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六级 · 真题卷第1套 · 2019年6月

Part I Writing (30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay on *the importance of team spirit and communication in the workplace*. 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) A six-month-long negotiation.
B) Preparations for the party.
C) A project with a troublesome client.
D) Gift wrapping for the colleagues.
2. A) Take wedding photos.
B) Advertise her company.
C) Start a small business.
D) Throw a celebration party.
3. A) Hesitant.
B) Nervous.
C) Flattered.
D) Surprised.
4. A) Start her own bakery.
B) Improve her baking skill.
C) Share her cooking experience.
D) Prepare for the wedding

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

5. A) They have to spend more time studying.
B) They have to participate in club activities.
C) They have to be more responsible for what they do.
D) They have to choose a specific academic discipline.
6. A) Get ready for a career.
B) Make a lot of friends.
C) Set a long-term goal.
D) Behave like adults.
7. A) Those who share her academic interests.
B) Those who respect her student commitments.
C) Those who can help her when she is in need.
D) Those who go to the same clubs as she does.
8. A) Those helpful for tapping their potential.
B) Those conducive to improving their social skills.
C) Those helpful for cultivating individual interests.
D) Those conducive to their academic studies.

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) They break away from traditional ways of thinking.
B) They are prepared to work harder than anyone else.
C) They are good at refining old formulas.
D) They bring their potential into full play.
10. A) They contributed to the popularity of skiing worldwide.
B) They resulted in a brand-new style of skiing techniques.
C) They promoted the scientific use of skiing poles.
D) They made explosive news in the sports world.
11. A) He was recognized as a genius in the world of sports.
B) He competed in all major skiing events in the world.
C) He won three gold medals in one Winter Olympics.
D) He broke three world skiing records in three years.

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

12. A) They appear restless.
B) They lose consciousness.
C) They become upset.
D) They die almost instantly.
13. A) It has an instant effect on your body chemistry.
B) It keeps returning to you every now and then.
C) It leaves you with a long lasting impression.
D) It contributes to the shaping of your mind.
14. A) To succeed while feeling irritated.
B) To feel happy without good health.
C) To be free from frustration and failure.
D) To enjoy good health while in dark moods.
15. A) They are closely connected.
B) They function in a similar way.
C) They are too complex to understand.
D) They are too complex to understand.

Section C

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

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

16. A) They differ in their appreciation of music.
B) They focus their attention on different things.
C) They finger the piano keys in different ways.
D) They choose different pieces of music to play.
17. A) They manage to cooperate well with their teammates.
B) They use effective tactics to defeat their competitors.
C) They try hard to meet the spectators' expectations.
D) They attach great importance to high performance.
18. A) It marks a breakthrough in behavioral science.
B) It adopts a conventional approach to research.
C) It supports a piece of conventional wisdom.
D) It gives rise to controversy among experts.

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

19. A) People's envy of slim models.
B) People's craze for good health.
C) The increasing range of fancy products.
D) The great variety of slimming products.
20. A) They appear vigorous.
B) They appear strange.
C) They look charming.
D) They look unhealthy.
21. A) Culture and upbringing.
B) Wealth and social status.
C) Peer pressure.
D) Media influence.

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

22. A) The relation between hair and skin.
B) The growing interest in skin studies.
C) The color of human skin.
D) The need of skin protection.
23. A) The necessity to save energy.
B) Adaptation to the hot environment.
C) The need to breathe with ease.
D) Dramatic climate changes on earth.
24. A) Leaves and grass.
B) Man-made shelter.
C) Their skin coloring.
D) Hair on their skin.
25. A) Their genetic makeup began to change.
B) Their communities began to grow steadily.
C) Their children began to mix with each other.
D) Their pace of evolution began to quicken.

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.

Pasta is no longer off the menu, after a new review of studies suggested that the carbohydrate can form part of a healthy diet, and even help people lose weight. For years, nutritionists have recommended that pasta be kept to a 26 , to cut calories, prevent fat build-up and stop blood sugar 27 up.

The low-carbohydrate food movement gave birth to such diets as the Atkins, Paleo and Keto, which advised swapping foods like bread, pasta and potatoes for vegetables, fish and meat. More recently the trend of swapping spaghetti for vegetables has been 28 by clean-eating experts.

But now a 29 review and analysis of 30 studies by Canadian researchers found that not only does pasta not cause weight gain, but three meals a week can help people drop more than half a kilogram over four months. The reviewers found that pasta had been unfairly demonized(妖魔化) because it had been 30 in with other, more fat-promoting carbohydrates.

"The study found that pasta didn't 31 to weight gain or increase in body fat," said lead author Dr. John Sievenpiper. "In 32 the evidence, we can now say with some confidence that pasta does not have an 33 effect on body weight outcomes when it is consumed as part of a healthy dietary pattern." In fact, analysis actually showed a small weight loss 34 to concerns. Perhaps pasta can be part of a healthy diet.

Those involved in the 35 trials on average ate 3.3 servings of pasta a week instead of other carbohydrates, one serving equaling around half a cup. They lost around half a kilogram over an average follow-up of 12 weeks.

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| A) adverse | I) minimum |
| B) championed | J) radiating |
| C) clinical | K) ration |
| D) contrary | L) shooting |
| E) contribute | M) subscribe |
| F) intimate | N) systematic |
| G) lumped | O) weighing |
| H) magnified | |

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**.

The Best Retailers Combine Bricks and Clicks

A) Retail profits are falling sharply. Stores are closing. Malls are emptying. The depressing stories just keep coming. Reading the earnings announcements of large retail stores like Macy's, Nordstrom, and Target is about as uplifting as a tour of an intensive care unit. The internet is apparently taking down yet another industry. Brick and mortar stores(实体店) seem to be going the way of the yellow pages. Sure enough, the

Census Bureau just released data showing that online retail sales surged 15.2 percent between the first quarter of 2015 and the first quarter of 2016.

- B) But before you dump all of your retail stocks, there are more facts you should consider. Looking only at that 15.2 percent "surge" would be misleading. It was an increase that was on a small base of 6.9 percent. Even when a tiny number grows by a large percentage terms, it is often still tiny.
- C) More than 20 years after the internet was opened to commerce, the Census Bureau tells us that brick and mortar sales accounted for 92.3 percent of retail sales in the first quarter of 2016. Their data show that only 0.8 percent of retail sales shifted from offline to online between the beginning of 2015 and 2016.
- D) So, despite all the talk about drone(无人机) deliveries to your doorstep, all the retail executives expressing anxiety over consumers going online, and even a Presidential candidate exclaiming that Amazon has a "huge antitrust problem," the Census data suggest that physical retail is thriving. Of course, the closed stores, depressed executives, and sinking stocks suggest otherwise. What's the real story?
- E) Many firms operating brick and mortar stores are in trouble. The retail industry is getting reinvented, as we describe in our new book Matchmakers. It's standing in the path of what Schumpeter called a gale(大风) of creative destruction. That storm has been brewing for some time, and as it has reached gale force, most large retailers are searching for a response. As the CFO of Macy's put it recently, "We're frankly scratching our heads."
- F) But it's not happening as experts predicted. In the peak of the dot-com bubble, brick and mortar retail was one of those industries the internet was going to kill—and quickly. The dot-com bust discredited most predictions of that sort and in the years that followed, conventional retailers' confidence in the future increased as Census continued to report weak online sales. And then the gale hit.
- G) It is becoming increasingly clear that retail reinvention isn't a simple battle to the death between bricks and clicks. It is about devising retail models that work for people who are making increasing use of a growing array of internet-connected tools to change how they search, shop, and buy. Creative retailers are using the new technologies to innovate just about everything stores do from managing inventory, to marketing, to getting paid.
- H) More than drones dropping a new supply of underwear on your doorstep, Apple's massively successful brick-and-mortar-and-glass retail stores and Amazon's small steps in the same direction are what should keep old-fashioned retailers awake at night. Not to mention the large number of creative new retailers, like Bonobos, that are blending online and offline experiences in creative ways.
- I) Retail reinvention is not a simple process, and it's also not happening on what used to be called "Internet Time." Some internet-driven changes have happened quickly, of course. Craigslist quickly overtook newspaper classified ads and turned newspaper economics upside down. But many widely anticipated changes weren't quick, and some haven't really started. With the benefit of hindsight(后见之明), it looks like the internet will transform the economy at something like the pace of other great inventions like electricity. B2B commerce, for example, didn't move mainly online by 2005 as many had predicted in 2000, nor even by 2016, but that doesn't mean it won't do so over the next few decades.
- J) But the gale is still blowing. The sudden decline in foot traffic in recent years, even though it hasn't been accompanied by a massive decline in physical sales, is a critical warning. People can shop more efficiently online and therefore don't need to go to as many stores to find what they want. There's a surplus of physical shopping space for the crowds, which is one reason why stores are downsizing and closing.

- K) The rise of the mobile phone has recently added a new level of complexity to the process of retail reinvention. Even five years ago most people faced a choice. Sit at your computer, probably at home or at the office, search and browse, and buy. Or head out to the mall, or Main Street, look and shop, and buy. Now, just about everyone has a smartphone, connected to the internet almost everywhere almost all the time. Even when a retailer gets a customer to walk in the store, she can easily see if there's a better deal online or at another store nearby.
- L) So far, the main thing many large retailers have done in response to all this is to open online stores, so people will come to them directly rather than to Amazon and its smaller online rivals. Many are having the same problem that newspapers have. Even if they get online traffic, they struggle to make enough money online to compensate for what they are losing offline.
- M) A few seem to be making this work. Among large traditional retailers, Walmart recently reported the best results, leading its stock price to surge, while Macy's, Target, and Nordstrom's dropped. Yet Walmart's year-over-year online sales only grew 7 percent, leading its CEO to lament(哀叹), "Growth here is too slow." Part of the problem is that almost two decades after Amazon filed the one-click patent, the online retail shopping and buying experience is filled with frictions. A recent study graded more than 600 internet retailers on how easy it was for consumers to shop, buy, and pay. Almost half of the sites didn't get a passing grade and only 18 percent got an A or B.
- N) The turmoil on the ground in physical retail is hard to square with the Census data. Unfortunately, part of the explanation is that the Census retail data are unreliable. Our deep look into those data and their preparation revealed serious problems. It seems likely that Census simply misclassifies a large chunk of online sales. It is certain that the Census procedures, which lump the online sales of major traditional retailers like Walmart with "non-store retailers" like food trucks can mask major changes in individual retail categories. The bureau could easily present their data in more useful ways. But they have chosen not to.
- O) Despite the turmoil, brick and mortar won't disappear any time soon. The big questions are which, if any, of the large traditional retailers will still be on the scene in a decade or two because they have successfully reinvented themselves, which new players will operate busy stores on Main Streets and maybe even in shopping malls, and how the shopping and buying experience will have changed in each retail category. Investors shouldn't write off brick and mortar. Whether they should bet on the traditional players who run those stores now is another matter.
36. Although online retailing has existed for some twenty years, nearly half of the internet retailers still fail to receive satisfactory feedback from consumers, according to a recent survey.
37. Innovative retailers integrate internet technologies with conventional retailing to create new retail models.
38. Despite what the Census data suggest, the value of physical retail's stocks has been dropping.
39. Innovative-driven changes in the retail industry didn't take place as quickly as widely anticipated.
40. Statistics indicate that brick and mortar sales still made up the lion's share of the retail business.
41. Companies that successfully combine online and offline business models may prove to be a big concern for traditional retailers.
42. Brick and mortar retailers' faith in their business was strengthened when the dot com bubble burst.

43. Despite the tremendous challenges from online retailing, traditional retailing will be here to stay for quite some time.
44. With the rise of online commerce, physical retail stores are likely to suffer the same fate as the yellow pages.
45. The wide use of smartphones has made it more complex for traditional retailers to reinvent their business.

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.

Professor Stephen Hawking has warned that the creation of powerful artificial intelligence (AI) will be "either the best, or the worst thing, ever to happen to humanity", and praised the creation of an academic institute dedicated to researching the future of intelligence as "crucial to the future of our civilisation and our species".

Hawking was speaking at the opening of the Leverhulme Centre for the Future of Intelligence (LCFI) at Cambridge University, a multi-disciplinary institute that will attempt to tackle some of the open-ended questions raised by the rapid pace of development in AI research. "We spend a great deal of time studying in history," Hawking said, "which, let's face it, is mostly the history of stupidity. So it's a welcome change that people are studying instead the future of intelligence."

While the world-renowned physicist has often been cautious about AI, raising concerns that humanity could be the architect of its own destruction if it creates a super-intelligence with a will of its own, he was also quick to highlight the positives that AI research can bring. "The potential benefits of creating intelligence are huge," he said. "We cannot predict what we might achieve when our own minds are amplified by AI. Perhaps with the tools of this new technological revolution, we will be able to undo some of the damage done to the natural world by the last one—industrialisation. And surely we will aim to finally eradicate disease and poverty. And every aspect of our lives will be transformed. In short, success in creating AI could be the biggest event in the history of our civilisation."

Huw Price, the centre's academic director and the Bertrand Russell professor of philosophy at Cambridge University, where Hawking is also an academic, said that the centre came about partially as a result of the university's Centre for Existential Risk. That institute examined a wider range of potential problems for humanity, while the LCFI has a narrow focus.

AI pioneer Margaret Boden, professor of cognitive science at the University of Sussex, praised the progress of such discussions. As recently as 2009, she said, the topic wasn't taken seriously, even among AI researchers. "AI is hugely exciting," she said, "but it has limitations, which present grave dangers given uncritical use."

The academic community is not alone in warning about the potential dangers of AI as well as the potential benefits. A number of pioneers from the technology industry, most famously the entrepreneur Elon Musk, have also expressed their concerns about the damage that a super-intelligent AI could do to humanity.

46. What did Stephen Hawking think of artificial intelligence?
- A) It would be vital to the progress of human civilisation.
 - B) It might be a blessing or a disaster in the making.
 - C) It might present challenges as well as opportunities.
 - D) It would be a significant expansion of human intelligence.
47. What did Hawking say about the creation of the LCFI?
- A) It would accelerate the progress of AI research.
 - B) It would mark a step forward in the AI industry.
 - C) It was extremely important to the destiny of humankind.
 - D) It was an achievement of multi-disciplinary collaboration.
48. What did Hawking say was a welcome change in AI research?
- A) The shift of research focus from the past to the future.
 - B) The shift of research from theory to implementation.
 - C) The greater emphasis on the negative impact of AI.
 - D) The increasing awareness of mankind's past stupidity.
49. What concerns did Hawking raise about AI?
- A) It may exceed human intelligence sooner or later.
 - B) It may ultimately over-amplify the human mind.
 - C) Super-intelligence may cause its own destruction.
 - D) Super-intelligence may eventually ruin mankind.
50. What do we learn about some entrepreneurs from the technology industry?
- A) They are much influenced by the academic community.
 - B) They are most likely to benefit from AI development.
 - C) They share the same concerns about AI as academics.
 - D) They believe they can keep AI under human control.

Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

The market for products designed specifically for older adults could reach \$30 billion by next year, and startups(初创公司) want in on the action. What they sometimes lack is feedback from the people who they hope will use their products. So Brookdale, the country's largest owner of retirement communities, has been inviting a few select entrepreneurs just to move in for a few days, show off their products and hear what the residents have to say.

That's what brought Dayle Rodriguez, 28, all the way from England to the dining room of Brookdale South Bay in Torrance, California. Rodriguez is the community and marketing manager for a company called Sentab. The startup's product, SentabTV, enables older adults who may not be comfortable with computers to access email, video chat and social media using just their televisions and a remote control.

"It's nothing new, it's nothing too complicated and it's natural because lots of people have TV remotes," says Rodriguez.

But none of that is the topic of conversation in the Brookdale dining room. Instead, Rodriguez solicits residents' advice on what he should get on his cheeseburger and how he should spend the afternoon. Playing cards was on the agenda, as well as learning to play mahjong(麻将).

Rodriguez says it's important that residents here don't feel like he's selling them something. "I've had more feedback in a passive approach," he says. "Playing pool, playing cards, having dinner, having lunch," all work better "than going through a survey of questions. When they get to know me and to trust me, knowing for sure I'm not selling them something—there'll be more honest feedback from them."

Rodriguez is just the seventh entrepreneur to move into one of Brookdale's 1,100 senior living communities. Other new products in the program have included a kind of full-body blow dryer and specially designed clothing that allows people with disabilities to dress and undress themselves.

Mary Lou Busch, 93, agreed to try the Sentab system. She tells Rodriguez that it might be good for someone, but not for her. "I have the computer and FaceTime, which I talk with my family on," she explains. She also has an iPad and a smartphone. "So I do pretty much everything I need to do."

To be fair, if Rodriguez had wanted feedback from some more technophobic(害怕技术的) seniors, he might have ended up in the wrong Brookdale community. This one is located in the heart of Southern California's aerospace corridor. Many residents have backgrounds in engineering, business and academic circles.

But Rodriguez says he's still learning something important by moving into this Brookdale community: "People are more tech-proficient than we thought."

And besides, where else would he learn to play mahjong?

51. What does the passage say about the startups?

- A) They never lose time in upgrading products for seniors.
- B) They want to have a share of the seniors' goods market.
- C) They invite seniors to their companies to try their products.
- D) They try to profit from promoting digital products to seniors.

52. Some entrepreneurs have been invited to Brookdale to _____.

- A) have an interview with potential customers
- B) conduct a survey of retirement communities
- C) collect residents' feedback on their products
- D) show senior residents how to use IT products

53. What do we know about SentabTV?

- A) It is a TV program catering to the interest of the elderly.
- B) It is a digital TV which enjoys popularity among seniors.
- C) It is a TV specially designed for seniors to view programs.
- D) It is a communication system via TV instead of a computer.

54. What does Rodriguez say is important in promoting products?

- A) Winning trust from prospective customers.
- B) Knowing the likes and dislikes of customers.
- C) Demonstrating their superiority on the spot.
- D) Responding promptly to customer feedback.

55. What do we learn about the seniors in the Brookdale community?

- A) Most of them are interested in using the Sentab.
- B) They are quite at ease with high-tech products.
- C) They have much in common with seniors elsewhere.
- D) Most of them enjoy a longer life than average people.

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**.

成语(Chinese idioms)是汉语中的一种独特的表达方式，大多由四个汉字组成。它们高度简练且形式固定，但通常能形象地表达深刻的含义。成语大多数来源于中国古代的文学作品，通常与某些神话、传说或者历史事件有关。如果不知道某个成语的出处，就很难理解其确切含义。因为，学习成语有助于人们更好地理解中国传统文化。成语在日常会话和文学创作中广泛使用。恰当使用成语可以使一个人的语言更具表现力，交流更有效。

2019年6月·第1套英语六级写作·题目、范文与解析

PROMPT & MODEL ESSAY • 写作题和范文

写作题和范文

本页写作题面、参考范文与逐段解析由懒笔记基于2019年6月·第1套 英语六级写作原卷整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：完整写作要求（Directions，含主题、文体、词数与署名约束）连续排印。写作是生产性任务、无 ABCD 标准答案——题面即整道题；卷面下方直接给出满足全部硬约束的参考范文、整篇中译与逐段拆解。

真题卷第1套(2019-06) • 六级

Part I

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay on *the importance of team spirit and communication in the workplace*. You should write at least 150 words but no more than 200 words.

【参考范文·179 词】 写作无唯一标准答案，以下为达标示范

In today's increasingly collaborative workplaces, no employee works in isolation. To my mind, team spirit and effective communication are two cornerstones of professional success, and neither can be neglected.

For one thing, team spirit binds individuals into a united force. When colleagues share a common goal and trust one another, they are willing to pool their strengths and cover each other's weaknesses. A software project, for instance, can rarely be completed by a lone programmer; only when designers, coders and testers coordinate their efforts can a difficult task be conquered on time.

For another, effective communication keeps this force running smoothly. Clear and timely exchange of information prevents misunderstandings, resolves conflicts before they escalate, and ensures that everyone stays on the same page. Even the most talented team will fall apart if its members merely guess at each other's intentions instead of speaking openly.

In conclusion, team spirit and communication reinforce each other and together form the bedrock of workplace achievement. Any organization hoping to thrive should therefore nurture a cooperative atmosphere and encourage open dialogue among its staff.

【参考译文】

在当今协作日益紧密的职场里，没有哪个员工能够孤立地工作。在我看来，团队精神与有效沟通是职业成功的两块基石，二者缺一不可。

一方面，团队精神把彼此孤立的个体拧成一股合力。当同事们共享同一目标、彼此信任时，他们便愿意汇集各自的长处、弥补彼此的短板。譬如，一个软件项目几乎不可能由单个程序员独立完成；唯有当设计、

编码与测试人员协同发力时，一项艰巨的任务才能按时被攻克。

另一方面，有效沟通让这股合力顺畅运转。清晰而及时地交换信息，能够防止误解、在冲突升级之前将其化解，并确保每个人步调一致。即便是最有才华的团队，若成员们只是彼此猜测心意而不开诚布公，也终将分崩离析。

总而言之，团队精神与沟通彼此强化，共同构成了职场成就的根基。因此，任何渴望蓬勃发展的组织，都应当培育协作的氛围，并鼓励员工之间开放地对话。

【第 1 段】背景一句直接亮双核心。用背景句 "In today's increasingly collaborative workplaces, no employee works in isolation." 一句带过，随即 "To my mind, team spirit and effective communication are two cornerstones of professional success" 抛出中心，落实了『开门见山亮立场』且两个核心同时点名。

【第 2 段】主题句 + 软件项目例证。"For one thing, team spirit binds individuals into a united force." 是主题句，接理由 (share a common goal and trust) 与软件项目例证 "only when designers, coders and testers coordinate their efforts can a difficult task be conquered on time", 把『主题句 + 理由 + 例证 + 回扣』落全。

【第 3 段】三重作用 + 反向假设收束。"prevents misunderstandings, resolves conflicts before they escalate, and ensures that everyone stays on the same page" 排比出沟通的三重作用；末句 "Even the most talented team will fall apart if..." 用反向假设当反证，兑现同一套骨架。

【第 4 段】重申互补 + 给出建议。"reinforce each other and together form the bedrock of workplace achievement" 收口两核心，末句 "should therefore nurture a cooperative atmosphere and encourage open dialogue" 给出可操作建议，完成『总结升华并提做法』。

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

论述团队精神与沟通对职场的重要性

本题要写的是一篇 write an essay on the importance of team spirit and communication in the workplace 的议论文——注意 team spirit 与 communication 由 and 并列，是必须同时论述的双核心，只谈一个即算离题、要点不全。交际目的是向读者论证：在职场中这两样为何重要。

面向阅卷人的正式议论文短文

要求是 write an essay，没有指定收信人，因此不设称呼、不署名，通篇用面向阅卷老师的正式书面语即可：多用完整句与书面连接词，少用口语缩略与 you know 这类闲笔，语域一正到底。

中心立意

二者是职场成功的两块基石

中心论点一句话：团队精神与有效沟通是职场成功不可或缺的两块基石，二者相辅相成、缺一不可。这一句同时覆盖了 team spirit and communication in the workplace 的两个核心，从源头保证不跑题、不漏点。

要展开的要点

1. 团队精神凝聚合力攻坚

分论点一：团队精神把彼此孤立的个体拧成一股绳。当同事共享目标、彼此信任，就愿意汇集各自长处、互补短板，从而攻克单打独斗做不成的难关。配一个软件项目的例子即可展开成一段。

2. 有效沟通减少误解提效

分论点二：有效沟通让这股合力顺畅运转。及时清晰地交换信息能防止误解、在冲突升级前化解冲突、让所有人步调一致；再有才华的团队若靠猜测彼此意图，也会散架。配一句反向假设即可支撑。

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 引入并亮明中心论点

由『职场无人能孤立工作』切入，一句话抛出中心：团队精神与有效沟通是职场成功的两块基石。

第 2 段 主体段一·论团队精神

主题句点出团队精神凝聚合力，给理由（共享目标、彼此信任），配软件项目例证，小结回扣。

第 3 段 主体段二·论有效沟通

主题句点出沟通保障合力顺畅，给理由（防误解、化冲突、齐步调），用反向假设收束回扣。

第 4 段 总结升华并提做法

重申二者相辅相成、共为职场成就基石，末句给一句可操作的建议（营造协作氛围、鼓励开放对话）。

第 1 段 背景一句 + 中心论点一句

落点：先写职场协作性强、个人无法单干；再写团队精神与有效沟通是职场成功的两块基石、缺一不可。中心句要同时含 team spirit 与 communication，呼应 the importance of team spirit and communication in the workplace。

背景切入 · In today's increasingly ____ workplaces, no employee ____.

亮明立场 · To my mind, ____ and ____ are two cornerstones of ____, and neither can be neglected.

第 2 段 团队精神凝聚合力攻坚

落点：主题句写团队精神把个体拧成一股绳；理由写同事共享目标、彼此信任便愿汇聚长处、互补短板；例证写软件项目单个程序员难独力完成，唯有设计、编码、测试协同才能按时攻克难关，落到 coordinate efforts 等高级表达。

分论点主题句 · For one thing, ____ binds individuals into a united force.

举例过渡 · ____, for instance, can rarely be ____; only when ____ coordinate their efforts can ____.

第 3 段 有效沟通减少误解提效

落点：主题句写有效沟通让合力顺畅运转；理由写清晰及时地交换信息可防误解、在冲突升级前化解冲突、令众人步调一致（resolve conflicts）；反向假设写再有才华的团队若靠猜测彼此意图而非开诚布公也会散架。

承接分论点 · For another, ____ keeps this force running smoothly.

让步转折反证 · Even the most ____ team will fall apart if its members merely ____ instead of ____.

第 4 段 重申二者互补 + 给一句建议

落点：先写团队精神与沟通彼此强化、共同构成职场成就的基石；再写任何想蓬勃发展的组织都应培育协作氛围、鼓励员工开放对话。

总结重申 · In conclusion, ____ and ____ reinforce each other and together form the bedrock of ____.

收束建议 · Any ____ hoping to thrive should therefore ____ and ____.

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

两核心都要成段论证

本题任务 the importance of team spirit and communication in the workplace 是并列双核心，须确认 team spirit 与 communication 各有一段实打实的理由 + 例证，只写一个或一笔带过都判要点不全。

结构连贯**四段功能各就各位**

本题按立论—分述团队精神—分述沟通—收束四段推进，段首信号词把两个主体段并列关系与结尾总结关系标清楚，避免想到哪写到哪。

语言准确**调用协作沟通类词群**

本题可稳妥用上 collaboration、mutual trust、coordinate efforts、resolve conflicts 等与协作沟通相关的表达替代口水词，但须确保拼写与搭配正确，不为炫词而堆砌生僻。

字数格式**卡在区间中段不越界**

要求 at least 150 words but no more than 200 words，低于下限或超上限都扣分；本题分四段、每段控制句数即可稳稳落在区间内，且全篇为议论短文、不写成书信或记叙。

典型低分写法 · 反面示例与改法

只论团队精神漏了沟通

反面示例：全篇三段都在讲 team spirit 如何凝聚合力，communication 只在结尾一句 "communication is also important" 带过。改法：删掉重复的团队精神论述，专门补一段写沟通如何防误解、化冲突、齐步调，使两核心各占一段、分量相当。

堆形容词无理由无例证

反面示例："Team spirit is very important and very good. Communication is also very important and helpful for everyone." 通篇形容词、零证据。改法：换成带场景的论证，如 "When colleagues trust one another, they pool their strengths to conquer tasks no individual could finish alone."，让重要性可感可信。

同义反复硬凑到区间

反面示例："Team spirit is important. Team spirit is really very important. Without team spirit, a team has no team spirit." 改法：删掉重复，替换为增添信息的句子，如 "Team spirit also encourages members to cover each other's weaknesses, which raises the whole team's efficiency."

英语六级 2019年6月·第1套 · 全卷构成

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

2019年6月·第1套 英语六级听力真题原文与答案解析

PAPER & KEY · 听力题和解析

听力题和解析

本卷全部 25 题的标准答案与完整录音文字稿由懒笔记基于2019年6月·第1套 英语六级听力原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面层级：Part/Section 标题与各节 Directions 照原卷排印——真实听力考卷只印选项，题干由录音念出。其下按录音篇目逐篇排印：每篇先给完整录音文字稿（逐段中译），再逐题给出卷面题目与该题解析（题目、翻译、答案、定位、信号、替换与排除）。

真题卷第1套(2019-06) · 六级

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

Part II

Listening Comprehension

(30 minutes)

Section A

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

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

1 W: Hi, my name's Cathy. Nice to meet you!

W: 嗨,我叫Cathy。很高兴认识你!

2 M: Nice to meet you too, Cathy. My name's John. I'm a university friend of the bride. What about you? Who do you know at this party?

M: 我也很高兴认识你,Cathy。我叫John。我是新娘的大学朋友。你呢?你在这个派对上认识谁?

3 W: I am a colleague of Brenda. I was a little surprised to be invited, to be honest. We've only been working together the last six months, but we quickly became good friends. We just wrapped up a project with a difficult client last week. I bet Brenda is glad it's done with, and she can focus on wedding preparations.

W: 我是Brenda的同事。老实说,我被邀请还挺意外的。我们才共事了六个月,但很快就成了好朋友。我们上周刚完成一个客户很难搞的项目。我敢说Brenda很高兴终于做完了,可以专心准备婚礼了。

4 M: Oh, yes, so you're Cathy from the office. Actually I've heard a lot about you, and that project. The client sounded like a real nightmare.

M: 哦,是的,所以你就是办公室的那个Cathy。其实我听说过很多关于你和那个项目的事。那个客户听起来真是个噩梦。

5 W: Oh, he was. I mean we deal with all kinds of people on a regular basis. It's part of the job, but he was especially particular, enough about that. What line of work are you in?

W: 哦,他确实是。我是说我们日常要和各种各样的人打交道。这是工作的一部分,但他特别挑剔。算了不说这个了。你是做什么工作的?

6 M: Well, right out of college, I worked in advertising for a while. Recently though, I turned my photography hobby into a small business. I'll actually be taking photos during the big event as a wedding gift.

M: 嗯,大学一毕业,我在广告行业干了一段时间。不过最近,我把摄影爱好变成了一个生意。实际上我会在婚礼当天拍照,作为结婚礼物。

7 W: That sounds wonderful, and very thoughtful of you. I bake just as a hobby but Brenda has asked me to do the cake for the wedding. I was a bit nervous saying yes, because I'm far from a professional.

W: 听起来很棒,你真是太贴心了。我只是把烘焙当爱好,但Brenda让我做婚礼蛋糕。我答应的时候有点紧张,因为我完全不是专业的。

8 M: Did you bake the cookies here at the party tonight?

M: 今晚派对上的这些曲奇是你做的吗?

9 W: Yes, I got the idea from a magazine.

W: 是的,我是从一本杂志上看到的点子。

10 M: They're delicious. You've got nothing to worry about. You're a natural.

M: 太好吃了。你完全不用担心。你很有天赋。

11 W: You really think so?

W: 你真这么觉得?

12 M: If you hadn't told me that, I would have guessed they were baked by the restaurant. You know, with your event planning experience, you could very well open your own shop.

M: 如果你没告诉我,我会以为是餐厅做的。你知道吗,凭你的活动策划经验,你完全可以开自己的店。

13 W: One step at a time. First I'll see how baking the wedding cake goes. If it's not a disaster, maybe I'll give it some more thought.

W: 一步一步来吧。我先看看婚礼蛋糕做得怎么样。如果不是灾难的话,也许我会再认真考虑考虑。

1. A) A six-month-long negotiation.

B) Preparations for the party.

C) A project with a troublesome client.

D) Gift wrapping for the colleagues.

【题目】 What did Cathy and Brenda finish doing last week?

【翻译】 Cathy和Brenda上周完成了什么？

- A) 一场为期六个月的谈判。 B) 聚会的准备工作。 C) 一个麻烦客户的项目。
D) 给同事们包装礼物。

【答案】 C (细节题) A project with a troublesome client.

【定位】 We just wrapped up a project with a difficult client last week.

我们上周刚刚搞定了一个难缠客户的项目。

【信号】 完成信号 **wrapped up** 加时间 **last week**。 We just wrapped up a project with a difficult client last week. 里 wrapped up 是『完成、收尾』的强信号，又精确带上 last week，与题干时间对上，这一句就是答案句。

【替换】 wrapped up a project with a difficult client ↔ **A project with a troublesome client**

同义改写 difficult=troublesome

【排除】 A) **原词陷阱**

选项 A six-month-long negotiation. 里的 six-month 看似呼应原文 We've only been working together the last six months, 但 six months 说的是两人共事的时长，不是上周做完的事，更没有 negotiation (谈判) 一词，是把听到的数字硬安到本题上的原词陷阱。

借用原文：We've only been working together the last six months

B) **原词陷阱**

Preparations for the party. 借了原文 she can focus on wedding preparations 里的 preparations, 但原文是说 Brenda 接下来要忙婚礼筹备，并非上周已完成的事，时间和归属都不对。

借用原文：she can focus on wedding preparations

D) **原词陷阱**

Gift wrapping for the colleagues. 利用了原文 wrapped up 的 wrap 字面，制造『包装礼物 gift wrapping』的联想，但录音从未提到给同事包装礼物，纯属字面误导。

借用原文：We just wrapped up a project

2. A) Take wedding photos.

B) Advertise her company.

C) Start a small business.

D) Throw a celebration party.

【题目】 What is John going to do for Brenda?

【翻译】 John打算为Brenda做什么？

- A) 拍摄婚礼照片。 B) 为她的公司做广告。 C) 创办一家小企业。
D) 举办一场庆祝聚会。

【答案】 A (细节题) Take wedding photos.

【定位】 I'll actually be taking photos during the big event as a wedding gift.

婚礼当天我其实会负责拍照，作为送给新人的结婚礼物。

【信号】 将来式 I'll be 自述要做的事。 I'll actually be taking photos during the big event as a wedding gift 用将来进行时 I'll be taking 由 John 本人说出自己届时要做的事，是『某人打算做什么』的直接应答信号。

【替换】 taking photos during the big event ↔ Take wedding photos

概括替换 the big event=wedding

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

Advertise her company. 借了原文 I worked in advertising for a while，但那是 John 大学毕业后的旧工作，且 advertising 是行业、不是为 Brenda 做广告，时间与对象都错。

借用原文：I worked in advertising for a while

C) 原词陷阱

Start a small business. 来自 I turned my photography hobby into a small business，但那是 John 已经做成的事、是他自己的事业，不是他要『为 Brenda』做的，张冠了对象。

借用原文：I turned my photography hobby into a small business

D) 未提及

Throw a celebration party. 借派对场景做联想，但录音里没有任何人说要为 Brenda 办庆祝派对，John 要做的是拍照，纯属未提及。

3. A) Hesitant.

B) Nervous.

C) Flattered.

D) Surprised.

【题目】 How did Cathy feel when asked to bake the cake?

【翻译】 当被要求烤制蛋糕时,Cathy感觉如何?

A) 犹豫的。 B) 紧张的。 C) 受宠若惊的。 D) 惊讶的。

【答案】 B (态度观点题) Nervous.

【定位】 I was a bit nervous saying yes, because I'm far from a professional.

我答应的时候有点紧张，因为我离专业水准还差得远。

【信号】 情绪自陈 a bit nervous 加原因。 I was a bit nervous saying yes, because I'm far from a professional 里 Cathy 直接说出 nervous，并用 because 解释紧张原因，是态度的直接自陈信号。

【替换】 I was a bit nervous ↔ Nervous

原词直陈即态度

【排除】 A) 答非所问

Hesitant. 表犹豫，与紧张方向相近易混，但 Cathy 是 nervous saying yes——她最终答应了，并未表现出迟疑不决，原文没有犹豫的依据。

借用原文：I was a bit nervous saying yes

C) 未提及

Flattered. 指受到抬举而高兴，但原文 because I'm far from a professional 透出的是担心自己不够专业，并无被恭维的得意之情，属未提及。

D) 原词陷阱

Surprised. 借了原文 I was a little surprised to be invited，但 surprised 说的是 Cathy 对『被邀请参加派对』感到意外，不是对『被请求做蛋糕』的感受，被问的那件事换了，情绪原词便对不上本题。

借用原文：I was a little surprised to be invited

4. A) Start her own bakery.

B) Improve her baking skill.

C) Share her cooking experience.

D) Prepare for the wedding

【题目】 What does the man suggest the woman do?

【翻译】 男士建议女士做什么？

A) 开办她自己的面包店。 B) 提高她的烘焙技能。 C) 分享她的烹饪经验。

D) 为婚礼做准备。

【答案】 A (细节题) Start her own bakery.

【定位】 with your event planning experience, you could very well open your own shop.

凭你的活动策划经验，你完全可以开一家属于自己的店。

【信号】 建议句式 you could very well. you could very well open your own shop 用 you could 这一典型建议句式，由男方对女方说出，是『建议做什么』的直接信号。

【替换】 open your own shop ↔ Start her own bakery

具体化替换 shop=bakery

【排除】 B) 过度推断

Improve her baking skill. 围绕 baking 做合理联想，但男方夸她 You're a natural 已是天赋型选手，并未建议她去提升手艺，原文没有这层意思。

C) 原词陷阱

Share her cooking experience. 借了原文 with your event planning experience 的 experience，但原文是说凭经验去开店，并非建议她去『分享』经验，动作被偷换。

借用原文：with your event planning experience

D) 原词陷阱

Prepare for the wedding 利用全程的婚礼话题，但男方的建议是开店，并非让她去筹备婚礼；筹备婚礼是背景事件，不是男方提出的建议，属未提及的建议。

借用原文：with your event planning experience, you could very well open your own shop

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

1 M: You are heading for a completely different world now that you are about to graduate from high school.

M: 你即将高中毕业，将要进入一个完全不同的世界了。

2 W: I know it's the end of high school, but many of my classmates are going on to the same university and we are still required to study hard, so what's the difference?

W: 我知道高中结束了,但我的很多同学都会去同一所大学,而且我们还是要努力学习,那有什么不同呢?

3 M: Many aspects are different here at university. The most important one is that you have to take more individual responsibility for your actions. It's up to your own self-discipline how much effort you put into study. Living in college dormitories, there are no parents to tell you to study harder or stop wasting time. Lecturers have hundreds of students and they are not going to follow you up or question you if you miss their lectures.

M: 大学里很多方面都不一样。最重要的一点是,你必须对自己的行为承担更多个人责任。你在学习上投入多少努力完全取决于你自己的自律。住在大学宿舍里,没有父母告诉你要更努力学习或不要浪费时间。讲师有几百个学生,如果你缺课他们不会跟进或质问你。

4 W: Nobody cares, you mean?

W: 你的意思是没人不在乎?

5 M: It's not that nobody is concerned about you. It's just that suddenly at university you are expected to behave like an adult, that means concentrating on the direction of your life in general and your own academic performance specifically.

M: 不是说没人关心你。只是在大学里你突然被期望像成年人那样行事,这意味着你要专注于你的人生大方向,特别是你自己的学业表现。

6 W: For example?

W: 比如说?

7 M: Well, like you need to manage your daily, weekly and monthly schedules so that you will study regularly. Be sure to attend all classes and leave enough time to finish assignments and prepare well for examinations.

M: 嗯,比如你需要管理好你每天、每周和每月的日程安排,这样你才能有规律地学习。一定要参加所有课程,留出足够的时间完成作业,为考试做好充分准备。

8 W: Okay, and what else is different?

W: 好的,还有什么不同?

9 M: Well, in college there are lots of distractions and you need to control yourself. You will make interesting friends, but you need only keep the friends who respect your student commitments. Also, there are a lot of wonderful clubs, but you shouldn't allocate too much time to club activities, unless they are directly related to your study. It's also your choice if you want to go out at night, but you will be foolish to let that affect your class performance during the day.

M: 嗯,大学里有很多让人分心的事,你需要控制好自己。你会结交有趣的朋友,但你只需要保持那些尊重你学业责任的朋友。还有,有很多很棒的社团,但你不应该在社团活动上分配太多时间,除非它们与你的学习直接相关。晚上要不要出去也是你的选择,但如果因此影响你白天的课堂表现那就太愚蠢了。

10 W: Well, I'm determined to do well at university and I guess I am going to have to grow up fast.

W: 嗯,我决心要在大学里好好表现,我想我得快速成长起来了。

5. A) They have to spend more time studying.
B) They have to participate in club activities.
C) They have to be more responsible for what they do.
D) They have to choose a specific academic discipline.

【题目】 What does the man say about college students as compared with high schoolers?

【翻译】 与高中生相比,这位男士对大学生有何看法?

- A) 他们必须花更多时间学习。 B) 他们必须参加社团活动。
C) 他们必须对自己的行为更加负责。 D) 他们必须选择一个具体的学术学科。

【答案】 C (细节题) They have to be more responsible for what they do.

【定位】 Many aspects are different here at university. The most important one is that you have to take more individual responsibility for your actions.

大学里很多方面都不一样。其中最重要的一点是,你必须为自己的行为承担更多的个人责任。

【信号】 最高级 the most important 点睛。男方先说 Many aspects are different, 紧接着用最高级 The most important one is 把众多不同里"最重要的"那条单拎出来——最高级之后就是答案句,他要强调的正是"承担更多个人责任"。

【替换】 take more individual responsibility for your actions ↔ be more responsible for what they do
名词转形容词的同义改写

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

录音里反复出现 study (how much effort you put into study) , A 项 spend more time studying 正是盗用这个原词; 但原文说的是"投入多少由你的自律决定", 并非"必须花更多时间学习", 听到 study 就选会中招。

借用原文: how much effort you put into study

B) 答非所问

B 项 participate in club activities 里的 club activities 出现在后文第 9 段, 是第 8 题讨论的内容, 与第 5 题"最重要的不同"无关; 且原文是说"不该花太多时间在社团", 更非"必须参加"。

借用原文: there are a lot of wonderful clubs

D) 未提及

D 项 choose a specific academic discipline (选一门具体专业) 听上去很像大学场景该有的事, 但录音从头到尾没说选"专业", 属凭常识脑补、原文无据。

6. A) Get ready for a career.

B) Make a lot of friends.

C) Set a long-term goal.

D) Behave like adults.

【题目】 What are college students expected to do according to the man?

【翻译】 根据这位男士的说法, 大学生应该做什么?

A) 为职业生涯做好准备。 B) 结交很多朋友。 C) 设定一个长远目标。

D) 表现得像成年人一样。

【答案】 D (细节题) Behave like adults.

【定位】 It's just that suddenly at university you are expected to behave like an adult, that means concentrating on the direction of your life in general and your own academic performance specifically.

只是说, 到了大学你突然就被期望像个成年人一样行事, 也就是说, 总体上要专注于自己人生的方向, 具体来说要专注于自己的学业表现。

【信号】 被问者应答里的 expected to. 女方追问 "Nobody cares, you mean?", 男方的应答里出现 you are expected to behave like an adult, 正用题干同款词 expected to——被问者的直接应答 + 题干原词双重信号, 锁定此句。

【替换】 behave like an adult ↔ **Behave like adults.**

近乎原句的同义对应

【排除】 A) 未提及

A 项 Get ready for a career. 是大学常被联想的目标，但录音里男方谈的是"像成年人一样行事、专注人生方向和学业"，并没说"为就业做准备"，属常识脑补。

B) 原词陷阱

录音后文确有 You will make interesting friends, B 项 Make a lot of friends. 盗用了 friends; 但那是第 7 题讲交友、且原文强调"只留尊重学业的朋友"，并非"被期望多交朋友"。

借用原文：You will make interesting friends

C) 偷换概念

录音说 concentrating on the direction of your life (专注人生方向)，C 项 Set a long-term goal. (设定长期目标) 把"方向"偷换成"设目标"，看似相近实则不是一回事，原文没说"设定目标"。

借用原文：concentrating on the direction of your life

-
7. A) Those who share her academic interests.
B) Those who respect her student commitments.
C) Those who can help her when she is in need.
D) Those who go to the same clubs as she does.

【题目】 What kind of friends does the man suggest the woman make as a college student?

【翻译】 这位男士建议这位女士作为大学生应该结交什么样的朋友？

- A) 那些与她有共同学术兴趣的人。 B) 那些尊重她学业责任的人。
C) 那些能在她需要时帮助她的人。 D) 那些和她去同样社团的人。

【答案】 B (细节题) Those who respect her student commitments.

【定位】 You will make interesting friends, but you need only keep the friends who respect your student commitments.

你会结识有趣的朋友，但你只需保留那些尊重你学生本分的朋友。

【信号】 转折 but 之后才是真意。 前半 You will make interesting friends 是铺垫，转折词 but 之后 keep the friends who respect your student commitments 才是男方真正的建议——but 后是答案句，前半句是用来干扰"听到 friends 就选"的人。

【替换】 keep the friends who respect your student commitments ↔

Those who respect her student commitments.

人称转换的同义对应

【排除】 A) 未提及

A 项 share her academic interests 把"学业"和"兴趣"拼在一起, 听上去合理, 但录音说的是"尊重你学生本分", 从未提"志趣相投", 属脑补。

C) 未提及

C 项 help her when she is in need (在她需要时能帮她的人) 是对"好朋友"的常识定义, 但录音的标准是"尊重学业", 与"能帮忙"无关, 原文无据。

D) 原词陷阱

录音后句确有 there are a lot of wonderful clubs, D 项 go to the same clubs as she does 盗用 clubs; 但 clubs 是讲社团时间分配 (第 8 题) 的, 男方从没说"和同社团的人交友", 听到 clubs 就选正中陷阱。

借用原文: there are a lot of wonderful clubs

-
8. A) Those helpful for tapping their potential.
B) Those conducive to improving their social skills.
C) Those helpful for cultivating individual interests.
D) Those conducive to their academic studies.

【题目】 What kind of club activities should college students engage in according to the man?

【翻译】 根据这位男士的说法, 大学生应该参加什么样的社团活动?

- A) 那些有助于发掘他们潜力的活动。 B) 那些有利于提高他们社交技能的活动。
C) 那些有助于培养个人兴趣的活动。 D) 那些有利于他们学业的活动。

【答案】 D (细节题) Those conducive to their academic studies.

【定位】 Also, there are a lot of wonderful clubs, but you shouldn't allocate too much time to club activities, unless they are directly related to your study.

另外, 社团很多很棒, 但你不该在社团活动上分配太多时间, 除非它们与你的学业直接相关。

【信号】 unless 引出唯一例外。 男方先说"不该花太多时间在社团", 再用 unless they are directly related to your study 给出唯一例外——unless 后的条件就是"什么样的社团可以参加", 是答案句的灵魂。

【替换】 directly related to your study ↔ **Those conducive to their academic studies.**
related to=conductive to 的同义改写

【排除】 A) 未提及

A 项 helpful for tapping their potential (有助发掘潜能) 是社团活动常被说的好处, 听上去合理, 但录音的唯一标准是"与学业相关", 未提潜能, 属脑补。

B) 未提及

B 项 conducive to improving their social skills (有助提升社交能力) 也是社团的常见联想好处, 但录音只说"与学业相关"才值得花时间, 没提社交, 原文无据。

C) 偷换概念

C 项 helpful for cultivating individual interests (有助培养个人兴趣) 与 D 的"学业相关"形成正面对立; 录音明说标准是"与学业相关", C 把"学业"偷换成"个人兴趣", 方向相反。

借用原文: directly related to your study

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 Most successful people are unorthodox persons whose minds wander outside traditional ways of thinking. Instead of trying to refine old formulas, they invent new ones.

大多数成功人士都是思维游走于传统思维方式之外的非传统人士。他们不是试图改进旧公式,而是发明新公式。

2 When Jean-Claude Killy made the French national ski team in the early 1960s, he was prepared to work harder than anyone else to be the best. At the crack of dawn he would run up the slopes with his skis on, an unbelievably backbreaking activity. In the evening he would do weight lifting and running. But the other team members were working as hard and long as he was. He realized instinctively that simply training harder would never be enough.

当Jean-Claude Killy在20世纪60年代初进入法国国家滑雪队时,他准备比任何人都更加努力地训练以成为最优秀的运动员。黎明时分,他会穿着滑雪板跑上斜坡,这是一项难以置信的艰苦活动。晚上他会进行举重和跑步训练。但其他队员也和他一样努力、长时间地训练。他本能地意识到,仅仅更努力地训练永远不够。

3 Killy then began challenging the basic theories of racing technique. Each week he would try something different to see if he could find a better, faster way down the mountain. His experiments resulted in a new style that was almost exactly opposite the accepted technique of the time. It involved skiing with his legs apart for better balance and sitting back on the skis when he came to a turn. He also used ski poles in an unorthodox way—to propel himself as he skied. The explosive new style helped cut Killy's racing time dramatically. In 1966 and 1967 he captured virtually every major skiing

trophy. The next year he won three gold medals in the Winter Olympics, a record in ski racing that has never been topped.

然后Killy开始挑战竞速技术的基本理论。每周他都会尝试不同的方法,看看能否找到一种更好、更快的下山方式。他的实验产生了一种新风格,这种风格几乎与当时公认的技术完全相反。它包括双腿分开滑雪以获得更好的平衡,以及在转弯时身体后坐在滑雪板上。他还以一种非传统的方式使用滑雪杖——在滑雪时用它推进自己。这种爆发性的新风格帮助Killy大幅缩短了比赛时间。1966年和1967年,他几乎夺得了所有主要滑雪奖项。第二年,他在冬季奥运会上赢得了三枚金牌,创造了滑雪比赛中从未被超越的纪录。

4 Killy learned an important secret shared by many creative people: innovations don't require genius, just a willingness to question the way things have always been done.

Killy学到了许多有创造力的人共同拥有的一个重要秘密:创新不需要天才,只需要愿意质疑一直以来做事的方式。

9. A) They break away from traditional ways of thinking.
B) They are prepared to work harder than anyone else.
C) They are good at refining old formulas.
D) They bring their potential into full play.

【题目】 What does the speaker say about most successful people?

【翻译】说话者对大多数成功人士有何评价?

- A) 他们打破了传统的思维方式。 B) 他们准备比任何人都更加努力地工作。
C) 他们善于改进旧有的方法。 D) 他们充分发挥了自己的潜能。

【答案】 A (细节题) They break away from traditional ways of thinking.

【定位】 Most successful people are unorthodox persons whose minds wander outside traditional ways of thinking. Instead of trying to refine old formulas, they invent new ones.

大多数成功者都是不循常规的人, 他们的思维游走于传统思维方式之外。他们不去改良旧公式, 而是发明新公式。

【信号】 总括句+Instead of 取舍信号。录音开篇就是对成功者的总括, 并用 Instead of trying to refine old formulas, they invent new ones 中的 Instead of 给出明确取舍——'不是改良旧的、而是发明新的', 这个'不是A而是B'的信号直接点出成功者的本质特征, 就是答案句。

【替换】 minds wander outside traditional ways of thinking ↔

break away from traditional ways of thinking

wander outside ≈ break away from (跳出传统)

they invent new ones ↔ **break away from traditional ways of thinking**

'发明新的'佐证'打破传统'

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

They are prepared to work harder than anyone else. 的措辞几乎照搬第 2 段 he was prepared to work harder than anyone else, 听到原话极易选; 但那句讲的是 Killy 个人一开始的做法, 且后文紧接 simply training harder would never be enough (光苦练远远不够), 说明'更努力'恰恰不是成功者的关键共性, 答非所问。

借用原文: he was prepared to work harder than anyone else

C) 与原文相反

They are good at refining old formulas. 直接挪用录音 Instead of trying to refine old formulas 里的 refine old formulas; 但原文是用 Instead of 把'改良旧公式'否定掉、说成功者偏偏不这么做, 选项却说他们'擅长改良旧公式', 正好与原文相反。

借用原文: Instead of trying to refine old formulas

D) 未提及

They bring their potential into full play. 听起来像成功学套话, 但录音通篇讲的是'跳出传统、发明新法', 从没提到'发挥潜能 (potential)' 这层意思, 属于无中生有。

10. A) They contributed to the popularity of skiing worldwide.

B) They resulted in a brand-new style of skiing techniques.

C) They promoted the scientific use of skiing poles.

D) They made explosive news in the sports world.

【题目】 What does the speaker say about Killy's experiments?

【翻译】 说话者对Killy的实验有何评价?

- A) 它们促进了滑雪运动在全世界的普及。 B) 它们产生了一种全新的滑雪技术风格。
C) 它们推动了滑雪杖的科学使用。 D) 它们在体育界引起了爆炸性新闻。

【答案】 B (细节题) They resulted in a brand-new style of skiing techniques.

【定位】 His experiments resulted in a new style that was almost exactly opposite the accepted technique of the time.

他的实验催生了一种全新风格, 几乎与当时公认的技术完全相反。

【信号】 因果信号 **resulted in** 直引出结果。录音 His experiments resulted in a new style 里的 resulted in 是明确的因果信号词, experiments 是因、紧跟的 a new style 就是要找的果, 信号词后面的内容直接就是答案句。

【替换】 resulted in a new style ↔ **resulted in a brand-new style of skiing techniques**

new style ≈ brand-new style of skiing techniques

almost exactly opposite the accepted technique of the time ↔

a brand-new style of skiing techniques

'与公认技术相反'强化了'全新'

【排除】 A) 过度推断

They contributed to the popularity of skiing worldwide. 把实验的影响夸大为'让滑雪在全世界流行'; 录音只说实验催生了新风格、帮 Killy 自己缩短了比赛时间, 从未说它让滑雪运动在全球流行, 属过度推断/放大范围。

C) 偷换概念

They promoted the scientific use of skiing poles. 挪用了录音 He also used ski poles in an unorthodox way 里的 ski poles; 但原文说他是'用非常规的方式 (unorthodox way)'用雪杖来助推, 根本不是'科学使用 (scientific use)', 把'非常规'偷换成了'科学'。

借用原文: He also used ski poles in an unorthodox way

D) 原词陷阱

They made explosive news in the sports world. 抓住了录音里很扎眼的 explosive 一词; 但原文 The explosive new style helped cut Killy's racing time 里 explosive 修饰的是'new style (爆发式的新风格)', 讲它大幅缩短了比赛时间, 根本没说'造成爆炸性新闻', 原词被挪了搭配。

借用原文: The explosive new style helped cut Killy's racing time

-
11. A) He was recognized as a genius in the world of sports.
B) He competed in all major skiing events in the world.
C) He won three gold medals in one Winter Olympics.
D) He broke three world skiing records in three years.

【题目】 What is said to be Killy's biggest honor in his skiing career?

【翻译】 Killy滑雪生涯中最大的荣誉是什么?

- A) 他被公认为体育界的天才。 B) 他参加了世界上所有主要的滑雪赛事。
C) 他在一届冬季奥运会上赢得了三枚金牌。 D) 他在三年内打破了三项世界滑雪纪录。

【答案】 C (细节题) He won three gold medals in one Winter Olympics.

【定位】 The next year he won three gold medals in the Winter Olympics, a record in ski racing that has never been topped.

第二年他在冬奥会上赢得三枚金牌, 这是滑雪比赛中一项从未被超越的纪录。

【信号】 数字+最高级 never been topped. 录音 he won three gold medals in the Winter Olympics, a record in ski racing that has never been topped 同时给了硬数字 (three gold medals) 和最高级评价 (never been topped 从未被超越), '从未被超越'正是'最大荣誉'的信号, 定为答案句。

【替换】 he won three gold medals in the Winter Olympics ↔

He won three gold medals in one Winter Olympics.

几乎原句对应, only 'the'→'one'

a record in ski racing that has never been topped ↔

He won three gold medals in one Winter Olympics.

'从未被超越的纪录'印证这是最大荣誉

【排除】 A) **与原文相反**

He was recognized as a genius in the world of sports. 利用了第 4 段 innovations don't require genius 里的 genius; 但原文恰恰说'创新不需要天才', 是在否定'天才'这一前提, 选项却说他'被公认为天才', 与原文意思相反, 且这不是在讲荣誉。

借用原文: innovations don't require genius

B) **偷换概念**

He competed in all major skiing events in the world. 听上去呼应录音 he captured virtually every major skiing trophy; 但原文说的是'夺得几乎每一项重大滑雪奖杯 (captured trophy)', 是'拿奖'不是'参加 (competed in) 所有赛事', 把'夺奖'偷换成'参赛', 且 all 比原文 virtually every 更绝对。

借用原文: he captured virtually every major skiing trophy

D) **原词陷阱**

He broke three world skiing records in three years. 抓住录音里的数字 three 与年份信息 (1966、1967、the next year) 东拼西凑出'三年破三项世界纪录'; 但原文是 In 1966 and 1967 he captured virtually every major skiing trophy 讲夺奖、次年 he won three gold medals 讲三金, 'three'配的是金牌不是纪录, 更没说'破三项世界纪录', 数字张冠李戴。

借用原文: he won three gold medals in the Winter Olympics

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

1 Scientific experiments have demonstrated incredible ways to kill a guinea pig, a small furry animal. Emotional upsets generate powerful and deadly toxic substances. Blood samples taken from persons experiencing intense fear or anger when injected into guinea pigs have killed them in less than two minutes. Imagine what these poisonous substances can do to your own body.

科学实验已经证明了杀死豚鼠这种小型毛茸茸动物的惊人方法。情绪波动会产生强效且致命的有毒物质。从经历强烈恐惧或愤怒的人身上抽取的血液样本注射到豚鼠体内,能在不到两分钟内将它们杀死。想象一下这些有毒物质会对你自己的身体造成什么影响。

2 Every thought that you have affects your body chemistry within a split second. Remember how you feel when you're speeding down the highway and a big truck suddenly brakes twenty meters in front of you. A shockwave shoots through your whole system. Your mind produces instant reactions in your body. 你的每一个想法都会瞬间影响你的身体化学反应。回想一下当你在高速公路上飞驰,一辆大卡车突然在你前方二十米处刹车时你的感受。一股冲击波瞬间传遍你的整个系统。你的思维在你的身体中产生即时

反应。

3 The toxic substances that fear, anger, frustration, and stress produce not only kill guinea pigs but kill us off in a similar manner. It is impossible to be fearful, anxious, irritated, and healthy at the same time. It is not just difficult, it is impossible.

恐惧、愤怒、挫折和压力所产生的有毒物质不仅会杀死豚鼠,也会以类似的方式慢慢杀死我们。一个人不可能既充满恐惧、焦虑、烦躁,又同时保持健康。这不仅仅是困难,而是不可能的。

4 Simply put, your body's health is a reflection of your mental health. Sickness will often then be a result of unresolved inner conflicts which in time show up in the body.

简单来说,你的身体健康是你心理健康的反映。疾病往往是未解决的内心冲突的结果,这些冲突最终会在身体上显现出来。

5 It is also fascinating how our subconscious mind shapes our health. Do you recall feeling sick on a day when you didn't want to go to school? Headaches brought on by fear?

我们的潜意识如何塑造我们的健康也非常有趣。你还记得在不想上学的那天感到身体不适吗?由恐惧引发的头痛?

6 The mind-body connection is such that if, for example, we want to avoid something, very often our subconscious mind will arrange it. Once we recognize that these things happen to us, we are halfway to doing something about them.

身心联系是这样的:例如,如果我们想要避免某件事,我们的潜意识往往会进行安排。一旦我们认识到这些事情发生在我们身上,我们就已经在解决它们的路上走了一半。

12. A) They appear restless.

B) They lose consciousness.

C) They become upset.

D) They die almost instantly.

【题目】 What happens to guinea pigs, when blood samples of angry people are injected into them?

【翻译】 当愤怒者的血液样本被注射到豚鼠体内时,豚鼠会发生什么?

- A) 它们显得焦躁不安。 B) 它们失去意识。 C) 它们变得烦躁。
D) 它们几乎立即死亡。

【答案】 D (细节题) They die almost instantly.

【定位】 Blood samples taken from persons experiencing intense fear or anger when injected into guinea pigs have killed them in less than two minutes.

从经历强烈恐惧或愤怒的人身上抽取的血样,注入豚鼠体内后,在不到两分钟内就把它杀死了。

【信号】 结果动词 **killed** 即结局落点。这句出现强结果动词 killed them in less than two minutes, killed 直接交代了豚鼠的最终结局,是承载答案的关键动作词,听到它就锁定这一句。

【替换】 killed them in less than two minutes ↔ They die almost instantly.

致死改写为致死，时长改写为副词

【排除】 A) 未提及

They appear restless. 说豚鼠"显得不安"，远轻于录音的 killed，把致命结局偷换成轻微反应；录音从未提及豚鼠"不安"，属程度被改轻的无中生有。

B) 偷换概念

They lose consciousness. (失去意识) 听上去与"被注射后出事"沾边，但录音明说的是 killed them (被杀死)，死亡比昏迷重一档；选项偷偷把"死"降成"昏迷"。

借用原文：killed them in less than two minutes

C) 原词陷阱

They become upset. 里的 upset 正是录音里反复出现的原词 Emotional upsets，但那是形容"人的情绪波动"产生毒素，不是说豚鼠"变得难受"；选项盗用 upset 制造"听到就想选"的错觉。

借用原文：Emotional upsets generate powerful and deadly toxic substances

13. A) It has an instant effect on your body chemistry.

B) It keeps returning to you every now and then.

C) It leaves you with a long lasting impression.

D) It contributes to the shaping of your mind.

【题目】 What does the speaker say about every thought you have?

【翻译】 说话者关于你的每一个想法说了什么？

A) 它对你的身体化学反应有即时影响。 B) 它时不时地再次出现在你脑海中。

C) 它给你留下持久的印象。 D) 它有助于塑造你的思维。

【答案】 A (细节题) It has an instant effect on your body chemistry.

【定位】 Every thought that you have affects your body chemistry within a split second.

你产生的每一个念头，都会在一瞬间影响你的身体化学反应。

【信号】 时间词 within a split second 即时效落点。题干对象 thought 一出现，紧跟的判定就是 affects your body chemistry within a split second，其中"a split second (一瞬间)"正是预读锁定的时效维度落点，听到它即定位本句。

【替换】 affects your body chemistry within a split second ↔

It has an instant effect on your body chemistry.

动词改名词、瞬间换同义词

【排除】 B) 未提及

It keeps returning to you every now and then. 说念头"时不时回来", 与录音强调的"瞬间作用于身体"无关, 录音没说念头会反复回返, 属无中生有。

C) 与原文相反

It leaves you with a long lasting impression. 的"long lasting (持久)"恰与录音的 within a split second (瞬间) 在时间维度上相反; 选项取了与原文相反的极性。

借用原文: within a split second

D) 张冠李戴

It contributes to the shaping of your mind. 谈的是"塑造心智", 方向是"心智被塑"; 而本段说的是念头作用于 body chemistry (身体), 作用对象被掉了个; "塑造"相关内容其实在后文谈 subconscious 时才出现, 安到本题即张冠李戴。

借用原文: how our subconscious mind shapes our health

14. A) To succeed while feeling irritated.

B) To feel happy without good health.

C) To be free from frustration and failure.

D) To enjoy good health while in dark moods.

【题目】 What does the speaker say about every thought you have?

【翻译】 说话者关于你的每一个想法说了什么?

A) 在感到恼怒的同时取得成功。 B) 在没有良好健康的情况下感到快乐。

C) 摆脱挫折和失败。 D) 在阴郁情绪中享有良好健康。

【答案】 D (细节题) To enjoy good health while in dark moods.

【定位】 It is impossible to be fearful, anxious, irritated, and healthy at the same time. It is not just difficult, it is impossible.

一个人不可能在恐惧、焦虑、烦躁的同时又保持健康。这不只是困难, 而是根本不可能。

【信号】 强判定词 impossible 加重重复强调。 这句以 It is impossible 作判定, 并用 It is not just difficult, it is impossible 重复加重语气, 强调正是答案句的信号——说话人反复强调处即考点。

【替换】 impossible to be fearful, anxious, irritated, and healthy at the same time ↔

To enjoy good health while in dark moods.

负面情绪概括为 dark moods, 并存关系保留

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

To succeed while feeling irritated. 里 irritated 取自原文 irritated, 但 succeed (成功) 原文从未提及; 选项盗用 irritated 一词, 再拼上无中生有的"成功"。

借用原文: fearful, anxious, irritated

B) 偷换概念

To feel happy without good health. 谈"没有健康却快乐", 方向与原文"坏情绪 vs 健康不能并存"对不上: 原文说的是"坏情绪伴健康不可能", 不是"无健康却快乐", 逻辑被掉换。

C) 原词陷阱

To be free from frustration and failure. 里 frustration 取自原文 frustration, 但"摆脱挫折与失败"是录音没有下过的判断, 选项盗用 frustration 制造熟悉感。

借用原文: fear, anger, frustration, and stress produce

15. A) They are closely connected.

B) They function in a similar way.

C) They are too complex to understand.

D) They are too complex to understand.

【题目】 What does the passage say about our mind and body?

【翻译】 这段话关于我们的思维和身体说了什么?

A) 它们紧密相连。 B) 它们以相似的方式运作。 C) 它们过于复杂而难以理解。

D) 它们过于复杂而难以理解。

【答案】 A (细节题) They are closely connected.

【定位】 The mind-body connection is such that if, for example, we want to avoid something, very often our subconscious mind will arrange it.

心身之间的关联是这样的: 比如当我们想回避某件事时, 潜意识常常会替我们把它安排出来。

【信号】 关系名词 connection 直接点题。 这句以 The mind-body connection 把心智与身体直接捆在一起命名为"关联", connection 就是两者关系的总括落点; 本段 your body's health is a reflection of your mental health 亦呼应同一结论。

【替换】 The mind-body connection ↔ **They are closely connected.**

名词 connection 还原为形容词 connected

【排除】 B) 偷换概念

They function in a similar way. 说两者"运作方式相似", 而录音说的是"相互关联 (connection)", 相连不等于运作相似; 选项把"关联"偷换成"相似"这种另一种关系。

C) 未提及

They are too complex to understand. 说两者"复杂到难以理解", 但录音通篇在阐明两者如何相连、还说 we are halfway to doing something about them (我们已离解决问题不远), 态度是"可认识、可处理", 并非"难懂", 属无中生有且基调相反。

D) 未提及

They are too complex to understand. 与 C 内容完全相同, 同样把两者说成"复杂难懂", 与录音"相连且可处理"的结论不符, 理由同 C。

Section C

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

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

¹ Teachers and students alike have experienced the curious paradox that beginners, as a rule, tend to think too little about what they are doing because they think too much about what they are doing. Take, for example, people who are learning to play basketball or the piano. They have to give so much thought and attention to the low-level mechanics of handling the ball or fingering the keys or reading the music, that they are unable to give any thought to the thing that matters—the game, or the music, respectively.

教师和学生都经历过这样一个奇特的悖论:初学者通常倾向于对自己正在做的事情思考得太少,因为他们对自己正在做的事情思考得太多。以学习打篮球或弹钢琴的人为例。他们必须对处理球或按键或读谱等低层次的技术动作投入大量思考和注意力,以至于无法对真正重要的东西——分别是比赛或音乐——进行任何思考。

² With experts, it's just the other way around. They're open to the tactical possibilities and the musical challenges precisely because they're freed, through skill, from the need to pay attention to the low-level details of how to play. Indeed, when the expert pays attention to the mechanics, this is liable to disrupt performance.

对于专家来说,情况恰恰相反。他们之所以能够对战术可能性和音乐挑战保持开放态度,正是因为他们通过技能获得了自由,不需要关注如何演奏的低层次细节。实际上,当专家关注技术动作时,这反而可能扰乱表现。

3 This has led some to say that the expert operates in a zone "beyond thought", in a state of flow. But this is misleading. Expert performance is not beyond thought.

这导致一些人说专家在“超越思考”的区域运作,处于一种心流状态。但这具有误导性。专家的表现并非超越思考。

4 Smart basketball players or skilled musicians need to pay close attention to the demands of high performance, to the challenges to be overcome. What they don't need to do—what would be a distraction—is to have to think about where their fingers are, or how to control the ball while running. It's not mechanics, but the play itself, that absorbs the expert's intelligence.

聪明的篮球运动员或熟练的音乐家需要密切关注高水平表现的要求,关注需要克服的挑战。他们不需要做的——这会分散注意力——是必须思考手指在哪里,或如何在跑动中控制球。吸收专家智慧的不是技术动作,而是比赛或演奏本身。

5 A nice video published online last month sheds light on expertise and the conscious mind. The video reports a new study using an eye-tracking device.

上个月在网上发布的一段精彩视频揭示了专业技能与意识之间的关系。该视频报道了一项使用眼动追踪设备的新研究。

6 It turns out that the less skilled pianist spends more time looking at her fingers than does the expert who, in contrast, is more likely to be looking at the sheet of music, or looking ahead at keys he's not yet playing. In general, the expert's gaze was calmer and more stable.

结果表明,技术较差的钢琴家花更多时间看自己的手指,而专家则相反,更可能看乐谱,或提前看尚未弹奏的琴键。总体而言,专家的注视更平静、更稳定。

7 This is not a surprising finding. It supports what we might almost think of as conventional wisdom.

这不是一个令人惊讶的发现。它支持了我们几乎可以认为是常识的观点。

8 But it's remarkable for all that, nonetheless. The eye tracker gives expert and learning performers a glimpse into what they do without thinking about it.

但尽管如此,它仍然非同寻常。眼动追踪仪让专家和学习者得以一瞥他们无意识所做的事情。

9 The topic of the nature of skill—and the differences between beginners and experts—has been one of considerable discussion in cognitive science and philosophy.

技能的本质——以及初学者和专家之间的差异——这一主题一直是认知科学和哲学领域广泛讨论的话题。

16. A) They differ in their appreciation of music.

B) They focus their attention on different things.

C) They finger the piano keys in different ways.

D) They choose different pieces of music to play.

【题目】 What does the speaker say about beginners and expert pianists?

【翻译】说话者关于初学者和专业钢琴家说了什么？

- A) 他们对音乐的欣赏不同。 B) 他们关注的事物不同。 C) 他们按琴键的方式不同。
D) 他们选择演奏不同的曲目。

【答案】 **B** (细节题) They focus their attention on different things.

【定位】 They have to give so much thought and attention to the low-level mechanics of handling the ball or fingering the keys or reading the music, that they are unable to give any thought to the thing that matters—the game, or the music, respectively. With experts, it's just the other way around. They're open to the tactical possibilities and the musical challenges precisely because they're freed, through skill, from the need to pay attention to the low-level details.

新手必须把大量心思和注意力放在按球、按琴键、读谱这些低层次的机械动作上，以至于无暇去想真正要紧的东西——比赛本身或音乐本身。而专家恰恰相反：正因为靠技能从关注低层细节中解放出来，他们能把心思放在战术可能性与音乐挑战上。

【信号】 **对比信号 the other way around**。新手那句强调注意力在 the low-level mechanics，紧接着第 2 段 With experts, it's just the other way around (恰恰相反) 这一对比信号点明两类人注意力放的位置正相反，正反对照处就是答案句。

【替换】 give so much thought and attention to the low-level mechanics ↔
focus their attention on different things

"注意力放在低层机械"被概括为"注意力放在不同东西上"

it's just the other way around ↔ **different things**

"正相反"对应"不同"

【排除】 A) **原词陷阱**

A 用了录音反复出现的 music，但录音说的是两类人"注意力落点"不同，从没说他们对音乐的 appreciation (欣赏/鉴赏) 不同，是借 music 一词答非所问。

借用原文：reading the music

C) **原词陷阱**

C 抓住录音里很具体的 fingering the keys，但原文是说新手"得分心去 finger the keys"、专家不必，讲的是注意力，并非说两人"指法方式不同"，属偷换概念。

借用原文：fingering the keys

D) **未提及**

D 用了 pieces of music/play，但录音通篇没提两类人"选不同曲子弹"，纯属拿熟词拼出的未提及内容。

借用原文：the music

-
17. A) They manage to cooperate well with their teammates.
B) They use effective tactics to defeat their competitors.
C) They try hard to meet the spectators' expectations.
D) They attach great importance to high performance.

【题目】 What do smart basketball players do according to the speaker?

【翻译】 根据说话者所说,聪明的篮球运动员会做什么?

- A) 他们设法与队友良好合作。 B) 他们使用有效的战术击败竞争对手。
C) 他们努力满足观众的期望。 D) 他们非常重视高水平表现。

【答案】 D (细节题) They attach great importance to high performance.

【定位】 Smart basketball players or skilled musicians need to pay close attention to the demands of high performance, to the challenges to be overcome.

聪明的篮球运动员或熟练的音乐家需要密切关注高水平表现的要求, 关注那些需要克服的挑战。

【信号】 主语直击信号 Smart basketball players. 第 4 段开头直接以 Smart basketball players 为主语, 谓语 need to pay close attention to the demands of high performance, 主语与题干完全对上, 是直击答案句。

【替换】 pay close attention to the demands of high performance ↔

attach great importance to high performance

"密切关注"="高度重视"

【排除】 A) 未提及

A 的 cooperate well with their teammates 听着很合"打篮球要配合"的常识, 但录音从头到尾没提队友配合, 是用生活经验冒充原文、未提及。

B) 原词陷阱

B 借了录音里的"战术"概念 (tactical), 但原文 tactical possibilities 讲的是专家"对战术保持开放", 并没说他们"用战术击败对手", 是偷换为打败对手的未提及内容。

借用原文: the tactical possibilities

C) 未提及

C 的 meet the spectators' expectations (满足观众期待) 录音里完全没出现, 连相关词都没有, 纯属无中生有。

-
18. A) It marks a breakthrough in behavioral science.
B) It adopts a conventional approach to research.
C) It supports a piece of conventional wisdom.
D) It gives rise to controversy among experts.

【题目】 What do we learn about the new study published in an online video?

【翻译】关于发表在在线视频中的新研究,我们了解到什么?

- A) 它标志着行为科学的突破。 B) 它采用传统的研究方法。 C) 它支持一条传统智慧。
D) 它在专家中引起争议。

【答案】 C (细节题) It supports a piece of conventional wisdom.

【定位】 This is not a surprising finding. It supports what we might almost think of as conventional wisdom.

这并不是一个令人惊讶的发现。它印证了我们几乎可以视为常识的东西。

【信号】 定性信号 **supports...conventional wisdom**。第 7 段先用 not a surprising finding 定调"不意外", 再直接说 It supports what we might almost think of as conventional wisdom, supports + conventional wisdom 就是对研究的定性, 是答案句。

【替换】 It supports what we might almost think of as conventional wisdom ↔

It supports a piece of conventional wisdom

近乎原句, 只把从句压成名词短语

【排除】 A) **与原文相反**

A 说这是 breakthrough (突破), 但录音明确说 not a surprising finding (并不令人惊讶), "不意外"与"突破"正相反, 属与原文相反兼过度拔高。

借用原文: This is not a surprising finding

B) **与原文相反**

B 说研究"用了常规/老套方法", 但录音说它用的是 a new study using an eye-tracking device (眼动仪), 是新手段而非 conventional approach, 与原文相反。

借用原文: a new study using an eye-tracking device

D) **未提及**

D 说研究"在专家中引发争议", 但录音对该发现的定性是"不意外、印证常识", 根本没提任何争议, 属无中生有。

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

1 Every summer when I top up my selection of summer outfits from the department stores, my eyes would nearly pop out of my head. I'm overwhelmed with a wide range of different slimming products each year. And more shockingly, these products are often advocated by very slim models.

每年夏天, 当我从百货商店补充夏季服装时, 我的眼睛几乎要瞪出来。每年我都被琳琅满目的各种瘦身产品所淹没。更令人震惊的是, 这些产品往往由非常苗条的模特代言。

2 Having lived in Asia for almost 10 years now, I've seen various dieting tips come and go. I remember in Japan, people heading directly to the fruit section in the supermarket, when the banana diet was at its peak. Then there was the black tea and oolong tea diet, followed by the soybean diet and the tomato juice diet. The list goes on and on.

在亚洲生活了近10年, 我见证了各种节食方法的兴衰更替。我记得在日本, 当香蕉减肥法处于鼎盛时期时, 人们会直接冲向超市的水果区。然后是红茶和乌龙茶减肥法, 接着是大豆减肥法和番茄汁减肥法。这

样的清单不胜枚举。

3 Apart from what people eat, I've also seen many interesting slimming products. In Hong Kong, I've seen girls wrapping their whole body or both legs up with a special type of slimming tape which is supposed to help make them thinner. But it just reminded me of the roasted ham my mother usually puts on the dinner table at Christmas. Then there were the face slimming rollers that were said to improve your blood circulation and make your face smaller.

除了人们吃什么，我还见过许多有趣的瘦身产品。在香港，我见过女孩用一种特殊的瘦身胶带把全身或双腿包裹起来，据说这能帮助她们变瘦。但这只是让我想起我母亲在圣诞节晚餐桌上常摆的烤火腿。还有据说能改善血液循环、让脸变小的瘦脸滚轮。

4 Personally I do not believe in any of these slimming gadgets and I think I have a very different perspective when it comes to the definition of what is beautiful. Asian women prefer to avoid the sun, because being pale or white is considered beautiful whereas a tanned complexion is considered much more beautiful and sexy in the West. It is most certainly shaped by a person's culture as well as how they were raised in their childhood.

就我个人而言，我不相信任何这些瘦身小工具，而且我认为在美的定义上我有非常不同的视角。亚洲女性更喜欢避开阳光，因为肤色白皙被认为是美丽的，而在西方，古铜色肤色被认为更美丽、更性感。这无疑是由一个人的文化以及他们童年时期的成长方式所塑造的。

5 As each summer season approaches, there's no escape from it. But it's not only women who are affected by this pressure to look good. Men aspire to be able to show off their 6 packs, or their v-shaped backs and there's a growing market of slimming pills aimed at men too.

随着每个夏季的临近，这是无法逃避的。但不仅女性受到这种外表压力的影响。男性渴望能够炫耀他们的六块腹肌或V型背部，而且针对男性的瘦身药丸市场也在不断增长。

6 I think no matter what diets we follow or what slimming products we obsess ourselves with, at the end of the day there's no magic trick to shape up for the summer. Eat in a balanced way and incorporate the right level of physical activity. For me, this still seems to be the best plan.

我认为无论我们遵循什么样的饮食方法，或痴迷于什么样的瘦身产品，归根结底，塑造夏日身材并没有什么魔法诀窍。均衡饮食并结合适当水平的体育活动。对我来说，这似乎仍然是最好的计划。

19. A) People's envy of slim models.

B) People's craze for good health.

C) The increasing range of fancy products.

D) The great variety of slimming products.

【题目】 What overwhelms the speaker when she buys her summer outfits each year?

【翻译】 说话者每年购买夏季服装时，什么让她感到不知所措？

A) 人们对苗条模特的羡慕。 B) 人们对健康的狂热追求。 C) 花哨产品的种类日益增多。

D) 减肥产品的种类繁多。

【答案】 D (细节题) The great variety of slimming products.

【定位】 I'm overwhelmed with a wide range of different slimming products each year.

每年我都被五花八门、种类繁多的减肥瘦身产品弄得不知所措。

【信号】 题干原词 **overwhelmed** 在录音中直接落点。录音 I'm overwhelmed with a wide range of different slimming products 里的 overwhelmed 正是题干的提问词，这种“题干提问词在原文原样出现”的句子就是答案句的强信号，紧跟其后的 a wide range of different slimming products 就是答案对象。

【替换】 a wide range of different slimming products ↔ **The great variety of slimming products**
a wide range of different = The great variety of

【排除】 A) **原词陷阱**

录音末句确实提到 very slim models, A 项 People's envy of slim models. 借这个 slim models 引诱你“听到就选”，但录音只说产品由瘦模特代言，从未说人们“羡慕(envy)”模特，envy 是无中生有。

借用原文：very slim models

B) **偷换概念**

录音通篇讲减肥产品，结尾才提 Eat in a balanced way 的健康主张，但 19 题问的是“买夏装时被什么震到”，B 项 People's craze for good health. 既不在答案句、又把对象偷换成“健康狂热”，答非所问。

C) **偷换概念**

C 项 The increasing range of fancy products. 与正确项句式几乎一样（都说“产品种类多”），但把 slimming 换成了 fancy（花哨的）。录音说的是 slimming products（减肥产品），从未说 fancy products，这一字之差就是错点。

借用原文：slimming products

20. A) They appear vigorous.

B) They appear strange.

C) They look charming.

D) They look unhealthy.

【题目】 What does the speaker think of girls wrapping their legs up with slimming tape?

【翻译】 说话者如何看待女孩们用瘦身胶带缠绕腿部？

A) 她们显得精力充沛。 B) 她们显得奇怪。 C) 她们看起来很有魅力。

D) 她们看起来不健康。

【答案】 **B** （态度观点题） They appear strange.

【定位】 In Hong Kong, I've seen girls wrapping their whole body or both legs up with a special type of slimming tape which is supposed to help make them thinner. But it just reminded me of the roasted ham my mother usually puts on the dinner table at Christmas.

在香港，我见过女孩们用一种据说能让人变瘦的特制塑身胶带把全身或双腿缠起来。但这只让我联想到我母亲圣诞节常端上餐桌的烤火腿。

【信号】转折 But 后的比喻才是真态度。前半句客观描述“用胶带缠腿”，But it just reminded me of the roasted ham 用 But 转折，后面把缠腿的样子比作“烤火腿”，转折后的这个比喻才暴露说话人的真实评价——觉得样子怪异、滑稽。

【替换】it just reminded me of the roasted ham ↔ They appear strange.

把人腿比作烤火腿=觉得样子怪

【排除】A) 与原文相反

A 项 They appear vigorous. (显得有活力) 是正面评价，但录音用 But 转折后把缠腿比作火腿，态度是负面/觉得怪，方向相反。

C) 原词陷阱

录音前半提到胶带 supposed to help make them thinner (据说能变瘦)，C 项 They look charming. (显得迷人) 顺着“变瘦=好看”的常识把人引向正面评价，但说话人本人的评价是火腿比喻的“怪”，charming 是被常识带偏的误判。

借用原文：supposed to help make them thinner

D) 过度推断

D 项 They look unhealthy. (显得不健康) 看似贴合“减肥”话题，但录音的火腿比喻表达的是“样子怪”，并没说“看起来不健康”；把 strange 推到 unhealthy 是多走了一步的过度推断。

-
21. A) Culture and upbringing.
B) Wealth and social status.
C) Peer pressure.
D) Media influence.

【题目】What does the speaker think affects people's interpretation of beauty?

【翻译】说话者认为什么影响了人们对美的诠释？

A) 文化和教养。 B) 财富和社会地位。 C) 同伴压力。 D) 媒体影响。

【答案】A (细节题) Culture and upbringing.

【定位】It is most certainly shaped by a person's culture as well as how they were raised in their childhood.

这（对美的看法）无疑是由一个人的文化以及他们童年时的成长方式所塑造的。

【信号】因果信号 shaped by 后接成因。It is most certainly shaped by a person's culture as well as how they were raised in their childhood 里的 shaped by 是明确的归因信号，most certainly 又加重了语气，shaped by 后面紧跟的 culture 与 how they were raised 就是答案。

【替换】 a person's culture ↔ **Culture and upbringing.**

a person's culture = Culture

how they were raised in their childhood ↔ **Culture and upbringing.**

how they were raised in childhood = upbringing

【排除】 B) **未提及**

B 项 Wealth and social status. 听上去像合理成因, 但录音的归因句只说 culture 和 childhood, 从头到尾没提财富或社会地位, 属无中生有。

C) **原词陷阱**

录音第 5 段确有 this pressure to look good 和"男性也受影响", C 项 Peer pressure. 借这个 pressure 引诱选, 但那讲的是"想变好看的压力", 而非"什么塑造了审美标准", 且原文是 pressure 不是 peer pressure, 答非所问。

借用原文: this pressure to look good

D) **过度推断**

录音开头提到产品由 very slim models 代言, 让人联想到媒体影响, D 项 Media influence. 正利用这种联想, 但归因句明确说是 culture 与 upbringing, 从未把审美归于媒体, 属过度推断。

借用原文: very slim models

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

1 Skin may seem like a superficial human attribute, but it's the first thing we notice about anyone we meet. As a zoologist focusing on the studies of apes and monkeys, I've been studying why humans evolved to become the naked ape, and why skin comes in so many different shades around the world.

皮肤看似是人类的一个表面属性,但它却是我们遇到任何人时注意到的第一件事。作为一名专注于类人猿和猴子研究的动物学家,我一直在研究人类为何进化成为裸猿,以及为什么世界各地的皮肤会呈现如此多种不同的色调。

2 We can make a very good estimate from the fossil record that humans probably evolved naked skin around a million and a half years ago, and meanwhile they mostly lost their coat of fur. Today we have a few patches of hair remaining on various parts of our bodies, but compared with apes and monkeys, we have very little. Basically, we turned our skin darker to serve as a natural sun protector in the place of the hair we lost.

我们可以从化石记录中做出非常好的估计,人类可能在大约一百五十万年前进化出裸露的皮肤,同时他们基本上失去了毛皮外衣。今天我们身体的各个部位还残留着一些毛发斑块,但与类人猿和猴子相比,我们的毛发非常少。基本上,我们使皮肤变得更深,以充当天然防晒保护,取代我们失去的毛发。

3 We think we lost this hair because of the need to keep ourselves cool when we were moving around vigorously in a hot environment. We can't really lose heat by breathing quickly and loudly like dogs. We have to do it by sweating. So we evolved the ability to sweat plentifully and lost most of our fur.

我们认为我们失去这些毛发是因为需要在炎热环境中剧烈活动时保持身体凉爽。我们不能像狗那样通过快速大声呼吸来散热。我们必须通过出汗来做到这一点。所以我们进化出大量出汗的能力,并失去了大部分

毛皮。

4 Most animals protect themselves from the sun with fur. What we did in our ancestry was to produce more permanent natural coloring in our skin cells.

大多数动物用毛皮保护自己免受阳光照射。我们的祖先所做的是在皮肤细胞中产生更持久的天然色素。

5 This was really an important revolution in human history because it allowed us to continue to evolve in equatorial environments. It really made it possible for us to continue along the path toward modern humans in Africa.

这确实是人类历史上一场重要的革命,因为它使我们能够在赤道环境中继续进化。它真正使我们能够在非洲沿着通向现代人类的道路继续前进。

6 For most of human history we all had dark skin. What we see today is the product of evolutionary events resulting from the dispersal of a few human populations out of Africa around 60,000 to 70,000 years ago.

在人类历史的大部分时间里,我们都有深色皮肤。我们今天看到的是大约六万到七万年前少数人类种群从非洲扩散而产生的进化事件的结果。

7 Our species originated around 200,000 years ago and underwent tremendous diversification—culturally, technologically, linguistically, artistically—for 130,000 years. After that, a few small populations left Africa to populate the rest of the world. These early ancestors of modern Eurasians dispersed into parts of the world that had more seasonal sunshine and much lower levels of sun radiation. It's in these populations that we begin to see real changes in the genetic makeup of natural coloring.

我们的物种起源于大约二十万年前,并经历了巨大的多样化——在文化、技术、语言、艺术方面——持续了十三万年。在那之后,少数小型种群离开非洲去填充世界的其他地方。这些现代欧亚人的早期祖先扩散到世界上那些阳光更具季节性、太阳辐射水平低得多的地区。正是在这些种群中,我们开始看到天然肤色的基因构成发生了真正的变化。

8 Today, skin color is evolving via new mixtures of people coming together and having children with new mixtures of skin color genes. We can see this in almost every large city worldwide. Not only the coloring genes, but lots of other genes are getting mixed up, too.

今天,肤色正在通过新的人群组合进化,他们聚集在一起并生育出具有新肤色基因组合的孩子。我们几乎可以在世界各地的每个大城市看到这一点。不仅是肤色基因,许多其他基因也在混合。

22. A) The relation between hair and skin.

B) The growing interest in skin studies.

C) The color of human skin.

D) The need of skin protection.

【题目】 What does the speaker mainly talk about?

【翻译】 说话者主要谈论什么?

A) 毛发与皮肤的关系。 B) 对皮肤研究日益增长的兴趣。 C) 人类皮肤的颜色。

D) 皮肤保护的必要。

【答案】 C (主旨题) The color of human skin.

【定位】 As a zoologist focusing on the studies of apes and monkeys, I've been studying why humans evolved to become the naked ape, and why skin comes in so many different shades around the world.

作为一名专注研究猿和猴的动物学家，我一直在研究人类为何进化成了裸猿，以及为何全世界人类的肤色会有如此多不同的深浅。

【信号】 开头自述研究方向即点题。讲者用 I've been studying why humans evolved to become the naked ape, and why skin comes in so many different shades 自报研究主题，开头的研究自述句就是全篇主旨落点，后文各段都在回答这两个 why。

【替换】 why skin comes in so many different shades around the world ↔ The color of human skin.
different shades=color of skin

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

文中确实多次把 hair 与 skin 对照，听到就想选 The relation between hair and skin., 但毛发只是解释肤色变深的铺垫，不是全篇主题，属以偏概全。

借用原文：we mostly lost their coat of fur

B) 未提及

The growing interest in skin studies. 说皮肤研究兴趣日增，原文只说讲者自己在研究皮肤，从未提整个领域兴趣上升，属未提及。

D) 原词陷阱

文中提过深色皮肤可当天然防晒 (a natural sun protector)，听到 protector 易选 The need of skin protection., 但防护只是肤色变深的一个功能，不是全篇主旨，属以偏概全。

借用原文：to serve as a natural sun protector

23. A) The necessity to save energy.

B) Adaptation to the hot environment.

C) The need to breathe with ease.

D) Dramatic climate changes on earth.

【题目】 What had probably caused humans to lose most of their hair one and a half million years ago?

【翻译】 一百五十万年前可能是什么导致人类失去了大部分毛发？

A) 节省能量的必要性。 B) 对炎热环境的适应。 C) 轻松呼吸的需要。

D) 地球上剧烈的气候变化。

【答案】 B (细节题) Adaptation to the hot environment.

【定位】 We think we lost this hair because of the need to keep ourselves cool when we were moving around vigorously in a hot environment.

我们认为之所以失去毛发，是因为在炎热环境中剧烈活动时需要让身体保持凉爽。

【信号】因果词because引出原因。because of the need to keep ourselves cool when we were moving around vigorously in a hot environment 里的 because of 是明确的因果信号，它后面这句就是答案句。

【替换】the need to keep ourselves cool when we were moving around vigorously in a hot environment ↔ Adaptation to the hot environment.
保持凉爽=适应炎热环境

【排除】A) 未提及

The necessity to save energy. 说为节省能量，原文讲的是为散热降温（keep cool），从未提省能量，属未提及。

C) 与原文相反

原文提到 We can't really lose heat by breathing quickly, 听到 breathe 易选 The need to breathe with ease., 但原文是说人不能靠喘气散热，故才出汗失毛发，与轻松呼吸正相反。

借用原文：We can't really lose heat by breathing quickly and loudly like dogs

D) 未提及

Dramatic climate changes on earth. 说地球气候剧变，原文只说在炎热环境中活动需降温，没说气候发生剧烈变化，属未提及兼过度推断。

-
24. A) Leaves and grass.
B) Man-made shelter.
C) Their skin coloring.
D) Hair on their skin.

【题目】What does the speaker say protected early humans from the sun?

【翻译】说话者说什么保护了早期人类免受阳光伤害？

A) 树叶和草。 B) 人造庇护所。 C) 他们的皮肤颜色。 D) 他们皮肤上的毛发。

【答案】C (细节题) Their skin coloring.

【定位】Basically, we turned our skin darker to serve as a natural sun protector in the place of the hair we lost.

基本上，我们让皮肤变深，以作为天然的防晒物，取代我们失去的毛发。

【信号】serve as点明承担保护功能。we turned our skin darker to serve as a natural sun protector in the place of the hair we lost 里 serve as a natural sun protector 直接点明承担防晒功能的是变深的皮肤，in the place of the hair 又排除了毛发。

【替换】we turned our skin darker to serve as a natural sun protector ↔ Their skin coloring.
变深的皮肤=肤色

【排除】A) **未提及** Leaves and grass. 树叶草丛，原文从未提早期人类用植物遮阳，属未提及。

B) **未提及**

Man-made shelter. 人造遮蔽物，原文讲的是早期人类靠身体本身（皮肤）防晒，没提人造设施，属未提及。

D) **原词陷阱**

原文反复说 hair，且 Most animals protect themselves from the sun with fur 易让人选 Hair on their skin.，但原文紧接着说人类不同、是靠皮肤着色，且 in the place of the hair we lost 已说明毛发是被取代的，不是答案。

借用原文：in the place of the hair we lost

25. A) Their genetic makeup began to change.

B) Their communities began to grow steadily.

C) Their children began to mix with each other.

D) Their pace of evolution began to quicken.

【题目】 What happened after humans migrated from Africa to other parts of the world?

【翻译】 人类从非洲迁徙到世界其他地区后发生了什么？

A) 他们的基因构成开始改变。 B) 他们的群落开始稳步增长。

C) 他们的孩子开始相互混合。 D) 他们的进化速度开始加快。

【答案】 **A** (细节题) Their genetic makeup began to change.

【定位】 These early ancestors of modern Eurasians dispersed into parts of the world that had more seasonal sunshine and much lower levels of sun radiation. It's in these populations that we begin to see real changes in the genetic makeup of natural coloring.

这些现代欧亚人的早期祖先扩散到了阳光更具季节性、太阳辐射水平低得多的地区。正是在这些人群中，我们开始看到天然肤色的基因构成发生了真正的变化。

【信号】 **扩散之后begin to see变化**。原文先讲祖先 dispersed into 别处，紧接着用 we begin to see real changes in the genetic makeup of natural coloring 给出迁徙之后的结果，begin to see 后那句即答案。

【替换】 we begin to see real changes in the genetic makeup of natural coloring ↔
Their genetic makeup began to change.

changes in genetic makeup=genetic makeup began to change

【排除】B) 未提及

Their communities began to grow steadily. 说社群稳步壮大，原文讲的是迁徙后基因变化，从未提社群规模增长，属未提及。

C) 张冠李戴

原文末段确有 having children with new mixtures of skin color genes，听到 mix/children 易选 Their children began to mix with each other.，但那是讲今天大城市的混居，不是迁出非洲之后那个时点，时间张冠李戴。

借用原文：new mixtures of people coming together and having children

D) 过度推断

Their pace of evolution began to quicken. 说进化加速，原文只说看到基因构成变化，从未说进化速度变快，属过度推断。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

39 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。

I was a little surprised to be invited, to be honest.

第3段，第2句

"系表结构 + 不定式表原因" 以及插入语 "to be honest" 都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，学习者掌握后可在多种语境中复用，典型性较强。

We've only been working together the last six months, but we quickly became good friends.

第3段，第3句

"but" 连接的并列转折句在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见，现在完成进行时表达 "已持续一段时间" 的用法也是高频考点，句式具有较高的代表性和迁移价值

Recently though, I turned my photography hobby into a small business.

第6段，第2句

简单句搭配 turn into 固定结构和句首状语是四六级阅读和写作中的常见句式，虽然不复杂，但具有一定的实用性和迁移价值，掌握后可应用于多种表达转变或变化的语境。

I'll actually be taking photos during the big event as a wedding gift.

第6段，第3句

简单句 + 将来进行时 + 介词短语作状语的组合在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见，属于表达将来计划或安排的典型句式，学习者掌握后可以在写作和口语中复用，但不属于高频难点句式。

I was a bit nervous saying yes, because I'm far from a professional.

第7段，第3句

主从复合句中，主句带现在分词短语作状语、从句用 because 引导原因说明，这是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的句式结构。特别是 be 动词 + 形容词 + 现在分词短语的组合（如 be busy doing, be nervous doing），以及 because 引导的原因状语从句，都是考试中的常见模式，具有较强的代表性和可迁移性。

M: If you hadn't told me that, I would have guessed they were baked by the restaurant.

第12段，第1句

虚拟条件句是四六级和考研的高频考点，本句采用的是与过去事实相反的虚拟结构，即条件从句用过去完成时，主句用过去将来完成时，这是标准且最常考的虚拟句型之一。主句内嵌套省略引导词的宾语从句也是常见结构。双宾语动词“tell”和被动语态“by”结构均为典型句式，掌握后可广泛迁移。

What did Cathy and Brenda finish doing last week?

第1题 题干

特殊疑问句是四六级和考研听力、阅读中的常见句式，did + 动词原形的过去时疑问结构也是高频考点。本句结构简单但具有代表性，掌握后可迁移到大量类似疑问句的理解和构造中。

What does the man suggest the woman do?

第4题 题干

suggest 后接宾语从句且从句使用虚拟语气（should + 动词原形，should 可省略）是四六级和考研中的高频考点。疑问句语序打断结构也是真题常见套路。本句结构典型，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句型（如 suggest / recommend / propose / insist / demand 等动词后接宾语从句的情况）。

M: You are heading for a completely different world now that you are about to graduate from high school.

第1段，第1句

主句 + 原因状语从句的组合是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。"now that" 作为表原因的连词在考试中常出现。现在进行时表示当前状态、"be about to" 表即将发生，都是考试重点时态用法，具有较强的代表性。

M: It's not that nobody is concerned about you.

第5段，第1句

'It is not that ...' 是口语和书面语中常见的否定表达句式，用于纠正误解或强调并非某种情况。这种形式主语 + 主语从句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中高频出现，典型性较高。

It's just that suddenly at university you are expected to behave like an adult, that means concentrating on the direction of your life in general and your own academic performance specifically.

第5段，第2句

本句主干识别有一定难度（形式主语和指示代词的理解），嵌套层次适中，时态语态包含被动结构但整体不复杂，成分类型丰富且包含多个常见易错点，结构在真题中高度典型。综合来看，本句作为结构和时态训练材料具有较高的推荐度，适合中等偏上水平的学生进行针对性练习。

M: Well, like you need to manage your daily, weekly and monthly schedules so that you will study regularly.

第7段，第1句

主句加目的状语从句是四六级和考研阅读中常见的句式，"so that" 引导目的状语从句也是高频考点。句子结构具有较强的代表性和迁移价值，掌握后可用于分析类似复合句。

Also, there are a lot of wonderful clubs, but you shouldn't allocate too much time to club activities, unless they are directly related to your study.

第9段，第3句

并列主句加条件状语从句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中非常典型，尤其是 "but" 引导的转折并列和 "unless" 引导的条件从句。情态动词表建议、"there be" 陈述事实、条件从句限定范围，这些都是常考句式。掌握本句的分析方法可以迁移到大量类似句子。

It's also your choice if you want to go out at night, but you will be foolish to let that affect your class performance during the day.

第9段，第4句

并列转折句加条件状语从句的组合是四六级和考研英语阅读中的常见句式。形式主语的使用也很典型。掌握这种结构后可以迁移到大量类似的让步-转折、条件-结果句型中，实用性较强。

What does the man say about college students as compared with high schoolers?

第5题 题干

特殊疑问句是四六级和考研听力、阅读中的高频句式，且本句的 "What does ... say about ..." 结构在听力题干和阅读理解问题中极为常见。掌握这类疑问句的倒装和成分识别规律后，可直接迁移到大量类似句型，典型性较高。

They have to spend more time studying.

第5题，A

"have to + 动词原形" 和 "spend time doing" 都是英语中非常常见的固定搭配和句式，在四六级和考研英语阅读中频繁出现。掌握这类结构对理解大量类似句子有帮助，具有较好的迁移性。

Most successful people are unorthodox persons whose minds wander outside traditional ways of thinking.

第1段，第1句

主系表结构加限制性定语从句是四六级和考研英语阅读中的常见句式，用于陈述观点并对关键名词进行限定。本句结构清晰且实用性强，学习后可广泛迁移到类似的观点陈述句中。

Instead of trying to refine old formulas, they invent new ones.

第1段，第2句

简单句配句首状语是常见句式，在四六级和考研英语阅读中经常出现，具有一定代表性。但本句没有从句、没有复杂修饰结构，不能代表真题中更常考的复合句或长难句句式，典型性中等偏下。

At the crack of dawn he would run up the slopes with his skis on, an unbelievably backbreaking activity.

第2段，第2句

简单句中包含多个状语修饰谓语的结构在真题中较为常见，情态动词 "would" 表示过去习惯的用法也是考点之一，具有较好的代表性和复用价值。

They are good at refining old formulas.

第9题，C

主系表结构在四六级和考研中属于常见基础句式，"be good at + 动名词"是高频搭配，但简单句形态在真题中占比不高，复杂句式更具代表性，因此典型性中等偏下。

Do you recall feeling sick on a day when you didn't want to go to school?

第5段，第2句

这是很常见的疑问句加时间修饰结构，主句回忆动词后接宾语内容，宾语内部再带限制性时间从句。这样的组合在阅读和翻译里都很典型，迁移价值高。

The mind-body connection is such that if, for example, we want to avoid something, very often our subconscious mind will arrange it.

第6段，第1句

"such ... that" 引导结果状语从句、条件从句嵌套在主句中作状语,这两种结构都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。特别是 "such ... that" 结构常被用来表达因果或程度关系,掌握后可大量迁移到其他句子,具有很强的典型性和复用价值。

They are too complex to understand.

第15题，C

"too...to..." 结构是常见句式，在考试中偶尔出现，但本句整体过于简短，缺少定语从句、状语从句等高频考点结构，典型性一般。

They are too complex to understand.

第15题，D

"too...to..."结构在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现，是表示程度和结果的典型句式，掌握后可复用到大量类似句子；但整句过于简短，缺少长难句中常见的嵌套和修饰，代表性略有不足。

They're open to the tactical possibilities and the musical challenges precisely because they're freed, through skill, from the need to pay attention to the low-level details of how to play.

第2段，第2句

这句结构上有一定层次，但没有难到失控，正适合拿来练主干定位、原因结构识别和被动形式判断。时态负担适中，结构训练收益较高，因此推荐优先学习。

It's not mechanics, but the play itself, that absorbs the expert's intelligence.

第4段，第3句

强调句 "It is ... that ..." 是四六级和考研英语阅读写作中的高频句式，且 "not A, but B" 否定对比结构也是常考重点。本句同时包含这两种典型结构，掌握后可以直接迁移到大量真题句子和写作场景中，代表性很强。

It turns out that the less skilled pianist spends more time looking at her fingers than does the expert who, in contrast, is more likely to be looking at the sheet of music, or looking ahead at keys he's not yet playing.

第6段，第1句

本句嵌套四层：主句套主语从句，主语从句内套比较从句，比较从句内套非限制性定语从句，该从句末尾又套限制性定语从句。比较从句还使用倒装，非限制性定语从句中有并列结构，多层咬合且结构交织，需要反复梳理才能理清各分句的归属关系。

But it's remarkable for all that, nonetheless.

第8段，第1句

涵盖主系表基本结构加两个状语，成分种类较少，但 "for all that" 作为固定短语的让步状语和 "nonetheless" 的插入用法有一定辨识练习价值，整体练习收益偏低

It gives rise to controversy among experts.

第18题，D

"give rise to" 是四六级和考研英语阅读中常见的正式表达，主谓宾加后置定语的结构也是典型句式，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子，具有较好的代表性

Apart from what people eat, I've also seen many interesting slimming products.

第3段，第1句

主句 + 宾语从句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现，且 "Apart from" 引导的状语结构也是常考句式。"what" 引导宾语从句并在从句中充当成分，是典型考点。整体句式具有较高代表性。

But it just reminded me of the roasted ham my mother usually puts on the dinner table at Christmas.

第3段，第3句

"remind sb of sth" 结构加嵌套定语从句（省略关系代词）是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，先行词被定语从句修饰的组合方式具有很强的代表性，学习后可大量迁移到类似结构的句子。

Personally I do not believe in any of these slimming gadgets and I think I have a very different perspective when it comes to the definition of what is beautiful.

第4段，第1句

本句覆盖了主语、谓语、宾语、状语、表语等多种成分，且包含宾语从句、状语从句的嵌套识别、what 在从句中既作引导词又作主语的双重身份、以及 when it comes to 固定搭配的理解，能够训练学生识别多层嵌套中各成分的归属和作用，是较好的成分划分练习句。

Asian women prefer to avoid the sun, because being pale or white is considered beautiful whereas a tanned complexion is considered much more beautiful and sexy in the West.

第4段，第2句

句子覆盖了主谓宾、主系表（被动结构中的主语补足语）、动名词作主语、不定式作宾语、地点状语等多种成分，且两个状语从句结构平行，适合练习被动语态中表语的识别以及动名词短语作主语的判断，训练价值较高。

But it's not only women who are affected by this pressure to look good.

第5段，第2句

强调句型 "It is ... that/who ..." 和限制性定语从句都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频结构。强调句常用于突出信息，定语从句用于修饰名词，两者结合出现在真题中非常常见。掌握本句结构后可迁移到大量类似句型。

Men aspire to be able to show off their 6 packs, or their v-shaped backs and there's a growing market of slimming pills aimed at men too.

第5段，第3句

第一个主句涉及不定式作宾语、并列宾语等成分，第二个主句展示 there be 句型和后置定语（分词短语、介词短语），成分类型有一定覆盖面。适合练习不定式识别和后置定语辨析，但缺少宾补、状语从句等更复杂成分。

I think no matter what diets we follow or what slimming products we obsess ourselves with, at the end of the day there's no magic trick to shape up for the summer.

第6段，第1句

句子结构高度典型：主句 + 宾语从句、让步状语从句（"no matter what" 引导）、there be 句型、并列结构（or 连接），以及后置定语修饰名词，都是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式。掌握本句的分析方法后，可以迁移到大量类似结构的句子中，实用性强。

Today we have a few patches of hair remaining on various parts of our bodies, but compared with apes and monkeys, we have very little.

第2段，第2句

并列句结构在考试中常见，"but" 引出转折也是典型用法。状语前置和分词作定语也是常见句式。但整体结构较简单，没有复杂从句或特殊句式，代表性中等，掌握后可在一定范围内复用。

After that, a few small populations left Africa to populate the rest of the world.

第7段，第2句

简单句中包含时间状语和目的状语的结构在四六级阅读中较为常见，尤其是历史叙述类文本；不定式作目的状语是常考点；但由于没有从句，句式代表性相对有限。

What happened after humans migrated from Africa to other parts of the world?

第25题 题干

疑问句主句加时间状语从句的组合，在考试阅读理解中较为常见，尤其是历史、科学类文本中经常出现类似的时间背景询问句式。掌握这种结构后，可以较好地迁移到同类句子的理解上。

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skin

A2

n. 皮肤

本卷13次 · 真题 29 句

expert

B1

n. 专家

本卷11次 · 真题 114 句

would

A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要，会

本卷7次 · 真题 568 句

product

A2

n. 产品

本卷7次 · 真题 271 句

performance

B1

n. 表演

本卷6次 · 真题 98 句

diet

A2

n. 日常饮食

本卷6次 · 真题 82 句

evolve

B2

v. 逐渐发展;进化

本卷5次 · 真题 26 句

wedding

A2

n. 婚礼

本卷5次 · 真题 17 句

affect

B1

v. 影响

本卷4次 · 真题 116 句

academic

B2

adj. 学术的

本卷4次 · 真题 104 句

event

A2

n. 事件

本卷4次 · 真题 99 句

focus

B1

n. 重点

本卷3次 · 真题 200 句

challenge

B1

n. 挑战

本卷3次 · 真题 119 句

project

A2

n. 项目

本卷3次 · 真题 116 句

style A2

n. 方式

本卷3次·真题 44 句

gene B2

n. 基因

本卷3次·真题 43 句

conventional B2

adj. 传统的

本卷3次·真题 39 句

client B1

n. 客户

本卷3次·真题 36 句

technique B1

n. 技术

本卷3次·真题 24 句

substance B2

n. 物质

本卷3次·真题 14 句

fur A2

n. (动物的) 毛皮

本卷3次·真题 9 句

wrap B1

v. 包

本卷3次·真题 8 句

less A1

det. 较少的

本卷2次·真题 273 句

better A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本卷2次·真题 205 句

actually A2

adv. 实际上, 事实上 (用于纠正或补充信息)

本卷2次·真题 182 句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本卷2次·真题 167 句

individual B2

adj. 单独的

本卷2次·真题 142 句

online A2

adj. 在线的

本卷2次·真题 139 句

million A2

num. 一百万

本卷2次·真题 126 句

simply B1

adv. 仅仅, 只不过

本卷2次·真题 119 句

major B1

adj. 主要的

本卷2次·真题 108 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

publish B1

v. 出版, 发行 (书籍、杂志等)

本卷2次·真题 94 句

potential B2

adj. 潜在的

本卷2次·真题 92 句

colleague B1

n. 同事

本卷2次·真题 84 句

traditional B1

adj. 传统的

本卷2次·真题 84 句

contribute B1

v. 捐献

本卷2次·真题 79 句

thinking A2

n. 思考

本卷2次·真题 68 句

quickly A2

adv. 快速地

本卷2次·真题 63 句

various B1

adj. 各种各样的

本卷2次·真题 63 句

complex B2

adj. 复杂的, 难懂的

本卷2次·真题 61 句

approach B1

v. 靠近, 接近 (在空间或时间上)

本卷2次·真题 59 句

range B1

n. 范围

本卷2次·真题 50 句

recognize B1

v. 认出

本卷2次·真题 42 句

player A2

n. 运动员

本卷2次·真题 41 句

genetic B2

adj. 遗传的

本卷2次·真题 38 句

worldwide B1

adj. 全世界的

本卷2次·真题 35 句

directly B1

adv. 直接地

本卷2次·真题 29 句

conductive C1

adj. 有助于的

本卷2次·真题 26 句

toxic B2

adj. 有毒的, 中毒性的

本卷2次·真题 24 句

commitment B2

n. 承诺

本卷2次·真题 23 句

prepared A2

adj. 准备好的

本卷2次·真题 23 句

apart B1

adv. 分开地

本卷2次·真题 22 句

distraction B2

n. 分心

本卷2次·真题 21 句

preparation B1

n. 准备

本卷2次·真题 21 句

sample B1

n. 样品

本卷2次·真题 20 句

wisdom B2

n. 智慧

本卷2次·真题 20 句

anger B1

n. 愤怒

本卷2次·真题 13 句

formula B2

n. 公式

本卷2次·真题 13 句

instant B1

n. 瞬间, 刹那

本卷2次·真题 13 句

frustration

B2

n. 挫败感

本卷2次·真题12句

genius

B2

n. 天才

本卷2次·真题12句

suddenly

A2

adv. 突然地

本卷2次·真题12句

overwhelm

B2

v. 使不知所措

本卷2次·真题11句

outfit

B1

n. 全套服装

本卷2次·真题10句

skilled

B1

adj. 熟练的

本卷2次·真题10句

irritated

B2

adj. 恼怒的

本卷2次·真题9句

pole

B1

n. 杆

本卷2次·真题8句

refine

B2

v. 改进

本卷2次·真题8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

system

A2

n. 系统

本卷1次·真题176句

tend

B1

v. 倾向于, 往往会

本卷1次·真题170句

community

B1

n. 社区

本卷1次·真题163句

climate

B1

n. 气候

本卷1次·真题160句

species

B2

n. 物种

本卷1次·真题136句

learning A1

n. 学习

本卷1次·真题 128 句

stress B1

n. 压力

本卷1次·真题 126 句

finding B2

n. 调查结果

本卷1次·真题 121 句

mental B1

adj. 精神的

本卷1次·真题 120 句

according B1

prep. 根据

本卷1次·真题 96 句

effective B1

adj. 有效的, 起作用的

本卷1次·真题 94 句

demand B1

v. 坚决要求

本卷1次·真题 92 句

physical B1

adj. 身体的

本卷1次·真题 91 句

cognitive C1

adj. 认知的

本卷1次·真题 85 句

type A2

n. 类型

本卷1次·真题 84 句

graduate B1

n. 毕业生

本卷1次·真题 82 句

involve B1

v. 包含

本卷1次·真题 82 句

professional B1

adj. 专业的

本卷1次·真题 82 句

promote B2

v. 促进

本卷1次·真题 82 句

recently A2

adv. 最近

本卷1次·真题 76 句

advertising B1

n. 广告业

本卷1次·真题 72 句

responsibility B1

n. 责任

本卷1次·真题 69 句

engage B2

v. 参与/从事

本卷1次·真题 68 句

conflict B2

n. 冲突

本卷1次·真题 66 句

variety B1

n. 多样化

本卷1次·真题 66 句

creative B1

adj. 有创造力的

本卷1次·真题 65 句

intelligence B2

n. 智力

本卷1次·真题 64 句

realize B1

v. 意识到, 认识到

本卷1次·真题 64 句

importance B1

n. 重要性

本卷1次·真题 60 句

mostly B1

adv. 主要地

本卷1次·真题 59 句

specific B2

adj. 具体的

本卷1次·真题 59 句

aim B1

v. 瞄准

本卷1次·真题 57 句

pressure B1

n. 心理压力

本卷1次·真题 57 句

advocate B2

v. 拥护

本卷1次·真题 55 句

theory B1

n. 理论

本卷1次·真题 55 句

device B1

n. 设备

本卷1次·真题 54 句

beauty A2

n. 美

本卷1次·真题 53 句

innovation B2

n. 创新;革新(指行为或过程)

本卷1次·真题 53 句

mainly B1

adv. 主要地

本卷1次·真题 53 句

emotional B1

adj. 情绪的

本卷1次·真题 52 句

operate B1

v. 运转

本卷1次·真题 52 句

particular B2

adj. 特定的

本卷1次·真题 52 句

aspect B2

n. 方面

本卷1次·真题 50 句

connection B1

n. 联系

本卷1次·真题 50 句

powerful B1

adj. 强大的

本卷1次·真题 50 句

balance B1

n. 平衡

本卷1次·真题 49 句

status B2

n. 地位

本卷1次·真题 48 句

cell B1

n. 细胞

本卷1次·真题 47 句

failure B1

n. 失败

本卷1次·真题 47 句

growing A2

adj. 增长的

本卷1次·真题 47 句

adopt B1

v. 采纳

本卷1次·真题 46 句

attend A2

v. 出席, 参加 (会议、活动等)

本卷1次·真题 46 句

detail B1

n. 细节

本卷1次·真题 46 句

exactly B1

adv. 精确地

本卷1次·真题 46 句

demonstrate B2

v. 证明

本卷1次·真题 45 句

certainly A2

adv. 当然

本卷1次·真题 43 句

completely B1

adv. 完全地

本卷1次·真题 43 句

concerned B1

adj. 担心的

本卷1次·真题 43 句

protection B1

n. 保护

本卷1次·真题 42 句

department A2

n. 部门

本卷1次·真题 41 句

schedule A2

n. 时间表

本卷1次·真题 41 句

function B1

n. 功能

本卷1次·真题 40 句

responsible B1

adj. 负责的

本卷1次·真题 40 句

fossil B2

n. 化石

本卷1次·真题 39 句

generate B2

v. 产生, 引起 (结果、反应等)

本卷1次·真题 39 句

related B1

adj. 相关的

本卷1次·真题 39 句

perspective B2

n. 观点

本卷1次·真题 38 句

basis B2

n. 基础;根据

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

compete B1

v. 竞争

本卷1次·真题 36 句

estimate B2

v. 估计

本卷1次·真题 36 句

disaster B1

n. 灾难

本卷1次·真题 35 句

lecture B1

n. 讲座

本卷1次·真题 35 句

possibility B1

n. 可能性

本卷1次·真题 35 句

regular B1

adj. 经常的

本卷1次·真题 33 句

expectation B2

n. 期待;预期

本卷1次·真题 32 句

handle A2

v. 处理

本卷1次·真题 32 句

cultivate B2

v. 培养, 发展 (技能、态度、关系等)

本卷1次·真题 31 句

participate B1

v. 参加

本卷1次·真题 31 句

ahead A2

adv. 在前面

本卷1次·真题 29 句

meanwhile B1

adv. 与此同时

本卷1次·真题 29 句

childhood A2

n. 童年

本卷1次·真题 28 句

closely B1

adv. 紧密地

本卷1次·真题 28 句

discipline B2

n. 纪律

本卷1次·真题 28 句

mood A2

n. 心情

本卷1次·真题 27 句

regularly A2

adv. 经常地

本卷1次·真题 27 句

revolution B2

n. 革命

本卷1次·真题 27 句

increasing B1

adj. 越来越多的

本卷1次·真题 26 句

behave B1

v. 表现, 举止

本卷1次·真题 25 句

manner B1

n. 方式

本卷1次·真题 25 句

contrast B2

n. 对比

本卷1次·真题 24 句

differ B1

v. 不同, 有区别

本卷1次·真题 24 句

escape A2

v. 逃跑;逃脱

本卷1次·真题 24 句

unable A2

adj. 不能的

本卷1次·真题 24 句

attach B1

v. 贴上;系上;附上

本卷1次·真题 23 句

attribute B2

n. 属性

本卷1次·真题 23 句

incorporate B2

v. 包含

本卷1次·真题 23 句

pace B1

n. 速度

本卷1次·真题 23 句

behavioral B2

adj. 行为的

本卷1次·真题 22 句

connected B1

adj. 连接的

本卷1次·真题 22 句

tap B1

v. 轻敲, 轻拍

本卷1次·真题 22 句

calm B1

adj. 平静的

本卷1次·真题 21 句

cooking A1

n. 烹饪

本卷1次·真题 21 句

mix A2

v. 混合

本卷1次·真题 21 句

musician A2

n. 音乐家;演奏者

本卷1次·真题 21 句

planning B1

n. 规划

本卷1次·真题 21 句

basically B1

adv. 基本上

本卷1次·真题 20 句

impression B1

n. 印象

本卷1次·真题 20 句

overcome B2

v. 克服

本卷1次·真题 20 句

popularity B2

n. 受欢迎

本卷1次·真题 20 句

surprising A2

adj. 令人惊讶的

本卷1次·真题 20 句

capture B1

v. 捕获

本卷1次·真题 19 句

definition B2

n. 定义

本卷1次·真题 19 句

reflection B2

n. 深思

本卷1次·真题 19 句

remind A2

v. 提醒

本卷1次·真题 19 句

zone B1

n. 区域

本卷1次·真题 19 句

crack B1

v. 破裂

本卷1次·真题 18 句

flow B1

v. 流动

本卷1次·真题 18 句

intense B2

adj. 强烈的

本卷1次·真题 18 句

recall B2

v. 回忆起, 记起

本卷1次·真题 18 句

specifically B2

adv. 明确地

本卷1次·真题 18 句

trick B1

n. 诡计

本卷1次·真题 18 句

cooperate B2

v. 合作

本卷1次·真题 17 句

dramatically B2

adv. 显著地

本卷1次·真题 16 句

gadget B2

n. 小装置

本卷1次·真题 16 句

migrate B2

v. (动物) 迁徙

本卷1次·真题 16 句

reaction B1

n. 反应

本卷1次·真题 16 句

tip A2

n. 小费

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

ancestor B2

n. 祖先, 祖宗

本卷1次·真题 15 句

competitor B1

n. 竞争者

本卷1次·真题 15 句

ease B1

n. 容易

本卷1次·真题 15 句

evolution

B2

n. 进化

本卷1次·真题 15句

evolutionary

C1

adj. 进化的

本卷1次·真题 15句

expertise

C1

n. 专业知识;专门技能

本卷1次·真题 15句

peak

B1

n. 山峰

本卷1次·真题 15句

supposed

B1

adj. 应该的

本卷1次·真题 15句

virtually

B2

adv. 几乎,差不多

本卷1次·真题 15句

whereas

B2

sc. 然而

本卷1次·真题 15句

concentrate

B1

v. 集中注意力

本卷1次·真题 14句

dramatic

B2

adj. 巨大的

本卷1次·真题 14句

honor

B2

n. 荣誉

本卷1次·真题 14句

interpretation

B2

n. 解释

本卷1次·真题 14句

precisely

B2

adv. 精确地, 准确地

本卷1次·真题 14句

remarkable

B2

adj. 非凡的

本卷1次·真题 14句

section

B1

n. 部分

本卷1次·真题 14句

tremendous

B2

adj. 巨大的

本卷1次·真题 14句

inner

B1

adj. 内部的, 里面的

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

selection

B1

n. 挑选

本卷1次 · 真题 13 句

surprised

A2

adj. 感到惊讶的

本卷1次 · 真题 13 句

appreciation

B2

n. 感激

本卷1次 · 真题 12 句

balanced

B1

adj. 平衡的

本卷1次 · 真题 12 句

breakthrough

B2

n. 重大进展

本卷1次 · 真题 12 句

determined

B1

adj. 坚决的

本卷1次 · 真题 12 句

disrupt

C1

v. 扰乱; 中断

本卷1次 · 真题 12 句

okay

A2

adj. 可以的

本卷1次 · 真题 12 句

philosophy

B2

n. 哲学

本卷1次 · 真题 12 句

weekly

A2

adj. 每周的

本卷1次 · 真题 12 句

willingness

B2

n. 愿意

本卷1次 · 真题 12 句

curious

B1

adj. 好奇的

本卷1次 · 真题 11 句

fancy

B1

v. 想要

本卷1次 · 真题 11 句

instantly

B1

adv. 立即, 马上

本卷1次 · 真题 11 句

originate

C1

v. 起源于

本卷1次 · 真题 11 句

stable B1

adj. 稳定的

本卷1次·真题 11 句

undergo B2

v. 经历, 经受 (尤指艰难、痛苦或变化的过...

本卷1次·真题 11 句

wander B1

v. 漫步

本卷1次·真题 11 句

anxious B1

adj. 焦虑的

本卷1次·真题 10 句

circulation B2

n. 循环

本卷1次·真题 10 句

monthly A2

adj. 每月的

本卷1次·真题 10 句

pill B1

n. 药丸

本卷1次·真题 10 句

tactics B2

n. 战术

本卷1次·真题 10 句

upset B1

adj. 难过的

本卷1次·真题 10 句

allocate B2

v. 分配

本卷1次·真题 9 句

arrange B1

v. 安排, 筹备 (活动、会议等)

本卷1次·真题 9 句

dawn B1

n. 黎明, 拂晓

本卷1次·真题 9 句

deadly B2

adj. 致命的

本卷1次·真题 9 句

fascinating B2

adj. 迷人的

本卷1次·真题 9 句

musical B1

adj. 音乐的

本卷1次·真题 9 句

assignment B1

n. (学校的) 作业、任务

本卷1次·真题 8 句

hi

A1

intj. 嗨

本卷1次·真题8句

necessity

B2

n. 必需品

本卷1次·真题8句

nonetheless

B2

adv. 尽管如此

本卷1次·真题8句

pack

A2

v. 打包

本卷1次·真题8句

personally

B1

adv. 就个人而言

本卷1次·真题8句

shoot

A2

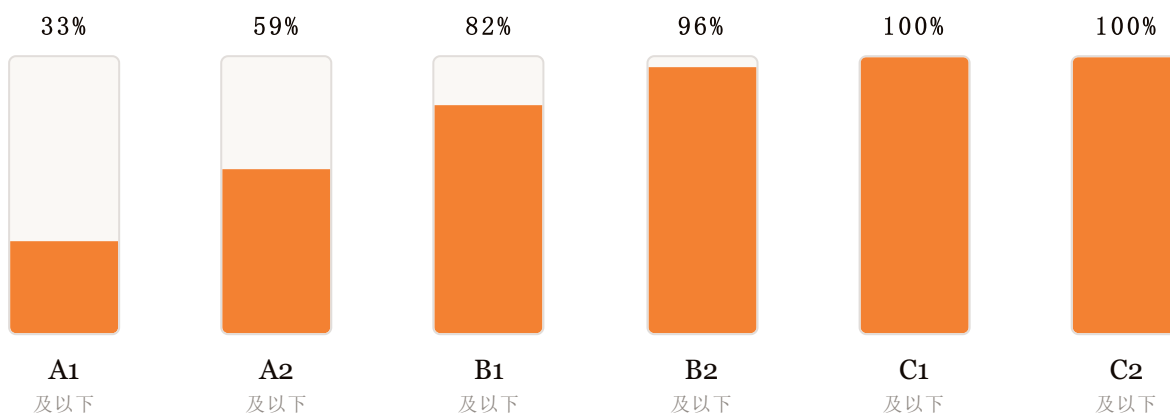
v. 射击

本卷1次·真题8句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全卷录音原文 799 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全卷录音原文去重后共 **799** 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 28 个·约 4%。



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去重总词数

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B2 以上难词

4%

B1 及以下覆盖

82%

英语六级 2019年6月·第1套 · 全卷构成

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

2019年6月·第1套 英语六级完形填空（选词填空）·26-35 题答案与解析

BLANKS & ANALYSIS · 选词填空题和解析

选词填空题和解析 · 26-35 题

本页 26-35 题的正确答案词与逐空解析由懒笔记按2019年6月·第1套 英语六级完形填空（选词填空）原卷词库逐空核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：Directions、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(2019-06) · 六级

Part III Section A

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

Pasta is no longer off the menu, after a new review of studies suggested that the carbohydrate can form part of a healthy diet, and even help people lose weight. For years, nutritionists have recommended that pasta be kept to a 26, to cut calories, prevent fat build-up and stop blood sugar 27 up.

意大利面不再是禁忌食物，一项新的研究综述表明，这种碳水化合物可以成为健康饮食的一部分，甚至有助于人们减肥。多年来，营养学家一直建议将意大利面的摄入量控制在最低限度，以减少卡路里摄入、防止脂肪堆积并阻止血糖飙升。

The low-carbohydrate food movement gave birth to such diets as the Atkins, Paleo and Keto, which advised swapping foods like bread, pasta and potatoes for vegetables, fish and meat. More recently the trend of swapping spaghetti for vegetables has been 28 by clean-eating experts.

低碳水化合物饮食运动催生了Atkins、Paleo和Keto等饮食法，这些饮食法建议用蔬菜、鱼类和肉类替代面包、意大利面和土豆等食物。最近，用蔬菜替代意大利面条的趋势得到了清洁饮食专家的推崇。

But now a 29 review and analysis of 30 studies by Canadian researchers found that not only does pasta not cause weight gain, but three meals a week can help people drop more than half a kilogram over four months. The reviewers found that pasta had been unfairly demonized(妖魔化) because it had been 30 in with other, more fat-promoting carbohydrates.

但现在，加拿大研究人员对30项研究进行的系统综述和分析发现，意大利面不仅不会导致体重增加，而且每周吃三顿意大利面可以帮助人们在四个月内减重超过半公斤。研究综述者发现，意大利面被不公平地妖魔化了，因为它被归入了其他更容易促进脂肪堆积的碳水化合物之列。

"The study found that pasta didn't 31 to weight gain or increase in body fat," said lead author Dr. John Sievenpiper. "In 32 the evidence, we can now say with some confidence that pasta does not have an 33 effect on body weight outcomes when it is consumed as part of a healthy dietary pattern." In fact, analysis actually showed a small weight loss 34 to concerns. Perhaps pasta can be part of a healthy diet.

主要作者John Sievenpiper博士说:"该研究发现,意大利面不会导致体重增加或体脂增加。在权衡证据后,我们现在可以相当有把握地说,当意大利面作为健康饮食模式的一部分食用时,不会对体重结果产生不利影响。"事实上,分析实际上显示了轻微的体重下降,这与人们的担忧相反。也许意大利面可以成为健康饮食的一部分。

Those involved in the 35 trials on average ate 3.3 servings of pasta a week instead of other carbohydrates, one serving equaling around half a cup. They lost around half a kilogram over an average follow-up of 12 weeks.

参与临床试验的人平均每周吃3.3份意大利面来代替其他碳水化合物,一份相当于大约半杯。在平均12周的随访期间,他们减重约半公斤。

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| A) adverse | I) minimum |
| B) championed | J) radiating |
| C) clinical | K) ration |
| D) contrary | L) shooting |
| E) contribute | M) subscribe |
| F) intimate | N) systematic |
| G) lumped | O) weighing |
| H) magnified | |

26. nutritionists have recommended that pasta be kept to a (26)

【答案】 **I) minimum** (名词)

【词性槽】 be kept to a 结构里 a 后缺名词

【依据】 固定搭配 **keep sth to a minimum**

pasta be kept to a (26), to cut calories, prevent fat build-up and stop blood sugar (27) up——目的是减少卡路里、防脂肪堆积、稳血糖,正是『把意面摄入控制在最低』的语义, keep ... to a minimum 是地道固定搭配。

【竞争词】 K) ration **ration** 偏战时/物资配给语境

ration 指被分配的『定量配给』,多用于物资紧缺时的配给制; keep to a ration 不是常见搭配,与营养师建议减量的语境不贴。

27. stop blood sugar __(27)__ up

【答案】 **L) shooting** (动词)

【词性槽】 stop sth __ up, stop 后宾语 + 动名词或现在分词作宾补

【依据】 **shoot up** 表『(数值) 急剧上升』, 正合描述血糖飙升

to cut calories, prevent fat build-up and stop blood sugar __(27)__ up——并列三个目的: 减卡、防脂、阻止血糖飙升, stop blood sugar shooting up (阻止血糖飙升) 语义完全契合。

28. the trend of swapping spaghetti for vegetables has been __(28)__ by clean-eating experts

【答案】 **B) championed** (动词)

【词性槽】 has been __ by clean-eating experts, be done by 被动语态需要过去分词

【依据】 **champion** 作动词意为『力挺、拥护』, 正合 experts 倡导的语境

More recently the trend of swapping spaghetti for vegetables has been championed by clean-eating experts——『用蔬菜替代意面的潮流被清洁饮食专家所推崇』, 与 P2 上文 The low-carbohydrate food movement gave birth to such diets as the Atkins, Paleo and Keto 关于低碳饮食运动的叙述一脉相承。

【竞争词】 **G) lumped** 搭配方向不对, 且应留给 30 题

lump 多用在 lump in with (混为一谈), 不直接 be lumped by sb; 且 30 题 it had been __(30)__ in with other ... carbohydrates 空后紧跟 in with, 是 lump 的『正穴』。

H) magnified 语义偏差

magnify 是『放大、夸大』, 说『潮流被专家放大』勉强能搭、但与 P2『专家积极倡导』的正向语境对不齐——上下文是专家在推这套做法, 不是在『夸大』它。

【易错】最具迷惑性的错误词是 **H)** —— magnified 看似也能填, 实则方向反。has been __(28)__ by clean-eating experts 中 H magnified 词性、被动语态都对, 且『被专家放大』勉强能解; 但 P2 上下文 The low-carbohydrate food movement gave birth to such diets as the Atkins, Paleo and Keto 显示专家在积极倡导这股潮流, 应该是 championed (推崇), 不是 magnified (放大)。防坑: 看段落的感情走向, 专家在 P2 里是『支持』而非『夸大』。

29. But now a __(29)__ review and analysis of 30 studies by Canadian researchers found that ...

【答案】 **N) systematic** 形容词

【词性槽】冠词 a 与名词 review 之间，缺一个形容词作定语

【依据】学术固定搭配 **systematic review** (系统综述)

P3 说这是 a __(29)__ review and analysis of 30 studies by Canadian researchers——对 30 项研究做综述与分析，正是学术领域里 systematic review (系统综述) 的标准表达，与下文 found that not only does pasta not cause weight gain 提到的研究结论也契合。

【竞争词】A) **adverse** 感情色彩与全文正面定调相反

adverse 是负面词 (不利的)，而本段是用这项研究为意面平反，整体是正面定调；而且 adverse review (差评) 与下文 not only does pasta not cause weight gain 的肯定性结论矛盾。

C) **clinical** 留给 35 题的 **clinical trials**

clinical 虽可作形容词，但 P5 Those involved in the __(35)__ trials 那处的 clinical trials (临床试验) 是更典型的固定搭配，把它留给 35 题更合理；29 题这里若填 clinical review 并非通用学术术语。

D) **contrary** 留给 34 题的 **contrary to** 搭配

contrary 更常用在 contrary to 结构里，34 题 a small weight loss __(34)__ to concerns 后面紧跟 to，是 contrary 的『正穴』，这里不应抢用。

F) **intimate** 语义不搭：intimate review 不成立

intimate 表『亲密的、私人的』，用在『对 30 项研究的综述』上语义不通，不符合学术语境。

I) **minimum** 更适合作名词搭配 keep ... to a minimum

minimum 在本卷里被 26 题 pasta be kept to a __(26)__ 锁定为名词搭配 keep to a minimum，不参与本空的形容词竞争。

30. it had been __(30)__ in with other, more fat-promoting carbohydrates

【答案】 **G) lumped** 动词

【词性槽】had been __ in with，被动语态需过去分词

【依据】固定搭配 **lump in with** (混为一谈)

pasta had been unfairly demonized(妖魔化) because it had been lumped in with other, more fat-promoting carbohydrates——意面被妖魔化，是因为它被『和其他更易致脂肪堆积的碳水化合物混为一谈』，lump in with 是高度固定的短语搭配。

【竞争词】H) **magnified** 搭配不成立

magnified in with 不是英语固定搭配，magnify 不与 in with 同现；语义上『把意面和其他碳水化合物放大在一起』也不通。

31. pasta didn't __(31)__ to weight gain or increase in body fat

【答案】 **E) contribute** (动词)

【词性槽】 didn't __ to, 助动词 didn't 后接动词原形

【依据】 **contribute to** 表『导致、促成』, 是体重增加这种结果型语境的固定搭配

The study found that pasta didn't contribute to weight gain or increase in body fat
——研究发现意面没有『促成』体重增加或体脂上升; contribute to + 结果 是六级阅读和写作高频搭配。

【竞争词】 M) **subscribe** **subscribe to** 是『赞同观点』, 主语不能是食物

subscribe to 通常表示『订阅; 赞同某一观点/理论』, 主语必须是有意识主体(人/机构); 这里主语是 pasta(意面), 意面无法『赞同体重增加』, 逻辑荒谬。

【易错】 最具迷惑性的错误词是 M) —— subscribe to 形似 contribute to, 但主语不对。pasta didn't __(31)__ to weight gain 中 M subscribe 是动词原形且能接 to, 词性、搭配都过关; 但 subscribe to 表『订阅/赞同观点』, 主语得是人或机构。pasta 是食物, 不可能『赞同体重增加』。防坑: 看到 __ to 时, 先看主语是『有意识主体』还是『客观事物』——客观因果优先 contribute to。

32. In __(32)__ the evidence, we can now say with some confidence that pasta does not have an __(33)__ effect on body weight outcomes

【答案】 **O) weighing** (动词)

【词性槽】 介词 In 后需要动名词, 构成 In __ the evidence 的状语结构

【依据】 固定搭配 **weigh the evidence** (权衡证据)

In weighing the evidence, we can now say with some confidence that pasta does not have an adverse effect on body weight outcomes——『在权衡了证据之后, 我们能够有把握地说……』, weigh the evidence 是学术与法律语境的固定搭配, 与下文研究者 confident 表态衔接自然。

【竞争词】 J) **radiating** 搭配与语义都不对

radiate the evidence『辐射证据』在英语里不成立, radiate 多用于 radiate heat/light/confidence 之类的搭配, 宾语必为可辐射的事物或抽象品质。

33. pasta does not have an __(33)__ effect on body weight outcomes

【答案】 **A) adverse** (形容词)

【词性槽】 an __ effect 结构, an 与名词 effect 之间缺形容词

【依据】 固定搭配 **adverse effect** (不利影响)

we can now say with some confidence that pasta does not have an adverse effect on body weight outcomes when it is consumed as part of a healthy dietary pattern——意面在健康饮食模式下对体重结果『没有不利影响』, adverse effect 是医学/营养学里极常见的固定搭配。

34. analysis actually showed a small weight loss __(34)__ to concerns

【答案】 **D) contrary** (形容词)

【词性槽】 weight loss __ to concerns 中需要个能接 to 的形容词

【依据】 固定搭配 **contrary to** (与.....相反)

In __(32)__ the evidence, we can now say with some confidence that pasta does not have an __(33)__ effect on body weight outcomes ... In fact, analysis actually showed a small weight loss contrary to concerns.——人们本来担心吃意面会胖，结果分析显示却出现轻微减重，与人们的担忧『恰恰相反』，contrary to concerns 完美贴合。

【竞争词】 **F) intimate** 搭配与语义都不成立

intimate to 不是固定搭配，且 intimate 表『亲密』，与 concerns 语义不通。

35. Those involved in the __(35)__ trials on average ate 3.3 servings of pasta a week ...

【答案】 **C) clinical** (形容词)

【词性槽】 定冠词 the 与名词 trials 之间，缺形容词作定语

【依据】 固定搭配 **clinical trials** (临床试验)

Those involved in the __(35)__ trials on average ate 3.3 servings of pasta a week 描述受试者饮食安排，正是医学/营养学研究的典型场景；clinical trial 是不可拆的固定术语。

【竞争词】 **A) adverse** 感情色彩冲突

adverse trials 『不利的试验』语义生硬，且与下文 They lost around half a kilogram 这一肯定性结果格调不合；adverse 应留给 33 题的 adverse effect。

D) contrary 搭配不当且应留给 34 题

contrary trials 不是固定搭配，且 contrary 的『正穴』是 34 题 contrary to concerns。

F) intimate 语义不搭

intimate trials (亲密的试验) 在科研语境里说不通。

I) minimum 应留给 26 题的名词搭配

minimum 在 26 题作名词 keep to a minimum，不与本空竞争。

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) **adverse** 形容词

不利的、有害的、负面的 (常与 effect/impact 搭配)

用于第 33 空

B) **championed** 动词

拥护、力挺、积极倡导 (champion 作动词的过去式/过去分词)

用于第 28 空

C) **clinical** 形容词

临床的 (clinical trial 即临床试验, 固定搭配)

用于第 35 空

D) **contrary** 形容词 名词

相反的; 相反 (contrary to 与.....相反, 固定搭配)

用于第 34 空

E) **contribute** 动词

促成、导致、有助于 (contribute to 是固定搭配)

用于第 31 空

F) **intimate** 形容词 动词

亲密的; 暗示

干扰词 · 未选用

G) **lumped** 动词

把.....归为一类、混为一谈 (lump in with 把.....和.....混在一起)

用于第 30 空

H) **magnified** 动词 形容词

放大、夸大 (的)

干扰词 · 未选用

I) **minimum** 名词 形容词

最小量、最低限度 (keep ... to a minimum 把.....控制在最低)

用于第 26 空

J) **radiating** 动词 形容词

辐射的、放射出的 (radiate 的现在分词)

干扰词 · 未选用

K) **ration** 名词 动词

定量配给、配额; 定量供应

干扰词 · 未选用

L) **shooting** 动词 形容词 名词

猛涨、飞速上升 (shoot up 急剧上升); 射击

用于第 27 空

M) **subscribe** 动词

订阅; 赞同 (subscribe to 赞同某观点)

干扰词 · 未选用

N) **systematic** 形容词

系统的、有条理的 (systematic review 系统综述, 学术常用搭配)

用于第 29 空

0) **weighing** 动词 形容词

权衡、掂量；称重 (weigh the evidence 权衡证据)

用于第 32 空

全文主旨

为意面正名：作为健康饮食的一部分，意面不致胖反而可能助减重

全文围绕一项加拿大综述研究展开：开篇即定调 Pasta is no longer off the menu, after a new review of studies suggested that the carbohydrate can form part of a healthy diet, and even help people lose weight.; P3 给出关键发现 not only does pasta not cause weight gain, but three meals a week can help people drop more than half a kilogram over four months; P4-P5 是研究者表态与临床试验数据，整体语境正面、为意面平反。

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。

F) **intimate** 最像 29/33/34/35 题的形容词答案

F 是形容词，词性能匹配 4 个形容词空，看起来候选很多；但 intimate 表『亲密的、私人的』，在 a __(29)__ review、the __(35)__ trials、an __(33)__ effect、a small weight loss __(34)__ to concerns 里语义都不通。识破方法：intimate 几乎不与科研类名词搭配，看到学术语篇直接排除。

H) **magnified** 最像 28、30 题的过去分词答案

H 是 -ed 形式动词，词形上能套入被动语态。在 has been __(28)__ by clean-eating experts 与 had been __(30)__ in with 都看似能用；但 magnify『放大、夸大』感情色彩与 28 题专家『推崇』方向不一致，且 magnified in with 没这种搭配。识破方法：看准固定搭配 championed by 与 lumped in with。

J) **radiating** 最像 27、32 题的 -ing 形式答案

J 是 -ing 形式，在介词后或 stop sth ___ 结构里词性都合。但 radiate the evidence、blood sugar radiating up 在英语里都没意义。识破方法：radiate 的宾语通常是热/光/情感等可辐射事物，靠搭配感识破。

K) **ration** 最像 26 题的名词答案

K 作名词词性匹配 26 题，且 ration 也有『限量』之意，乍看与『控制意面摄入』沾边。识破方法：ration 是物资定量配给（战时配给），与 keep ... to a ___ 这种『把.....控制在.....』的固定搭配不匹配——正确搭配是 keep to a minimum。

M) **subscribe** 最像 31 题的动词答案

M 是动词原形且能接 to，在 didn't __(31)__ to weight gain 里词形和介词搭配都对上。但 subscribe to 表『赞同某观点』，主语必须是人或机构，pasta（意面）不可能『赞同体重增加』。识破方法：看主语属性——非生命体作主语时优先 contribute to 这种客观因果搭配。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

4 句真题句逐层精讲

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

Pasta is no longer off the menu, after a new review of studies suggested that the carbohydrate can form part of a healthy diet, and even help people lose weight.

第1段，第1句

时间状语从句 + 宾语从句的嵌套结构是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式，宾语从句中的并列谓语 (can form and can help) 以及宾补结构 (help sb do sth) 也是高频考点。掌握本句的分析方法，可以较好地迁移到类似的复合句中。

For years, nutritionists have recommended that pasta be kept to a minimum, to cut calories, prevent fat build-up and stop blood sugar shooting up.

第1段，第2句

这句主干不至于难到无法入手，但同时包含较有代表性的从句、完成体、被动和建议类虚拟意味，适合作为结构与时态的重点训练材料。对想提升长句拆解能力的学习者，优先级较高。

The reviewers found that pasta had been unfairly demonized(妖魔化) because it had been lumped in with other, more fat-promoting carbohydrates.

第3段，第2句

本句呈现典型的主句加宾语从句结构，宾语从句内部又带原因状语从句，且两个从句都使用过去完成时被动语态，这是四六级和考研阅读中非常常见的复杂句式。掌握这种嵌套结构的分析方法，可以迁移到大量类似句子的理解中，具有很强的代表性和实用性。

Those involved in the clinical trials on average ate 3.3 servings of pasta a week instead of other carbohydrates, one serving equaling around half a cup.

第5段，第1句

本句覆盖了主语、谓语、宾语、定语（后置定语）、状语（方式状语、时间状语、一般状语）等多种成分，适合练习识别后置定语和多种状语的位置及作用。句末的独立主格结构也是一个值得讲解的语法点，能帮助学生理解非谓语动词的独立成分用法。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 35 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。

pasta A2

n. 意大利面食

本篇9次 · 真题 10 句

diet A2

n. 日常饮食

本篇3次 · 真题 82 句

carbohydrate

B2

n. 碳水化合物

本篇3次·真题8句

average

A2

adj. 平均的

本篇2次·真题112句

gain

B1

v. 获得;赢得

本篇2次·真题96句

analysis

B2

n. 分析

本篇2次·真题49句

researcher

B2

n. 研究人员

本篇1次·真题363句

author

A2

n. 作者

本篇1次·真题264句

effect

A2

n. 影响

本篇1次·真题191句

actually

A2

adv. 实际上, 事实上 (用于纠正或补充信息)

本篇1次·真题182句

expert

B1

n. 专家

本篇1次·真题114句

concern

B1

v. 涉及

本篇1次·真题88句

evidence

B1

n. 证据

本篇1次·真题87句

involve

B1

v. 包含

本篇1次·真题82句

contribute

B1

v. 捐献

本篇1次·真题79句

recently

A2

adv. 最近

本篇1次·真题76句

trend

B1

n. 趋势

本篇1次·真题63句

loss

B1

n. 丧失

本篇1次·真题56句

recommend

B1

v. 推荐

本篇1次·真题 47 句

pattern

B1

n. 模式

本篇1次·真题 46 句

outcome

B2

n. 结果

本篇1次·真题 40 句

dietary

B2

adj. 饮食的

本篇1次·真题 39 句

movement

B1

n. 移动

本篇1次·真题 32 句

consume

B2

v. 消耗, 耗费 (燃料、能源、时间等)

本篇1次·真题 31 句

confidence

B1

n. 信心

本篇1次·真题 28 句

calorie

B1

n. 卡路里, 热量单位

本篇1次·真题 24 句

equal

A2

adj. 相等的

本篇1次·真题 23 句

champion

B1

n. 冠军

本篇1次·真题 22 句

adverse

C1

adj. 不利的

本篇1次·真题 21 句

trial

B2

n. 审判, 审讯

本篇1次·真题 21 句

contrary

B2

adj. 相反的

本篇1次·真题 17 句

clinical

B2

adj. 临床的

本篇1次·真题 15 句

systematic

C1

adj. 系统的

本篇1次·真题 11 句

minimum

B2

n. 最小值

本篇1次·真题 9 句

shoot

A2

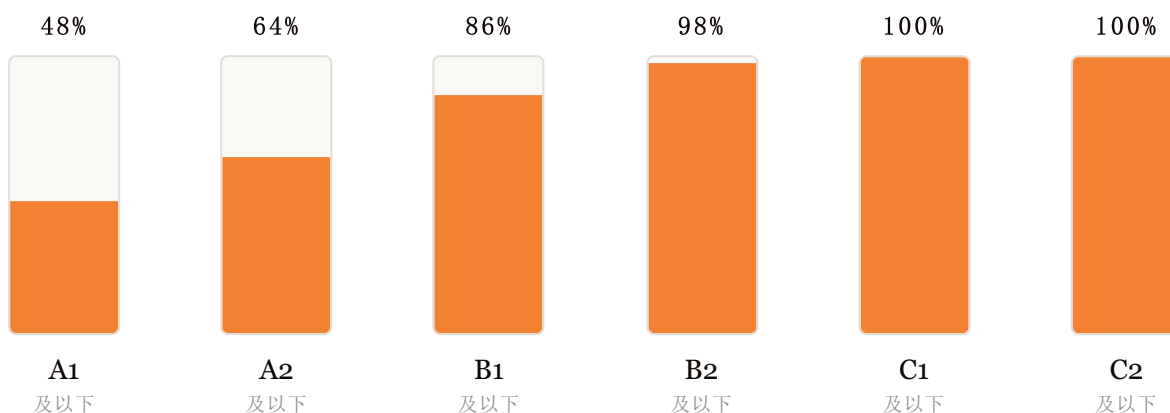
v. 射击

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 107 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

带空短文去重后共 **107** 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 2 个 · 约 2%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率（CDF）· 数据为全文去重词 107 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

107

B2 以上难词

2%

B1 及以下覆盖

86%

英语六级 2019年6月·第1套 · 全卷构成

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

2019年6月·第1套 英语六级长篇阅读（信息匹配） 第1篇·36-45 题 答案与解析

STATEMENTS & ANALYSIS • 信息匹配题和解析

信息匹配题和解析·36-45 题

本页 36-45 题的段落匹配答案与逐句解析由懒笔记基于2019年6月·第1套 英语六级长篇阅读（信息匹配）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 15 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(2019-06) · 六级

Part III Section B

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

The Best Retailers Combine Bricks and Clicks

A) Retail profits are falling sharply. Stores are closing. Malls are emptying. The depressing stories just keep coming. Reading the earnings announcements of large retail stores like Macy's, Nordstrom, and Target is about as uplifting as a tour of an intensive care unit. The internet is apparently taking down yet another industry. Brick and mortar stores(实体店) seem to be going the way of the yellow pages. Sure enough, the Census Bureau just released data showing that online retail sales surged 15.2 percent between the first quarter of 2015 and the first quarter of 2016.

零售利润正在急剧下降。商店纷纷关闭。购物中心日渐空荡。令人沮丧的消息接连不断。阅读 Macy's、Nordstrom和Target等大型零售商店的收益公告，就像参观重症监护病房一样令人压抑。互联网显然正在摧毁又一个行业。实体店似乎正在走向黄页那样的命运。果然，人口普查局刚刚发布的数据显示，2015年第一季度至2016年第一季度期间，在线零售销售额激增了15.2%。

B) But before you dump all of your retail stocks, there are more facts you should consider. Looking only at that 15.2 percent "surge" would be misleading. It was an increase that was on a small base of 6.9 percent. Even when a tiny number grows by a large percentage terms, it is often still tiny.

但在你抛售所有零售股票之前，还有更多事实需要考虑。仅仅看那15.2%的"激增"会产生误导。这是在6.9%的小基数上的增长。即使一个微小的数字按百分比增长很大，它往往仍然很小。

C) More than 20 years after the internet was opened to commerce, the Census Bureau tells us that brick and mortar sales accounted for 92.3 percent of retail sales in the first quarter of 2016. Their data

show that only 0.8 percent of retail sales shifted from offline to online between the beginning of 2015 and 2016.

在互联网向商业开放20多年后,人口普查局告诉我们,2016年第一季度实体店销售额占零售销售额的92.3%。他们的数据显示,从2015年初到2016年,只有0.8%的零售销售额从线下转移到了线上。

- D) So, despite all the talk about drone(无人机) deliveries to your doorstep, all the retail executives expressing anxiety over consumers going online, and even a Presidential candidate exclaiming that Amazon has a "huge antitrust problem," the Census data suggest that physical retail is thriving. Of course, the closed stores, depressed executives, and sinking stocks suggest otherwise. What's the real story?

因此,尽管人们都在谈论无人机送货上门,尽管所有零售高管都在表达对消费者转向线上的焦虑,甚至有一位总统候选人声称亚马逊存在"巨大的反垄断问题",但人口普查数据表明实体零售正在蓬勃发展。当然,关闭的商店、沮丧的高管和下跌的股票则表明情况并非如此。真实情况是什么?

- E) Many firms operating brick and mortar stores are in trouble. The retail industry is getting reinvented, as we describe in our new book Matchmakers. It's standing in the path of what Schumpeter called a gale(大风) of creative destruction. That storm has been brewing for some time, and as it has reached gale force, most large retailers are searching for a response. As the CFO of Macy's put it recently, "We're frankly scratching our heads."

许多经营实体店的公司陷入困境。正如我们在新书《撮合者》中所描述的那样,零售业正在被重新塑造。它正站在熊彼特所说的创造性破坏大风的路径上。这场风暴已经酝酿了一段时间,当它达到大风强度时,大多数大型零售商都在寻找应对之策。正如Macy's的首席财务官最近所说:"坦率地说,我们正在抓耳挠腮。"

- F) But it's not happening as experts predicted. In the peak of the dot-com bubble, brick and mortar retail was one of those industries the internet was going to kill—and quickly. The dot-com bust discredited most predictions of that sort and in the years that followed, conventional retailers' confidence in the future increased as Census continued to report weak online sales. And then the gale hit.

但事情的发展并非如专家所预测的那样。在互联网泡沫的高峰期,实体零售是互联网将要扼杀的行业之一——而且会很快。互联网泡沫破裂使大多数此类预测失去了可信度,在随后的几年里,随着人口普查局持续报告疲软的在线销售数据,传统零售商对未来的信心增强了。然后大风袭来了。

- G) It is becoming increasingly clear that retail reinvention isn't a simple battle to the death between bricks and clicks. It is about devising retail models that work for people who are making increasing use of a growing array of internet-connected tools to change how they search, shop, and buy. Creative retailers are using the new technologies to innovate just about everything stores do from managing inventory, to marketing, to getting paid.

越来越清楚的是,零售业的重塑并非实体店与网店之间简单的生死之战。它关乎设计适合那些越来越多地使用日益增长的互联网连接工具来改变搜索、购物和购买方式的人们的零售模式。富有创意的零售商正在利用技术创新商店所做的几乎所有事情,从管理库存到营销再到收款。

- H) More than drones dropping a new supply of underwear on your doorstep, Apple's massively successful brick-and-mortar-and-glass retail stores and Amazon's small steps in the same direction are

what should keep old-fashioned retailers awake at night. Not to mention the large number of creative new retailers, like Bonobos, that are blending online and offline experiences in creative ways.

比起无人机在你家门口投放新的内衣,苹果公司极为成功的实体加玻璃零售店以及亚马逊在同一方向上迈出的小步,才是应该让老式零售商彻夜难眠的东西。更不用说大量富有创意的新零售商,如Bonobos,正在以创造性的方式融合线上和线下体验。

- I) Retail reinvention is not a simple process, and it's also not happening on what used to be called "Internet Time." Some internet-driven changes have happened quickly, of course. Craigslist quickly overtook newspaper classified ads and turned newspaper economics upside down. But many widely anticipated changes weren't quick, and some haven't really started. With the benefit of hindsight(后见之明), it looks like the internet will transform the economy at something like the pace of other great inventions like electricity. B2B commerce, for example, didn't move mainly online by 2005 as many had predicted in 2000, nor even by 2016, but that doesn't mean it won't do so over the next few decades.

零售业的重塑不是一个简单的过程,它也不是按照过去所谓的"互联网时间"发生的。当然,一些由互联网驱动的变化发生得很快。Craigslist迅速超越了报纸分类广告,并彻底颠覆了报业经济。但许多被广泛预期的变化并不快,有些甚至还没有真正开始。有了后见之明,互联网似乎将以类似于电力等其他伟大发明的速度改变经济。例如,企业对企业电子商务并没有像许多人在2000年预测的那样在2005年之前主要转移到线上,甚至在2016年也没有,但这并不意味着它不会在未来几十年内实现。

- J) But the gale is still blowing. The sudden decline in foot traffic in recent years, even though it hasn't been accompanied by a massive decline in physical sales, is a critical warning. People can shop more efficiently online and therefore don't need to go to as many stores to find what they want. There's a surplus of physical shopping space for the crowds, which is one reason why stores are downsizing and closing.

但大风仍在吹。近年来客流量的突然下降,尽管并未伴随实体销售的大规模下降,却是一个关键警告。人们可以更高效地在线购物,因此不需要去那么多商店来找到他们想要的东西。相对于人流而言,实体购物空间过剩,这是商店缩小规模和关闭的原因之一。

- K) The rise of the mobile phone has recently added a new level of complexity to the process of retail reinvention. Even five years ago most people faced a choice. Sit at your computer, probably at home or at the office, search and browse, and buy. Or head out to the mall, or Main Street, look and shop, and buy. Now, just about everyone has a smartphone, connected to the internet almost everywhere almost all the time. Even when a retailer gets a customer to walk in the store, she can easily see if there's a better deal online or at another store nearby.

移动电话的兴起最近为零售业重塑的过程增添了新的复杂性。即使在五年前,大多数人还面临一个选择。坐在你的电脑前,可能在家里或办公室,搜索和浏览,然后购买。或者前往购物中心或主街,看和逛,然后购买。现在,几乎每个人都有智能手机,几乎随时随地都连接到互联网。即使零售商让顾客走进商店,她也可以轻松查看网上或附近其他商店是否有更好的交易。

- L) So far, the main thing many large retailers have done in response to all this is to open online stores, so people will come to them directly rather than to Amazon and its smaller online rivals. Many are

having the same problem that newspapers have. Even if they get online traffic, they struggle to make enough money online to compensate for what they are losing offline.

到目前为止,许多大型零售商为应对这一切所做的主要事情是开设在线商店,这样人们就会直接来找他们,而不是去亚马逊及其较小的在线竞争对手那里。许多零售商遇到了与报纸相同的问题。即使他们获得了在线流量,他们也难以在线上赚到足够的钱来弥补线下的损失。

- M) A few seem to be making this work. Among large traditional retailers, Walmart recently reported the best results, leading its stock price to surge, while Macy's, Target, and Nordstrom's dropped. Yet Walmart's year-over-year online sales only grew 7 percent, leading its CEO to lament(哀叹), "Growth here is too slow." Part of the problem is that almost two decades after Amazon filed the one-click patent, the online retail shopping and buying experience is filled with frictions. A recent study graded more than 600 internet retailers on how easy it was for consumers to shop, buy, and pay. Almost half of the sites didn't get a passing grade and only 18 percent got an A or B.

少数几家似乎正在让这种模式奏效。在大型传统零售商中,沃尔玛最近报告了最好的业绩,导致其股价飙升,而Macy's、Target和Nordstrom的股价则下跌了。然而沃尔玛的同比在线销售额仅增长了7%,导致其首席执行官哀叹:"这里的增长太慢了。"部分问题在于,在亚马逊申请一键购买专利近二十年后,在线零售购物和购买体验仍然充满摩擦。最近一项研究对600多家互联网零售商在消费者购物、购买和支付的便捷程度方面进行了评分。近一半的网站未能获得及格分数,只有18%获得了A或B。

- N) The turmoil on the ground in physical retail is hard to square with the Census data. Unfortunately, part of the explanation is that the Census retail data are unreliable. Our deep look into those data and their preparation revealed serious problems. It seems likely that Census simply misclassifies a large chunk of online sales. It is certain that the Census procedures, which lump the online sales of major traditional retailers like Walmart with "non-store retailers" like food trucks can mask major changes in individual retail categories. The bureau could easily present their data in more useful ways. But they have chosen not to.

实体零售业实地的动荡很难与人口普查数据相吻合。不幸的是,部分解释是人口普查零售数据不可靠。我们对这些数据及其准备工作的深入研究揭示了严重的问题。人口普查局似乎很可能只是错误地分类了大量在线销售。可以肯定的是,人口普查程序将沃尔玛等主要传统零售商的在线销售与餐车等"非店铺零售商"混为一谈,这可能掩盖了个别零售类别的重大变化。该局可以很容易地以更有用的方式呈现他们的数据。但他们选择了不这样做。

- O) Despite the turmoil, brick and mortar won't disappear any time soon. The big questions are which, if any, of the large traditional retailers will still be on the scene in a decade or two because they have successfully reinvented themselves, which new players will operate busy stores on Main Streets and maybe even in shopping malls, and how the shopping and buying experience will have changed in each retail category. Investors shouldn't write off brick and mortar. Whether they should bet on the traditional players who run those stores now is another matter.

尽管动荡不安,实体店不会很快消失。重大问题是,如果有的话,哪些大型传统零售商将在一二十年后仍然存在,因为它们成功地重塑了自己,哪些新参与者将在主街甚至购物中心经营繁忙的商店,以及每个零售类别中的购物和购买体验将如何改变。投资者不应该放弃实体店。至于他们是否应该押注于现在经营这些商店的传统参与者,则是另一回事。

陈述句与逐句解析

36. Although online retailing has existed for some twenty years, nearly half of the internet retailers still fail to receive satisfactory feedback from consumers, according to a recent survey.

根据最近的一项调查,尽管在线零售已经存在了大约二十年,仍有近一半的互联网零售商未能收到消费者满意的反馈。

【答案】 **M** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 二十年 + 近一半网店反馈不佳

【定位】 A recent study graded more than 600 internet retailers on how easy it was for consumers to shop, buy, and pay. Almost half of the sites didn't get a passing grade and only 18 percent got an A or B.

一项最近的研究以"消费者购物、下单、支付的难易程度"为标准给 600 多家网店打了分。几乎一半的网站没有及格,只有 18% 拿到 A 或 B。

【改写】 online retailing has existed for some twenty years ↔

almost two decades after Amazon filed the one-click patent

时间表述的同义改写

nearly half of the internet retailers still fail to receive satisfactory feedback from consumers ↔

Almost half of the sites didn't get a passing grade

近一半 + 不及格 = 反馈不佳

according to a recent survey ↔ **A recent study graded more than 600 internet retailers**

survey / study 同义替换

【辨邻】 **C** C 谈的是 brick and mortar sales accounted for 92.3 percent of retail sales——实体店占总零售的份额;并未涉及网店是否让消费者满意,与题干 fail to receive satisfactory feedback from consumers 没有交集,仅因"也带百分比"易诱人。

More than 20 years after the internet was opened to commerce, the Census Bureau tells us that brick and mortar sales accounted for 92.3 percent of retail sales

A A 关注的是 online retail sales surged 15.2 percent——增长速度;与题干 fail to receive satisfactory feedback from consumers 的"满意度"完全是两件事,话题相邻但所述事件不同。

online retail sales surged 15.2 percent between the first quarter of 2015 and the first quarter of 2016

37. Innovative retailers integrate internet technologies with conventional retailing to create new retail models.

创新型零售商将互联网技术与传统零售相结合,创造出新的零售模式。

【答案】 **G** 段 (弱锚点)

【锚点】 用互联网技术造新零售模式

【定位】 Creative retailers are using the new technologies to innovate just about everything stores do from managing inventory, to marketing, to getting paid.

富有创造力的零售商正在用新技术革新店铺所做的几乎一切——从库存管理到营销再到收款。

【改写】 Innovative retailers ↔ **Creative retailers**

innovative ↔ creative 同义

integrate internet technologies with conventional retailing ↔

using the new technologies to innovate just about everything stores do

把整合写成"用 X 改造 Y"

create new retail models ↔ **devising retail models that work for people**

create ↔ devising 同义

【辨邻】 **H** H 讲的是 Apple's massively successful brick-and-mortar-and-glass retail stores 与 Bonobos 这类创新零售商对老牌零售商构成威胁, 落脚在"对手"与"威胁"; 而题干 Q37 落脚在"用互联网技术造新模式"这一抽象方法论判断, 更贴 G。

Apple's massively successful brick-and-mortar-and-glass retail stores and Amazon's small steps in the same direction are what should keep old-fashioned retailers awake at night

L L 强调 the main thing many large retailers have done in response to all this is to open online stores, 且 they struggle to make enough money online——这是"被动应对", 不是 Q37 所说的"创造新模式", 话题相邻但情绪和评价相反。

the main thing many large retailers have done in response to all this is to open online stores

38. Despite what the Census data suggest, the value of physical retail's stocks has been dropping.

尽管人口普查数据显示的情况不同, 实体零售的股票价值一直在下降。

【答案】 **D** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 普查数据 vs 股价下跌

【定位】 Of course, the closed stores, depressed executives, and sinking stocks suggest otherwise.

当然, 关店、沮丧的高管以及下跌的股价表明的恰恰相反。

【改写】 Despite what the Census data suggest ↔ **the Census data suggest that physical retail is thriving**

Census data 原样复现

the value of physical retail's stocks has been dropping ↔ **sinking stocks**

dropping ↔ sinking 同义

【辨邻】 C C 给的是 brick and mortar sales accounted for 92.3 percent of retail sales 与 only 0.8 percent of retail sales shifted from offline to online——只是 Census 数据，没有任何关于股价、关店、高管沮丧的描述，因此不能完整承载题干。

brick and mortar sales accounted for 92.3 percent of retail sales in the first quarter of 2016

N N 的核心论断是 the Census retail data are unreliable 与 Census simply misclassifies a large chunk of online sales——它是在质疑普查数据的可信度，不是在用 Census 数据与股价做对比，与题干 Despite what the Census data suggest 的反差结构不一致。

the Census retail data are unreliable

39. Innovative-driven changes in the retail industry didn't take place as quickly as widely anticipated.

创新驱动的零售业变革并未像人们普遍预期的那样迅速发生。

【答案】 I 段（弱锚点）

【锚点】 变化没像预期那样快

【定位】 But many widely anticipated changes weren't quick, and some haven't really started.
但很多被广泛预期的变化并没有那么快发生，有一些甚至还没真正开始。

【改写】 Innovative-driven changes in the retail industry ↔ many widely anticipated changes
话题等价

didn't take place as quickly as widely anticipated ↔

many widely anticipated changes weren't quick

否定式比较句的同义改写

【辨邻】 F F 强调 conventional retailers' confidence in the future increased，而非变化是否快；尽管 internet was going to kill—and quickly 提到“快”，但它讲的是“预言”本身，不是 Q39 所说“变化没那么快”。

conventional retailers' confidence in the future increased as Census continued to report weak online sales

J J 关注 The sudden decline in foot traffic in recent years 与 stores are downsizing and closing——这是结果性变化，而非把变化速度与预期对比。

The sudden decline in foot traffic in recent years

40. Statistics indicate that brick and mortar sales still made up the lion's share of the retail business.

统计数据表明，实体店销售额仍然占据零售业务的最大份额。

【答案】 C 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 实体仍占绝大多数（lion's share）

【定位】 More than 20 years after the internet was opened to commerce, the Census Bureau tells us that brick and mortar sales accounted for 92.3 percent of retail sales in the first quarter of 2016.

互联网开放商用 20 多年后，人口普查局告诉我们：2016 年第一季度，实体店销售占零售总额的 92.3%。

【改写】 Statistics indicate that ↔ **the Census Bureau tells us**
数据来源同义

brick and mortar sales still made up the lion's share ↔

brick and mortar sales accounted for 92.3 percent of retail sales

lion's share = 92.3% 的习语对数字

【辨邻】 **A** online retail sales surged 15.2 percent 的 15.2% 是网售的增长，与题干 brick and mortar sales still made up the lion's share 中"实体仍占大头"主体相反，不可对应。

online retail sales surged 15.2 percent between the first quarter of 2015 and the first quarter of 2016

B on a small base of 6.9 percent 是网售自身的小基数，并未直接给出实体占比；它是用来削弱 A 涨幅的论据，与题干 Q40 想要的"实体占大头"不是同一事实。

It was an increase that was on a small base of 6.9 percent

41. Companies that successfully combine online and offline business models may prove to be a big concern for traditional retailers.

成功结合线上和线下业务模式的公司可能会成为传统零售商的一大威胁。

【答案】 **H** 段（弱锚点）

【锚点】 成功融合线上线下者成传统零售的隐忧

【定位】 Not to mention the large number of creative new retailers, like Bonobos, that are blending online and offline experiences in creative ways.

更不用说像 Bonobos 这样大量富有创意的新零售商，正以创造性的方式融合线上线下购物体验。

【改写】 Companies that successfully combine online and offline business models ↔

Apple's massively successful brick-and-mortar-and-glass retail stores

成功融合两端的公司

a big concern for traditional retailers ↔

what should keep old-fashioned retailers awake at night

夜不能寐 ↔ 担忧

【辨邻】 G 只表达 Creative retailers are using the new technologies to innovate just about everything stores do——"创新方式", 没有"威胁传统零售商"的语义; 与题干 a big concern for traditional retailers 不对应。

Creative retailers are using the new technologies to innovate just about everything stores do from managing inventory, to marketing, to getting paid

L 的主语是 large retailers——他们是被冲击的传统零售商; 与 Q41 的主语"成功融合线上线下者(威胁源)"主体不一致, 仅因都谈"线上 + 传统零售"而易诱人。

the main thing many large retailers have done in response to all this is to open online stores

42. Brick and mortar retailers' faith in their business was strengthened when the dot com bubble burst.

当互联网泡沫破裂时, 实体零售商对其业务的信心得到了增强。

【答案】 F 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 互联网泡沫破灭 + 实体信心增强

【定位】 The dot-com bust discredited most predictions of that sort and in the years that followed, conventional retailers' confidence in the future increased as Census continued to report weak online sales.

互联网泡沫破灭打脸了那一类预言; 之后数年里, 随着普查局不断报告网售疲软, 传统零售商对未来的信心愈发增强。

【改写】 Brick and mortar retailers ↔ **conventional retailers**

Brick and mortar ↔ conventional

faith in their business was strengthened ↔

conventional retailers' confidence in the future increased

faith ↔ confidence + strengthened ↔ increased

the dot com bubble burst ↔ **The dot-com bust**

bubble burst 的名词化

【辨邻】 A 是"实体衰退"的当下图景 (Retail profits are falling sharply), 既不在泡沫破灭后这个时段、也不是"信心增强", 与题干所述事件无关。

Retail profits are falling sharply. Stores are closing

43. Despite the tremendous challenges from online retailing, traditional retailing will be here to stay for quite some time.

尽管面临来自在线零售的巨大挑战, 传统零售业在相当长的一段时间内仍将继续存在。

【答案】 O 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 传统零售短期内不会消失

【定位】 Despite the turmoil, brick and mortar won't disappear any time soon.

尽管乱局重重, 实体店在可预见的时间内不会消失。

【改写】 Despite the tremendous challenges from online retailing ↔ **Despite the turmoil**

让步连词 + 概括上位

traditional retailing will be here to stay for quite some time ↔

brick and mortar won't disappear any time soon

肯定式 = 否定式的同义改写

【辨邻】 **C** brick and mortar sales accounted for 92.3 percent of retail sales in the first quarter of 2016 只是当下的份额事实，没有任何“未来会怎样”的判断，与 Q43 的未来时刻判断不对应。

brick and mortar sales accounted for 92.3 percent of retail sales in the first quarter of 2016

D the Census data suggest that physical retail is thriving 是“当下繁荣”，不是“未来仍在”；与题干 will be here to stay for quite some time 时态不一致。

the Census data suggest that physical retail is thriving

44. With the rise of online commerce, physical retail stores are likely to suffer the same fate as the yellow pages.

随着在线商务的兴起,实体零售店可能会遭遇与黄页相同的命运。

【答案】 **A** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 黄页式衰亡的比喻

【定位】 Brick and mortar stores(实体店) seem to be going the way of the yellow pages.

实体店看起来正走上黄页的老路 (即被时代淘汰) 。

【改写】 With the rise of online commerce ↔

The internet is apparently taking down yet another industry

线上崛起的背景

physical retail stores are likely to suffer the same fate as the yellow pages ↔

Brick and mortar stores(实体店) seem to be going the way of the yellow pages

同一习语的同义改写

【辨邻】 **O** brick and mortar won't disappear any time soon 与题干 suffer the same fate as the yellow pages 是相反判断 (一个说不会消失、一个说会被淘汰) ; 不可对应。

brick and mortar won't disappear any time soon

45. The wide use of smartphones has made it more complex for traditional retailers to reinvent their business.

智能手机的广泛使用使得传统零售商重塑其业务变得更加复杂。

【答案】 **K** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 智能手机普及让传统零售再造更复杂

【定位】 The rise of the mobile phone has recently added a new level of complexity to the process of retail reinvention.

智能手机的兴起最近又给零售业的再造过程增加了一层新的复杂性。

【改写】 The wide use of smartphones ↔ **The rise of the mobile phone**

smartphones ↔ mobile phone + wide use ↔ rise

made it more complex for traditional retailers to reinvent their business ↔

added a new level of complexity to the process of retail reinvention

动词式 ↔ 名词化

【辨邻】 **G** G 谈的是 a growing array of internet-connected tools——所有联网工具的总和，并没有像 K 那样专门指向 mobile phone 这一具体设备及其带来的“复杂度增加”。

a growing array of internet-connected tools to change how they search, shop, and buy

J People can shop more efficiently online 谈的是“线上更高效 → 人流降”，没有 smartphones 这一具体工具，也没有 more complex 这一评价——两点都不对应。

People can shop more efficiently online and therefore don't need to go to as many stores

PARAGRAPH MAP • 段落主旨图

15 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 用一连串“哀景”开篇——零售利润大跌、店铺关门、商场空置，把实体店比作正在被互联网“做掉”的行业，并抛出人口普查局的数据：2015 一季度到 2016 一季度网络零售涨了 15.2 percent。

信息指纹 黄页式衰亡的比喻 + 15.2% 网售涨幅

B 提醒读者别被 15.2% 这个“猛涨”误导：它是建立在 a small base of 6.9 percent 之上的小基数高百分比，再大的涨幅落在很小的盘子上仍然很小。

信息指纹 小基数 6.9% 的辩证提醒

C 继续摆数据替实体店“翻案”：互联网开放商用 20 多年后，brick and mortar sales accounted for 92.3 percent of retail sales；过去一年只有 0.8 percent of retail sales shifted from offline to online。

信息指纹 92.3% 实体占比 / 0.8% 迁移量

D 把表面景象与数据放在一起对比：尽管有无人机送货的喧嚣、高管焦虑、总统候选人喊话亚马逊有 huge antitrust problem, the Census data suggest that physical retail is thriving; 但关店、高管沮丧、股价下跌又指向相反结论——“真实故事到底是什么”。

信息指纹 普查数据看似繁荣 vs 股价下跌的反差

E 承认许多实体零售商确实陷入困境，把行业被重塑比作熊彼特意义上的 a gale of creative destruction; 连梅西百货的 CFO 都说 We're frankly scratching our heads.

信息指纹 创造性破坏之风 + 梅西 CFO 挠头

F 回顾互联网泡沫年代：曾预言网络很快杀死实体店，结果泡沫破灭后这类预言被打脸；接下来几年人口普查不断报告网售疲软，conventional retailers' confidence in the future increased, 直到“大风”真的来。

信息指纹 dot-com 泡沫破灭后传统零售商信心增强

G 提出重新发明零售业不是“砖头 vs 点击”的你死我活，而是要为越来越多使用互联网工具的消费者设计新模式：Creative retailers are using the new technologies to innovate just about everything stores do——从库存管理、营销到收款。

信息指纹 用新技术革新零售的所有环节

H 真正应让传统零售商“夜不能寐”的不是无人机送内裤，而是苹果成功的实体店、亚马逊向实体迈出的小步，以及 Bonobos 这类在 blending online and offline experiences in creative ways 的新型零售商。

信息指纹 线上线下融合的创新零售商让老牌零售商夜不能寐

I 强调零售业的再造“不是按互联网时间发生”：有些变化的确快（如 Craigslist quickly overtook newspaper classified ads），但很多广为预期的变化并没有那么快，互联网将以电力等大发明的节奏改造经济。

信息指纹 零售再造没有按预期那样快发生 + Craigslist/电力类比

J 大风仍在刮：近几年人流量骤降是关键警报；人们因为线上更高效，不必逛那么多店，There's a surplus of physical shopping space for the crowds, 所以店在缩、在关。

信息指纹 人流骤降 + 实体商业面积过剩

K 智能手机的普及给零售再造又加了一层复杂度：五年前消费者要么在电脑前买、要么去商场看；如今手机几乎随时联网，Even when a retailer gets a customer to walk in the store, she can easily see if there's a better deal online or at another store nearby。

信息指纹 智能手机给传统零售再造再加一层复杂度

L 迄今为止大型零售商对此的主要回应只是“开网店”，结果遇到和报纸一样的困境：即使有线上流量，they struggle to make enough money online to compensate for what they are losing offline。

信息指纹 开网店补不上线下流失

M 举沃尔玛为例做得相对好但其线上同比也只涨 7%，CEO 哀叹 Growth here is too slow；并引述一项针对 600 多家网店的研究：Almost half of the sites didn't get a passing grade and only 18 percent got an A or B。

信息指纹 600+ 网店评测：近一半不及格，仅 18% 拿 A 或 B

N 实体的乱局难与普查数据自洽：作者深挖发现 the Census retail data are unreliable——很可能把大量线上销售误分类，把沃尔玛等传统零售商的线上销售与 non-store retailers 如食品车混在一起，掩盖了真实变化。

信息指纹 普查零售数据不可靠 + 食品车与传统线上销售混算

O 尽管动荡，brick and mortar won't disappear any time soon；真正的悬念是十年二十年后哪些传统零售商还在场，新玩家是谁，每个品类的购物体验如何变化；投资者别贸然把实体店“勾掉”。

信息指纹 实体店短期内不会消失 / 别勾掉实体

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

11 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。

So, despite all the talk about drone(无人机) deliveries to your doorstep, all the retail executives expressing anxiety over consumers going online, and even a Presidential candidate exclaiming that Amazon has a "huge antitrust problem," the Census data suggest that physical retail is thriving.

D段，第1句

主句包含主语、谓语、宾语从句、复杂让步状语等多种成分，让步状语内部又有并列结构、现在分词作定语、动名词作宾语、嵌套宾语从句等丰富变化，覆盖成分种类多且含有易错点（如主干被大段状语分隔、非谓语与从句的区分），是优质的成分划分练习句。

Of course, the closed stores, depressed executives, and sinking stocks suggest otherwise.

D段，第2句

简单句结构在考试阅读中常见，主语并列搭配分词定语也是典型用法；不过本句无从句、无复杂修饰、无倒装或特殊句式，作为句式代表性略显单薄，学习后可迁移到类似简单句场景，但无法覆盖更复杂的真题句式

B2B commerce, for example, didn't move mainly online by 2005 as many had predicted in 2000, nor even by 2016, but that doesn't mean it won't do so over the next few decades.

I段，第6句

这种“事实（过去）+ 预测（过去完成）+ 评论（现在/将来）”的逻辑结构在考研英语和学术评论中非常常见。

The sudden decline in foot traffic in recent years, even though it hasn't been accompanied by a massive decline in physical sales, is a critical warning.

J段，第2句

让步状语从句插入主句、主系表结构配长主语、现在完成时被动语态，这些都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。掌握此句型后可迁移到大量类似复杂句，典型性较高。

People can shop more efficiently online and therefore don't need to go to as many stores to find what they want.

J段，第3句

“主句 + 并列谓语 + 不定式目的结构 + 宾语从句”是很常见的阅读句式，像“what they want”这类结构在考试阅读里反复出现。掌握这类拆法后，可迁移到大量同型句。

There's a surplus of physical shopping space for the crowds, which is one reason why stores are downsizing and closing.

J段，第4句

There be 句型、非限制性定语从句补充说明主句、限制性定语从句修饰先行词 reason，以及现在进行时表示当前趋势，都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。本句结构紧凑，因果逻辑清晰，是典型的说明文或议论文常用表达方式，掌握后可在大量类似语境中复用。

So far, the main thing many large retailers have done in response to all this is to open online stores, so people will come to them directly rather than to Amazon and its smaller online rivals.

L段，第1句

本句包含主系表结构、定语从句修饰主语、不定式作表语、目的状语从句、多个状语修饰动词等多种成分类型。特别是主语中嵌套定语从句这一结构是常见易错点，值得作为划分主语和谓语的练习材料。成分种类较丰富，训练价值较高。

A recent study graded more than 600 internet retailers on how easy it was for consumers to shop, buy, and pay.

M段，第5句

本句包含宾语从句和 “it is + 形容词 + for sb + to do” 这一常考句型，在四六级和考研阅读中经常出现，结构具有较高的代表性和复用价值。

The big questions are which, if any, of the large traditional retailers will still be on the scene in a decade or two because they have successfully reinvented themselves, which new players will operate busy stores on Main Streets and maybe even in shopping malls, and how the shopping and buying experience will have changed in each retail category.

0段，第2句

句子成分丰富且典型:主句包含主语、系动词、表语,三个表语从句分别包含主语、谓语、宾语或表语以及状语。第一个表语从句中 which 既作引导词又作主语,原因状语从句包含反身代词作宾语,第三个表语从句的主语为动名词短语。涵盖了系表结构、主谓宾结构、状语从句、并列结构等多种成分类型,适合作为划分成分的练习句。

Statistics indicate that brick and mortar sales still made up the lion's share of the retail business.

第40题 题干

主句 + that 引导的宾语从句是考试高频句式, indicate 等动词后接宾语从句的结构在学术和新闻语境中常见, 具有较强代表性

With the rise of online commerce, physical retail stores are likely to suffer the same fate as the yellow pages.

第44题 题干

句首介词短语作状语、主句使用 "be likely to" 表推测、宾语含 "the same ... as" 比较结构, 均为四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。掌握此句型可迁移到大量预测类、比较类表达场景。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 127 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。

retail

B2

n. 零售

本篇25次 · 真题 37句

online

A2

adj. 在线的

本篇20次 · 真题 139句

retailer

B2

n. 零售商

本篇18次·真题32句

brick

A2

n. 砖, 砖块

本篇10次·真题10句

internet

A2

n. 互联网

本篇9次·真题63句

census

B2

n. 人口普查

本篇9次·真题16句

mortar

B2

n. 灰浆, 砂浆 (建筑用)

本篇8次·真题8句

data

B1

n. 数据

本篇7次·真题181句

traditional

B1

adj. 传统的

本篇7次·真题84句

physical

B1

adj. 身体的

本篇6次·真题91句

despite

B1

prep. 尽管

本篇4次·真题77句

creative

B1

adj. 有创造力的

本篇4次·真题65句

quickly

A2

adv. 快速地

本篇4次·真题63句

stock

B1

n. 库存

本篇4次·真题32句

consumer

B1

n. 消费者

本篇3次·真题165句

decade

B1

n. 十年

本篇3次·真题120句

recently

A2

adv. 最近

本篇3次·真题76句

bureau

B2

n. 办事处

本篇3次·真题14句

surge B2

n. 激增

本篇3次·真题12句

commerce B2

n. 商业

本篇3次·真题11句

likely A2

adj. 很可能的

本篇2次·真题228句

process B1

n. 过程

本篇2次·真题126句

major B1

adj. 主要的

本篇2次·真题108句

decline B2

v. 下降

本篇2次·真题88句

easily A2

adv. 容易地

本篇2次·真题65句

operate B1

v. 运转

本篇2次·真题52句

response B1

n. 回答

本篇2次·真题52句

smartphone B1

n. 智能手机

本篇2次·真题44句

player A2

n. 运动员

本篇2次·真题41句

conventional B2

adj. 传统的

本篇2次·真题39句

combine B1

v. (使) 结合、组合

本篇2次·真题33句

executive B2

n. 主管;经理;管理人员

本篇2次·真题32句

widely B1

adv. 广泛地

本篇2次·真题29句

target B1

n. 目标;靶子

本篇2次·真题26句

successfully B1

adv. 成功地

本篇2次·真题 24 句

category B1

n. 类别

本篇2次·真题 18 句

click A2

v. 点击 (鼠标或触摸屏)

本篇2次·真题 11 句

mall B1

n. 购物中心

本篇2次·真题 10 句

drone B2

n. 无人机

本篇2次·真题 9 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇1次·真题 568 句

benefit B1

n. 好处

本篇1次·真题 244 句

better A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本篇1次·真题 205 句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本篇1次·真题 167 句

individual B2

adj. 单独的

本篇1次·真题 142 句

base A2

n. 基础

本篇1次·真题 126 句

challenge B1

n. 挑战

本篇1次·真题 119 句

simply B1

adv. 仅仅, 只不过

本篇1次·真题 119 句

expert B1

n. 专家

本篇1次·真题 114 句

growth B1

n. 增长

本篇1次·真题 104 句

economy B1

n. 经济

本篇1次·真题 102 句

account A2

n. 账户

本篇1次·真题 93 句

concern B1

v. 涉及

本篇1次·真题 88 句

customer A2

n. 顾客, 客户

本篇1次·真题 87 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

shift B1

v. 移动

本篇1次·真题 65 句

complex B2

adj. 复杂的, 难懂的

本篇1次·真题 61 句

suffer B1

v. 遭受 (痛苦、疾病、损失等)

本篇1次·真题 59 句

reveal B2

v. 揭示

本篇1次·真题 54 句

struggle B1

v. 奋斗

本篇1次·真题 54 句

mainly B1

adv. 主要地

本篇1次·真题 53 句

candidate B1

n. 候选人

本篇1次·真题 48 句

growing A2

adj. 增长的

本篇1次·真题 47 句

indicate B2

v. 表明

本篇1次·真题 46 句

marketing B1

n. 营销

本篇1次·真题 45 句

anxiety B2

n. 焦虑

本篇1次·真题 44 句

critical B2

adj. 批评的

本篇1次·真题42句

release B1

v. 释放

本篇1次·真题38句

datum C1

n. 数据 (单数形式, 复数为 data)

本篇1次·真题34句

site A2

n. 地点

本篇1次·真题34句

otherwise B2

adv. 否则, 不然

本篇1次·真题33句

profit B1

n. 利润, 盈利

本篇1次·真题33句

firm B1

adj. 坚固的

本篇1次·真题32句

explanation B1

n. 解释

本篇1次·真题31句

massive B2

adj. 巨大的, 大量的

本篇1次·真题31句

transform B2

v. 使彻底改变; 使转变

本篇1次·真题30句

battle B1

n. 战斗

本篇1次·真题29句

directly B1

adv. 直接地

本篇1次·真题29句

confidence B1

n. 信心

本篇1次·真题28句

therefore B1

adv. 因此, 所以

本篇1次·真题28句

strengthen B2

v. 加强

本篇1次·真题27句

thrive B2

v. 茁壮成长

本篇1次·真题27句

increasing B1

adj. 越来越多的

本篇1次·真题 26 句

beginning A1

n. 开始

本篇1次·真题 25 句

feedback B1

n. 反馈

本篇1次·真题 25 句

scene A2

n. 场景

本篇1次·真题 25 句

statistic B2

n. 统计数字

本篇1次·真题 25 句

crowd A2

n. 人群

本篇1次·真题 23 句

disappear A2

v. 消失;不见

本篇1次·真题 23 句

pace B1

n. 速度

本篇1次·真题 23 句

mobile B1

adj. 可移动的

本篇1次·真题 22 句

anticipate B2

v. 预料, 预期 (某事将发生)

本篇1次·真题 21 句

percentage B1

n. 百分比, 百分率

本篇1次·真题 21 句

preparation B1

n. 准备

本篇1次·真题 21 句

ad A2

n. 广告

本篇1次·真题 20 句

electricity A2

n. 电

本篇1次·真题 20 句

economics B2

n. 经济学

本篇1次·真题 19 句

unfortunately B1

adv. 不幸地

本篇1次·真题 19 句

apparently B2

adv. 显然, 看来 (根据外表或所见所闻判断)

本篇1次·真题 18 句

destruction B2

n. 破坏

本篇1次·真题 17 句

investor B2

n. 投资者

本篇1次·真题 16 句

dump B1

v. 倾倒

本篇1次·真题 15 句

innovative B2

adj. 创新的

本篇1次·真题 15 句

peak B1

n. 山峰

本篇1次·真题 15 句

earning B1

n. 收入

本篇1次·真题 14 句

integrate C1

v. 使融入

本篇1次·真题 14 句

tremendous B2

adj. 巨大的

本篇1次·真题 14 句

warning A2

n. 警告

本篇1次·真题 14 句

delivery B1

n. 递送

本篇1次·真题 13 句

efficiently B2

adv. 高效地

本篇1次·真题 13 句

procedure B2

n. 程序

本篇1次·真题 13 句

sharply B2

adv. 急剧地

本篇1次·真题 13 句

array B2

n. 数组

本篇1次·真题 12 句

prediction B2

n. 预测

本篇1次·真题 12 句

accompany

B2

v. 陪同; 陪伴

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

faith

B1

n. 信任

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

fate

B2

n. 命运

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

file

A2

n. 文件

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

innovate

C1

v. 创新

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

rival

B2

n. 竞争对手

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

devise

B2

v. 设计

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

scratch

B1

v. 抓

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

compensate

C1

v. 补偿; 赔偿

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

complexity

B2

n. 复杂性

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

depressed

B2

adj. 抑郁的

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

intensive

B2

adj. 密集的

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

patent

B2

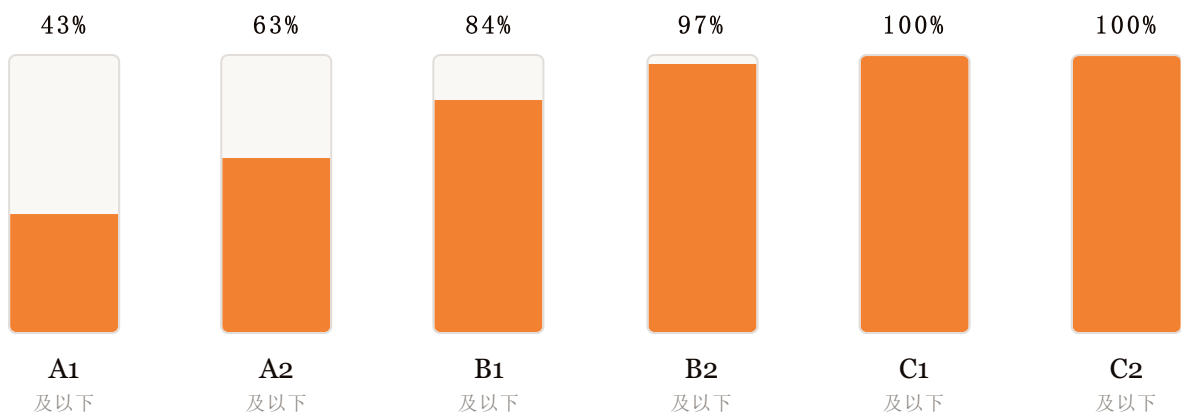
n. 专利权

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

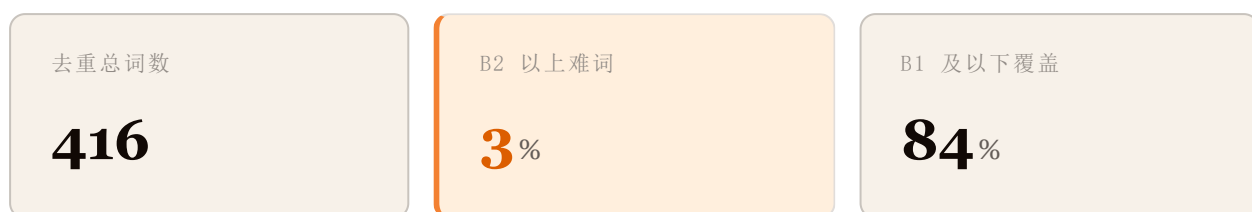
VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 416 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 416 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 416 个 · 末柱为 100%



英语六级 2019年6月·第1套 · 全卷构成

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

2019年6月·第1套 英语六级阅读理解（四选一） 第1篇·46-50 题答案与解析

QUESTIONS & ANALYSIS • 阅读理解题和解析

阅读理解题和解析·46-50 题

本页 46-50 题的答案与逐题解析由懒笔记基于2019年6月·第1套 英语六级阅读理解（四选一）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 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(2019-06) · 六级

Part III Section C (1)

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

Passage One

Questions 46 to 50 are based on the following passage.

P1 Professor Stephen Hawking has warned that the creation of powerful artificial intelligence (AI) will be "either the best, or the worst thing, ever to happen to humanity", and praised the creation of an academic institute dedicated to researching the future of intelligence as "crucial to the future of our civilisation and our species".

Stephen Hawking教授警告说，强大人工智能（AI）的诞生将是“人类有史以来发生的最好或最坏的事情”，并赞扬致力于研究智能未来的学术机构的创建对“我们文明和我们物种的未来至关重要”。

P2 Hawking was speaking at the opening of the Leverhulme Centre for the Future of Intelligence (LCFI) at Cambridge University, a multi-disciplinary institute that will attempt to tackle some of the open-ended questions raised by the rapid pace of development in AI research. "We spend a great deal of time studying in history," Hawking said, "which, let's face it, is mostly the history of stupidity. So it's a welcome change that people are studying instead the future of intelligence."

Hawking在Cambridge大学Leverhulme未来智能中心（LCFI）的开幕式上发表讲话。该中心是一个多学科研究所，将试图解决AI研究快速发展所引发的一些开放性问题。Hawking说：“我们花大量时间研究历史，坦白说，历史大多是愚蠢的历史。所以人们转而研究智能的未来，这是一个可喜的变化。”

P3 While the world-renowned physicist has often been cautious about AI, raising concerns that humanity could be the architect of its own destruction if it creates a super-intelligence with a will of its own, he was also quick to highlight the positives that AI research can bring. "The potential benefits of creating intelligence are huge," he said. "We cannot predict what we might achieve when our own minds

are amplified by AI. Perhaps with the tools of this new technological revolution, we will be able to undo some of the damage done to the natural world by the last one—industrialisation. And surely we will aim to finally eradicate disease and poverty. And every aspect of our lives will be transformed. In short, success in creating AI could be the biggest event in the history of our civilisation."

虽然这位世界著名的物理学家经常对AI持谨慎态度，担心如果人类创造出具有自主意志的超级智能，可能会成为自身毁灭的缔造者，但他也很快强调了AI研究可能带来的积极意义。他说："创造智能的潜在好处是巨大的。当我们自己的思维被AI增强时，我们无法预测可能取得什么成就。也许借助这场新技术革命的工具，我们将能够消除上一场革命——工业化——对自然世界造成的一些破坏。我们肯定会致力于最终消除疾病和贫困。我们生活的方方面面都将被改变。简而言之，成功创造AI可能是我们文明史上最重大的事件。"

P4 Huw Price, the centre's academic director and the Bertrand Russell professor of philosophy at Cambridge University, where Hawking is also an academic, said that the centre came about partially as a result of the university's Centre for Existential Risk. That institute examined a wider range of potential problems for humanity, while the LCFI has a narrow focus.

该中心的学术主任、Cambridge大学Bertrand Russell哲学教授Huw Price说，该中心的成立部分源于该校的存在风险中心。Hawking也在Cambridge大学任职。那个研究所审视了人类面临的更广泛的潜在问题，而LCFI则专注于狭窄的领域。

P5 AI pioneer Margaret Boden, professor of cognitive science at the University of Sussex, praised the progress of such discussions. As recently as 2009, she said, the topic wasn't taken seriously, even among AI researchers. "AI is hugely exciting," she said, "but it has limitations, which present grave dangers given uncritical use."

AI先驱、Sussex大学认知科学教授Margaret Boden赞扬了此类讨论的进展。她说，就在2009年，即使在AI研究人员中，这个话题也没有被认真对待。她说："AI令人极度兴奋，但它有局限性，如果不加批判地使用，就会带来严重危险。"

P6 The academic community is not alone in warning about the potential dangers of AI as well as the potential benefits. A number of pioneers from the technology industry, most famously the entrepreneur Elon Musk, have also expressed their concerns about the damage that a super-intelligent AI could do to humanity.

学术界并非唯一对AI的潜在危险和潜在好处发出警告的群体。科技行业的一些先驱，最著名的是企业家Elon Musk，也表达了对超级智能AI可能对人类造成伤害的担忧。

题目与逐题解析

46. What did Stephen Hawking think of artificial intelligence?

- A) It would be vital to the progress of human civilisation.
- B) It might be a blessing or a disaster in the making.
- C) It might present challenges as well as opportunities.
- D) It would be a significant expansion of human intelligence.

Stephen Hawking 对人工智能有何看法？

- A) 它对人类文明的进步至关重要。 B) 它可能是一种福祉，也可能是一场正在酝酿的灾难。
- C) 它可能既带来挑战也带来机遇。 D) 它将是人类智能的重大拓展。

【答案】 **B** (细节题)

【判型】 题干 What did Stephen Hawking think of artificial intelligence? 问的是某人对某事物的具体看法，要求回原文找观点句。

【拆句】 题干 What did Stephen Hawking think of artificial intelligence? 是 wh-疑问句，主干「X think of Y」，结构平铺直叙，无陷阱。

【定位】 Professor Stephen Hawking has warned that the creation of powerful artificial intelligence (AI) will be "either the best, or the worst thing, ever to happen to humanity".

霍金教授警告说，创造强大的人工智能将会是「发生在人类身上最好或最坏的事」。

【选项】 A) **以偏概全**

vital to the progress of human civilisation 只取了「好」的一面，丢掉了 worst thing 的另一面。

B) **✓ 正确**

the best, or the worst thing ↔ **a blessing or a disaster**

ever to happen to humanity ↔ **in the making**

预判「可能最好可能最坏」，与 a blessing or a disaster in the making 在结构和语义上都完全对应，锁定 B。

C) **范围程度偷改**

challenges as well as opportunities 听起来很对，但 challenges 远弱于 worst thing, opportunities 远弱于 best thing，程度被显著削弱。

D) **答非所问**

a significant expansion of human intelligence 与 our own minds are amplified by AI 近似，但那是 Q46 之外的内容，且 Q46 问的是首段的总体评价，不是 P3 的局部细节。

47. What did Hawking say about the creation of the LCFI?

- A) It would accelerate the progress of AI research.
- B) It would mark a step forward in the AI industry.
- C) It was extremely important to the destiny of humankind.
- D) It was an achievement of multi-disciplinary collaboration.

Hawking 对 LCFI 的创建有何评论？

- A) 它将加速人工智能研究的进展。
- B) 它将标志着人工智能产业向前迈进了一步。
- C) 它对人类的命运极其重要。
- D) 它是多学科合作的成果。

【答案】 **C** (细节题)

【判型】 题干 What did Hawking say about the creation of the LCFI? 问具体陈述，走常规细节定位。

【拆句】 What did Hawking say about the creation of the LCFI?, 主干「X say about Y」，creation of the LCFI 作介词宾语，结构简单。

【定位】praised the creation of an academic institute dedicated to researching the future of intelligence as "crucial to the future of our civilisation and our species".

（霍金）赞扬创立一所致力于研究未来智能的学术机构，称其「对我们文明和物种的未来至关重要」。

【选项】A) 无中生有

Hawking 只说该机构对人类未来至关重要，并未提及它会加速 AI 研究的进度。

B) 偷换概念

Hawking 强调对 civilisation 与 species 重要，不是对 AI industry 重要。

C) ✓ 正确

crucial ↔ extremely important

the future of our civilisation and our species ↔ the destiny of humankind

预判「对人类未来至关重要」，与 extremely important to the destiny of humankind 在程度和对象上完全对应，锁定 C。

D) 答非所问

原文 multi-disciplinary institute 只是描述机构属性，并非 Hawking 对 LCFI 的评价；Hawking 评价的是其重要性，不是其合作成就。

48. What did Hawking say was a welcome change in AI research?

A) The shift of research focus from the past to the future.

B) The shift of research from theory to implementation.

C) The greater emphasis on the negative impact of AI.

D) The increasing awareness of mankind's past stupidity.

Hawking 认为人工智能研究中的哪一变化值得欢迎？

- A) 研究重点从过去转向未来。 B) 研究从理论转向实施。 C) 更加强调人工智能的负面影响。
D) 人类对自身过去愚蠢行为的认识日益增强。

【答案】A (细节题)

【判型】题干 What did Hawking say was a welcome change in AI research? 是问 Hawking 所说的具体内容，定位句一句话即可作答。

【拆句】What did Hawking say was a welcome change in AI research? 含套层从句：主句 What did Hawking say, 宾语从句省略主语「(what) was a welcome change」。即问 Hawking 所说的「那个 welcome change」是什么。

【定位】"We spend a great deal of time studying in history," Hawking said, "which, let's face it, is mostly the history of stupidity. So it's a welcome change that people are studying instead the future of intelligence."

「我们花大量时间研究历史，」霍金说，「而历史多半是一部愚蠢史。所以人们改去研究未来智能，是一个可喜的变化。」

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

studying in history ↔ **from the past**

studying instead the future of intelligence ↔ **to the future**

welcome change ↔ **shift of research focus**

预判「研究对象由历史转向未来」，与 The shift of research focus from the past to the future. 完全对位，锁定 A。

B) 无中生有

原文谈的是「历史 vs 未来」，与「理论 vs 实施」完全不在一个维度。

C) 偷换概念

Hawking 称可喜变化是研究 future of intelligence，而不是着重 AI 的负面影响。

D) 答非所问

原文 mostly the history of stupidity 只是 Hawking 的一句吐槽，用来对比为何研究未来反而是 welcome change，并不是 welcome change 本身。

49. What concerns did Hawking raise about AI?

A) It may exceed human intelligence sooner or later.

B) It may ultimately over-amplify the human mind.

C) Super-intelligence may cause its own destruction.

D) Super-intelligence may eventually ruin mankind.

Hawking 对人工智能提出了哪些担忧？

A) 它迟早可能超越人类智能。 B) 它可能最终过度放大人类思维。

C) 超级智能可能导致其自身的毁灭。 D) 超级智能可能最终毁灭人类。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 题干 What concerns did Hawking raise about AI? 是细节，答 Hawking 担忧的具体内容。

【拆句】 What concerns did Hawking raise about AI? 主干 [X raise concerns about Y]，raise 是搭配动词，about AI 指明话题范围。结构清晰。

【定位】 the world-renowned physicist has often been cautious about AI, raising concerns that humanity could be the architect of its own destruction if it creates a super-intelligence with a will of its own.

这位享誉世界的物理学家在 AI 问题上常常小心翼翼，他担忧：如果人类造出有自己意志的超级智能，人类可能会成为自我毁灭的设计师。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

Hawking 谈的是自我意志的超级智能毁灭人类，不是 AI 何时迟早超过人类智能的时间预测。

B) 与原文相反

原文 our own minds are amplified by AI 是正面预期，B 选项加了 over- 变成负面 over-amplify，与原文相反。

C) 偷换概念

原文是 super-intelligence 毁灭人类 (destruction of humanity)，C 改成 super-intelligence 毁灭 its own——主体宾语反了。

D) ✓ 正确

humanity could be the architect of its own destruction ↔ **ruin mankind**

super-intelligence with a will of its own ↔ **Super-intelligence**

if it creates ↔ **eventually**

预判「超级智能或将毁灭人类」，与 Super-intelligence may eventually ruin mankind. 完全对位，锁定 D。

50. What do we learn about some entrepreneurs from the technology industry?

A) They are much influenced by the academic community.

B) They are most likely to benefit from AI development.

C) They share the same concerns about AI as academics.

D) They believe they can keep AI under human control.

关于科技行业的一些企业家,我们了解到什么?

A) 他们深受学术界的影响。 B) 他们最有可能从人工智能发展中获益。

C) 他们与学术界对人工智能有着相同的担忧。 D) 他们相信自己能够让人工智能处于人类的控制之下。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 What do we learn about some entrepreneurs from the technology industry? 问的是关于该群体的具体陈述，走细节路径。

【拆句】 What do we learn about some entrepreneurs from the technology industry? 主干 [learn about X]；from the technology industry 是后置定语修饰 entrepreneurs。无陷阱。

【定位】 The academic community is not alone in warning about the potential dangers of AI as well as the potential benefits. A number of pioneers from the technology industry, most famously the entrepreneur Elon Musk, have also expressed their concerns about the damage that a super-intelligent AI could do to humanity.

学术界并非唯一发出 AI 警示的群体。来自科技业的一批先驱（其中最著名的是企业家埃隆·马斯克）也表达了对超级智能 AI 可能给人类带来损害的担忧。

【选项】 A) **过度推断**

原文只说两群体不约而同地担忧，并未说企业家是受学术界影响才担忧的——立场一致 ≠ 受影响。

B) **无中生有**

原文未提及科技业企业家「最可能受益于 AI 发展」，纯属臆造。

C) **✓ 正确**

The academic community is not alone in warning ↔

share the same concerns about AI as academics

have also expressed their concerns ↔ **share the same concerns**

academic community ↔ **academics**

预判「与学术界同样担忧」，与 They share the same concerns about AI as academics. 在立场、对象、群体三方面都对位，锁定 C。

D) **与原文相反**

原文表达的是科技业企业家担忧 AI 危害，D 却说他们相信能控制 AI——方向反转。

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。

Professor Stephen Hawking has warned that the creation of powerful artificial intelligence (AI) will be "either the best, or the worst thing, ever to happen to humanity", and praised the creation of an academic institute dedicated to researching the future of intelligence as "crucial to the future of our civilisation and our species".

第1段，第1句

本句成分丰富且具有典型性:主句包含主语、两个并列谓语、宾语从句、宾语、宾语补足语等多种核心成分;宾语从句内部为主系表结构;还涉及过去分词短语作定语、不定式短语作定语、介词短语作定语等多种修饰成分。特别是宾语补足语 "as + 形容词短语" 结构和宾语从句的识别,都是学生容易混淆的点,训练价值高。

While the world-renowned physicist has often been cautious about AI, raising concerns that humanity could be the architect of its own destruction if it creates a super-intelligence with a will of its own, he was also quick to highlight the positives that AI research can bring.

第3段，第1句

覆盖主语、谓语、表语、宾语、定语、多类状语（让步、条件、方式）、同位语等丰富成分，且含有定语从句中关系代词充当宾语、形式与实际成分对应等多个易错点，训练价值较高

In short, success in creating AI could be the biggest event in the history of our civilisation.

第3段，第7句

本句采用“主语 + 情态动词 + 系动词 + 表语”结构，配合插入语和介词短语修饰，是四六级和考研英语阅读中常见的观点陈述句式，具有较高的典型性和迁移价值。

Huw Price, the centre's academic director and the Bertrand Russell professor of philosophy at Cambridge University, where Hawking is also an academic, said that the centre came about partially as a result of the university's Centre for Existential Risk.

第4段，第1句

这句在时态上不难，但在结构识别上很有训练价值，尤其适合练习如何跳过插入语去抓主干，再回头安放从句和状语。作为结构训练材料，优先度较高。

Super-intelligence may eventually ruin mankind.

第49题，D

简单句的主谓宾结构加情态动词是常见句式，在考试中时有出现，但本句过于简单，不具备复杂句、长难句等高频考点的代表性，典型性中等。

They share the same concerns about AI as academics.

第50题，C

比较结构 as...as 在四六级和考研英语阅读中较常见，本句展示了比较状语从句省略谓语的典型用法，具有一定代表性，但整体句式较为简单、不属于高频复杂句型。

本篇出现的 73 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。

intelligence

B2

n. 智力

本篇8次 · 真题 64 句

academic

B2

adj. 学术的

本篇6次 · 真题 104 句

would

A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要，会

本篇4次 · 真题 568 句

potential

B2

adj. 潜在的

本篇4次 · 真题 92 句

concern

B1

v. 涉及

本篇4次 · 真题 88 句

humanity

B2

n. 人类 (总称)

本篇4次 · 真题 32 句

benefit

B1

n. 好处

本篇3次 · 真题 244 句

professor

B1

n. 教授 (大学教师的最高职称)

本篇3次 · 真题 112 句

institute

B2

n. 学院

本篇3次 · 真题 35 句

creation

B2

n. 创造

本篇3次 · 真题 20 句

focus

B1

n. 重点

本篇2次 · 真题 200 句

community

B1

n. 社区

本篇2次 · 真题 163 句

shift

B1

v. 移动

本篇2次 · 真题 65 句

damage

B1

n. 损害

本篇2次 · 真题 46 句

artificial

B2

adj. 人造的

本篇2次·真题 34 句

centre

A2

n. 中心;中央

本篇2次·真题 33 句

entrepreneur

C1

n. 企业家;创业者

本篇2次·真题 27 句

destruction

B2

n. 破坏

本篇2次·真题 17 句

researcher

B2

n. 研究人员

本篇1次·真题 363 句

likely

A2

adj. 很可能的

本篇1次·真题 228 句

impact

B2

n. 影响

本篇1次·真题 185 句

risk

A2

n. 风险

本篇1次·真题 167 句

positive

B1

adj. 积极的

本篇1次·真题 144 句

species

B2

n. 物种

本篇1次·真题 136 句

negative

B1

adj. 否定的

本篇1次·真题 132 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

event

A2

n. 事件

本篇1次·真题 99 句

later

A1

adv. 以后, later

本篇1次·真题 87 句

cognitive

C1

adj. 认知的

本篇1次·真题 85 句

recently A2

adv. 最近

本篇1次·真题 76 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

aim B1

v. 瞄准

本篇1次·真题 57 句

theory B1

n. 理论

本篇1次·真题 55 句

aspect B2

n. 方面

本篇1次·真题 50 句

powerful B1

adj. 强大的

本篇1次·真题 50 句

range B1

n. 范围

本篇1次·真题 50 句

technological B2

adj. 技术的

本篇1次·真题 45 句

achievement B1

n. 成就

本篇1次·真题 44 句

poverty B2

n. 贫穷

本篇1次·真题 44 句

attempt B1

v. 试图

本篇1次·真题 39 句

disaster B1

n. 灾难

本篇1次·真题 35 句

ultimately B2

adv. 最终;终归

本篇1次·真题 34 句

awareness B2

n. 意识

本篇1次·真题 33 句

eventually B1

adv. 最终

本篇1次·真题 32 句

transform B2

v. 使彻底改变;使转变

本篇1次·真题 30 句

extremely B1

adv. 极其

本篇1次·真题 29 句

finally A2

adv. 终于, 最终

本篇1次·真题 29 句

vital B2

adj. 极其重要的, 必不可少的

本篇1次·真题 29 句

collaboration B2

n. 合作

本篇1次·真题 27 句

revolution B2

n. 革命

本篇1次·真题 27 句

increasing B1

adj. 越来越多的

本篇1次·真题 26 句

accelerate B2

v. 加速

本篇1次·真题 25 句

highlight B2

n. 最精彩的部分

本篇1次·真题 25 句

pace B1

n. 速度

本篇1次·真题 23 句

exciting A2

adj. 令人兴奋的

本篇1次·真题 22 句

crucial B2

adj. 至关重要的

本篇1次·真题 21 句

narrow B1

adj. 狭窄的

本篇1次·真题 19 句

emphasis B2

n. 强调

本篇1次·真题 18 句

expansion B2

n. 扩张

本篇1次·真题 18 句

given B1

prep. 考虑到

本篇1次·真题 18 句

seriously B1

adv. 严肃地

本篇1次 · 真题 18 句

tackle B2

v. 处理

本篇1次 · 真题 18 句

ruin B2

v. 毁坏

本篇1次 · 真题 17 句

worst A2

adj. 最坏的

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

limitation B2

n. 限制

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

philosophy B2

n. 哲学

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

physicist B2

n. 物理学家

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

opening B1

n. 开口;洞;缺口

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

surely B1

adv. 肯定地

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

blessing B2

n. 幸事

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

making A2

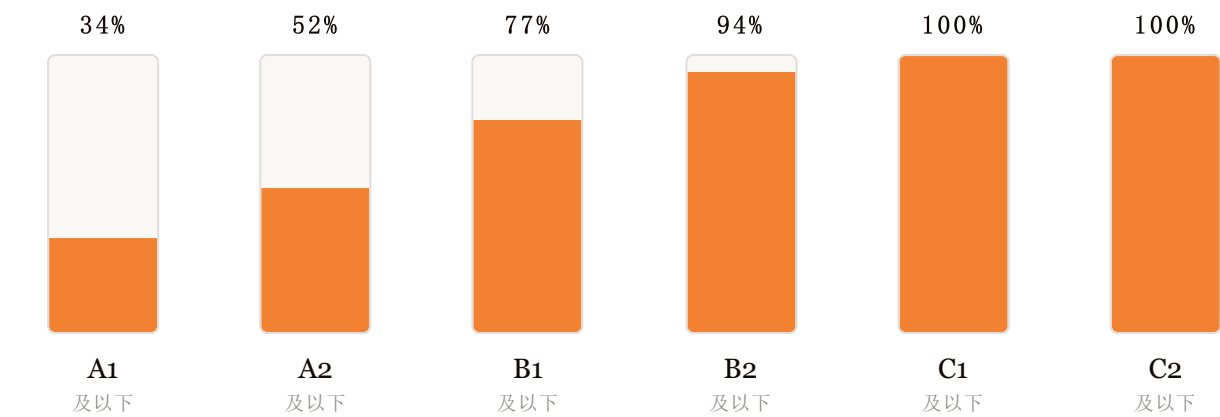
n. 制作

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

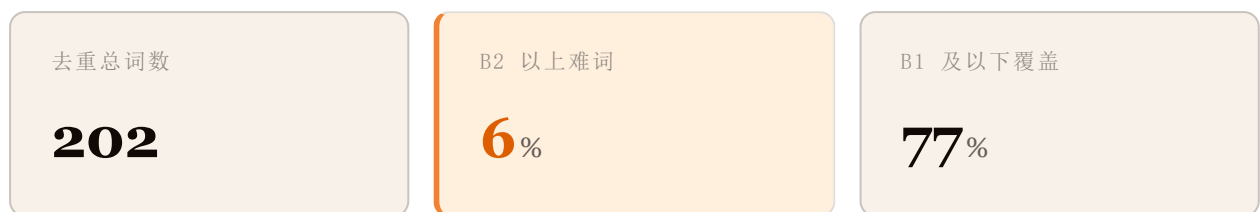
VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

全文 202 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **202** 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 6%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率 (CDF) · 数据为全文去重词 202 个 · 末柱为 100%



英语六级 2019年6月·第1套 · 全卷构成

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

2019年6月·第1套 英语六级阅读理解（四选一） 第2篇·51-55 题答案与解析

QUESTIONS & ANALYSIS · 阅读理解题和解析

阅读理解题和解析 · 51-55 题

本页 51-55 题的答案与逐题解析由懒笔记基于2019年6月·第1套 英语六级阅读理解（四选一）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 10 段原文（段首标 P1-P10 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(2019-06) · 六级

Part III Section C (2)

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

Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

P1 The market for products designed specifically for older adults could reach \$30 billion by next year, and startups(初创公司) want in on the action. What they sometimes lack is feedback from the people who they hope will use their products. So Brookdale, the country's largest owner of retirement communities, has been inviting a few select entrepreneurs just to move in for a few days, show off their products and hear what the residents have to say.

专为老年人设计的产品市场到明年可能达到300亿美元，初创公司希望从中分一杯羹。它们有时缺乏的是来自那些他们希望会使用其产品的人的反馈。因此，美国最大的退休社区所有者Brookdale一直在邀请一些精选的创业者搬进来住几天，展示他们的产品，并听取居民的意见。

P2 That's what brought Dayle Rodriguez, 28, all the way from England to the dining room of Brookdale South Bay in Torrance, California. Rodriguez is the community and marketing manager for a company called Sentab. The startup's product, SentabTV, enables older adults who may not be comfortable with computers to access email, video chat and social media using just their televisions and a remote control.

这就是让28岁的Dayle Rodriguez从英国一路来到加利福尼亚州托伦斯市Brookdale South Bay餐厅的原因。Rodriguez是一家名为Sentab的公司的社区和市场经理。这家初创公司的产品SentabTV能够让可能不熟悉电脑的老年人仅使用电视和遥控器就能访问电子邮件、视频聊天和社交媒体。

P3 "It's nothing new, it's nothing too complicated and it's natural because lots of people have TV

remotes," says Rodriguez.

Rodriguez说："这不是什么新东西，也不是太复杂的东西，而且很自然，因为很多人都有电视遥控器。"

P4 But none of that is the topic of conversation in the Brookdale dining room. Instead, Rodriguez solicits residents' advice on what he should get on his cheeseburger and how he should spend the afternoon. Playing cards was on the agenda, as well as learning to play mahjong(麻将).

但这些都不是Brookdale餐厅里的谈话话题。相反，Rodriguez征求居民关于他应该在芝士汉堡上加什么以及他应该如何度过下午的建议。日程上有打牌，还有学习打麻将。

P5 Rodriguez says it's important that residents here don't feel like he's selling them something. "I've had more feedback in a passive approach," he says. "Playing pool, playing cards, having dinner, having lunch," all work better "than going through a survey of questions. When they get to know me and to trust me, knowing for sure I'm not selling them something—there'll be more honest feedback from them."

Rodriguez说，重要的是这里的居民不要觉得他在向他们推销什么东西。他说："我通过被动的方法得到了更多反馈。""打台球、打牌、吃晚饭、吃午饭，"所有这些都比"进行一系列问题调查"效果更好。"当他们了解我、信任我，确信我不是在向他们推销什么东西时——就会有来自他们的更诚实的反馈。"

P6 Rodriguez is just the seventh entrepreneur to move into one of Brookdale's 1,100 senior living communities. Other new products in the program have included a kind of full-body blow dryer and specially designed clothing that allows people with disabilities to dress and undress themselves.

Rodriguez只是搬入Brookdale旗下1100个老年生活社区之一的第七位创业者。该项目中的其他新产品包括一种全身式吹风机和专门设计的服装，这些服装让残障人士能够自己穿脱衣服。

P7 Mary Lou Busch, 93, agreed to try the Sentab system. She tells Rodriguez that it might be good for someone, but not for her. "I have the computer and FaceTime, which I talk with my family on," she explains. She also has an iPad and a smartphone. "So I do pretty much everything I need to do."

93岁的Mary Lou Busch同意试用Sentab系统。她告诉Rodriguez，这可能对某些人有好处，但对她来说不是。她解释说："我有电脑和FaceTime，我用它们和家人交谈。"她还有一台iPad和一部智能手机。"所以我做我需要做的几乎所有事情。"

P8 To be fair, if Rodriguez had wanted feedback from some more technophobic(害怕技术的) seniors, he might have ended up in the wrong Brookdale community. This one is located in the heart of Southern California's aerospace corridor. Many residents have backgrounds in engineering, business and academic circles.

公平地说，如果Rodriguez想从一些更害怕技术的老年人那里得到反馈，他可能最终去了错误的Brookdale社区。这个社区位于南加州航空航天走廊的中心地带。许多居民具有工程、商业和学术界背景。

P9 But Rodriguez says he's still learning something important by moving into this Brookdale community: "People are more tech-proficient than we thought."

但Rodriguez说，通过搬进这个Brookdale社区，他仍在学习一些重要的东西："人们比我们想象的更精通技术。"

P10 And besides, where else would he learn to play mahjong?

而且，他还能在哪里学打麻将呢？

题目与逐题解析

51. What does the passage say about the startups?

- A) They never lose time in upgrading products for seniors.
- B) They want to have a share of the seniors' goods market.
- C) They invite seniors to their companies to try their products.
- D) They try to profit from promoting digital products to seniors.

文章关于初创公司说了什么？

- A) 它们从不浪费时间为老年人升级产品。 B) 它们想要在老年人商品市场中占有一席之地。
C) 它们邀请老年人到公司试用其产品。 D) 它们试图通过向老年人推广数字产品来获利。

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 题干 What does the passage say about the startups 直问「文章关于 X 说了什么」，指向原文某句客观陈述。

【拆句】 题干 What does the passage say about the startups 是简单特殊疑问句，主干 the passage say what about the startups，结构平铺直叙，无陷阱。

【定位】 The market for products designed specifically for older adults could reach \$30 billion by next year, and startups want in on the action.

专门为老年人设计的产品市场明年可能达到 300 亿美元，初创公司想要在这块蛋糕里分一杯羹。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

选项 They never lose time in upgrading products for seniors 说「绝不浪费时间升级产品」，原文从未提及「升级速度」或 never lose time 这一信息。

B) ✓ 正确

The market for products designed specifically for older adults could reach \ \$30 billion by next year

↔ the seniors' goods market

startups want in on the action ↔ want to have a share of

预判「初创公司想进入老年市场分蛋糕」，与 They want to have a share of the seniors' goods market 在话题（老年市场）和动作（分一份）两个维度上完全等值，无其他选项能同时满足。

C) 与原文相反

选项 They invite seniors to their companies to try their products 说创业公司请老人去公司，但原文 Brookdale, the country's largest owner of retirement communities, has been inviting a few select entrepreneurs just to move in for a few days 是养老社区 Brookdale 邀请创业者入住社区，方向完全相反。

D) 以偏概全

选项 They try to profit from promoting digital products to seniors 把范围缩成「数字产品」，但原文 products designed specifically for older adults 并未限定为数字产品；后文也提到全身吹风机、自助穿衣这类非数字产品。

52. Some entrepreneurs have been invited to Brookdale to_____.

- A) have an interview with potential customers
- B) conduct a survey of retirement communities
- C) collect residents' feedback on their products
- D) show senior residents how to use IT products

一些企业家被邀请到Brookdale去_____。

- A) 与潜在客户进行面谈
- B) 对退休社区进行调查
- C) 收集居民对其产品的反馈
- D) 向老年居民展示如何使用信息技术产品

【答案】 C （细节题）

【判型】 题干 Some entrepreneurs have been invited to Brookdale to 是不完整陈述句，问目的，需要从原文找邀请的目的状语。

【拆句】 题干 Some entrepreneurs have been invited to Brookdale to 是被动语态待补全句，have been invited to do 中 to 后面接选项补完，考生须把选项当作目的状语来读。

【定位】 So Brookdale, the country's largest owner of retirement communities, has been inviting a few select entrepreneurs just to move in for a few days, show off their products and hear what the residents have to say.

因此，全美最大的养老社区运营商 Brookdale 一直邀请少数精选的创业者入住几天，展示产品，听取居民的意见。

【选项】 A) **偷换概念**

选项 have an interview with potential customers 把「听取反馈」偷换成「采访潜在客户」；原文 Brookdale 居民是「试用者」，且交流方式是聊天、玩牌等非正式途径 (Playing pool, playing cards, having dinner)，不是正式采访。

B) **张冠李戴**

选项 conduct a survey of retirement communities 把调查对象错挂到「养老社区」上；原文要求创业者听取的是居民对产品的反馈，调查对象是产品，不是社区。

C) **✓ 正确**

hear what the residents have to say ↔ **collect residents' feedback**

show off their products ↔ **on their products**

预判中「听取居民意见」是邀请的根本目的，collect residents' feedback on their products 正是这个目的的标准书面表达，其他选项要么动作错 (A、B、D)，要么对象错。

D) **与原文相反**

选项 show senior residents how to use IT products 说创业者来「教老人用 IT 产品」；原文方向相反，是创业者来「听老人怎么说自己的产品」，且产品类型不限于 IT。

53. What do we know about SentabTV?

- A) It is a TV program catering to the interest of the elderly.
- B) It is a digital TV which enjoys popularity among seniors.
- C) It is a TV specially designed for seniors to view programs.
- D) It is a communication system via TV instead of a computer.

关于 SentabTV 我们了解到什么？

- A) 它是一档迎合老年人兴趣的电视节目。
- B) 它是一款在老年人中广受欢迎的数字电视。
- C) 它是一款专为老年人观看节目而设计的电视。
- D) 它是一个通过电视而非电脑实现的通信系统。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 题干 What do we know about SentabTV 问对 SentabTV 已知什么，找原文对该产品的客观描述句。

【拆句】 题干 What do we know about SentabTV 结构简单，主干 we know what about SentabTV，无陷阱。

【定位】 The startup's product, SentabTV, enables older adults who may not be comfortable with computers to access email, video chat and social media using just their televisions and a remote control.

这家初创公司的产品 SentabTV，让那些不熟悉电脑的老年人，只用电视和遥控器就能收发邮件、视频聊天和使用社交媒体。

【选项】 A) 偷换概念

选项 It is a TV program catering to the interest of the elderly 把 SentabTV 偷换为「电视节目」；原文是产品（通讯系统），不是节目。

B) 无中生有

选项 It is a digital TV which enjoys popularity among seniors 说「数字电视且广受老人欢迎」；原文既未说它是数字电视，也未提及「广受欢迎」——恰恰相反，P7 中 Busch 表示她不需要。

C) 偷换概念

选项 It is a TV specially designed for seniors to view programs 说 SentabTV 是「专为老人看节目设计的电视」；原文是「通讯系统」，不是看节目的电视。

D) ✓ 正确

enables older adults who may not be comfortable with computers to access email, video chat and social media

↔ a communication system

using just their televisions and a remote control ↔ via TV instead of a computer

预判的「功能（通讯）+ 介质（电视）+ 对比项（电脑）」三要素，只有 It is a communication system via TV instead of a computer 同时覆盖；其他三项要么对象错，要么属性错。

54. What does Rodriguez say is important in promoting products?

- A) Winning trust from prospective customers.
- B) Knowing the likes and dislikes of customers.
- C) Demonstrating their superiority on the spot.
- D) Responding promptly to customer feedback.

Rodriguez说在推广产品时什么是重要的？

A) 赢得潜在客户的信任。 B) 了解客户的好恶。 C) 当场展示其优越性。 D) 及时回应客户反馈。

【答案】 A （细节题）

【判型】 题干 What does Rodriguez say is important in promoting products 问 Rodriguez 的原话，是原文直接引语的转述。

【拆句】 题干 What does Rodriguez say is important in promoting products 中 What 既是 say 的宾语从句主语，又是 is important 的主语，结构是 What [is important in promoting products] does Rodriguez say? 考生易把它读成两个分立的疑问，实际只问一件事：什么东西在推销中重要。

【定位】 When they get to know me and to trust me, knowing for sure I'm not selling them something —there'll be more honest feedback from them.

当他们开始了解我、信任我，确信我不是来卖东西的——就会有更诚实的反馈。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

to trust me ↔ **Winning trust**

residents ↔ **prospective customers**

整段两次出现 trust / not selling 的对立，trust 是 Rodriguez 反复强调的核心；Winning trust from prospective customers 是这一核心的精准书面表达。

B) 无中生有

选项 Knowing the likes and dislikes of customers 说「了解客户喜好」；原文 Rodriguez 强调的是「信任」，不是「了解喜好」——尽管聊汉堡配料、玩牌看似在了解喜好，但 Rodriguez 自己点名的核心是 trust。

C) 与原文相反

选项 Demonstrating their superiority on the spot 说「当场展示产品优势」；恰恰相反，原文 residents here don't feel like he's selling them something 强调不能让人觉得在推销，更不能当场炫耀。

D) 无中生有

选项 Responding promptly to customer feedback 说「及时回应反馈」；原文 Rodriguez 谈的是「如何拿到诚实反馈」，没有谈「拿到之后如何回应」。

55. What do we learn about the seniors in the Brookdale community?

- A) Most of them are interested in using the Sentab.
- B) They are quite at ease with high-tech products.
- C) They have much in common with seniors elsewhere.
- D) Most of them enjoy a longer life than average people.

关于 Brookdale 社区的老年人我们了解到什么？

- A) 他们中的大多数人对使用 Sentab 感兴趣。
- B) 他们对高科技产品感到相当自在。
- C) 他们与其他地方的老年人有很多共同点。
- D) 他们中的大多数人都比普通人享有更长的寿命。

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 题干 What do we learn about the seniors in the Brookdale community 问对该社区老人已知什么，找原文对该群体的特征描述句。

【拆句】 题干 What do we learn about the seniors in the Brookdale community 中 in the Brookdale community 是修饰 seniors 的后置介词短语，限定为「这一个社区里的老人」，考生须读出限定关系，不要泛化成「所有老人」。

【定位】 But Rodriguez says he's still learning something important by moving into this Brookdale community: "People are more tech-proficient than we thought."

但 Rodriguez 说他入住这个 Brookdale 社区还学到了一件重要的事：「人们比我们想象的更精通科技」。

【选项】A) 与原文相反

选项 Most of them are interested in using the Sentab 说「大多数人对 Sentab 感兴趣」；原文 She tells Rodriguez that it might be good for someone, but not for her 表明个案明确表示自己不需要，全文无任何「多数感兴趣」的证据。

B) ✓ 正确

People are more tech-proficient than we thought ↔

They are quite at ease with high-tech products

Many residents have backgrounds in engineering, business and academic circles ↔

quite at ease with high-tech products

预判「该社区老人比想象中更懂科技」，与 They are quite at ease with high-tech products 在评价对象（科技产品）和评价程度（quite/more than thought）两个维度完全等值，独此一项。

C) 与原文相反

选项 They have much in common with seniors elsewhere 说「与他处老人有很多共同点」；原文 To be fair, if Rodriguez had wanted feedback from some more technophobic seniors, he might have ended up in the wrong Brookdale community 恰恰是说这一社区特殊、不代表别处。

D) 无中生有

选项 Most of them enjoy a longer life than average people 说「多数人比常人长寿」；全文从未提及寿命，唯一年龄数字 Mary Lou Busch, 93 是个案，不能推出群体寿命结论。

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。

What they sometimes lack is feedback from the people who they hope will use their products.

第1段，第2句

主语从句、定语从句、主系表结构都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。尤其是 What 引导的主语从句和 who 引导的定语从句，在真题中反复出现。本句结构具有很强的代表性，掌握后可直接迁移到大量类似句子。

So Brookdale, the country's largest owner of retirement communities, has been inviting a few select entrepreneurs just to move in for a few days, show off their products and hear what the residents have to say.

第1段，第3句

本句成分丰富：包含主语、谓语、宾语、同位语、目的状语（不定式短语）和宾语从句，覆盖多种核心成分。同位语的插入、不定式的并列结构（to move in, show off, and hear）以及 what 在从句中的双重角色（引导词+宾语）都是常见易错点，适合作为成分划分的练习材料。

"Playing pool, playing cards, having dinner, having lunch," all work better "than going through a survey of questions. When they get to know me and to trust me, knowing for sure I'm not selling them something—there'll be more honest feedback from them."

第5段，第3句

覆盖了主语（代词主语、there be句型的后置主语、动名词短语主语）、谓语（并列谓语、there be结构、双宾语动词）、双宾语（间接宾语和直接宾语）、状语（比较状语、时间状语从句、分词短语作伴随状语）、宾语从句等多种成分类型，且出现了承前省略谓语的比较分句和there be句型这两个易错点，作为成分划分练习句的收益较高。

To be fair, if Rodriguez had wanted feedback from some more technophobic(害怕技术的) seniors, he might have ended up in the wrong Brookdale community.

第8段，第1句

虚拟条件句（条件从句用过去完成时，主句用情态动词加完成式）是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，这种与过去事实相反的假设结构具有很强的代表性。掌握这种句式后可以快速识别和理解大量类似结构，迁移价值高。

And besides, where else would he learn to play mahjong?

第10段，第1句

疑问句加情态助动词的结构在真题中较常见，且反问句式(where else)是一种实用的修辞手法，具有一定代表性，但整体结构偏简单，不如复合句或长难句典型

Most of them are interested in using the Sentab.

第55题, A

"be interested in" 是四六级常见固定搭配, 主系表结构也很典型, 但句子整体过于简单, 缺少真题中常见的定语从句、状语从句等复杂结构, 代表性有限。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 **52** 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。

product A2

n. 产品

本篇12次 · 真题 271 句

senior B1

adj. 级别高的

本篇11次 · 真题 52 句

community B1

n. 社区

本篇7次 · 真题 163 句

resident B2

n. 居民

本篇6次 · 真题 50 句

feedback B1

n. 反馈

本篇6次 · 真题 25 句

customer A2

n. 顾客, 客户

本篇4次 · 真题 87 句

design B1

n. 设计

本篇3次 · 真题 119 句

entrepreneur C1

n. 企业家;创业者

本篇3次 · 真题 27 句

system A2

n. 系统

本篇2次 · 真题 176 句

promote B2

v. 促进

本篇2次 · 真题 82 句

digital B1

adj. 数字的

本篇2次·真题 72 句

remote B1

adj. 遥远的

本篇2次·真题 26 句

retirement B2

n. 退休

本篇2次·真题 19 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇1次·真题 568 句

better A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本篇1次·真题 205 句

view A2

n. 观点, 看法

本篇1次·真题 134 句

average A2

adj. 平均的

本篇1次·真题 112 句

academic B2

adj. 学术的

本篇1次·真题 104 句

access B1

n. 进入

本篇1次·真题 101 句

medium B1

adj. 中等的

本篇1次·真题 98 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

billion B1

num. 十亿 (1,000,000,000)

本篇1次·真题 74 句

enable B1

v. 使能够

本篇1次·真题 68 句

wrong A2

adj. 错误的

本篇1次·真题 66 句

approach B1

v. 靠近, 接近 (在空间或时间上)

本篇1次·真题 59 句

conduct B2

v. 组织并实施

本篇1次·真题 59 句

email A2

n. 电子邮件

本篇1次·真题 53 句

respond B1

v. 回答, 答复

本篇1次·真题 52 句

demonstrate B2

v. 证明

本篇1次·真题 45 句

marketing B1

n. 营销

本篇1次·真题 45 句

smartphone B1

n. 智能手机

本篇1次·真题 44 句

interested A1

adj. 感兴趣的

本篇1次·真题 41 句

profit B1

n. 利润, 盈利

本篇1次·真题 33 句

spot A2

n. 地点

本篇1次·真题 30 句

complicated B2

adj. 复杂的

本篇1次·真题 29 句

clothing A2

n. 衣服

本篇1次·真题 26 句

select B1

v. 选择, 挑选

本篇1次·真题 23 句

elderly B2

adj. 年老的

本篇1次·真题 20 句

popularity B2

n. 受欢迎

本篇1次·真题 20 句

engineering B1

n. 工程学

本篇1次·真题 18 句

specifically B2

adv. 明确地

本篇1次·真题 18 句

bay

B2

n. 海湾

本篇1次 · 真题 16 句

disability

B2

n. 残疾; 伤残

本篇1次 · 真题 16 句

locate

B1

v. 找到; 找出...的位置

本篇1次 · 真题 16 句

ease

B1

n. 容易

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

dislike

A2

v. 不喜欢

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

elsewhere

B1

adv. 在别处

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

upgrade

B2

v. 升级

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

cater

B2

v. 提供餐饮服务

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

chat

A2

v. 聊天, 闲谈

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

agenda

B2

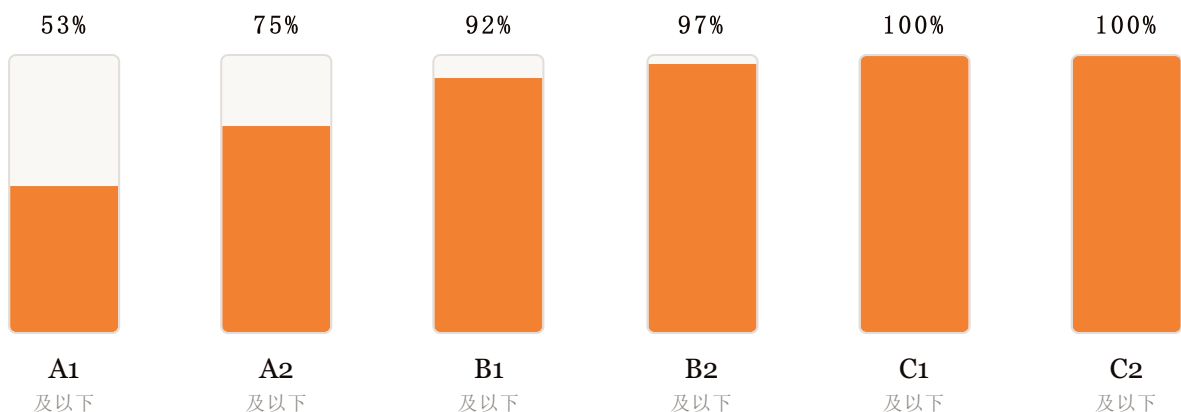
n. 议程

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

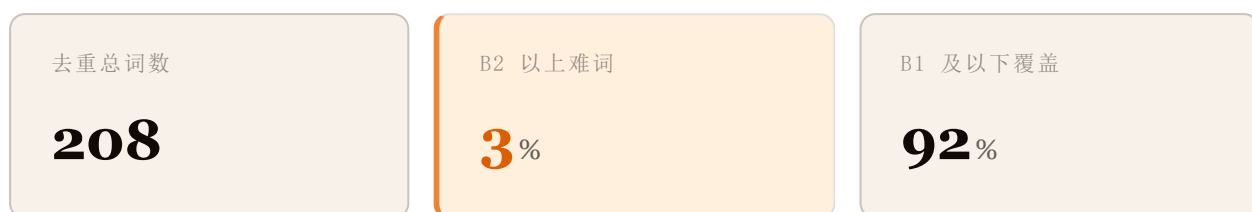
VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 208 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **208** 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 7 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 208 个 · 末柱为 100%



英语六级 2019年6月·第1套 · 全卷构成

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

2019年6月·第1套英语六级汉译英（段落翻译）·客观介绍汉语成语参考译文与解析

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2019年6月·第1套 英语六级汉译英（段落翻译）原卷题干译审整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：Directions 与一整段中文原文连续排印——整段连排、无段落标记无题号，把它切成一句句翻译单元本身就是解题动作。卷面之后先给整篇参考英译定稿，再按自切句序逐句拆分：定英文主干、降级修饰成分、逐项落实语法点、句内定稿英译，答案直显。

真题卷第1套(2019-06) • 六级

Part IV

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to translate a passage from Chinese into English. You should write your answer on **Answer Sheet 2**.

成语(Chinese idioms)是汉语中的一种独特的表达方式，大多由四个汉字组成。它们高度简练且形式固定，但通常能形象地表达深刻的含义。成语大多数来源于中国古代的文学作品，通常与某些神话、传说或者历史事件有关。如果不知道某个成语的出处，就很难理解其确切含义。因为，学习成语有助于人们更好地理解中国传统文化。成语在日常会话和文学创作中广泛使用。恰当使用成语可以使一个人的语言更具表现力，交流更有效。

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。

Chinese idioms are a unique form of expression in Chinese, and most of them are made up of four characters. They are highly concise and fixed in form, but they can usually express profound meanings vividly. Most idioms originate from ancient Chinese literary works, and they are often related to certain myths, legends or historical events. If you do not know the origin of an idiom, it is difficult to understand its exact meaning. Therefore, learning idioms helps people better understand traditional Chinese culture. Idioms are widely used in daily conversation and literary creation. The proper use of idioms can make one's language more expressive and communication more effective.

【衔接】第2句用They承接第1句

第1句主语是 Chinese idioms, 第2句中文「它们」回指成语——英文顺势用 They 承接 它们高度简练且形式固定, 避免再写一遍 Chinese idioms, 上下句自然连成一体、也不重复。

第5句句首补Therefore显承接

中文 因为, 学习成语有助于人们更好地理解中国传统文化 的「因为」在此其实承上句「不知出处难懂含义」、引出「所以学成语有益」的结果, 英文用 Therefore 衔接, 把这层「正因如此」的逻辑显化出来, 比直译 because 更贴合上下文。

第3句Most idioms轻度变换避免单调

第2句已用 They 作主语, 第3句 成语大多数来源于中国古代的文学作品 改用 Most idioms 作主语, 既呼应「大多数」又换个说法, 避免连续三句都以 They 开头读着单调。

逐句解析

一整段连排中文、无段落标记无题号——把它切成一句句翻译单元本身就是解题动作, 句前 N. 为逐句解析自切的句序号(非考卷题号), 与卷面中文逐字对应。

【主旨】客观介绍汉语成语

整段是对汉语成语这一语言现象的客观介绍, 开篇即给定义 成语(Chinese idioms)是汉语中的一种独特的表达方式, 随后讲它的构成、来源、作用与使用, 属于典型的「文化/语言介绍说明」语体, 全程陈述普遍事实、不带个人情绪。

【时态】一般现在时

通篇在陈述成语「一直如此」的普遍特征与现状——是什么、怎么构成、有何作用, 如 它们高度简练且形式固定 与 成语在日常会话和文学创作中广泛使用, 都不是某个过去时点发生的事, 而是恒常事实, 故全篇以一般现在时为基调。唯一例外是讲成语的「来源」时涉及古代, 但中文说的是「来源于」这一至今成立的事实, 仍可用现在时。

【译法】成语

原文已自带括注 成语(Chinese idioms), 故全篇统一译作 Chinese idioms (或在上下文清楚时简称 idioms)。这是约定俗成的官方译名, 不要自造 phrase / saying 之类, 全篇同一种译法到底。

中国传统文化

中国传统文化 统一译作 traditional Chinese culture (注意语序: traditional 在 Chinese 之前), 全篇若再次出现按此译法, 不要改写成 China's old culture 之类。

1. 成语(Chinese idioms)是汉语中的一种独特的表达方式, 大多由四个汉字组成。

【主干】成语是一种表达方式 (主语策略: 原句主语)

中文已有明确主语「成语」, 主干就是「成语 是一种独特的表达方式」, 对应英文 Chinese idioms are a unique form of expression。引 成语(Chinese idioms)是汉语中的一种独特的表达方式 作主干来源; 「大多由四个汉字组成」是第二个信息点, 不进主干。

【降级】第二分句降为并列谓语

「大多由四个汉字组成」与主干共享主语「成语」, 把它处理成与 are 并列的第二个谓语: are a unique form of expression and (are) usually made up of four characters; 「大多」译作 usually/mostly 作状语, 「由...组成」用 be made up of / consist of。这样两个信息点挂在同一主语下, 不必拆成两句。

【语法】时态

回指全篇基调，用一般现在时 are / are made up of，因为讲的是成语恒常的属性。

主谓一致

主语 Chinese idioms 是复数，be 动词用 are，不可用 is。

单复数

「四个汉字」是复数：four characters；「一种表达方式」用单数 a form of expression，注意 a 不能漏。

短语搭配

「由...组成」固定搭配 be made up of / be composed of / consist of (consist 不用被动)，三选一即可，别写成 made of (made of 多指物理材料)。

【译文】 Chinese idioms are a unique form of expression in Chinese, and most of them are made up of four characters.

2. 它们高度简练且形式固定，但通常能形象地表达深刻的含义。

【主干】 它们简练固定但能表达含义 (主语策略：原句主语)

主语是「它们」(指成语)，承接上句。本句实为两层意思的转折：前层「高度简练且形式固定」是状态 (They are concise and fixed in form)，后层「能形象地表达深刻的含义」是能力 (they can vividly express profound meanings)。引 它们高度简练且形式固定，但通常能形象地表达深刻的含义。

【降级】用but显化转折

中文「但」是明确的转折信号，英文必须用 but / yet 把这层逻辑显化出来，连接前后两个分句：They are highly concise and fixed in form, but they can usually express profound meanings vividly。「高度」→highly，「形象地」→vividly 作状语，「形式固定」→fixed in form。

【语法】时态

回指基调，一般现在时 are / can express。

单复数

「深刻的含义」可数且不止一层，用复数 profound meanings；主语 They 复数对应谓语 are。

副词位置

「形象地」vividly 作方式状语，置于动词后或宾语后均可：express ... vividly / vividly express ...；「高度」highly 修饰形容词置于其前 highly concise。

【译文】 They are highly concise and fixed in form, but they can usually express profound meanings vividly.

3. 成语大多数来源于中国古代的文学作品，通常与某些神话、传说或者历史事件有关。

【主干】 成语来源于文学作品 (主语策略：原句主语)

主语仍是成语，可用 Most idioms / They。主干「(成语) 来源于古代文学作品」→ Most idioms originate from ancient Chinese literary works；后半「通常与...有关」是第二个信息点。引 成语大多数来源于中国古代的文学作品。

【降级】第二分句降为并列谓语

「通常与某些神话、传说或者历史事件有关」与前半同主语，处理成并列谓语 and are often related to / associated with certain myths, legends or historical events。「神话、传说、历史事件」三者并列，前两个用逗号、最后一个用 or 连接。

【语法】时态

虽涉及「古代」，但中文「来源于」陈述的是至今成立的事实，回指基调用一般现在时 originate from / are related to。

语序

「中国古代的文学作品」形容词排序：观点/来源在前——ancient Chinese literary works（古代→国别→类别），不要写成 Chinese ancient。

短语搭配

「与...有关」固定搭配 be related to / be associated with / be connected with，介词都是 to/with，别用 about。

单复数

myths, legends, historical events 三者都可数且泛指，均用复数。

【译文】 Most idioms originate from ancient Chinese literary works, and they are often related to certain myths, legends or historical events.

4. 如果不知道某个成语的出处，就很难理解其确切含义。

【主干】理解含义很难（主语策略：形式主语it）

后半「就很难理解其确切含义」是无主语句，真正「难」的是「理解...」这个动作，故用形式主语 it 顶上、真主语 to understand... 后置：it is difficult to understand its exact meaning。引 就很难理解其确切含义。

【降级】if条件状语从句

「如果不知道某个成语的出处」是条件，降级成 if 引导的条件状语从句挂在主句前：If you do not know the origin of an idiom, it is difficult to understand its exact meaning。从句缺主语，补泛指主语 you（或 one）。

【语法】时态

陈述普遍规律，主句与从句都用一般现在时 do not know / is，回指基调；注意是条件句不是假设，不用虚拟语气。

补主语

中文两个分句都无主语，从句补泛指 you（讲普遍道理时 you/one 都可），保证主谓完整。

冠词与指代

「某个成语」泛指一个，用 an idiom；「其确切含义」its 回指 an idiom，用 its 不用 it's。

【译文】 If you do not know the origin of an idiom, it is difficult to understand its exact meaning.

5. 因为，学习成语有助于人们更好地理解中国传统文化。

【主干】学成语帮助理解文化（主语策略：原句主语）

主语是动名词短语「学习成语」learning idioms，谓语「有助于」helps，宾语「人们」people：Learning idioms helps people...。引 学习成语有助于人们更好地理解中国传统文化。注意中文句首「因为」在此语境其实表「因此」的承接，不宜直译 because。

【降级】help do与副词better

「有助于人们更好地理解」用 help sb (to) do 结构：helps people (to) better understand traditional Chinese culture。「更好地」better 作状语；「帮助做某事」help 后接动词原形（to 可省）。

【语法】主谓一致

动名词短语 Learning idioms 作主语视为单数，谓语用 helps，第三人称单数加 -s。

时态

陈述普遍益处，一般现在时 helps，回指基调。

用词与连接

中文「因为，」在此承上启下表结果，应译 Therefore / Thus，不要按字面译成 Because——若用 because 反而把因果关系译反了。

专名统一

「中国传统文化」用 glossary 定好的 traditional Chinese culture，语序 traditional 在前。

【译文】Therefore, learning idioms helps people better understand traditional Chinese culture.

6. 成语在日常会话和文学创作中广泛使用。

【主干】成语被广泛使用（主语策略：转被动）

中文「成语...广泛使用」省略了施动者（人们使用成语），动作的承受者是「成语」，故转被动、把承受者提为主语：Idioms are widely used...。引 成语在日常会话和文学创作中广泛使用。

【降级】两个场所并列作状语

本句结构简单，主体是被动主干，「在日常会话和文学创作中」是两个并列的场所状语，用 in ... and ... 接上：are widely used in daily conversation and literary creation。无需再降级从句。

【语法】语态

用被动 are widely used——这正是英文被动远多于汉语之处：中文主动说「成语广泛使用」，英文必须 be used，否则成语自己「使用」别人，逻辑错。

时态

陈述现状，一般现在时被动 are used，回指基调。

副词位置

「广泛」widely 置于 be 与过去分词之间：are widely used。

专名统一

主语「成语」用 glossary 定的 Idioms（承前可省 Chinese），全篇统一。

【译文】 Idioms are widely used in daily conversation and literary creation.

7. 恰当使用成语可以使一个人的语言更具表现力，交流更有效。

【主干】 恰当用成语使语言更有表现力 (主语策略：原句主语)

主语是动名词短语「恰当使用成语」the proper use of idioms / using idioms properly，谓语「使...更...」用 make sb/sth + 形容词：can make one's language more expressive。引| 恰当使用成语可以使一个人的语言更具表现力，交流更有效。

【降级】 两个宾补并列共享make

「使语言更具表现力」和「(使) 交流更有效」是 make 带的两个并列「宾语+补语」，共享一个 make：make one's language more expressive and communication more effective。后半省略重复的 make，靠 and 并列两组「名词+比较级形容词」。

【语法】 时态

陈述普遍作用，一般现在时 can make，回指基调（收尾句也守住时态一致）。

比较级

「更具表现力」more expressive、「更有效」more effective，多音节形容词用 more + 原级，不可加 -er。

所有格与单复数

「一个人的语言」one's language（泛指用 one's 或 a person's）；「交流」communication 作不可数名词，不加 -s、不加冠词。

主谓一致

动名词/名词短语主语 The proper use 作单数，情态动词 can 后接原形 make，无单复数变化但主语须当单数理解。

【译文】 The proper use of idioms can make one's language more expressive and communication more effective.

英语六级 2019年6月·第1套 · 全卷构成

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Part IV	汉译英（段落翻译）	本题