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六级·真题卷第1套·2018年12月

Part I

Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay on *how to balance work and leisure*. You should write at least 150 words but no more than 200 words.

Part II

Listening Comprehension

(30 minutes)

Section A

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

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

1. A) It can benefit professionals and non-professionals alike.
B) It lists the various challenges physicists are confronting.
C) It describes how some mysteries of physics were solved.
D) It is one of the most fascinating physics books ever written.
2. A) Physicists' contribution to humanity.
B) Stories about some female physicists.
C) Historical evolution of modern physics.
D) Women's changing attitudes to physics.
3. A) By exposing a lot of myths in physics.
B) By describing her own life experiences.
C) By including lots of fascinating knowledge.
D) By telling anecdotes about famous professors.
4. A) It avoids detailing abstract concepts of physics.
B) It contains a lot of thought-provoking questions.
C) It demonstrates how they can become physicists.
D) It provides experiments they can do themselves.

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

5. A) He is too busy to finish his assignment in time.
B) He does not know what kind of topic to write on.
C) He does not understand the professor's instructions.
D) He has no idea how to proceed with his dissertation.
6. A) It is too broad.
B) It is a bit outdated.
C) It is challenging.
D) It is interesting.
7. A) Biography.
B) Nature.
C) Philosophy.
D) Beauty.
8. A) Improve his cumulative grade.
B) Develop his reading ability.
C) Stick to the topic assigned.
D) List the parameters first.

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) The unprecedented high temperature in Greenland.
B) The collapse of ice on the northern tip of Greenland.
C) The unusual cold spell in the Arctic area in October.
D) The rapid change of Arctic temperature within a day.
10. A) It has created a totally new climate pattern.
B) It will pose a serious threat to many species.
C) It typically appears about once every ten years.
D) It has puzzled the climate scientists for decades.
11. A) Extinction of Arctic wildlife.
B) Iceless summers in the Arctic.
C) Emigration of indigenous people.
D) Better understanding of ecosystems.

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

12. A) A good start.
B) A detailed plan.
C) A strong determination.
D) A scientific approach.
13. A) Most people get energized after a sufficient rest.
B) Most people tend to have a finite source of energy.
C) It is vital to take breaks between demanding mental tasks.
D) It is most important to have confidence in one's willpower.
14. A) They could keep on working longer.
B) They could do more challenging tasks.
C) They found it easier to focus on work at hand.
D) They held more positive attitudes toward life.
15. A) They are part of their nature.
B) They are subject to change.
C) They are related to culture.
D) They are beyond control.

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) About half of current jobs might be automated.
B) The jobs of doctors and lawyers would be threatened.
C) The job market is becoming somewhat unpredictable.
D) Machine learning would prove disruptive by 2013.
17. A) They are widely applicable for massive open online courses.
B) They are now being used by numerous high school teachers.
C) They could read as many as 10,000 essays in a single minute.
D) They could grade high-school essays just like human teachers.
18. A) It needs instructions throughout the process.
B) It does poorly on frequent, high-volume tasks.
C) It has to rely on huge amounts of previous data.
D) It is slow when it comes to tracking novel things.

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

19. A) The engineering problems with solar power.
B) The generation of steam with the latest technology.
C) The importance of exploring new energy sources.
D) The theoretical aspects of sustainable energy.
20. A) Drive trains with solar energy.
B) Upgrade the city's train facilities.
C) Build a new ten-kilometre railway line.
D) Cut down the city's energy consumption.
21. A) Build a tank for keeping calcium oxide.
B) Find a new material for storing energy.
C) Recover super-heated steam.
D) Collect carbon dioxide gas.

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

22. A) The lack of supervision by both the national and local governments.
B) The impact of the current economic crisis at home and abroad.
C) The poor management of day centres and home help services.
D) The poor relation between national health and social care services.
23. A) It was mainly provided by voluntary services.
B) It mainly caters to the needs of the privileged.
C) It called for a sufficient number of volunteers.
D) It has deteriorated over the past sixty years.
24. A) Their longer lifespans.
B) Fewer home helpers available.
C) Their preference for private services.
D) More of them suffering serious illnesses.
25. A) They are unable to pay for health services.
B) They have long been discriminated against.
C) They are vulnerable to illnesses and diseases.
D) They have contributed a great deal to society.

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.

Just off the coast of Southern California sits Santa Cruz Island, where a magical creature called the island fox 26 . A decade ago, this island's ecosystem was in 27 . Wild pigs attracted golden eagles from the mainland, and those flying 28 crashed the fox population. So the Nature Conservancy launched a 29 war against the pigs, complete with helicopters and sharp shooters.

And it worked. Today, federal agencies are pulling the island fox from the Endangered Species List. It's the fastest-ever recovery of a mammal, joining peers like the Louisiana black bear as glowing successes in the history of the Endangered Species Act.

But the recovery of Santa Cruz Island isn't just about the fox. The Nature Conservancy has 30 war on a multitude of invasive species here, from sheep to plants to the 31 Argentine ant. "Our philosophy with the island has always been, 'OK, 32 the threats and let the island go back to what it was,'" says ecologist Christina Boser. And it appears to be working. Native plants are coming back, and the fox once again bounds about carefree.

But keeping those foxes from harm will occupy Boser and her colleagues for years to come. You see, humans are still allowed on Santa Cruz Island, and they bring dogs. So Boser has to vaccinate her foxes against various diseases. "We're obligated to keep a pulse on the population for at least five years after the foxes are delisted," says Boser. That includes tagging the foxes and 33 their numbers to ensure nothing goes wrong.

This is the story of the little fox that has come back, and the people who have 34 their lives to protecting it. This is the story of wildlife conservation in the age of mass 35 .

- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| A) aggressive | I) hinders |
| B) chaos | J) mammal |
| C) configuration | K) monitoring |
| D) declared | L) predators |
| E) dedicated | M) remove |
| F) dwells | N) tempt |
| G) extinction | O) underlying |
| H) fierce | |

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**.

Do Parents Invade Children's Privacy When They Post Photos Online?

- A) When Katlyn Burbidge's son was 6 years old, he was performing some ridiculous song and dance typical of a first-grader. But after she snapped a photo and started using her phone, he asked her a serious question: "Are you going to post that online?" She laughed and answered, "Yes, I think I will." What he said next stopped her. "Can you not?"

- B) That's when it dawned on her: She had been posting photos of him online without asking his permission. "We're big advocates of bodily autonomy and not forcing him to hug or kiss people unless he wants to, but it never occurred to me that I should ask his permission to post photos of him online," says Burbidge, a mom of two in Wakefield, Massachusetts. "Now when I post a photo of him online, I show him the photo and get his okay."
- C) When her 8-month-old is 3 or 4 years old, she plans to start asking him in an age-appropriate way, "Do you want other people to see this?" That's precisely the approach that two researchers advocated before a room of pediatricians(儿科医生) last week at the American Academy of Pediatrics meeting, when they discussed the 21st century challenge of "sharenting," a new term for parents' online sharing about their children. "As advocates of children's rights, we believe that children should have a voice about what information is shared about them if possible," says Stacey Steinberg, a legal skills professor at the University of Florida Levin College of Law in Gainesville.
- D) Whether it's ensuring that your child isn't bullied over something you post, that their identity isn't digitally "kidnapped", or that their photos don't end up on a half dozen child pornography(色情) sites, as one Australian mom discovered, parents and pediatricians are increasingly aware of the importance of protecting children's digital presence. Steinberg and Bahareh Keith, an assistant professor of pediatrics at the University of Florida College of Medicine, say most children will likely never experience problems related to what their parents share, but a tension still exists between parents' rights to share their experiences and their children's rights to privacy.
- E) "We're in no way trying to silence parents' voices," Steinberg says. "At the same time, we recognize that children might have an interest in entering adulthood free to create their own digital footprint." They cited a study presented earlier this year of 249 pairs of parents and their children in which twice as many children as parents wanted rules on what parents could share. "The parents said, 'We don't need rules—we're fine,' and the children said, 'Our parents need rules,'" Keith says. "The children wanted autonomy about this issue and were worried about their parents sharing information about them."
- F) Although the American Academy of Pediatrics offers guidelines recommending that parents model appropriate social media use for their children, it does not explicitly discuss oversharing by parents. "I think this is a very legitimate concern, and I appreciate their drawing our attention to it," David Hill, a father of five, says. He sees a role for pediatricians to talk with parents about this, but believes the messaging must extend far beyond pediatricians' offices. "I look forward to seeing researchers expand our understanding of the issue so we can translate it into effective education and policy," he says.
- G) There's been little research on the topic, Steinberg wrote in a law article about this issue. While states could pass laws related to sharing information about children online, Steinberg feels parents themselves are generally best suited to make these decisions for their families. "While we didn't want to create any unnecessary panic, we did find some concerns that were troublesome, and we thought that parents or at least physicians should be aware of those potential risks," Steinberg says. They include photos repurposed for inappropriate or illegal means, identity theft, embarrassment, bullying by peers or digital kidnapping.
- H) But that's the negative side, with risks that must be balanced against the benefits of sharing. Steinberg pointed out that parental sharing on social media helps build communities, connect spread-out families, provide support and raise awareness around important social issues for which parents might be their children's only voice.

- I) A C.S. Mott survey found among the 56 percent of mothers and 34 percent of fathers who discussed parenting on social media, 72 percent of them said sharing made them feel less alone, and nearly as many said sharing helped them worry less and gave them advice from other parents. The most common topics they discussed included kids' sleep, nutrition, discipline, behavior problems and day care and preschool.
- J) "There's this peer-to-peer nature of health care these days with a profound opportunity for parents to learn helpful tips, safety and prevention efforts, pro-vaccine messages and all kinds of other messages from other parents in their social communities," says Wendy Sue Swanson, a pediatrician and executive director of digital health at Seattle Children's Hospital, where she blogs about her own parenting journey to help other parents. "They're getting nurtured by people they've already selected that they trust," she says.
- K) "How do we weigh the risks, how do we think about the benefits, and how do we alleviate the risks?" she says. "Those are the questions we need to ask ourselves, and everyone can have a different answer."
- L) Some parents find the best route for them is not to share at all. Bridget O'Hanlon and her husband, who live in Cleveland, decided before their daughter was born that they would not post her photos online. When a few family members did post pictures, O'Hanlon and her husband made their wishes clear. "It's been hard not to share pictures of her because people always want to know how babies and toddlers(学走路的孩子) are doing and to see pictures, but we made the decision to have social media while she did not," O'Hanlon said. Similarly, Alison Jamison of New York decided with her husband that their child had a right to their own online identity. They did use an invitation-only photo sharing platform so that friends and family, including those far away, could see the photos, but they stood firm, simply refusing to put their child's photos on other social media platforms.
- M) "For most families, it's a journey. Sometimes it goes wrong, but most of the time it doesn't," says Swanson, who recommends starting to ask children permission to post narratives or photos around ages 6 to 8. "We'll learn more and more what our tolerance is. We can ask our kids to help us learn as a society what's okay and what's not."
- N) Indeed, that learning process goes both ways. Bria Dunham, a mother in Somerville, Massachusetts, was so excited to watch a moment of brotherly bonding while her first-grader and baby took a bath together that she snapped a few photos. But when she considered posting them online, she took the perspective of her son: How would he feel if his classmates' parents saw photos of him chest-up in the bathtub? "It made me think about how I'm teaching him to have ownership of his own body and how what is shared today endures into the future," Dunham says. "So I kept the pictures to myself and accepted this as one more step in supporting his increasing autonomy."
36. Steinberg argued parental sharing online can be beneficial.
37. According to an expert, when children reach school age, they can help their parents learn what can and cannot be done.
38. One mother refrained from posting her son's photos online when she considered the matter from her son's perspective.
39. According to a study, more children than parents think there should be rules on parents' sharing.
40. Katlyn Burbidge had never realized she had to ask her son's approval to put his photos online.
41. A mother decided not to post her son's photo online when he asked her not to.

42. A woman pediatrician tries to help other parents by sharing her own parenting experience.
43. There are people who decide simply not to share their children's photos online.
44. Parents and physicians should realize sharing information online about children may involve risks.
45. Parents who share their parenting experiences may find themselves intruding into their children's privacy.

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.

Perhaps it is time for farmers to put their feet up now that robots are used to inspect crops, dig up weeds, and even have become shepherds, too. Commercial growing fields are astronomically huge and take thousands of man-hours to operate. One prime example is one of Australia's most isolated cattle stations, Suplejack Downs in the Northern Territory, extending across 4,000 square kilometers, taking over 13 hours to reach by car from the nearest major town—Alice Springs.

The extreme isolation of these massive farms leaves them often unattended, and monitored only once or twice a year, which means if the livestock falls ill or requires assistance, it can be a long time for farmers to discover.

However, robots are coming to the rescue.

Robots are currently under a two-year trial in Wales which will train "farmbots" to herd, monitor the health of livestock, and make sure there is enough pasture for them to graze on. The robots are equipped with many sensors to identify conditions of the environment, cattle and food, using thermal and vision sensors that detect changes in body temperature.

"You've also got color, texture and shape sensors looking down at the ground to check pasture quality," says Salah Sukkarieh of the University of Sydney, who will carry out trials on several farms in central New South Wales.

During the trials, the robot algorithms(算法) and mechanics will be fine-tuned to make it better suited to ailing livestock and ensure it safely navigates around potential hazards including trees, mud, swamps, and hills.

"We want to improve the quality of animal health and make it easier for farmers to maintain large landscapes where animals roam free," says Sukkarieh.

The robots are not limited to herding and monitoring livestock. They have been created to count individual fruit, inspect crops, and even pull weeds.

Many robots are equipped with high-tech sensors and complex learning algorithms to avoid injuring humans as they work side by side. The robots also learn the most efficient and safest passages, and allow engineers and farmers to analyze and better optimize the attributes and tasks of the robot, as well as provide a live stream giving real-time feedback on exactly what is happening on the farms.

Of course, some worry lies in replacing agricultural workers. However, it is farmers that are pushing for the advancements due to ever-increasing labor vacancies, making it difficult to maintain large-scale operations.

The robots have provided major benefits to farmers in various ways, from hunting and pulling weeds to monitoring the condition of every single fruit. Future farms will likely experience a greater deal of autonomy as robots take up more and more farm work efficiently.

46. What may farmers be able to do with robots appearing on the farming scene?

- A) Upgrade farm produce
- B) Enjoy more leisure hours.
- C) Modify the genes of crops.
- D) Cut down farming costs.

47. What will "farmbots" be expected to do?

- A) Take up many of the farmers' routines.
- B) Provide medical treatments for livestock.
- C) Lead the trend in farming the world over.
- D) Improve the quality of pastures for grazing.

48. What can robots do when equipped with high-tech sensors and complex learning algorithms?

- A) Help farmers choose the most efficient and safest passages.
- B) Help farmers simplify their farming tasks and management.
- C) Allow farmers to learn instantly what is occurring on the farm.
- D) Allow farmers to give them real-time instructions on what to do.

49. Why are farmers pressing for robotic farming?

- A) Farming costs are fast increasing.
- B) Robotics technology is maturing.
- C) Robotic farming is the trend.
- D) Labor shortage is worsening

50. What does the author think future farms will be like?

- A) More and more automated.
- B) More and more productive.
- C) Larger and larger in scale.
- D) Better and better in condition.

Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage

The public must be able to understand the basics of science to make informed decisions. Perhaps the most dramatic example of the negative consequences of poor communication between scientists and the public is the issue of climate change, where a variety of factors, not the least of which is a breakdown in the transmission of fundamental climate data to the general public, has contributed to widespread mistrust and misunderstanding of scientists and their research.

The issue of climate change also illustrates how the public acceptance and understanding of science (or the lack of it) can influence governmental decision-making with regard to regulation, science policy and research funding.

However, the importance of effective communication with a general audience is not limited to hot issues like climate change. It is also critical for socially charged neuroscience issues such as the genetic basis for a particular behavior, the therapeutic potential of stem cell therapy for neurodegenerative diseases, or the use of animal models, areas where the public understanding of science can also influence policy and funding decisions. Furthermore, with continuing advances in individual genome(基因组) sequencing and the advent of personalized medicine, more non-scientists will need to be comfortable analyzing complex scientific information to make decisions that directly affect their quality of life.

Science journalism is the main channel for the popularization of scientific information among the public. Much has been written about how the relationship between scientists and the media can shape the efficient transmission of scientific advances to the public. Good science journalists are specialists in making complex topics accessible to a general audience, while adhering to scientific accuracy.

Unfortunately, pieces of science journalism can also oversimplify and generalize their subject material to the point that the basic information conveyed is obscured or at worst, obviously wrong. The impact of a basic discovery on human health can be exaggerated so that the public thinks a miraculous cure is a few months to years away when in reality the significance of the study is far more limited.

Even though scientists play a part in transmitting information to journalists and ultimately the public, too often the blame for ineffective communication is placed on the side of the journalists. We believe that at least part of the problem lies in places other than the interaction between scientists and members of the media, and exists because for one thing we underestimate how difficult it is for scientists to communicate effectively with a diversity of audiences, and for another most scientists do not receive formal training in science communication.

51. What does the example of climate change serve to show?

- A) The importance of climate data is increasingly recognized.
- B) Adequate government funding is vital to scientific research.
- C) Government regulation helps the public understand science.
- D) Common folks' scientific knowledge can sway policy making.

52. What should non-scientists do to ensure their quality of life?

- A) Seek personalized medical assistance from doctors.
- B) Acquire a basic understanding of medical science.
- C) Have their individual genome sequenced.
- D) Make informed use of animal models.

53. Why is it important for scientists to build a good relationship with the media?

- A) It helps them to effectively popularize new scientific information.
- B) It enables the public to develop a positive attitude toward science.
- C) It helps them to establish a more positive public image.
- D) It enables them to apply their findings to public health.

54. What does the author say is the problem with science journalism?
- A) It is keen on transmitting sensational information.
 - B) It tends to oversimplify people's health problems.
 - C) It may give inaccurate or distorted information to the public.
 - D) It may provide information open to different interpretations.
55. What should scientists do to impart their latest findings to the public more effectively?
- A) Give training to science journalists.
 - B) Stimulate public interest in science.
 - C) Seek timely assistance from the media.
 - D) Improve their communication skills.

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**.

近年来，中国越来越多的博物馆免费向公众开放。博物馆展览次数和参观人数都明显增长。在一些广受欢迎的博物馆门前，排长队已很常见。这些博物馆必须采取措施限制参观人数。如今，展览形式越来越多样。一些大型博物馆利用多媒体和虚拟现实等先进技术，使展览更具吸引力。不少博物馆还举办在线展览，人们可在网上观赏珍稀展品。然而，现场观看展品的体验对大多数参观者还是更具吸引力。

2018年12月·第1套英语六级写作·题目、范文与解析

PROMPT & MODEL ESSAY • 写作题和范文

写作题和范文

本页写作题面、参考范文与逐段解析由懒笔记基于2018年12月·第1套 英语六级写作原卷整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：完整写作要求（Directions，含主题、文体、词数与署名约束）连续排印。写作是生产性任务、无 ABCD 标准答案——题面即整道题；卷面下方直接给出满足全部硬约束的参考范文、整篇中译与逐段拆解。

真题卷第1套(2018-12) • 六级

Part I

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay on *how to balance work and leisure*. You should write at least 150 words but no more than 200 words.

【参考范文·171 词】 写作无唯一标准答案，以下为达标示范

In today's fast-paced society, many people are so absorbed in their careers that they leave almost no room for rest. Yet balancing work and leisure is essential, for it protects our health and, in the long run, keeps us productive. The real question is not why we should do it, but how. In my view, a sensible balance can be achieved through a few practical steps.

First, we should plan our time reasonably. By drawing up a weekly schedule that fixes clear hours for work and for relaxation, we avoid letting one swallow the other. Second, it is advisable to set firm boundaries. For instance, switching off work emails after nine o'clock stops the office from invading our private life. Moreover, cultivating a hobby, such as running or painting, gives our mind a genuine break rather than an empty one.

By taking these steps, we can enjoy our jobs without being enslaved by them. Only when work and leisure are kept in harmony can we lead a healthy and fulfilling life.

【参考译文】

在当今快节奏的社会里，许多人埋头于事业，几乎不给自己留一点休息的余地。然而，平衡工作与休闲至关重要，因为它既守护我们的健康，从长远看也让我们保持高效。真正的问题不是我们是否该去平衡，而是如何去平衡。在我看来，通过几个务实的步骤，就能实现明智的平衡。

首先，我们应当合理规划时间。通过制订一份周计划，为工作和放松各自划定清晰的时段，我们就能避免让一方吞掉另一方。其次，明智的做法是设立坚定的边界。比如，晚上九点后关掉工作邮件，能阻止工作侵入我们的私人生活。此外，培养一项爱好，比如跑步或绘画，能给大脑一次真正的休息，而不是一场空耗。

照着这些步骤去做，我们就能享受工作而不被它奴役。唯有让工作与休闲保持和谐，我们才能过上健康而充实的生活。

【第1段】现象转折亮观点。本段落落实『先立必要性再亮观点』：现象句 so absorbed in their careers that they leave almost no room for rest 铺失衡背景，Yet balancing work and leisure is essential 转折立必要性，末句 The real question is not why we should do it, but how 把重心钉到 how，完成首段职能。

【第2段】三做法并列带例。本段落落实『分论点并列加例证』：First / Second / Moreover 三个信号词领起三条做法，其中 switching off work emails after nine o'clock 是设边界的具体例子，cultivating a hobby, such as running or painting 把做法坐实，避免了空喊口号。

【第3段】回扣加强调收尾。本段落落实『回扣中心收束升华』：By taking these steps 回扣上文做法，Only when work and leisure are kept in harmony can we... 用倒装强调句升华收尾，简短有力，不复述主体。

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

论说如何平衡工作与休闲

本题任务落在 how to balance work and leisure，关键词是 how——要写的不是『为什么工作和休闲都重要』，而是『用什么办法把两者平衡好』。所以交际目的是：先点一句平衡的必要性，然后拿出可操作的做法来论证。凡是通篇只在强调两者重要、却给不出方法的，都算没完成本题的核心任务。

读者 • 语域

面向阅卷人的正式议论文

要求是 write an essay，即一篇没有具体收信人的议论短文，读者就是阅卷老师。因此不需要称呼语、落款，语域用正式书面语即可：少用缩写和口语（gonna、a lot of 之类），多用完整的论证句式，保持客观陈述的口吻。

中心立意

平衡可通过可操作方法实现

中心论点：平衡工作与休闲既护身心又保效率，而这一平衡完全可以通过几个务实的步骤达成。这句立意直接呼应 how to balance work and leisure 里的 how，为下文并列做法法定下论证基调。

要展开的要点

1. 合理规划时间

第一条做法：制订周计划，为工作和休闲各自划定清晰的时段，避免一方吞掉另一方。这是最容易展开、也最贴近考生生活的一条。

2. 设定工作边界

第二条做法：设立硬性边界，比如某时间点后不再处理工作邮件，防止工作侵入私人生活。可配一个具体小例子支撑。

3. 培养兴趣爱好

第三条做法：发展一项爱好（跑步、绘画等），让休闲成为真正给大脑放松的活动，而不是刷手机式的空耗。

STRUCTURE • 谋篇与逐段

怎么分段、每段写什么、能套哪些句架

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

第 1 段 点必要性并亮观点

开篇用现象引入，点明平衡工作与休闲的必要性，随即亮出中心论点并把话题从 why 转到 how，为主体的做法做铺垫。

第 2 段 并列铺开具体做法

主体段，用 First / Second / Moreover 把规划时间、设定边界、培养爱好三条做法并列展开，每条配一句解释或小例子。

第 3 段 回扣升华收束

结尾段简短有力，回扣上述做法并升华到『唯有平衡才能健康充实地生活』，呼应开头。

第 1 段 现象 + 必要性 + 亮how

落点：快节奏社会里人们埋头工作、几乎不留休息余地；然而平衡 how to balance work and leisure 关乎健康与长期效率；真正的问题不是为何而是如何，本文给出几条务实做法。

现象引入 · In today's fast-paced society, many people are so ____ that they _____. (用 so...that 铺一个失衡的现象)

转折立必要性 · Yet ____ is essential, for it ____ and, in the long run, _____. (用 Yet 转出主张，for 引出理由)

由why转向how · The real question is not why we should do it, but how. (一句把重心钉在做法上，直接呼应题目的 how)

第 2 段 三条做法各带例子

落点：一，制订周计划为工作和休闲划定时段，避免一方吞掉另一方；二，设立硬边界，如某点后不看工作邮件、挡住工作侵入私人生活；三，培养跑步或绘画等爱好，让休闲真正放松大脑。三条共同支撑 how to balance work and leisure。

并列信号词 · First, we should _____. Second, _____. Moreover, _____. (用递进信号词把并列做法分层，避免流水账)

建议句式 · It is advisable to _____, so that _____. (表建议+目的，体现论说的分寸感)

举例支撑 · For instance, _____ stops / helps _____. (用 For instance 引一个具体小例子把做法坐实)

第3段 回扣做法 + 升华生活

落点：照上述做法去做，就能享受工作而不被工作奴役；唯有让工作与休闲保持和谐，才能过上健康而充实的生活。

回扣做法 · By taking these steps, we can ____ without _____. (用 By taking these steps 把结论钩回前文做法)

强调句升华 · Only when ____ are kept in harmony can we _____. (Only when 倒装强调，把主张拔高收尾)

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how给做法

本题达标线是紧扣 how to balance work and leisure 的 how，主体真给出可操作做法；最易失分处是只论证平衡的好处、却给不出任何具体方法。

结构连贯

三段清晰连接词到位

本题达标要点是三段职能清晰、主体段用 First / Second / Moreover 分层；易失分处是做法之间没有连接词、逻辑重叠，读起来像清单。

语言准确

论说句式多样且正确

本题达标要点是用对 so...that、for 引理由、Only when 倒装等论说句式，体现论证感；易失分处是把『平衡』逐字直译成 balance work and rest life 之类的错搭配。

字数格式

落在区间且分段清楚

本题要求 at least 150 words but no more than 200 words，达标要点是落在这个区间且议论文分段清楚；易失分处是低于下限或为凑字在结尾啰嗦重复。

只夸休闲好处

反面示例：通篇写 Leisure makes us happy and relaxed, so everyone needs more free time——只谈休闲的好处，既没提工作，也没给平衡的方法。改法：改成 To balance the two, we can plan our time and set clear boundaries between work and rest，把话题拉回『如何平衡』并给出做法。

口号无落地

反面示例：We must balance work and leisure. It is very important. We should try our best to do it.——三句都是口号，没有任何可操作做法。改法：改成 We should draw up a weekly schedule and switch off work emails after a fixed hour，用具体动作把主张坐实。

结尾复述凑数

反面示例：In conclusion, we should plan our time, set boundaries and have hobbies. Planning time is important, setting boundaries is important, and having hobbies is also important.——把三条做法又逐一重复一遍纯为凑字。改法：改成 By taking these steps, we can enjoy work without being enslaved by it，一句收束即可。

做法无过渡词

反面示例：We can plan our time, we can set boundaries, we can have hobbies, this is good for us.——三条做法用逗号硬连、没有层次。改法：改成 First, we can plan our time. Second, we can set clear boundaries. Moreover, we can cultivate a hobby., 用信号词分层。

英语六级 2018年12月·第1套 · 全卷构成

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

2018年12月·第1套 英语六级听力真题原文与答案解析

PAPER & KEY • 听力题和解析

听力题和解析

本卷全部 25 题的标准答案与完整录音文字稿由懒笔记基于2018年12月·第1套 英语六级听力原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面层级：Part/Section 标题与各节 Directions 照原卷排印——真实听力考卷只印选项，题干由录音念出。其下按录音篇目逐篇排印：每篇先给完整录音文字稿（逐段中译），再逐题给出卷面题目与该题解析（题目、翻译、答案、定位、信号、替换与排除）。

真题卷第1套(2018-12) • 六级

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

Part II

Listening Comprehension

(30 minutes)

Section A

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

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

1 M: Hey, I just read a great book about physics. I think you'd like it. It's called The Physics of the World. It's written by a scientist named Sylvia Mundus.

M: 嘿，我刚读了一本很棒的物理学书。我觉得你会喜欢的。书名叫《世界的物理学》，作者是一位名叫 Sylvia Mundus 的科学家。

2 W: Oh, I read that book. It was great. The writer is a warm and competent guide to the mysteries of physics. I think it promises enrichment for any reader, from those who know little about science to the career physicist.

W: 哦，我读过那本书。非常棒。作者是一位温暖而称职的向导，带领读者探索物理学的奥秘。我觉得任何读者都能从中获益，无论是对科学知之甚少的人，还是职业物理学家。

3 M: And it's refreshing to see a strong, curious, clever woman adding her voice to the scientific discourse in a field that has been traditionally dominated by men. I think she is to be commended for

making an effort to include anecdotes about little-known female scientists. You know, they were often victims of "a generation firmly convinced that the woman's place was in the home."

M: 能看到一位坚强、好奇、聪慧的女性在这个传统上由男性主导的领域发出自己的声音，真是令人耳目一新。我认为她值得称赞，因为她努力加入了一些不太为人所知的女科学家的轶事。你知道，她们常常是"一个坚信女人的位置就在家里的时代"的受害者。

4 W: I like how the book is clearly written with each chapter brought to life by pieces of fascinating knowledge. For example, in one chapter she exposes a myth that I've heard taught by university physics professors. I've often heard that medieval glass windows are thicker at the bottom because glass "flows" like a fluid. This, she shows, is not true. The distortion is actually thanks to a peculiarity of the glassmaker's process.

W: 我喜欢这本书写得很清晰，每一章都因为一些引人入胜的知识而生动起来。比如，在其中一章她揭穿了一个我听大学物理教授讲过的谬误。我经常听说中世纪的玻璃窗底部更厚是因为玻璃像流体一样"流动"。她证明了这不是真的。这种变形实际上是由于玻璃制造工艺的特殊性造成的。

5 M: Yeah, I like how she cultivates scientific engagement by providing a host of do-it-yourself experiments that bring the same foundational principles of classical physics that govern everything from the solar system to your kitchen table. From using complex laws of physics to test whether a spinning egg is cooked to measuring atmospheric pressure by lifting a piece of cardboard, her hands-on examples make her book a truly interactive read.

M: 是啊，我喜欢她通过提供大量动手实验来培养科学参与感，这些实验展示了支配从太阳系到你家餐桌上一切事物的经典物理学的基本原理。从利用复杂的物理定律测试旋转的鸡蛋是否煮熟，到通过举起一片硬纸板来测量大气压，她的实践例子让这本书成为真正互动的读物。

6 Yes. I must say this equation-free book is an ideal read for scientists of all stripes, anyone teaching science and even people who dislike physics.

W: 是的。我必须说这本没有方程式的书是所有类型科学家、任何教授科学的人甚至不喜欢物理学的人的理想读物。

1. A) It can benefit professionals and non-professionals alike.
- B) It lists the various challenges physicists are confronting.
- C) It describes how some mysteries of physics were solved.
- D) It is one of the most fascinating physics books ever written.

【题目】 What does the woman say about the book the man recommended?

【翻译】 女士对男士推荐的那本书有什么看法？

- A) 它对专业人士和非专业人士都同样有益。
- B) 它列出了物理学家们正面临的各种挑战。
- C) 它描述了物理学的一些谜团是如何被解开的。
- D) 它是有史以来最引人入胜的物理学书籍之一。

【答案】 A (态度观点题) It can benefit professionals and non-professionals alike.

【定位】 I think it promises enrichment for any reader, from those who know little about science to the career physicist.

我认为它能让任何读者都有收获，从对科学知之甚少的人，到职业物理学家。

【信号】 被问者女士的直接评价句。本题问 the woman 的看法，定位就锁女士的话。她说 it promises enrichment for any reader, from those who know little about science to the career physicist, 这句「面向任何读者」的概括评价正是答案句。

【替换】 from those who know little about science to the career physicist ↔

professionals and non-professionals alike

「外行到职业」概括为「专业与非专业都」

it promises enrichment for any reader ↔ It can benefit

promises enrichment = benefit

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

B说书「列出物理学家面临的种种挑战」，借了 physicists 这个全篇高频词诱你选，但录音里女士说的是适合各类读者，从未说本书在「罗列挑战」，属答非所问。

借用原文：the career physicist

C) 原词陷阱

C说书「描述了某些物理之谜是如何被解开的」，盗用了女士口中的 mysteries 一词，但她只说作者是引领读者了解物理之谜的「向导」，没说书在讲「谜题被解开的过程」，偷换了概念。

借用原文：the mysteries of physics

D) 过度推断

D说它是「有史以来最引人入胜的物理书之一」，女士确实夸了书 (great)，但绝没说「史上最...之一」这种最高级定位，属过度推断、把一般称赞拔成顶级评价。

2. A) Physicists' contribution to humanity.

B) Stories about some female physicists.

C) Historical evolution of modern physics.

D) Women's changing attitudes to physics.

【题目】 What can we find in the book the man recommended?

【翻译】 在男士推荐的书中我们能找到什么？

A) 物理学家对人类的贡献。 B) 关于一些女性物理学家的故事。

C) 现代物理学的历史演变。 D) 女性对物理学态度的变化。

【答案】 B (细节题) Stories about some female physicists.

【定位】 I think she is to be commended for making an effort to include anecdotes about little-known female scientists.

我认为她值得称赞，因为她努力收入了关于鲜为人知的女科学家的轶事。

【信号】明示「书中收入了...」的内容句。男士说 making an effort to include anecdotes about little-known female scientists, include (收入、包含) 直接回应题干「书里能找到什么」, 是承载答案的内容句。

【替换】anecdotes about little-known female scientists ↔ Stories about some female physicists
anecdotes=Stories, scientists≈physicists

【排除】A) 未提及

A说「物理学家对人类的贡献」, 听着很正能量、像物理书该有的内容, 但录音通篇没说书在讲谁对人类有何贡献, 属未提及的想当然。

C) 原词陷阱

C说「现代物理的历史演变」, 借了贯穿全篇的 physics 话题词, 但录音从没讲物理学如何一步步演变的历史线, 属未提及。

借用原文: the mysteries of physics

D) 偷换概念

D说「女性对物理态度的转变」, 盗用了 P3 里 the woman's place 这类涉及女性的词, 但录音说的是收入女科学家的故事, 而非讲女性「态度如何变化」, 张冠李戴、偷换了主题。

借用原文: the woman's place was in the home

-
3. A) By exposing a lot of myths in physics.
B) By describing her own life experiences.
C) By including lots of fascinating knowledge.
D) By telling anecdotes about famous professors.

【题目】How does the author bring her book to life?

【翻译】作者如何让她的书生动起来?

- A) 通过揭露物理学中的许多误解。 B) 通过描述她自己的生活经历。
C) 通过包含大量引人入胜的知识。 D) 通过讲述关于著名教授的趣闻轶事。

【答案】C (细节题) By including lots of fascinating knowledge.

【定位】I like how the book is clearly written with each chapter brought to life by pieces of fascinating knowledge.

我喜欢这本书写得清晰, 每一章都被一个个引人入胜的知识点带得活灵活现。

【信号】题干原话 brought to life 的对应句。题干问 bring her book to life, 录音几乎原话出现 each chapter brought to life by pieces of fascinating knowledge, by 引出的正是手段, 是答案句。

【替换】brought to life by pieces of fascinating knowledge ↔ By including lots of fascinating knowledge
by...fascinating knowledge=By including...fascinating knowledge

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

A说「靠揭穿物理学中的大量迷思」让书生动，盗用了 P4 里 a myth (迷思) 一词，但录音里「揭穿迷思」只是举的一个例子，并非女士点明的「让书生动」的总手段；且原文是 a myth (单个) 而非 a lot of myths (大量)，张冠李戴又夸大了数量。

借用原文：she exposes a myth that I've heard taught by university physics professors

B) 未提及

B说「靠描述她自己的人生经历」，听着像作者会用的招，但录音从没说书里写了作者的个人经历，属未提及。

D) 张冠李戴

D说「靠讲名教授的逸事」让书生动，盗用了 P4 里 university physics professors 一词，但原文是说「她揭穿了一个连大学物理教授都在教的迷思」，并非「讲教授的逸事」，把教授的角色彻底安错了。

借用原文：I've heard taught by university physics professors

-
4. A) It avoids detailing abstract concepts of physics.
B) It contains a lot of thought-provoking questions.
C) It demonstrates how they can become physicists.
D) It provides experiments they can do themselves.

【题目】 How does the book cultivate readers' interest in physics?

【翻译】 这本书如何培养读者对物理学的兴趣？

- A) 它避免详细阐述物理学的抽象概念。 B) 它包含大量引人思考的问题。
C) 它展示了他们如何能够成为物理学家。 D) 它提供了他们可以自己动手做的实验。

【答案】 D (细节题) It provides experiments they can do themselves.

【定位】 I like how she cultivates scientific engagement by providing a host of do-it-yourself experiments that bring the same foundational principles of classical physics.

我喜欢她通过提供大量可自己动手做的实验来培养读者对科学的投入，这些实验呈现了经典物理同样的基础原理。

【信号】 题干同源词 cultivate + by 引出做法。 录音 cultivates scientific engagement by providing a host of do-it-yourself experiments 与题干 cultivate 同词，by 后引出的「提供可自己动手做的实验」正是答案句。

【替换】 do-it-yourself experiments ↔ **experiments they can do themselves**

do-it-yourself=they can do themselves

hands-on examples make her book a truly interactive read ↔

It provides experiments they can do themselves.

hands-on/interactive 印证「亲自做」

【排除】 A) 过度推断

A说书「避免详述物理的抽象概念」，看似呼应末句 equation-free (无公式)，但「不含公式」不等于「回避讲抽象概念」，且这也不是录音回答「如何培养兴趣」的那句话，属过度推断。

借用原文：this equation-free book is an ideal read

B) 未提及

B说书「含大量发人深省的问题」，是想当然的科普书套路，但录音说的是提供动手实验，从没说书里设有大量问题，属未提及。

C) 原词陷阱

C说书「展示读者如何能成为物理学家」，盗用了全篇高频的 physicist 一词，但录音只说书让读者动手参与、产生兴趣，绝没说能教人「成为物理学家」，过度拔高了书的功能。

借用原文：the career physicist

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

1 M: Hi, professor. I was hoping I could have a moment of your time if you're not too busy. I'm having some problems getting started on my dissertation, and I was hoping you could give me some advice on how to begin.

M: 嗨，教授。如果您不太忙的话，我想占用您一点时间。我在开始写论文时遇到了一些问题，希望您能给我一些建议，告诉我该如何着手。

2 W: Sure. I have quite a few students, though. So can you remind me what your topic is?

W: 当然可以。不过我有很多学生。你能提醒我一下你的题目是什么吗？

3 M: The general topic I chose is aesthetics, but that's as far as I've got. I don't really know where to go from there.

M: 我选择的总体题目是美学，但我就只到这一步了。我真不知道接下来该怎么做。

4 W: Yeah. That's much too large a topic. You really need to narrow it down in order to make it more accessible. Otherwise, you will be writing a book.

W: 是的。这个题目太大了。你真的需要缩小范围，使它更容易处理。否则，你就是在写一本书了。

5 M: Exactly. That's what I wanted to ask you about. I was hoping it would be possible for me to change topics. I'm really more interested in nature than beauty.

M: 没错。这正是我想问您的。我希望能换个题目。相比美，我其实对自然更感兴趣。

6 W: I'm afraid you have to adhere to the assigned topic. Still, if you are interested in nature, then that certainly can be worked into your dissertation. We've talked about Hume before in class, right?

W: 恐怕你必须坚持指定的题目。不过，如果你对自然感兴趣，那当然可以融入到你的论文中。我们之前在课上讨论过休谟，对吧？

7 M: Oh, yeah. He's the philosopher who wrote about where our ideas of beauty come from.

M: 哦，对。他就是那位写关于我们美的观念从何而来的哲学家。

8 W: Exactly. I suggest you go to the library and get a copy of his biography. Start from there, but remember to stick to the parameters of the assignment. This paper is a large part of your cumulative grade, so make sure to follow the instructions. If you take a look at his biography, you can get a good idea of how his life experiences manifest themselves in his theories of beauty, specifically the way he looked towards nature as the origin of what we find beautiful.

W: 没错。我建议你去图书馆找一本他的传记。从那里开始，但记住要遵守作业的要求。这篇论文占你总成绩的很大一部分，所以一定要按照说明来做。如果你看看他的传记，就能很好地了解他的生活经历是如何体现在他的美学理论中的，特别是他将自然视为我们认为美的事物之源泉的方式。

9 M: Great! Thanks for taking the time to answer my questions, professor. I'll let you get back to class now.

M: 太好了！谢谢您花时间回答我的问题，教授。我不打扰您上课了。

10 W: If there is anything else you need, please come see me in my office anytime.

W: 如果你还有什么需要的，随时来我办公室找我。

5. A) He is too busy to finish his assignment in time.
B) He does not know what kind of topic to write on.
C) He does not understand the professor's instructions.
D) He has no idea how to proceed with his dissertation.

【题目】 What is the man's problem?

【翻译】 这位男士的问题是什么？

- A) 他太忙了,无法按时完成作业。 B) 他不知道该写什么样的主题。
C) 他不理解教授的指示。 D) 他不知道如何着手写论文。

【答案】 D (细节题) He has no idea how to proceed with his dissertation.

【定位】 I'm having some problems getting started on my dissertation, and I was hoping you could give me some advice on how to begin.

我在着手写毕业论文上遇到了点麻烦，希望您能给我点建议，告诉我该怎么起步。

【信号】 求助者开口自报处境。 对话一开场，男生就用 I'm having some problems getting started on my dissertation 直接交代自己卡在哪——“开口自报处境”就是 problem 题的答案信号，不必等后文。

【替换】 getting started on my dissertation ↔ **how to proceed with his dissertation**

起步=怎么往下推进

I'm having some problems ↔ **He has no idea**

有麻烦=没头绪

【排除】 A) 未提及

选项说他 too busy to finish his assignment in time (太忙赶不及), 可男生从头到尾没说自己忙、也没提时间紧, 他说的是不知怎么起步, 属无中生有。

B) 原词陷阱

选项说他 does not know what kind of topic to write on (不知写什么主题)。男生其实已选定主题 (后文 aesthetics), 问题是选好后"不知怎么往下", 不是没题目, 这里借了后文反复出现的 topic 一词来误导。

借用原文: The general topic I chose is aesthetics

C) 原词陷阱

选项说他 does not understand the professor's instructions。"instructions"确在录音里出现, 但那是后文教授叮嘱 follow the instructions, 跟男生当前"不会起步"的问题无关, 是把别处的词搬来凑。

借用原文: make sure to follow the instructions

6. A) It is too broad.

B) It is a bit outdated.

C) It is challenging.

D) It is interesting.

【题目】 What does the professor think of the man's topic?

【翻译】 教授认为这位男士的主题怎么样?

A) 太宽泛了。 B) 有点过时了。 C) 有挑战性。 D) 很有趣。

【答案】 A (态度观点题) It is too broad.

【定位】 That's much too large a topic. You really need to narrow it down in order to make it more accessible.

这题目太大了。你真得把它缩小, 才好驾驭。

【信号】 评价者直接下断语。 教授应答时一句 That's much too large a topic 直接给出评价, 紧接着 narrow it down (缩小范围) 又印证"太大"——评价者直接下断语, 就是态度题的答案信号。

【替换】 much too large a topic ↔ too broad

太大=太宽泛

narrow it down ↔ too broad

需缩小↔现太宽

【排除】 B) 未提及

选项说题目 a bit outdated (有点过时), 但教授评的是"太大", 全程没提时间新旧, 属无中生有。

C) 偷换概念

选项说 It is challenging. (有挑战)。教授嫌它"太大需缩小", 并非夸它有难度有价值, challenging 把负面评价偷换成中性偏褒, 方向不符。

借用原文: much too large a topic

D) 与原文相反

选项说 It is interesting. (有趣) 是正面评价, 但教授给的是负面评价 (太大), 极性正好相反, 是想当然往好处想的人会掉的坑。

借用原文: much too large a topic

7. A) Biography.

B) Nature.

C) Philosophy.

D) Beauty.

【题目】 What is the man really more interested in?

【翻译】 这位男士真正更感兴趣的是什么?

A) 传记。 B) 自然。 C) 哲学。 D) 美。

【答案】 B (细节题) Nature.

【定位】 I was hoping it would be possible for me to change topics. I'm really more interested in nature than beauty.

我本来还希望能换个题目。比起美, 我其实更感兴趣的是自然。

【信号】 more...than 比较句点出取舍。男生说 I'm really more interested in nature than beauty, 一个 more...than 把两样东西摆上天平、明确偏向 nature——比较句就是"更喜欢哪个"的答案信号。

【替换】 more interested in nature ↔ **Nature**

原句取 more 后那项

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

选项 Biography 确在录音里出现，但那是教授让他去图书馆借的 get a copy of his biography，是"该读的材料"，不是男生"更感兴趣的东西"，张冠李戴。

借用原文：get a copy of his biography

C) 原词陷阱

选项 Philosophy 蹭了录音里 He's the philosopher 的 philosopher 一词，但那是在介绍 Hume 的身份，男生并没说更喜欢哲学，是借音近词设的坑。

借用原文：He's the philosopher who wrote about where our ideas of beauty come from

D) 与原文相反

选项 Beauty 是比较句里 than 后面那一项——正是被比下去的一方。录音确实念了 beauty，但男生说的是更喜欢 nature 而非 beauty，取错了天平的另一端。

借用原文：more interested in nature than beauty

-
8. A) Improve his cumulative grade.
B) Develop his reading ability.
C) Stick to the topic assigned.
D) List the parameters first.

【题目】 What does the professor say the man has to do?

【翻译】 教授说这位男士必须做什么？

- A) 提高他的累计成绩。 B) 培养他的阅读能力。 C) 坚持布置的主题。
D) 先列出参数。

【答案】 C (细节题) Stick to the topic assigned.

【定位】 I'm afraid you have to adhere to the assigned topic.

恐怕你得守着那个被指定的题目（不能换）。

【信号】 have to 引出硬性要求。 教授一句 you have to adhere to the assigned topic, have to (必须) 就是"被要求做什么"的答案信号，紧跟其后的动作即答案。

【替换】 adhere to the assigned topic ↔ Stick to the topic assigned
adhere to=stick to

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

选项 Improve his cumulative grade. 蹭了录音里 This paper is a large part of your cumulative grade, 但那只是解释"为什么要照做"的背景, 不是教授要他做的动作, 把背景目的偷换成任务。

借用原文: This paper is a large part of your cumulative grade

B) 未提及

选项 Develop his reading ability. 录音根本没要求他提升阅读能力, 他只是被叫去图书馆借本传记, 属无中生有。

D) 原词陷阱

选项 List the parameters first. 蹭了录音里 stick to the parameters of the assignment the parameters, 但原文是"守住作业的各项规定", 不是"先把参数列出来", 把"遵守"偷换成"列出"。

借用原文: remember to stick to the parameters of the assignment

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 During the Arctic winter from October to March, the average temperature in the frozen north typically hovers around minus 20 degrees Celsius. But this year, the Arctic is experiencing much higher temperatures.

在10月至3月的北极冬季,冰封北方的平均气温通常在零下20摄氏度左右徘徊。但今年,北极正在经历更高的气温。

2 On February 20, the temperature in Greenland climbed above freezing or zero degrees Celsius and it stayed there for over 24 hours. Then on February 24, the temperature on Greenland's northern tip reached six degrees Celsius. Climate scientists described the phenomenon as "stunning."

2月20日,格陵兰岛的气温攀升至冰点以上,即零摄氏度以上,并持续了超过24小时。随后在2月24日,格陵兰岛北端的气温达到了6摄氏度。气候科学家将这一现象描述为"令人震惊"。

3 Weather conditions that drive this bizarre temperature surge have visited the Arctic before. They typically appear about once in a decade. However, the last such increase in temperature took place two years ago.

导致这种异常升温的天气状况以前曾光顾过北极。它们通常每十年出现一次。然而,上一次这样的气温上升发生在两年前。

4 This is troubling as climbing Arctic temperatures combined with rapid sea-ice loss are creating a new type of climate feedback loop which could accelerate Arctic warming. Indeed, sea-ice cover in the Arctic

is melting faster than expected. Without those masses of cooling sea ice, warm air brought to the Arctic can penetrate further inland than it ever did before. The air can stay warmer longer, too. This drives additional melting.

这令人担忧,因为北极气温攀升与海冰快速消失相结合,正在形成一种新型气候反馈循环,可能会加速北极变暖。事实上,北极海冰覆盖面积的融化速度超出了预期。没有了那些大面积的降温海冰,被带到北极的暖空气能够比以往更深入内陆。这些空气也能保持更长时间的温暖。这进一步加剧了融化。

5 Overall, Earth is warming at a rapid pace—2014 through 2017 rank as the hottest years on record—and the Arctic is warming twice as fast as anywhere else on Earth. This raises unique challenges for Arctic wildlife and indigenous people who depend on Arctic ecosystems to survive.

总体而言,地球正在快速变暖——2014年至2017年是有记录以来最热的年份——而北极的变暖速度是地球上其他任何地方的两倍。这给依赖北极生态系统生存的北极野生动物和原住民带来了独特的挑战。

6 Previously, climate forecasts predicted that Arctic summer ice would disappear entirely by around 2060. But based on what scientists are seeing now, the Arctic may be facing summers without ice within 20 years.

此前,气候预测曾预言北极夏季冰层将在2060年左右完全消失。但根据科学家目前观察到的情况,北极可能在20年内就会面临无冰的夏季。

9. A) The unprecedented high temperature in Greenland.
B) The collapse of ice on the northern tip of Greenland.
C) The unusual cold spell in the Arctic area in October.
D) The rapid change of Arctic temperature within a day.

【题目】 What did climate scientists describe as "stunning"?

【翻译】 气候科学家将什么描述为"令人震惊"?

- A) 格陵兰岛前所未有的高温。 B) 格陵兰岛北端冰层的崩塌。
C) 10月北极地区异常的寒潮。 D) 北极气温在一天内的快速变化。

【答案】 A (细节题) The unprecedented high temperature in Greenland.

【定位】 On February 24, the temperature on Greenland's northern tip reached six degrees Celsius. Climate scientists described the phenomenon as "stunning."

2月24日,格陵兰北端的气温达到了6摄氏度。气候科学家把这一现象称作"令人震惊的"。

【信号】 **stunning**紧贴现象。答案信号是题干原词 described the phenomenon as "stunning" 的出现位置——它紧跟在 the temperature on Greenland's northern tip reached six degrees Celsius 之后, the phenomenon 指代的正是这句反常高温,所以这句就是答案句。

【替换】 the temperature on Greenland's northern tip reached six degrees Celsius ↔

The unprecedented high temperature in Greenland.

具体数字概括为高温

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

B 的 collapse of ice 借用了全文反复出现的"冰"话题词来诱选, 但原文 stunning 形容的是"高温", 从未说北端的冰"崩塌", 属听到相关词就想选的陷阱。

借用原文: rapid sea-ice loss

C) 与原文相反

C 说 unusual cold spell (反常寒潮), 与原文"高温"正好相反; 原文开头虽提到 minus 20 degrees 的常态低温, 但被 stunning 形容的是升温而非降温。

借用原文: the average temperature in the frozen north typically hovers around minus 20 degrees Celsius

D) 原词陷阱

D 说"一天之内"温度急剧变化, 原文 it stayed there for over 24 hours 说的是高温"持续"24小时以上, 而非"一天内骤变", 盗用 24 hours 制造误导。

借用原文: it stayed there for over 24 hours

-
10. A) It has created a totally new climate pattern.
B) It will pose a serious threat to many species.
C) It typically appears about once every ten years.
D) It has puzzled the climate scientists for decades.

【题目】 What does the passage say about the temperature surge in the Arctic?

【翻译】 文章关于北极气温骤升说了什么?

- A) 它创造了一种全新的气候模式。 B) 它将对许多物种构成严重威胁。
C) 它通常大约每十年出现一次。 D) 它已经困扰了气候科学家几十年。

【答案】 C (细节题) It typically appears about once every ten years.

【定位】 Weather conditions that drive this bizarre temperature surge have visited the Arctic before. They typically appear about once in a decade.

驱动这种异常升温的天气状况此前也光顾过北极。它们通常大约每十年出现一次。

【信号】 题干原词surge加频率词。答案信号是题干同词 temperature surge 直接出现, 紧跟其后的 They typically appear about once in a decade 给出频率, 频率/数字句正是这类细节题的落点。

【替换】 once in a decade ↔ once every ten years

decade即ten years

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

A 说"创造了全新的气候模式", 借用了原文 a new type of climate feedback loop 里的"new/climate", 但原文说的是"新型反馈循环", 且 A 的 totally new climate pattern 把范围夸成"全新气候模式", 说过头了。

借用原文: a new type of climate feedback loop

B) 答非所问

B 说"对许多物种构成严重威胁", 原文 This raises unique challenges for Arctic wildlife 确实提到对野生动物的挑战, 但那是讲"整体变暖"的后果, 不是回答 temperature surge"是什么特点", 把别处的内容安到本题上。

借用原文: This raises unique challenges for Arctic wildlife

D) 未提及

D 说"困扰气候科学家数十年", 原文只说科学家称该现象 stunning、并说它"两年前刚发生过", 从未说它"困扰科学家数十年", 属凭空添加。

11. A) Extinction of Arctic wildlife.

B) Iceless summers in the Arctic.

C) Emigration of indigenous people.

D) Better understanding of ecosystems.

【题目】 What may occur in 20 years according to scientists' recent observations?

【翻译】 根据科学家最近的观测, 20年后可能会发生什么?

A) 北极野生动物的灭绝。 B) 北极的无冰夏季。 C) 原住民的迁徙。

D) 对生态系统更好的理解。

【答案】 B (细节题) Iceless summers in the Arctic.

【定位】 But based on what scientists are seeing now, the Arctic may be facing summers without ice within 20 years.

但根据科学家如今所观察到的情况, 北极可能在20年内就要面对没有冰的夏天了。

【信号】 转折but加时间预测。答案信号有两层: 一是转折词 But based on what scientists are seeing now, 转折后才是基于"近期观察"的新结论; 二是题干同义时间 within 20 years, 这句正是20年内的预测, 即答案句。

【替换】 summers without ice ↔ Iceless summers in the Arctic.

without ice即iceless

【排除】 A) 过度推断

A 说"北极野生动物灭绝", 原文 This raises unique challenges for Arctic wildlife 只说"给野生动物带来挑战", 没说"灭绝"extinction, 从"挑战"推到"灭绝"是过度推断。

借用原文: This raises unique challenges for Arctic wildlife

C) 原词陷阱

C 说"原住民迁移", 借用原文 indigenous people who depend on Arctic ecosystems to survive 里的"原住民"一词, 但原文只说他们"依赖北极生态系统生存", 从未说他们要"迁移"emigration。

借用原文: indigenous people who depend on Arctic ecosystems to survive

D) 原词陷阱

D 说"更好地理解生态系统", 盗用原文 ecosystems 一词, 但原文谈的是变暖带来的威胁与无冰预测, 根本没说会"更好地理解生态系统", 且这与全文消极基调相反。

借用原文: indigenous people who depend on Arctic ecosystems to survive

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

1 A good dose of willpower is often necessary to see any task through, whether it's sticking to a spending plan or finishing a great novel. And if you want to increase that willpower, a new study suggests you just simply have to believe you have it. According to the study, what matters most is what we think about our willpower. If we believe it's a finite resource, we act that way. We feel exhausted and need breaks between demanding mental tasks. However, people who view their willpower as a limitless resource get energized instead.

要完成任何任务, 无论是坚持消费计划还是读完一部伟大的小说, 往往都需要足够的意志力。如果你想增强意志力, 一项新研究表明你只需简单地相信自己拥有它。根据这项研究, 最重要的是我们对自己意志力的看法。如果我们认为它是有限的资源, 我们就会那样行事。我们会感到筋疲力尽, 并且需要在高强度脑力任务之间休息。然而, 那些将意志力视为无限资源的人反而会变得精力充沛。

2 The researchers used a psychological assessment tool to test the validity of the study. They asked 1,100 Americans and 1,600 Europeans to grade different statements such as "After a challenging mental activity, my energy is depleted, and I must rest to get it refueled again." or "I can focus on a mental task for long periods without feeling tired." Although there was little difference between men and women overall, Americans were more likely to admit to needing breaks after completing mentally challenging tasks. European participants, on the other hand, claimed they were able to keep going.

研究人员使用心理评估工具来测试该研究的有效性。他们要求1100名美国人和1600名欧洲人对不同的陈述进行评分, 例如"在完成一项具有挑战性的脑力活动后, 我的精力被消耗殆尽, 我必须休息才能重新补充能量"或"我可以长时间专注于脑力任务而不感到疲倦"。尽管男性和女性之间总体差异不大, 但美国人更倾向于承认在完成脑力挑战性任务后需要休息。另一方面, 欧洲参与者声称他们能够持续进行。

3 Based on the findings, the researchers suggest that the key to boosting your willpower is to believe that you have an abundant supply of it. "Your feelings about your willpower affect the way you behave. But these feelings are changeable," they said. "Changing your beliefs about the nature of your self-

control can have positive effects on character development. This leads to healthier behaviors and perceptions of other people."

基于这些发现,研究人员建议,提升意志力的关键是相信你拥有充足的意志力。他们说:"你對自己意志力的感受会影响你的行为方式。但这些感受是可以改变的。改变你对自我控制本质的信念可以对性格发展产生积极影响。这会带来更健康的行为以及对他人的认知。

12. A) A good start.
B) A detailed plan.
C) A strong determination.
D) A scientific approach.

【题目】 What is often necessary for carrying through a task?

【翻译】 完成一项任务常常需要什么?

A) 一个良好的开端。 B) 一个详细的计划。 C) 坚定的决心。 D) 科学的方法。

【答案】 C (细节题) A strong determination.

【定位】 A good dose of willpower is often necessary to see any task through, whether it's sticking to a spending plan or finishing a great novel.

要把任何一件事做到底, 往往都需要相当的意志力, 无论是坚持一份花销计划, 还是写完一部长篇小说。

【信号】 开头总起句+原词 **necessary** 重现。录音第一句 A good dose of willpower is often necessary to see any task through 与题干 What is often necessary for carrying through a task? 几乎同形 (necessary、task through 对 carrying through a task), 这是篇章独白典型的『开头点题』, 答案信号就是这句把核心要素 willpower 直接摆出来。

【替换】 A good dose of willpower ↔ A strong determination.

willpower=determination 近义替换

【排除】 A) **原词陷阱**

A good start. 借用了录音 A good dose of willpower 里的 good 来勾人, 但录音说的是 a good dose (充足的量), 与 a good start (好的开端) 毫无关系, 属听到 good 就想选的原词陷阱。

借用原文: A good dose of willpower

B) **原词陷阱**

A detailed plan. 的 plan 来自录音举例 sticking to a spending plan, 那只是『做成事』的一个例子, 并非录音点名的必要要素, 把例子里的词当成答案即落入原词陷阱。

借用原文: sticking to a spending plan

D) **未提及**

A scientific approach. 录音从头到尾没说过完成任务需要『科学方法』, 第一段讲的是 willpower, 与 approach 无关, 属无中生有。

13. A) Most people get energized after a sufficient rest.
B) Most people tend to have a finite source of energy.
C) It is vital to take breaks between demanding mental tasks.
D) It is most important to have confidence in one's willpower.

【题目】 What is the finding of the new study?

【翻译】 这项新研究有什么发现？

- A) 大多数人在充分休息后会恢复精力。 B) 大多数人往往拥有有限的能量来源。
C) 在高强度脑力任务之间休息至关重要。 D) 对自己的意志力有信心最为重要。

【答案】 D (细节题) It is most important to have confidence in one's willpower.

【定位】 And if you want to increase that willpower, a new study suggests you just simply have to believe you have it. According to the study, what matters most is what we think about our willpower.

如果你想增强意志力，一项新研究表明，你只需相信自己拥有它即可。根据这项研究，最重要的是我们如何看待自己的意志力。

【信号】 结论标志语 a new study suggests + what matters most. 录音用 a new study suggests you just simply have to believe you have it 和 what matters most is what we think about our willpower 直接抛出研究结论，suggests、what matters most 都是结论信号词，紧跟其后的就是 finding。

【替换】 you just simply have to believe you have it ↔

It is most important to have confidence in one's willpower.

believe you have it=have confidence in willpower

what matters most is what we think about our willpower ↔

It is most important to have confidence in one's willpower.

what matters most=It is most important

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

Most people get energized after a sufficient rest. 盗用录音 get energized 与 break/rest 概念，但录音说『把意志力看成无限的人才会 get energized』，且这并非研究的核心 finding，而是对『信念有限派』的描述，张冠李戴。

借用原文：people who view their willpower as a limitless resource get energized

B) 偷换概念

Most people tend to have a finite source of energy. 直接搬录音 If we believe it's a finite resource 里的 finite resource，但录音是说『若你相信它有限，你就会那样表现』，强调的是信念而非『精力客观有限』，更不是研究的最终 finding，属偷换概念。

借用原文：If we believe it's a finite resource, we act that way

C) 原词陷阱

It is vital to take breaks between demanding mental tasks. 借录音 need breaks between demanding mental tasks 的原词，但录音只是描述『信念有限的人会觉得需要休息』，并未主张『休息很关键 vital』，研究真正的结论是相信自己，属与原文相反/偷换。

借用原文：need breaks between demanding mental tasks

-
14. A) They could keep on working longer.
B) They could do more challenging tasks.
C) They found it easier to focus on work at hand.
D) They held more positive attitudes toward life.

【题目】 What do we learn about European participants as compared with their American counterparts?

【翻译】 与美国参与者相比，我们对欧洲参与者有什么了解？

- A) 他们能够持续工作更长时间。 B) 他们能够完成更具挑战性的任务。
C) 他们发现更容易专注于手头的工作。 D) 他们对生活持有更积极的态度。

【答案】 A (细节题) They could keep on working longer.

【定位】 Americans were more likely to admit to needing breaks after completing mentally challenging tasks. European participants, on the other hand, claimed they were able to keep going.

美国人更倾向于承认在完成高难度脑力任务后需要休息。而欧洲受试者则声称他们能够坚持下去。

【信号】 对比信号 on the other hand 之后才是欧洲人。 录音用 on the other hand 把美国人与欧洲人的表现一分为二，欧洲人的描述在转折后半句 claimed they were able to keep going，对比信号词 on the other hand 是定位答案句的钥匙。

【替换】 claimed they were able to keep going ↔ **They could keep on working longer.**
able to keep going=could keep on working longer

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

They could do more challenging tasks. 借录音 mentally challenging tasks 的 challenging, 但录音讲的是欧洲人能『坚持更久』, 从没说他们能做『更难的任务』, 属原词陷阱。

借用原文: mentally challenging tasks

C) 原词陷阱

They found it easier to focus on work at hand. 的 focus 来自录音 I can focus on a mental task for long periods, 那是问卷里的陈述句举例, 不是描述欧洲人相比美国人的差异, 属张冠李戴。

借用原文: I can focus on a mental task for long periods without feeling tired

D) 未提及

They held more positive attitudes toward life. 录音根本没说欧洲人对『生活』更乐观, positive 一词出现在第三段讲信念的 positive effects, 与欧洲人无关, 属未提及。

15. A) They are part of their nature.

B) They are subject to change.

C) They are related to culture.

D) They are beyond control.

【题目】 What do the researchers say concerning people's feelings about willpower?

【翻译】 研究人员对人们关于意志力的感受有何看法?

A) 它们是人们天性的一部分。 B) 它们会发生变化。 C) 它们与文化相关。

D) 它们无法控制。

【答案】 B (细节题) They are subject to change.

【定位】 "Your feelings about your willpower affect the way you behave. But these feelings are changeable," they said.

他们说:『你对意志力的感受会影响你的行为方式。但这些感受是可以改变的。』

【信号】 转折 But 之后的定性词 changeable。 录音研究者原话里 But these feelings are changeable 用转折词 But 把重心拉到『可改变』上, changeable 是这句的定性落点, 转折后才是真意, 正是答案信号。

【替换】 these feelings are changeable ↔ **They are subject to change.**

changeable=subject to change

【排除】 A) 与原文相反

They are part of their nature. 借录音 Changing your beliefs about the nature of your self-control 的 nature, 但录音讲的是『可以改变』, 与『天生不可改的本性』正相反, 属与原文相反。

借用原文: But these feelings are changeable

C) 未提及

They are related to culture. 录音从未说意志力的感受『与文化有关』, 第二段虽比较了美欧受试者, 但那是地域差异, 研究者并没把感受归因于 culture, 属未提及。

D) 与原文相反

They are beyond control. 借录音 the nature of your self-control 的 control, 但研究者说感受 changeable、能带来积极改变, 恰恰是『可控可改』, 与『beyond control 不可控』相反。

借用原文: these feelings are changeable

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 Here is my baby niece Sarah. Her mom is a doctor and her dad is a lawyer. By the time Sarah goes to college, the jobs her parents do are going to look dramatically different.

这是我的侄女Sarah。她的妈妈是一名医生,她的爸爸是一名律师。等Sarah上大学的时候,她父母所从事的工作将会看起来截然不同。

2 In 2013, researchers at Oxford University did a study on the future of work. They concluded that almost one in every two jobs has a high risk of being automated by machines. Machine learning is the technology that's responsible for most of this disruption. It's the most powerful branch of artificial intelligence. It allows machines to learn from data and copy some of the things that humans can do. My company, Kaggle, operates on the cutting edge of machine learning. We bring together hundreds of thousands of experts to solve important problems for industry and academia. This gives us a unique perspective on what machines can do, what they can't do and what jobs they might automate or threaten.

2013年,牛津大学的研究人员对未来工作进行了一项研究。他们得出结论,几乎每两个工作中就有一个面临被机器自动化的高风险。机器学习是造成这种颠覆的主要技术。它是人工智能中最强大的分支。它使机器能够从数据中学习并模仿人类能做的一些事情。我的公司Kaggle在机器学习的前沿领域运营。我们召集了数十万专家来解决工业界和学术界的重要问题。这使我们对机器能做什么、不能做什么以及它们可能使哪些工作自动化或受到威胁有独特的见解。

3 Machine learning started making its way into industry in the early '90s. It started with relatively simple tasks. It started with things like assessing credit risk from loan applications, sorting the mail by reading handwritten zip codes. Over the past few years, we have made dramatic breakthroughs. Machine learning is now capable of far, far more complex tasks. In 2012, Kaggle challenged its community to build a program that could grade high-school essays. The winning programs were able to match the grades given by human teachers.

机器学习在90年代初开始进入工业领域。它从相对简单的任务开始。它从评估贷款申请的信用风险、通过识别手写邮政编码分拣邮件等事情开始。在过去几年里,我们取得了巨大的突破。机器学习现在能够完成复杂得多的任务。2012年,Kaggle向其社区发起挑战,要求构建一个能够为高中作文评分的程序。获胜的程序能够与人类教师给出的分数相匹配。

4 Now, given the right data, machines are going to outperform humans at tasks like this. A teacher might read 10,000 essays over a 40-year career. A machine can read millions of essays within minutes. We have no chance of competing against machines on frequent, high-volume tasks.

现在,只要有合适的数据,机器在这类任务上的表现将超过人类。一位教师在40年的职业生涯中可能会阅读1万篇作文。而机器可以在几分钟内阅读数百万篇作文。在频繁的、大批量的任务上,我们没有机会与机器竞争。

5 But there are things we can do that machines cannot. Where machines have made very little progress is in tackling novel situations. Machines can't handle things they haven't seen many times before. The fundamental limitation of machine learning is that it needs to learn from large volumes of past data. But humans don't. We have the ability to connect seemingly different threads to solve problems we've never seen before.

但有些事情我们能做而机器不能。机器在处理新情况方面进展甚微。机器无法处理它们以前没有见过很多次的东西。机器学习的根本局限在于它需要从大量的过去数据中学习。但人类不需要。我们有能力将看似不同的线索联系起来,解决我们从未见过的问题。

16. A) About half of current jobs might be automated.

B) The jobs of doctors and lawyers would be threatened.

C) The job market is becoming somewhat unpredictable.

D) Machine learning would prove disruptive by 2013.

【题目】 What did the researchers at Oxford University conclude?

【翻译】 牛津大学的研究人员得出了什么结论?

- A) 目前约半数工作可能会被自动化。 B) 医生和律师的工作将受到威胁。
C) 就业市场正变得有些难以预测。 D) 机器学习将在2013年前证明具有颠覆性。

【答案】 A (细节题) About half of current jobs might be automated.

【定位】 They concluded that almost one in every two jobs has a high risk of being automated by machines.

他们得出结论: 几乎每两份工作里就有一份面临被机器自动化取代的高风险。

【信号】 **结论动词 concluded 领出落点。** 原文 They concluded that 直接对应题干的 conclude, 这种"下结论"的标志动词后面紧跟的就是答案句; 听到 concluded/found/argued 这类词, 后面那句基本就是考点。

【替换】 almost one in every two jobs ↔ **About half of current jobs**

"二分之一"= about half

has a high risk of being automated by machines ↔ **might be automated**

高风险=might (可能)

【排除】 B) **张冠李戴**

录音开头确实念到 Her mom is a doctor and her dad is a lawyer, 但那是讲小侄女父母的引子, 并非"牛津研究的结论"; 选项把这两个原词搬来冒充结论, 是答非所问。

借用原文: Her mom is a doctor and her dad is a lawyer

C) **未提及**

原文结论是"约一半工作有被自动化的高风险", 是个明确的比例判断, 并没有说就业市场"变得难以预测 (unpredictable) "; 这层意思录音从未表达, 属凭印象推出来的。

D) **偷换概念**

录音里 In 2013, researchers at Oxford University did a study 中的 2013 是"做研究的年份", 选项却说"机器学习到 2013 年将具颠覆性", 把这个年份偷换成了"颠覆发生/达成的时间", 时间含义被改了。

借用原文: In 2013, researchers at Oxford University did a study on the future of work

-
17. A) They are widely applicable for massive open online courses.
B) They are now being used by numerous high school teachers.
C) They could read as many as 10,000 essays in a single minute.
D) They could grade high-school essays just like human teachers.

【题目】 **What do we learn about Kaggle company's winning programs?**

【翻译】 关于Kaggle公司的获胜程序,我们了解到什么?

- A) 它们广泛适用于大规模开放在线课程。 B) 它们现在正被众多高中教师使用。
C) 它们能在一分钟阅读多达10,000篇论文。
D) 它们能像人类教师一样给高中论文评分。

【答案】 **D** (细节题) They could grade high-school essays just like human teachers.

【定位】 The winning programs were able to match the grades given by human teachers.

那些获胜的程序能够给出与人类老师所打分数相符的成绩。

【信号】 **主体词 winning programs 直接出现。** 原文 The winning programs were able to 与题干主体逐字对上, 主体词出现处就是答案句; 这种"题干主体在原文原样念出"的情况, 紧跟其后的能力描述即落点。

【替换】 match the grades given by human teachers ↔ **grade high-school essays just like human teachers**

"分数相符" = 像老师一样评分

grade high-school essays ↔ **grade high-school essays**

评高中作文 (原任务对象)

【排除】 A) **未提及**

录音谈的是批高中作文, 从未提到 "massive open online courses (慕课)", 更没说这些程序广泛适用于网课; 这是凭 "网课也涉及作文" 的联想脑补出来的。

B) **张冠李戴**

录音确有 human teachers 一词, 但说的是 "程序的分与老师相符", 并非 "许多高中老师在使用这些程序"; 选项把 teachers 从 "被对标的人" 偷换成 "使用者", 张冠李戴。

借用原文: match the grades given by human teachers

C) **原词陷阱**

"一分钟读一万篇" 是把后文 A teacher might read 10,000 essays over a 40-year career 和 A machine can read millions of essays within minutes 的数字拼凑改造而来, 且讲的是 "读得快/多", 而本题问 winning programs 的本事在于 "评得准", 答非所问。

借用原文: A teacher might read 10,000 essays over a 40-year career

-
18. A) It needs instructions throughout the process.
B) It does poorly on frequent, high-volume tasks.
C) It has to rely on huge amounts of previous data.
D) It is slow when it comes to tracking novel things.

【题目】 **What is the fundamental limitation of machine learning?**

【翻译】 机器学习的根本局限是什么?

- A) 它在整个过程中都需要指令。 B) 它在频繁、大量的任务上表现不佳。
C) 它必须依赖大量先前数据。 D) 它在追踪新事物时速度缓慢。

【答案】 **C** (细节题) It has to rely on huge amounts of previous data.

【定位】 The fundamental limitation of machine learning is that it needs to learn from large volumes of past data.

机器学习的根本局限在于: 它必须从大量的历史数据中学习。

【信号】 **原词 fundamental limitation + 转折 But 后落点**。本段以 But there are things we can do that machines cannot 转折开场, 随后 The fundamental limitation of machine learning is that 与题干逐字呼应, 这种 "转折后 + 原话点题" 的句子就是答案句。

【替换】 it needs to learn from large volumes of past data ↔

It has to rely on huge amounts of previous data

整句几乎逐词同义替换

【排除】 A) 过度推断

录音从未说机器学习"全过程都需要人给指令"; 它强调的是"需要从历史数据中学习", 而非"需要指令"。throughout the process 这种绝对化说法是凭印象加上去的。

B) 与原文相反

录音说 We have no chance of competing against machines on frequent, high-volume tasks——高频海量任务上人类根本拼不过机器, 即机器在此最强; 选项却说机器在"frequent, high-volume tasks"上"做得差", 把强项说成短板, 正话反说。

借用原文: We have no chance of competing against machines on frequent, high-volume tasks

D) 偷换概念

录音确实说 Where machines have made very little progress is in tackling novel situations——机器在应对新情境上进展甚微, 但题问的是"根本局限", 原文给的根本局限是"必须依赖旧数据"; 而且选项说"追踪新事物时'慢' (slow)", 原文说的是"进展很少/处理不了", 并非"慢", 含义被改。

借用原文: Where machines have made very little progress is in tackling novel situations

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

1 We've talked recently about the importance of sustainable energy. We've also talked about the different theories on how that can be done. So far, our discussions have all been theoretical. Now I have a practical question for you all. Can you run a 140,000 kilogram train on just the steam generated by solar power? Well, one engineer, Tim Castleman, believes it's possible.

我们最近讨论了可持续能源的重要性。我们也讨论了关于如何实现这一目标的不同理论。到目前为止, 我们的讨论都是理论性的。现在我有一个实际问题要问大家。你能仅靠太阳能产生的蒸汽来驱动一列14万公斤重的火车吗? 工程师Tim Castleman认为这是可能的。

2 And his home city of Sacramento, California should see the technology's first test. As part of the upgrading of its rail yard, Castleman, who is an inventor and self-proclaimed steam visionary, is campaigning for a new steam train that runs without any fire and could run on an existing 10-kilometre line, drawing tourists and perhaps offering city commuters a green alternative to their cars. Castleman wants to build an array of solar magnifying mirrors at one end of the line to collect and focus heat onto water-filled tubes. This would generate steam that could be used to fill tanks on a small steam train without the use of fire. "Supplying power to trains in this way would offer the shortest distance from well to wheels," he says, "with the least amount of energy lost." According to Harry Valentine, a Canadian engineer who is researching modern steam technology, a special tank measuring 2 by 10 metres could store over 750 kilowatt-hours of energy as high-pressure steam, enough to pull a two-car train for an hour or so.

他的家乡加州Sacramento应该会见证这项技术的首次测试。作为铁路调车场升级改造的一部分, Castleman——一位发明家和自称的蒸汽梦想家——正在倡导建造一种不需要任何火的新型蒸汽火车, 它可以在现有的10公里线路上运行, 吸引游客, 或许还能为城市通勤者提供一种替代汽车的绿色选择。Castleman想在线路一端建造一组太阳能聚光镜阵列, 将热量收集并聚焦到充满水的管道上。这将产生蒸汽, 可以在不使用火的情况下为小型蒸汽火车的储罐注入蒸汽。他说: "以这种方式为火车供电将提供从井到

车轮的最短距离,能量损失最少。"根据研究现代蒸汽技术的加拿大工程师Harry Valentine的说法,一个2米乘10米的特殊储罐可以以高压蒸汽的形式储存超过750千瓦时的能量,足以牵引一列双节车厢的火车运行大约一小时。

3 Energy to drive a steam locomotive can be stored in other materials besides water. For example, a team at Tohoku University in Japan has studied materials that can store large amounts of heat. When heated, these materials turn from a solid into a liquid absorbing energy as they change phase. The liquid is maintained above its melting point until steam is required, at which point the liquid is allowed to turn back into a solid, releasing its stored energy. Another team at Nagoya University in Japan has tested calcium compound as an energy storage material. Heating this chemical compound drives off carbon dioxide gas, leaving calcium oxide. The gas can be stored under pressure in a tank. To recover the energy, the gas is fed back over the calcium oxide. "In theory," says Valentine, "this can create a high enough temperature to generate superheated steam."

驱动蒸汽机车的能量可以储存在水以外的其他材料中。例如,日本东北大学的一个团队研究了可以储存大量热量的材料。这些材料在加热时会从固态变成液态,在相变过程中吸收能量。液体保持在其熔点以上,直到需要蒸汽时,液体被允许重新变回固体,释放其储存的能量。日本名古屋大学的另一个团队测试了钙化合物作为储能材料。加热这种化合物会释放出二氧化碳气体,留下氧化钙。气体可以在储罐中加压储存。为了回收能量,将气体反馈到氧化钙上。Valentine说:"理论上,这可以产生足够高的温度来生成过热蒸汽。"

19. A) The engineering problems with solar power.
B) The generation of steam with the latest technology.
C) The importance of exploring new energy sources.
D) The theoretical aspects of sustainable energy.

【题目】 What has the speaker previously talked about?

【翻译】 说话者之前谈论了什么?

- A) 太阳能发电的工程问题。 B) 用最新技术产生蒸汽。 C) 探索新能源的重要性。
D) 可持续能源的理论方面。

【答案】 D (细节题) The theoretical aspects of sustainable energy.

【定位】 We've talked recently about the importance of sustainable energy. We've also talked about the different theories on how that can be done. So far, our discussions have all been theoretical.
我们最近谈过可持续能源的重要性。我们也谈过关于如何实现它的各种理论。到目前为止,我们的讨论都还停留在理论层面。

【信号】 完成时回顾句 We've talked + 收束句 all been theoretical. We've also talked about the different theories 是完成时回顾,紧接着 our discussions have all been theoretical 一句把之前内容定性为理论,这句收束语就是答案信号——它一句话概括了前情。

【替换】 the different theories on how that can be done ↔ The theoretical aspects of sustainable energy
theories 改写为 theoretical aspects
the importance of sustainable energy ↔ sustainable energy
话题词 sustainable energy 原样对应

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

The engineering problems with solar power 借了录音里 one engineer 及后文工程内容的影子，但工程实践是说话人即将转入的 practical question，不是 previously（之前）讲的内容，时间点错位。

借用原文：one engineer, Tim Castleman, believes it's possible

B) 原词陷阱

The generation of steam with the latest technology 借了录音后面反复出现的 steam 和 technology，但用蒸汽这套技术是说话人转向的 practical question（实践问题），属于现在要讲、不是之前讲过的，答非所问。

借用原文：run a 140,000 kilogram train on just the steam generated by solar power

C) 偷换概念

The importance of exploring new energy sources 看似贴主题，但录音回顾的是 the importance of sustainable energy（可持续能源的重要性）和各种理论，并没有讲探索新能源的重要性，exploring new energy sources 是无中生有的拔高。

借用原文：the importance of sustainable energy

-
20. A) Drive trains with solar energy.
B) Upgrade the city's train facilities.
C) Build a new ten-kilometre railway line.
D) Cut down the city's energy consumption.

【题目】 What is Tim Castleman trying to do in Sacramento?

【翻译】 Tim Castleman 在 Sacramento 试图做什么？

- A) 用太阳能驱动火车。 B) 升级该市的火车设施。 C) 建造一条新的十公里铁路线。
D) 削减该市的能源消耗。

【答案】 A（细节题） Drive trains with solar energy.

【定位】 Castleman is campaigning for a new steam train that runs without any fire and could run on an existing 10-kilometre line. Castleman wants to build an array of solar magnifying mirrors at one end of the line to collect and focus heat onto water-filled tubes. This would generate steam that could be used to fill tanks on a small steam train without the use of fire.

卡斯尔曼正在倡导一种不用任何明火、能在现有 10 公里线路上运行的新型蒸汽火车。卡斯尔曼想在线路一端建一组太阳能聚光镜，收集并把热量聚焦到充水的管道上。这会产生蒸汽，用来给一列小型蒸汽火车的水箱充气，而无需用火。

【信号】 人物意图句 Castleman wants to build... 及整套目标描述。 Castleman wants to build an array of solar magnifying mirrors 是直接的人物意图句（wants to），加上前面 a new steam train that runs without any fire，整段都在说他想用太阳能产蒸汽来跑火车，这就是答案信号。

【替换】 build an array of solar magnifying mirrors ↔ Drive trains with solar energy

建聚光镜产蒸汽 = 用太阳能驱动火车

steam generated by solar power ↔ solar energy

solar power 改写为 solar energy

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

Upgrade the city's train facilities 借了录音 the upgrading of its rail yard (铁路调车场升级) 这个词，但升级是这件事发生的背景，Castleman 本人的目标是建太阳能蒸汽火车，不是去升级设施，答非所问。

借用原文：As part of the upgrading of its rail yard

C) 与原文相反

Build a new ten-kilometre railway line 借了原文 ten-kilometre 这个数字，但录音说的是 an existing 10-kilometre line (现有的 10 公里线路)，他要在现有线上跑车，不是新建一条线，与原文相反。

借用原文：could run on an existing 10-kilometre line

D) 过度推断

Cut down the city's energy consumption 沾了录音 a green alternative (绿色替代方案) 的环保意味，但录音只说这可能给通勤者一个绿色选择，没说他的目标是削减全城能耗，属拔高推断。

借用原文：offering city commuters a green alternative to their cars

21. A) Build a tank for keeping calcium oxide.

B) Find a new material for storing energy.

C) Recover super-heated steam.

D) Collect carbon dioxide gas.

【题目】 What has a Japanese research team tried to do?

【翻译】 日本研究团队试图做什么？

A) 建造一个用于保存氧化钙的容器。 B) 找到一种储存能量的新材料。

C) 回收过热蒸汽。 D) 收集二氧化碳气体。

【答案】 B (细节题) Find a new material for storing energy.

【定位】 Energy to drive a steam locomotive can be stored in other materials besides water. For example, a team at Tohoku University in Japan has studied materials that can store large amounts of heat.

驱动蒸汽机车的能量，除了水之外还可以储存在别的材料里。例如，日本东北大学的一个团队研究了能储存大量热量的材料。

【信号】 总起句 stored in other materials + 例证 has studied materials。本段开头 Energy ... can be stored in other materials besides water 是总起句，点明本段主题是寻找别的储能材料；紧接着 a team at Tohoku University in Japan has studied materials that can store large amounts of heat 给出团队的具体做法，这两句合起来就是答案信号。

【替换】 stored in other materials besides water ↔ **Find a new material for storing energy**
用水以外的材料储能 = 找新储能材料

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

Build a tank for keeping calcium oxide 借了原文 calcium oxide (氧化钙) 这个词，但录音说罐子里存的是 The gas can be stored under pressure in a tank (气体存在罐中)，剩下的 calcium oxide 是留在原处的固体、不是被存进罐里的，对象张冠李戴。
借用原文：The gas can be stored under pressure in a tank, leaving calcium oxide

C) 原词陷阱

Recover super-heated steam 借了原文末句 generate superheated steam，但那是 Valentine 说的理论上能达到的效果，且是 recover the energy 的过程，不是日本团队尝试做的事本身，答非所问。

借用原文：this can create a high enough temperature to generate superheated steam

D) 偷换概念

Collect carbon dioxide gas 借了原文 drives off carbon dioxide gas，二氧化碳确实被存进罐子，但这只是名古屋团队储能流程里的一步手段，题问的是团队尝试做什么——核心是找钙化合物作储能材料，而非单纯收集二氧化碳，以偏概全。

借用原文：Heating this chemical compound drives off carbon dioxide gas

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

1 Today's crisis in care for older people in England has two main causes. First, people are living longer with a lot more complex needs. Second, they rely on a system that has long been marked by a poor relation between national health and social care services.

当今英格兰老年人护理危机有两个主要原因。首先，人们寿命更长，需求也更加复杂。其次，他们依赖的系统长期以来一直以国家医疗服务与社会护理服务之间的不良关系为特征。

2 Current services originate in two key measures. They are the National Health Service and the 1948 National Assistance Act. This required local governments to provide residential accommodation for older people and supervise care homes run by independent organizations. They also provided home and community services, including meals, day centres and home helpers and other subsidized services. The National Health Service was free and wholly publicly provided. It delivered the best health care for all. No such vision guided residential and community care though. The care was substantially provided by voluntary services which worked together with local authorities as they long had, with eligibility based on income.

目前的服务起源于两项关键措施。它们是国家医疗服务体系和1948年国家援助法案。该法案要求地方政府为老年人提供住宿设施，并监督由独立组织运营的护理院。它们还提供家庭和社区服务，包括膳食、日间

中心、家庭帮手以及其他补贴服务。国家医疗服务是免费的,完全由公共部门提供。它为所有人提供最好的医疗保健。然而,没有这样的愿景来指导住宿和社区护理。护理主要由志愿服务提供,这些服务像长期以来一样与地方当局合作,资格基于收入。

3 Today, life expectancy has risen from 66 for a male at best in 1948 to around 80 now. In addition, there is better overall health and improved medical knowledge in care. This means an unprecedented number of people are surviving longer in conditions requiring experts' support. Families provide at least as much care as they ever did. Even so, they can rarely, without subsidized support, address serious personal needs. Care for older people faced persistent criticism as these trends became apparent.

如今,预期寿命已从1948年男性最高66岁上升到现在约80岁。此外,整体健康状况更好,护理方面的医学知识也有所改善。这意味着前所未有数量的人在需要专家支持的情况下存活更长时间。家庭提供的护理至少与以往一样多。即便如此,没有补贴支持,他们也很少能够满足严重的个人需求。随着这些趋势变得明显,老年人护理面临持续批评。

4 From the early 1960s, local authorities were required to plan health and welfare services. The aim was to enable older people to remain in their own homes for as long as possible. But this increased concern about the lack of coordination between free health and paid-for social care. Through the 1970s, a number of measures sought to improve matters.

从20世纪60年代初开始,地方当局被要求规划医疗和福利服务。目标是使老年人尽可能长时间地留在自己家中。但这增加了人们对免费医疗与付费社会护理之间缺乏协调的担忧。整个70年代,许多措施试图改善状况。

5 However, at a time of financial crisis, funding diminished and little changed. In the 1980s, the government cut spending. Meanwhile, preference for private over public services made management even more difficult. Simultaneously, the number of sick older people grew. Governments emphasized the need to improve services. They did so, though, while doing little to stop the erosion of available aid.

然而,在金融危机时期,资金减少,几乎没有改变。在20世纪80年代,政府削减开支。与此同时,对私人服务而非公共服务的偏好使管理变得更加困难。同时,患病老年人的数量增加。政府强调需要改善服务。不过,他们这样做的同时,几乎没有采取措施阻止可用援助的减少。

6 Services were irregular across authorities. Unless you were prepared to pay, they were increasingly difficult to obtain for any but the most severely disabled.

各地方当局的服务参差不齐。除非你准备付费,否则除了最严重残疾的人之外,其他人越来越难以获得服务。

7 Why has 60 years of criticism produced so little change? Discrimination against older people has a long history. Additionally, those affected by inadequate health and social care are too vulnerable to launch the protests that have addressed other forms of discrimination.

为什么60年的批评产生的变化如此之少?对老年人的歧视有着悠久的历史。此外,受到医疗和社会护理不足影响的人太过脆弱,无法发起已解决其他形式歧视的抗议。

22. A) The lack of supervision by both the national and local governments.
B) The impact of the current economic crisis at home and abroad.
C) The poor management of day centres and home help services.
D) The poor relation between national health and social care services.

【题目】 What is one cause of the current crisis in care for the elderly in England?

【翻译】 英格兰老年人护理当前危机的一个原因是什么？

- A) 国家和地方政府缺乏监管。 B) 国内外当前经济危机的影响。
C) 日间照料中心和家庭帮助服务的管理不善。
D) 国家医疗服务与社会护理服务之间的关系不佳。

【答案】 D (细节题) The poor relation between national health and social care services.

【定位】 Second, they rely on a system that has long been marked by a poor relation between national health and social care services.

第二，他们依赖于一套长期以来以国家医疗服务与社会照护服务之间衔接不良为特征的体系。

【信号】 并列信号 **Second** 引出第二条原因。首段以 two main causes 起头，用 First 与 Second 罗列两条原因；Second 之后这句正是其中一条成因。

【替换】 a poor relation between national health and social care services ↔

The poor relation between national health and social care services.

近乎原句保留的关键表述

【排除】 A) **原词陷阱**

A 借用录音里反复出现的 local governments 制造熟耳感，但录音说的两条原因是"人活得更久、需求更复杂"与"体系衔接差"，从未把"国家与地方政府监管缺失"列为危机原因。

借用原文：supervise care homes run by independent organizations

B) **原词陷阱**

录音第 5 段确有 a time of financial crisis，但那是讲 1980 年代资金减少的背景，不是当前老年护理危机的两条主因之一；B 把别处的"经济危机"挪来当成因。

借用原文：at a time of financial crisis, funding diminished and little changed

C) **原词陷阱**

C 里的 day centres and home help services 直接取自录音第 2 段 day centres and home helpers，但原文只是在介绍服务种类，没说"这些服务管理不善"是当前危机的原因。

借用原文：meals, day centres and home helpers and other subsidized services

23. A) It was mainly provided by voluntary services.
B) It mainly caters to the needs of the privileged.
C) It called for a sufficient number of volunteers.
D) It has deteriorated over the past sixty years.

【题目】 What does the speaker say about residential and community care?

【翻译】 说话者关于住院护理和社区护理说了什么？

- A) 它主要由志愿服务提供。 B) 它主要满足特权阶层的需求。
C) 它需要足够数量的志愿者。 D) 在过去六十年里它已经恶化了。

【答案】 A (细节题) It was mainly provided by voluntary services.

【定位】 No such vision guided residential and community care though. The care was substantially provided by voluntary services which worked together with local authorities as they long had, with eligibility based on income.

然而，居家与社区照护却没有这样的理念指引。这种照护主要由志愿服务提供，它们一如既往地与地方当局协作，资格依据收入而定。

【信号】 对象名出现+核心动词 provided by。 句子点名 residential and community care，紧接着用 substantially provided by voluntary services 说明它的供给来源，正是题目所问。

【替换】 substantially provided by voluntary services ↔ **It was mainly provided by voluntary services.**
substantially=mainly 的同义替换

【排除】 B) 与原文相反

录音说 eligibility based on income (按收入定资格)，B 却说服务"特权阶层"(the privileged)，方向相反——按收入往往是照顾低收入者，并非偏向特权者。

借用原文：with eligibility based on income

C) 原词陷阱

C 里的 volunteers 蹭录音的 voluntary services，但原文只说服务"由"志愿组织提供，没有说"呼吁要足够多志愿者"(called for a sufficient number)，属凭空添加。

借用原文：provided by voluntary services

D) 原词陷阱

D 的 deteriorated over the past sixty years 蹭了末段 60 years of criticism 里的时间跨度，但那是讲"批评了 60 年"，本题问的是这种照护的供给来源，原文没说它"在 60 年里恶化"。

借用原文：Why has 60 years of criticism produced so little change?

24. A) Their longer lifespans.
B) Fewer home helpers available.
C) Their preference for private services.
D) More of them suffering serious illnesses.

【题目】 What made management of care for the elderly more difficult in the 1980s?

【翻译】 是什么使得20世纪80年代老年人护理的管理变得更加困难?

- A) 他们更长的寿命。 B) 可用的家庭帮助人员更少。 C) 他们对私人服务的偏好。
D) 他们中更多人患有严重疾病。

【答案】 C (细节题) Their preference for private services.

【定位】 In the 1980s, the government cut spending. Meanwhile, preference for private over public services made management even more difficult.

在 1980 年代, 政府削减开支。与此同时, 对私营服务而非公共服务的偏好使管理变得更加困难。

【信号】 时间 1980s + made...difficult 直接点题。句中 In the 1980s 锁定年代, made management even more difficult 与题干 made management...more difficult 几乎逐词对应, 紧贴其前的 preference 即致因。

【替换】 preference for private over public services ↔ Their preference for private services.

压缩式同义改写

【排除】 A) 答非所问

A 的 longer lifespans 对应录音第 3 段 life expectancy has risen, 那是讲危机的大背景, 不是本题"1980 年代使管理更难"的直接原因。

借用原文: life expectancy has risen from 66 for a male at best in 1948 to around 80 now

B) 答非所问

录音确有 doing little to stop the erosion of available aid 暗示援助在减少, 但本题致因句明确指向"偏好私营服务", B 把别处的"帮手变少"挪来顶替。

借用原文: the erosion of available aid

D) 原词陷阱

D 的 serious illnesses 蹭录音 the number of sick older people grew, 但那句是与致因并列的另一现象(病人增多), 用 Simultaneously 引出, 并非"made management difficult"所修饰的原因。

借用原文: Simultaneously, the number of sick older people grew

25. A) They are unable to pay for health services.
B) They have long been discriminated against.
C) They are vulnerable to illnesses and diseases.
D) They have contributed a great deal to society.

【题目】 What does the speaker say about older people in England?

【翻译】 说话者关于英格兰的老年人说了什么？

- A) 他们无力支付医疗服务费用。 B) 他们长期以来一直受到歧视。
C) 他们容易患病和疾病。 D) 他们为社会做出了巨大贡献。

【答案】 B (细节题) They have long been discriminated against.

【定位】 Discrimination against older people has a long history. Additionally, those affected by inadequate health and social care are too vulnerable to launch the protests that have addressed other forms of discrimination.

对老年人的歧视由来已久。此外，那些受不足的医疗与社会照护影响的人太过脆弱，无法发起像针对其他歧视形式那样的抗议。

【信号】 结尾收束句直接定性。末段以设问 Why has 60 years of criticism produced so little change? 收束，随后 Discrimination against older people has a long history. 直接对老人这一群体下定性，是说话人的总结表态。

【替换】 Discrimination against older people has a long history ↔

They have long been discriminated against.

名词化↔主被动转换

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

A 的"付不起医疗费"蹭了录音 Unless you were prepared to pay 的 pay，但那是讲服务难获取的条件，原文没说老人"无力支付"，更不是结尾对群体的定性。

借用原文：Unless you were prepared to pay

C) 原词陷阱

C 的 vulnerable to illnesses and diseases 蹭录音末段 too vulnerable to launch the protests 的 vulnerable，但原文 vulnerable 指老人"脆弱到无力发起抗议"，不是"易患病"，被偷换了对象。

借用原文：are too vulnerable to launch the protests

D) 未提及

D 说老人"对社会贡献很大"，全篇围绕照护困境与歧视，从未提到老人对社会的贡献，属无中生有。

30 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。

W: I like how the book is clearly written with each chapter brought to life by pieces of fascinating knowledge.

第4段，第1句

本句结构在四六级和考研阅读中较为典型:主句 + how 引导的宾语从句是常见句式,从句内部的被动语态表语结构和 with 复合结构也是高频考点。掌握这类句式后,可迁移到大量类似长难句的分析中,具有较高的代表性和复用价值。

It is one of the most fascinating physics books ever written.

第1题，D

主系表结构是四六级和考研中的常见句式，后置定语也属于基础考点。但本句结构过于简单，缺少真题中常见的从句嵌套、长难句特征，代表性一般，迁移价值中等。

That's much too large a topic.

第4段，第2句

虽然只有主系表三个核心成分，但表语部分展示了 too + 形容词 + a + 名词 的冠词后置现象 (much too large a topic)，这是学习者容易忽略的语序特例，有一定的辨识训练价值

You really need to narrow it down in order to make it more accessible.

第4段，第3句

"主 + 谓 + 不定式宾语 + 目的状语" 是常见句式，在四六级和考研中有一定代表性，但不属于高频复杂结构，典型性处于中等水平。

Otherwise, you will be writing a book.

第4段，第4句

"主语 + 将来进行时谓语 + 宾语" 的结构在真题中属于中等常见度,句首状语的用法也较为典型,但整体句式过于简单,缺乏真题中常见的复杂修饰或从句嵌套,代表性中等。

I suggest you go to the library and get a copy of his biography.

第8段，第2句

suggest 后接宾语从句且从句用虚拟语气(动词原形)是四六级和考研中的高频句式,非常典型;这种结构在表示建议、要求、命令的动词(如 suggest、recommend、insist、demand 等)后都适用,掌握后可大量复用,代表性强。

If you take a look at his biography, you can get a good idea of how his life experiences manifest themselves in his theories of beauty, specifically the way he looked towards nature as the origin of what we find beautiful.

第8段，第5句

全句包含五个分句，结构呈现多层嵌套：主句内嵌一个宾语从句，主句的同位语又带一个定语从句，定语从句内部再嵌一个宾语从句。这种层层咬合的嵌套关系需要学习者反复回读才能理清各从句的归属和修饰对象，尤其是同位语与定语从句的衔接容易混淆。

This is troubling as climbing Arctic temperatures combined with rapid sea-ice loss are creating a new type of climate feedback loop which could accelerate Arctic warming.

第4段，第1句

原因状语从句 (as 引导) 和限制性定语从句 (which 引导) 都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。主句简洁、从句嵌套、定语从句修饰名词的模式非常典型。掌握本句的分析方法可以迁移到大量类似长难句，代表性较强。

Indeed, sea-ice cover in the Arctic is melting faster than expected.

第4段，第2句

比较级 + than 的结构在四六级和考研阅读中常见，比较从句的省略也是典型语法现象。主句的现在进行时搭配方式状语属于常规句式，具有一定代表性，但整体句式不算复杂典型。

Overall, Earth is warming at a rapid pace—2014 through 2017 rank as the hottest years on record—and the Arctic is warming twice as fast as anyplace else on Earth.

第5段，第1句

并列句是常见句式，破折号用于补充说明、“and”连接并列分句的用法在考试中较为典型，第三句的倍数比较结构也是常考点，具有一定代表性。

And if you want to increase that willpower, a new study suggests you just simply have to believe you have it.

第1段，第2句

本句结构高度典型："主句 + 条件状语从句 + 双层宾语从句" 是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式。省略 that 的宾语从句、"have to" 表必要性、条件从句修饰主句等都是高频考点，掌握本句结构后可大量迁移到类似句子的分析中。

However, people who view their willpower as a limitless resource get energized instead.

第1段，第6句

本句体现 "主语 + 定语从句" 的典型结构，且定语从句使用关系代词 "who" 引导修饰人，是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。主句的系表结构 "get + 形容词" 和从句的 "view ... as ..." 也是常见表达。整体结构具有较强代表性，掌握后可迁移应用到大量类似句子。

European participants, on the other hand, claimed they were able to keep going.

第2段，第4句

主句加宾语从句的结构在考试阅读中非常常见，尤其是 claim、say、think 等动词后接省略 that 的宾语从句是典型句式。句中插入状语短语 on the other hand 也是书面语中常见的表达方式。

It is vital to take breaks between demanding mental tasks.

第13题，C

"It is + 形容词 + to do" 是四六级和考研阅读写作中极为常见的句式，掌握后可直接应用于大量表达评价或建议的场景，迁移价值很高。

It is most important to have confidence in one's willpower.

第13题，D

形式主语 "It is + 形容词 + to do" 结构是四六级和考研阅读写作中的高频句式，本句展示了这一结构的标准用法，学习后可直接迁移到大量类似句子，典型性很高。

What do we learn about European participants as compared with their American counterparts?

第14题 题干

特殊疑问句加比较状语是四六级和考研阅读理解中的常见句式，尤其在学术文章和研究报告中频繁出现，具有较高的典型性和实用性。

They found it easier to focus on work at hand.

第14题，C

"find it + 形容词 + to do" 是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的句式，掌握后可迁移到大量类似结构（如 make it possible to、think it necessary to 等），代表性很强。

They are subject to change.

第15题，B

主系表结构在考试中常见，"be subject to" 这一固定搭配也是典型表达，句式简洁且实用性强，适合作为主系表结构的入门或巩固例句。

By the time Sarah goes to college, the jobs her parents do are going to look dramatically different.

第1段，第3句

本句的结构在四六级和考研真题中非常典型：时间状语从句 + 主句（含定语从句修饰主语）是常见句式。"be going to"表将来、时间状语从句用现在时、省略关系代词的定语从句等，都是高频考点。掌握这类句子后，学生可以迁移到大量类似结构的句子中，复用性强。

As part of the upgrading of its rail yard, Castleman, who is an inventor and self-proclaimed steam visionary, is campaigning for a new steam train that runs without any fire and could run on an existing 10-kilometre line, drawing tourists and perhaps offering city commuters a green alternative to their cars.

第2段，第2句

本句成分丰富：主句含主语、谓语、宾语和伴随状语，限制性定语从句内有并列谓语和两个状语，非限制性定语从句是主系表结构。句首状语、插入性定语从句、从句内并列结构、现在分词短语作状语等多种结构集中出现，是很好的成分划分练习材料。

Energy to drive a steam locomotive can be stored in other materials besides water.

第3段，第1句

简单句 + 情态动词 + 被动语态 + 不定式定语的组合，在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见，属于中等典型度的句式。掌握后可迁移至类似结构的句子，但不属于最高频的核心句型（如定语从句、状语从句等）。

For example, a team at Tohoku University in Japan has studied materials that can store large amounts of heat.

第3段，第2句

典型的常考句式。主句加限制性定语从句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见，且定语从句修饰宾语也是高频考点。现在完成时的使用符合学术或说明文体的表达习惯。这种结构的掌握可以迁移到大量类似句子，实用性强。

"In theory," says Valentine, "this can create a high enough temperature to generate superheated steam."

第3段，第9句

涵盖了引述句的主谓宾结构、宾语从句的识别、情态动词谓语、定语（形容词短语和不定式短语）等多种成分，且引述句的倒装结构和不定式作定语是值得练习的易错点。

First, people are living longer with a lot more complex needs.

第1段，第2句

简单句结构在考试中常见，现在进行时表趋势的用法也较典型。介词短语作状语修饰动词是常考点。但整体结构过于简单，不如复合句或长难句更具代表性，学习迁移价值中等。

Even so, they can rarely, without subsidized support, address serious personal needs.

第3段，第5句

本句包含主语、谓语、宾语、程度状语、条件状语五种成分，且状语插入在谓语中间，适合练习识别被分隔的谓语结构以及区分不同类型的状语，成分种类适中且有一定练习价值。

The aim was to enable older people to remain in their own homes for as long as possible.

第4段，第2句

"主语 + be + 不定式表语" 是四六级和考研英语阅读中常见的表达目标、目的、计划的句式，且 "enable sb to do sth" 结构在真题中反复出现，学生掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

They did so, though, while doing little to stop the erosion of available aid.

第5段，第6句

"while doing" 引导的时间或对比状语从句是四六级和考研英语阅读中的高频句式，省略主语和be动词的现象也经常出现。不定式作后置定语同样是常考结构。本句结构具有较强的代表性和迁移价值。

Unless you were prepared to pay, they were increasingly difficult to obtain for any but the most severely disabled.

第6段，第2句

"Unless" 引导的条件状语从句是四六级和考研英语阅读中的常见结构，主系表结构配合较长的表语修饰也是典型的书面语句式。这种 "条件从句 + 主句陈述" 的组合在考试真题中频繁出现，掌握后可以迁移到大量类似句子的理解上。

Additionally, those affected by inadequate health and social care are too vulnerable to launch the protests that have addressed other forms of discrimination.

第7段，第3句

本句包含主语（带后置定语的代词）、系动词、表语（含 too...to 不定式结构）、定语从句（关系代词作主语）、宾语等多种成分，覆盖面较广。后置定语、不定式结构、定语从句的识别都是常见易错点，适合作为成分划分的练习材料，训练价值较高。

It called for a sufficient number of volunteers.

第23题，C

简单句的主谓宾结构在四六级和考研英语阅读中常见，但本句过于简单，不涉及真题中常考的从句嵌套、长难句拆分等典型句式，代表性一般。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本卷出现的 305 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。

steam B1

n. 蒸汽

本卷11次 · 真题 11 句

willpower B2

n. 意志力

本卷8次 · 真题 11 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要，会

本卷7次 · 真题 568 句

learning A1

n. 学习

本卷7次 · 真题 128 句

climate B1

n. 气候

本卷6次 · 真题 160 句

professor B1

n. 教授（大学教师的最高职称）

本卷6次 · 真题 112 句

researcher B2

n. 研究人员

本卷5次 · 真题 363 句

material B1

n. 材料

本卷5次 · 真题 66 句

solar B2

adj. 太阳的

本卷5次 · 真题 16 句

essay B1

n. 短文

本卷5次 · 真题 15 句

physicist B2

n. 物理学家

本卷5次 · 真题 12 句

data B1

n. 数据

本卷4次 · 真题 181 句

community B1

n. 社区

本卷4次 · 真题 163 句

local A2

adj. 当地的

本卷4次 · 真题 143 句

mental B1

adj. 精神的

本卷4次·真题 120 句

measure B1

v. 测量

本卷4次·真题 100 句

gas A2

n. 气体

本卷4次·真题 77 句

current B1

adj. 现在的

本卷4次·真题 72 句

crisis B2

n. 危机

本卷4次·真题 62 句

tank B1

n. 坦克

本卷4次·真题 14 句

focus B1

n. 重点

本卷3次·真题 200 句

power A2

n. 权力

本卷3次·真题 128 句

base A2

n. 基础

本卷3次·真题 126 句

challenge B1

n. 挑战

本卷3次·真题 119 句

amount A2

n. 数量

本卷3次·真题 84 句

management B1

n. 管理

本卷3次·真题 63 句

complex B2

adj. 复杂的, 难懂的

本卷3次·真题 61 句

overall B1

adj. 总体的

本卷3次·真题 58 句

theory B1

n. 理论

本卷3次·真题 55 句

solve A2

v. 解决 (问题、困难)

本卷3次·真题 54 句

beauty A2

n. 美

本卷3次·真题 53 句

novel B1

n. 小说

本卷3次·真题 43 句

interested A1

adj. 感兴趣的

本卷3次·真题 41 句

generate B2

v. 产生, 引起 (结果、反应等)

本卷3次·真题 39 句

typically B1

adv. 通常, 一般

本卷3次·真题 26 句

challenging B2

adj. 有挑战性的

本卷3次·真题 22 句

authority B2

n. 权力

本卷3次·真题 21 句

dissertation C1

n. 学位论文

本卷3次·真题 13 句

automate B2

v. 使自动化

本卷3次·真题 11 句

better A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本卷2次·真题 205 句

system A2

n. 系统

本卷2次·真题 176 句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本卷2次·真题 167 句

risk A2

n. 风险

本卷2次·真题 167 句

positive B1

adj. 积极的

本卷2次·真题 144 句

process B1

n. 过程

本卷2次·真题 126 句

finding B2

n. 调查结果

本卷2次·真题 121 句

decade B1

n. 十年

本卷2次·真题 120 句

resource B1

n. 资源

本卷2次·真题 119 句

affect B1

v. 影响

本卷2次·真题 116 句

expert B1

n. 专家

本卷2次·真题 114 句

career B1

n. 职业

本卷2次·真题 106 句

scientific B1

adj. 科学的

本卷2次·真题 103 句

support A2

v. 支持

本卷2次·真题 103 句

least A2

det. 最少的

本卷2次·真题 98 句

participant B2

n. 参与者

本卷2次·真题 91 句

lack B1

v. 缺少

本卷2次·真题 89 句

source B1

n. 来源

本卷2次·真题 75 句

available A2

adj. 可获得的

本卷2次·真题 63 句

generation B2

n. 一代人

本卷2次·真题 60 句

importance B1

n. 重要性

本卷2次·真题 60 句

pressure B1

n. 心理压力

本卷2次·真题 57 句

unique B2

adj. 独特的

本卷2次·真题 54 句

mainly B1

adv. 主要地

本卷2次·真题 53 句

rely B1

v. 依赖;依靠

本卷2次·真题 51 句

recommend B1

v. 推荐

本卷2次·真题 47 句

ecosystem B2

n. 生态系统

本卷2次·真题 45 句

carbon B2

n. 碳 (化学元素)

本卷2次·真题 43 句

female A2

adj. 女性的

本卷2次·真题 42 句

survive B1

v. 幸存

本卷2次·真题 42 句

spending A2

n. 开支

本卷2次·真题 41 句

centre A2

n. 中心;中央

本卷2次·真题 33 句

sustainable B2

adj. 可持续的

本卷2次·真题 32 句

cultivate B2

v. 培养, 发展 (技能、态度、关系等)

本卷2次·真题 31 句

previously B1

adv. 以前, 先前 (指过去某个时间)

本卷2次·真题 31 句

conclude B2

v. 断定;推断出

本卷2次·真题 30 句

expose B2

v. 使暴露

本卷2次·真题 30 句

reader A2

n. 读者

本卷2次·真题 30 句

sufficient B2

adj. 足够的

本卷2次·真题 30 句

vulnerable C1

adj. 易受伤害的

本卷2次·真题 30 句

preference B2

n. 偏爱

本卷2次·真题 29 句

thanks A1

intj. 谢谢

本卷2次·真题 24 句

assign B1

v. 分配 (任务、工作)

本卷2次·真题 22 句

wildlife B1

n. 野生动植物

本卷2次·真题 22 句

elderly B2

adj. 年老的

本卷2次·真题 20 句

threaten B1

v. 威胁;恐吓

本卷2次·真题 20 句

lawyer B1

n. 律师

本卷2次·真题 18 句

frequent B1

adj. 频繁的

本卷2次·真题 16 句

guide A2

n. 指南;手册

本卷2次·真题 16 句

tip A2

n. 小费

本卷2次·真题 16 句

criticism B2

n. 批评

本卷2次·真题 15 句

discrimination C1

n. 歧视

本卷2次·真题 15 句

fundamental B2

adj. 基本的

本卷2次·真题 15 句

unprecedented C1

adj. 史无前例的

本卷2次·真题 15 句

limitation B2

n. 限制

本卷2次·真题 14 句

compound

B2

n. 化合物

本卷2次·真题 12 句

surge

B2

n. 激增

本卷2次·真题 12 句

demanding

B2

adj. 要求高的

本卷2次·真题 11 句

indigenous

C1

adj. 本地的

本卷2次·真题 11 句

myth

B2

n. 神话

本卷2次·真题 9 句

stunning

B2

adj. 极美的

本卷2次·真题 9 句

assignment

B1

n. (学校的) 作业、任务

本卷2次·真题 8 句

dioxide

B2

n. 二氧化物

本卷2次·真题 8 句

theoretical

B2

adj. 理论上的

本卷2次·真题 8 句

author

A2

n. 作者

本卷1次·真题 264 句

benefit

B1

n. 好处

本卷1次·真题 244 句

likely

A2

adj. 很可能的

本卷1次·真题 228 句

effect

A2

n. 影响

本卷1次·真题 191 句

impact

B2

n. 影响

本卷1次·真题 185 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

behavior

B1

n. 行为

本卷1次·真题 171 句

tend B1

v. 倾向于, 往往会

本卷1次·真题 170 句

economic B2

adj. 经济的

本卷1次·真题 167 句

online A2

adj. 在线的

本卷1次·真题 139 句

species B2

n. 物种

本卷1次·真题 136 句

view A2

n. 观点, 看法

本卷1次·真题 134 句

million A2

num. 一百万

本卷1次·真题 126 句

simply B1

adv. 仅仅, 只不过

本卷1次·真题 119 句

average A2

adj. 平均的

本卷1次·真题 112 句

claim B1

v. 声称

本卷1次·真题 111 句

according B1

prep. 根据

本卷1次·真题 96 句

income B1

n. 收入

本卷1次·真题 94 句

concern B1

v. 涉及

本卷1次·真题 88 句

belief B1

n. 相信

本卷1次·真题 85 句

type A2

n. 类型

本卷1次·真题 84 句

understanding B1

n. 理解, 领悟

本卷1次·真题 84 句

professional B1

adj. 专业的

本卷1次·真题 82 句

contribute B1

v. 捐献

本卷1次·真题 79 句

financial B2

adj. 财政的

本卷1次·真题 79 句

further B1

adv. 更远地

本卷1次·真题 79 句

increasingly B2

adv. 越来越;日益;不断增加地

本卷1次·真题 78 句

exist A2

v. 存在;实际上有

本卷1次·真题 77 句

recently A2

adv. 最近

本卷1次·真题 76 句

organization B1

n. 组织

本卷1次·真题 73 句

seek B1

v. 寻找

本卷1次·真题 70 句

enable B1

v. 使能够

本卷1次·真题 68 句

intelligence B2

n. 智力

本卷1次·真题 64 句

maintain B1

v. 维持

本卷1次·真题 64 句

trend B1

n. 趋势

本卷1次·真题 63 句

various B1

adj. 各种各样的

本卷1次·真题 63 句

occur B1

v. 发生, 出现

本卷1次·真题 62 句

concept B2

n. 概念

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

aim

B1

v. 瞄准

本卷1次·真题 57 句

campaign

B2

n. 运动

本卷1次·真题 57 句

consumption

B2

n. 消费

本卷1次·真题 56 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

boost

B2

v. 提高

本卷1次·真题 55 句

credit

B1

n. 赊购, 赊账

本卷1次·真题 54 句

principle

B2

n. 原则, 准则

本卷1次·真题 54 句

contain

B1

v. 包含, 含有

本卷1次·真题 52 句

explore

B1

v. 探索

本卷1次·真题 52 句

operate

B1

v. 运转

本卷1次·真题 52 句

threat

B1

n. 威胁

本卷1次·真题 51 句

aspect

B2

n. 方面

本卷1次·真题 50 句

code

B1

n. 代码

本卷1次·真题 50 句

powerful

B1

adj. 强大的

本卷1次·真题 50 句

track

A2

n. 小路

本卷1次·真题 48 句

chemical B1

adj. 化学的

本卷1次·真题 46 句

detail B1

n. 细节

本卷1次·真题 46 句

pattern B1

n. 模式

本卷1次·真题 46 句

demonstrate B2

v. 证明

本卷1次·真题 45 句

mass B1

n. 大量

本卷1次·真题 44 句

previous B1

adj. 先前的

本卷1次·真题 44 句

certainly A2

adv. 当然

本卷1次·真题 43 句

reading A1

n. 阅读

本卷1次·真题 43 句

practical B1

adj. 实际的

本卷1次·真题 42 句

addition A2

n. 增加

本卷1次·真题 41 句

alternative B2

n. 可供选择的事物

本卷1次·真题 41 句

extinction B2

n. 灭绝

本卷1次·真题 41 句

responsible B1

adj. 负责的

本卷1次·真题 40 句

psychological B2

adj. 心理的

本卷1次·真题 39 句

related B1

adj. 相关的

本卷1次·真题 39 句

ideal B2

adj. 理想的

本卷1次·真题 38 句

perspective

B2

n. 观点

本卷1次·真题 38 句

release

B1

v. 释放

本卷1次·真题 38 句

deliver

B1

v. 递送, 运送 (货物、信件等)

本卷1次·真题 37 句

indeed

B1

adv. 确实, 的确 (强调肯定)

本卷1次·真题 37 句

loan

B1

n. 贷款

本卷1次·真题 37 句

relatively

B2

adv. 相对地

本卷1次·真题 37 句

compete

B1

v. 竞争

本卷1次·真题 36 句

recover

B1

v. 恢复健康

本卷1次·真题 35 句

artificial

B2

adj. 人造的

本卷1次·真题 34 句

male

A2

adj. 男性的

本卷1次·真题 34 句

classical

B2

adj. 古典的

本卷1次·真题 33 句

combine

B1

v. (使) 结合、组合

本卷1次·真题 33 句

otherwise

B2

adv. 否则, 不然

本卷1次·真题 33 句

clearly

A2

adv. 清楚地, 明白地

本卷1次·真题 32 句

funding

B2

n. 资金

本卷1次·真题 32 句

handle

A2

v. 处理

本卷1次·真题 32 句

historical B2

adj. 历史的

本卷1次·真题 32 句

humanity B2

n. 人类 (总称)

本卷1次·真题 32 句

aid B1

n. 帮助

本卷1次·真题 31 句

massive B2

adj. 巨大的, 大量的

本卷1次·真题 31 句

assess B2

v. 评估

本卷1次·真题 30 句

character B1

n. 性格

本卷1次·真题 30 句

rarely B1

adv. 很少, 难得, 不常

本卷1次·真题 30 句

statement B1

n. 声明

本卷1次·真题 30 句

broad B1

adj. 宽阔的

本卷1次·真题 29 句

entirely B1

adv. 完全地

本卷1次·真题 29 句

meanwhile B1

adv. 与此同时

本卷1次·真题 29 句

obtain B2

v. 获得

本卷1次·真题 29 句

vital B2

adj. 极其重要的, 必不可少的

本卷1次·真题 29 句

widely B1

adv. 广泛地

本卷1次·真题 29 句

confidence B1

n. 信心

本卷1次·真题 28 句

increased A2

v. 增加了

本卷1次·真题 28 句

phenomenon

B2

n. 现象

本卷1次·真题 28 句

truly

B1

adv. 真正地

本卷1次·真题 28 句

vision

B2

n. 视力

本卷1次·真题 28 句

cannot

A1

aux. 不能

本卷1次·真题 27 句

facility

B2

n. 设施

本卷1次·真题 27 句

interactive

B2

adj. 交互式的

本卷1次·真题 27 句

application

B1

n. 申请

本卷1次·真题 26 句

distance

A2

n. 距离

本卷1次·真题 26 句

accelerate

B2

v. 加速

本卷1次·真题 25 句

accessible

B2

adj. 可到达的

本卷1次·真题 25 句

behave

B1

v. 表现, 举止

本卷1次·真题 25 句

feedback

B1

n. 反馈

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

additional

B1

adj. 额外的

本卷1次·真题 24 句

observation

B2

n. 观察

本卷1次·真题 24 句

unable

A2

adj. 不能的

本卷1次·真题 24 句

warming B1

n. 变暖;加温

本卷1次·真题 24 句

disappear A2

v. 消失;不见

本卷1次·真题 23 句

pace B1

n. 速度

本卷1次·真题 23 句

prepared A2

adj. 准备好的

本卷1次·真题 23 句

welfare B2

n. 福利

本卷1次·真题 23 句

admit B1

v. 承认 (事实、错误等)

本卷1次·真题 22 句

pose B2

v. 摆姿势 (供拍照或绘画)

本卷1次·真题 22 句

capable B1

adj. 有能力的

本卷1次·真题 21 句

contribution B2

n. 贡献

本卷1次·真题 21 句

diminish C1

v. 减少

本卷1次·真题 21 句

emphasize B2

v. 强调

本卷1次·真题 21 句

volume B1

n. 音量

本卷1次·真题 21 句

concerning B2

prep. 关于

本卷1次·真题 20 句

convince B1

v. 说服, 使相信

本卷1次·真题 19 句

host B1

n. 主人

本卷1次·真题 19 句

narrow B1

adj. 狭窄的

本卷1次·真题 19 句

rank B2

n. 等级

本卷1次·真题 19 句

remind A2

v. 提醒

本卷1次·真题 19 句

confront B2

v. 面对, 面临 (困难、危险等)

本卷1次·真题 18 句

engineering B1

n. 工程学

本卷1次·真题 18 句

flow B1

v. 流动

本卷1次·真题 18 句

mom A1

n. 妈妈

本卷1次·真题 18 句

specifically B2

adv. 明确地

本卷1次·真题 18 句

tackle B2

v. 处理

本卷1次·真题 18 句

counterpart C1

n. 对应的人或物

本卷1次·真题 17 句

dominate B2

v. 控制

本卷1次·真题 17 句

unusual B1

adj. 不寻常的

本卷1次·真题 17 句

assistance B1

n. 帮助

本卷1次·真题 16 句

deteriorate C1

v. 恶化, 变坏

本卷1次·真题 16 句

dramatically B2

adv. 显著地

本卷1次·真题 16 句

phase B2

n. 阶段

本卷1次·真题 16 句

absorb B2

v. 吸收 (液体、气体等)

本卷1次·真题 15 句

alike B1

adj. 相似的

本卷1次·真题 15句

engagement B2

n. 约定

本卷1次·真题 15句

evolution B2

n. 进化

本卷1次·真题 15句

perception C1

n. 看法

本卷1次·真题 15句

totally B1

adv. 完全地

本卷1次·真题 15句

assessment B2

n. 评估

本卷1次·真题 14句

discourse C1

n. 话语;论述

本卷1次·真题 14句

dislike A2

v. 不喜欢

本卷1次·真题 14句

dramatic B2

adj. 巨大的

本卷1次·真题 14句

origin B2

n. 起源

本卷1次·真题 14句

philosopher B2

n. 哲学家

本卷1次·真题 14句

seemingly B2

adv. 看似, 似乎 (表面上看起来是这样, 但...

本卷1次·真题 14句

upgrade B2

v. 升级

本卷1次·真题 14句

bizarre C1

adj. 古怪的

本卷1次·真题 13句

branch A2

n. 树枝

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

improved A2

adj. 改进的

本卷1次·真题 13 句

oh A1

intj. 哦（表示惊讶、理解或反应）

本卷1次·真题 13 句

yeah A1

intj. 是的

本卷1次·真题 13 句

abundant B2

adj. 大量的

本卷1次·真题 12 句

array B2

n. 数组

本卷1次·真题 12 句

breakthrough B2

n. 重大进展

本卷1次·真题 12 句

collapse B2

v. 倒塌，坍塌

本卷1次·真题 12 句

cutting B1

adj. 尖刻的

本卷1次·真题 12 句

somewhat B2

adv. 有点

本卷1次·真题 12 句

abstract B2

adj. 抽象的

本卷1次·真题 11 句

adhere C1

v. 遵守，坚持（规则、信念等）

本卷1次·真题 11 句

curious B1

adj. 好奇的

本卷1次·真题 11 句

forecast B2

v. 预测，预报（未来的事情或趋势）

本卷1次·真题 11 句

originate C1

v. 起源于

本卷1次·真题 11 句

outdated B2

adj. 过时的

本卷1次·真题 11 句

privileged C1

adj. 有特权的

本卷1次·真题 11 句

proceed B2

v. 继续进行

本卷1次·真题 11 句

storage B1

n. 存储

本卷1次·真题 11 句

victim B1

n. 受害者

本卷1次·真题 11 句

expectancy C1

n. 预期寿命

本卷1次·真题 10 句

mentally B2

adv. 精神上

本卷1次·真题 10 句

outperform C1

v. 表现优于, 胜过

本卷1次·真题 10 句

persistent B2

adj. 坚持不懈的

本卷1次·真题 10 句

simultaneously B2

adv. 同时地

本卷1次·真题 10 句

commuter B2

n. 通勤者

本卷1次·真题 9 句

erosion B2

n. 侵蚀, 腐蚀 (土壤、岩石等被自然力量逐...

本卷1次·真题 9 句

exhausted B1

adj. 精疲力竭的

本卷1次·真题 9 句

fascinating B2

adj. 迷人的

本卷1次·真题 9 句

poorly B1

adv. 糟糕地

本卷1次·真题 9 句

unpredictable B2

adj. 无法预测的

本卷1次·真题 9 句

anytime A2

adv. 在任何时候

本卷1次·真题 8 句

competent B2

adj. 有能力的

本卷1次·真题 8 句

inventor

B1

n. 发明家

本卷1次·真题8句

protest

B2

v. 抗议;反对

本卷1次·真题8句

traditionally

B2

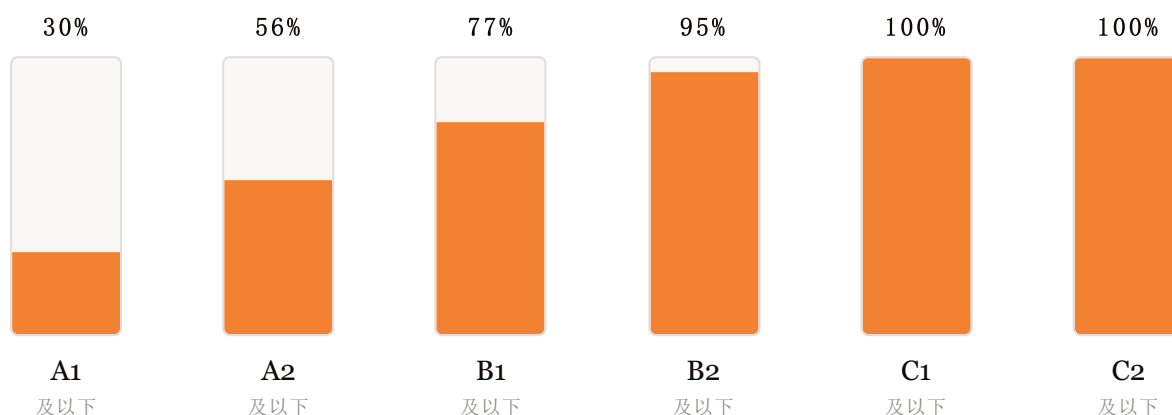
adv. 传统上;按照传统

本卷1次·真题8句

VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

全卷录音原文 **811** 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全卷录音原文去重后共 **811** 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 43 个·约 5%。



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 811 个·末柱为 100%

去重总词数

811

B2 以上难词

5%

B1 及以下覆盖

77%

英语六级 2018年12月·第1套 · 全卷构成

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

2018年12月·第1套 英语六级完形填空（选词填空）·26-35 题答案与解析

BLANKS & ANALYSIS · 选词填空题和解析

选词填空题和解析 · 26-35 题

本页 26-35 题的正确答案词与逐空解析由懒笔记按2018年12月·第1套 英语六级完形填空（选词填空）原卷词库逐空核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：Directions、5 段带空短文（每段之后紧随中文翻译）与 15 词共享词库连续排印；卷面下方逐空紧跟解析——该空词性、原文定位句、正确词与锁定依据，以及同词性被淘汰竞争词的逐个归因。

真题卷第1套(2018-12) · 六级

Part III Section A

Directions: In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter. Please mark the corresponding letter for each item on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.

Just off the coast of Southern California sits Santa Cruz Island, where a magical creature called the island fox 26 . A decade ago, this island's ecosystem was in 27 . Wild pigs attracted golden eagles from the mainland, and those flying 28 crashed the fox population. So the Nature Conservancy launched a 29 war against the pigs, complete with helicopters and sharp shooters.

就在南加州海岸外坐落着圣克鲁斯岛，那里栖息着一种神奇的生物——岛屿狐。十年前，这座岛屿的生态系统一片混乱。野猪吸引了来自大陆的金雕，这些飞行捕食者导致狐狸数量骤降。因此，大自然保护协会对野猪发起了一场激烈的战争，动用了直升机和神枪手。

And it worked. Today, federal agencies are pulling the island fox from the Endangered Species List. It's the fastest-ever recovery of a mammal, joining peers like the Louisiana black bear as glowing successes in the history of the Endangered Species Act.

战争奏效了。如今，联邦机构正将岛屿狐从濒危物种名单中移除。这是哺乳动物有史以来最快的恢复速度，它与路易斯安那黑熊等同类一起，成为《濒危物种法案》历史上光辉的成功案例。

But the recovery of Santa Cruz Island isn't just about the fox. The Nature Conservancy has 30 war on a multitude of invasive species here, from sheep to plants to the 31 Argentine ant. "Our philosophy with the island has always been, 'OK, 32 the threats and let the island go back to what it was,'" says ecologist Christina Boser. And it appears to be working. Native plants are coming back, and the fox once again bounds about carefree.

但圣克鲁斯岛的恢复不仅仅关乎狐狸。大自然保护协会已对这里的众多入侵物种宣战，从绵羊到植物再到具有侵略性的阿根廷蚁。生态学家Christina Boser说："我们对这座岛屿的理念一直是，'好，清除威胁，让岛屿恢复到原来的样子。'"这似乎正在奏效。本地植物正在恢复，狐狸再次无忧无虑地到处跳跃。

But keeping those foxes from harm will occupy Boser and her colleagues for years to come. You see, humans are still allowed on Santa Cruz Island, and they bring dogs. So Boser has to vaccinate her foxes against various diseases. "We're obligated to keep a pulse on the population for at least five years after the foxes are delisted," says Boser. That includes tagging the foxes and 33 their numbers to ensure nothing goes wrong.

但让这些狐狸免受伤害将在未来数年占据Boser和她同事们的精力。你看，人类仍被允许进入圣克鲁斯岛，而且他们会带狗。所以Boser必须给她的狐狸接种疫苗以预防各种疾病。Boser说："我们有义务在狐狸被除名后至少五年内持续监测种群状况。"这包括给狐狸做标记并监测它们的数量，以确保不出任何问题。

This is the story of the little fox that has come back, and the people who have 34 their lives to protecting it. This is the story of wildlife conservation in the age of mass 35 .

这是关于这种小狐狸回归的故事，以及那些将毕生精力奉献给保护它的人们。这是大灭绝时代野生动物保护的故事。

- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| A) aggressive | I) hinders |
| B) chaos | J) mammal |
| C) configuration | K) monitoring |
| D) declared | L) predators |
| E) dedicated | M) remove |
| F) dwells | N) tempt |
| G) extinction | O) underlying |
| H) fierce | |

26. Just off the coast of Southern California sits Santa Cruz Island, where a magical creature called the island fox __ (26) __.

【答案】 **F) dwells** (动词)

【词性槽】 where 引导的定语从句缺谓语

【依据】 “岛狐栖息于此”最贴主语与全文话题

主语是 a magical creature called the island fox (一只被称为岛狐的神奇生灵)，与圣克鲁斯岛的关系是“居住、栖身”；dwells 表示“栖息、居住”，与开篇“Just off the coast of Southern California sits Santa Cruz Island”所搭建的“某岛 + 某动物栖身于此”格式完全吻合：Just off the coast of Southern California sits Santa Cruz Island, where a magical creature called the island fox __ (26) __。

【竞争词】 D) declared 时态形态不符且语义不通

declared 是过去式/过去分词，无法在“岛狐 __”这个需要三单现在时的位置出现；而且“岛狐宣布”也讲不通。

I) hinders 语义反向、与全文基调矛盾

hinders 意为“妨碍、阻碍”，需要宾语；说“岛狐妨碍”既无宾语又与全文“拯救岛狐”的正面基调相反。

M) remove 形态与语义双错

remove 是动词原形，与三单主语不一致；语义是“移除”，主语换成岛狐既不及物也不通顺。

N) tempt 形态错且语义不沾

tempt 同样是原形而非三单形态，且“引诱”需要宾语；用在此处既不合语法也不合语境。

27. A decade ago, this island's ecosystem was in __ (27) __.

【答案】 **B) chaos** (名词)

【词性槽】 介词 in 之后

【依据】 be in chaos 是“一片混乱”的固定搭配

be in chaos 表示“处于混乱状态”；与紧随其后的描述 Wild pigs attracted golden eagles from the mainland, and those flying __ (28) __ crashed the fox population. (野猪招来金雕、金雕又压垮狐狸种群) 所呈现的食物链失衡完全对应。

【竞争词】 C) configuration “构造”是中性词，且不与 be in 成搭配

configuration 指“构造、配置”，与生态系统失衡的负面语境不符；be in configuration 也不是常见搭配。

28. Wild pigs attracted golden eagles from the mainland, and those flying __(28)__ crashed the fox population.

【答案】 **L) predators** (名词)

【词性槽】 those flying __ 中，限定词 + 形容词修饰位之后

【依据】 **predators 复指上句的 golden eagles**

predators 意为“掠食动物”，与上句 Wild pigs attracted golden eagles from the mainland 中的 golden eagles 构成上义词/下义词关系：金雕是空中掠食者，所以 those flying predators 正好回指它们，并解释它们如何 crashed the fox population（压垮狐狸种群）。

【竞争词】 **c) configuration 形态与语义都不对**

configuration 是单数不可数，前面 those 要求复数；且“飞行的构造”也讲不通。

g) extinction 抽象名词不能作 those flying 的核心

extinction 是抽象名词“灭绝”，没有可数复数形式，与 those flying 不搭；它的位置留给 35 题更贴。

j) mammal 单数形态不符且金雕不是哺乳动物

mammal 是单数；即便变成 mammals，金雕属鸟类不是哺乳动物，与“flying mammals”逻辑矛盾。

【易错】最具迷惑性的错误词是 **J)** —— 把 mammal 当 predators 用。上文 the fox 是哺乳动物，第二段也出现过 mammal，考生很容易在 those flying __ 这里凭“熟脸”往里塞 mammal；但金雕属鸟类、且 mammal 单数不符合 those 的复数要求。防坑：单复数 + 上句具体形象 (golden eagles) 双重对照，predators 才是它的上义词。

29. So the Nature Conservancy launched a __(29)__ war against the pigs, complete with helicopters and sharp shooters.

【答案】 **H) fierce** (形容词)

【词性槽】 不定冠词 a 与名词 war 中间

【依据】 “激烈的战争”是固定搭配

fierce war/fierce battle 是英语中描述“激烈、猛烈的交战”的标准搭配；与后文 complete with helicopters and sharp shooters 所渲染的火力强度完全对应。

【竞争词】 A) aggressive 更偏“攻击性的姿态”，需要留给 31 题

aggressive 多形容“具侵略性、好斗的”，常修饰 species/ant/behavior；而且 31 题 the __(31)__ Argentine ant 那里几乎是为 aggressive 量身打造，留给后面更贴。

O) underlying “潜在的”与“战争”语义相悖

underlying 表示“潜在的、根本的”，强调隐于表面之下；和 launched a war（发动战争）的“显性、公开行动”冲突。

【易错】 最具迷惑性的错误词是 A) —— 把 aggressive 提前用掉。考生看到 a __ war 时，aggressive 与 fierce 都是形容词、都带攻击性，很容易把 aggressive 提前用掉；但 31 题的 aggressive Argentine ant 是更对位的固定形象。防坑：扫一眼后面同类空位，看形容词哪个有更专属的搭配，把“专属位”留给“专属词”。

30. The Nature Conservancy has __(30)__ war on a multitude of invasive species here

【答案】 **D) declared** (动词)

【词性槽】 has + __ war on, 现在完成时谓语

【依据】 declare war on 是“向...宣战”固定搭配

本段把保护协会清剿入侵物种的行动比作打仗，has declared war on a multitude of invasive species（向众多入侵物种宣战）与上一段 launched a __(29)__ war against the pigs 的“发动战争”形成呼应；declare war on 是英语标志性搭配，直接锁定 D。

【竞争词】 E) dedicated 搭配为 dedicate sth to doing, 不接 war on

dedicate 接介词 to 而非 on，且与 war 不构成搭配；它的真正归宿是 34 题“dedicate their lives to protecting it”。

31. from sheep to plants to the __(31)__ Argentine ant.

【答案】 **A) aggressive** (形容词)

【词性槽】 定冠词 the 与名词短语 Argentine ant 之间

【依据】 “侵略性强的阿根廷蚁”是生态学固定说法

Argentine ant (阿根廷蚁) 是世界知名的入侵性物种, 英文媒体常用 aggressive Argentine ant 形容它强势扩张、排挤本地物种的特性; 本段正在列举入侵物种 a multitude of invasive species here, from sheep to plants to the __(31)__ Argentine ant., 与 aggressive 完全对位。

【竞争词】 O) underlying “潜在的蚂蚁”不成立

underlying 通常修饰 cause/reason/principle 等抽象名词, 表“深层的、根本的”; 用来修饰具体的“蚂蚁”这种生物, 语义不通。

32. Our philosophy with the island has always been, 'OK, __(32)__ the threats and let the island go back to what it was.'

【答案】 **M) remove** (动词)

【词性槽】 祈使句句首, 且与并列动词 let 并列

【依据】 与“让岛屿回到原貌”逻辑同向

后半句 and let the island go back to what it was (让岛屿回到原本的样子) 暗示前半句的动作是“去除外来威胁”; remove the threats (清除威胁) 恰好是为“恢复原貌”铺路的合理前提, 也与上文“向入侵物种宣战”一脉相承。

【竞争词】 N) tempt “引诱威胁”逻辑相反

tempt the threats 字面是“引诱威胁来”, 与“让岛屿恢复原貌”完全相反; 这是典型的“词性对、语义反”的陷阱。

33. That includes tagging the foxes and __(33)__ their numbers to ensure nothing goes wrong.

【答案】 **K) monitoring** (动词)

【词性槽】 and 后并列动名词, 与 tagging 对齐

【依据】 “监测数量”与“给狐狸打标签”同链条

tagging the foxes (给狐狸戴标签) 属于野生动物追踪的标准动作; monitoring their numbers (监测狐狸种群数量) 正是后续监控环节, 两者并列起来构成完整的“标记+追踪”研究流程, 并与 to ensure nothing goes wrong 的目的衔接。

34. and the people who have __(34)__ their lives to protecting it.

【答案】 E) **dedicated** 动词

【词性槽】 who 引导的定语从句缺谓语

【依据】 “dedicate one's life to doing”是固定搭配

dedicate sth to doing 是英语中表示“把...献给（做）某事”的经典搭配，正好套进 have __(34)__ their lives to protecting it → have dedicated their lives to protecting it（把生命投入保护岛狐），与上文研究者长期守护的形象贴合。

35. This is the story of wildlife conservation in the age of mass __(35)___.

【答案】 G) **extinction** 名词

【词性槽】 in the age of mass ___ 介词短语末位

【依据】 mass extinction 是“大灭绝”固定术语

mass extinction（大规模物种灭绝）是生态学固定术语，正好把全文“岛狐脱离濒危名单”的故事升华到“地球正经历第六次大灭绝”的宏大背景；与 pulling the island fox from the Endangered Species List 的主题首尾呼应。

【竞争词】 C) **configuration** “大规模构造”与主题脱节

configuration 指“构造、配置”，搭配 mass 后语义生硬，且与野生动物保护毫无关联。

J) **mammal** “大规模哺乳动物”不成搭配

mass mammal 不是英语习惯搭配；mammal 单数形态也不适合放在抽象“时代”概念里。

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) **aggressive** 形容词

好斗的；侵略性强的；积极进取的

用于第 31 空

B) **chaos** 名词

混乱；无秩序状态

用于第 27 空

C) **configuration** 名词

构造; 布局; 配置

干扰词 · 未选用

D) **declared** 动词

宣布; 宣战 (declare war on 的过去式/过去分词)

用于第 30 空

E) **dedicated** 动词 形容词

(动词) 把...奉献给; (形容词) 专注的、献身于...的

用于第 34 空

F) **dwells** 动词

居住; 栖息 (dwell 的第三人称单数)

用于第 26 空

G) **extinction** 名词

灭绝; 消亡

用于第 35 空

H) **fierce** 形容词

猛烈的; 激烈的; 凶猛的

用于第 29 空

I) **hinders** 动词

妨碍; 阻碍 (hinder 的第三人称单数)

干扰词 · 未选用

J) **mammal** 名词

哺乳动物

干扰词 · 未选用

K) **monitoring** 动词 名词

监测; 监控 (monitor 的 -ing 形式, 可作动名词或现在分词)

用于第 33 空

L) **predators** 名词

掠食动物; 捕食者

用于第 28 空

M) **remove** 动词

移除; 清除; 去掉

用于第 32 空

N) **tempt** 动词

引诱; 诱惑

干扰词 · 未选用

O) **underlying** 形容词

潜在的; 根本的; 下层的

干扰词 · 未选用

全文主旨

圣克鲁斯岛狐的拯救与生态修复

全文讲述美国南加州圣克鲁斯岛上濒危的岛狐如何在自然保护协会清除野猪等入侵物种、控制掠食威胁后成功脱离濒危物种名单的故事，并把它放在“大规模物种灭绝时代的野生动物保护”这个更大的语境里。Just off the coast of Southern California sits Santa Cruz Island, where a magical creature called the island fox __(26)__. 与 This is the story of wildlife conservation in the age of mass __(35)__. 一首一尾，给全文定调：先讲岛狐栖身之所，再升华到大灭绝时代的保护意义。

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。

C) **configuration** 最像 27 题的 be in ____

configuration 是名词形态，刚好能塞进 this island's ecosystem was in __(27)__. 这种 be in ____ 的位置；考生若只看词性、不看搭配，会把“生态系统的构造”当成合理选项；识破口诀：be in 后跟的多是“状态/处境”类负面或固定词，configuration 属中性结构词，不入此列。

I) **hinders** 最像 26 题的从句谓语

hinders 是三单现在时形态，外形与正确答案 dwells 同型，容易被塞进 where a magical creature called the island fox __(26)__.；但 hinder 是及物动词需要宾语，且语义“妨碍”与全文“拯救岛狐”的正面基调相反——形态再像，语义反转一眼就能识破。

J) **mammal** 最像 28 题与 35 题的名词位

mammal 本身就在第二段出现过 the fastest-ever recovery of a mammal，会让考生觉得熟悉；它既想钻进 28 题“those flying ____”（但金雕是鸟类不是哺乳动物），又想钻进 35 题“in the age of mass ____”（但 mass mammal 不成搭配）。识破口诀：词性对不代表语义对，复数/抽象“时代”位置不收单数具体名词。

N) **tempt** 最像 32 题的祈使动词

tempt 是动词原形，能塞进 'OK, __(32)__ the threats and let the island go back to what it was,' 这种祈使句位置；但“引诱威胁”与“让岛屿恢复原貌”逻辑相反——靠并列结构两端逻辑同向就能识破。

0) **underlying** 最像 29 题或 31 题的形容词位

underlying 是纯形容词，正好满足 a ___ war 与 the ___ Argentine ant 的形容词位语法要求；但其义“潜在的、根本的”用在“一场战争”或“具体的蚂蚁”身上语义生硬。识破口诀：underlying 通常修饰 cause/reason/principle 等抽象名词，遇到具体名词应直接放弃。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

3 句真题句逐层精讲

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

It's the fastest-ever recovery of a mammal, joining peers like the Louisiana black bear as glowing successes in the history of the Endangered Species Act.

第2段，第3句

主系表结构加分词短语状语是常见句式，在真题阅读中经常出现。但本句的分词短语较长且包含复杂的介词短语嵌套，使其典型性略高于纯粹的简单主系表句，具有一定代表性。

"We're obligated to keep a pulse on the population for at least five years after the foxes are delisted," says Boser.

第4段，第4句

覆盖直接引语倒装、宾语从句、时间状语从句、系表结构、被动语态、不定式宾语、时间状语等多种成分，适合练习引语句式和从句嵌套中的成分划分

This is the story of the little fox that has come back, and the people who have dedicated their lives to protecting it.

第5段，第1句

主系表 + 定语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，尤其是用 that/who 引导定语从句修饰名词。并列名词短语加定语从句的组合也常见于说明文和记叙文。本句结构清晰、代表性强，学生掌握后可直接迁移到大量类似句子，实用性高。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 39 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。

species B2

n. 物种

本篇3次 · 真题 136 句

recovery B2

n. 恢复

本篇2次 · 真题 35 句

decade B1

n. 十年

本篇1次 · 真题 120 句

least A2

det. 最少的

本篇1次 · 真题 98 句

colleague B1

n. 同事

本篇1次 · 真题 84 句

attract B1

v. 吸引（注意力、兴趣）

本篇1次 · 真题 67 句

wrong A2

adj. 错误的

本篇1次 · 真题 66 句

various B1

adj. 各种各样的

本篇1次 · 真题 63 句

peer B2

n. 同龄人

本篇1次 · 真题 62 句

ensure B2

v. 确保

本篇1次 · 真题 57 句

launch B1

v. 推出

本篇1次 · 真题 56 句

threat B1

n. 威胁

本篇1次 · 真题 51 句

harm B1

n. 伤害

本篇1次 · 真题 46 句

ecosystem B2

n. 生态系统

本篇1次 · 真题 45 句

native B1

adj. 本国的

本篇1次·真题45句

mass B1

n. 大量

本篇1次·真题44句

agency B2

n. 代理机构

本篇1次·真题42句

extinction B2

n. 灭绝

本篇1次·真题41句

remove A2

v. 移开

本篇1次·真题34句

wild A2

adj. 野生的

本篇1次·真题31句

federal B2

adj. 联邦(制)的

本篇1次·真题29句

conservation B2

n. 保护

本篇1次·真题24句

wildlife B1

n. 野生动植物

本篇1次·真题22句

declare B2

v. 宣布

本篇1次·真题18句

predator B2

n. 捕食性动物, 食肉动物

本篇1次·真题14句

tag B1

n. 标签

本篇1次·真题14句

creature B1

n. 生物

本篇1次·真题13句

aggressive B2

adj. 好斗的

本篇1次·真题12句

philosophy B2

n. 哲学

本篇1次·真题12句

crash B1

v. (车辆) 猛撞, 碰撞

本篇1次·真题11句

dedicate

B2

v. 致力于

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

fierce

B2

adj. 凶猛的, 凶狠的

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

mammal

B1

n. 哺乳动物

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

bound

B1

adj. 一定会

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

endangered

B2

adj. 濒危的

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

occupy

B2

v. 占据, 占用 (空间、时间)

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

invasive

C1

adj. 侵入性的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

ok

A1

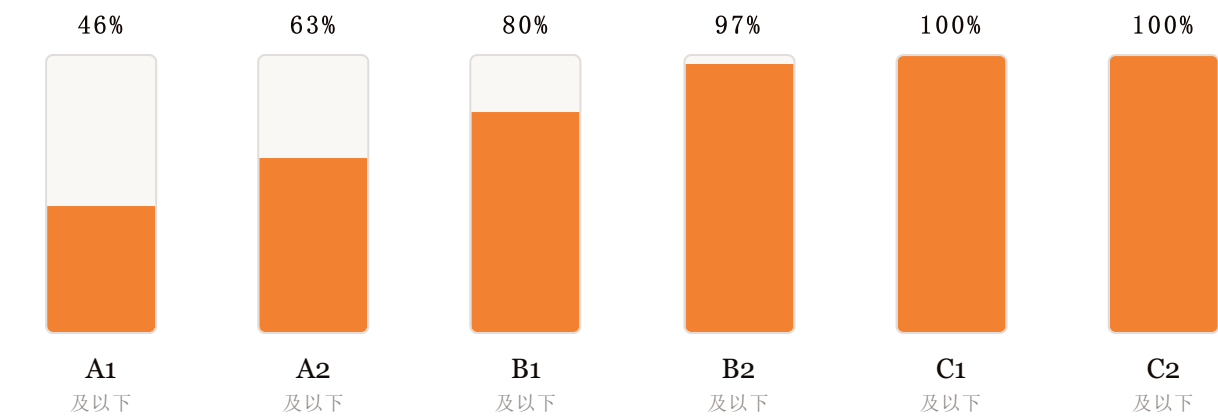
adj. 可以的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

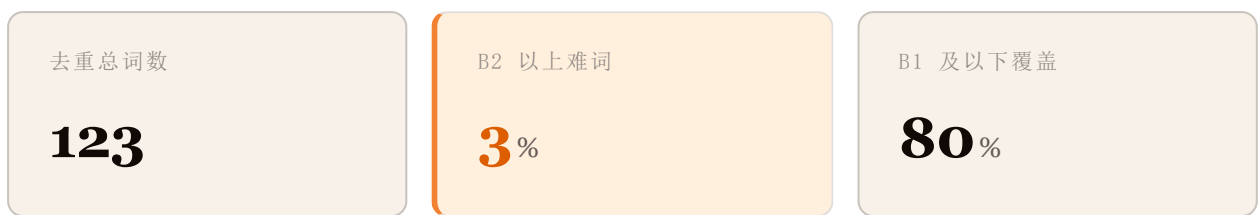
VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 123 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

带空短文去重后共 123 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 4 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 123 个 · 末柱为 100%



英语六级 2018年12月·第1套 · 全卷构成

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

2018年12月·第1套 英语六级长篇阅读（信息匹配） 第1篇·36-45 题答案与解析

STATEMENTS & ANALYSIS • 信息匹配题和解析

信息匹配题和解析·36-45 题

本页 36-45 题的段落匹配答案与逐句解析由懒笔记基于2018年12月·第1套 英语六级长篇阅读（信息匹配）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 14 段字母标号长文（逐段附中文翻译）；之后 10 句陈述逐句排列，每句英文陈述后紧接本句解析——陈述句中译、信息所在段落、锚点强弱、定位句中英对照、陈述句与原文的同义改写对照与易混相邻段辨析。

真题卷第1套(2018-12)·六级

Part III Section B

Directions: In this section, you are going to read a passage with ten statements attached to it. Each statement contains information given in one of the paragraphs. Identify the paragraph from which the information is derived. You may choose a paragraph more than once. Each paragraph is marked with a letter. Answer the questions by marking the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2**.

Do Parents Invade Children's Privacy When They Post Photos Online?

- A) When Katlyn Burbidge's son was 6 years old, he was performing some ridiculous song and dance typical of a first-grader. But after she snapped a photo and started using her phone, he asked her a serious question: "Are you going to post that online?" She laughed and answered, "Yes, I think I will." What he said next stopped her. "Can you not?"

当Katlyn Burbidge的儿子6岁时,他正在表演一些一年级学生典型的滑稽歌舞。但在她拍下一张照片并开始使用手机后,他问了她一个严肃的问题:"你要把那个发到网上吗?"她笑着回答:"是的,我想我会的。"他接下来说的话让她停了下来。"你能不发吗?"

- B) That's when it dawned on her: She had been posting photos of him online without asking his permission. "We're big advocates of bodily autonomy and not forcing him to hug or kiss people unless he wants to, but it never occurred to me that I should ask his permission to post photos of him online," says Burbidge, a mom of two in Wakefield, Massachusetts. "Now when I post a photo of him online, I show him the photo and get his okay."

就在那时她恍然大悟:她一直在未经他允许的情况下在网上发布他的照片。"我们大力提倡身体自主权,不强迫他去拥抱或亲吻别人,除非他自己愿意,但我从未想过应该征得他的同意才能在网上发布他的照片,"这位来自马萨诸塞州Wakefield的两个孩子的母亲Burbidge说。"现在当我在网上发布他的照片时,我会给他看照片并征得他的同意。"

- C) When her 8-month-old is 3 or 4 years old, she plans to start asking him in an age-appropriate way, "Do you want other people to see this?" That's precisely the approach that two researchers advocated before a room of pediatricians(儿科医生) last week at the American Academy of Pediatrics meeting,

when they discussed the 21st century challenge of "sharenting," a new term for parents' online sharing about their children. "As advocates of children's rights, we believe that children should have a voice about what information is shared about them if possible," says Stacey Steinberg, a legal skills professor at the University of Florida Levin College of Law in Gainesville.

当她8个月大的孩子长到3或4岁时,她计划开始以适合年龄的方式问他:"你想让其他人看到这个吗?"这正是两位研究人员上周在美国儿科学会会议上向一屋子儿科医生所倡导的方法,当时他们讨论了21世纪"晒娃"这一挑战——这是父母在网上分享孩子信息的一个新术语。"作为儿童权利的倡导者,我们认为如果可能的话,儿童应该对分享有关他们的信息拥有发言权,"Gainesville佛罗里达大学Levin法学院法律技能教授Stacey Steinberg说。

- D) Whether it's ensuring that your child isn't bullied over something you post, that their identity isn't digitally "kidnapped", or that their photos don't end up on a half dozen child pornography(色情) sites, as one Australian mom discovered, parents and pediatricians are increasingly aware of the importance of protecting children's digital presence. Steinberg and Bahareh Keith, an assistant professor of pediatrics at the University of Florida College of Medicine, say most children will likely never experience problems related to what their parents share, but a tension still exists between parents' rights to share their experiences and their children's rights to privacy.

无论是确保你的孩子不会因为你发布的内容而被欺凌,他们的身份不会被数字"绑架",还是他们的照片不会出现在六个儿童色情网站上——正如一位澳大利亚母亲发现的那样,家长和儿科医生越来越意识到保护儿童数字形象的重要性。Steinberg和佛罗里达大学医学院儿科助理教授Bahareh Keith表示,大多数儿童可能永远不会遇到与父母分享内容相关的问题,但父母分享自身经历的权利与儿童隐私权之间仍然存在紧张关系。

- E) "We're in no way trying to silence parents' voices," Steinberg says. "At the same time, we recognize that children might have an interest in entering adulthood free to create their own digital footprint." They cited a study presented earlier this year of 249 pairs of parents and their children in which twice as many children as parents wanted rules on what parents could share. "The parents said, 'We don't need rules—we're fine,' and the children said, 'Our parents need rules,'" Keith says. "The children wanted autonomy about this issue and were worried about their parents sharing information about them."

"我们绝不是要让我们父母噤声,"Steinberg说。"与此同时,我们认识到儿童可能有兴趣在进入成年后自由创建自己的数字足迹。"他们引用了今年早些时候发表的一项研究,该研究涉及249对父母及其子女,其中希望对父母可以分享什么制定规则的儿童数量是父母的两倍。"父母说,'我们不需要规则——我们很好',而孩子说,'我们的父母需要规则,'"Keith说。"孩子们希望在这个问题上拥有自主权,并担心父母分享有关他们的信息。"

- F) Although the American Academy of Pediatrics offers guidelines recommending that parents model appropriate social media use for their children, it does not explicitly discuss oversharing by parents. "I think this is a very legitimate concern, and I appreciate their drawing our attention to it," David Hill, a father of five, says. He sees a role for pediatricians to talk with parents about this, but believes the messaging must extend far beyond pediatricians' offices. "I look forward to seeing researchers expand our understanding of the issue so we can translate it into effective education and policy," he says.

尽管美国儿科学会提供了建议父母为孩子示范适当社交媒体使用的指南,但它并未明确讨论父母过度分享的问题。"我认为这是一个非常合理的担忧,我感谢他们引起我们对此的关注,"五个孩子的父亲David

Hill说。他认为儿科医生可以在这方面与父母交流,但相信信息传递必须远远超出儿科医生诊所的范围。"我期待看到研究人员扩大我们对这个问题的理解,这样我们就可以将其转化为有效的教育和政策,"他说。

- G) There's been little research on the topic, Steinberg wrote in a law article about this issue. While states could pass laws related to sharing information about children online, Steinberg feels parents themselves are generally best suited to make these decisions for their families. "While we didn't want to create any unnecessary panic, we did find some concerns that were troublesome, and we thought that parents or at least physicians should be aware of those potential risks," Steinberg says. They include photos repurposed for inappropriate or illegal means, identity theft, embarrassment, bullying by peers or digital kidnapping.

关于这个话题的研究很少,Steinberg在一篇关于这个问题的法律文章中写道。虽然各州可以通过与在网上分享儿童信息相关的法律,但Steinberg认为父母自己通常最适合为他们的家庭做出这些决定。"虽然我们不想制造任何不必要的恐慌,但我们确实发现了一些令人担忧的问题,我们认为父母或至少医生应该意识到这些潜在风险,"Steinberg说。这些风险包括照片被挪作不当或非法用途、身份盗窃、尴尬、同伴欺凌或数字绑架。

- H) But that's the negative side, with risks that must be balanced against the benefits of sharing. Steinberg pointed out that parental sharing on social media helps build communities, connect spread-out families, provide support and raise awareness around important social issues for which parents might be their children's only voice.

但这是负面的一面,必须在风险与分享的好处之间取得平衡。Steinberg指出,父母在社交媒体上的分享有助于建立社区、连接分散的家庭、提供支持,并提高人们对重要社会问题的认识,而在这些问题上父母可能是孩子唯一的代言人。

- I) A C.S. Mott survey found among the 56 percent of mothers and 34 percent of fathers who discussed parenting on social media, 72 percent of them said sharing made them feel less alone, and nearly as many said sharing helped them worry less and gave them advice from other parents. The most common topics they discussed included kids' sleep, nutrition, discipline, behavior problems and day care and preschool.

C.S. Mott调查发现,在56%的母亲和34%的父亲在社交媒体上讨论育儿问题的人中,72%的人表示分享让他们感到不那么孤单,几乎同样多的人表示分享帮助他们减少担忧,并从其他父母那里获得建议。他们讨论的最常见话题包括孩子的睡眠、营养、纪律、行为问题以及日托和学前教育。

- J) "There's this peer-to-peer nature of health care these days with a profound opportunity for parents to learn helpful tips, safety and prevention efforts, pro-vaccine messages and all kinds of other messages from other parents in their social communities," says Wendy Sue Swanson, a pediatrician and executive director of digital health at Seattle Children's Hospital, where she blogs about her own parenting journey to help other parents. "They're getting nurtured by people they've already selected that they trust," she says.

"如今医疗保健存在这种点对点的性质,为父母提供了学习有用建议、安全和预防措施、支持疫苗信息以及来自其社交社区中其他父母的各种其他信息的深刻机会,"西雅图儿童医院儿科医生兼数字健康执行主任Wendy Sue Swanson说,她在那里撰写关于自己育儿历程的博客以帮助其他父母。"他们正在从他们已经选择的、他们信任的人那里获得关怀,"她说。

- K) "How do we weigh the risks, how do we think about the benefits, and how do we alleviate the risks?" she says. "Those are the questions we need to ask ourselves, and everyone can have a different answer."

"我们如何权衡风险,我们如何思考好处,我们如何减轻风险?"她说。"这些是我们需要问自己的问题,每个人都可以有不同的答案。"

- L) Some parents find the best route for them is not to share at all. Bridget O'Hanlon and her husband, who live in Cleveland, decided before their daughter was born that they would not post her photos online. When a few family members did post pictures, O'Hanlon and her husband made their wishes clear. "It's been hard not to share pictures of her because people always want to know how babies and toddlers(学走路的孩子) are doing and to see pictures, but we made the decision to have social media while she did not," O'Hanlon said. Similarly, Alison Jamison of New York decided with her husband that their child had a right to their own online identity. They did use an invitation-only photo sharing platform so that friends and family, including those far away, could see the photos, but they stood firm, simply refusing to put their child's photos on other social media platforms.

一些父母发现对他们来说最好的方式是根本不分享。住在克利夫兰的Bridget O'Hanlon和她的丈夫在女儿出生前就决定不会在网上发布她的照片。当一些家庭成员确实发布了照片时,O'Hanlon和她的丈夫明确表达了他们的意愿。"不分享她的照片一直很难,因为人们总是想知道婴儿和学走路的孩子的情況并看照片,但我们做出了使用社交媒体而她没有的决定,"O'Hanlon说。同样,纽约的Alison Jamison与丈夫决定他们的孩子有权拥有自己的网络身份。他们确实使用了仅限邀请的照片分享平台,以便朋友和家人(包括远方的)可以看到照片,但他们立场坚定,坚决拒绝将孩子的照片放在其他社交媒体平台上。

- M) "For most families, it's a journey. Sometimes it goes wrong, but most of the time it doesn't," says Swanson, who recommends starting to ask children permission to post narratives or photos around ages 6 to 8. "We'll learn more and more what our tolerance is. We can ask our kids to help us learn as a society what's okay and what's not."

"对大多数家庭来说,这是一个过程。有时会出错,但大多数时候不会,"Swanson说,她建议在孩子6到8岁左右开始征求他们的许可来发布叙述或照片。"我们会越来越多地了解我们的容忍度。我们可以请我们的孩子帮助我们作为一个社会学习什么是可以的,什么是不可以的。"

- N) Indeed, that learning process goes both ways. Bria Dunham, a mother in Somerville, Massachusetts, was so excited to watch a moment of brotherly bonding while her first-grader and baby took a bath together that she snapped a few photos. But when she considered posting them online, she took the perspective of her son: How would he feel if his classmates' parents saw photos of him chest-up in the bathtub? "It made me think about how I'm teaching him to have ownership of his own body and how what is shared today endures into the future," Dunham says. "So I kept the pictures to myself and accepted this as one more step in supporting his increasing autonomy."

事实上,这个学习过程是双向的。马萨诸塞州Somerville的母亲Bria Dunham在看到她的一年级孩子和婴儿一起洗澡时的兄弟情谊时刻时非常兴奋,以至于她拍了几张照片。但当她考虑将它们发布到网上时,她站在儿子的角度思考:如果他同学的父母看到他上半身在浴缸里的照片,他会有什么感受?"这让我思考我如何教他对自己的身体拥有所有权,以及今天分享的内容如何延续到未来,"Dunham说。"所以我把照片留给了自己,并接受这是支持他日益增长的自主权的又一步。"

陈述句与逐句解析

36. Steinberg argued parental sharing online can be beneficial.

Steinberg认为父母在网上分享可能是有益的。

【答案】 **H** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 Steinberg + 分享有益

【定位】 Steinberg pointed out that parental sharing on social media helps build communities, connect spread-out families, provide support and raise awareness around important social issues for which parents might be their children's only voice.

Steinberg 指出, 家长在社交媒体上的分享有助于建立社群、联结分散的家人、提供支持, 并就一些重要的社会议题提升公众意识——而在这些议题上, 家长可能是孩子唯一的代言人。

【改写】 Steinberg argued ↔ **Steinberg pointed out**

argued ≈ pointed out (同义近义动词)

parental sharing online can be beneficial ↔

parental sharing on social media helps build communities, connect spread-out families, provide support and raise awareness around important social issues

抽象 beneficial 被展开为具体收益清单

【辨邻】 **G** G 段里 Steinberg 提到的是 parents or at least physicians should be aware of those potential risks——风险警告, 与题干 beneficial 立场相反, 故排除。

we did find some concerns that were troublesome

I I 段呈现 A C.S. Mott survey found 的统计数据, 是把「家长的自我报告」作为依据, 并非 Steinberg 本人的主张, 故不匹配 Steinberg argued。

A C.S. Mott survey found among the 56 percent of mothers and 34 percent of fathers who discussed parenting on social media

37. According to an expert, when children reach school age, they can help their parents learn what can and cannot be done.

据一位专家称,当孩子到了上学年龄,他们可以帮助父母了解什么可以做、什么不可以做。

【答案】 **M** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 专家说「学龄孩子能帮家长学」

【定位】 We'll learn more and more what our tolerance is. We can ask our kids to help us learn as a society what's okay and what's not.

我们会越来越清楚自己的容忍边界在哪里。我们可以请孩子来帮我们这个社会一起学习什么可以做、什么不可以做。

【改写】 children reach school age ↔ **ages 6 to 8**

school age 被具体年龄区间替换

they can help their parents learn what can and cannot be done ↔

We can ask our kids to help us learn as a society what's okay and what's not

主被动转换 + 同义短语替换

【辨邻】 **C** C 段说 children should have a voice about what information is shared about them——是赋予孩子知情权，并未谈到「孩子反过来帮家长学」，缺核心动作。

children should have a voice about what information is shared about them

E E 段强调 The children wanted autonomy about this issue，仅是孩子的诉求陈述；题干要求的是「孩子能帮家长学边界」的建议，故不符。

The children wanted autonomy about this issue and were worried about their parents sharing information about them

38. One mother refrained from posting her son's photos online when she considered the matter from her son's perspective.

一位母亲在从儿子的角度考虑这个问题后，克制住了在网上发布儿子照片的冲动。

【答案】 **N** 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 母亲换位思考儿子

【定位】 But when she considered posting them online, she took the perspective of her son: How would he feel if his classmates' parents saw photos of him chest-up in the bathtub?

但当她考虑要不要把这些照片发到网上时，她从儿子的角度去想：如果同学的父母看见他在浴缸里的赤膊照片，他会怎么想？

【改写】 One mother refrained from posting her son's photos online ↔ **I kept the pictures to myself**

正反互译：留给自己 = 不发出去

she considered the matter from her son's perspective ↔ **she took the perspective of her son**

从儿子的视角思考——近乎逐字对应

【辨邻】 **A** A 段不发是因为儿子说 Can you not? 主动请求，母亲是被请求才停下；题干要的是「母亲自己换位思考儿子的感受」，主动源不同，故排除。

Can you not?

B B 段重点是 it never occurred to me that I should ask his permission to post photos of him online——觉醒；题干要的是「换位思考后克制不发」的具体行动，落点不同。

it never occurred to me that I should ask his permission to post photos of him online

39. According to a study, more children than parents think there should be rules on parents' sharing.

根据一项研究,认为应该对父母的分享行为制定规则的孩子比父母多。

【答案】 E 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 研究 + 孩子多于家长想立规矩

【定位】 They cited a study presented earlier this year of 249 pairs of parents and their children in which twice as many children as parents wanted rules on what parents could share.

他们引用了今年早些时候发布的一项针对 249 对亲子的研究: 想给「家长可以分享什么」立规矩的孩子人数是家长的两倍。

【改写】 According to a study ↔

They cited a study presented earlier this year of 249 pairs of parents and their children
study 同义复现

more children than parents think there should be rules on parents' sharing ↔

twice as many children as parents wanted rules on what parents could share
倍数关系 ⇒ 简单比较

【辨邻】 F F 段提到 the American Academy of Pediatrics offers guidelines——是机构发布的指南, 没有「亲子数据」。题干要的是 a study, 载体对不上。

the American Academy of Pediatrics offers guidelines recommending that parents model appropriate social media use for their children

40. Katlyn Burbidge had never realized she had to ask her son's approval to put his photos online.

Katlyn Burbidge 从未意识到她必须征得儿子的同意才能把他的照片发到网上。

【答案】 B 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 Katlyn Burbidge + 从未意识到要征求同意

【定位】 She had been posting photos of him online without asking his permission. 'We're big advocates of bodily autonomy and not forcing him to hug or kiss people unless he wants to, but it never occurred to me that I should ask his permission to post photos of him online,' says Burbidge.

她一直未经儿子同意就把他的照片发到网上。Burbidge 说: 我们一直坚定主张身体自主权, 不会强迫他去拥抱或亲吻别人, 但从未想过自己应该征得他的同意再发他的照片。

【改写】 Katlyn Burbidge had never realized ↔ **it never occurred to me**
never realized ≈ it never occurred to me

she had to ask her son's approval to put his photos online ↔

I should ask his permission to post photos of him online
approval ≈ permission, put ≈ post

【辨邻】 A 段描述儿子说 Can you not?、母亲被叫停的过程；并没有出现「从未意识到自己该问」的反思措辞，故不是 never realized 的源头段。

Are you going to post that online?

41. A mother decided not to post her son's photo online when he asked her not to.

一位母亲在儿子要求她不要发布照片时，决定不在网上发布儿子的照片。

【答案】 A 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 孩子开口请求 + 母亲决定不发

【定位】 She laughed and answered, 'Yes, I think I will.' What he said next stopped her. 'Can you not?'
她笑着回答：是的，我打算发。接下来儿子说的话让她停了下来——你能不发吗？

【改写】 A mother decided not to post her son's photo online when he asked her not to ↔

What he said next stopped her. 'Can you not?'

stopped her = decided not to post; Can you not? = asked her not to

【辨邻】 B 段聚焦母亲事后的反思——it never occurred to me that I should ask his permission; 儿子开口请求别发的对话 Can you not? 出现在 A 段，故 B 段不是源头。

Now when I post a photo of him online, I show him the photo and get his okay

N 段触发是 she took the perspective of her son——自我换位；题干要的是「被儿子开口请求时」决定不发，触发条件不符。

she took the perspective of her son

42. A woman pediatrician tries to help other parents by sharing her own parenting experience.

一位儿科医生试图通过分享自己的育儿经验来帮助其他父母。

【答案】 J 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 儿科医生 + 分享自己的育儿经验

【定位】 says Wendy Sue Swanson, a pediatrician and executive director of digital health at Seattle Children's Hospital, where she blogs about her own parenting journey to help other parents.
西雅图儿童医院儿科医生兼数字健康执行总监 Wendy Sue Swanson 说道，她在该院的博客上记录自己的育儿历程，以此帮助其他家长。

【改写】 A woman pediatrician ↔ **Wendy Sue Swanson, a pediatrician**

Wendy 暗示性别 + pediatrician 直接对应

tries to help other parents by sharing her own parenting experience ↔

she blogs about her own parenting journey to help other parents

blog about journey = share experience

【辨邻】 C C 段中的 Steinberg 是 a legal skills professor at the University of Florida Levin College of Law——法学教授而非儿科医生，也未提到她分享自己的育儿经历，缺两项关键特征。

a legal skills professor at the University of Florida Levin College of Law in Gainesville

F F 段的 David Hill, a father of five 是男性，与题干 A woman pediatrician 性别不符；且 David Hill 也未明确以「分享自身经历」方式帮其他家长。

David Hill, a father of five

43. There are people who decide simply not to share their children's photos online.

有些人决定干脆不在网上分享他们孩子的照片。

【答案】 L 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 决定干脆不发孩子照片

【定位】 Some parents find the best route for them is not to share at all. Bridget O'Hanlon and her husband, who live in Cleveland, decided before their daughter was born that they would not post her photos online.

一些家长觉得对自己最好的做法就是干脆什么都不分享。住在克利夫兰的 Bridget O'Hanlon 和她丈夫，在女儿出生前就决定不会把她的照片发到网上。

【改写】 There are people who decide simply not to share their children's photos online ↔

Some parents find the best route for them is not to share at all

people = Some parents; simply not = not at all

【辨邻】 B B 段强调 I show him the photo and get his okay——条件性发布；与题干 simply not to share 的绝对不发立场不符。

Now when I post a photo of him online, I show him the photo and get his okay

N N 段触发是 she took the perspective of her son——单一场景的换位决定；并非题干所要的「决定干脆完全不分享」的一般化政策。

So I kept the pictures to myself

44. Parents and physicians should realize sharing information online about children may involve risks.

父母和医生应该意识到在网上分享关于孩子的信息可能涉及风险。

【答案】 G 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 家长和医生都应意识到风险

【定位】 While we didn't want to create any unnecessary panic, we did find some concerns that were troublesome, and we thought that parents or at least physicians should be aware of those potential risks.

虽然我们不想制造没必要的恐慌，但我们的确发现了一些令人忧虑的问题，我们认为家长，或至少医生，应该意识到这些潜在风险。

【改写】 Parents and physicians should realize ↔ **parents or at least physicians should be aware of**
be aware of ≈ realize; and ≈ or at least
sharing information online about children may involve risks ↔ **those potential risks**
potential risks = may involve risks

【辨邻】 **D** D 段聚焦 parents and pediatricians are increasingly aware of the importance of protecting children's digital presence——是描述大家「已经在意识到」，而非提出「应当意识到」的提醒；缺 should realize 这一建议动作。

parents and pediatricians are increasingly aware of the importance of protecting children's digital presence

F F 段说 He sees a role for pediatricians to talk with parents about this——侧重医生作为传递者；与题干「家长和医生都应当意识到」立意不同。

He sees a role for pediatricians to talk with parents about this

45. Parents who share their parenting experiences may find themselves intruding into their children's privacy.

分享育儿经验的父母可能会发现自己侵犯了孩子的隐私。

【答案】 **D** 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 分享育儿经历 = 侵犯隐私

【定位】 Steinberg and Bahareh Keith, an assistant professor of pediatrics at the University of Florida College of Medicine, say most children will likely never experience problems related to what their parents share, but a tension still exists between parents' rights to share their experiences and their children's rights to privacy.

Steinberg 和佛罗里达大学医学院儿科助理教授 Bahareh Keith 表示，大多数孩子可能永远不会因为家长所分享的内容而真正遇到麻烦，但家长分享自身经历的权利与孩子隐私权之间确实存在张力。

【改写】 Parents who share their parenting experiences ↔ **parents' rights to share their experiences**
share their parenting experiences ≈ share their experiences
may find themselves intruding into their children's privacy ↔
a tension still exists between parents' rights to share their experiences and their children's rights to privacy
两权张力 ⇒ 可能侵入对方权利

【辨邻】 G 段说 photos repurposed for inappropriate or illegal means, identity theft, embarrassment, bullying by peers or digital kidnapping——是具体风险清单；题干要的是「分享权与隐私权对立」的抽象关系，G 段没有这一结构。

photos repurposed for inappropriate or illegal means, identity theft, embarrassment, bullying by peers or digital kidnapping

C 段说 children should have a voice about what information is shared about them if possible——主张孩子应有话语权；并未提出「家长分享会侵入孩子隐私」的因果命题，故不匹配。

children should have a voice about what information is shared about them if possible

PARAGRAPH MAP • 段落主旨图

14 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 母亲 Katlyn Burbidge 给唱跳的一年级儿子拍照准备发到网上，儿子认真地问 Are you going to post that online? 并请求 Can you not?, 于是她停了下来。

信息指纹 六岁儿子开口请求别发

B Burbidge 由此意识到自己一直未经儿子允许就发他的照片：她说 it never occurred to me that I should ask his permission to post photos of him online, 从此发图前会先征得儿子同意。

信息指纹 Burbidge 首次意识到需征求许可

C Burbidge 打算等小儿子三四岁时也用合适的方式问他；研究者 Stacey Steinberg 在儿科医生会上提出了 sharenting 这一新词，主张孩子应对家长分享自己的信息有发言权。

信息指纹 新造词 sharenting 与研究者亮相

D 本段汇总各类风险：网络欺凌、身份被数字「绑架」、照片被用于儿童色情等，指出家长分享经历的权利与孩子隐私权之间存在张力。

信息指纹 家长分享权与孩子隐私权的张力

E Steinberg 强调不是要让家长闭嘴，并引用一项 249 对亲子的研究：想给家长定规矩的孩子人数是家长的两倍——twice as many children as parents wanted rules on what parents could share。

信息指纹 249 对亲子研究：孩子比家长更想立规矩

F 美国儿科学会有家长社交媒体使用指南但未明确谈「家长过度分享」；五个孩子的父亲 David Hill 认为儿科医生应与家长沟通，但更期待研究推动教育与政策。

信息指纹 学会指南未涉过度分享 + David Hill 发声

G Steinberg 撰文指出该话题研究尚少，倾向由家长自行决定；同时她坦言发现了一些「令人担忧的隐患」，认为 parents or at least physicians should be aware of those potential risks。

信息指纹 提醒家长与医生注意潜在风险

H 本段转向「正面收益」：Steinberg 指出家长在社交媒体上的分享能够 helps build communities, connect spread-out families, provide support and raise awareness around important social issues，可视为家长在为孩子发声。

信息指纹 Steinberg 力陈分享的正面收益

I 一项 C.S. Mott 调查显示，56 percent of mothers and 34 percent of fathers 在社交媒体上讨论育儿，其中 72 percent 觉得分享让自己不那么孤单。

信息指纹 C.S. Mott 调查的具体百分比

J 儿科医生兼西雅图儿童医院数字健康执行总监 Wendy Sue Swanson 谈「家长之间互助」的潜力；段尾点明 she blogs about her own parenting journey to help other parents。

信息指纹 女儿科医生 Swanson 写博客帮其他家长

K Swanson 提出三个反思性问题：如何权衡风险、如何看待收益、如何降低风险，强调每个家庭可以有不同答案。

信息指纹 三个权衡问题

L 本段呈现「干脆不分享」的家长：克利夫兰的 Bridget O'Hanlon 夫妇和纽约的 Alison Jamison 夫妇均决定不在公开社交媒体发孩子照片，后者改用仅邀请制平台。

信息指纹 干脆不在公开平台发孩子照片的家长

M Swanson 建议家长在孩子 ages 6 to 8 时开始征求其同意，并说 We can ask our kids to help us learn as a society what's okay and what's not.

信息指纹 6 到 8 岁起让孩子参与学习边界

N Somerville 的母亲 Bria Dunham 拍到两个儿子洗澡的温馨瞬间，准备发网时换位思考儿子的感受，最终 I kept the pictures to myself，把「不发」当作对儿子身体自主权的支持。

信息指纹 换位思考儿子感受后决定不发

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

19 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。

When Katlyn Burbidge's son was 6 years old, he was performing some ridiculous song and dance typical of a first-grader.

A段，第1句

句式非常典型：前置时间状语分句加主句，是考试阅读里高频出现的基本结构。掌握这种先看连接词、再借逗号切开的方法，迁移性很强。

That's when it dawned on her: She had been posting photos of him online without asking his permission.

B段，第1句

涵盖主语、系动词、表语从句、及物动词宾语、地点状语、方式状语等多种成分，且第二个主句的方式状语包含动名词结构，表语从句中 it 作形式主语，成分种类丰富；冒号的使用和两个主句的并列关系也是值得练习的结构点

"We're big advocates of bodily autonomy and not forcing him to hug or kiss people unless he wants to, but it never occurred to me that I should ask his permission to post photos of him online," says Burbidge, a mom of two in Wakefield, Massachusetts.

B段，第2句

覆盖系表结构、宾语从句、主语从句、条件状语从句、形式主语、同位语、目的状语等多种成分，且存在承前省略（unless he wants to）、倒装引述结构等易错点，适合作为综合练习句。

Steinberg and Bahareh Keith, an assistant professor of pediatrics at the University of Florida College of Medicine, say most children will likely never experience problems related to what their parents share, but a tension still exists between parents' rights to share their experiences and their children's rights to privacy.

D段，第2句

主句接省略 that 的宾语从句、从句内 but 并列、嵌套 what 引导的名词性从句、同位语插入、后置定语修饰,这些都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式,掌握后可大量迁移到其他复杂句分析

They cited a study presented earlier this year of 249 pairs of parents and their children in which twice as many children as parents wanted rules on what parents could share.

E段，第3句

本句涵盖主谓宾、后置定语（过去分词短语、介词短语、定语从句）、比较结构主语、嵌套从句宾语、关系代词作状语等多种成分，且定语从句中 "in which" 和宾语从句中 "what" 都需要辨析其在从句内的具体作用，是练习成分划分的高价值句型。

Although the American Academy of Pediatrics offers guidelines recommending that parents model appropriate social media use for their children, it does not explicitly discuss oversharing by parents.

F段，第1句

本句在主干识别、嵌套理解、成分划分、结构典型性四个维度得分较高（6-8分），时态语态难度适中（5分）。作为训练材料，它既有一定挑战性（让步状语从句前置、三层嵌套、虚拟语气），又不至于过难，且结构在真题中高度典型，成分划分训练价值突出。综合来看，本句非常适合作为中高级难度的句子结构和时态综合训练材料，推荐优先级高。

"I think this is a very legitimate concern, and I appreciate their drawing our attention to it," David Hill, a father of five, says.

F段，第2句

引述结构加并列句加宾语从句的组合是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。省略that的宾语从句、动名词短语作宾语、并列连词连接主句都是标准考点,结构代表性很强,掌握后可迁移应用于大量类似句子。

He sees a role for pediatricians to talk with parents about this, but believes the messaging must extend far beyond pediatricians' offices.

F段，第3句

并列谓语结构和省略that的宾语从句都是四六级和考研中的高频句式,宾语从句中使用情态动词也很典型。这种结构在学术文本和新闻报道中常见,掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

"I look forward to seeing researchers expand our understanding of the issue so we can translate it into effective education and policy," he says.

F段，第4句

直接引语结构、“look forward to + 动名词”、“so”引导的目的状语从句，都是四六级和考研中常见的句式。尤其是动名词作宾语、目的状语从句的使用，具有较高的典型性和复用价值，是学术英语和正式表达的常见模式。

"While we didn't want to create any unnecessary panic, we did find some concerns that were troublesome, and we thought that parents or at least physicians should be aware of those potential risks," Steinberg says.

G段，第3句

本句集中体现了四六级和考研常考的多个句式特征：直接引语作宾语从句、并列复合句（and 连接）、让步状语从句（While 引导）、限制性定语从句（that 引导）、宾语从句（thought that）、情态动词加系动词结构（should be）；这些结构都是真题中反复出现的高频句式，且组合方式典型（状语从句 + 并列主句 + 嵌套从句），学生掌握后可大量复用到其他长难句的分析中，结构代表性极强。

Steinberg pointed out that parental sharing on social media helps build communities, connect spread-out families, provide support and raise awareness around important social issues for which parents might be their children's only voice.

H段，第2句

本句外层主干不算太隐蔽，但从句层级清楚、训练点典型，适合作为进阶阶段的结构和时态综合练习。它既不会因结构过怪而难迁移，也不会因过于简单而缺少训练价值。

When a few family members did post pictures, O'Hanlon and her husband made their wishes clear.

L段，第3句

主从复合句中，时间状语从句位于句首是常见句式。主句的 "make + 宾语 + 形容词" 结构和从句中的强调助动词 "did" 都是四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现的典型用法。整体结构具有较好的代表性，学习后可以迁移到类似句子。

Similarly, Alison Jamison of New York decided with her husband that their child had a right to their own online identity.

L段，第5句

"动词后接 that 从句" 是阅读里非常常见的句型，像 "decide" 这类表示想法、判断、决定的动词经常这样用。掌握这一类结构后，迁移性很强。

They did use an invitation-only photo sharing platform so that friends and family, including those far away, could see the photos, but they stood firm, simply refusing to put their child's photos on other social media platforms.

L段，第6句

这句主干不至于难到无从下手，但同时包含多个高频结构信号，适合作为结构和时态结合训练的材料。对提升长句切分与核心成分定位都有明显帮助。

"For most families, it's a journey. Sometimes it goes wrong, but most of the time it doesn't," says Swanson, who recommends starting to ask children permission to post narratives or photos around ages 6 to 8.

M段，第1句

覆盖直接引语作宾语、关系代词 who 作主语、动名词短语作宾语等多种成分形式,且涉及谓语主语倒装,适合练习识别特殊语序和非谓语结构。

Indeed, that learning process goes both ways.

N段，第1句

简单句在考试中常见，但本句结构过于基础（主谓 + 方式状语），不能代表四六级或考研真题中常考的复杂句式（如定语从句、状语从句、并列复合句等）。作为句式范例的迁移价值一般。

But when she considered posting them online, she took the perspective of her son: How would he feel if his classmates' parents saw photos of him chest-up in the bathtub?

N段，第3句

本句结构层次清楚但不单薄，难度中等偏上，既能训练主干识别，也能训练问句和条件关系的拆解。对于结构与时态综合练习来说，投入产出比较高。

One mother refrained from posting her son's photos online when she considered the matter from her son's perspective.

第38题题干

“主句加时间状语从句”是非常常见的阅读句式，而“动词加介词再接动名词”也是常见考点。掌握这种分析路径后，迁移价值很高。

According to a study, more children than parents think there should be rules on parents' sharing.

第39题题干

本句体现了两种高频句式：一是及物动词 think 引出省略 that 的宾语从句，二是 there be 句型加情态动词的变体。这两种结构在四六级和考研阅读中反复出现，主语中的比较结构 more...than 也是常考点。掌握本句的分析方法可以迁移到大量类似句子，如 Many people believe there should be limits on technology use，结构典型性较高。

本篇出现的 99 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。

online A2

adj. 在线的

本篇16次 · 真题 139 句

sharing A2

n. 分享

本篇6次 · 真题 28 句

risk A2

n. 风险

本篇5次 · 真题 167 句

issue B1

n. 问题

本篇4次 · 真题 158 句

digital B1

adj. 数字的

本篇4次 · 真题 72 句

parenting B1

n. 养育子女

本篇4次 · 真题 11 句

media B1

n. 大众传播媒介（报刊、电视、广播、互联...

本篇3次 · 真题 58 句

advocate B2

v. 拥护

本篇3次 · 真题 55 句

identity B2

n. 身份

本篇3次 · 真题 39 句

privacy B2

n. 隐私

本篇3次 · 真题 18 句

autonomy C1

n. 自主权

本篇3次 · 真题 17 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要，会

本篇2次 · 真题 568 句

researcher B2

n. 研究人员

本篇2次 · 真题 363 句

less A1

det. 较少的

本篇2次 · 真题 273 句

benefit B1

n. 好处

本篇2次 · 真题 244 句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本篇2次 · 真题 167 句

community B1

n. 社区

本篇2次 · 真题 163 句

simply B1

adv. 仅仅, 只不过

本篇2次 · 真题 119 句

professor B1

n. 教授 (大学教师的最高职称)

本篇2次 · 真题 112 句

support A2

v. 支持

本篇2次 · 真题 103 句

medium B1

adj. 中等的

本篇2次 · 真题 98 句

concern B1

v. 涉及

本篇2次 · 真题 88 句

realize B1

v. 意识到, 认识到

本篇2次 · 真题 64 句

recommend B1

v. 推荐

本篇2次 · 真题 47 句

related B1

adj. 相关的

本篇2次 · 真题 39 句

perspective B2

n. 观点

本篇2次 · 真题 38 句

aware A2

adj. 知道的

本篇2次 · 真题 34 句

mom A1

n. 妈妈

本篇2次 · 真题 18 句

platform B1

n. 平台

本篇2次 · 真题 16 句

academy B2

n. 学院

本篇2次 · 真题 15 句

physician B2

n. 医生

本篇2次·真题 15 句

journey A2

n. 旅行, 旅程

本篇2次·真题 13 句

okay A2

adj. 可以的

本篇2次·真题 12 句

parental B2

adj. 父母的

本篇2次·真题 8 句

likely A2

adj. 很可能的

本篇1次·真题 228 句

behavior B1

n. 行为

本篇1次·真题 171 句

negative B1

adj. 否定的

本篇1次·真题 132 句

learning A1

n. 学习

本篇1次·真题 128 句

process B1

n. 过程

本篇1次·真题 126 句

challenge B1

n. 挑战

本篇1次·真题 119 句

opportunity B1

n. 机会

本篇1次·真题 115 句

expert B1

n. 专家

本篇1次·真题 114 句

argue B1

v. 争论

本篇1次·真题 106 句

policy B1

n. 政策

本篇1次·真题 103 句

least A2

det. 最少的

本篇1次·真题 98 句

effective B1

adj. 有效的, 起作用的

本篇1次·真题 94 句

potential B2

adj. 潜在的

本篇1次·真题 92 句

understanding B1

n. 理解;领悟

本篇1次·真题 84 句

involve B1

v. 包含

本篇1次·真题 82 句

increasingly B2

adv. 越来越;日益;不断增加地

本篇1次·真题 78 句

exist A2

v. 存在;实际上有

本篇1次·真题 77 句

wrong A2

adj. 错误的

本篇1次·真题 66 句

occur B1

v. 发生, 出现

本篇1次·真题 62 句

peer B2

n. 同龄人

本篇1次·真题 62 句

perform B1

v. 执行

本篇1次·真题 61 句

generally B1

adv. 通常, 一般地

本篇1次·真题 60 句

importance B1

n. 重要性

本篇1次·真题 60 句

approach B1

v. 靠近, 接近 (在空间或时间上)

本篇1次·真题 59 句

ensure B2

v. 确保

本篇1次·真题 57 句

balance B1

n. 平衡

本篇1次·真题 49 句

recognize B1

v. 认出

本篇1次·真题 42 句

expand B2

v. 扩大;扩展;增长

本篇1次·真题 40 句

guideline

B2

n. 指导方针

本篇1次·真题40句

indeed

B1

adv. 确实, 的确 (强调肯定)

本篇1次·真题37句

nutrition

B2

n. 营养

本篇1次·真题36句

site

A2

n. 地点

本篇1次·真题34句

awareness

B2

n. 意识

本篇1次·真题33句

executive

B2

n. 主管;经理;管理人员

本篇1次·真题32句

firm

B1

adj. 坚固的

本篇1次·真题32句

presence

B2

n. 在场

本篇1次·真题31句

appropriate

B2

adj. 合适的

本篇1次·真题30句

discipline

B2

n. 纪律

本篇1次·真题28句

extend

B1

v. 延伸;延长

本篇1次·真题28句

unnecessary

B1

adj. 不必要的;多余的

本篇1次·真题28句

increasing

B1

adj. 越来越多的

本篇1次·真题26句

beneficial

B2

adj. 有益的

本篇1次·真题24句

legal

B1

adj. 法律的

本篇1次·真题23句

route

B1

n. 路线

本篇1次·真题23句

select B1

v. 选择, 挑选

本篇1次·真题 23 句

earlier A2

adv. 较早地

本篇1次·真题 22 句

worried A2

adj. 担心的

本篇1次·真题 21 句

alleviate C1

v. 减轻, 缓和 (痛苦、问题等)

本篇1次·真题 19 句

typical B1

adj. 典型的

本篇1次·真题 19 句

bath A2

n. 洗澡

本篇1次·真题 18 句

assistant A2

n. 助手

本篇1次·真题 16 句

refrain C1

v. 克制

本篇1次·真题 16 句

tip A2

n. 小费

本篇1次·真题 16 句

cite B2

v. 引用, 引证

本篇1次·真题 15 句

similarly B2

adv. 相似地

本篇1次·真题 15 句

precisely B2

adv. 精确地, 准确地

本篇1次·真题 14 句

approval B2

n. 赞成

本篇1次·真题 12 句

endure B2

v. 忍受

本篇1次·真题 12 句

adulthood B2

n. 成年期

本篇1次·真题 11 句

legitimate C1

adj. 合法的

本篇1次·真题 11 句

ownership

B2

n. 所有权

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

dawn

B1

n. 黎明, 拂晓

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

nurture

C1

v. 养育

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

profound

C1

adj. 深刻的

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

preschool

B1

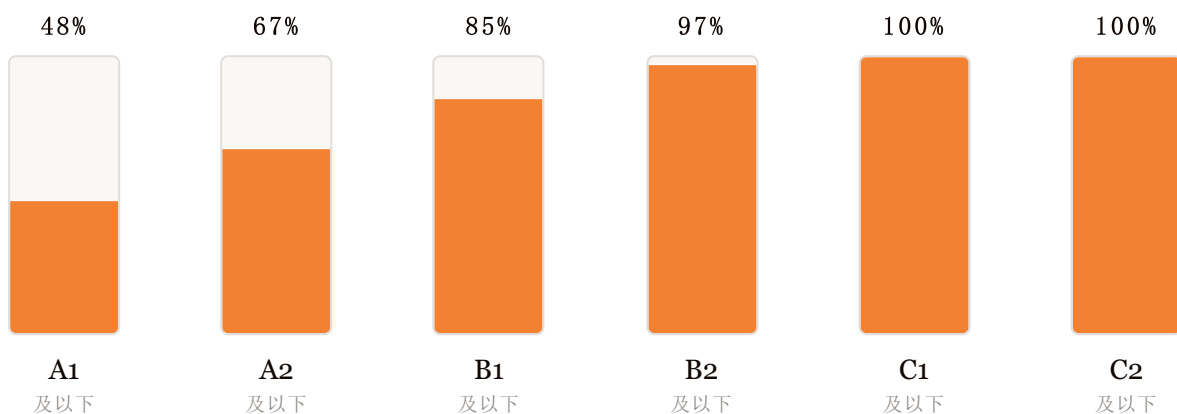
n. 学前班; 幼儿园

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 372 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **372** 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 13 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 372 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

372

B2 以上难词

3%

B1 及以下覆盖

85%

英语六级 2018年12月·第1套 · 全卷构成

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

2018年12月·第1套 英语六级阅读理解（四选一） 第1篇·46–50 题 答案与解析

QUESTIONS & ANALYSIS · 阅读理解题和解析

阅读理解题和解析 · 46–50 题

本页 46–50 题的答案与逐题解析由懒笔记基于2018年12月·第1套 英语六级阅读理解（四选一）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 11 段原文（段首标 P1–P11 段号、逐段附中文翻译）；之后 5 道题逐题排列，每题英文题干与选项后紧接本题解析——题干与选项中译、答案、题型判定、题干拆句、定位句中英对照与逐选项对错归因。

真题卷第1套(2018-12) · 六级

Part III Section C (1)

Directions: *There are 2 passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.*

Passage One

Questions 46 to 50 are based on the following passage.

P1 Perhaps it is time for farmers to put their feet up now that robots are used to inspect crops, dig up weeds, and even have become shepherds, too. Commercial growing fields are astronomically huge and take thousands of man-hours to operate. One prime example is one of Australia's most isolated cattle stations, Suplejack Downs in the Northern Territory, extending across 4,000 square kilometers, taking over 13 hours to reach by car from the nearest major town—Alice Springs.

也许现在是农民该歇歇脚的时候了,因为机器人已被用于检查庄稼、清除杂草,甚至还充当起了牧羊人。商业种植田地面积极其庞大,需要耗费数千个工时来运营。一个典型例子是澳大利亚最偏远的牧场之一,位于北领地的Suplejack Downs,占地4000平方公里,从最近的主要城镇Alice Springs开车前往需要超过13个小时。

P2 The extreme isolation of these massive farms leaves them often unattended, and monitored only once or twice a year, which means if the livestock falls ill or requires assistance, it can be a long time for farmers to discover.

这些大型农场极度偏远,往往无人看管,每年只监测一到两次,这意味着如果牲畜生病或需要帮助,农民可能需要很长时间才能发现。

P3 However, robots are coming to the rescue.

然而,机器人正在前来救援。

P4 Robots are currently under a two-year trial in Wales which will train "farmbots" to herd, monitor the health of livestock, and make sure there is enough pasture for them to graze on. The robots are equipped with many sensors to identify conditions of the environment, cattle and food, using thermal and vision sensors that detect changes in body temperature.

机器人目前正在威尔士进行为期两年的试验,这将训练"农场机器人"放牧、监测牲畜健康状况,并确保有足够的牧草供它们食用。这些机器人配备了許多传感器来识别环境、牛群和食物的状况,使用热传感器和视觉传感器来检测体温变化。

P5 "You've also got color, texture and shape sensors looking down at the ground to check pasture quality," says Salah Sukkarieh of the University of Sydney, who will carry out trials on several farms in central New South Wales.

悉尼大学的Salah Sukkarieh说:"你还有颜色、纹理和形状传感器向下观察地面以检查牧草质量。"他将在新南威尔士州中部的几个农场进行试验。

P6 During the trials, the robot algorithms(算法) and mechanics will be fine-tuned to make it better suited to ailing livestock and ensure it safely navigates around potential hazards including trees, mud, swamps, and hills.

在试验期间,机器人算法和机械装置将被微调,使其更适合照料患病牲畜,并确保它能安全地绕过包括树木、泥地、沼泽和山丘在内的潜在危险。

P7 "We want to improve the quality of animal health and make it easier for farmers to maintain large landscapes where animals roam free," says Sukkarieh.

Sukkarieh说:"我们希望提高动物健康的质量,让农民更容易维护动物自由漫游的大片土地。"

P8 The robots are not limited to herding and monitoring livestock. They have been created to count individual fruit, inspect crops, and even pull weeds.

机器人不仅限于放牧和监测牲畜。它们还被设计用来清点单个水果、检查作物,甚至拔除杂草。

P9 Many robots are equipped with high-tech sensors and complex learning algorithms to avoid injuring humans as they work side by side. The robots also learn the most efficient and safest passages, and allow engineers and farmers to analyze and better optimize the attributes and tasks of the robot, as well as provide a live stream giving real-time feedback on exactly what is happening on the farms.

许多机器人配备了高科技传感器和复杂的学习算法,以避免在与人类并肩工作时伤害人类。机器人还会学习最高效和最安全的路径,并允许工程师和农民分析和更好地优化机器人的属性和任务,同时提供实时反馈流,准确显示农场上正在发生的情况。

P10 Of course, some worry lies in replacing agricultural workers. However, it is farmers that are pushing for the advancements due to ever-increasing labor vacancies, making it difficult to maintain large-scale operations.

当然,一些担忧在于取代农业工人。然而,正是农民在推动这些进步,因为劳动力空缺不断增加,使得维持大规模运营变得困难。

P11 The robots have provided major benefits to farmers in various ways, from hunting and pulling weeds to monitoring the condition of every single fruit. Future farms will likely experience a greater deal of autonomy as robots take up more and more farm work efficiently.

机器人以各种方式为农民提供了重大益处,从寻找和拔除杂草到监测每个水果的状况。未来的农场可能会经历更程度的自主化,因为机器人高效地承担越来越多的农场工作。

题目与逐题解析

46. What may farmers be able to do with robots appearing on the farming scene?

- A) Upgrade farm produce
- B) Enjoy more leisure hours.
- C) Modify the genes of crops.
- D) Cut down farming costs.

随着机器人出现在农业场景中,农民可能能够做什么?

A) 升级农产品 B) 享受更多休闲时间。 C) 改变农作物的基因。 D) 降低农业成本。

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 题干What may farmers be able to do with robots appearing on the farming scene?问的是"能做什么",对应具体动作,不含infer/imply/mainly等推断或主旨信号。

【拆句】 题干主干为What may farmers be able to do,情态动词may表可能性;介词短语with robots appearing on the farming scene是伴随状语,with+宾语+现在分词结构,意为"随着机器人出现在农业场景中",结构平铺直叙,无陷阱。

【定位】 Perhaps it is time for farmers to put their feet up now that robots are used to inspect crops, dig up weeds, and even have become shepherds, too.

或许是时候让农民们歇歇脚了,因为机器人现在已用于检查作物、拔除杂草,甚至已变身为牧羊人。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

原文谈的是农民可歇脚,并未涉及对农产品本身的升级改造;Upgrade farm produce在文中找不到对应。

B) ✓ 正确

put their feet up ↔ Enjoy more leisure hours.

从预判"歇脚"到锁定Enjoy more leisure hours,核心在于识别put their feet up的习语义=休闲,正面命中。

C) 无中生有

P1通篇未提及基因改造;Modify the genes of crops.在文中无来源。

D) 无中生有

原文焦点在劳力时间和效率,而非成本节约;Cut down farming costs.虽然听上去与农业相关,但P1并未给出节约成本的论断。

47. What will "farmbots" be expected to do?
- A) Take up many of the farmers' routines.
 - B) Provide medical treatments for livestock.
 - C) Lead the trend in farming the world over.
 - D) Improve the quality of pastures for grazing.

"农业机器人"将被期望做什么？

- A) 承担农民的许多日常工作。 B) 为牲畜提供医疗治疗。 C) 引领全球农业趋势。
D) 改善放牧牧场的质量。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 题干What will "farmbots" be expected to do?问被期待执行的具体职能,落点为客观职能描述,不含推断信号。

【拆句】 题干为简单将来时被动结构What will "farmbots" be expected to do?,be expected to do意为"被期待做",等于原文中描述"它将要做什么"的句子;结构直白。

【定位】 Robots are currently under a two-year trial in Wales which will train "farmbots" to herd, monitor the health of livestock, and make sure there is enough pasture for them to graze on.
机器人目前正在威尔士进行为期两年的试验,该试验将训练"farmbots"放牧、监测牲畜健康并保证它们有充足牧草可吃。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

to herd, monitor the health of livestock, and make sure there is enough pasture for them to graze on

↔ **Take up many of the farmers' routines.**

把放牧、监测、查牧草这一组农活上抽象为farmers' routines,选项Take up many of the farmers' routines.在覆盖面与语义上都与原文匹配。

B) 偷换概念

原文是monitor the health(监测健康状况),并未涉及medical treatments(提供医疗);把'监测'偷换成'治疗'夸大了farmbots能力。

C) 过度推断

原文只说在威尔士做两年试验,并未声称farmbots要引领世界农业;Lead the trend in farming the world over.显然超出原文。

D) 以偏概全

原文提到make sure there is enough pasture只是三项职能之一,把它单独提出来作为farmbots的总职能,以偏概全。

48. What can robots do when equipped with high-tech sensors and complex learning algorithms?

- A) Help farmers choose the most efficient and safest passages.
- B) Help farmers simplify their farming tasks and management.
- C) Allow farmers to learn instantly what is occurring on the farm.
- D) Allow farmers to give them real-time instructions on what to do.

当机器人配备高科技传感器和复杂学习算法时,它们能做什么?

- A) 帮助农民选择最高效和最安全的通道。
- B) 帮助农民简化农业任务和管理。
- C) 让农民即时了解农场正在发生的事情。
- D) 让农民实时指示它们做什么。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 题干What can robots do when equipped with high-tech sensors and complex learning algorithms?问机器人在某条件下能做什么,问的是客观能力,不含推断信号。

【拆句】 题干为What can robots do when equipped with high-tech sensors and complex learning algorithms?,when引导时间/条件状语从句,主语省略并采用过去分词equipped作被动,等价于when they are equipped with...;主句问"能做什么",直白无陷阱。

【定位】 The robots also learn the most efficient and safest passages, and allow engineers and farmers to analyze and better optimize the attributes and tasks of the robot, as well as provide a live stream giving real-time feedback on exactly what is happening on the farms.

机器人还会学习最高效、最安全的路径,允许工程师和农民分析并更好地优化机器人的属性和任务,同时还提供实时直播,反馈农场里正在发生的实况。

【选项】 A) 张冠李戴

原文是The robots also learn the most efficient and safest passages,学习路径的主语是机器人本身,而非帮农民选择;选项把动作主体换成farmers,主谓错位。

B) 无中生有

原文谈的是分析与优化机器人本身的属性和任务,并未声称简化农民的农事或管理;Help farmers simplify their farming tasks and management.在文中无源头。

C) ✓ 正确

provide a live stream giving real-time feedback on exactly what is happening on the farms ↔

Allow farmers to learn instantly what is occurring on the farm.

从预判"实时获知"直接锁定Allow farmers to learn instantly what is occurring on the farm.,关键是识别real-time=instantly、happening=occurring这两组同义替换。

D) 与原文相反

原文是机器人向农民提供反馈(feedback),信息流向是机器人→农民;选项却说让农民向机器人下达即时指令,方向被颠倒。

49. Why are farmers pressing for robotic farming?

- A) Farming costs are fast increasing.
- B) Robotics technology is maturing.
- C) Robotic farming is the trend.
- D) Labor shortage is worsening

农民为什么迫切要求机器人农业?

- A) 农业成本正在快速增加。 B) 机器人技术正在成熟。 C) 机器人农业是趋势。
- D) 劳动力短缺正在恶化。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 题干Why are farmers pressing for robotic farming?是Why类细节题,答案是文中明文给出的原因,而非推断。

【拆句】 题干为Why are farmers pressing for robotic farming?,现在进行时的press for意为"急切要求、力推",问"农民为什么力推机器人化农业";句式简单。

【定位】 However, it is farmers that are pushing for the advancements due to ever-increasing labor vacancies, making it difficult to maintain large-scale operations.

然而,正是农民们在力推这一进步,原因是劳动力空缺持续增加,使得大规模运营越来越难以维持。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

P10给出的原因仅是劳动力空缺,而非成本上涨;选项Farming costs are fast increasing.在原文无对应,属凭借'科技降低成本'常识填空。

B) 无中生有

原文没有说机器人技术已经成熟,只是说农民们正在推动其进步(pushing for the advancements);Robotics technology is maturing.文中无支撑。

C) 答非所问

Robotic farming is the trend描述的是现象本身,题干问的是"为何力推"的原因,把趋势本身当作原因属答非所问。

D) ✓ 正确

ever-increasing labor vacancies ↔ **Labor shortage is worsening**

从预判"劳动力空缺日增"直接锁定Labor shortage is worsening,靠的是vacancies=shortage、ever-increasing=worsening两组同义改写。

50. What does the author think future farms will be like?

- A) More and more automated.
- B) More and more productive.
- C) Larger and larger in scale.
- D) Better and better in condition.

作者认为未来的农场会是什么样子？

A) 越来越自动化。 B) 越来越高产。 C) 规模越来越大。 D) 状况越来越好。

【答案】 **A** (推断题)

【判型】 题干What does the author think future farms will be like?问作者对未来农场的预测,落在作者的延伸判断上,属基于尾段一步推断。

【拆句】 题干为What does the author think future farms will be like?,think后接宾语从句"future farms will be like (what)",what是介词like的宾语前置;结构稍绕,但语义即"作者认为未来农场会是怎样"。

【定位】 Future farms will likely experience a greater deal of autonomy as robots take up more and more farm work efficiently.

未来的农场很可能将随着机器人越来越高效地承担更多农场工作,而获得更高层次的自主化。

【选项】 **A) ✓ 正确**

a greater deal of autonomy ↔ **More and more automated.**

robots take up more and more farm work efficiently ↔ **More and more automated.**

从预判"更高自主化"直接锁定More and more automated.,核心是看出autonomy=automated这一词性转换型同义替换。

B) 偷换概念

原文是efficiently(更高效),与productive(产出更多)语义并不等价;六级中efficiency≠productivity,前者强调投入产出比,后者强调产量。

C) 无中生有

原文谈的是未来农场的自动化程度,并未声称未来农场规模会更大;首段虽提到Supplejack Downs面积广,但P11并未据此外推未来规模。

D) 无中生有

Better and better in condition过于笼统模糊,原文并未对未来农场作出此种整体性状况评价;P11的具体落点是autonomy而非condition。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

5 句真题句逐层精讲

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

Perhaps it is time for farmers to put their feet up now that robots are used to inspect crops, dig up weeds, and even have become shepherds, too.

第1段，第1句

"now that" 引导的原因状语从句是常考句式，形式主语 "it is time for sb to do" 也是高频结构，被动语态和现在完成时在真题中频繁出现，本句结构具有较高的代表性和复用价值。

"You've also got color, texture and shape sensors looking down at the ground to check pasture quality," says Salah Sukkarieh of the University of Sydney, who will carry out trials on several farms in central New South Wales.

第5段，第1句

引语加引述动词的倒装结构和非限制性定语从句都是四六级和考研真题中的高频句式，尤其在新闻报道类文本中极为常见，掌握后可大量迁移到类似语境。

However, it is farmers that are pushing for the advancements due to ever-increasing labor vacancies, making it difficult to maintain large-scale operations.

第10段，第2句

强调句型 "it is ... that" 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，用于突出某个成分。现在分词作结果状语也是常考结构。掌握本句的分析方法后，可以直接迁移到大量真题句中，代表性强。

Future farms will likely experience a greater deal of autonomy as robots take up more and more farm work efficiently.

第11段，第2句

主句加状语从句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见，尤其是用 "as" 引导时间或原因状语从句的句式具有一定代表性。掌握后可迁移到类似句式的理解中。

Take up many of the farmers' routines.

第47题，A

祈使句在应用文、说明文、议论文中常见（如建议措施、操作指令），具有一定代表性。掌握祈使句的识别和分析有助于理解此类功能性表达。虽然不如复合句那样高频出现在阅读理解长难句中，但仍属常考句式。

本篇出现的 75 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。

farming A2

n. 农业;耕作

本篇7次·真题 63 句

livestock B2

n. 牲畜

本篇5次·真题 29 句

sensor B2

n. 传感器

本篇5次·真题 19 句

quality A2

n. 质量

本篇3次·真题 112 句

crop B1

n. 农作物

本篇3次·真题 95 句

trial B2

n. 审判, 审讯

本篇3次·真题 21 句

algorithm C1

n. 算法

本篇3次·真题 17 句

equip B1

v. 装备

本篇3次·真题 13 句

pasture B2

n. 牧场, 牧草地

本篇3次·真题 8 句

better A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本篇2次·真题 205 句

learning A1

n. 学习

本篇2次·真题 128 句

major B1

adj. 主要的

本篇2次·真题 108 句

maintain B1

v. 维持

本篇2次·真题 64 句

trend B1

n. 趋势

本篇2次·真题 63 句

complex B2

adj. 复杂的, 难懂的

本篇2次·真题 61 句

labor B1

n. 劳动

本篇2次·真题 42 句

efficient B2

adj. 效率高的

本篇2次·真题 20 句

monitoring B2

n. 监控

本篇2次·真题 13 句

cattle B1

n. 牛 (统称, 尤指肉牛和奶牛)

本篇2次·真题 12 句

robotic B2

adj. 机械的

本篇2次·真题 11 句

author A2

n. 作者

本篇1次·真题 264 句

benefit B1

n. 好处

本篇1次·真题 244 句

likely A2

adj. 很可能的

本篇1次·真题 228 句

individual B2

adj. 单独的

本篇1次·真题 142 句

potential B2

adj. 潜在的

本篇1次·真题 92 句

identify B1

v. 识别

本篇1次·真题 75 句

due B1

adj. 预期的

本篇1次·真题 70 句

management B1

n. 管理

本篇1次·真题 63 句

various B1

adj. 各种各样的

本篇1次·真题 63 句

occur B1

v. 发生, 出现

本篇1次·真题 62 句

extreme B2

adj. 极度的

本篇1次·真题 60 句

ensure B2

v. 确保

本篇1次·真题 57 句

operate B1

v. 运转

本篇1次·真题 52 句

limit B1

n. 限度

本篇1次·真题 51 句

exactly B1

adv. 精确地

本篇1次·真题 46 句

commercial B2

adj. 商业的

本篇1次·真题 43 句

gene B2

n. 基因

本篇1次·真题 43 句

currently B1

adv. 目前, 当前

本篇1次·真题 42 句

replace A2

v. 替换, 更换 (用新的代替旧的)

本篇1次·真题 42 句

central B1

adj. 主要的

本篇1次·真题 36 句

scale B1

n. 规模

本篇1次·真题 32 句

massive B2

adj. 巨大的, 大量的

本篇1次·真题 31 句

press A2

v. 按, 压

本篇1次·真题 30 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

agricultural B2

adj. 农业的

本篇1次·真题 27 句

analyze B2

v. 分析

本篇1次·真题 27 句

feedback B1

n. 反馈

本篇1次·真题 25 句

hunting B1

n. 打猎

本篇1次·真题 25 句

scene A2

n. 场景

本篇1次·真题 25 句

shortage B2

n. 短缺

本篇1次·真题 24 句

attribute B2

n. 属性

本篇1次·真题 23 句

productive B2

adj. 富有成效的

本篇1次·真题 23 句

routine B1

n. 常规

本篇1次·真题 23 句

detect B2

v. 发现, 察觉 (难以察觉的事物)

本篇1次·真题 21 句

robotics B2

n. 机器人学

本篇1次·真题 20 句

advancement B2

n. 进步

本篇1次·真题 18 句

autonomy C1

n. 自主权

本篇1次·真题 17 句

assistance B1

n. 帮助

本篇1次·真题 16 句

leisure B1

n. 闲暇

本篇1次·真题 16 句

mature B2

adj. 成熟的

本篇1次·真题 15 句

worsen B2

v. (使)恶化;(使)变得更糟

本篇1次·真题 14 句

efficiently B2

adv. 高效地

本篇1次·真题 13 句

herd B1

n. 兽群

本篇1次·真题 13 句

landscape B1

n. 风景

本篇1次·真题 13 句

navigate B2

v. 导航

本篇1次·真题 13 句

kilometer A2

n. 千米, 公里

本篇1次·真题 12 句

automated B2

adj. 自动化的

本篇1次·真题 11 句

instantly B1

adv. 立即, 马上

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

hazard B2

n. 危险

本篇1次·真题 10 句

rescue B1

v. 营救, 救援

本篇1次·真题 10 句

isolation B2

n. 隔离

本篇1次·真题 9 句

texture B2

n. 质地

本篇1次·真题 9 句

territory B2

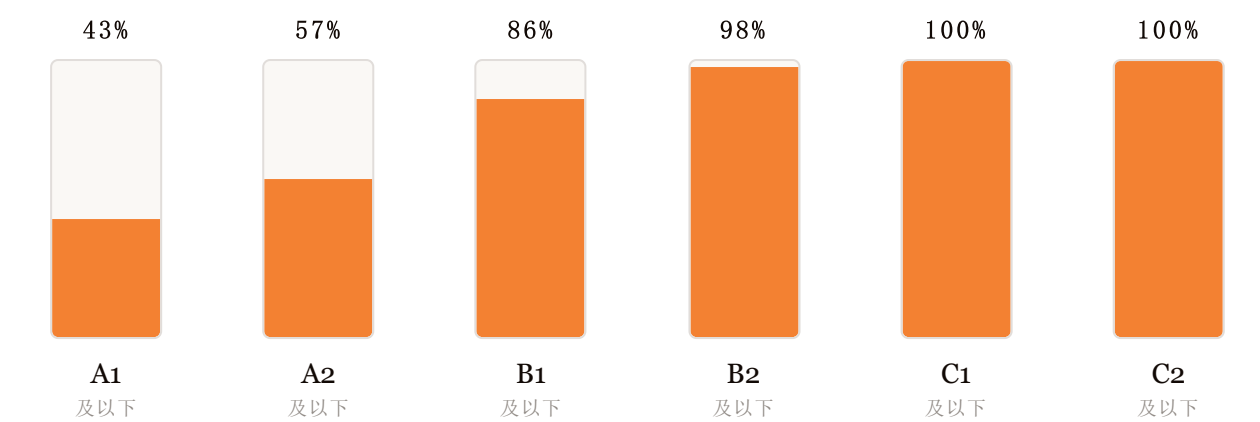
n. 领土

本篇1次·真题 8 句

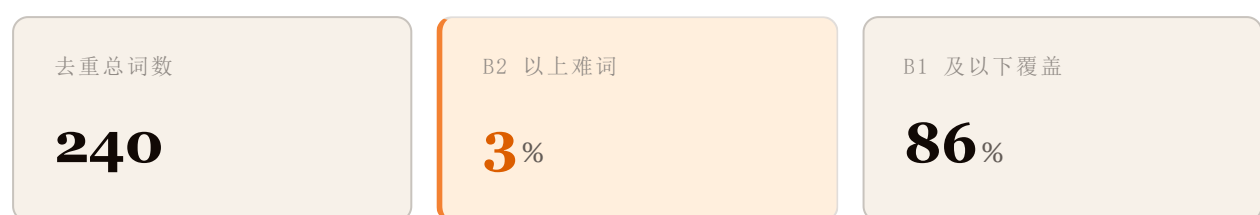
VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

全文 240 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 240 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 6 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 240 个 · 末柱为 100%



英语六级 2018年12月·第1套 · 全卷构成

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

2018年12月·第1套 英语六级阅读理解（四选一） 第2篇·51-55 题 答案与解析

QUESTIONS & ANALYSIS · 阅读理解题和解析

阅读理解题和解析 · 51-55 题

本页 51-55 题的答案与逐题解析由懒笔记基于2018年12月·第1套 英语六级阅读理解（四选一）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 6 段原文（段首标 P1-P6 段号、逐段附中文翻译）；之后 5 道题逐题排列，每题英文题干与选项后紧接本题解析——题干与选项中译、答案、题型判定、题干拆句、定位句中英对照与逐选项对错归因。

真题卷第1套(2018-12) · 六级

Part III Section C (2)

Directions: There are 2 passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre.

Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage

P1 The public must be able to understand the basics of science to make informed decisions. Perhaps the most dramatic example of the negative consequences of poor communication between scientists and the public is the issue of climate change, where a variety of factors, not the least of which is a breakdown in the transmission of fundamental climate data to the general public, has contributed to widespread mistrust and misunderstanding of scientists and their research.

公众必须能够理解科学的基础知识以做出明智的决策。科学家与公众之间沟通不良所造成负面后果的最显著例子或许就是气候变化问题,在这个问题上,各种因素导致了公众对科学家及其研究的广泛不信任和误解,其中尤为重要的一个因素就是基本气候数据向公众传递过程中的失效。

P2 The issue of climate change also illustrates how the public acceptance and understanding of science (or the lack of it) can influence governmental decision-making with regard to regulation, science policy and research funding.

气候变化问题还说明了公众对科学的接受和理解(或其缺失)如何能够影响政府在监管、科学政策 and 研究资金方面的决策。

P3 However, the importance of effective communication with a general audience is not limited to hot issues like climate change. It is also critical for socially charged neuroscience issues such as the genetic basis for a particular behavior, the therapeutic potential of stem cell therapy for neurodegenerative diseases, or the use of animal models, areas where the public understanding of science can also influence policy and funding decisions. Furthermore, with continuing advances in individual

genome(基因组) sequencing and the advent of personalized medicine, more non-scientists will need to be comfortable analyzing complex scientific information to make decisions that directly affect their quality of life.

然而,与普通受众进行有效沟通的重要性并不局限于气候变化这类热点问题。对于具有社会争议性的神经科学问题,如特定行为的遗传基础、干细胞疗法对神经退行性疾病的治疗潜力,或动物模型的使用等领域,有效沟通同样至关重要,在这些领域公众对科学的理解也能影响政策和资金决策。此外,随着个体基因组测序的不断进步和个性化医疗的出现,更多非科学家将需要能够分析复杂的科学信息,以做出直接影响其生活质量的决策。

P4 Science journalism is the main channel for the popularization of scientific information among the public. Much has been written about how the relationship between scientists and the media can shape the efficient transmission of scientific advances to the public. Good science journalists are specialists in making complex topics accessible to a general audience, while adhering to scientific accuracy.

科学新闻报道是向公众普及科学信息的主要渠道。关于科学家与媒体之间的关系如何影响科学进展向公众有效传播,已有大量论述。优秀的科学记者擅长在保持科学准确性的同时,使复杂话题为普通受众所理解。

P5 Unfortunately, pieces of science journalism can also oversimplify and generalize their subject material to the point that the basic information conveyed is obscured or at worst, obviously wrong. The impact of a basic discovery on human health can be exaggerated so that the public thinks a miraculous cure is a few months to years away when in reality the significance of the study is far more limited.

不幸的是,科学新闻报道也可能过度简化和泛化其主题内容,以至于所传达的基本信息变得模糊,或者在最糟糕的情况下,明显错误。一项基础发现对人类健康的影响可能被夸大,使公众认为奇迹般的治愈方法在几个月到几年内就会出现,而实际上该研究的意义远比这有限得多。

P6 Even though scientists play a part in transmitting information to journalists and ultimately the public, too often the blame for ineffective communication is placed on the side of the journalists. We believe that at least part of the problem lies in places other than the interaction between scientists and members of the media, and exists because for one thing we underestimate how difficult it is for scientists to communicate effectively with a diversity of audiences, and for another most scientists do not receive formal training in science communication.

尽管科学家在向记者并最终向公众传递信息方面发挥着作用,但沟通无效的责任往往过多地归咎于记者一方。我们认为,问题至少有一部分存在于科学家与媒体成员互动之外的地方,其存在的原因一方面是我们低估了科学家与不同受众有效沟通的难度,另一方面是大多数科学家没有接受过科学传播方面的正式培训。

题目与逐题解析

51. What does the example of climate change serve to show?

- A) The importance of climate data is increasingly recognized.
- B) Adequate government funding is vital to scientific research.
- C) Government regulation helps the public understand science.
- D) Common folks' scientific knowledge can sway policy making.

气候变化的例子用来说明什么?

- A) 气候数据的重要性日益得到认可。 B) 充足的政府资助对科学研究至关重要。
- C) 政府监管帮助公众理解科学。 D) 普通民众的科学知识可以影响政策制定。

【答案】 **D** (例证目的题)

【判型】 What does the example of climate change serve to show? 中 serve to show 把焦点放在例证所支撑的论点上，而不是例子本身的细节。

【拆句】 主干是 What does the example of climate change serve to show?, of climate change 是后置定语修饰 the example, 句子无陷阱，问的是这个例子被用来说明什么。

【定位】 The issue of climate change also illustrates how the public acceptance and understanding of science (or the lack of it) can influence governmental decision-making with regard to regulation, science policy and research funding.

气候变化这一议题也说明：公众对科学的接受与理解（或缺乏这种理解）能够影响政府在监管、科学政策和科研经费方面的决策。

【选项】 A) **无中生有**

The importance of climate data is increasingly recognized 中「日益受到认可」在原文找不到对应句；原文谈的是数据传递不畅导致公众误解，而非数据本身的重要性被认可。

B) **偷换概念**

P2 把研究经费列为公众理解所能影响的对象之一，Adequate government funding is vital to scientific research 反过来说「政府经费对科研至关重要」，主宾关系正好被偷换。

C) **与原文相反**

原文是公众理解科学→影响政府监管；Government regulation helps the public understand science 反过来说监管帮助公众理解科学，因果方向相反。

D) **✓ 正确**

the public acceptance and understanding of science ↔ **Common folks' scientific knowledge** can influence governmental decision-making ↔ **can sway policy making**

选项 D 在主语、谓语、宾语三个位置都与定位句一一对应，是这句论点的精确同义改写，与预判完全吻合。

52. What should non-scientists do to ensure their quality of life?

- A) Seek personalized medical assistance from doctors.
- B) Acquire a basic understanding of medical science.
- C) Have their individual genome sequenced.
- D) Make informed use of animal models.

非科学家应该做什么来确保他们的生活质量？

- A) 向医生寻求个性化的医疗帮助。
- B) 获得对医学科学的基本了解。
- C) 对他们的个人基因组进行测序。
- D) 明智地使用动物模型。

【答案】 **B** (细节题)

【判型】 What should non-scientists do to ensure their quality of life? 问的是一个具体动作而非推断，属于细节题。

【拆句】 to ensure their quality of life 是不定式作目的状语，主句问的是 non-scientists 该做什么，结构平铺直叙，无陷阱。

【定位】 Furthermore, with continuing advances in individual genome(基因组) sequencing and the advent of personalized medicine, more non-scientists will need to be comfortable analyzing complex scientific information to make decisions that directly affect their quality of life.

此外，随着个人基因组测序的不断进步和个性化医疗的出现，更多的非科学家人士需要能够自如地分析复杂的科学信息，以作出直接影响自身生活质量的决定。

【选项】 A) 偷换概念

Seek personalized medical assistance from doctors 把「自己分析科学信息」偷换成「向医生求助」，主语承担的动作变了。

B) ✓ 正确

be comfortable analyzing complex scientific information ↔

Acquire a basic understanding of medical science

to make decisions that directly affect their quality of life ↔ to ensure their quality of life

预判要求非科学家具备分析复杂科学信息的能力，B 用 acquire a basic understanding of medical science 是对该能力的最贴近的同义改写，其余三项均偏离这条能力。

C) 答非所问

原文中 individual genome(基因组) sequencing 是描述背景趋势的，并不是要求非科学家个人去做这件事；Have their individual genome sequenced 把背景趋势误读成个人对策。

D) 张冠李戴

Make informed use of animal models 里的 animal models 出自 the use of animal models，但该处是举例科学话题，不是非科学家保障生活质量的手段。

53. Why is it important for scientists to build a good relationship with the media?

A) It helps them to effectively popularize new scientific information.

B) It enables the public to develop a positive attitude toward science.

C) It helps them to establish a more positive public image.

D) It enables them to apply their findings to public health.

为什么科学家与媒体建立良好关系很重要？

A) 这有助于他们有效地普及新的科学信息。 B) 这使公众能够对科学形成积极的态度。

C) 这有助于他们树立更积极的公众形象。 D) 这使他们能够将研究成果应用于公共健康。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 Why is it important for scientists to build a good relationship with the media? 直接问原因，原文里有现成的论述句，无需推断。

【拆句】主干 Why is it important, 后接 for sb to do 不定式逻辑主语结构, 整体即问「科学家与媒体建立良好关系为何重要」, 结构无陷阱。

【定位】Much has been written about how the relationship between scientists and the media can shape the efficient transmission of scientific advances to the public.

已有许多论述指出: 科学家与媒体之间的关系能够塑造科学进展向公众传播的效率。

【选项】A) ✓ 正确

efficient transmission of scientific advances to the public ↔

effectively popularize new scientific information

预判说「高效把科学进展传给公众」, A 把它精准地改写为 effectively popularize new scientific information, 三层语义(高效/普及/新科学)都对齐。

B) 过度推断

原文只说传播效率, 没说让公众形成积极态度; positive attitude toward science 是从「高效传播」额外推出的态度结果, 原文未保证。

C) 无中生有

establish a more positive public image 把重点放在科学家的个人公共形象上, 原文谈的是科学进展的传播效率, 无任何关于形象塑造的论述。

D) 张冠李戴

apply their findings to public health 把「传播给公众」曲解为「应用于公共健康」, public health 在第4段并未出现, 是把后文 human health 挪用过来制造的干扰。

54. What does the author say is the problem with science journalism?

A) It is keen on transmitting sensational information.

B) It tends to oversimplify people's health problems.

C) It may give inaccurate or distorted information to the public.

D) It may provide information open to different interpretations.

作者认为科学新闻报道存在什么问题?

A) 它热衷于传播耸人听闻的信息。 B) 它倾向于过度简化人们的健康问题。

C) 它可能向公众提供不准确或扭曲的信息。 D) 它可能提供可作不同解释的信息。

【答案】C (细节题)

【判型】What does the author say is the problem 是问作者明确说过的内容, 定位句即答案, 归为细节题。

【拆句】What does the author say is the problem with science journalism? 是宾语从句嵌套, 主句问 the problem 是什么, with science journalism 是后置定语, 问「作者认为科学新闻业的问题是什么」, 结构无陷阱。

【定位】 Unfortunately, pieces of science journalism can also oversimplify and generalize their subject material to the point that the basic information conveyed is obscured or at worst, obviously wrong.

遗憾的是，科学新闻报道有时也会把题材过度简化和泛化，以至于其所传递的基本信息被弄得含糊不清，最严重时甚至明显出错。

【选项】 A) 过度推断

原文说「夸大基础研究对人类健康的影响」，但用的是 can be exaggerated，是一种倾向性描述，并不等同于 keen on transmitting sensational information 这种「热衷传播耸动信息」的主动定性。

B) 偷换概念

原文 oversimplify and generalize their subject material 的宾语是「题材」，而 oversimplify people's health problems 把宾语换成「人们的健康问题」，宾语被偷换。

C) ✓ 正确

the basic information conveyed is obscured or at worst, obviously wrong ↔

inaccurate or distorted information to the public

pieces of science journalism ↔ **give inaccurate or distorted information to the public**

C 项的 inaccurate 对应 obviously wrong、distorted 对应 obscured 形成一一对应，且不超出定位句范围，是最贴预判的选项。

D) 偷换概念

原文说信息是 obscured（被弄含糊）或 obviously wrong（明显出错），都是「错」或「糊」，并非 open to different interpretations（可作多种解读）这种「歧义」维度。

55. What should scientists do to impart their latest findings to the public more effectively?

- A) Give training to science journalists.
- B) Stimulate public interest in science.
- C) Seek timely assistance from the media.
- D) Improve their communication skills.

科学家应该做什么来更有效地向公众传达他们的最新发现？

- A) 对科学记者进行培训。
- B) 激发公众对科学的兴趣。
- C) 及时寻求媒体的帮助。
- D) 提高他们的沟通技巧。

【答案】 D （细节题）

【判型】 What should scientists do to impart their latest findings to the public more effectively? 问具体对策，原文末段有现成的归因和建议，属细节题。

【拆句】 主干 What should scientists do, 后接 to impart...more effectively 不定式作目的状语，意为「更有效地把最新发现传达给公众」，结构清晰、无陷阱。

【定位】 We believe that at least part of the problem lies in places other than the interaction between scientists and members of the media, and exists because for one thing we underestimate how difficult it is for scientists to communicate effectively with a diversity of audiences, and for another most scientists do not receive formal training in science communication.

我们认为，问题至少有一部分不出在科学家与媒体从业者的互动上，而是出在另一些地方：一是我们低估了科学家面对多样化受众有效沟通的难度，二是大多数科学家没有受过正规的科学传播培训。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

原文说要培训的是科学家自己，不是科学记者；Give training to science journalists 把受训对象换成 journalists，与原文方向相反。

B) 无中生有

原文末段全文谈的是科学家自身能力问题，未涉及「激发公众兴趣」；Stimulate public interest in science 在末段找不到落点。

C) 与原文相反

原文明确说不能把责任全推给记者一方（too often the blame for ineffective communication is placed on the side of the journalists 的语气是否定的）；Seek timely assistance from the media 反而要求依赖媒体，与作者立场相反。

D) ✓ 正确

how difficult it is for scientists to communicate effectively with a diversity of audiences ↔

Improve their communication skills

most scientists do not receive formal training in science communication ↔

communication skills

末段把问题归到科学家沟通能力上，D 把这条归因反过来读成「提升沟通技能」，与预判完全吻合，是唯一直接回应归因句的选项。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

6 句真题句逐层精讲

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

Perhaps the most dramatic example of the negative consequences of poor communication between scientists and the public is the issue of climate change, where a variety of factors, not the least of which is a breakdown in the transmission of fundamental climate data to the general public, has contributed to widespread mistrust and misunderstanding of scientists and their research.

第1段，第2句

本句结构高度典型：主系表结构 + 非限制性定语从句 + 嵌套定语从句，是四六级和考研阅读中的常见长难句模式。where引导定语从句修饰抽象名词、which引导定语从句修饰先行词并插入主句中，都是高频考点句式。掌握本句的拆解方法可以直接迁移到大量类似真题句子。

Furthermore, with continuing advances in individual genome(基因组) sequencing and the advent of personalized medicine, more non-scientists will need to be comfortable analyzing complex scientific information to make decisions that directly affect their quality of life.

第3段，第3句

句子包含 "will need to do" 结构、不定式作目的状语、限制性定语从句修饰宾语等，这些都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。特别是 "need to be + 形容词 + doing" 和定语从句嵌套在复杂句中的用法，在学术和科普类文章中极为常见，具有很强的代表性和迁移价值。

Unfortunately, pieces of science journalism can also oversimplify and generalize their subject material to the point that the basic information conveyed is obscured or at worst, obviously wrong.

第5段，第1句

本句使用 to the point that 引导程度状语从句的结构，在四六级和考研阅读中经常出现，用于说明某行为或现象达到的程度。主句包含情态动词和并列谓语，从句使用被动语态和并列表语，这些都是典型的学术或正式文体句式，学习后可广泛迁移。

The impact of a basic discovery on human health can be exaggerated so that the public thinks a miraculous cure is a few months to years away when in reality the significance of the study is far more limited.

第5段，第2句

so that 引导结果状语从句、think 后接省略 that 的宾语从句、when 引导对比性时间状语从句，这些都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。多层嵌套的复合句结构也是学术文本和考试真题的典型特征，掌握后可直接迁移到大量同类句子。

We believe that at least part of the problem lies in places other than the interaction between scientists and members of the media, and exists because for one thing we underestimate how difficult it is for scientists to communicate effectively with a diversity of audiences, and for another most scientists do not receive formal training in science communication.

第6段，第2句

本句在主干识别和嵌套复杂度上都有相当难度,同时成分类型丰富、结构典型性高,非常适合作为综合训练材料。学生通过分析这个句子,可以同时练习多层从句归属判断、并列关系识别、形式主语辨析等多项技能,且这些技能在实际阅读中应用频率很高。唯一的相对劣势是时态单一,但综合来看仍是一个高价值的训练句。

Have their individual genome sequenced.

第52题，C

本句涵盖谓语、宾语、宾语补足语三种核心成分，且使役结构的宾语补足语（过去分词）是常见易错点，学生容易将“sequenced”误判为谓语或独立动词。通过本句可训练识别使役动词结构、区分谓语与补足语、判断祈使句省略主语等多个关键技能，训练价值较高。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 98 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。

scientific

B1

adj. 科学的

本篇7次 · 真题 103 句

climate

B1

n. 气候

本篇6次 · 真题 160 句

issue

B1

n. 问题

本篇4次 · 真题 158 句

policy

B1

n. 政策

本篇3次 · 真题 103 句

understanding B1

n. 理解;领悟

本篇3次·真题 84 句

audience A2

n. 观众

本篇3次·真题 52 句

effectively B2

adv. 有效地

本篇3次·真题 43 句

funding B2

n. 资金

本篇3次·真题 32 句

relationship B1

n. 关系

本篇2次·真题 168 句

positive B1

adj. 积极的

本篇2次·真题 144 句

individual B2

adj. 单独的

本篇2次·真题 142 句

finding B2

n. 调查结果

本篇2次·真题 121 句

quality A2

n. 质量

本篇2次·真题 112 句

least A2

det. 最少的

本篇2次·真题 98 句

medium B1

adj. 中等的

本篇2次·真题 98 句

seek B1

v. 寻找

本篇2次·真题 70 句

enable B1

v. 使能够

本篇2次·真题 68 句

complex B2

adj. 复杂的, 难懂的

本篇2次·真题 61 句

importance B1

n. 重要性

本篇2次·真题 60 句

media B1

n. 大众传播媒介 (报刊、电视、广播、互联...

本篇2次·真题 58 句

advance B1

v. 前进

本篇2次 · 真题 48 句

datum C1

n. 数据 (单数形式, 复数为 data)

本篇2次 · 真题 34 句

regulation B2

n. 规则, 条例

本篇2次 · 真题 28 句

assistance B1

n. 帮助

本篇2次 · 真题 16 句

informed B2

adj. 了解情况的

本篇2次 · 真题 8 句

author A2

n. 作者

本篇1次 · 真题 264 句

impact B2

n. 影响

本篇1次 · 真题 185 句

behavior B1

n. 行为

本篇1次 · 真题 171 句

tend B1

v. 倾向于, 往往会

本篇1次 · 真题 170 句

negative B1

adj. 否定的

本篇1次 · 真题 132 句

affect B1

v. 影响

本篇1次 · 真题 116 句

factor B1

n. 因素

本篇1次 · 真题 108 句

effective B1

adj. 有效的, 起作用的

本篇1次 · 真题 94 句

potential B2

adj. 潜在的

本篇1次 · 真题 92 句

lack B1

v. 缺少

本篇1次 · 真题 89 句

contribute B1

v. 捐献

本篇1次 · 真题 79 句

increasingly

B2

adv. 越来越;日益;不断增加地

本篇1次·真题 78 句

exist

A2

v. 存在;实际上有

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

variety

B1

n. 多样化

本篇1次·真题 66 句

wrong

A2

adj. 错误的

本篇1次·真题 66 句

apply

A2

v. 申请

本篇1次·真题 63 句

ensure

B2

v. 确保

本篇1次·真题 57 句

image

A2

n. 形象, 印象

本篇1次·真题 57 句

reality

B1

n. 现实

本篇1次·真题 57 句

interaction

B2

n. 相互作用

本篇1次·真题 53 句

particular

B2

adj. 特定的

本篇1次·真题 52 句

limit

B1

n. 限度

本篇1次·真题 51 句

cell

B1

n. 细胞

本篇1次·真题 47 句

diversity

B2

n. 多样性

本篇1次·真题 46 句

charge

B1

v. 收费

本篇1次·真题 44 句

critical B2

adj. 批评的

本篇1次·真题42句

establish B2

v. 建立, 创立 (组织、机构、关系等)

本篇1次·真题42句

recognize B1

v. 认出

本篇1次·真题42句

genetic B2

adj. 遗传的

本篇1次·真题38句

basis B2

n. 基础;根据

本篇1次·真题37句

ultimately B2

adv. 最终;终归

本篇1次·真题34句

acquire B2

v. 获得

本篇1次·真题31句

therapy B2

n. 治疗

本篇1次·真题30句

directly B1

adv. 直接地

本篇1次·真题29句

limited B1

adj. 有限的

本篇1次·真题29句

socially B1

adv. 在社交方面

本篇1次·真题29句

vital B2

adj. 极其重要的, 必不可少的

本篇1次·真题29句

analyze B2

v. 分析

本篇1次·真题27句

accessible B2

adj. 可到达的

本篇1次·真题25句

widespread B2

adj. 广泛的

本篇1次·真题23句

blame B1

v. 责备

本篇1次·真题22句

efficient B2

adj. 效率高的

本篇1次·真题20句

stem B2

n. 茎

本篇1次·真题20句

exaggerate B2

v. 夸大

本篇1次·真题19句

neuroscience C1

n. 神经科学

本篇1次·真题19句

obviously B1

adv. 显然,明显地

本篇1次·真题19句

unfortunately B1

adv. 不幸地

本篇1次·真题19句

adequate B2

adj. 足够的, 充分的

本篇1次·真题18句

underestimate B2

v. 低估

本篇1次·真题18句

stimulate B2

v. 刺激

本篇1次·真题16句

convey B2

v. 传达、表达 (信息、思想、感情等)

本篇1次·真题15句

fundamental B2

adj. 基本的

本篇1次·真题15句

illustrate B2

v. 说明

本篇1次·真题15句

worst A2

adj. 最坏的

本篇1次·真题15句

dramatic B2

adj. 巨大的

本篇1次·真题14句

interpretation B2

n. 解释

本篇1次·真题14句

keen B2

adj. 热衷的

本篇1次·真题14句

cure B1

v. 治愈 (疾病)

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

acceptance B2

n. 接受

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

accuracy B2

n. 准确 (性)

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

adhere C1

v. 遵守, 坚持 (规则、信念等)

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

channel B1

n. 电视频道

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

specialist B2

n. 专家

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

folk B1

n. 人们

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

sequence B2

n. 顺序

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

timely B2

adj. 及时的

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

formal B1

adj. 正式的

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

furthermore B2

adv. 此外

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

ineffective B2

adj. 无效的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

making A2

n. 制作

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

significance B2

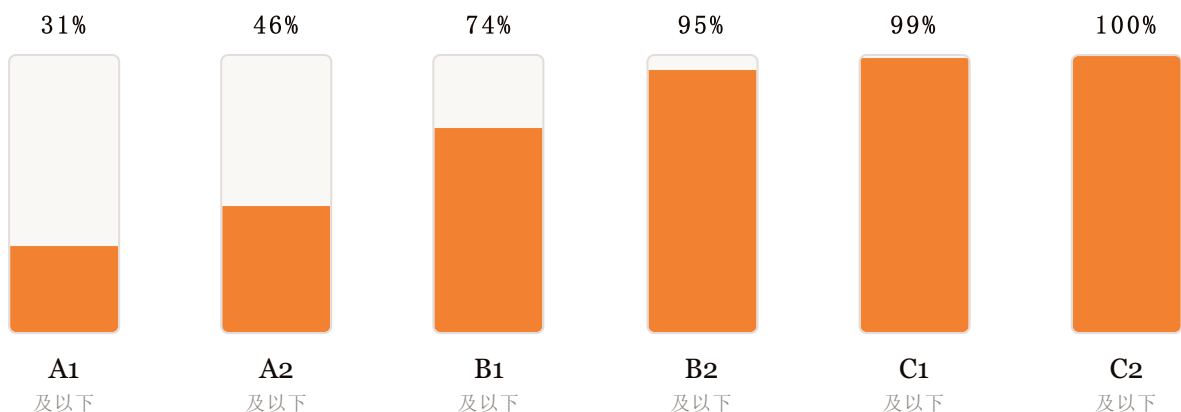
n. 重要性

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

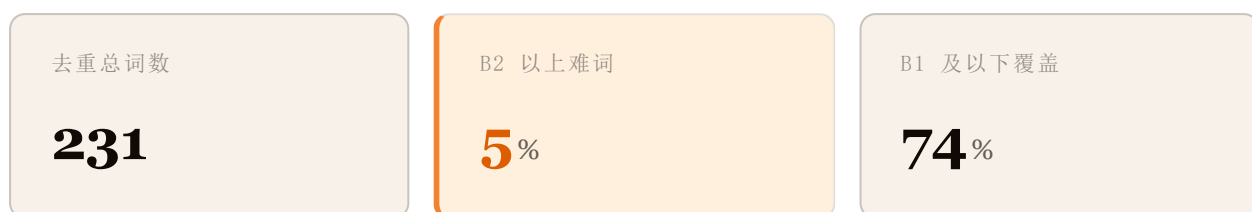
VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 231 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 231 个单词, 按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比 (CDF), 最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上 (C1/C2) 为高阶词, 本篇共 11 个 · 约 5%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率 (CDF) · 数据为全文去重词 231 个 · 末柱为 100%



英语六级 2018年12月·第1套 · 全卷构成

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

2018年12月·第1套英语六级汉译英（段落翻译）·中国博物馆现状的客观介绍 参考译文与解析

PASSAGE & TRANSLATION • 题和解析

汉译英真题、参考译文与逐句解析

本页整篇参考英译与逐句解析由懒笔记基于2018年12月·第1套 英语六级汉译英（段落翻译）原卷题干译审整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：Directions 与一整段中文原文连续排印——整段连排、无段落标记无题号，把它切成一句句翻译单元本身就是解题动作。卷面之后先给整篇参考英译定稿，再按自切句序逐句拆分：定英文主干、降级修饰成分、逐项落实语法点、句内定稿英译，答案直显。

真题卷第1套(2018-12) • 六级

Part IV

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to translate a passage from Chinese into English. You should write your answer on **Answer Sheet 2**.

近年来，中国越来越多的博物馆免费向公众开放。博物馆展览次数和参观人数都明显增长。在一些广受欢迎的博物馆门前，排长队已很常见。这些博物馆必须采取措施限制参观人数。如今，展览形式越来越多样。一些大型博物馆利用多媒体和虚拟现实等先进技术，使展览更具吸引力。不少博物馆还举办在线展览，人们可在网上观赏珍稀展品。然而，现场观看展品的体验对大多数参观者还是更具吸引力。

参考译文

整篇参考英译是复盘资产，考卷上只印中文原文——四六级 Part IV 翻译按整篇「表达通顺连贯、用词准确、语法正确」四档评分。

In recent years, an increasing number of museums in China have been open to the public free of charge. The number of exhibitions and museum visitors has increased significantly. In front of some popular museums, it is common to see visitors waiting in long lines. As a result, these museums have to take measures to limit the number of visitors. Today, the forms of exhibitions are becoming increasingly diverse. Some large museums employ advanced technologies such as multimedia and virtual reality (VR) to make their exhibitions more attractive. Many museums also hold online exhibitions, where people can appreciate rare exhibits on the Internet. However, for most visitors, the experience of viewing exhibits in person is still more attractive.

【衔接】句3与句4之间补因果关联词

句3说 排队已很常见、句4说 必须采取措施限制参观人数，二者是因果——因为排队太多，所以要限流。两句间补 As a result / Therefore 把这层因果显出来 (...in long lines. As a result, these museums have to...)，别让两句各自孤立。

句5领起后文，与前文话题切换处稍作过渡

句1—4讲「参观人数增长与限流」，句5 如今，展览形式越来越多样 转入新话题「展览形式」。句首的 Today 已起到时间过渡、领起下文的作用，让读者感到话题从「人多」转到「展览方式」，无需额外加词，保留 Today 作自然过渡即可。

句6、句7主语重复，后句用代词或保持并列

句6 some large museums、句7 many museums 主语近似、都讲博物馆的展览手段，是并列递进关系。句7句首的 also (还) 已承接句6、点出「除了用新技术，还办在线展」，让两句连成一组并列举措，读起来不突兀。

句8句首However承接全篇转折

前文(句5—7)一路讲展览形式如何先进、如何吸引人，句8 然而 是全篇的语义转折——线上虽好，现场体验仍更胜一筹。句首 However 必须保留，它是整段「扬一抑」结构的关节，丢了转折词，读者会以为还在夸线上。

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】中国博物馆现状的客观介绍

这段在客观介绍近年来中国博物馆的发展现状——开篇 近年来，中国越来越多的博物馆免费向公众开放。就点明对象是博物馆、视角是社会现象陈述，属于四六级汉译英最常见的「社会/文化现象介绍」语体：通篇陈述事实与趋势，不带强烈主观情绪，用词偏正式、书面。

【时态】一般现在时

全篇是在陈述「现在的普遍事实与现状」——博物馆现在免费开放、现在排队常见、现在展览多样，并非讲一件已经结束的去往事。虽出现 近年来、如今 这类时间词，但它们指向的是延续到当下的状态，仍以一般现在时为主；只有强调「已经达成的变化结果」时才个别偏离到现在完成时。

【译法】博物馆

博物馆 全篇反复出现，统一译 museum(s)。泛指多家时用复数 museums；下文承接同一批博物馆、特指时才用 the museums。这是约定俗成的对应词，不必另造说法，关键是全篇只用这一个词、别一会儿 museum 一会儿 gallery。

虚拟现实

虚拟现实 是固定科技术语，统一译 virtual reality (首次可加缩写 VR)。属约定俗成译名，照搬即可，切忌逐字硬译成 false reality 之类。

多媒体

多媒体 统一译 multimedia (不可数，前面不加 a、不加复数 s)。与 virtual reality 并列时写成 multimedia and virtual reality。

1. 近年来，中国越来越多的博物馆免费向公众开放。

【主干】 博物馆 + 开放 + 向公众（主语策略：原句主语）

中文主语明确就是 中国越来越多的博物馆，谓语是「开放」、对象是「公众」。主干立成 more and more museums in China are open / open to the public, 「向公众开放」用 be open to 这个固定搭配。

【降级】 时间状语前置 + 程度词作定语

近年来 是时间状语，放句首 In recent years 即可；越来越多的 是修饰博物馆的程度定语，译成 an increasing number of / more and more 放名词前；免费 是方式状语，用 free of charge 或 for free 收尾。整句结构简单，无需切成从句，按「时间状语 + 主谓 + 方式状语」摆放即可。

【语法】 时态

近年来 描述延续到现在的普遍状态，回指全篇基调用一般现在时 are open；不要因为有「近年来」就误用过去时。

单复数

博物馆是「越来越多」、复数概念，museums 用复数，相应系动词用 are。

短语搭配

「向.....开放」固定搭配 be open to sb, 介词只能是 to；「免费」用 free of charge 或 for free, 别写成 freely (freely 意为「自由地」，不是「不要钱」)。

【译文】 In recent years, an increasing number of museums in China have been open to the public free of charge.

2. 博物馆展览次数和参观人数都明显增长。

【主干】 次数与人数 + 增长（主语策略：原句主语）

主语是并列的两样东西——展览次数 和 参观人数，谓语是「增长」。主干立成 the number of exhibitions and visitors has / have grown, 核心动词用 grow / increase / rise。

【降级】 明显 = 副词修饰动词

明显 是修饰「增长」程度的状语，译成副词 significantly / notably 放动词旁；都 对应主语的并列，已由 and 体现，不必再硬译一个 all。本句简单，主谓加一个程度副词即可，无需降级从句。

【语法】 时态

「增长」是延续到现在并已见成效的变化，可用现在完成时 have increased 强调「已经增长了」；若理解为当前持续趋势，用一般现在时 are increasing 亦可。此处偏离一般现在时基调是合理的——讲「已达成的变化结果」正是基调允许的例外。

主谓一致

主语若取 the number of exhibitions and visitors, 核心是单数 the number (数目本身)，谓语用 has；若取并列复数 exhibitions and visitors 直接作主语则用 have。两种都行，关键是定了哪种就让谓语跟着对。

单复数

exhibitions (多次展览)、visitors (多名参观者) 都用复数。

【译文】 The number of exhibitions and museum visitors has increased significantly.

3. 在一些广受欢迎的博物馆门前，排长队已很常见。

【主干】 **it is common to 排队** (主语策略：形式主语it)

中文 排长队已很常见 是「做某事很常见」的无主语判断句，真正的逻辑主语是「排长队」这个动作。用形式主语 it 把句子立成 it is common to wait / queue in long lines，把真主语（排队动作）后置。

【降级】 **地点状语 + 长队作宾语细节**

在一些广受欢迎的博物馆门前 整块是地点状语，用介词短语 in front of some popular museums 后置；排长队 里「长」修饰队，译 long lines / long queues。整句重组为「It is common + to 排队 + 地点状语」，地点状语放句尾，不照中文摆句首。

【语法】 **时态**

已很常见 的「已」表示已成常态、延续至今，用一般现在时 it is common 即可表达现状，不必用完成时；它和句2的「已增长」不同——这里讲的是当下普遍状态，不是某个已完成的变化。

单复数

「长队」往往不止一条、在多家博物馆门前，用复数 long lines / long queues；museums 也用复数。

短语搭配

「排队」固定说法 wait in line / queue up / stand in long lines；「在.....门前」用 in front of。别把「排队」逐字直译成 row a long team。

【译文】 **In front of some popular museums, it is common to see visitors waiting in long lines.**

4. 这些博物馆必须采取措施限制参观人数。

【主干】 **博物馆 + 采取措施** (主语策略：原句主语)

主语是 这些博物馆，谓语动词是「采取（措施）」。主干立成 these museums have to / must take measures，take measures 是「采取措施」的固定搭配作主干动宾。

【降级】 **限制参观人数降级为目的状语**

句中有两个动作——「采取措施」和「限制参观人数」。挑「采取措施」当主干谓语，把后一个限制参观人数 降级成目的状语，用不定式 to limit the number of visitors 挂在 measures 后面 (measures to limit...)，不照中文用 and 平铺成两个并列动词。

【语法】 **时态**

回指全篇基调用一般现在时 have to take / must take，陈述当前的普遍做法。

情态动词

必须 译 must 或 have to 均可；must 语气更强，have to 更中性，本句两者皆通。

短语搭配

「采取措施」固定搭配 take measures (measures 用复数)；「限制人数」用 limit the number of visitors，limit 后接名词。

【译文】 **As a result, these museums have to take measures to limit the number of visitors.**

5. 如今，展览形式越来越多样。

【主干】 展览形式 + 变多样（主语策略：原句主语）

主语是 展览形式，谓语是系动词「变得.....多样」。主干立成 the forms of exhibitions are becoming increasingly diverse, 用 become + 形容词表「变得越来越.....」。

【降级】 时间词前置 + 越来越转副词

如今 是时间状语，放句首 Today / Nowadays; 越来越 译成 increasingly 或 more and more 修饰 diverse。本句极短、是简单的主系表，无需任何从句降级。

【语法】 时态

如今 配「越来越多样」的进行变化，可用一般现在时 are increasingly diverse, 或现在进行时 are becoming more and more diverse 强调正在变；两者都贴合，回指基调以一般现在时为稳。

单复数

「展览形式」是多种形式，forms 用复数，系动词用 are。

【译文】 Today, the forms of exhibitions are becoming increasingly diverse.

6. 一些大型博物馆利用多媒体和虚拟现实等先进技术，使展览更具吸引力。

【主干】 大型博物馆 + 利用技术（主语策略：原句主语）

主语是 一些大型博物馆，主干谓语是「利用（先进技术）」。立成 some large museums use / employ advanced technologies, 把「利用.....技术」作主谓宾，「使展览更具吸引力」这一结果留待降级处理。

【降级】 等先进技术作同位概括 + 结果降级

多媒体和虚拟现实等先进技术 里「先进技术」是总括、「多媒体和虚拟现实」是举例，译成 advanced technologies such as multimedia and virtual reality, 用 such as 引出例子；使展览更具吸引力 是结果状语，降级成不定式 to make exhibitions more attractive 或 to make their exhibitions more appealing 挂在主干后，不另起并列动词。

【语法】 时态

回指全篇基调用一般现在时 use / employ, 陈述这些博物馆当前的普遍做法。

单复数

museums、technologies、exhibitions 均用复数；multimedia 不可数、不加 s 也不加冠词；virtual reality 不可数。

专名统一

「虚拟现实」回指 glossary 统一译 virtual reality、「多媒体」统一译 multimedia, 与前文保持同一译法。

使役结构

「使展览更具吸引力」用 make + 宾语 + 形容词 (make exhibitions more attractive), make 后接形容词作宾补，不加 to。

【译文】 Some large museums employ advanced technologies such as multimedia and virtual reality (VR) to make their exhibitions more attractive.

7. 不少博物馆还举办在线展览，人们可在网上观赏珍稀展品。

【主干】 博物馆 + 举办在线展览（主语策略：原句主语）

本句含两个分句：主分句主语是 不少博物馆、谓语「举办（在线展览）」，立成 many museums also hold / host online exhibitions；后一分句 人们可在网上观赏珍稀展品 主语是「人们」、谓语「可观赏」，是前一动作带来的结果。主干以前一分句为主。

【降级】 后半句降级为where定语从句

后一分句 人们可在网上观赏珍稀展品 与前句是「在这些在线展览上，人们可以……」的关系，降级成 where 引导的定语从句修饰 online exhibitions: ...hold online exhibitions, where people can view / appreciate rare exhibits online。这样把两套主谓接成一个有主从层次句子，而不是用逗号硬连成 run-on。

【语法】 时态

回指全篇基调用一般现在时 hold、can view，陈述当前普遍做法与可能性。

情态动词

可在网上观赏的「可」表能够、用 can；表「人们能做某事」。

单复数

exhibitions、exhibits（珍稀展品不止一件）用复数；museums 复数。

短语搭配

「举办展览」hold / host an exhibition；「在网上」online（副词，直接用，不必加 on the）或 on the Internet；「珍稀展品」rare exhibits / rare items on display。

【译文】 Many museums also hold online exhibitions, where people can appreciate rare exhibits on the Internet.

8. 然而，现场观看展品的体验对大多数参观者还是更具吸引力。

【主干】 体验 + 更具吸引力（主语策略：原句主语）

主语是 现场观看展品的体验——核心名词是「体验」experience，谓语是系动词「更具吸引力」。主干立成 the experience is more attractive / appealing，是个主系表。

【降级】 现场观看展品作of/定语修饰体验

现场观看展品的 修饰「体验」，降级成 of 短语或定语：the experience of viewing exhibits in person / on site；对大多数参观者 是范围状语，用 for most visitors；还是表「仍然」用 still。整句重组为 the experience of ... is still more attractive for most visitors。

【语法】 时态

回指全篇基调用一般现在时 is，陈述当前事实。

比较级

更具吸引力 用比较级 more attractive / more appealing；语境隐含「比在线观看更……」，可不必写出 than 对象，比较级本身即可。

短语搭配

「现场/亲身」用 in person / on site / firsthand；「对大多数参观者」for most visitors（介词用 for 表「对……而言」）。

【译文】 However, for most visitors, the experience of viewing exhibits in person is still more attractive.

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