punctuality；若用形容词须改句式为 trains are punctual。本句以名词作表语，故用 punctuality。

【译文】 Compared with airplanes, the outstanding advantage of high-speed trains is punctuality, because they are rarely affected by weather or traffic control.

5. 高铁极大地改变了中国人的生活方式。

【主干】 high-speed rail 作主语 + has changed 作谓语 + lifestyle 作宾语（主语策略：原句主语）

中文主语「高铁」明确，取 high-speed rail 作主语；核心动词「改变」译 change 作谓语；宾语是 中国人的生活方式 the lifestyle of Chinese people。主干 High-speed rail has changed the lifestyle of Chinese people。

【降级】 「极大地」用副词 greatly/dramatically 修饰谓语

极大地 译 greatly / dramatically 作程度副词；中国人的生活方式 的『中国人的』用 of Chinese people 后置，或 Chinese people's 前置所有格，均可。本句为简单句，无需降级从句。

【语法】时态

「改变了」的『了』强调改变已造成且持续至今的影响 → 现在完成时 has changed，与第 3 句『缩短了』处理一致，偏离基调但合理。

单复数

「生活方式」作整体概念用单数 the lifestyle（也可 the way of life）；若用 lifestyles 复数强调多种方式亦可，本篇取单数指『中国人这一总体的生活方式』。

副词位置

greatly 放在助动词 has 与实义动词 changed 之间：has greatly changed。

【译文】 High-speed rail has greatly changed the lifestyle of Chinese people.

6. 如今，它已经成了很多人商务旅行的首选交通工具。

【主干】 It 作主语 + has become 作谓语 + means/choice 作表语（主语策略：原句主语）

中文主语是代词「它」（指高铁），直接用 It 承接上句；核心动词「成了」译 become 作系动词；表语是 很多人商务旅行的首选交通工具 the first choice of transportation for many people's business travel。主干 It has become the first choice....。

【降级】「很多人商务旅行的」降为介词短语后置修饰「首选交通工具」

首选交通工具 作中心词 the first choice of transportation; 很多人商务旅行的 用 for many people's business travel / for business travel for many people 作后置定语挂上去, 不前置堆叠。本句为简单句配后置定语。

【语法】时态

「已经成了」的『已经...了』是现在完成时的标准信号 → has become; 句首『如今』now 与完成时呼应, 表『到现在为止已经成为』。

指代

It 单数, 与上句 high-speed rail 一致; 完成时助动词用 has。

搭配

『首选』the first choice / the preferred; 『交通工具』means of transportation / mode of transport, 注意 means 单复数同形。

【译文】 Today, it has become the first choice of transportation for business travel for many people.

7. 越来越多的人也在假日乘高铁外出旅游。

【主干】more and more people 作主语 + travel 作谓语 (主语策略: 原句主语)

中文主语「越来越多的人」明确, 取 more and more people 作主语; 核心动词是「外出旅游」travel / take trips 作谓语。乘高铁 与 在假日 都是修饰这个动作的方式与时间状语。主干 More and more people travel....

【降级】「乘高铁」译成方式状语 by high-speed train, 「在假日」译成时间状语 during holidays

乘高铁 是出行方式 → by high-speed train (交通方式用 by + 名词, 名词前不加冠词); 在假日 是时间 → during holidays / on holidays。一句话里两个状语, 分别归到方式和时间, 挂在 travel 后即可。

【语法】时态

回指全篇基调用一般现在时 travel, 陈述『越来越多的人(习惯性地)这样做』这一普遍现象。

主谓一致

主语 people 是复数, 谓语用原形 travel, 不加 -s。

冠词

交通方式短语 by high-speed train 中 train 前不加冠词, 这是固定用法。

【译文】 More and more people also travel by high-speed train during holidays.

8. 还有不少年轻人选择在一个城市工作而在邻近城市居住，每天乘高铁上下班。

【主干】 many young people 作主语 + choose 作谓语 + to work... and live... 作宾语（主语策略：原句主语）

中文主语「不少年轻人」明确，取 many young people 作主语；核心动词「选择」译 choose 作谓语；宾语是 在一个城市工作而在邻近城市居住，用 choose to do 结构接 to work in one city and live in a neighboring one。主干 Many young people choose to work... and live...。

【降级】 「在一个城市工作而在邻近城市居住」用 to work...and live... 并列不定式；「每天乘高铁上下班」降为现在分词状语 commuting...

在一个城市工作而在邻近城市居住的『而』是并列对照，用 to work in one city and live in a neighboring one 两个并列不定式（第二个 to 可省）。每天乘高铁上下班 是伴随 / 结果，降级为现在分词短语 commuting between the two cities by high-speed train every day 挂在句尾，避免再起一个 and 平铺。

【语法】 时态

回指全篇基调用一般现在时 choose，陈述普遍现象；分词 commuting 与 every day 呼应表习惯性日常。

搭配

『上下班（通勤）』用 commute（动词）最地道，避免逐字译 go to work and come back；
『邻近城市』a neighboring city / a nearby city。

主谓一致 + 单复数

主语 many young people 复数，谓语用 choose 原形；『一个城市』one city、『邻近城市』a neighboring one 均单数加冠词。

冠词

交通方式 by high-speed train 零冠词；one city / a neighboring city 是泛指的单数可数名词，须加 one / a。

【译文】 There are also many young people who choose to work in one city and live in a neighboring one, commuting between the two cities by high-speed train every day.

英语六级 2018年6月·第2套 · 全卷构成

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