

2018年12月·第2套 英语六级长篇阅读（信息匹配） 第1篇·36-45 题答案与解析

STATEMENTS & ANALYSIS • 信息匹配题和解析

信息匹配题和解析·36-45 题

本页 36-45 题的段落匹配答案与逐句解析由懒笔记基于2018年12月·第2套 英语六级长篇阅读（信息匹配）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 16 段字母标号长文（逐段附中文翻译）；之后 10 句陈述逐句排列，每句英文陈述后紧接本句解析——陈述句中译、信息所在段落、锚点强弱、定位句中英对照、陈述句与原文的同义改写对照与易混相邻段辨析。

真题卷第2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**.

A Pioneering Woman of Science Re-Emerges after 300 Years

A) Maria Sibylla Merian, like many European women of the 17th century, stayed busy managing a household and rearing children. But on top of that, Merian, a German-born woman who lived in the Netherlands, also managed a successful career as an artist, botanist, naturalist and entomologist(昆虫学家).

Maria Sibylla Merian与17世纪许多欧洲女性一样,忙于操持家务和抚养子女。但除此之外,这位出生于德国、生活在荷兰的女性还成功地从事着艺术家、植物学家、博物学家和昆虫学家的职业。

B) "She was a scientist on the level with a lot of people we spend a lot of time talking about," said Kay Etheridge, a biologist at Gettysburg College in Pennsylvania who has been studying the scientific history of Merian's work. "She didn't do as much to change biology as Charles Darwin, but she was significant."

"她是一位科学家,其水平可与许多我们花大量时间讨论的人物相媲美,"宾夕法尼亚州葛底斯堡学院的生物学家Kay Etheridge说,她一直在研究Merian工作的科学史。"她对生物学的改变不及Charles Darwin那么大,但她的贡献是重要的。"

C) At a time when natural history was a valuable tool for discovery, Merian discovered facts about plants and insects that were not previously known. Her observations helped dismiss the popular belief that insects spontaneously emerged from mud. The knowledge she collected over decades didn't just satisfy those curious about nature, but also provided valuable insights into medicine and science. She

was the first to bring together insects and their habitats, including food they ate, into a single ecological composition.

在自然史是一种宝贵的发现工具的时代,Merian发现了关于植物和昆虫的前所未知的事实。她的观察帮助驳斥了昆虫从泥土中自然产生这一流行观念。她数十年间收集的知识不仅满足了那些对自然好奇的人,还为医学和科学提供了宝贵的见解。她是第一个将昆虫及其栖息地(包括它们的食物)整合到单一生态构图图中的人。

- D) After years of pleasing a fascinated audience across Europe with books of detailed descriptions and life-size paintings of familiar insects, in 1699 she sailed with her daughter nearly 5,000 miles from the Netherlands to South America to study insects in the jungles of what is now known as Suriname. She was 52 years old. The result was her masterpiece, *Metamorphosis Insectorum Surinamensium*.

在用详细描述和真实尺寸的常见昆虫绘画取悦欧洲各地着迷的观众多年之后,1699年她与女儿从荷兰航行近5000英里到达南美洲,研究现今称为苏里南的丛林中的昆虫。当时她52岁。其成果是她的杰作《苏里南昆虫变态》。

- E) In her work, she revealed a side of nature so exotic, dramatic and valuable to Europeans of the time that she received much acclaim. But a century later, her findings came under scientific criticism. Shoddy(粗糙的) reproductions of her work along with setbacks to women's roles in 18th- and 19th-century Europe resulted in her efforts being largely forgotten. "It was kind of stunning when she sort of dropped off into oblivion(遗忘)," said Dr. Etheridge. "Victorians started putting women in a box, and they're still trying to crawl out of it."

在她的作品中,她揭示了自然界如此奇异、戏剧性且对当时欧洲人如此宝贵的一面,因而获得了广泛赞誉。但一个世纪后,她的发现受到了科学批评。她作品的粗糙复制品,加上18、19世纪欧洲女性角色的倒退,导致她的努力在很大程度上被遗忘。"当她逐渐被遗忘时,这有点令人震惊,"Etheridge博士说。"维多利亚时代的人开始把女性限制在一个框架里,而她们至今仍在努力挣脱出来。"

- F) Today, the pioneering woman of the sciences has re-emerged. In recent years, feminists, historians and artists have all praised Merian's tenacity(坚韧), talent and inspirational artistic compositions. And now biologists like Dr. Etheridge are digging into the scientific texts that accompanied her art. Three hundred years after her death, Merian will be celebrated at an international symposium in Amsterdam this June.

今天,这位科学界的先驱女性重新出现。近年来,女权主义者、历史学家和艺术家都赞扬了Merian的坚韧、才华和富有启发性的艺术构图。现在像Etheridge博士这样的生物学家正在深入研究伴随她艺术作品的科学文本。在她去世300年后,今年6月Merian将在阿姆斯特丹的一场国际研讨会上受到纪念。

- G) And last month, *Metamorphosis Insectorum Surinamensium* was republished. It contains 60 plates(插图) and original descriptions, along with stories about Merian's life and updated scientific descriptions. Before writing *Metamorphosis*, Merian spent decades documenting European plants and insects that she published in a series of books. She began in her 20s, making textless, decorative paintings of flowers with insects. "Then she got really serious," Dr. Etheridge said. Merian started raising insects at home, mostly butterflies and caterpillars. "She would sit up all night until they came out of the pupa(蛹) so she could draw them," she said.

上个月,《苏里南昆虫变态》再版了。它包含60幅插图和原始描述,以及关于Merian生平的故事和更新的科学描述。在撰写《变态》之前,Merian花了数十年记录欧洲植物和昆虫,并以一系列书籍出版。她从20多岁开始,绘制无文字的、装饰性的花卉与昆虫画作。"然后她变得真正认真起来,"Etheridge博士

说。Merian开始在家饲养昆虫,主要是蝴蝶和毛虫。"她会整夜不睡,直到它们从蛹中出来,这样她就能画下它们,"她说。

- H) The results of her decades' worth of careful observations were detailed paintings and descriptions of European insects, followed by unconventional visuals and stories of insects and animals from a land that most at the time could only imagine. It's possible Merian used a magnifying glass to capture the detail of the split tongues of sphinx moths(斯芬克斯飞蛾) depicted in the painting. She wrote that the two tongues combine to form one tube for drinking nectar(花蜜). Some criticized this detail later, saying there was just one tongue, but Merian wasn't wrong. She may have observed the adult moth just as it emerged from its pupa. For a brief moment during that stage of its life cycle, the tongue consists of two tiny half-tubes before merging into one.

她数十年细致观察的成果是对欧洲昆虫的详细绘画和描述,随后是关于一片大多数当时人只能想象的土地上的昆虫和动物的非传统视觉作品和故事。Merian可能使用了放大镜来捕捉画作中描绘的斯芬克斯飞蛾分叉舌头的细节。她写道,两条舌头结合形成一根管子来吸食花蜜。一些人后来批评这一细节,说只有一条舌头,但Merian并没有错。她可能观察到了成年飞蛾刚从蛹中羽化的时刻。在其生命周期的那个短暂阶段,舌头由两条微小的半管组成,之后才合并成一条。

- I) It may not have been ladylike to depict a giant spider devouring a hummingbird, but when Merian did it at the turn of the 18th century, surprisingly, nobody objected. Dr. Etheridge called it revolutionary. The image, which also contained novel descriptions of ants, fascinated a European audience that was more concerned with the exotic story unfolding before them than the gender of the person who painted it.

描绘一只巨型蜘蛛吞食蜂鸟可能不符合淑女风范,但当Merian在18世纪之交这样做时,令人惊讶的是,没有人反对。Etheridge博士称其具有革命性。这幅图像还包含了关于蚂蚁的新颖描述,令欧洲观众着迷,他们更关心在他们面前展开的异国故事,而不是绘制它的人的性别。

- J) "All of these things shook up their nice, neat little view," Dr. Etheridge said. But later, people of the Victorian era thought differently. Her work had been reproduced, sometimes incorrectly. A few observations were deemed impossible. "She'd been called a silly woman for saying that a spider could eat a bird," Dr. Etheridge said. But Henry Walter Bates, a friend of Charles Darwin, observed it and put it in a book in 1863, proving Merian was correct.

"所有这些事情动摇了他们美好、整洁的小世界观,"Etheridge博士说。但后来,维多利亚时代的人有不同的看法。她的作品被复制,有时不准确。一些观察被认为是不可能的。"她因说蜘蛛可以吃鸟而被称为愚蠢的女人,"Etheridge博士说。但Charles Darwin的朋友Henry Walter Bates观察到了这一现象,并在1863年将其写入一本书中,证明Merian是正确的。

- K) In the same plate, Merian depicted and described leaf-cutter ants for the first time. "In America there are large ants which can eat whole trees bare as a broom handle in a single night," she wrote in the description. Merian noted how the ants took the leaves below ground to their young. And she wouldn't have known this at the time, but the ants use the leaves to farm fungi(菌类) underground to feed their developing babies.

在同一幅插图中,Merian首次描绘和描述了切叶蚁。"在美洲有大型蚂蚁,它们能在一夜之间把整棵树啃得像扫帚把一样光秃,"她在描述中写道。Merian注意到蚂蚁如何将叶子带到地下给它们的幼虫。她当时不可能知道这一点,但蚂蚁用叶子在地下培育菌类来喂养它们发育中的幼体。

- L) Merian was correct about the giant bird-eating spiders, ants building bridges with their bodies and other details. But in the same drawing, she incorrectly lumped together army and leaf-cutter ants. And instead of showing just the typical pair of eggs in a hummingbird nest, she painted four. She made other mistakes in *Metamorphosis Insectorum Surinamensium* as well: not every caterpillar and butterfly matched.

Merian关于巨型食鸟蜘蛛、用身体搭桥的蚂蚁和其他细节的描述是正确的。但在同一幅画中,她错误地将行军蚁和切叶蚁混为一谈。她没有只画蜂鸟巢中典型的一对卵,而是画了四个。她在《苏里南昆虫变态》中还犯了其他错误:并非每只毛虫和蝴蝶都匹配。

- M) Perhaps one explanation for her mistakes is that she cut short her Suriname trip after getting sick, and completed the book at home in Amsterdam. And errors are common among some of history's most-celebrated scientific minds, too. "These errors no more invalidate Ms. Merian's work than do well-known misconceptions published by Charles Darwin or Isaac Newton," Dr. Etheridge wrote in a paper that argued that too many have wrongly focused on the mistakes of her work.

也许对她错误的一个解释是,她因生病而缩短了苏里南之行,并在阿姆斯特丹的家中完成了这本书。而且错误在一些历史上最著名的科学头脑中也很常见。"这些错误并不比Charles Darwin或Isaac Newton发表的众所周知的错误概念更能使Merian女士的工作失效,"Etheridge博士在一篇论文中写道,该论文认为太多人错误地关注了她作品中的错误。

- N) Merian's paintings inspired artists and ecologists. In an 1801 drawing from his book, *General Zoology Amphibia*, George Shaw, an English botanist and zoologist, credited Merian for describing a frog in the account of her South American expedition, and named the young tree frog after her in his portrayal of it. It wouldn't be fair to give Merian all the credit. She received assistance naming plants, making sketches and referencing the work of others. Her daughters helped her color her drawings.

Merian的绘画启发了艺术家和生态学家。在他的著作《两栖类总动物学》的1801年绘图中,英国植物学家和动物学家George Shaw称赞Merian在她的南美探险记录中描述了一种青蛙,并在他对它的描绘中以她的名字命名了这种幼年树蛙。将所有功劳归于Merian是不公平的。她在命名植物、绘制草图和参考他人的工作方面得到了帮助。她的女儿们帮助她给画作上色。

- O) Merian also made note of the help she received from the natives of Suriname, as well as slaves or servants that assisted her. In some instances she wrote moving passages that included her helpers in descriptions. As she wrote in her description of the peacock flower, "The Indians, who are not treated well by their Dutch masters, use the seeds to abort their children, so that they will not become slaves like themselves. The black slaves from Guinea and Angola have demanded to be well treated, threatening to refuse to have children. In fact, they sometimes take their own lives because they are treated so badly, and because they believe they will be born again, free and living in their own land. They told me this themselves."

Merian还记录了她从苏里南当地人以及协助她的奴隶或仆人那里获得的帮助。在某些情况下,她写下了动人的段落,在描述中包括了她的助手。正如她在对孔雀花的描述中所写:"印第安人没有得到荷兰主人的善待,他们用这种种子堕掉自己的孩子,这样他们就不会像自己一样成为奴隶。来自几内亚和安哥拉的黑奴要求得到善待,威胁拒绝生育。事实上,他们有时会自杀,因为他们受到如此恶劣的对待,并且因为他们相信自己会重生,自由地生活在自己的土地上。他们亲口告诉我这些。"

P) Londa Schiebinger, a professor of the history of science at Stanford University, called this passage rather astonishing. It's particularly striking centuries later when these issues are still prominent in public discussions about social justice and women's rights. "She was ahead of her time," Dr. Etheridge said.

斯坦福大学科学史教授Londa Schiebinger称这段话相当令人震惊。几个世纪后,当这些问题在关于社会正义和妇女权利的公共讨论中仍然突出时,这段话尤其引人注目。"她超越了她的时代,"Etheridge博士说。

陈述句与逐句解析

36. Merian was the first scientist to study a type of American ant.

Merian是第一位研究某种美洲蚂蚁的科学家。

【答案】 **K** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 首次研究某种美洲蚂蚁

【定位】 In the same plate, Merian depicted and described leaf-cutter ants for the first time. "In America there are large ants which can eat whole trees bare as a broom handle in a single night," she wrote in the description.

在同一张插图里, Merian 首次描绘并描述了切叶蚁。她在描述中写道:“在美洲,有一种大蚂蚁能在一夜之间把整棵树啃得像扫帚柄一样光秃。”

【改写】 the first scientist to study ↔ **depicted and described leaf-cutter ants for the first time**
first 同义还原

a type of American ant ↔ **In America there are large ants 与 leaf-cutter ants**
上位 → 下位 + 地点同义

【辨邻】 **L** 段确实出现 army and leaf-cutter ants, 但说的是“她错把行军蚁和切叶蚁混在一起”, 对应的是题干 Q43“偶有错误”, 不是 Q36“首次研究”。

incorrectly lumped together army and leaf-cutter ants

37. The European audience was more interested in Merian's drawings than her gender.

欧洲观众对Merian的绘画作品比对她的性别更感兴趣。

【答案】 **I** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 更关心画作而非性别

【定位】 The image, which also contained novel descriptions of ants, fascinated a European audience that was more concerned with the exotic story unfolding before them than the gender of the person who painted it.

这幅画还附有对蚂蚁的新颖描述, 让欧洲读者深为着迷——他们更关心眼前展开的异域故事, 而不是画家本人的性别。

【改写】 more interested in ↔ **more concerned with**

情感动词同义替换

Merian's drawings ↔ **the exotic story unfolding before them**

指代同一对象

her gender ↔ **the gender of the person who painted it**

代词 her 还原成定语从句

38. Merian's masterpiece came under attack a century after its publication.

Merian的杰作在出版一个世纪后遭到了批评。

【答案】 **E** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 出版一个世纪后遭攻击

【定位】 In her work, she revealed a side of nature so exotic, dramatic and valuable to Europeans of the time that she received much acclaim. But a century later, her findings came under scientific criticism.

在她的作品中，她揭示了大自然如此奇异、戏剧化且对当时欧洲人极有价值的一面，使她广受赞誉。但一个世纪后，她的研究发现遭到了科学界的批评。

【改写】 came under attack ↔ **came under scientific criticism**

attack ↔ criticism 同义替换

a century after its publication ↔ **a century later**

时间状语同义替换

Merian's masterpiece ↔ **her findings**

代表作 ↔ 研究发现

【辨邻】 **J** J 段确实写到她被骂 silly woman 以及 Henry Walter Bates...in a book in 1863 翻案，但它是 E 段“百年后受攻击”这件事的延伸细节，不是“作品受攻击”这一事件的首次陈述句；题干问的是“何时遭攻击”的首次表述，所以源头段在 E。

She'd been called a silly woman for saying that a spider could eat a bird

39. Merian's mistakes in her drawings may be attributed to her shortened stay in South America.

Merian绘画中的错误可能归因于她在南美洲停留时间缩短。

【答案】 **M** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 缩短南美停留导致出错

【定位】 Perhaps one explanation for her mistakes is that she cut short her Suriname trip after getting sick, and completed the book at home in Amsterdam.

也许她出错的一个解释是：她因病提前结束了苏里南之行，并回到阿姆斯特丹家中完成了这本书。

【改写】 may be attributed to ↔ **one explanation for her mistakes is that**

归因表达同义

her shortened stay in South America ↔ **she cut short her Suriname trip**

动 ↔ 名 + 地名上下位

Merian's mistakes in her drawings ↔ **her mistakes**

范围一致

【辨邻】 **L** L 段把 incorrectly lumped together army and leaf-cutter ants、she painted four、not every caterpillar and butterfly matched ——列出，但完全没解释“为什么”，归因解释在下一段 M 才出现。

Merian was correct about the giant bird-eating spiders, ants building bridges with their bodies and other details. But in the same drawing, she incorrectly lumped together army and leaf-cutter ants.

40. Merian often sat up the whole night through to observe and draw insects.

Merian 经常彻夜不眠地观察和绘制昆虫。

【答案】 **G** 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 通宵观察绘画

【定位】 She would sit up all night until they came out of the pupa so she could draw them.

她常常彻夜守候，直到蝴蝶、毛毛虫破蛹而出，好趁机把它们画下来。

【改写】 sat up the whole night through ↔ **sit up all night**

短语同义

to observe and draw insects ↔ **until they came out of the pupa so she could draw them**

动作流程映射

【辨邻】 **H** H 段写 The results of her decades' worth of careful observations were detailed paintings and descriptions，强调成果与可能借助 a magnifying glass 的细节，未提“通宵守候”这一工作方式，不承担 Q40 的“通宵 + 画”。

The results of her decades' worth of careful observations were detailed paintings and descriptions of European insects

41. Merian acknowledged the help she got from natives of South America.

Merian 对她从南美洲当地人那里得到的帮助表示了感谢。

【答案】 **O** 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 致谢南美原住民

【定位】 Merian also made note of the help she received from the natives of Suriname, as well as slaves or servants that assisted her.

Merian 还专门记下了她从苏里南原住民那里得到的帮助，以及奴隶或仆人对她的协助。

【改写】 acknowledged the help ↔ **made note of the help**

短语同义

natives of South America ↔ **the natives of Suriname**

地名上下位

【辨邻】 **N** N 段写 She received assistance naming plants, making sketches and referencing the work of others. Her daughters helped her color her drawings, 致谢对象是合作者与女儿, 不是 natives; 题干指明“原住民”, 源头段必须在 O。

She received assistance naming plants, making sketches and referencing the work of others. Her daughters helped her color her drawings.

42. Merian contributed greatly to people's better understanding of medicine and science.

Merian 为人们更好地理解医学和科学做出了巨大贡献。

【答案】 **C** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 促进对医学与科学理解

【定位】 The knowledge she collected over decades didn't just satisfy those curious about nature, but also provided valuable insights into medicine and science.

她数十年间收集的知识不仅满足了那些对自然好奇的人, 还为医学和科学提供了有价值的洞见。

【改写】 contributed greatly to ↔ **provided valuable insights into**

贡献动词同义

people's better understanding of medicine and science ↔

valuable insights into medicine and science

名词化等值

【辨邻】 **B** B 段 She didn't do as much to change biology as Charles Darwin, but she was significant 是把她放进科学家序列做对标评价, 未提“医学与科学”的具体贡献, 无法承担 Q42 的“促进医学与科学理解”。

She didn't do as much to change biology as Charles Darwin, but she was significant

43. Merian occasionally made mistakes in her drawings of insects and birds.

Merian 在绘制昆虫和鸟类时偶尔会犯错误。

【答案】 **L** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 昆虫与鸟的绘画偶有错

【定位】 But in the same drawing, she incorrectly lumped together army and leaf-cutter ants. And instead of showing just the typical pair of eggs in a hummingbird nest, she painted four. She made other mistakes in *Metamorphosis Insectorum Surinamensium* as well: not every caterpillar and butterfly matched.

但是在同一张画里，她错误地把行军蚁和切叶蚁混在一起。她没有画一窝两枚的典型蜂鸟蛋数量，而是画了四枚。她在《苏里南昆虫变态》里还犯过其他错误：并不是每条毛毛虫都和对应的蝴蝶相配。

【改写】 occasionally made mistakes in her drawings ↔

she incorrectly lumped together army and leaf-cutter ants 与 She made other mistakes in *Metamorphosis Insectorum Surinamensium* as well

副词 ↔ 错误清单

insects and birds ↔ ants 与 in a hummingbird nest

上位 ↔ 下位双指代

【辨邻】 M M 段 she cut short her Suriname trip after getting sick, and completed the book at home in Amsterdam 解释错的成因，并把她错误与达尔文、牛顿做比较，但具体错处罗列在 L 段；问“哪儿画错”必须落在 L。

These errors no more invalidate Ms. Merian's work than do well-known misconceptions published by Charles Darwin or Isaac Newton

H H 段 Some criticized this detail later, saying there was just one tongue, but Merian wasn't wrong 是被误批但其实正确的故事，与“偶有犯错”方向相反。

Some criticized this detail later, saying there was just one tongue, but Merian wasn't wrong.

44. Now, Merian's role as a female forerunner in sciences has been re-established.

现在,Merian作为科学界女性先驱的角色已经得到重新确立。

【答案】 F 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 女性先驱地位被重新确立

【定位】 Today, the pioneering woman of the sciences has re-emerged.

今天，这位科学领域的女性先驱已经重新浮现。

【改写】 Now ↔ Today

时间副词同义

a female forerunner in sciences ↔ the pioneering woman of the sciences

同义短语

has been re-established ↔ has re-emerged

前缀 re- 共享

【辨邻】 B 段 She was a scientist on the level with a lot of people we spend a lot of time talking about 是肯定她的地位评价，缺少“先被遗忘 → 现在被重新确立”的时间转折。

She was a scientist on the level with a lot of people we spend a lot of time talking about

45. Merian made a long voyage to South America to study jungle insects over three centuries ago.

三个多世纪以前,Merian进行了一次前往南美洲的长途航行以研究丛林昆虫。

【答案】 D 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 三百多年前远航南美研究昆虫

【定位】 After years of pleasing a fascinated audience across Europe with books of detailed descriptions and life-size paintings of familiar insects, in 1699 she sailed with her daughter nearly 5,000 miles from the Netherlands to South America to study insects in the jungles of what is now known as Suriname.

在多年以详尽描述与等大昆虫画作取悦痴迷的欧洲读者之后，1699 年她带着女儿从荷兰航行近 5000 英里来到南美，在今天被称为苏里南的丛林里研究昆虫。

【改写】 made a long voyage to South America ↔

she sailed with her daughter nearly 5,000 miles from the Netherlands to South America

名 ↔ 动 + 量级

to study jungle insects ↔ to study insects in the jungles

定语前后置等值

over three centuries ago ↔ in 1699

年份反算成相对时间

【辨邻】 M 段 she cut short her Suriname trip after getting sick 讲的是这次远航被缩短，不是“启程远航”的事件本体；远航这一动作本身的源头在 D。

she cut short her Suriname trip after getting sick, and completed the book at home in Amsterdam

PARAGRAPH MAP • 段落主旨图

16 个段落各讲了什么

逐段一句主旨 + 该段最具区分度的「信息指纹」，是逐句回扫定位的工作台。

A 介绍 Merian 的身份与多重角色：17 世纪德国出生、生活在荷兰的女性，既要操持家务育儿，又以艺术家、植物学家、博物学家、昆虫学家身份建立成功事业。

信息指纹 身份多重

B 借 Gettysburg College 生物学家 Etheridge 之口给 Merian 定位科学史地位：与 Darwin 相比她改写生物学的力度小一些，但同属值得被反复谈论的科学家。

信息指纹 对标达尔文

C 总述 Merian 的科学贡献：她发现了此前未知的植物与昆虫事实，帮助破除昆虫自泥土自发产生的旧说，知识还为医学和科学提供了有价值的洞见，并首次把昆虫与其栖息地（含食物）合到一张生态图里。

信息指纹 医学科学贡献

D 讲她 1699 年携女儿从荷兰航行近 5000 英里到南美（今苏里南）丛林研究昆虫，时年 52 岁；这次远航成就了她的代表作 *Metamorphosis Insectorum Surinamensium*。

信息指纹 远航南美

E 她的作品起初在欧洲被高度赞誉，但一个世纪后遭到科学界批评；粗糙翻印加上 18-19 世纪欧洲女性地位倒退，使她长期被遗忘。

信息指纹 百年后遭批评

F 讲今天 Merian 作为科学先驱被重新发现：女性主义者、历史学家、艺术家都称赞她，生物学家在重新挖掘她随作品配套的科学文本，逝世三百年之际将于阿姆斯特丹召开国际研讨会。

信息指纹 当下被重新承认

G 讲她代表作上月被再版，并回顾她从 20 多岁起的工作：先画无文字的花卉昆虫装饰画，后来在家饲养蝴蝶、毛毛虫，常常通宵守着等它们破蛹以便绘制。

信息指纹 通宵守蛹绘图

H 讲她数十年观察的成果——欧洲昆虫的详细绘画与描述，以及非常规的远方昆虫与动物图景；以斯芬克斯飞蛾“两根舌头”为例，说明她可能用放大镜捕捉到刚破蛹瞬间的半管舌结构，后被误批实则无误。

信息指纹 飞蛾双舌

I 讲她在 18 世纪初描绘巨型蜘蛛吞食蜂鸟却未遭非议；那幅画还附有对蚂蚁的新颖描述，让欧洲读者更关心异域故事本身而非画家性别。

信息指纹 蜘蛛吞蜂鸟

J 维多利亚时代对她的态度反转：作品被错误翻印，部分观察被斥不可能，她甚至被骂“傻女人”；后来达尔文之友 Henry Walter Bates 于 1863 年实地观察并著书，证明她对蜘蛛能吃鸟一事是对的。

信息指纹 Bates 平反

K 在同一张图里她首次描绘并描述切叶蚁，称美洲存在能一夜吃光整棵树叶的大蚂蚁；她还注意到这些蚂蚁把叶子带到地下喂幼蚁，虽未知它们其实是用叶子培养真菌喂幼。

信息指纹 首记切叶蚁

L 讲她虽在多项观察上正确，但在同一张图里把行军蚁与切叶蚁错混；蜂鸟巢里画了四枚蛋而非两枚；代表作里也有毛毛虫与蝴蝶不匹配等其他错误。

信息指纹 图中具体错误

M 为这些错误提供一种解释：她在苏里南因病提前结束行程、回阿姆斯特丹补完书；并以达尔文、牛顿亦有名错为参照，认为不应放大她的错误。

信息指纹 因病提前回国

N 说明她的绘画启发了后世艺术家与生态学家：1801 年英国博物学家 George Shaw 在其著作里把一种树蛙以她命名；并提醒不应把功劳全归她，她也得到过命名植物、绘草图、参考他人著作以及女儿上色等帮助。

信息指纹 树蛙以她命名

O 讲她在书里记下苏里南原住民、奴隶或仆人对她的帮助，并写下感人段落引述他们关于孔雀花种子用于堕胎、不愿生孩为奴、宁可自杀以求来世自由等控诉。

信息指纹 致谢原住民与奴隶

P

斯坦福科学史教授 Londa Schiebinger 评价 O 段那段话相当令人惊讶；Etheridge 称她“超越她那个时代”。

信息指纹 超前于时代

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

9 句真题句逐层精讲

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

But on top of that, Merian, a German-born woman who lived in the Netherlands, also managed a successful career as an artist, botanist, naturalist and entomologist(昆虫学家).

A段，第2句

主语后接同位语、同位语中嵌套定语从句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见,尤其是介绍人物背景时经常使用这种模式。掌握这种结构对理解传记类、说明类文章有较高的迁移价值。

"She was a scientist on the level with a lot of people we spend a lot of time talking about," said Kay Etheridge, a biologist at Gettysburg College in Pennsylvania who has been studying the scientific history of Merian's work.

B段，第1句

本句成分丰富且含多个易错点。主句倒装结构可练习主谓宾识别,宾语从句包含主系表结构和复杂表语,限制性定语从句省略关系代词且包含宾语补足语结构,非限制性定语从句中关系代词作主语。此外,同位语的识别、定语从句边界的判断、宾语补足语与谓语的区分等都是典型考点。句子覆盖主语、谓语、宾语、表语、宾语补足语、同位语、定语从句主语等多种成分,练习价值高

At a time when natural history was a valuable tool for discovery, Merian discovered facts about plants and insects that were not previously known.

C段，第1句

句子覆盖了主谓宾、主系表、时间状语、定语从句（含关系副词 when 和关系代词 that）、被动语态等多种成分和结构，且两个定语从句分别修饰不同位置的名词（状语中的名词和宾语中的名词），适合练习识别不同位置的定语从句和区分主动被动语态，训练价值较高。

For a brief moment during that stage of its life cycle, the tongue consists of two tiny half-tubes before merging into one.

H段，第6句

句中涵盖主语、谓语、时间状语、定语(介词短语作定语)等多种成分,且有两个时间状语形成层次,适合练习状语识别和介词短语的功能判断,训练价值中等。

"In America there are large ants which can eat whole trees bare as a broom handle in a single night," she wrote in the description.

K段，第2句

本句成分丰富：外层主句包含主语、谓语、宾语、地点状语；宾语从句是存现句，包含主语、谓语、地点状语；定语从句包含主语、谓语、宾语、宾语补足语、方式状语、时间状语。特别是宾语补足语 bare 和方式状语 as a broom handle 的组合，以及存现句主语位置的识别，都是值得练习的易错点。引语作宾语和定语从句修饰也是常考结构。

She made other mistakes in Metamorphosis Insectorum Surinamensium as well: not every caterpillar and butterfly matched.

L段，第4句

“主句 + 冒号 + 具体说明”是阅读中常见的展开方式，第二分句里的“并非每一个都.....”也很典型。掌握这种通过标点判断后文作用的方法，迁移性较强。

"These errors no more invalidate Ms. Merian's work than do well-known misconceptions published by Charles Darwin or Isaac Newton," Dr. Etheridge wrote in a paper that argued that too many have wrongly focused on the mistakes of her work.

M段，第3句

这句在结构辨认上非常有代表性，且包含多个常见但容易出错的层级点，适合作为重点训练材料。虽然时态本身不算最难，但与结构分析结合后，整体训练收益很高。

As she wrote in her description of the peacock flower, "The Indians, who are not treated well by their Dutch masters, use the seeds to abort their children, so that they will not become slaves like themselves. The black slaves from Guinea and Angola have demanded to be well treated, threatening to refuse to have children. In fact, they sometimes take their own lives because they are treated so badly, and because they believe they will be born again, free and living in their own land. They told me this themselves."

0段，第3句

本句是极佳的划成分练习材料。不仅涵盖了双宾语（told me this）、反身代词作同位语（themselves）、现在分词作伴随状语（threatening...）等常见考点，还涉及被动语态下的多重状语划分，训练价值极高。

The European audience was more interested in Merian's drawings than her gender.

第37题题干

主系表结构配合比较级是常见句式，"be interested in" 搭配和 "more...than" 比较结构在考试中频繁出现，具有一定代表性，但句子整体过于简单，缺少从句等复杂结构。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 103 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。

insect A2

n. 昆虫

本篇13次 · 真题 38 句

description B1

n. 描述

本篇8次 · 真题 26 句

drawing A2

n. 图画

本篇6次 · 真题 20 句

scientific B1

adj. 科学的

本篇5次 · 真题 103 句

later A1

adv. 以后, later
本篇4次·真题 87 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会
本篇3次·真题 568 句

decade B1

n. 十年
本篇3次·真题 120 句

audience A2

n. 观众
本篇3次·真题 52 句

observe B2

v. 观察;注意到
本篇3次·真题 48 句

detail B1

n. 细节
本篇3次·真题 46 句

valuable B1

adj. 贵重的
本篇3次·真题 32 句

spider A2

n. 蜘蛛
本篇3次·真题 29 句

observation B2

n. 观察
本篇3次·真题 24 句

depict B2

v. 描绘
本篇3次·真题 17 句

publish B1

v. 出版, 发行 (书籍、杂志等)
本篇2次·真题 94 句

credit B1

n. 赊购, 赊账
本篇2次·真题 54 句

contain B1

v. 包含, 含有
本篇2次·真题 52 句

native B1

adj. 本国的
本篇2次·真题 45 句

giant B1

adj. 巨大的
本篇2次·真题 34 句

emerge B2

v. 出现;浮现
本篇2次·真题 32 句

gender B1

n. 性别 (社会文化意义上的)

本篇2次 · 真题 28 句

exotic B2

adj. 异国情调的;外来的

本篇2次 · 真题 20 句

detailed B2

adj. 详细的, 细致的

本篇2次 · 真题 10 句

biologist B2

n. 生物学家

本篇2次 · 真题 9 句

error A2

n. 错误

本篇2次 · 真题 8 句

better A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本篇1次 · 真题 205 句

focus B1

n. 重点

本篇1次 · 真题 200 句

issue B1

n. 问题

本篇1次 · 真题 158 句

view A2

n. 观点, 看法

本篇1次 · 真题 134 句

finding B2

n. 调查结果

本篇1次 · 真题 121 句

professor B1

n. 教授 (大学教师的最高职称)

本篇1次 · 真题 112 句

argue B1

v. 争论

本篇1次 · 真题 106 句

career B1

n. 职业

本篇1次 · 真题 106 句

account A2

n. 账户

本篇1次 · 真题 93 句

demand B1

v. 坚决要求

本篇1次 · 真题 92 句

belief B1

n. 相信

本篇1次 · 真题 85 句

type A2

n. 类型

本篇1次·真题 84 句

understanding B1

n. 理解;领悟

本篇1次·真题 84 句

contribute B1

v. 捐献

本篇1次·真题 79 句

wrong A2

adj. 错误的

本篇1次·真题 66 句

significant B2

adj. 重要的

本篇1次·真题 65 句

mostly B1

adv. 主要地

本篇1次·真题 59 句

image A2

n. 形象, 印象

本篇1次·真题 57 句

particularly B2

adv. 尤其, 特别 (强调某事物)

本篇1次·真题 57 句

reveal B2

v. 揭示

本篇1次·真题 54 句

concerned B1

adj. 担心的

本篇1次·真题 43 句

novel B1

n. 小说

本篇1次·真题 43 句

female A2

adj. 女性的

本篇1次·真题 42 句

interested A1

adj. 感兴趣的

本篇1次·真题 41 句

instance B2

n. 例子

本篇1次·真题 35 句

talent B1

n. 天赋

本篇1次·真题 35 句

habitat B2

n. (动植物的) 栖息地, 生长环境

本篇1次·真题 34 句

combine B1

v. (使) 结合、组合

本篇1次·真题 33 句

ecological B2

adj. 生态的

本篇1次·真题 33 句

original B1

adj. 最初的, 原始的

本篇1次·真题 33 句

series B1

n. 系列

本篇1次·真题 33 句

handle A2

v. 处理

本篇1次·真题 32 句

era B2

n. 时代

本篇1次·真题 31 句

explanation B1

n. 解释

本篇1次·真题 31 句

previously B1

adv. 以前, 先前 (指过去某个时间)

本篇1次·真题 31 句

stage A2

n. 阶段

本篇1次·真题 31 句

household B1

n. 家庭

本篇1次·真题 30 句

ahead A2

adv. 在前面

本篇1次·真题 29 句

attack A2

v. 攻击

本篇1次·真题 28 句

familiar B1

adj. 熟悉的

本篇1次·真题 28 句

largely B2

adv. 主要地

本篇1次·真题 28 句

greatly B1

adv. 非常

本篇1次·真题 27 句

visual B2

adj. 视觉的

本篇1次·真题 26 句

attribute B2

n. 属性

本篇1次·真题 23 句

differently A2

adv. 不同地

本篇1次·真题 23 句

acknowledge B2

v. 承认 (事实、错误等)

本篇1次·真题 20 句

inspire B2

v. 激励

本篇1次·真题 20 句

threaten B1

v. 威胁;恐吓

本篇1次·真题 20 句

capture B1

v. 捕获

本篇1次·真题 19 句

insight B2

n. 洞察力

本篇1次·真题 19 句

typical B1

adj. 典型的

本篇1次·真题 19 句

assistance B1

n. 帮助

本篇1次·真题 16 句

brief B1

adj. 简短的;短暂的

本篇1次·真题 16 句

consist B2

v. 由...组成

本篇1次·真题 16 句

cycle B1

n. 循环

本篇1次·真题 16 句

deem C1

v. 认为, 视为 (正式用语)

本篇1次·真题 16 句

criticism B2

n. 批评

本篇1次·真题 15 句

occasionally B1

adv. 偶尔

本篇1次·真题 15 句

artistic B2

adj. 艺术的

本篇1次·真题 14 句

criticize B2

v. 批评

本篇1次·真题 14 句

document B1

n. 文件

本篇1次·真题 14 句

dramatic B2

adj. 巨大的

本篇1次·真题 14 句

publication B2

n. 出版物

本篇1次·真题 14 句

reproduce B2

v. 复制

本篇1次·真题 12 句

accompany B2

v. 陪同;陪伴

本篇1次·真题 11 句

curious B1

adj. 好奇的

本篇1次·真题 11 句

justice B2

n. 公正;正义

本篇1次·真题 11 句

setback B2

n. 挫折

本篇1次·真题 11 句

historian B2

n. 历史学家

本篇1次·真题 10 句

misconception C1

n. 错误的看法

本篇1次·真题 10 句

surprisingly B1

adv. 令人惊讶地

本篇1次·真题 10 句

biology B1

n. 生物学

本篇1次·真题 9 句

nest B1

n. 鸟巢

本篇1次·真题 9 句

stunning B2

adj. 极美的

本篇1次·真题 9 句

moving A2

adj. 令人感动的

本篇1次·真题 8 句

prominent C1

adj. 著名的
本篇1次·真题8句

reference B1

n. 提及
本篇1次·真题8句

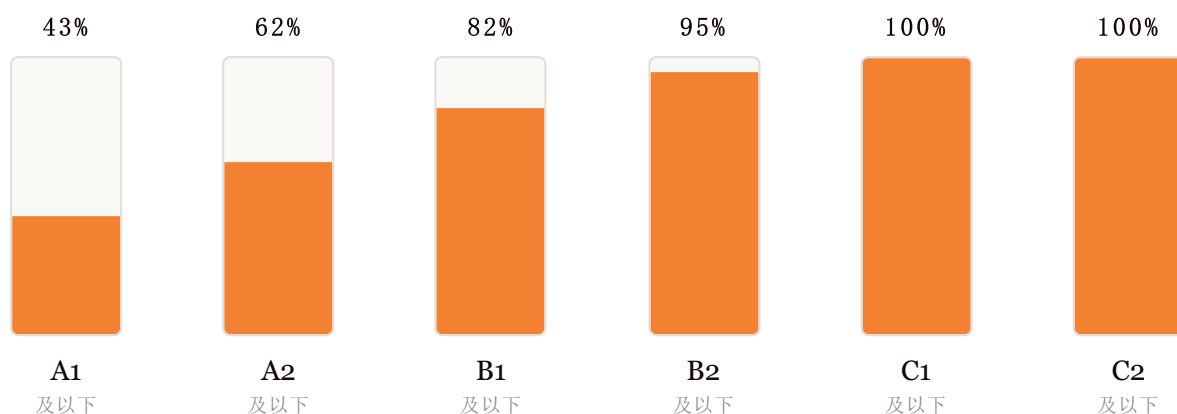
striking B2

adj. 引人注目的
本篇1次·真题8句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 404 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **404** 个单词，按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比（CDF），最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上（C1/C2）为高阶词，本篇共 19 个·约 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 404 个·末柱为 100%

去重总词数

404

B2 以上难词

5%

B1 及以下覆盖

82%

英语六级 2018年12月·第2套 · 全卷构成

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