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六级 · 真题卷第2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 mutual understanding and respect in interpersonal relationships*. 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) Why Roman Holiday was more famous than Breakfast at Tiffany's.
B) Why Audrey Hepburn had more female fans than male ones.
C) Why the woman wanted to be like Audrey Hepburn.
D) Why so many girls adored Audrey Hepburn.
2. A) Her unique personality.
B) Her physical condition.
C) Her shift of interest to performing arts.
D) Her family's suspension of financial aid.
3. A) She was not an outgoing person.
B) She was modest and hardworking.
C) She was easy-going on the whole.
D) She was usually not very optimistic.
4. A) She was influenced by the roles she played in the films.
B) Her parents taught her to sympathize with the needy.
C) She learned to volunteer when she was a child.
D) Her family benefited from other people's help.

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

5. A) Give a presentation.
B) Raise some questions.
C) Start a new company.
D) Attend a board meeting.
6. A) It will cut production costs.
B) It will raise productivity.
C) No staff will be dismissed.
D) No new staff will be hired.
7. A) The timeline of restructuring.
B) The reasons for restructuring.
C) The communication channels.
D) The company's new missions.
8. A) By consulting their own department managers.
B) By emailing questions to the man or the woman.
C) By exploring various channels of communication.
D) By visiting the company's own computer network.

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) It helps passengers to take care of their pet animals.
B) It has animals to help passengers carry their language.
C) It uses therapy animals to soothe nervous passengers.
D) It allows passengers to have animals travels with them.
10. A) Avoiding possible dangers.
B) Finding their way around.
C) Identifying drug smugglers.
D) Looking after sick passengers.
11. A) Schedule their flights around the animal visits.
B) Photograph the therapy animals at the airport.
C) Keep some animals for therapeutic purposes.
D) Bring their animals on board their plane.

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

12. A) Beside a beautifully painted wall in Arles.
B) Beside the gate of an ancient Roman city.
C) At the site of an ancient Roman mansion.
D) At the entrance to a reception hall in Rome.
13. A) A number of different images.
B) A number of mythological heroes.
C) Various musical instruments.
D) Paintings by famous French artists.
14. A) The originality and expertise shown.
B) The worldly sophistication displayed.
C) The stunning images vividly depicted.
D) The impressive skills and costly dyes.
15. A) His artistic taste is superb.
B) His identity remains unclear.
C) He was a collector of antiques.
D) He was a rich Italian merchant.

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 encourage international cooperation.
B) They lay stress on basic scientific research.
C) They place great emphasis on empirical studies.
D) They favour scientists from its member countries.
17. A) Many of them wish to win international recognition.
B) They believe that more hands will make light work.
C) They want to follow closely the international trend.
D) Many of their projects have become complicated.
18. A) It requires mathematicians to work independently.
B) It is faced with many unprecedented challenges.
C) It lags behind other disciplines in collaboration.
D) It calls for more research funding to catch up.

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

19. A) Scientists tried to send a balloon to Venus.
B) Scientists discovered water on Venus.
C) Scientists found Venus had atmosphere.
D) Scientists observed Venus from a space vehicle.
20. A) It resembles Earth in many aspects.
B) It is the same as fiction has portrayed.
C) It is a paradise of romance for alien life.
D) It undergoes geological changes like Earth.
21. A) It might have been hotter than it is today.
B) It might have been a cozy habitat for life.
C) It used to have more water than Earth.
D) It used to be covered with rainforests.

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

22. A) Causes of sleeplessness.
B) Cross-cultural communication.
C) Cultural psychology.
D) Motivation and positive feelings.
23. A) They attach great importance to sleep.
B) They often have trouble falling asleep.
C) They pay more attention to sleep efficiency.
D) They generally sleep longer than East Asians.
24. A) By asking people to report their sleep habits.
B) By observing people's sleep patterns in labs.
C) By having people wear motion-detecting watches.
D) By videotaping people's daily sleeping processes.
25. A) It has made remarkable progress in the past few decades.
B) It has not yet explored the cross-cultural aspect of sleep.
C) It has not yet produced anything conclusive.
D) It has attracted attention all over the world.

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.

The dream of personalised flight is still vivid in the minds of many inventors, some developing cycle-powered craft, others 26 money into jetpacks(喷气飞行背包). However, the flying car has always remained the 27 symbol of personal transport freedom.

Several companies around the world have produced 28 that can drive on roads and fly. Airbus has a futuristic modular(组件式的) concept involving a passenger capsule that can be 29 from the road-going chassis(底盘) and picked up by a helicopter-type machine.

But all these concepts are massively expensive, require safety certification standards for road and air, need 30 controls, involve complex folding wings and propellers, and have to be flown from air-strips. So they are likely to remain rich people's playthings rather than practical transport solutions for the masses.

"A car that takes off from some London street and lands in another 31 street is unlikely to happen," says Prof. Gray, a leading aeronautical engineer. "Sky taxis are much more likely." But that won't stop inventors from dreaming up new ways to fly and trying to persuade investors to back their sometimes 32 schemes.

Civilian aviation is being disrupted, not by the age-old desires for speed, romanticism and 33 , but by the pressing need to respond to a changing climate. New electric engines coupled with artificial intelligence and 34 systems will contribute to a more efficient, integrated transport system that is less polluting and less noisy. That may sound simple, but as Prof. Gray says, "When I travel somewhere I like this notion that when I finish my journey I feel better than when I started it. That's completely at 35 with how I feel today." Now that would be progress.

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| A) autonomous | I) pouring |
| B) detached | J) prototypes |
| C) dual | K) random |
| D) glamour | L) repressing |
| E) imminent | M) segmented |
| F) odds | N) spectrum |
| G) opposites | O) ultimate |
| H) outrageous | |

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**.

Companies Are Working with Consumers to Reduce Waste

A) As consumers, we are very wasteful. Annually, the world generates 1.3 billion tons of solid waste. This is expected to go up to 2.2 billion by 2025. The developed countries are responsible for 44% of waste, and in the U.S. alone, the average person throws away their body weight in rubbish every month.

- B) Conventional wisdom would seem to suggest that companies have no incentive to lengthen the life cycle of their products and reduce the revenue they would get from selling new goods. Yet, more and more businesses are thinking about how to reduce consumer waste. This is partly driven by the rising price of raw materials and metals. It is also partly due to both consumers and companies becoming more aware of the need to protect our environment.
- C) When choosing what products to buy and which brands to buy from, more and more consumers are looking into sustainability. This is opposed to just price and performance they were concerned about in the past. In a survey of 54 of the world's leading brands, almost all of them reported that consumers are showing increasing care about sustainable lifestyles. At the same time, surveys on consumers in the U.S. and the U.K. show that they also care about minimizing energy use and reducing waste.
- D) For the most part, consumers control what happens to a product. But some companies are realizing that placing the burden of recycling entirely on the consumer is not an effective strategy, especially when tossing something away seems like the easiest and most convenient option.
- E) Some retailers and manufacturers in the clothing, footwear, and electronics industries have launched environmental programs. They want to make their customers interested in preserving their products and preventing things that still have value from going to the garbage dump. By offering services to help expand the longevity of their products, they're promising quality and durability to consumers, and receiving the reputational gains for being environmentally friendly.
- F) For example, the Swedish jeans company Nudie Jeans offers free repair at twenty of their shops. Instead of discarding their old worn-out jeans, customers bring them in to be renewed. The company even provides mail-order repair kits and online videos, so that customers can learn how to fix a pair of jeans at home. Their philosophy is that extending the life of a pair of jeans is not only great for the environment, but allows the consumer to get more value out of their product. When customers do want to toss their pair, they can give them back to the store, which will repurpose and resell them. Another clothing company, Patagonia, a high-end outdoor clothing store, follows the same principle. It has partnered with DIY website iFixit to teach consumers how to repair their clothing, such as waterproof outerwear, at home. The company also offers a repair program for their customers for a modest fee. Currently, Patagonia repairs about 40,000 garments a year in their Reno, Nevada, service center. According to the company's CEO, Rose Marcario, this is about building a company that cares about the environment. At the same time, offering repair supports the perceived quality of its products.
- G) In Brazil, the multinational corporation Adidas has been running a shoe-recycling program called "Sustainable Footprint" since 2012. Customers can bring shoes of any brand into an Adidas store to be shredded and turned into alternative fuels for energy creation instead of being burned as trash. They are used to fuel cement ovens. To motivate visitors to bring in more old shoes, Adidas Brazil promotes the program in stores by showing videos to educate customers, and it even offers a discount each time a customer brings in an old pair of shoes. This boosts the reputation and image of Adidas by making people more aware of the company's values.
- H) Enormous opportunities also lie with e-waste. It is estimated that in 2014 the world produced some 42 million metric tons of e-waste (discarded electrical and electronic equipment and its parts) with North America and Europe accounting for 8 and 12 million metric tons respectively. The materials from e-waste include iron, copper, gold, silver, and aluminum materials that could be reused, resold, salvaged, or recycled. Together, the value of these metals is estimated to be about \$52 billion. Electronics giants like Best Buy and

Samsung have provided e-waste take-back programs over the past few years, which aim to refurbish(翻新) old electronic components and parts into new products.

- I) For other companies interested in reducing waste, helping the environment, and providing the sustainable lifestyles that consumers seek, here are some first steps for building a relationship with customers that focuses on recycling and restoring value to products.
 - J) Find partners. If you are a manufacturer who relies on outside distributors, then retailers are the ideal partner for collecting old products. Power tool maker DeWalt partners with companies, such as Lowe's and Napa Auto Parts, to collect old tools at their stores for recycling. The partnership benefits both sides by allowing unconventional partners (for example, two companies from two different industries) to work together on a specific aspect of the value chain, like, in this example, an engine firm with an accessory one.
 - K) Create incentives. Environmental conscientiousness isn't always enough to make customers recycle old goods. For instance, DeWalt discovered that many contractors were holding on to their old tools, even if they no longer worked, because they were expensive purchases and it was hard to justify bringing them in to recycle. By offering instant discounts worth as much as \$100, DeWalt launched a trade-in program to encourage people to bring back tools. As a result, DeWalt now reuses those materials to create new products.
 - L) Start with a trial program, and expect to change the details as you go. Any take-back program will likely change over time, depending on what works for your customers and company goals. Maybe you see low customer participation at first, or conversely, so much success that the cost of recycling becomes too high. Best Buy, for instance, has been bearing the lion's share of e-waste volume since two of its largest competitors, Amazon and Wal-mart, do not have their own recycling programs. Since the launch of its program, Best Buy changed its policy to add a \$25 fee for recycling old televisions in order to keep the program going.
 - M) Build a culture of collective values with customers. A stronger relationship between the retailer/producer and the consumer isn't just about financial incentives. By creating more awareness around your efforts to reduce waste, and by developing a culture of responsibility, repair, and reuse, you can build customer loyalty based on shared values and responsibilities.
 - N) These examples are just the tip of the iceberg, but they demonstrate how helping customers get more use of their materials can transform value chains and operations. Reducing waste by incorporating used materials into production can cut costs and decrease the price of procurement(采购): less to be procured from the outside and more to be re-utilized from the inside.
 - O) Companies play a big role in creating a circular economy, in which value is generating less from extracting new resources and more from getting better use out of the resources we already have—but they must also get customers engaged in the process.
36. Some companies believe that products' prolonged lifespan benefits both the environment and customers.
37. A survey shows shoppers today are getting more concerned about energy conservation and environmental protection when deciding what to buy.
38. Companies can build customer loyalty by creating a positive culture of environmental awareness.
39. When companies launch environmental programs, they will have their brand reputation enhanced.
40. One multinational company offers discounts to customers who bring in old footwear to be used as fuel.

41. Recycling used products can help manufacturers reduce production costs.
42. Electronic products contain valuable metals that could be recovered.
43. It seems commonly believed that companies are not motivated to prolong their products' lifespan.
44. It is advisable for companies to partner with each other in product recycling.
45. Some businesses have begun to realize it may not be effective to let consumers take full responsibility for recycling.

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.

Effective Friday, Screen Actors Guild-American Federation of Television and Radio Artists (SAG-AFTRA) has declared a strike against 11 video game publishers over games that went into production after Feb. 17, 2015. The companies include some of the heavyweights of the industry, like Electronic Arts Productions, Insomniac Games, Activision and Disney.

The strike comes in light of an unsuccessful 19 months of negotiations after the existing labor contract known as the Interactive Media Agreement expired in late 2014. Overall, the strike is an effort to provide more secondary compensation along with other concerns, such as transparency upon hiring talent and on-set(制作中) safety precautions.

The video gaming industry has ballooned in recent years. The Los Angeles Times reports that the industry is in the midst of an intense increase in cash flow. In 2015, gaming produced \$23.5 billion in domestic revenue.

But SAG-AFTRA says voice actors don't receive residuals(追加酬金) for their gaming work. Instead, they receive a fixed rate, which is typically about \$825 for a standard four-hour vocal session. So the voice actors are pushing for the idea of secondary compensation—a performance bonus every time a game sells 2 million copies or downloads, or reaches 2 million subscribers, with a cap at 8 million.

"It's a very small number of games that would trigger this secondary compensation issue," said voice actor Crispin Freeman, who's a member of the union's negotiating committee. "This is an important aspect of what it means to be a freelance(从事自由职业的) performer, who isn't regularly employed every single day working on projects."

Another major complaint from the actors is the secrecy of the industry. "I can't imagine if there's any other acting job in the world where you don't know what show you're in, when you're hired," says voice actor Keythe Farley, who chairs the SAG-AFTRA negotiating committee.

"And yet that happens every day in the video game world," Farley told reporters during a press conference Friday. "I was a main character in Fallout 4, a character by the name of Kellogg, and I never knew that I was doing vocal recording for that game throughout the year and a half."

Scott Witlin, the lawyer representing the video game companies, says voice actors "represent less than one tenth of 1 percent of the work that goes into making a video game." So "even though they're the top craftsmen in their field," Witlin says, "if we pay them under a vastly different system than the people who do the 99.9 percent of the work, that's going to create far more problems for the video game companies."

46. Why did SAG-AFTRA declare a strike against some video game publishers?

- A) The labor contract between them had been violated.
- B) Its appeal to renegotiate the contract had been rejected.
- C) It had been cheated repeatedly in the 19 months of talks.
- D) The negotiations between them had broken down.

47. What do we learn from the passage about the video gaming industry?

- A) It has reaped huge profits in recent years.
- B) It has become more open and transparent.
- C) It has attracted many famous voice actors.
- D) It has invested a lot in its domestic market.

48. What are the voice actors demanding?

- A) More regular employment.
- B) A non-discriminatory contract.
- C) Extra pay based on sales revenues.
- D) A limit on the maximum work hours.

49. What does Keythe Farley say about voice actors?

- A) They are kept in the dark about many details of their job.
- B) They are discriminated against in the gaming industry.
- C) They are not paid on a regular basis.
- D) They are not employed full-time.

50. What is the argument of lawyer Scott Witlin?

- A) Voice actors should have a pay raise if they prove to be top craftsmen.
- B) Changing the pay system would cause the industry more problems.
- C) Voice actors are mere craftsmen, not professional performers.
- D) Paying voice actors on an hourly basis is in line with the law.

Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

Officials at the White House announced a new space policy focused on managing the increasing number of satellites that companies and governments are launching into space. Space Policy Directive-3 lays out general guidelines for the United States to mitigate(缓解) the effects of space debris and track and manage traffic in space.

This policy sets the stage for the Department of Commerce to take over the management of traffic in space. The department will make sure that newly launched satellites don't use radio frequencies that would interfere with existing satellites, and schedule when such new satellites can be launched. This only applies to American

space activities, but the hope is that it will help standardize a set of norms in the dawning commercial spaceflight industry throughout the world.

Space, especially the space directly around our planet, is getting more crowded as more governments and companies launch satellites. One impetus for the policy is that companies are already starting to build massive constellations(星座), comprising hundreds or thousands of satellites with many moving parts among them. With so much stuff in space, and a limited area around our planet, the government wants to reduce the chances of a collision. Two or more satellites slamming into each other could create many more out-of-control bits that would pose even more hazards to the growing collection of satellites in space.

And it's not like this hasn't happened before. In 2009 an old Russian craft slammed into a communications satellite, creating a cloud of hundreds of pieces of debris and putting other hardware at risk. Journalist Sarah Scoles reports that NASA currently tracks about 24,000 objects in space, and in 2016 the Air Force had to issue 3,995,874 warnings to satellite owners alerting them to a potential nearby threat from another satellite or bit of debris.

That's why this new policy also includes directions to update the current U.S. Government Orbital Debris Mitigation Standard Practices, which already require any entity that launches a satellite or spacecraft to vigorously analyze the likelihood that any of their actions, from an unexpected failure or normal operations, will create more space debris. It includes accounting for any piece of debris they plan to release over 5mm that might stay in orbit for 25 years or more. It might seem surprising to think about an item staying in space for that long, but the oldest satellite still in orbit—Vanguard 1—turned 60 in 2018.

Agencies and companies throughout the world are working on developing technology that would dispose of or capture space debris before it causes serious damage. But for now, the U.S. government is more focused on preventing new debris from forming than taking the trash out of orbit.

51. What is the purpose of the new U.S. space policy?
- A) To lay out general guidelines for space exploration.
 - B) To encourage companies to join in space programs.
 - C) To make the best use of satellites in space.
 - D) To improve traffic conditions in space.
52. What is the Department of Commerce expected to do under the new policy?
- A) Reduce debris in space.
 - B) Monitor satellite operations.
 - C) Regulate the launching of new satellites.
 - D) Update satellite communications technology.
53. What does the U.S. government hope to do with the new space policy?
- A) Set international standards for the space flight industry.
 - B) Monopolize space industry by developing a set of norms.
 - C) Facilitate commercial space flights throughout the world.
 - D) Promote international collaboration in space exploration.

54. What is a space vehicle launching entity required to do according to the current U.S. Government Orbital Debris Mitigation Standard Practices?

- A) Give an estimate of how long its debris will stay in space.
- B) Account for the debris it has released into space at any time.
- C) Provide a detailed plan for managing the space debris it creates.
- D) Make a thorough analysis of any possible addition to space debris.

55. What are space agencies and companies aiming to do at present?

- A) Recycle used space vehicles before they turn into debris.
- B) Develop technology to address the space debris problem.
- C) Limit the amount of debris entering space.
- D) Cooperate closely to retrieve space debris.

Part IV

Translation

(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to translate a passage from Chinese into English. You should write your answer on **Answer Sheet 2**.

中国幅员辽阔，人口众多，很多地方人们都说自己的方言。方言在发音上差别很大，词汇和语法差别较小。有些方言，特别是北方和南方的方言，差异很大，以致于说不同方言的人常常很难听懂彼此的讲话。方言被认为是当地文化的一个组成部分，但近年来能说方言的人数不断减少。为了鼓励人们更多说本地语言，一些地方政府已经采取措施，如在学校开设方言课，在广播和电视上播放方言节目，以期保存本地的文化遗产。

2019年6月·第2套英语六级写作·题目、范文与解析

PROMPT & MODEL ESSAY • 写作题和范文

写作题和范文

本页写作题面、参考范文与逐段解析由懒笔记基于2019年6月·第2套 英语六级写作原卷整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：完整写作要求（Directions，含主题、文体、词数与署名约束）连续排印。写作是生产性任务、无 ABCD 标准答案——题面即整道题；卷面下方直接给出满足全部硬约束的参考范文、整篇中译与逐段拆解。

真题卷第2套(2019-06) • 六级

Part I

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay on *the importance of mutual understanding and respect in interpersonal relationships*. You should write at least 150 words but no more than 200 words.

【参考范文 • 165 词】 写作无唯一标准答案，以下为达标示范

In our daily interactions, we inevitably encounter people whose habits, values and opinions differ from our own. In my view, mutual understanding and respect form the very foundation of any healthy interpersonal relationship, and their importance can hardly be overstated.

The most compelling reason is that understanding and respect help us resolve conflicts and build lasting trust. When we make an effort to see things from another person's perspective, misunderstandings that might otherwise escalate into quarrels can be smoothly settled. I once witnessed two roommates fall into a bitter dispute over daily routines; instead of blaming each other, they sat down, listened patiently, and reached a compromise. That single conversation, rooted in mutual respect, transformed their tense coexistence into a warm friendship.

Therefore, it is safe to conclude that mutual understanding and respect are indispensable to harmonious relationships. Once we learn to treat others with genuine empathy, we will find our connections far more rewarding. Let us cherish this principle in every relationship we build.

【参考译文】

在日常交往中，我们难免会遇到习惯、价值观和看法与自己不同的人。在我看来，相互理解与尊重构成了任何健康人际关系的根基，其重要性怎么强调都不为过。

最有说服力的理由是，理解与尊重能帮助我们化解冲突、建立持久的信任。当我们努力从他人的角度看问题时，那些本可能升级为争吵的误会，就能被平和地化解。我曾亲眼见到两位室友因作息问题陷入激烈争执；他们没有互相指责，而是坐下来耐心倾听，最终达成了妥协。那一次以相互尊重为根基的对话，把紧张的同住关系变成了温暖的友谊。

因此，可以有把握地得出结论：相互理解与尊重对于和谐的人际关系不可或缺。一旦我们学会以真诚的同理心待人，就会发现彼此的联系变得更加令人愉悦。让我们在所建立的每一段关系中珍视这一原则。

【第1段】背景加立场落地。落实了 outline 第1段"点题亮观点"：首句 In our daily interactions... differ from our own 用"差异普遍"现象引入，次句 mutual understanding and respect form the very foundation... hardly be overstated 直接亮出中心观点，把话题词嵌入立场句，阅卷人第一眼即见观点。

【第2段】四句链把重要写实。落实"理由加事例论证"与"观点解释例证小结链"：主题句 The most compelling reason... build lasting trust 给理由，When we make an effort to see things from another person's perspective 解释机制，roommates... reached a compromise 提供具体事例，末句 transformed their tense coexistence into a warm friendship 回扣中心，抽象的"重要"有了落点。

【第3段】重申加呼吁闭环。落实"总结并发出呼吁"：Therefore, it is safe to conclude... indispensable to harmonious relationships 换说法重申中心，Let us cherish this principle in every relationship we build 发出呼吁，与首段观点呼应形成结构闭环。

ANALYSIS • 审题与立意

这道题到底要写什么、立意是什么

动笔前先钉死本题的核心写作任务与读者语域，再定中心立意与要展开的要点——这些是本题特有的内容判断，不是通用套路。

核心任务

论证理解与尊重为何重要

任务一句话钉死：就 write an essay on the importance of mutual understanding and respect in interpersonal relationships 写一篇议论文，核心是论证 the importance of mutual understanding and respect in interpersonal relationships。立场题目已经替你定好了（重要），你不需要正反辩论"到底重不重要"，只需集中火力回答"它为什么重要、体现在哪"，并落到具体做法或事例上。

读者 • 语域

面向阅卷人的正式书面语

本题是纯议论大作文，没有具体收信人或身份设定，也不需要称呼、落款。语域按"面向阅卷人的正式书面语"处理即可：用完整句、正式词汇，避免 gonna、a lot of 这类口语；不必强行加信件格式或虚构读者。

中心立意

理解尊重是健康关系的根基

中心一句话：相互理解与尊重是一切健康人际关系的根基，the importance of mutual understanding and respect in interpersonal relationships 怎么强调都不为过。立场明确"重要"，不骑墙、不讨论要不要重要。

要展开的要点

1. 化解冲突、建立信任

主打分论点：理解与尊重能化解误会、平息冲突，并在此过程中建立起持久的信任（build trust、resolve conflicts）。这是最能展开、也最好举例的角度，作为主体段核心。

2. 促成和谐持久的关系

延伸到结果层面：当双方以同理心相待，关系会更牢固、更令人满足，最终走向和谐（harmonious relationships）。这条承接主打论点的"信任"，放到尾段收束成呼吁。

STRUCTURE • 谋篇与逐段

怎么分段、每段写什么、能套哪些句架

按写作家族给出现成的段落框架（每段承担什么功能），并为每段配可直接套用的 功能句架（留出填本题内容的空位）。段序与上方参考范文一一对应。

第 1 段 点题亮观点

引入人际交往中差异普遍存在的背景，随即亮明核心观点：相互理解与尊重是健康关系的根基，the importance of mutual understanding and respect in interpersonal relationships 不容忽视。

第 2 段 理由加事例论证

承担主体论证：抛出最有力的理由——理解与尊重能化解冲突、建立信任，再用一个具体事例（如室友矛盾的化解）把抽象的"重要"落到实处。

第 3 段 总结并发出呼吁

回扣中心、重申理解与尊重对和谐关系不可或缺，并向读者发出"珍视这一原则"的简短呼吁收尾。

第 1 段 差异普遍故需理解尊重

写：人们的习惯、价值观、看法各不相同（差异是常态），因此 the importance of mutual understanding and respect in interpersonal relationships 才凸显出来——它们在任何健康关系的根基，重要到怎么强调都不为过。

现象引入 · In our daily interactions, we inevitably encounter people whose ____ differ from our own. (横线填差异所在，如 habits, values and opinions)

亮明立场 · In my view, ____ form the very foundation of any healthy ____, and their importance can hardly be overstated. (前空填中心概念，后空填关系类型)

第 2 段 换位思考化解室友矛盾

主题句：理解与尊重能 resolve conflicts、build trust。解释：当我们试着从对方角度看问题，本会升级成争吵的误会就能平和解决。例证：两个室友因作息起争执，没有互相指责，而是坐下来耐心倾听、达成妥协，一次基于尊重的对话把紧张同居变成了温暖友谊。

主题句给理由 · The most compelling reason is that ____ help us resolve conflicts and build lasting trust. (横线填本段主体概念)

解释机制 · When we make an effort to ____, ____ that might otherwise escalate into ____ can be smoothly settled. (填做法、待化解的问题、恶化后果)

举例过渡 · I once witnessed ____; instead of ____, they ____ and reached a compromise. (填事件、错误做法、正确做法)

第3段 呼吁珍视理解尊重原则

重申：理解与尊重对 harmonious relationships 不可或缺；再补一句好处（以同理心待人，关系会更令人满足）与呼吁（让我们在每段关系中珍视这一原则）。

引出结论 · Therefore, it is safe to conclude that ____ are indispensable to _____. (前空填中心概念，后空填目标，如 harmonious relationships)

发出呼吁 · Once we learn to ____, we will find ____ far more rewarding. Let us cherish this principle in _____. (填做法、受益对象、适用范围)

REVIEW · 自检避坑

本题在四个评分维度怎样算达标、容易在哪丢分

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

内容切题

紧扣重要性勿跑题

全篇须紧扣 the importance of mutual understanding and respect in interpersonal relationships，论证“为何重要”。最易失分处是跑去写“如何交朋友”“怎样沟通技巧”等无关内容——本题问的是重要性，不是方法论清单。

结构连贯

三段各司其职有过渡

本题采用亮观点—论证—呼吁三段，务必分段清晰、用 In my view、The most compelling reason、Therefore 等词标出逻辑走向，避免观点、论证、结论糊成一团。

语言准确

善用主题搭配

多用 mutual understanding and respect、build trust、resolve conflicts、harmonious relationships 等主题搭配，让论述专业而不空泛；注意 person's perspective 的所有格、each other 等易错点。

字数格式

卡死150到200硬区间

务必满足 You should write at least 150 words but no more than 200 words: 这是硬性上下限, 既不能低于下限也不能超过上限, 主体段写足、首尾段精简是控字数的稳妥办法。

典型低分写法 · 反面示例与改法

通篇空喊很重要

反面示例: "Mutual understanding and respect are very important. They are important for everyone. We should all respect each other because it is very important." 三句都在重复"重要", 无理由无例子。修正: "Mutual understanding and respect are vital because they help us resolve conflicts; for instance, two roommates once ended a bitter quarrel simply by listening to each other patiently." 给出理由加事例, 重要性才落地。

逐字直译不通顺

反面示例: "If people can understand each other, the relationship will become very good and no problem." 属逐字直译、搭配空泛。修正: "When people understand each other, their relationship grows stronger and conflicts are far less likely to arise." 用 grow stronger、conflicts arise 等地道表达, 句子既通顺又精准。

跑题写交友攻略

反面示例: "To make friends, first you should smile, then say hello, and often invite them to dinner..." 这是交友步骤, 偏离了"理解与尊重的重要性"这一核心。修正: 删去攻略, 改写为 "Respect matters because it makes friendships last: friends who respect each other's differences rarely drift apart." 重新对准重要性。

英语六级 2019年6月·第2套 · 全卷构成

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

2019年6月·第2套 英语六级听力真题原文与答案解析

PAPER & KEY • 听力题和解析

听力题和解析

本卷全部 25 题的标准答案与完整录音文字稿由懒笔记基于2019年6月·第2套 英语六级听力原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面层级：Part/Section 标题与各节 Directions 照原卷排印——真实听力考卷只印选项，题干由录音念出。其下按录音篇目逐篇排印：每篇先给完整录音文字稿（逐段中译），再逐题给出卷面题目与该题解析（题目、翻译、答案、定位、信号、替换与排除）。

真题卷第2套(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: Wow, I would give anything to be more like Audrey Hepburn.

W: 哇，我愿意付出任何代价来变得更像Audrey Hepburn。

2 M: I never really understood why so many girls were such big fans of her. I mean, I've seen the famous films, Roman Holiday, Breakfast at Tiffany's and a few others, but I still don't fully get it. Was she that great of an actress?

M: 我从来没真正理解为什么这么多女孩是她的超级粉丝。我的意思是，我看过那些著名的电影，《罗马假日》、《蒂凡尼的早餐》还有其他几部，但我还是不完全明白。她真的是那么伟大的女演员吗？

3 W: Well, for me, my adoration goes beyond her movies. She had such a classic elegance about her. She was always so poised, in part because she spent years training as a ballet dancer before becoming an actress.

W: 嗯，对我来说，我的崇拜超越了她的电影。她有一种经典的优雅气质。她总是那么镇定自若，部分原因是她在成为演员之前花了多年时间训练芭蕾舞。

4 M: Why didn't she stick to dancing as a career?

M: 她为什么没有坚持把跳舞作为职业呢?

5 W: It seems it was fate. She suffered from inadequate nutrition during the war, and therefore, a career as a professional dancer would have been too demanding on her body. So she focused on acting instead. Roman Holiday was her first big break which made her a star.

W: 似乎这是命运。她在战争期间营养不良, 因此, 职业舞者的生涯对她的身体要求太高了。所以她转而专注于表演。《罗马假日》是她的第一次重大突破, 让她成为了明星。

6 M: Was that the film that opened with her shopping for jewelry in New York City? You know, in the scene, she was wearing a black dress and dark sunglasses with a pearl necklace and long black gloves. I see the photo of her in that costume everywhere.

M: 那是开头她在纽约市购买珠宝的那部电影吗? 你知道, 在那个场景中, 她穿着黑色连衣裙和深色太阳镜, 戴着珍珠项链和长黑手套。我到处都能看到她穿那套服装的照片。

7 W: No, that one is Breakfast At Tiffany's. That costume is often referred to as the most famous little black dress of all time. Her character in that film is very outgoing and charming, even though in real life, Audrey always described herself as shy and quiet.

W: 不, 那部是《蒂凡尼的早餐》。那套服装常被称为史上最著名的小黑裙。她在那部电影中的角色非常外向迷人, 尽管在现实生活中, Audrey总是形容自己害羞安静。

8 M: So what did she do after her acting career?

M: 那她演艺生涯结束后做了什么?

9 W: She dedicated much of her life to helping children in need. Her family received international aid during the war when she was growing up. I think that left a big impression on her. That's where I got the idea to volunteer for children's charity next weekend.

W: 她把一生中的大部分时间都奉献给了帮助有需要的儿童。她的家庭在她成长时的战争期间接受过国际援助。我想那给她留下了深刻的印象。这就是我下周末为儿童慈善机构做志愿者的想法来源。

10 M: I'll join you. I may not be as charming as Audrey Hepburn, but I'm all for supporting a good cause.

M: 我会加入你。我可能不像Audrey Hepburn那样迷人, 但我完全支持做善事。

1. A) Why Roman Holiday was more famous than Breakfast at Tiffany's.

B) Why Audrey Hepburn had more female fans than male ones.

C) Why the woman wanted to be like Audrey Hepburn.

D) Why so many girls adored Audrey Hepburn.

【题目】 What does the man say he never really understood?

【翻译】男士说他从未真正理解什么？

- A) 为什么《罗马假日》比《蒂凡尼的早餐》更有名。
- B) 为什么Audrey Hepburn的女性影迷多于男性影迷。
- C) 为什么这位女士想要成为像Audrey Hepburn那样的人。
- D) 为什么那么多女孩崇拜Audrey Hepburn。

【答案】 **D** (细节题) Why so many girls adored Audrey Hepburn.

【定位】 I never really understood why so many girls were such big fans of her.

我一直没真正弄明白，为什么那么多女孩是她的铁杆粉丝。

【信号】 **说话人直陈"没看懂"**。男方原话 I never really understood why so many girls were such big fans of her. 直接说出"never really understood", 这正是题干要找的"他不理解的内容"——说话人主动表态的句子就是答案句，不必再绕。

【替换】 so many girls were such big fans of her ↔ **so many girls adored Audrey Hepburn**
be big fans of = adored

【排除】 A) **原词陷阱**

A 把录音里出现过的 Roman Holiday 与 Breakfast at Tiffany's 两个片名拼成"哪部更出名", 可男方说的是没懂"女孩为何爱她", 根本没比较两片名气, 属听到片名就想选的原词陷阱。

借用原文: I've seen the famous films, Roman Holiday, Breakfast at Tiffany's

B) **偷换概念**

B 说"为何女粉多于男粉", 但录音只说 so many girls were such big fans, 从未把女粉和男粉作数量比较; 它偷偷把"很多女孩喜欢"扭成"女比男多", 属偷换概念。

借用原文: so many girls were such big fans of her

C) **张冠李戴**

C 说"女方为何想像 Audrey", 可没懂的是男方, 女方第1段说的是 I would give anything to be more like Audrey Hepburn (她自己的向往)。把"女方的愿望"安到"男方不解的内容"上, 属张冠李戴。

借用原文: I would give anything to be more like Audrey Hepburn

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2. A) Her unique personality.
B) Her physical condition.
C) Her shift of interest to performing arts.
D) Her family's suspension of financial aid.

【题目】 **What prevented Audrey Hepburn from becoming a professional dancer?**

【翻译】 是什么阻止了Audrey Hepburn成为一名职业舞蹈演员？

- A) 她独特的个性。 B) 她的身体状况。 C) 她的兴趣转向了表演艺术。
- D) 她的家庭中断了经济资助。

【答案】 **B** (细节题) Her physical condition.

【定位】 She suffered from inadequate nutrition during the war, and therefore, a career as a professional dancer would have been too demanding on her body.

战时她营养不良，因此，职业舞者这一行对她的身体来说会太过吃力。

【信号】 **因果词 therefore 引出落点**。答案句以 and therefore 这个因果信号连接：前因是营养不良，后果是身体吃不消舞者职业。"therefore"后面正是题干要的"妨碍原因"，是听原因题最该锁定的信号词。

【替换】 too demanding on her body ↔ **Her physical condition.**

身体吃不消=身体状况

【排除】 A) **未提及**

A "独特个性"在这段原因里完全没出现，录音讲的是营养与身体，不是性格阻碍了她跳舞，属原文未提及的捏造原因。

C) **答非所问**

C 说"兴趣转向表演艺术"，录音确有 So she focused on acting instead，但那是"身体原因→所以改行演戏"的结果，不是阻止她跳舞的原因；考生易凭"她后来去演戏"的常识顺手选它，属答非所问。

借用原文：So she focused on acting instead.

D) **未提及**

D "家里中断了经济资助"录音从未提及，妨碍她的是身体不是缺钱；它借"家庭/经济"这类听起来合理的常见理由凑数，属未提及。

3. A) She was not an outgoing person.

B) She was modest and hardworking.

C) She was easy-going on the whole.

D) She was usually not very optimistic.

【题目】 **What do we learn about Audrey Hepburn in real life?**

【翻译】 关于现实生活中的Audrey Hepburn我们了解到什么？

A) 她不是一个外向的人。 B) 她谦逊且勤奋。 C) 她总体上随和。

D) 她通常不太乐观。

【答案】 **A** (细节题) She was not an outgoing person.

【定位】 Her character in that film is very outgoing and charming, even though in real life, Audrey always described herself as shy and quiet.

她在那部电影里的角色非常外向、迷人，尽管现实中 Audrey 总把自己形容为腼腆而文静。

【信号】 **让步词 even though 后才是真意**。答案句用 even though in real life 这一让步信号把"银幕形象"与"真实本人"分开：even though 后面的 shy and quiet 才是题干 in real life 要的答案。让步/转折后才是落点，前半的 outgoing 是干扰。

【替换】 shy and quiet ↔ **She was not an outgoing person.**

shy=not outgoing

【排除】 B) **未提及**

B"谦虚勤奋"中"hardworking"录音从未提及；虽然 shy 与"谦虚"略有交集易混，但"勤奋"完全没依据，属未提及。

C) **原词陷阱**

C"总体随和"对应的是录音里 very outgoing and charming——可那是"电影角色"(her character in that film)的样子，不是真实的她；考生听到 outgoing 就想选，正中原词陷阱。

借用原文：Her character in that film is very outgoing and charming

D) **未提及**

D"通常不太乐观"录音里毫无对应，她被描述为 shy and quiet，与"乐观与否"无关；它利用与 A 同样的 not 句式制造混淆，属未提及。

4. A) She was influenced by the roles she played in the films.

B) Her parents taught her to sympathize with the needy.

C) She learned to volunteer when she was a child.

D) Her family benefited from other people's help.

【题目】 **Why did Audrey Hepburn devote much of her life to charity after her acting career?**

【翻译】 为什么Audrey Hepburn在演艺生涯结束后将大部分生命投入到慈善事业？

A) 她受到自己在电影中扮演的角色的影响。 B) 她的父母教导她同情有需要的人。

C) 她小时候就学会了做志愿者。 D) 她的家庭受益于他人的帮助。

【答案】 **D** (细节题) Her family benefited from other people's help.

【定位】 Her family received international aid during the war when she was growing up. I think that left a big impression on her.

她成长期间，她的家庭在战时受到了国际援助。我想那给她留下了深刻印象。

【信号】 **回忆受助 + left a big impression 点出触发。** 答案句先陈述往事 Her family received international aid during the war, 再用 that left a big impression on her 点明"正是这件事触动了她"——这种"往事+留下深刻印象"的溯源句，就是动机题的答案信号。

【替换】 Her family received international aid during the war ↔

Her family benefited from other people's help.

received aid=benefited from help

【排除】 A) 未提及

A"受所演角色影响"录音从未提及她的善心来自电影角色；动机原文明确归到"家庭受助"，属未提及。

B) 偷换概念

B说"父母教她同情弱者"，录音只说家庭"受过援助"，并未说父母"教导"她；它把"family"原词留着却换了动机机制，属偷换概念。

借用原文：Her family received international aid during the war

C) 原词陷阱

C"小时候学会做志愿"借用了录音 when she was growing up (成长期间) 这个童年时间，但原文说的是"小时候家里受助"，不是"小时候学会志愿"；听到"小时候"就想选，正中原词陷阱。

借用原文：when she was growing up

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

1 W: So, how is our presentation about the restructuring of the company coming along?

W: 那么，我们关于公司重组的演示准备得怎么样了？

2 M: Fine. I'm putting the finishing touches to it now.

M: 挺好的。我现在正在做最后的润色。

3 M: ...But we'll have to be prepared for questions.

M:但我们得准备好回答问题。

4 W: Yes, there's already a feeling that this is a top down change. We really need to get everyone on board.

W: 是的，已经有人觉得这是自上而下的改变。我们真的需要让所有人都支持。

5 M: Well, there's been an extensive consultation period.

M: 嗯，我们已经进行了广泛的征询期。

6 W: I know, but there's always the feeling that if it isn't broke, don't fix it.

W: 我知道，但总有人觉得如果没坏就别修它。

7 M: People are worried about their jobs, too. I think we need to stress that while there will be some job changes, there won't be anyone getting dismissed. In fact, we're looking to take on more staff.

M: 人们也担心自己的工作。我认为我们需要强调，虽然会有一些岗位变动，但不会有人被解雇。事实上，我们还打算招更多员工。

8 W: Agreed. You can hardly blame people for worrying though. We need to make it clear that it's not just change for change's sake. In other words, we really must make the case for why we are doing it.

W: 同意。不过你也不能怪大家担心。我们需要讲清楚这不只是为了改变而改变。换句话说，我们真的必须说明我们为什么要这样做。

9 W: ...So what's the outline of the presentation?

W:那么演示的大纲是什么?

10 M: I'll start with a brief review of the reasons for the change that we really need to make a clean break to restart growth. After that I'll outline the new company's structures and who's going where. Then I'll hand it over to you to discuss the timeline and summarize and we'll take questions together at the end. Anything else?

M: 我会先简要回顾一下改变的原因, 我们确实需要彻底转变来重启增长。之后我会概述新的公司架构以及人员安排。然后我把话筒交给你来讨论时间表和总结, 最后我们一起回答问题。还有别的吗?

11 W: Oh, yeah, we should let the staff know the channels of communication, you know, who they can contact or direct questions to about these changes?

W: 哦, 对了, 我们应该让员工知道沟通渠道, 你知道的, 他们可以联系谁或者向谁提出关于这些变化的问题?

12 M: Yes, and we can collect some frequently asked questions and present some general answers.

M: 是的, 我们可以收集一些常见问题并给出一般性的答复。

13 W: Um, and we'll make the presentation and the questions available via the company's own computer network, right?

W: 嗯, 我们会通过公司自己的计算机网络提供演示内容和问题, 对吧?

14 M: Yes, we'll make a page on the network where staff can download all the details.

M: 对, 我们会在网络上建一个页面, 员工可以下载所有细节。

15 W: All right. Perhaps we should do a practice round of the presentation first.

W: 好的。也许我们应该先演练一遍。

16 M: You bet.

M: 当然。

5. A) Give a presentation.

B) Raise some questions.

C) Start a new company.

D) Attend a board meeting.

【题目】 What is the man going to do?

【翻译】 这位男士将要做什么?

A) 做一个陈述。 B) 提出一些问题。 C) 创办一家新公司。 D) 参加董事会会议。

【答案】 A (细节题) Give a presentation.

【定位】 M: Fine. I'm putting the finishing touches to it now.

男: 挺好的, 我正在给它做最后的收尾。

【信号】被问者的直接应答。女士问 how is our presentation about the restructuring of the company coming along, 男士紧接着应答 I'm putting the finishing touches to it now ——一问一答里被问者亲口说在弄这份汇报, 应答处即答案句。

【替换】I'm putting the finishing touches to it now ↔ Give a presentation.

代词it回指presentation

【排除】B) 原词陷阱

录音里 we'll have to be prepared for questions 提到 questions, 但那是说要准备应对听众提问, 不是男士自己去提问; Raise some questions. 把这个词搬来错安在男士头上。

借用原文: we'll have to be prepared for questions

C) 原词陷阱

录音反复出现 company、new structures 等词, Start a new company. 借这些词拼出开新公司, 但全篇只在谈重组现有公司, 从没说要创办新公司。

借用原文: I'll outline the new company's structures

D) 未提及

Attend a board meeting. 听着像公司重组场合该有的事, 但录音通篇只说 presentation, 从未提 board meeting, 属凭场景常识臆造、未提及。

6. A) It will cut production costs.

B) It will raise productivity.

C) No staff will be dismissed.

D) No new staff will be hired.

【题目】What does the man say about the restructuring?

【翻译】关于重组,这位男士说了什么?

A) 它将降低生产成本。 B) 它将提高生产率。 C) 不会有员工被解雇。

D) 不会招聘新员工。

【答案】C (细节题) No staff will be dismissed.

【定位】M: People are worried about their jobs, too. I think we need to stress that while there will be some job changes, there won't be anyone getting dismissed. In fact, we're looking to take on more staff.

男: 大家也在担心自己的饭碗。我觉得我们得强调, 虽然会有一些岗位调整, 但不会有任何人被裁掉。事实上, 我们还打算多招些人。

【信号】强调句won't加转折。男士用 stress 引出重点, 再借 while there will be...but there won't be anyone getting dismissed 的让步转折, 把真意压在 won't 之后——不裁人才是他要传达的核心。

【替换】there won't be anyone getting dismissed ↔ No staff will be dismissed.

won't anyone等于No staff

【排除】 A) 未提及

It will cut production costs. 像是重组该有的好处，但录音从没提 production costs 或降低成本，是凭常识臆造的未提及项。

B) 未提及

It will raise productivity. 同样是想当然的重组好处，录音里 productivity 一词从未出现，属未提及。

D) 与原文相反

录音末句 we're looking to take on more staff 明说要多招人，No new staff will be hired. 借走 staff 却把意思反成不招新人，极性正好相反。

借用原文：we're looking to take on more staff

-
7. A) The timeline of restructuring.
B) The reasons for restructuring.
C) The communication channels.
D) The company's new missions.

【题目】 What will the man explain first?

【翻译】 这位男士将首先解释什么？

A) 重组的时间表。 B) 重组的原因。 C) 沟通渠道。 D) 公司的新使命。

【答案】 B (细节题) The reasons for restructuring.

【定位】 M: I'll start with a brief review of the reasons for the change that we really need to make a clean break to restart growth. After that I'll outline the new company's structures and who's going where.

男：我会先简要回顾一下这次变革的原因，也就是我们确实需要彻底切割、重启增长。之后我会讲新公司的架构以及谁去哪里。

【信号】 次序词start with。 男士用 I'll start with a brief review of the reasons for the change 的 start with 标出第一项，再用 After that 引出第二项，次序词清楚划定先讲原因。

【替换】 start with a brief review of the reasons for the change ↔ **The reasons for restructuring.**
reasons for the change即重组原因

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

The timeline of restructuring. 里的 timeline 录音确实提到, 但那是 hand it over to you to discuss the timeline——时间线交给女士讲、且在后面, 不是男士先讲的。

借用原文: hand it over to you to discuss the timeline

C) 原词陷阱

channels 在 we should let the staff know the channels of communication 出现过, 但那是后面才聊到的内容、且非男士开篇先讲, The communication channels. 张冠李戴又错位。

借用原文: the channels of communication

D) 偷换概念

录音说男士第二项讲 the new company's structures, The company's new missions. 把 structures 偷换成 missions, 且 missions 全篇未提, 既错序又改义。

借用原文: I'll outline the new company's structures

-
8. A) By consulting their own department managers.
B) By emailing questions to the man or the woman.
C) By exploring various channels of communication.
D) By visiting the company's own computer network.

【题目】 How can the staff learn more about the company's restructuring?

【翻译】 员工如何了解更多关于公司重组的信息?

- A) 通过咨询他们自己的部门经理。 B) 通过给这位男士或这位女士发送电子邮件提问。
C) 通过探索各种沟通渠道。 D) 通过访问公司自己的计算机网络。

【答案】 D (细节题) By visiting the company's own computer network.

【定位】 W: Um, and we'll make the presentation and the questions available via the company's own computer network, right? / M: Yes, we'll make a page on the network where staff can download all the details.

女: 嗯, 而且我们会把汇报和问答放到公司自己的电脑网络上, 对吧? 男: 对, 我们会在网络上做一个页面, 员工可以在上面下载所有细节。

【信号】 提议加Yes确认。 女士提议 make the presentation and the questions available via the company's own computer network, 男士以 Yes, we'll make a page on the network where staff can download all the details 确认, 提议加 Yes 的应答即敲定的途径。

【替换】 via the company's own computer network ↔ **By visiting the company's own computer network.**
via即By visiting

make a page on the network where staff can download all the details ↔

By visiting the company's own computer network.

上网下载即访问网络

【排除】 A) 未提及

By consulting their own department managers. 听着合理，但录音从未让员工去问各自的部门经理，department managers 全篇未出现，属未提及。

B) 原词陷阱

录音说 who they can contact or direct questions to 与 collect some frequently asked questions 都提到 questions, By emailing questions to the man or the woman. 借走 questions 又拼上 email, 但录音从没说用邮件发给男士或女士。

借用原文: collect some frequently asked questions

C) 原词陷阱

录音 let the staff know the channels of communication 里有 channels of communication, By exploring various channels of communication. 几乎照搬这个词组，但那是说要告知员工有哪些联络渠道，不是员工据以了解重组细节的途径，属答非所问。

借用原文: the channels of communication

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 Airline passengers have to deal with a lot these days, getting bumped from flights and losing luggage on top of the general anxiety that nervous passengers always feel.

如今航空乘客需要应对很多问题，除了紧张的乘客一直以来的普遍焦虑之外，还要面对被挤出航班和行李丢失等情况。

2 At the Cincinnati/Northern Kentucky International Airport, miniature horses deliver a calming force two times a month. Denver and Ruby are two of the 34 therapy horses brought in from a local farm. They can usually be found in the ticket counter area interacting with travelers.

在Cincinnati/Northern Kentucky国际机场,迷你马每月两次提供安抚力量。Denver和Ruby是从当地农场引进的34匹治疗马中的两匹。它们通常出现在售票柜台区域与旅客互动。

3 More than 30 airports across the country now have therapy dogs. San Francisco has a therapy pig. San Jose, California, began a dog program after the terrorist attacks of September 11. Since its beginning, the program has now grown and has 21 therapy dogs and a therapy cat.

全国现在有30多个机场配备了治疗犬。San Francisco有一只治疗猪。California的San Jose在9月11日恐怖袭击后启动了犬类项目。自项目启动以来,现已发展到拥有21只治疗犬和一只治疗猫。

4 The animals don't get startled. They have had hundreds of hours of airport training, so they are used to having luggage and people crowding around them. These professional animals are probably better at

finding their way in the airports than the most frequent of travelers.

这些动物不会受到惊吓。它们接受过数百小时的机场训练,因此已经习惯了行李和人群围绕在它们周围。这些专业动物在机场找路的能力可能比最频繁的旅客还要强。

5 The passengers often say that seeing animals makes them feel much better and helps them to calm down before a flight. This little bit of support can sometimes make a big difference. Some passengers enjoy the animals so much that they call the airport to schedule flights around their visits.

乘客们经常表示,看到动物让他们感觉好多了,有助于在飞行前平静下来。这一点支持有时能带来很大的不同。有些乘客非常喜欢这些动物,以至于会致电机场根据动物的到访时间安排航班。

6 Visits to nursing homes and schools are also a regular part of the horses' schedule. Their owner is already working on a new idea for a therapy animal—donkeys.

探访养老院和学校也是这些马的常规日程的一部分。它们的主人已经在开发一个新的治疗动物想法——驴子。

9. A) It helps passengers to take care of their pet animals.
B) It has animals to help passengers carry their language.
C) It uses therapy animals to soothe nervous passengers.
D) It allows passengers to have animals travels with them.

【题目】 What is special about the Cincinnati/Northern Kentucky international airport?

【翻译】 辛辛那提/北肯塔基国际机场有什么特别之处?

- A) 它帮助乘客照顾他们的宠物。 B) 它有动物帮助乘客搬运行李。
C) 它使用治疗动物来安抚紧张的乘客。 D) 它允许乘客携带动物一起旅行。

【答案】 C (细节题) It uses therapy animals to soothe nervous passengers.

【定位】 At the Cincinnati/Northern Kentucky International Airport, miniature horses deliver a calming force two times a month.

在辛辛那提/北肯塔基国际机场, 小型马每月两次带来一股令人平静的力量。

【信号】 专有名词复现处即答案句定位锚。录音里 At the Cincinnati/Northern Kentucky International Airport 原样念出了题干中的机场名, 这个专有名词的复现就是定位信号——紧跟其后的 miniature horses deliver a calming force 点明这家机场的特别之处是用小马带来"平静的力量"。

【替换】 deliver a calming force ↔ soothe nervous passengers

calming force = soothe, 同义改写

the general anxiety that nervous passengers always feel ↔ nervous passengers

nervous passengers 原词点明被安抚对象

【排除】 A) 未提及

take care of their pet animals 借用了录音反复出现的 animals、passengers，制造"听到就想选"的诱惑，但录音说的是机场"提供"动物来安抚旅客，从未提到帮旅客照看"他们自己的宠物"，方向反了。

借用原文：interacting with travelers

B) 原词陷阱

carry their language 听感上蹭了录音里 luggage（行李）这个词（选项 language 本身亦显错位），但录音提 luggage 是说动物习惯了 having luggage and people crowding around them"行李和人群围着自己"，并非动物帮旅客搬运，属盗用原词的答非所问。

借用原文：having luggage and people crowding around them

D) 偷换概念

allows passengers to have animals travels with them 用 animals、travel 拼出"允许旅客带动物同行"，迎合常识，但录音讲的是机场"安排"治疗动物去安抚旅客，主语和方向都不是"旅客带自己的动物"，张冠李戴。

借用原文：therapy horses brought in from a local farm

-
10. A) Avoiding possible dangers.
B) Finding their way around.
C) Identifying drug smugglers.
D) Looking after sick passengers.

【题目】 What are the trained animals probably capable of doing in an airport?

【翻译】 受过训练的动物在机场可能具备什么能力？

A) 避免可能的危险。 B) 找到周围的路。 C) 识别毒品走私者。 D) 照顾生病的乘客。

【答案】 B（细节题） Finding their way around.

【定位】 These professional animals are probably better at finding their way in the airports than the most frequent of travelers.

这些专业动物在机场里认路的本事，大概比最常飞的旅客还要强。

【信号】 比较级 better at + 题干 probably 双重信号。答案句用比较级 better at finding their way in the airports than the most frequent of travelers 强调动物某项本领胜过常客，且题干的 probably 正对应原文的 probably，这种"突出某能力"的比较句就是描述动物能力的答案句信号。

【替换】 finding their way in the airports ↔ Finding their way around

finding their way 近乎原词的同义对应

【排除】 A) 过度推断

Avoiding possible dangers 蹭了录音 The animals don't get startled "动物不受惊"的语境，听感像"避开危险"，但"不受惊"说的是性情稳、不被环境吓到，并非"会避险"，属过度引申。

借用原文：The animals don't get startled

C) 未提及

Identifying drug smugglers 利用大家对"机场犬"的常识印象（缉毒），极具迷惑性，但全篇讲的是治疗动物安抚旅客，从未提到识别毒品或走私者，属凭常识无中生有。

D) 偷换概念

Looking after sick passengers 借了录音高频词 passengers，但动物的作用是安抚紧张旅客、让人平静，录音没说照看"生病的"旅客，sick 属于凭空添加的限定，张冠李戴。

借用原文：helps them to calm down before a flight

-
11. A) Schedule their flights around the animal visits.
B) Photograph the therapy animals at the airport.
C) Keep some animals for therapeutic purposes.
D) Bring their animals on board their plane.

【题目】 What do some passengers try to do?

【翻译】 一些乘客试图做什么？

- A) 围绕动物探访安排他们的航班。 B) 在机场拍摄治疗动物。
C) 为治疗目的饲养一些动物。 D) 把他们的动物带上飞机。

【答案】 A （细节题） Schedule their flights around the animal visits.

【定位】 Some passengers enjoy the animals so much that they call the airport to schedule flights around their visits.

有些旅客太喜欢这些动物了，以至于打电话给机场，把航班安排在动物来访的时间前后。

【信号】 Some passengers 主语复现 + so...that 结果句。 答案句以 Some passengers 复现题干主语开头，又用 so much that 引出结果 they call the airport to schedule flights around their visits，主语对齐加结果句双重信号锁定这就是描述"某些旅客所做之事"的答案句。

【替换】 schedule flights around their visits ↔ **Schedule their flights around the animal visits**
schedule flights around...visits 近原词对应

【排除】 B) 未提及

Photograph the therapy animals at the airport 利用"旅客喜欢动物"自然联想到拍照的常识, 但录音说旅客喜欢动物的表现是"打电话安排航班", 从头到尾没提拍照, 属无中生有。

C) 原词陷阱

Keep some animals for therapeutic purposes 蹭了全篇的 therapy / therapeutic 与 animals, 但治疗动物是机场从农场引进的, 录音从没说旅客"自己留养动物作治疗用", 盗用原词后答非所问。

借用原文: therapy horses brought in from a local farm

D) 偷换概念

Bring their animals on board their plane 借 animals 一词编出"旅客带动物登机", 但录音里旅客是被动物安抚、围着动物来访安排航班, 并非把自己的动物带上飞机, 方向相反。

借用原文: seeing animals makes them feel much better

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

1 Hello, viewers. Today I'm standing at the 2000-year-old Roman-era site. Here the brightly-colored scenes that once decorated a mansion are being dug up. These scenes are turning up in the southern French city of Arles, surprising the historians who have been working here since 2014.

观众朋友们好。今天我正站在这座拥有2000年历史的古罗马时代遗址。这里正在发掘曾经装饰过一座宅邸的色彩鲜艳的场景。这些场景出现在法国南部城市阿尔勒, 令自2014年以来一直在此工作的历史学家们感到惊讶。

2 Patches of paint still cling to the stone walls of the bedroom and reception hall. Some of these painted walls are preserved in places to a height of one meter. In addition, thousands of fragments that fell off the walls have been recovered.

卧室和接待厅的石墙上仍附着着一片片颜料。其中一些彩绘墙面在某些地方保存完好, 高度达一米。此外, 还找回了成千上万块从墙上脱落的碎片。

3 These pieces have been put back together with great care and display a variety of images. Some of these images include figures never seen before in France, such as a woman playing a stringed instrument, possibly a character from mythology.

这些碎片经过精心拼接, 展现出各种各样的图像。其中一些图像包含了在法国从未见过的人物, 比如一位演奏弦乐器的女子, 可能是神话中的角色。

4 The paintings were done with such skill and with such expensive dyes that experts believe the artists originally came from Italy. They were likely hired by one of the city's elite.

这些画作技艺精湛, 使用的染料如此昂贵, 专家们认为艺术家最初来自意大利。他们很可能是受雇于该市的某位权贵。

5 Perhaps a Roman official wanted Pompeii-like interior to remind him of home. He was probably stationed in this provincial trading port founded in 46 B.C. as a colony for veterans of the Roman army. Or maybe a wealthy local wanted to show off his worldly sophistication.

也许某位罗马官员想要庞贝式的室内装饰来让他想起家乡。他可能驻扎在这个建于公元前46年、作为罗马军队退伍军人殖民地的外省贸易港口。或者也许某位富有的当地人想要炫耀他的世故品味。

6 The paintings may yield even more stunning surprises as additional sections are put together, like pieces of a puzzle. Whoever it was that created such magnificent pieces of art, they surely had no idea that their work would still be around thousands of years later.

随着更多部分像拼图一样被拼接起来,这些画作可能会带来更加惊人的发现。无论是谁创作了如此宏伟的艺术作品,他们肯定没有想到他们的作品会在数千年后依然存在。

12. A) Beside a beautifully painted wall in Arles.

B) Beside the gate of an ancient Roman city.

C) At the site of an ancient Roman mansion.

D) At the entrance to a reception hall in Rome.

【题目】 Where is the speaker standing?

【翻译】 说话者站在哪里?

A) 在阿尔勒一面绘有精美图画的墙壁旁边。 B) 在一座古罗马城市的大门旁边。

C) 在一座古罗马宅邸的遗址处。 D) 在罗马一个接待大厅的入口处。

【答案】 C (细节题) At the site of an ancient Roman mansion.

【定位】 Today I'm standing at the 2000-year-old Roman-era site. Here the brightly-colored scenes that once decorated a mansion are being dug up.

今天我正站在这处有两千年历史的罗马时代遗址上。这里,曾经装饰一座宅邸的鲜艳壁画正被发掘出来。

【信号】 现场指示语standing at. 答案句的信号是说话人自报方位的现场指示语 I'm standing at the 2000-year-old Roman-era site,紧接 scenes that once decorated a mansion 点明这处遗址正是一座宅邸所在,正是 where 的落点。

【替换】 Roman-era site ↔ the site of an ancient Roman mansion

Roman-era等于ancient Roman

scenes that once decorated a mansion ↔ mansion

宅邸点题

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

原文后文确实提到这些发现出现在 Arles, 本项 Beside a beautifully painted wall in Arles. 借走 Arles 这个地名, 但说话人自报的是站在遗址上 (standing at the site), 并非紧挨某面 wall, 把出现地点偷换成贴墙站立, 属原词陷阱。

借用原文: These scenes are turning up in the southern French city of Arles

B) 偷换概念

本项 Beside the gate of an ancient Roman city. 沿用了 ancient Roman 这一真实表述, 却把说话人所站的 site (遗址) 偷换成 gate of a city (城市的城门), 原文从未提及任何城门, 属盗用原词后偷换概念。

借用原文: the 2000-year-old Roman-era site

D) 张冠李戴

本项 At the entrance to a reception hall in Rome. 把后文第二段才出现的 reception hall (接待厅) 挪到此处, 又把地点说成 in Rome; 但说话人站的是法国南部 Arles 的遗址, 且非站在接待厅入口, 属张冠李戴式的原词拼贴。

借用原文: Patches of paint still cling to the stone walls of the bedroom and reception hall

13. A) A number of different images.

B) A number of mythological heroes.

C) Various musical instruments.

D) Paintings by famous French artists.

【题目】 What do the thousands of fragments display when they are put back together?

【翻译】 成千上万的碎片重新拼合在一起时展现出什么?

A) 许多不同的图像。 B) 许多神话英雄。 C) 各种乐器。 D) 法国著名艺术家的画作。

【答案】 A (细节题) A number of different images.

【定位】 These pieces have been put back together with great care and display a variety of images.

这些碎片被非常细心地重新拼合起来, 呈现出多种多样的图像。

【信号】 原词display直接对接。 答案句信号是题干 put back together 与 display 在原文 put back together with great care and display a variety of images 几乎原样复现, 顺着这一动作即锁定其宾语 a variety of images。

【替换】 a variety of images ↔ A number of different images

a variety of 等于 different

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

原文确实提到 a woman playing a stringed instrument 可能是 a character from mythology, 本项 A number of mythological heroes. 借走 mythology 一词, 却把一个举例放大成全部内容, 且原文是 character(角色) 而非 heroes(英雄), 属原词陷阱兼以偏概全。

借用原文: possibly a character from mythology

C) 原词陷阱

原文举例提到一名女子 playing a stringed instrument, 本项 Various musical instruments. 借走 instrument, 却把单个举例夸成 various musical instruments, 展示的是图像而非各种乐器, 属原词陷阱。

借用原文: a woman playing a stringed instrument

D) 答非所问

本项 Paintings by famous French artists. 把绘画的来源说成法国名家, 但原文第四段恰恰说工匠很可能来自意大利(came from Italy), 且本题问展示的内容而非作者, 属张冠李戴与答非所问。

借用原文: experts believe the artists originally came from Italy

-
14. A) The originality and expertise shown.
B) The worldly sophistication displayed.
C) The stunning images vividly depicted.
D) The impressive skills and costly dyes.

【题目】 What makes experts think the paintings were done by artists from Italy?

【翻译】 是什么让专家认为这些画作是由来自意大利的艺术家完成的?

- A) 所展现的独创性和专业技艺。 B) 所展现的世俗老练。
C) 所描绘的令人惊叹的生动图像。 D) 令人印象深刻的技艺和昂贵的染料。

【答案】 D (细节题) The impressive skills and costly dyes.

【定位】 The paintings were done with such skill and with such expensive dyes that experts believe the artists originally came from Italy.

这些壁画绘制得技艺如此高超、用料染料如此昂贵, 以致专家相信这些艺术家原本来自意大利。

【信号】 such...that因果结构。 答案句信号是 done with such skill and with such expensive dyes that experts believe... 里的 such...that 因果结构: that 前面的 such skill 与 such expensive dyes 正是促成专家判断的两条依据。

【替换】 such skill ↔ **The impressive skills**

such skill 等于 impressive skills

such expensive dyes ↔ **costly dyes**

expensive 等于 costly

【排除】 A) 未提及

本项 The originality and expertise shown. 中 expertise(专业技艺) 看似贴近原文的 skill, 但原文给的两条依据是 skill 与 expensive dyes,并未提 originality(原创性),本项漏掉染料、又添了原文没有的原创性,要素配不齐。

借用原文: done with such skill and with such expensive dyes

B) 原词陷阱

worldly sophistication 确在原文出现,但那是第五段说本地富人想借壁画炫耀见识,与专家判断画家来自意大利毫无关系,本项 The worldly sophistication displayed. 把别处原词搬来答非所问,属原词陷阱。

借用原文: a wealthy local wanted to show off his worldly sophistication

C) 原词陷阱

stunning 一词原文出现在末段说后续拼合或带来更惊人的发现,本项 The stunning images vividly depicted. 借走 stunning 描述图像生动,却与专家判断产地的依据无关,属原词陷阱。

借用原文: The paintings may yield even more stunning surprises

-
15. A) His artistic taste is superb.
B) His identity remains unclear.
C) He was a collector of antiques.
D) He was a rich Italian merchant.

【题目】 What do we learn from the passage about the owner of the mansion?

【翻译】 从文章中我们了解到关于这座宅邸主人的什么信息?

- A) 他的艺术品味极佳。 B) 他的身份仍不清楚。 C) 他是一位古董收藏家。
D) 他是一位富有的意大利商人。

【答案】 B (推断题) His identity remains unclear.

【定位】 Perhaps a Roman official wanted Pompeii-like interior to remind him of home... Or maybe a wealthy local wanted to show off his worldly sophistication.

也许是某位罗马官员想要一处庞贝风格的室内装饰来勾起他的思乡之情.....又或许是某位富有的本地人想要炫耀自己见多识广。

【信号】 perhaps与or maybe的猜测并列。 答案句信号是 Perhaps a Roman official 与 Or maybe a wealthy local 这组 perhaps...or maybe 的猜测并列:原文给出两种互斥的可能、用 or 连接却都不下定论,正说明主人身份未定。

【替换】 Perhaps a Roman official ↔ His identity remains unclear
perhaps或maybe等于不确定

【排除】 A) 过度推断

原文夸的是壁画技艺高超(such skill),并未评价主人的艺术品味,本项 His artistic taste is superb. 由画好推主人品味好,是原文没说的过度推断。

借用原文: The paintings were done with such skill

C) 未提及

原文通篇在讲出土的古罗马壁画,但从未说主人是古董收藏家,本项 He was a collector of antiques. 是借古迹话题臆造的身份,原文无对应。

D) 张冠李戴

原文说艺术家可能来自意大利(came from Italy)、又提这是一处贸易港,本项 He was a rich Italian merchant. 把 Italian 和 trading 拼成主人是富有的意大利商人,但 Italy 是说艺术家来源、且原文对主人是 official 还是 local 都未定,属张冠李戴。

借用原文: experts believe the artists originally came from Italy

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear three recordings of lectures or talks followed by three or four questions. The recordings will be played only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 1** with a single line through the centre.

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

1 Good afternoon, class. Today I want to discuss with you a new approach to empirical research.

下午好,同学们。今天我想和大家讨论一种实证研究的新方法。

2 In the past, scientists often worked alone. They were confined to the university or research center where they worked.

过去,科学家们常常独自工作。他们局限于自己所在的大学或研究中心。

3 Today, though, we are seeing mergers of some of the greatest scientific minds, regardless of their location. There has never been a better time for collaborations with foreign scientists.

然而今天,我们看到一些最杰出的科学头脑正在合并,无论他们身在何处。与外国科学家合作从未有过比现在更好的时机。

4 In fact, the European Union is taking the lead. Spurred on by funding policies, half of European research articles had international co-authors in 2007. This is more than twice the level of two decades ago. The European Union's level of international co-authorship is about twice that of the United States, Japan and India.

事实上,欧盟正在引领这一趋势。在资助政策的推动下,2007年欧洲一半的研究文章都有国际合著者。这是二十年前水平的两倍多。欧盟的国际合著水平约为美国、日本和印度的两倍。

5 Even so, the levels in these countries are also rising. This is a sign of the continued allure of creating scientific coalitions across borders.

即便如此,这些国家的水平也在上升。这表明跨国界建立科学联盟的吸引力持续存在。

6 Andrew Schubert, a researcher at the Institute for Science Policy Research, says that the rising collaboration is partly out of necessity. This necessity comes with the rise of big science. Many scientific endeavors have become more complicated. These new complications require the money and labor of many nations.

科学政策研究所的研究员Andrew Schubert表示,合作的增加部分是出于必要性。这种必要性伴随着大科学的兴起而来。许多科学事业已变得更加复杂。这些新的复杂性需要许多国家的资金和劳动力。

7 But he says collaborations have also emerged because of increased possibilities. The Internet allows like-minded scientists to find each other. Simultaneously, dramatic drops in communication costs ease long-distance interactions.

但他说,合作的出现也是因为可能性的增加。互联网使志同道合的科学家能够找到彼此。与此同时,通信成本的大幅下降使远距离互动变得更加容易。

8 And there is a reward. Studies of citation counts show that internationally co-authored papers have better visibility. Schubert says international collaboration is a way to spread ideas in wider and wider circles.

而且这是有回报的。引用次数的研究表明,国际合著的论文有更好的可见度。Schubert说,国际合作是在越来越广泛的范围内传播思想的一种方式。

9 Caroline Wagner, a research scientist at George Washington University, notes that international collaborations offer additional flexibility. Whereas local collaborations sometimes persist past the point of usefulness because of social or academic obligations, international ones can be cultivated and dropped more freely.

乔治华盛顿大学的研究科学家Caroline Wagner指出,国际合作提供了额外的灵活性。本地合作有时会因为社会或学术义务而在超出其有用性之后仍然持续,而国际合作可以更自由地培养和终止。

10 The collaborative trend is true across scientific disciplines. Some fields, though, have a greater tendency for it.

这种合作趋势在各个科学学科中都是真实存在的。不过,有些领域对此有更大的倾向性。

11 Particle physicists and astronomers collaborate often. This is because they must share expensive facilities. Mathematicians, by contrast, tend historically towards solitude. As a consequence, they lag behind other disciplines. However, Wagner says partnerships are rising there, too.

粒子物理学家和天文学家经常合作。这是因为他们必须共享昂贵的设施。相比之下,数学家历来倾向于独自工作。因此,他们在这方面落后于其他学科。然而,Wagner说那里的合作伙伴关系也在增加。

12 The level of collaboration also varies from country to country. There are historical and political reasons as to why collaborations emerge, says Wagner. This rise is also apparently boosted by policies embedded in European framework funding schemes. These policies underlie funding requirements that often require teamwork.

合作水平也因国家而异。Wagner说,合作的出现有历史和政治原因。这种增长显然也受到嵌入欧洲框架资助计划中的政策的推动。这些政策是资助要求的基础,通常要求团队合作。

16. A) They encourage international cooperation.
B) They lay stress on basic scientific research.
C) They place great emphasis on empirical studies.
D) They favour scientists from its member countries.

【题目】 What do we learn about the research funding policies in the European Union?

【翻译】 关于欧盟的科研资助政策，我们了解到什么？

- A) 它们鼓励国际合作。 B) 它们强调基础科学研究。 C) 它们非常重视实证研究。
D) 它们偏向来自其成员国的科学家。

【答案】 A (细节题) They encourage international cooperation.

【定位】 In fact, the European Union is taking the lead. Spurred on by funding policies, half of European research articles had international co-authors in 2007.

事实上，欧盟正走在前列。在资助政策的推动下，2007 年有一半的欧洲研究论文拥有国际合著者。

【信号】 因果短语点出政策作用。答案信号是因果短语 Spurred on by funding policies，它点明正是资助政策推动了国际合著的激增，这句把政策与国际合作直接挂钩，是承载答案的句子。

【替换】 Spurred on by funding policies, half of European research articles had international co-authors ↔
They encourage international cooperation.

推动合著等于鼓励合作

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

B 借了开篇 empirical research 与全篇科研话题制造熟悉感，但录音从未说政策侧重基础科研 (basic research)，讲的是推动国际合著，B 答非所问。

借用原文：a new approach to empirical research

C) 原词陷阱

C 盗用录音原词 empirical (实证)，把它包装成政策侧重实证研究；但 empirical 只出现在开场点题，与资助政策的取向无关，属听到原词就想选的陷阱。

借用原文：empirical research

D) 与原文相反

D 利用 European Union 让人联想到成员国，称政策偏袒本国成员的科学家；但录音说政策推动的是跨国合著，方向恰恰是对外合作，D 把范围从对外合作偷改成对内偏袒，与原文相反。

借用原文：half of European research articles had international co-authors

-
17. A) Many of them wish to win international recognition.
B) They believe that more hands will make light work.
C) They want to follow closely the international trend.
D) Many of their projects have become complicated.

【题目】 Why do researchers today favor international collaboration?

【翻译】为什么当今的研究人员青睐国际合作？

- A) 他们中的许多人希望赢得国际认可。 B) 他们相信人多好办事。
C) 他们想要紧跟国际趋势。 D) 他们的许多项目已经变得复杂。

【答案】D (细节题) Many of their projects have become complicated.

【定位】the rising collaboration is partly out of necessity. This necessity comes with the rise of big science. Many scientific endeavors have become more complicated. These new complications require the money and labor of many nations.

合作的兴起部分出于必要。这种必要伴随大科学的兴起而来。许多科研项目已变得更为复杂。这些新的复杂性需要众多国家的资金和人力。

【信号】out of necessity领出原因。答案信号是表原因的短语 out of necessity，它领出合作兴起的缘由，随后用 Many scientific endeavors have become more complicated 把这个必要性落到实处，是承载答案的句群。

【替换】Many scientific endeavors have become more complicated ↔

Many of their projects have become complicated.

项目即科研活动近义替换

【排除】A) 答非所问

A 借了第八段 better visibility 谈论的国际认可这一好处，说成研究者想赢得国际认可的动机；但那是合作带来的回报，不是本题问的偏好原因，属答非所问。

借用原文：internationally co-authored papers have better visibility

B) 未提及

B 用谚语 more hands will make light work 表示人多力量大，听着像在说合作好处；但录音从未表达研究者因相信人多省力而合作，纯属未提及。

C) 原词陷阱

C 拼接全篇高频的 international 与趋势话题，说研究者想紧跟国际潮流；但录音讲合作上升是出于必要与可能性增多，从未提跟风国际潮流这一动机，属原词陷阱。

借用原文：creating scientific coalitions across borders

18. A) It requires mathematicians to work independently.

B) It is faced with many unprecedented challenges.

C) It lags behind other disciplines in collaboration.

D) It calls for more research funding to catch up.

【题目】What do we learn about the field of mathematics?

【翻译】关于数学领域，我们了解到什么？

- A) 它要求数学家独立工作。 B) 它面临许多前所未有的挑战。
C) 它在合作方面落后于其他学科。 D) 它需要更多科研资金才能赶上。

【答案】C (细节题) It lags behind other disciplines in collaboration.

【定位】 Mathematicians, by contrast, tend historically towards solitude. As a consequence, they lag behind other disciplines.

相比之下，数学家历来倾向于独自工作。其结果是，他们在合作上落后于其他学科。

【信号】 对比加结果双信号。 答案信号是对比词 by contrast 加结果词 As a consequence：先以 by contrast 把数学家与爱合作的物理学家对照开，再用 As a consequence 引出落后这一结论，结论句即答案句。

【替换】 they lag behind other disciplines ↔ **It lags behind other disciplines in collaboration.**

落后表述近乎原句

【排除】 A) 偷换概念

A 借了 tend historically towards solitude 表达的独自工作，但录音说的是数学家历来倾向独处，而 A 说成数学要求数学家独立工作，把客观倾向偷换成强制要求，偷换概念。

借用原文：Mathematicians, by contrast, tend historically towards solitude.

B) 未提及

B 说数学面临诸多空前挑战，听着与全篇科研主题相合，但录音谈数学只说它因独处而落后，从未说它面临空前挑战，属未提及。

D) 原词陷阱

D 盗用全篇高频的 funding，又借结尾 partnerships are rising there, too 暗示的追赶，拼成数学呼吁更多资助以迎头赶上；但录音从没说数学要更多经费，属原词陷阱。

借用原文：funding requirements that often require teamwork

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

1 Good evening. In 1959, on the day that I was born, a headline in Life magazine proclaimed "Target Venus: There May be Life There!" It told of how scientists rode a balloon to an altitude of 80,000 feet to make telescope observations of Venus's atmosphere, and how their discovery of water raised hopes that there could be living things there.

晚上好。1959年,在我出生的那天,《生活》杂志的一个标题宣称"目标金星:那里可能存在生命!"文章讲述了科学家们乘坐气球升至八万英尺高空用望远镜观测金星大气层,以及他们发现水的存在如何燃起了那里可能有生物的希望。

2 As a kid, I thrilled to tales of adventure and Isaac Asimov's juvenile science-fiction novel Lucky Starr and the Oceans of Venus. For many of my peers, though, Venus quickly lost its romance.

作为一个孩子,我对冒险故事和艾萨克·阿西莫夫的青少年科幻小说《幸运星和金星的大海》心驰神往。然而对我的许多同龄人来说,金星很快失去了它的浪漫色彩。

3 The very first thing that scientists discovered with the mission to another planet was that Venus was not at all the Earthly paradise that fiction had portrayed. It is nearly identical to our own planet in bulk

properties such as mass, density, and size. But its surface has been cooked and dried by an ocean of carbon dioxide.

科学家们在前往另一颗行星的任务中发现的第一件事就是,金星根本不是小说中描绘的地球般的天堂。它在质量、密度和大小等整体属性上与我们的地球几乎完全相同。但它的表面已被二氧化碳的海洋烤焦和烘干。

4 Trapped in the burning death-grip of a runaway greenhouse effect, Venus has long been held up as a cautionary tale for everything that could go wrong on a planet like Earth. As a possible home for alien life, it has been voted the planet least likely to succeed.

被困在失控的温室效应的灼热死亡之握中,金星长期以来一直被当作一个警示故事,说明在类似地球的行星上可能出现的一切错误。作为外星生命可能的家园,它被评为最不可能成功的行星。

5 But I have refused to give up on Venus, and over the years my stubborn loyalty has been justified. The rocky views glimpsed by Venera, and other Russian landers suggested a tortured volcanic history. That was confirmed in the early 1990s by the American Magellan orbiter, which used radar to peer through the planet's thick clouds and map out a rich, varied, and dynamic surface. The surface formed mostly in the last billion years, which makes it fresher and more recently active than any rocky planet other than Earth.

但我一直拒绝放弃金星,多年来我的固执忠诚得到了证明。Venera号和其他俄罗斯着陆器瞥见的岩石景观暗示了一段痛苦的火山历史。这在1990年代初得到了美国Magellan轨道器的证实,它使用雷达穿透行星厚厚的云层,绘制出一个丰富、多样和动态的表面。这个表面主要形成于最近十亿年,这使它比除地球以外的任何岩石行星都更新鲜、更近期活跃。

6 Russian and American spacecraft also found hints that its ancient climate might have been wetter, cooler, and possibly even friendly to life. Measurements of density and composition imply that Venus originally formed out of basically the same stuff as Earth. That presumably included much more water than the tiny trace we find blowing in the thick air today.

俄罗斯和美国的航天器还发现了线索,表明金星古代气候可能更湿润、更凉爽,甚至可能对生命友好。密度和成分的测量表明,金星最初基本上是由与地球相同的物质形成的。这大概包括比我们今天在浓厚大气中发现的微量水多得多的水。

7 Thus, our picture of Venus at around the time life was getting started on Earth is one of warm oceans, probably rich with organic molecules, splashing around rocky shores and volcanic vents. The sun was considerably less bright back then. So, Venus was arguably a cozier habitat for life than Earth.

因此,我们对金星在地球上生命开始出现时期的描绘是温暖的海洋,可能富含有机分子,拍打着岩石海岸和火山喷口。当时太阳的亮度要暗得多。所以,金星可以说是比地球更适宜生命居住的栖息地。

19. A) Scientists tried to send a balloon to Venus.

B) Scientists discovered water on Venus.

C) Scientists found Venus had atmosphere.

D) Scientists observed Venus from a space vehicle.

【题目】 What do we learn from the Life magazine article?

【翻译】我们从《生活》杂志的文章中了解到什么？

- A) 科学家试图向金星发射气球。 B) 科学家在金星上发现了水。
C) 科学家发现金星有大气层。 D) 科学家从太空飞行器上观测金星。

【答案】B (细节题) Scientists discovered water on Venus.

【定位】It told of how scientists rode a balloon to an altitude of 80,000 feet to make telescope observations of Venus's atmosphere, and how their discovery of water raised hopes that there could be living things there.

文章讲述了科学家如何乘气球升到八万英尺高空、用望远镜观测金星的大气，以及他们发现水这件事如何让人们燃起“那里可能有生命”的希望。

【信号】their discovery of water 是文章交代的核心成果。整句铺陈了气球、高度、望远镜、大气一连串细节，但真正落点是 their discovery of water raised hopes that there could be living things there——“发现水”才是这篇文章给出的关键结论，前面的气球和大气都是过程铺垫。

【替换】their discovery of water ↔ discovered water on Venus

名词化 discovery 还原为动词 discovered

【排除】A) 原词陷阱

原文确实说科学家 rode a balloon (乘气球)，但乘气球只是观测的手段；Scientists tried to send a balloon to Venus. 把“乘气球升到高空观测”偷换成“试图把气球送往金星”，气球根本没飞向金星，是听到 balloon 就抢选的陷阱。

借用原文：scientists rode a balloon to an altitude of 80,000 feet

C) 原词陷阱

原文 make telescope observations of Venus's atmosphere 里 atmosphere 只是被观测的对象，文章并没说“发现金星有大气”；Scientists found Venus had atmosphere. 把“观测大气”偷换成“发现存在大气”，是借 atmosphere 这个原词答非所问。

借用原文：make telescope observations of Venus's atmosphere

D) 偷换概念

文章说的是 rode a balloon to an altitude of 80,000 feet to make telescope observations——在地球大气层内乘气球用望远镜远观，而非 observed Venus from a space vehicle (从太空飞行器上观测)。气球八万英尺远不等于进入太空，属于把手段升级、与原文不符。

借用原文：rode a balloon to an altitude of 80,000 feet to make telescope observations

20. A) It resembles Earth in many aspects.

B) It is the same as fiction has portrayed.

C) It is a paradise of romance for alien life.

D) It undergoes geological changes like Earth.

【题目】What are scientists' findings about Venus?

【翻译】科学家关于金星有哪些发现？

- A) 它在许多方面与地球相似。 B) 它与科幻小说所描绘的一样。
C) 它是外星生命的浪漫天堂。 D) 它像地球一样经历地质变化。

【答案】A (细节题) It resembles Earth in many aspects.

【定位】The very first thing that scientists discovered with the mission to another planet was that Venus was not at all the Earthly paradise that fiction had portrayed. It is nearly identical to our own planet in bulk properties such as mass, density, and size.

科学家在探测另一颗行星的任务中发现的头一件事，就是金星根本不是小说所描绘的那个“地球般的天堂”。它在质量、密度、大小等总体性质上几乎与我们的地球如出一辙。

【信号】discovered + not at all 否定转折后才是真意。答案句以 The very first thing that scientists discovered 引出现，紧跟 was not at all the Earthly paradise that fiction had portrayed 一个强否定，先推翻浪漫想象；随后 nearly identical to our own planet 才正面给出真实结论——否定之后的正面陈述才是科学发现的落点。

【替换】nearly identical to our own planet in bulk properties such as mass, density, and size ↔ resembles Earth in many aspects

identical=resembles, 逐项列举概括成 many aspects

【排除】B) 与原文相反

原文明明说金星 was not at all the Earthly paradise that fiction had portrayed——根本不像小说写的；It is the same as fiction has portrayed. 偏说“和小说写的一样”，把原文的强否定 not at all 整个反了过来，是正话反说。

借用原文：Venus was not at all the Earthly paradise that fiction had portrayed

C) 与原文相反

原文里 Earthly paradise 是被“not at all”否定掉的对象，第2段也只说金星 Venus quickly lost its romance (失去了浪漫色彩)；It is a paradise of romance for alien life. 反把这份被否定的浪漫当成发现，与原文相反。

借用原文：not at all the Earthly paradise

D) 过度推断

原文后文确提到金星有 a tortured volcanic history (剧烈火山史) 和活跃地表，但本题答案句强调的是金星“在质量、密度、大小上像地球”，并未说它“像地球一样发生地质变化”；It undergoes geological changes like Earth. 把不同段落的信息硬拼、超出了本题答案句，是过度推断。

借用原文：suggested a tortured volcanic history

21. A) It might have been hotter than it is today.
B) It might have been a cozy habitat for life.
C) It used to have more water than Earth.
D) It used to be covered with rainforests.

【题目】 What information did Russian and American space probes provide about Venus?

【翻译】 俄罗斯和美国的太空探测器提供了关于金星的哪些信息？

- A) 它过去可能比现在更热。 B) 它过去可能是生命的宜居栖息地。
C) 它过去拥有比地球更多的水。 D) 它过去被雨林覆盖。

【答案】 B (细节题) It might have been a cozy habitat for life.

【定位】 Russian and American spacecraft also found hints that its ancient climate might have been wetter, cooler, and possibly even friendly to life.

俄美航天器还发现了线索，表明金星远古时期的气候可能更湿润、更凉爽，甚至可能适合生命存在。

【信号】 found hints + ancient climate 是来源与时间的双信号。Russian and American spacecraft also found hints 直接对上题干来源，its ancient climate might have been wetter, cooler, and possibly even friendly to life 给出关于 "远古气候" 的发现——来源词 + 过去时间词双双命中，正是答案句。

【替换】 possibly even friendly to life ↔ a cozy habitat for life

friendly to life = cozy habitat for life

might have been wetter, cooler ↔ might have been

保留 might have been 的推测口吻

【排除】 A) 与原文相反

原文清清楚楚说远古金星气候 wetter, cooler (更湿更凉)，It might have been hotter than it is today. 偏说 "可能比今天更热"，与原文 cooler 完全相反，是把凉听成热的反向陷阱。

借用原文：its ancient climate might have been wetter, cooler

C) 偷换概念

原文说金星当初的水 much more water than the tiny trace we find blowing in the thick air today——是 "比今天金星上的痕量水多"，比较对象是金星的现在，不是地球；It used to have more water than Earth. 把比较对象换成 Earth，借 water 这个原词答非所问。

借用原文：much more water than the tiny trace we find blowing in the thick air today

D) 未提及

原文讲远古金星是 warm oceans, probably rich with organic molecules, splashing around rocky shores (温暖海洋拍打着岩岸)，通篇没提雨林；It used to be covered with rainforests. 凭 "温暖湿润" 自行脑补出 rainforests，属无中生有。

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

1 I'm a psychology professor at the University of British Columbia. I specialize in Cultural Psychology, examining similarities and differences between East Asians and North Americans.

我是英属哥伦比亚大学的心理学教授。我专攻文化心理学,研究东亚人和北美人之间的异同。

2 Our research team has been looking at cultural differences in self-enhancing motivations, how people have positive feelings towards not only themselves, but things connected to themselves. For example, when you own something, you view it as more valuable than when you don't own it. It's called the "endowment effect". The strength of that effect is stronger in Western cultures than in Eastern cultures. So we've been looking at other ways of seeing whether this motivation to view oneself positively is shaped by cultural experiences.

我们的研究团队一直在研究自我增强动机方面的文化差异,即人们不仅对自己,而且对与自己相关的事物持有积极情感的方式。例如,当你拥有某样东西时,你会比不拥有它时认为它更有价值。这被称为“禀赋效应”。这种效应在西方文化中比在东方文化中更强。因此,我们一直在寻找其他方法来研究这种积极看待自己的动机是否受到文化经历的影响。

3 We've also started to look at how culture shapes sleep. We are still in the exploratory stages of this project, although what's noteworthy is that East Asians on average sleep about an hour and a half less each night than North Americans do. And it's not a more efficient sleep, not like they're compressing relatively more value out of their hours. Other studies have found that even infants in East Asia sleep about an hour less than European infants. So we're trying to figure out how culture shapes the way you sleep.

我们还开始研究文化如何影响睡眠。虽然这个项目我们仍处于探索阶段,但值得注意的是,东亚人平均每晚的睡眠时间比北美人士少约一个半小时。而且这并非更高效的睡眠,不是说他们从睡眠中获取了相对更多的价值。其他研究发现,即使是东亚的婴儿也比欧洲婴儿少睡约一小时。因此,我们正试图弄清楚文化如何影响你的睡眠方式。

4 Our experiment does not take place in a sleep lab. Instead, we lend people motion-detecting watches, and they wear them for a week at a time. Whenever they are not having a shower or swimming, they keep it on. These kinds of watches are used in sleep studies as a way of measuring how long people are sleeping, how efficient their sleep is, and whether they are waking up in the night.

我们的实验不是在睡眠实验室进行的。相反,我们把运动检测手表借给人们,他们一次佩戴一周。除了洗澡或游泳时,他们都会一直戴着。这类手表在睡眠研究中被用来测量人们的睡眠时长、睡眠效率以及他们是否在夜间醒来。

5 Ideally, I'd like to take this into a controlled lab environment. We'll see where the research points us. We usually start off with the more affordable methods and if everything looks promising, then it will justify trying to build a sleep lab and study sleep across cultures that way.

理想情况下,我希望把这项研究带入受控的实验室环境。我们会看研究将我们指向何方。我们通常从更经济实惠的方法开始,如果一切看起来有希望,那么就有理由尝试建立一个睡眠实验室,以这种方式进行跨文化睡眠研究。

6 Why do we study sleep? Sleep is something that has really been an unexplored topic cross-culturally. I'm attracted to it because culture isn't something that only shapes the way our minds operate; it shapes the way our bodies operate too, and sleep is at the intersection of those.

我们为什么研究睡眠?睡眠是一个在跨文化研究中真正未被探索的主题。我被它吸引是因为文化不仅塑造我们思维的运作方式,它也塑造我们身体的运作方式,而睡眠正处于两者的交汇点。

22. A) Causes of sleeplessness.

B) Cross-cultural communication.

C) Cultural psychology.

D) Motivation and positive feelings.

【题目】 What does the speaker mainly study?

【翻译】 说话者主要研究什么?

A) 失眠的原因。 B) 跨文化交流。 C) 文化心理学。 D) 动机和积极情绪。

【答案】 C (主旨题) Cultural psychology.

【定位】 I specialize in Cultural Psychology, examining similarities and differences between East Asians and North Americans.

我专攻文化心理学,研究东亚人与北美人之间的异同。

【信号】 开篇自报领域的 specialize in. I specialize in Cultural Psychology 用 specialize in (专攻于) 直接报出研究领域,这种自我介绍式的点题句就是主旨题的答案信号,开头一响就该锁定。

【替换】 I specialize in Cultural Psychology ↔ **Cultural psychology.**

领域名几乎原样对应

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

后文确实大谈 sleep, A 的 Causes of sleeplessness. 借"睡眠"勾人,但讲者研究的是文化如何塑造睡眠,从未把"失眠成因"当作主攻领域,属答非所问。

借用原文: We've also started to look at how culture shapes sleep.

B) 偷换概念

Cross-cultural communication. 与原文 Cultural Psychology 都含"cultural",但把落脚点偷换成 communication (沟通),而讲者明说的是 psychology (心理学),词面相近、内核已变。

借用原文: I specialize in Cultural Psychology

D) 答非所问

Motivation and positive feelings. 对应第二段 self-enhancing motivations, how people have positive feelings, 那只是文化心理学之下的一个研究分支,被当成"主要研究"就是以偏概全。

借用原文: cultural differences in self-enhancing motivations, how people have positive feelings towards not only themselves

23. A) They attach great importance to sleep.
B) They often have trouble falling asleep.
C) They pay more attention to sleep efficiency.
D) They generally sleep longer than East Asians.

【题目】 What does the speaker say about North Americans?

【翻译】 说话者对北美人有何评价?

- A) 他们非常重视睡眠。 B) 他们经常难以入睡。 C) 他们更关注睡眠效率。
D) 他们通常比东亚人睡得更久。

【答案】 D (细节题) They generally sleep longer than East Asians.

【定位】 East Asians on average sleep about an hour and a half less each night than North Americans do. And it's not a more efficient sleep, not like they're compressing relatively more value out of their hours.

东亚人平均每晚比北美人多睡约一个半小时。而且这并不是更高效的睡眠，并非他们在更短的时间里压榨出更多的睡眠价值。

【信号】 对比结构 less...than 锁定时长差。 East Asians on average sleep about an hour and a half less each night than North Americans do 用 less...than 的横向对比直接给出两群人的睡眠时长关系，这种对比句正是细节题的答案信号。

【替换】 East Asians on average sleep about an hour and a half less each night than North Americans do ↔
They generally sleep longer than East Asians.

比较方向对调的同值改写

【排除】 A) 未提及

They attach great importance to sleep. 听着合理，但原文只比时长、从未说北美人"重视睡眠"，属未提及。

B) 未提及

They often have trouble falling asleep. 讲入睡困难，原文从未提及谁"难入睡"，把不存在的特点安到北美人身上。

C) 原词陷阱

原文 And it's not a more efficient sleep 明确否定"东亚人睡得更高效"，C 的 They pay more attention to sleep efficiency. 盗用 efficiency 一词却拼成"北美人重视效率"，既偷换对象又违背原文否定。

借用原文：And it's not a more efficient sleep, not like they're compressing relatively more value out of their hours

-
24. A) By asking people to report their sleep habits.
B) By observing people's sleep patterns in labs.
C) By having people wear motion-detecting watches.
D) By videotaping people's daily sleeping processes.

【题目】 How did the speaker conduct the sleep study?

【翻译】 说话者如何开展睡眠研究？

- A) 通过让人们报告他们的睡眠习惯。 B) 通过在实验室观察人们的睡眠模式。
C) 通过让人们佩戴运动检测手表。 D) 通过录像记录人们的日常睡眠过程。

【答案】 C (细节题) By having people wear motion-detecting watches.

【定位】 Our experiment does not take place in a sleep lab. Instead, we lend people motion-detecting watches, and they wear them for a week at a time.

我们的实验并不在睡眠实验室里进行。相反，我们借给受试者动作监测手表，让他们每次连续佩戴一周。

【信号】 转折 Instead 后才是真做法。 Our experiment does not take place in a sleep lab. Instead, we lend people motion-detecting watches 先否定"实验室"、再用 Instead 引出真实做法，转折/否定之后的内容才是答案落点。

【替换】 we lend people motion-detecting watches, and they wear them ↔

By having people wear motion-detecting watches.

操作描述几乎原样对应

【排除】 A) 未提及

By asking people to report their sleep habits. 的"让人自报睡眠习惯"原文从未提及，方法只有戴手表一种，属未提及。

B) 与原文相反

By observing people's sleep patterns in labs. 盗用原文 sleep lab 一词，但讲者明说 does not take place in a sleep lab，实验室恰恰是被否定的方式，与原文相反。

借用原文：Our experiment does not take place in a sleep lab.

D) 未提及

By videotaping people's daily sleeping processes. 的"录像"原文完全没出现，只是另一种听着合理的监测手段，属未提及。

-
25. A) It has made remarkable progress in the past few decades.
B) It has not yet explored the cross-cultural aspect of sleep.
C) It has not yet produced anything conclusive.
D) It has attracted attention all over the world.

【题目】 What does the speaker say about research on sleep?

【翻译】说话者对睡眠研究有何评价？

- A) 它在过去几十年取得了显著进展。 B) 它尚未探索睡眠的跨文化方面。
C) 它尚未产生任何确定性结论。 D) 它引起了全世界的关注。

【答案】B (细节题) It has not yet explored the cross-cultural aspect of sleep.

【定位】Sleep is something that has really been an unexplored topic cross-culturally.

在跨文化层面上，睡眠一直是一个尚未被探索的课题。

【信号】**结尾概括句 unexplored...cross-culturally**。末段 Sleep is something that has really been an unexplored topic cross-culturally 用 unexplored (未被探索) 对睡眠研究下了整体判断，篇章结尾的这种概括句是现状题的答案信号。

【替换】an unexplored topic cross-culturally ↔ **It has not yet explored the cross-cultural aspect of sleep.**
形容词否定转主动否定的同值

【排除】A) **与原文相反**

It has made remarkable progress in the past few decades. 说研究进展大，但原文反复讲 We are still in the exploratory stages 与 an unexplored topic，恰是“刚起步、尚未探索”，与选项相反。

借用原文：We are still in the exploratory stages of this project

C) **偷换概念**

It has not yet produced anything conclusive. 同样含 not yet，但说的是“没有定论”，原文从未谈“有无结论”，只说“未探索跨文化”，把对象从“探索范围”偷换成“研究结论”。

借用原文：Sleep is something that has really been an unexplored topic cross-culturally.

D) **原词陷阱**

It has attracted attention all over the world. 的“全球关注”原文未提，疑似借讲者 I'm attracted to it 里的 attract/attention 类词面拼凑，实际原文只说讲者本人被吸引，并非全球关注。

借用原文：I'm attracted to it because culture isn't something that only shapes the way our minds operate

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

43 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。

She suffered from inadequate nutrition during the war, and therefore, a career as a professional dancer would have been too demanding on her body.

第5段，第2句

第一个主句使用一般过去时主动语态，较为基础。但第二个主句使用过去将来完成时的虚拟语气（"would have been"），涉及情态动词、完成体和虚拟语气三重叠加，对基础较弱的学习者有一定难度。

W: She dedicated much of her life to helping children in need.

第9段，第1句

主谓宾加介词短语状语是常见句式，但本句结构过于简单，不涉及四六级或考研中常考的从句、复杂修饰或特殊句型。作为入门句式有代表性，但对应试训练的迁移价值中等。

She was easy-going on the whole.

第3题，C

主系表结构是英语基本句型之一，在四六级和考研中较为常见，但本句过于简短，缺乏修饰成分和从句，代表性一般。

Why did Audrey Hepburn devote much of her life to charity after her acting career?

第4题题干

特殊疑问句在四六级和考研阅读理解中常见，"Why did + 主语 + 动词原形" 是标准提问句式。句中 "devote...to..." 搭配以及 "after + 名词短语" 作时间状语也是高频结构，学习后可迁移到大量类似句子。

M: People are worried about their jobs, too.

第7段，第1句

简单句的主系表结构在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见，是基础句式之一。句中中介词短语作状语修饰表语的用法也是典型搭配（如 "be worried about/interested in/good at" 等）。但由于本句过于简单、无从句或并列结构，无法代表考试中更常出现的复杂句式（如定语从句、状语从句、名词性从句等嵌套组合），典型性处于中等水平。

In fact, we're looking to take on more staff.

第7段，第3句

简单句在考试阅读中常见，现在进行时搭配不定式表示当前意图的用法也较为典型，但本句无从句、无复杂修饰，作为句式代表性中等，学习后可迁移至类似简单句结构

In other words, we really must make the case for why we are doing it.

第8段，第4句

主句 "情态动词 + 动词原形" 和宾语从句是四六级、考研常考句式。特别是 "make the case for + 从句" 这类搭配在议论文中高频出现，学生掌握后可迁移到其他类似结构（如 "make the argument for / provide evidence for" 等）。句式典型性较高。

Airline passengers have to deal with a lot these days, getting bumped from flights and losing luggage on top of the general anxiety that nervous passengers always feel.

第1段，第1句

本句结构在四六级和考研阅读中非常典型：主句加定语从句的组合，定语从句修饰主句中的某个名词；动名词短语作状语列举具体内容；情态结构表达义务或必要性。这些都是真题中的高频句式，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

More than 30 airports across the country now have therapy dogs.

第3段，第1句

简单句在四六级和考研阅读中虽然常见，但考试更侧重考查复杂句式的理解能力。本句作为基础句型有一定代表性，但学生掌握后迁移到复杂句的帮助不大，典型性中等偏下。

They have had hundreds of hours of airport training, so they are used to having luggage and people crowding around them.

第4段，第2句

so 连接的因果并列句是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式，现在完成时和 be used to doing 固定搭配也是高频考点，具有较好的代表性和复用价值。

The passengers often say that seeing animals makes them feel much better and helps them to calm down before a flight.

第5段，第1句

本句的结构非常典型：主句 + 宾语从句的组合是四六级和考研阅读中极常见的句式。从句中动名词作主语、使役动词 "make/help" 接复合宾语、并列谓语等也都是高频考点。掌握本句结构后可迁移到大量类似句子。

This little bit of support can sometimes make a big difference.

第5段，第2句

简单句 + 情态动词是四六级常见句式，"make a difference" 是高频搭配。但整体结构过于基础，缺少考试中常出现的从句、非谓语、倒装等复杂结构，代表性中等。

Some passengers enjoy the animals so much that they call the airport to schedule flights around their visits.

第5段，第3句

so...that 引导结果状语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，从句内嵌套不定式目的状语也符合真题常见模式，学习者掌握后可在大量真题句中复用该分析思路

It helps passengers to take care of their pet animals.

第9题，A

"help sb (to) do sth" 是四六级和考研阅读中常见的基础句型，具有一定代表性。但本句整体过于简单，缺少修饰成分和从句，作为考试真题的典型性中等，更适合作为入门例句而非进阶训练。

What are the trained animals probably capable of doing in an airport?

第10题 题干

本句涵盖主语、谓语、表语、宾语、程度状语、地点状语等多种成分，且包含疑问句倒装、动名词作介词宾语、形容词短语作表语等结构，成分较为丰富。特别是疑问词 "What" 前置作宾语、副词插入系表结构之间等细节，对初学者有一定训练价值。但整体难度不高，易错点不算密集。

These scenes are turning up in the southern French city of Arles, surprising the historians who have been working here since 2014.

第1段，第4句

句子涵盖主谓结构、地点状语、时间状语、现在分词短语作伴随状语、定语从句等多种成分，且现在分词短语的识别（与谓语动词的区分）、定语从句中关系词充当主语的判断，都是典型的易错点和高频考点，训练价值较高。

In addition, thousands of fragments that fell off the walls have been recovered.

第2段，第3句

定语从句修饰主语、主句使用现在完成时被动语态，这是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。主语带定语从句的结构非常典型，掌握后可大量迁移到其他句子。整体代表性较强。

The paintings were done with such skill and with such expensive dyes that experts believe the artists originally came from Italy.

第4段，第1句

本句结构典型、成分丰富、涵盖常考语法点（such ... that、被动语态、宾语从句省略 that），时态和语态难度适中，嵌套层级清晰，主干识别有一定挑战但不至于极难，非常适合作为句子结构和时态的训练材料。综合前五维度，推荐作为优先练习句。

Or maybe a wealthy local wanted to show off his worldly sophistication.

第5段，第3句

主谓 + 不定式宾语（want to do）是常见句式，在考试中出现频率较高，学习后有一定迁移价值；但整体结构过于简单，缺少从句或复杂修饰，不属于高度典型的长难句句式，代表性中等。

Today, though, we are seeing mergers of some of the greatest scientific minds, regardless of their location.

第3段，第1句

简单句结构在四六级和考研真题中常见，现在进行时表达当前趋势或现象也是典型用法；插入副词和句末状语的组合在学术或说明性文本中较为常见；但本句缺少从句嵌套和复杂修饰，作为考试长难句的代表性略显不足，更适合作为中等难度的过渡练习句。

There has never been a better time for collaborations with foreign scientists.

第3段，第2句

"There + 完成时的 be" 是英语里很常见、也很能迁移的句式。再加上比较级名词短语 "a better time"，属于阅读中相当典型的表达方式。

In fact, the European Union is taking the lead.

第4段，第1句

本句为标准的 "主谓宾" 简单句,搭配句首状语,属于四六级和考研阅读中常见的基础句式,具有一定代表性,但因过于简单,无法体现真题中常见的复杂从句和长难句特征。

This is more than twice the level of two decades ago.

第4段，第3句

这种“主语加系动词加倍数比较表语”的句式很常见，阅读中经常出现。掌握后有助于快速处理数据、比例和趋势类句子。

Even so, the levels in these countries are also rising.

第5段，第1句

简单句在四六级和考研真题中虽常见，但本句的结构（主语带后置定语 + 进行时谓语 + 状语）属于较为基础的句式，不是高频考查的复杂结构（如定语从句、状语从句、复合句）。其典型性中等，掌握后可应用于简单陈述句的理解，但迁移范围有限。

Schubert says international collaboration is a way to spread ideas in wider and wider circles.

第8段，第3句

say加省略that的宾语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式,宾语从句内部的主系表结构配不定式定语也十分常见,具有较强的典型性和复用价值

Whereas local collaborations sometimes persist past the point of usefulness because of social or academic obligations, international ones can be cultivated and dropped more freely.

第9段，第2句

本句使用 "Whereas" 引导对比状语从句的结构，在学术写作和考试阅读中非常常见，是典型的对比论述句式。主句的情态动词被动结构也是四六级和考研常考的语法点。掌握该句式后可迁移到大量类似结构的理解和仿写。

This is because they must share expensive facilities.

第11段，第2句

本句覆盖了主系表结构和表语从句,适合练习识别系动词后的从句充当表语这一易混淆点。表语从句由 because 引导较为少见,有助于学生区分原因状语从句和表语从句的不同位置与作用。

Mathematicians, by contrast, tend historically towards solitude.

第11段，第3句

简单句在考试阅读中常见，but contrast 作为对比标志和 tend towards 这种不及物动词加介词短语的搭配也是典型用法，具有一定代表性，但因为缺少从句结构，无法展示更复杂的句式特征，典型性中等。

As a consequence, they lag behind other disciplines.

第11段，第4句

简单句结构虽基础但很常见，"介词短语作状语 + 主谓宾" 的句式在真题中频繁出现，有一定代表性，但缺乏复杂结构的典型性。

However, Wagner says partnerships are rising there, too.

第11段，第5句

"人物或来源 + 表示转述的动词 + 内容小句"是阅读中非常常见的句式，像 "says" 这样的引述框架尤其高频。掌握后可迁移到大量新闻、评论和说明文句子。

They lay stress on basic scientific research.

第16题, B

主谓宾加状语的简单句结构在考试中常见, "lay stress on" 这类固定搭配也是高频考点。但本句过于简单, 缺少从句、非谓语等考试高频结构, 作为典型真题句式代表性中等。

They place great emphasis on empirical studies.

第16题, C

主谓宾加介词短语的简单句是英语基本句型, 常见但过于基础, 不能代表四六级或考研中更典型的复杂结构, 迁移价值有限。

It is faced with many unprecedented challenges.

第18题, B

"主语 + be + 过去分词 + 介词短语" 是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的被动语态句式, 结构典型且常考, 掌握后可大量复用到类似句子的分析中。

It calls for more research funding to catch up.

第18题, D

简单句中包含动词短语 + 不定式目的状语的结构在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见, 掌握后可复用于理解类似的呼吁、建议类表达, 具有一定代表性。

Trapped in the burning death-grip of a runaway greenhouse effect, Venus has long been held up as a cautionary tale for everything that could go wrong on a planet like Earth.

第4段, 第1句

综合来看, 本句在主干识别、嵌套层次、时态语态方面具有中等偏上难度, 成分种类丰富且包含多个易错点, 结构典型性强, 作为句子结构和时态训练材料具有较高价值, 建议优先用于系统训练中的进阶阶段练习。

Measurements of density and composition imply that Venus originally formed out of basically the same stuff as Earth.

第6段，第2句

主句加宾语从句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见,尤其是科学类或学术类文本中经常出现这种引述研究结论的句式,学生掌握后可广泛应用于类似句型的理解。

It is the same as fiction has portrayed.

第20题，B

the same as 引导的比较结构是四六级和考研中高频考点，系表结构配合比较从句的组合也是常见句式，掌握后可迁移到大量类似比较句的理解中。

It used to have more water than Earth.

第21题，C

"used to" 结构和 "more ... than" 比较句式都是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式，具有较高的复现率。掌握这两个结构可以迁移到大量类似句子。但由于本句是简单句，没有从句嵌套或复杂修饰，结构典型性不及包含定语从句、状语从句的复合句，因此代表性为中等。

So we've been looking at other ways of seeing whether this motivation to view oneself positively is shaped by cultural experiences.

第2段，第5句

本句体现两个高频句式:一是现在完成进行时表达持续研究,二是 whether 引导的名词性从句作宾语,这两者在四六级和考研阅读中反复出现。宾语从句嵌套在介词短语定语中的结构也很典型,学生掌握后可迁移到大量学术或说明类长句

We are still in the exploratory stages of this project, although what's noteworthy is that East Asians on average sleep about an hour and a half less each night than North Americans do.

第3段，第2句

这句话结构层次清楚但不单调，难点集中在从属层级和比较省略，适合做结构训练材料。时态不重，却能把精力集中到主干定位与分层拆解上，因此很值得优先练习。

So we're trying to figure out how culture shapes the way you sleep.

第3段，第5句

宾语从句(尤其由疑问词引导)和定语从句修饰名词都是四六级、考研阅读中的高频结构;宾语从句嵌套定语从句的组合也较为典型,掌握后可迁移到大量类似句式;稍扣分在于定语从句省略关系词的现象虽常见但不算最核心考点

They often have trouble falling asleep.

第23题，B

have trouble doing 是四六级和考研中的高频固定搭配，动名词作后置修饰也是常见考点。虽然整体是简单句，但该搭配结构的典型性较强，掌握后可迁移到类似句型。

They pay more attention to sleep efficiency.

第23题，C

句子成分简单清晰，包含主语、谓语、宾语和后置定语，适合初学者熟悉基本成分划分，但缺乏状语、补语、复杂修饰结构等多样成分，训练价值一般。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本卷出现的 262 个英语六级真题高频词

下列单词既在本卷录音原文中出现，又是 **英语六级** 历年真题的高频词（在该考试真题中出现的句子数均不少于 8）。每个词标注本卷 出现次数与该考试真题句频，点击可查看该词的释义、音标、词形与真题例句。

collaboration

B2

n. 合作

本卷10次·真题 27 句

therapy

B2

n. 治疗

本卷8次·真题 30 句

staff

B1

n. 全体员工

本卷6次·真题 44 句

policy

B1

n. 政策

本卷5次·真题 103 句

scientific B1

adj. 科学的
本卷5次·真题 103 句

funding B2

n. 资金
本卷5次·真题 32 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会
本卷4次·真题 568 句

career B1

n. 职业
本卷4次·真题 106 句

image A2

n. 形象, 印象
本卷4次·真题 57 句

flight A2

n. 航班
本卷4次·真题 31 句

presentation B1

n. 演示;报告;陈述
本卷4次·真题 8 句

less A1

det. 较少的
本卷3次·真题 273 句

effect A2

n. 影响
本卷3次·真题 191 句

local A2

adj. 当地的
本卷3次·真题 143 句

view A2

n. 观点, 看法
本卷3次·真题 134 句

professional B1

adj. 专业的
本卷3次·真题 82 句

cultural B1

adj. 文化的
本卷3次·真题 68 句

network B1

n. 网络
本卷3次·真题 53 句

schedule A2

n. 时间表
本卷3次·真题 41 句

discipline B2

n. 纪律
本卷3次·真题 28 句

scene A2

n. 场景

本卷3次·真题 25 句

union B2

n. 工会

本卷3次·真题 25 句

motivation B2

n. 动力

本卷3次·真题 23 句

display B1

v. 展示

本卷3次·真题 22 句

researcher B2

n. 研究人员

本卷2次·真题 363 句

likely A2

adj. 很可能的

本卷2次·真题 228 句

positive B1

adj. 积极的

本卷2次·真题 144 句

stress B1

n. 压力

本卷2次·真题 126 句

decade B1

n. 十年

本卷2次·真题 120 句

project A2

n. 项目

本卷2次·真题 116 句

expert B1

n. 专家

本卷2次·真题 114 句

support A2

v. 支持

本卷2次·真题 103 句

trend B1

n. 趋势

本卷2次·真题 63 句

peer B2

n. 同龄人

本卷2次·真题 62 句

figure A2

n. 数字

本卷2次·真题 58 句

explore B1

v. 探索

本卷2次·真题 52 句

operate B1

v. 运转

本卷2次·真题 52 句

psychology B2

n. 心理学

本卷2次·真题 52 句

aspect B2

n. 方面

本卷2次·真题 50 句

observe B2

v. 观察;注意到

本卷2次·真题 48 句

habitat B2

n. (动植物的) 栖息地, 生长环境

本卷2次·真题 34 句

site A2

n. 地点

本卷2次·真题 34 句

emerge B2

v. 出现;浮现

本卷2次·真题 32 句

aid B1

n. 帮助

本卷2次·真题 31 句

infant B2

n. 婴儿

本卷2次·真题 31 句

character B1

n. 性格

本卷2次·真题 30 句

complicated B2

adj. 复杂的

本卷2次·真题 29 句

hire A2

v. 雇用

本卷2次·真题 29 句

additional B1

adj. 额外的

本卷2次·真题 24 句

attach B1

v. 贴上;系上;附上

本卷2次·真题 23 句

calm B1

adj. 平静的

本卷2次·真题 21 句

fiction B2

n. 小说

本卷2次·真题 21 句

efficient B2

adj. 效率高的

本卷2次·真题 20 句

portray B2

v. 描绘

本卷2次·真题 20 句

traveler A2

n. 旅行者

本卷2次·真题 20 句

justify B2

v. 证明...有道理

本卷2次·真题 19 句

possibly B1

adv. 可能, 也许

本卷2次·真题 17 句

atmosphere B2

n. 气氛

本卷2次·真题 16 句

mission B1

n. 任务

本卷2次·真题 16 句

originally B1

adv. 起初

本卷2次·真题 16 句

alien B2

adj. 外国的

本卷2次·真题 14 句

outgoing B2

adj. 外向的

本卷2次·真题 14 句

charity B1

n. 慈善机构

本卷2次·真题 13 句

lag B2

v. 落后

本卷2次·真题 13 句

romance B1

n. 浪漫关系

本卷2次·真题 12 句

channel B1

n. 电视频道

本卷2次·真题 11 句

density B2

n. 密度

本卷2次·真题 9 句

stunning B2

adj. 极美的

本卷2次·真题 9 句

necessity B2

n. 必需品

本卷2次·真题8句

outline B2

n. 概要

本卷2次·真题8句

benefit B1

n. 好处

本卷1次·真题244句

better A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本卷1次·真题205句

focus B1

n. 重点

本卷1次·真题200句

tend B1

v. 倾向于, 往往会

本卷1次·真题170句

climate B1

n. 气候

本卷1次·真题160句

process B1

n. 过程

本卷1次·真题126句

finding B2

n. 调查结果

本卷1次·真题121句

challenge B1

n. 挑战

本卷1次·真题119句

average A2

adj. 平均的

本卷1次·真题112句

professor B1

n. 教授 (大学教师的最高职称)

本卷1次·真题112句

academic B2

adj. 学术的

本卷1次·真题104句

growth B1

n. 增长

本卷1次·真题104句

measure B1

v. 测量

本卷1次·真题100句

least A2

det. 最少的

本卷1次·真题98句

case A2

n. 情况

本卷1次·真题 97 句

united B1

adj. 联合的

本卷1次·真题 97 句

later A1

adv. 以后, later

本卷1次·真题 87 句

states A1

n. 国家

本卷1次·真题 80 句

financial B2

adj. 财政的

本卷1次·真题 79 句

nation B1

n. 国家

本卷1次·真题 76 句

recently A2

adv. 最近

本卷1次·真题 76 句

billion B1

num. 十亿 (1,000,000,000)

本卷1次·真题 74 句

attract B1

v. 吸引 (注意力、兴趣)

本卷1次·真题 67 句

consequence B2

n. 结果

本卷1次·真题 66 句

variety B1

n. 多样化

本卷1次·真题 66 句

wrong A2

adj. 错误的

本卷1次·真题 66 句

shift B1

v. 移动

本卷1次·真题 65 句

available A2

adj. 可获得的

本卷1次·真题 63 句

internet A2

n. 互联网

本卷1次·真题 63 句

quickly A2

adv. 快速地

本卷1次·真题 63 句

various B1

adj. 各种各样的

本卷1次·真题 63 句

perform B1

v. 执行

本卷1次·真题 61 句

generally B1

adv. 通常，一般地

本卷1次·真题 60 句

importance B1

n. 重要性

本卷1次·真题 60 句

approach B1

v. 靠近，接近（在空间或时间上）

本卷1次·真题 59 句

conduct B2

v. 组织并实施

本卷1次·真题 59 句

mostly B1

adv. 主要地

本卷1次·真题 59 句

political B1

adj. 政治的

本卷1次·真题 59 句

suffer B1

v. 遭受（痛苦、疾病、损失等）

本卷1次·真题 59 句

production B1

n. 生产

本卷1次·真题 58 句

productivity B2

n. 生产率

本卷1次·真题 58 句

greenhouse B1

n. 温室

本卷1次·真题 56 句

boost B2

v. 提高

本卷1次·真题 55 句

email A2

n. 电子邮件

本卷1次·真题 53 句

interaction B2

n. 相互作用

本卷1次·真题 53 句

mainly B1

adv. 主要地

本卷1次·真题 53 句

sign A1

n. 标志

本卷1次·真题 49 句

thus B2

adv. 因此, 所以

本卷1次·真题 47 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

pattern B1

n. 模式

本卷1次·真题 46 句

yield B2

v. 产生

本卷1次·真题 45 句

anxiety B2

n. 焦虑

本卷1次·真题 44 句

mass B1

n. 大量

本卷1次·真题 44 句

carbon B2

n. 碳 (化学元素)

本卷1次·真题 43 句

fully B1

adv. 完全地

本卷1次·真题 43 句

novel B1

n. 小说

本卷1次·真题 43 句

reward B1

n. 报酬

本卷1次·真题 43 句

female A2

adj. 女性的

本卷1次·真题 42 句

labor B1

n. 劳动

本卷1次·真题 42 句

addition A2

n. 增加

本卷1次·真题 41 句

department A2

n. 部门

本卷1次·真题 41 句

identity B2

n. 身份

本卷1次·真题 39 句

wealthy B2

adj. 富有的

本卷1次·真题 39 句

organic B2

adj. 有机的（不使用化学物质的）

本卷1次·真题 38 句

deliver B1

v. 递送，运送（货物、信件等）

本卷1次·真题 37 句

elite C1

n. 精英

本卷1次·真题 37 句

interact B2

v. 相互作用

本卷1次·真题 37 句

official B1

adj. 官方的

本卷1次·真题 37 句

relatively B2

adv. 相对地

本卷1次·真题 37 句

nutrition B2

n. 营养

本卷1次·真题 36 句

institute B2

n. 学院

本卷1次·真题 35 句

possibility B1

n. 可能性

本卷1次·真题 35 句

recover B1

v. 恢复健康

本卷1次·真题 35 句

structure B1

n. 结构

本卷1次·真题 35 句

contact B1

n. 联系

本卷1次·真题 34 句

male A2

adj. 男性的

本卷1次·真题 34 句

preserve B2

v. 保护

本卷1次·真题 34 句

efficiency B2

n. 效率

本卷1次·真题 33 句

regular B1

adj. 经常的

本卷1次·真题 33 句

historical B2

adj. 历史的

本卷1次·真题 32 句

valuable B1

adj. 贵重的

本卷1次·真题 32 句

vehicle B1

n. 交通工具

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

frequently B1

adv. 频繁地

本卷1次·真题 31 句

recognition B2

n. 认可

本卷1次·真题 31 句

solitude C1

n. 独处

本卷1次·真题 31 句

stage A2

n. 阶段

本卷1次·真题 31 句

vary B1

v. 不同

本卷1次·真题 30 句

attack A2

v. 攻击

本卷1次·真题 28 句

closely B1

adv. 紧密地

本卷1次·真题 28 句

increased A2

v. 增加了

本卷1次·真题 28 句

property B1

n. 财产

本卷1次·真题 28 句

therefore B1

adv. 因此，所以

本卷1次·真题 28 句

facility B2

n. 设施

本卷1次·真题 27 句

regardless B2

adv. 不管

本卷1次·真题 27 句

cooperation B2

n. 合作

本卷1次·真题 26 句

target B1

n. 目标,靶子

本卷1次·真题 26 句

beginning A1

n. 开始

本卷1次·真题 25 句

favor B1

n. 帮忙

本卷1次·真题 25 句

contrast B2

n. 对比

本卷1次·真题 24 句

observation B2

n. 观察

本卷1次·真题 24 句

tendency B2

n. 倾向

本卷1次·真题 24 句

crowd A2

n. 人群

本卷1次·真题 23 句

prepared A2

adj. 准备好的

本卷1次·真题 23 句

strength B1

n. 力量

本卷1次·真题 23 句

affordable B1

adj. 买得起的

本卷1次·真题 22 句

blame B1

v. 责备

本卷1次·真题 22 句

location B1

n. 地点, 位置

本卷1次·真题 22 句

capable B1

adj. 有能力的

本卷1次·真题 21 句

worried A2

adj. 担心的

本卷1次·真题 21 句

basically B1

adv. 基本上

本卷1次·真题 20 句

consult B2

v. 咨询，请教（专业人士）

本卷1次·真题 20 句

impression B1

n. 印象

本卷1次·真题 20 句

stuff A2

n. 东西

本卷1次·真题 20 句

trap B1

n. 陷阱

本卷1次·真题 20 句

remind A2

v. 提醒

本卷1次·真题 19 句

requirement B2

n. 要求

本卷1次·真题 19 句

apparently B2

adv. 显然，看来（根据外表或所见所闻判断）

本卷1次·真题 18 句

devote B2

v. 把...奉献给

本卷1次·真题 18 句

emphasis B2

n. 强调

本卷1次·真题 18 句

partly B1

adv. 部分地

本卷1次·真题 18 句

adventure B1

n. 冒险经历

本卷1次·真题 17 句

collaborative C1

adj. 合作的

本卷1次·真题 17 句

depict B2

v. 描绘

本卷1次·真题 17 句

found A1

v. find 的过去式和过去分词

本卷1次·真题 17 句

brief B1

adj. 简短的,短暂的

本卷1次·真题 16句

costly B2

adj. 昂贵的, 代价高的

本卷1次·真题 16句

endeavor C1

v. 努力

本卷1次·真题 16句

frequent B1

adj. 频繁的

本卷1次·真题 16句

imply B2

v. 暗示, 暗指

本卷1次·真题 16句

ease B1

n. 容易

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

promising B2

adj. 有希望的

本卷1次·真题 15句

unprecedented C1

adj. 史无前例的

本卷1次·真题 15句

whereas B2

sc. 然而

本卷1次·真题 15句

artistic B2

adj. 艺术的

本卷1次·真题 14句

confirm B1

v. 证实

本卷1次·真题 14句

dramatic B2

adj. 巨大的

本卷1次·真题 14句

particle B2

n. 微粒, 颗粒

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

classic B1

adj. 典型的

本卷1次·真题 13 句

headline B1

n. (报纸、网页等的) 大标题, 头条

本卷1次·真题 13 句

modest B2

adj. 谦虚的, 谦逊的

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

persist B2

v. 坚持

本卷1次·真题 13 句

scheme B2

n. 计划

本卷1次·真题 13 句

underlie C1

v. 是.....的根本原因

本卷1次·真题 13 句

vote B1

n. 投票

本卷1次·真题 13 句

yeah A1

intj. 是的

本卷1次·真题 13 句

historically B2

adv. 从历史角度来看

本卷1次·真题 12 句

optimistic B2

adj. 乐观的;抱乐观态度的

本卷1次·真题 12 句

physicist B2

n. 物理学家

本卷1次·真题 12 句

positively B2

adv. 积极地

本卷1次·真题 12 句

considerably B2

adv. 相当大地

本卷1次·真题 11 句

dedicate B2

v. 致力于

本卷1次·真题 11 句

demanding B2

adj. 要求高的

本卷1次·真题 11 句

fate B2

n. 命运

本卷1次·真题 11句

partnership B2

n. 合伙关系

本卷1次·真题 11句

sleeping A1

v. 睡觉 (sleep 的现在分词)

本卷1次·真题 11句

surely B1

adv. 肯定地

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

colony B2

n. 殖民地

本卷1次·真题 10句

confine C1

v. 限制

本卷1次·真题 10句

counter B1

n. 柜台

本卷1次·真题 10句

freely B1

adv. 自由地

本卷1次·真题 10句

historian B2

n. 历史学家

本卷1次·真题 10句

impressive B2

adj. 令人印象深刻的

本卷1次·真题 10句

loyalty B2

n. 忠诚

本卷1次·真题 10句

presumably B2

adv. 大概

本卷1次·真题 10句

similarity B2

n. 相似性

本卷1次·真题 10句

simultaneously B2

adv. 同时地

本卷1次·真题 10句

specialize B2

v. 专门从事

本卷1次·真题 10句

extensive B2

adj. 广泛的;大量的

本卷1次·真题9句

flexibility B2

n. 灵活性

本卷1次·真题9句

intersection B2

n. 十字路口, 交叉路口

本卷1次·真题9句

needy B2

adj. 贫困的

本卷1次·真题9句

obligation B2

n. 义务

本卷1次·真题9句

varied B2

adj. 各种各样的

本卷1次·真题9句

arguably C1

adv. 可以说, 可论证地

本卷1次·真题8句

astronomer B2

n. 天文学家

本卷1次·真题8句

border B1

n. 边界

本卷1次·真题8句

bulk B2

n. 大部分

本卷1次·真题8句

collaborate B2

v. 合作

本卷1次·真题8句

dioxide B2

n. 氧化物

本卷1次·真题8句

dynamic B2

adj. 充满活力的

本卷1次·真题8句

independently B2

adv. 独立地

本卷1次·真题8句

measurement B1

n. 测量

本卷1次·真题8句

shore B1

n. 岸, 海滨

本卷1次·真题8句

spacecraft

B2

n. 航天器

本卷1次·真题8句

trace

B2

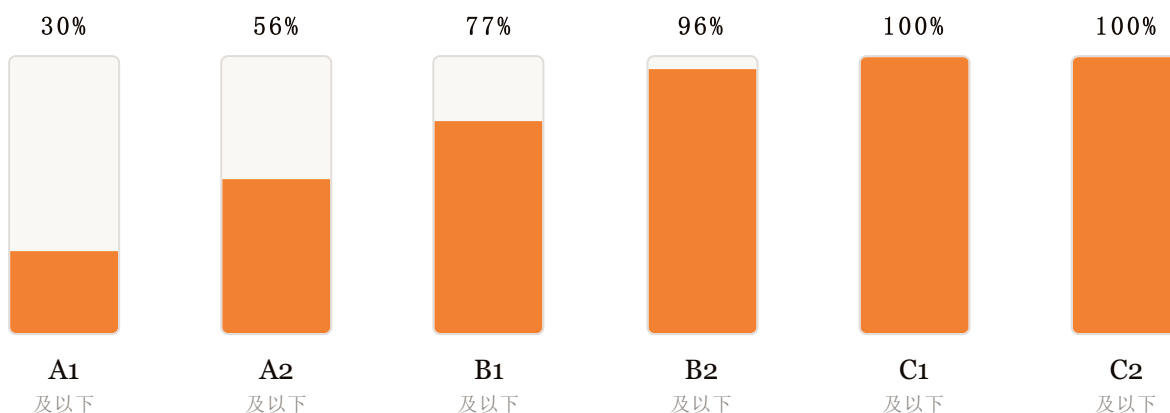
v. 追踪, 查找

本卷1次·真题8句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全卷录音原文 818 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全卷录音原文去重后共 **818** 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 36 个·约 4%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率（CDF）· 数据为全卷录音原文去重词 818 个· 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

818

B2 以上难词

4%

B1 及以下覆盖

77%

英语六级 2019年6月·第2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2套 英语六级完形填空（选词填空）·26-35 题答案与解析

BLANKS & ANALYSIS · 选词填空题和解析

选词填空题和解析 · 26-35 题

本页 26-35 题的正确答案词与逐空解析由懒笔记按2019年6月·第2套 英语六级完形填空（选词填空）原卷词库逐空核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：Directions、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2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.

The dream of personalised flight is still vivid in the minds of many inventors, some developing cycle-powered craft, others 26 money into jetpacks(喷气飞行背包). However, the flying car has always remained the 27 symbol of personal transport freedom.

个性化飞行的梦想在许多发明家的脑海中依然清晰，一些人在开发脚踏动力飞行器，另一些人则在喷气飞行背包上投入大量资金。然而，飞行汽车始终是个人的交通自由的终极象征。

Several companies around the world have produced 28 that can drive on roads and fly. Airbus has a futuristic modular(组件式的) concept involving a passenger capsule that can be 29 from the road-going chassis(底盘) and picked up by a helicopter-type machine.

世界各地有几家公司已经生产出既能在道路上行驶又能飞行的原型车。空客公司有一个未来主义的组件式概念，涉及一个可以从道路行驶底盘上分离并由直升机型机器接走的乘客舱。

But all these concepts are massively expensive, require safety certification standards for road and air, need 30 controls, involve complex folding wings and propellers, and have to be flown from air-strips. So they are likely to remain rich people's playthings rather than practical transport solutions for the masses.

但所有这些概念都极其昂贵，需要道路和空中的安全认证标准，需要双重控制系统，涉及复杂的折叠机翼和螺旋桨，并且必须从飞机跑道起飞。因此它们很可能仍然是富人的玩物，而不是大众的实用交通解决方案。

"A car that takes off from some London street and lands in another 31 street is unlikely to happen," says Prof. Gray, a leading aeronautical engineer. "Sky taxis are much more likely." But that

won't stop inventors from dreaming up new ways to fly and trying to persuade investors to back their sometimes 32 schemes.

领先的航空工程师Gray教授说:"一辆从伦敦某条街道起飞并降落在另一条随机街道的汽车不太可能实现。空中出租车的可能性要大得多。"但这不会阻止发明家们构想新的飞行方式,并试图说服投资者支持他们有时异想天开的计划。

Civilian aviation is being disrupted, not by the age-old desires for speed, romanticism and 33, but by the pressing need to respond to a changing climate. New electric engines coupled with artificial intelligence and 34 systems will contribute to a more efficient, integrated transport system that is less polluting and less noisy. That may sound simple, but as Prof. Gray says, "When I travel somewhere I like this notion that when I finish my journey I feel better than when I started it. That's completely at 35 with how I feel today." Now that would be progress.

民用航空正在被颠覆,不是因为对速度、浪漫主义和魅力的古老渴望,而是因为应对气候变化的迫切需要。新型电动发动机与人工智能和自主系统相结合,将有助于建立一个更高效、更完善的交通系统,污染更少、噪音更小。这听起来可能很简单,但正如Gray教授所说:"当我去某个地方旅行时,我喜欢这样一个概念,即当我结束旅程时,我的感觉比开始时更好。这与我今天的感受完全相反。"那才是真正的进步。

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| A) autonomous | I) pouring |
| B) detached | J) prototypes |
| C) dual | K) random |
| D) glamour | L) repressing |
| E) imminent | M) segmented |
| F) odds | N) spectrum |
| G) opposites | O) ultimate |
| H) outrageous | |

26. some developing cycle-powered craft, others (26) money into jetpacks

【答案】 **I) pouring** (动词)

【词性槽】 others money 与 some developing 平行

【依据】 **pour money into = 把钱砸进**

others (26) money into jetpacks 正是 pour money into sth 这一固定搭配——“向...砸钱/投入大量资金”, 与“另一些发明者把钱投入喷气背包研发”语义完全吻合。

【竞争词】 **L) repressing “压制金钱”讲不通**

repress 意为“压制(情感/抗议)”, 与 money into 这一搭配在语义上完全错位。

27. the flying car has always remained the __(27)__ symbol of personal transport freedom

【答案】 **O) ultimate** 形容词

【词性槽】 the__symbol: 定冠词后、名词前作定语

【依据】 “终极象征”=个人交通自由的最高代表

the flying car has always remained the __(27)__ symbol of personal transport freedom 配 ultimate 形成固定搭配 ultimate symbol (终极象征), 与 has always remained 的“始终如一”语气也吻合。

【竞争词】 A) autonomous “自动驾驶”修饰 symbol 不通

autonomous 形容车辆/系统能自主, 不能形容“象征”这一抽象名词。

C) dual “双重”留给后面 C 类两用控制

dual symbol 不构成常见搭配, 且 dual 的核心义“两用/双重”在后文 30 题 dual controls 处才用得上。

E) imminent “即将到来”与 always remained 时间冲突

imminent 指“迫在眉睫的”, 与“一直以来都是...象征”这种长期状态矛盾。

H) outrageous “离谱的”带贬义, 与 freedom 不搭

outrageous 含负面色彩, 用来修饰“个人交通自由的象征”语义/感情色彩都不对。

K) random “随机的”与“恒久象征”矛盾

random 表“随意的”, 与 has always remained 的稳定性完全相反。

28. Several companies around the world have produced __(28)__ that can drive on roads and fly

【答案】 **J) prototypes** (名词)

【词性槽】 have produced 后缺宾语，定语从句修饰

【依据】 “能开能飞的样品”=飞行汽车原型

Several companies around the world have produced __(28)__ that can drive on roads and fly 描述的正是各家公司造出的“试制样品”， prototypes (原型机) 与“能在路上开、又能飞”完美吻合。

【竞争词】 D) glamour 抽象“魅力”不能 drive/fly

glamour 是抽象名词，不可数也无法成为 drive on roads and fly 的逻辑主语，搭配不成立。

F) odds “概率/不和”与造车无关

odds 常用于 the odds are/at odds with，意为“可能性/不一致”，无法被公司 produce，也不能开飞。

G) opposites “对立面”语义跑偏

opposites 表“相反事物”，与“能开能飞的实体”毫无关联。

N) spectrum “范围/光谱”不可被开飞

spectrum 抽象指“范围”，公司不能造出一个 spectrum 来开和飞。

29. a passenger capsule that can be __(29)__ from the road-going chassis

【答案】 **B) detached** (动词)

【词性槽】 be __ from: 被动结构作过去分词

【依据】 “与底盘分离”=detach from chassis

a passenger capsule that can be __(29)__ from the road-going chassis and picked up by a helicopter-type machine 描写“客舱可从底盘上拆下、由直升机吊起”——detach from 正是“从...拆下/分离”的标准搭配。

【竞争词】 M) segmented “被切分”≠“被拆下”

segmented 强调“分段/被切分成段”，描述把整体切成数块，而原文是“把舱体从底盘上整体分离”，方向不一致。

30. need __(30)__ controls

【答案】 **C) dual** 形容词

【词性槽】 need __ controls: 名词前作定语

【依据】 “地空两用”需要“双重控制”

require safety certification standards for road and air, need __(30)__ controls 上文反复强调“既要能开路、又要能上天”， dual controls (双重/两用控制系统) 正契合“地空两套操控”这一现实需求。

【竞争词】 E) imminent “迫在眉睫的控制”不通

imminent 修饰事件、危险等抽象概念，不与 controls 搭配。

H) outrageous 贬义+ controls 不搭

outrageous 表“离谱的”，与中性的“控制系统”语义不合。

K) random “随机控制”与安全相悖

上文谈到 safety certification standards, random controls 反而暗示无序，与安全语境矛盾。

31. A car that takes off from some London street and lands in another __(31)__ street is unlikely to happen

【答案】 **K) random** 形容词

【词性槽】 another __ street: 名词前作定语

【依据】 “some street → another random street”对仗

takes off from some London street and lands in another __(31)__ street, some 与 another random 形成“随便起飞/随便降落”的对照，强调“在城市任意街道起降不现实”， random 完美承接。

【竞争词】 E) imminent “逼近的街道”不通

imminent 不修饰地点，语义不搭。

H) outrageous “离谱街道”偏离主旨

原句重点不是街道夸张，而是“随意”， outrageous 偏离论点。

32. trying to persuade investors to back their sometimes __(32)__ schemes

【答案】 **H) outrageous** (形容词)

【词性槽】 their sometimes __ schemes: 副词后修饰名词

【依据】 “有时离谱的方案”=贬义评价

But that won't stop inventors from dreaming up new ways to fly and trying to persuade investors to back their sometimes __(32)__ schemes 的转折语气里, sometimes 提示“偶尔离谱”, outrageous (骇人听闻的、离谱的) 精确捕捉作者对发明者“天马行空”的微讽。

【竞争词】 E) imminent “迫在眉睫的方案”逻辑不通

imminent 形容“即将发生”, 但 sometimes (有时) 与之冲突, 且文意是“离谱”而非“即将发生”。

【易错】 最具迷惑性的错误词是 E) —— imminent 易被误选为“即将出现”。their sometimes __(32)__ schemes, imminent 看似形容“即将到来的方案”有诱惑力; 防坑要抓 sometimes 这一频率副词——它要求形容词指“偶发性质”, 而 imminent 强调“逼近”, 逻辑冲突; 语气也偏轻讽, 应选 outrageous。

33. not by the age-old desires for speed, romanticism and __(33)__

【答案】 **D) glamour** (名词)

【词性槽】 speed, romanticism and __: 三者并列名词

【依据】 “速度、浪漫、魅力”三位一体

not by the age-old desires for speed, romanticism and __(33)__ 列举民航历来追逐的感性诉求, glamour (魅力/光鲜) 与 speed、romanticism 同属“感官与浪漫”范畴, 三词同列十分自然。

【竞争词】 G) opposites “对立面”与“渴望”逻辑断裂

对“对立面”的渴望不构成连贯语义, 且 opposites 通常以复数表“对立事物”, 与列举的抽象诉求不同层级。

N) spectrum “光谱/范围”与浪漫诉求不同层级

spectrum 偏中性技术词, 对它的“古老渴望”不成立。

34. New electric engines coupled with artificial intelligence and __(34)__ systems

【答案】 **A) autonomous** (形容词)

【词性槽】 and __ systems: 名词前作定语

【依据】 “AI + 自主系统”是当下绿色民航主线

New electric engines coupled with artificial intelligence and __(34)__ systems will contribute to a more efficient, integrated transport system——人工智能搭配“自主/自动驾驶系统”才能撑起更高效低碳的整合交通, autonomous systems 是这一语境下的固定表达。

【竞争词】 E) imminent “即将发生的系统”不通

imminent 不修饰 system 这种实体技术, 搭配不成立。

H) outrageous 贬义不合“高效环保”语境

全文此句正面评价新技术, outrageous 反义。

K) random “随机系统”与“高效整合”相悖

下文紧接 more efficient, integrated, random 反义。

35. That's completely at __(35)__ with how I feel today

【答案】 **F) odds** (名词)

【词性槽】 at __ with: 固定搭配 at odds with

【依据】 at odds with 固定搭配

That's completely at __(35)__ with how I feel today 表达“这与我今天的感受完全不一致”, at odds with 正是“与...不一致/相矛盾”的标准短语, 由 completely 强化矛盾程度。

【竞争词】 G) opposites opposites 不进 at...with 模板

opposites 表“对立面”, 惯用 be opposites/opposite to, 不与 at...with 搭。

N) spectrum spectrum 与 at...with 不搭

spectrum 常用 a spectrum of/across the spectrum, 不能填入 at...with。

【易错】 最具迷惑性的错误词是 **G)** —— opposites 偷换“对立”概念。completely at __(35)__ with how I feel today, opposites 词性相符、词义也带“对立”味, 最易诱导; 防坑只看搭配模板: 能填 at __ with 的只有 odds, opposites 不进该框架。

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) **autonomous** 形容词

自主的, 自动驾驶的

用于第 34 空

B) **detached** 动词 形容词

(被) 分离的, 拆下的

用于第 29 空

C) **dual** 形容词

双重的, 两用的

用于第 30 空

D) **glamour** 名词

魅力, 吸引力

用于第 33 空

E) **imminent** 形容词

即将发生的, 迫在眉睫的

干扰词 · 未选用

F) **odds** 名词

可能性; at odds 意为“不一致/有矛盾”

用于第 35 空

G) **opposites** 名词

对立面, 相反的事物

干扰词 · 未选用

H) **outrageous** 形容词

骇人听闻的, 离谱的

用于第 32 空

I) **pouring** 动词 形容词

倾倒, 倾注 (pour 的 -ing 形式)

用于第 26 空

J) **prototypes** 名词

原型, 样品

用于第 28 空

K) **random** 形容词

随机的, 任意的

用于第 31 空

L) **repressing** 动词 形容词

压制 (repress 的 -ing 形式)

干扰词 · 未选用

M) **segmented** 动词 形容词

分段的, 被切分的

干扰词 · 未选用

N) **spectrum** 名词

光谱; 范围, 序列

干扰词 · 未选用

O) **ultimate** 形容词

终极的, 最高的

用于第 27 空

全文主旨

飞行汽车不切实际, 空中出租与电动智能才是未来

全文围绕“个人飞行/飞行汽车”这一愿景展开，但反复指出造价高、监管严、难以普及，结论是真正改变民航的是电动引擎与人工智能等绿色技术。开篇就把话题定死在“个人交通自由的象征”上——the flying car has always remained the __(27)__ symbol of personal transport freedom，结尾则把主线引到电气化与智能化的整合系统——New electric engines coupled with artificial intelligence and __(34)__ systems will contribute to a more efficient, integrated transport system that is less polluting and less noisy。

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。

E) **imminent** 最像 32 题“离谱方案”

imminent 词性形容词，且“迫在眉睫的方案”乍看可填 their sometimes __(32)__ schemes，但 sometimes（有时）与 imminent（迫近的）逻辑冲突，且全句的微讽语气更贴 outrageous。

G) **opposites** 最像 35 题“与...对立”

考生看到 completely at __(35)__ with how I feel today 想到“对立”，会动手填 opposites；但固定搭配只接受 at odds with，opposites 不进这一模板。

L) **repressing** 最像 26 题与 pouring 二选一

repressing 是 -ing 形动词，词性符合 others __(26)__ money into jetpacks，但 repress money into 不存在搭配；pour...into 才是高频固定。

M) **segmented** 最像 29 题与 detached 二选一

segmented 也是过去分词，can be __(29)__ from the road-going chassis 看似可填；但 segment 配 into，detach 才配 from，介词差异判生死。

N) **spectrum** 最像 33 题“渴望的范围”

考生可能误以为 desires for...spectrum 表“多种渴望”；但 speed, romanticism and __(33)__ 是三项并列同语义场，glamour 才与感性词同场。

5 句真题句逐层精讲

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

The dream of personalised flight is still vivid in the minds of many inventors, some developing cycle-powered craft, others pouring money into jetpacks(喷气飞行背包).

第1段，第1句

主系表结构是英语中最常见的基本句型之一，在各类考试中频繁出现。介词短语作后置定语和地点状语也是高频考点。独立主格结构（逗号后部分）虽不在主句内，但它是考研和四六级阅读中常见的补充说明方式，具有一定的典型性。整体而言，本句结构有较好的代表性和迁移价值。

Airbus has a futuristic modular(组件式的) concept involving a passenger capsule that can be detached from the road-going chassis(底盘) and picked up by a helicopter-type machine.

第2段，第2句

本句结构非常典型：主句+嵌套的限制性定语从句，定语从句中使用情态动词被动语态，这是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的句式。掌握这种“复杂名词短语+关系代词引导定语从句”的结构，以及定语从句内的情态被动用法，可以迁移应用到大量类似句子的理解中。

So they are likely to remain rich people's playthings rather than practical transport solutions for the masses.

第3段，第2句

"be likely to do" 是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的表达可能性的句型，"rather than" 连接对比成分的用法也是常考结构，句子整体体现了学术文本中常见的判断陈述方式，具有较强的典型性和复用价值。

"A car that takes off from some London street and lands in another random street is unlikely to happen," says Prof. Gray, a leading aeronautical engineer.

第4段，第1句

直接引语倒装主语、宾语从句作引述内容、限制性定语从句修饰主语，这些结构在四六级和考研英语阅读中高频出现；定语从句嵌套在从句主语中的结构尤其典型，掌握后可迁移到大量真题句。

Now that would be progress.

第5段，第4句

主系表结构是英语中最基础的句型之一，而 "would be" 这种过去将来时或假设表达在四六级和考研英语阅读中频繁出现，具有一定的典型性；但本句过于简短，缺少从句或复杂修饰，代表性中等。

HIGH-FREQUENCY · 真题高频词

本篇出现的 41 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。

transport B1

v. 运输，运送

本篇3次 · 真题 26 句

less A1

det. 较少的

本篇2次 · 真题 273 句

likely A2

adj. 很可能的

本篇2次 · 真题 228 句

system A2

n. 系统

本篇2次 · 真题 176 句

involve B1

v. 包含

本篇2次 · 真题 82 句

concept B2

n. 概念

本篇2次 · 真题 59 句

inventor B1

n. 发明家

本篇2次 · 真题 8 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要，会

本篇1次 · 真题 568 句

better A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本篇1次 · 真题 205 句

climate B1

n. 气候

本篇1次 · 真题 160 句

contribute B1

v. 捐献

本篇1次 · 真题 79 句

solution B1

n. 解决办法

本篇1次 · 真题 76 句

intelligence B2

n. 智力

本篇1次 · 真题 64 句

complex B2

adj. 复杂的, 难懂的

本篇1次 · 真题 61 句

respond B1

v. 回答, 答复

本篇1次 · 真题 52 句

desire B2

n. 愿望

本篇1次 · 真题 44 句

mass B1

n. 大量

本篇1次 · 真题 44 句

completely B1

adv. 完全地

本篇1次 · 真题 43 句

practical B1

adj. 实际的

本篇1次 · 真题 42 句

artificial B2

adj. 人造的

本篇1次 · 真题 34 句

flight A2

n. 航班

本篇1次 · 真题 31 句

freedom B1

n. 自由

本篇1次 · 真题 26 句

persuade B1

v. 说服

本篇1次 · 真题 26 句

leading B1

adj. 最重要的

本篇1次 · 真题 24 句

efficient B2

adj. 效率高的

本篇1次·真题 20 句

ultimate B2

adj. 最终的

本篇1次·真题 19 句

autonomous C1

adj. 自主的

本篇1次·真题 17 句

investor B2

n. 投资者

本篇1次·真题 16 句

integrate C1

v. 使融入

本篇1次·真题 14 句

journey A2

n. 旅行, 旅程

本篇1次·真题 13 句

odd B1

adj. 奇怪的

本篇1次·真题 13 句

scheme B2

n. 计划

本篇1次·真题 13 句

craft B1

n. 手艺

本篇1次·真题 12 句

disrupt C1

v. 扰乱;中断

本篇1次·真题 12 句

notion B2

n. 观念

本篇1次·真题 12 句

random B2

adj. 随机的

本篇1次·真题 12 句

unlikely B1

adj. 不太可能的

本篇1次·真题 12 句

changing A2

v. 改变

本篇1次·真题 11 句

engine A2

n. 发动机, 引擎

本篇1次·真题 11 句

symbol B2

n. 象征

本篇1次·真题 11 句

pour

A2

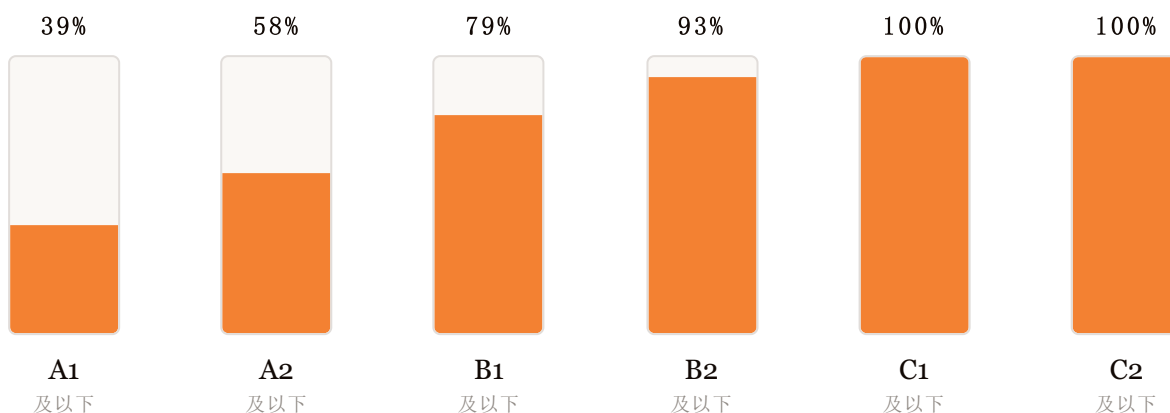
v. 倒，灌（液体）

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 **138** 词按 **CEFR** 难度累积覆盖

带空短文去重后共 **138** 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 9 个 · 约 7%。



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 138 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

138

B2 以上难词

7%

B1 及以下覆盖

79%

英语六级 2019年6月·第2套 · 全卷构成

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

2019年6月·第2套 英语六级长篇阅读（信息匹配） 第1篇·36-45 题 答案与解析

STATEMENTS & ANALYSIS • 信息匹配题和解析

信息匹配题和解析·36-45 题

本页 36-45 题的段落匹配答案与逐句解析由懒笔记基于2019年6月·第2套 英语六级长篇阅读（信息匹配）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 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2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**.

Companies Are Working with Consumers to Reduce Waste

A) As consumers, we are very wasteful. Annually, the world generates 1.3 billion tons of solid waste. This is expected to go up to 2.2 billion by 2025. The developed countries are responsible for 44% of waste, and in the U.S. alone, the average person throws away their body weight in rubbish every month.

作为消费者,我们非常浪费。每年,全世界产生13亿吨固体废物。预计到2025年,这一数字将上升到22亿吨。发达国家造成了44%的废物,仅在美国,平均每人每月扔掉相当于自己体重的垃圾。

B) Conventional wisdom would seem to suggest that companies have no incentive to lengthen the life cycle of their products and reduce the revenue they would get from selling new goods. Yet, more and more businesses are thinking about how to reduce consumer waste. This is partly driven by the rising price of raw materials and metals. It is also partly due to both consumers and companies becoming more aware of the need to protect our environment.

传统观念似乎表明,企业没有动力延长其产品的生命周期并减少销售新商品所获得的收入。然而,越来越多的企业正在思考如何减少消费者废物。这部分是由原材料和金属价格上涨所推动的。这也部分归因于消费者和企业都越来越意识到保护环境的重要性。

C) When choosing what products to buy and which brands to buy from, more and more consumers are looking into sustainability. This is opposed to just price and performance they were concerned about in the past. In a survey of 54 of the world's leading brands, almost all of them reported that consumers are showing increasing care about sustainable lifestyles. At the same time, surveys on

consumers in the U.S. and the U.K. show that they also care about minimizing energy use and reducing waste.

在选择购买什么产品以及从哪些品牌购买时,越来越多的消费者正在关注可持续性。这与他们过去只关心价格和性能不同。在对全球54个领先品牌的调查中,几乎所有品牌都报告说消费者对可持续生活方式表现出越来越多的关注。与此同时,对美国和英国消费者的调查显示,他们也关心最大限度地减少能源使用和减少废物。

- D) For the most part, consumers control what happens to a product. But some companies are realizing that placing the burden of recycling entirely on the consumer is not an effective strategy, especially when tossing something away seems like the easiest and most convenient option.

在大多数情况下,消费者控制着产品会发生什么。但一些公司意识到,将回收的负担完全放在消费者身上并不是一种有效的策略,尤其是当扔掉某物似乎是最简单、最方便的选择时。

- E) Some retailers and manufacturers in the clothing, footwear, and electronics industries have launched environmental programs. They want to make their customers interested in preserving their products and preventing things that still have value from going to the garbage dump. By offering services to help expand the longevity of their products, they're promising quality and durability to consumers, and receiving the reputational gains for being environmentally friendly.

服装、鞋类和电子行业的一些零售商和制造商已经启动了环保项目。他们希望让顾客对保护其产品感兴趣,并防止仍有价值的物品进入垃圾场。通过提供服务来帮助延长其产品的使用寿命,他们向消费者承诺质量和耐用性,并因环保而获得声誉收益。

- F) For example, the Swedish jeans company Nudie Jeans offers free repair at twenty of their shops. Instead of discarding their old worn-out jeans, customers bring them in to be renewed. The company even provides mail-order repair kits and online videos, so that customers can learn how to fix a pair of jeans at home. Their philosophy is that extending the life of a pair of jeans is not only great for the environment, but allows the consumer to get more value out of their product. When customers do want to toss their pair, they can give them back to the store, which will repurpose and resell them. Another clothing company, Patagonia, a high-end outdoor clothing store, follows the same principle. It has partnered with DIY website iFixit to teach consumers how to repair their clothing, such as waterproof outerwear, at home. The company also offers a repair program for their customers for a modest fee. Currently, Patagonia repairs about 40,000 garments a year in their Reno, Nevada, service center. According to the company's CEO, Rose Marcario, this is about building a company that cares about the environment. At the same time, offering repair supports the perceived quality of its products.

例如,瑞典牛仔裤公司Nudie Jeans在其二十家商店提供免费维修服务。顾客不是丢弃他们破旧的旧牛仔裤,而是把它们带来翻新。该公司甚至提供邮购维修套件和在线视频,以便顾客可以学习如何在家修理一条牛仔裤。他们的理念是,延长一条牛仔裤的使用寿命不仅对环境有益,而且使消费者能够从其产品中获得更多价值。当顾客确实想扔掉他们的牛仔裤时,他们可以把它退还给商店,商店将重新利用并转售它们。另一家服装公司Patagonia,一家高端户外服装店,遵循同样的原则。它与DIY网站iFixit合作,教消费者如何在家修理他们的衣物,如防水外套。该公司还以适度的费用为其顾客提供维修服务。目前,Patagonia在其位于内华达州里诺的服务中心每年维修约40000件服装。据该公司首席执行官Rose Marcario说,这是为了建立一家关心环境的公司。与此同时,提供维修支持了其产品的感知质量。

- G) In Brazil, the multinational corporation Adidas has been running a shoe-recycling program called "Sustainable Footprint" since 2012. Customers can bring shoes of any brand into an Adidas store to be shredded and turned into alternative fuels for energy creation instead of being burned as trash. They are used to fuel cement ovens. To motivate visitors to bring in more old shoes, Adidas Brazil promotes the program in stores by showing videos to educate customers, and it even offers a discount each time a customer brings in an old pair of shoes. This boosts the reputation and image of Adidas by making people more aware of the company's values.

在巴西,跨国公司Adidas自2012年以来一直在运营一个名为"可持续足迹"的鞋类回收项目。顾客可以将任何品牌的鞋子带到Adidas商店进行粉碎,并转化为替代燃料用于能源创造,而不是作为垃圾焚烧。它们被用来为水泥窑提供燃料。为了激励访客带来更多旧鞋,Adidas巴西通过在商店播放视频来教育顾客以推广该项目,甚至每次顾客带来一双旧鞋时都提供折扣。这通过让人们更加了解公司的价值观来提升Adidas的声誉和形象。

- H) Enormous opportunities also lie with e-waste. It is estimated that in 2014 the world produced some 42 million metric tons of e-waste (discarded electrical and electronic equipment and its parts) with North America and Europe accounting for 8 and 12 million metric tons respectively. The materials from e-waste include iron, copper, gold, silver, and aluminum materials that could be reused, resold, salvaged, or recycled. Together, the value of these metals is estimated to be about \$52 billion. Electronics giants like Best Buy and Samsung have provided e-waste take-back programs over the past few years, which aim to refurbish(翻新) old electronic components and parts into new products.

电子废物也蕴藏着巨大的机会。据估计,2014年世界产生了约4200万公吨电子废物(废弃的电气和电子设备及其部件),其中北美和欧洲分别占800万和1200万公吨。电子废物中的材料包括铁、铜、金、银和铝等可以重复使用、转售、回收或再循环的材料。这些金属的总价值估计约为520亿美元。像百思买和三星这样的电子产品巨头在过去几年中提供了电子废物回收项目,旨在将旧电子元件和部件翻新成新产品。

- I) For other companies interested in reducing waste, helping the environment, and providing the sustainable lifestyles that consumers seek, here are some first steps for building a relationship with customers that focuses on recycling and restoring value to products.

对于其他有兴趣减少废物、帮助环境并提供消费者寻求的可持续生活方式的公司,以下是建立与顾客关系的一些初步步骤,这些关系侧重于回收和恢复产品价值。

- J) Find partners. If you are a manufacturer who relies on outside distributors, then retailers are the ideal partner for collecting old products. Power tool maker DeWalt partners with companies, such as Lowes and Napa Auto Parts, to collect old tools at their stores for recycling. The partnership benefits both sides by allowing unconventional partners (for example, two companies from two different industries) to work together on a specific aspect of the value chain, like, in this example, an engine firm with an accessory one.

寻找合作伙伴。如果你是依赖外部分销商的制造商,那么零售商是收集旧产品的理想合作伙伴。电动工具制造商DeWalt与Lowes和Napa Auto Parts等公司合作,在其商店收集旧工具进行回收。这种合作关系使双方受益,允许非传统合作伙伴(例如,来自两个不同行业的两家公司)在价值链的特定方面进行合作,例如在这个例子中,一家发动机公司与一家配件公司合作。

- K) Create incentives. Environmental conscientiousness isn't always enough to make customers recycle old goods. For instance, DeWalt discovered that many contractors were holding on to their old tools,

even if they no longer worked, because they were expensive purchases and it was hard to justify bringing them in to recycle. By offering instant discounts worth as much as \$100, DeWalt launched a trade-in program to encourage people to bring back tools. As a result, DeWalt now reuses those materials to create new products.

创造激励措施。环保意识并不总是足以让顾客回收旧商品。例如,DeWalt发现许多承包商一直保留着他们的旧工具,即使这些工具不再工作,因为它们是昂贵的购买品,很难证明将它们带来回收是合理的。通过提供价值高达100美元的即时折扣,DeWalt启动了一个以旧换新项目来鼓励人们带回工具。因此,DeWalt现在重复使用这些材料来创造新产品。

- L) Start with a trial program, and expect to change the details as you go. Any take-back program will likely change over time, depending on what works for your customers and company goals. Maybe you see low customer participation at first, or conversely, so much success that the cost of recycling becomes too high. Best Buy, for instance, has been bearing the lion's share of e-waste volume since two of its largest competitors, Amazon and Wal-mart, do not have their own recycling programs. Since the launch of its program, Best Buy changed its policy to add a \$25 fee for recycling old televisions in order to keep the program going.

从试点项目开始,并预期在进行过程中改变细节。任何回收项目都可能随着时间的推移而改变,这取决于什么对你的顾客和公司目标有效。也许你一开始看到顾客参与度很低,或者相反,取得了如此大的成功以至于回收成本变得过高。例如,百思买一直承担着电子废物量的最大份额,因为其最大的两个竞争对手亚马逊和沃尔玛没有自己的回收项目。自该项目启动以来,百思买改变了其政策,增加了25美元的旧电视回收费用,以保持项目的运行。

- M) Build a culture of collective values with customers. A stronger relationship between the retailer/producer and the consumer isn't just about financial incentives. By creating more awareness around your efforts to reduce waste, and by developing a culture of responsibility, repair, and reuse, you can build customer loyalty based on shared values and responsibilities.

与顾客建立集体价值观文化。零售商/生产商与消费者之间更牢固的关系不仅仅是关于经济激励。通过提高人们对你减少废物努力的认识,并通过培养责任、维修和重复使用的文化,你可以基于共同的价值观和责任建立顾客忠诚度。

- N) These examples are just the tip of the iceberg, but they demonstrate how helping customers get more use of their materials can transform value chains and operations. Reducing waste by incorporating used materials into production can cut costs and decrease the price of procurement(采购): less to be procured from the outside and more to be re-utilized from the inside.

这些例子只是冰山一角,但它们展示了帮助顾客更多地使用其材料如何改变价值链和运营。通过将使用过的材料纳入生产来减少废物可以降低成本并降低采购价格:从外部采购的更少,从内部重新利用的更多。

- O) Companies play a big role in creating a circular economy, in which value is generating less from extracting new resources and more from getting better use out of the resources we already have—but they must also get customers engaged in the process.

公司在创建循环经济中发挥着重要作用,在循环经济中,价值的产生更少来自开采新资源,更多来自更好地利用我们已经拥有的资源——但它们也必须让顾客参与到这个过程中。

陈述句与逐句解析

36. Some companies believe that products' prolonged lifespan benefits both the environment and customers.

一些公司认为产品使用寿命的延长对环境和消费者都有益。

【答案】 F 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 prolonged lifespan + 双赢

【定位】 Their philosophy is that extending the life of a pair of jeans is not only great for the environment, but allows the consumer to get more value out of their product.

他们的理念是，延长一条牛仔裤的寿命不仅有利于环境，还能让消费者从产品中获得更多价值。

【改写】 products' prolonged lifespan ↔ extending the life of a pair of jeans

名词化展开成动词短语

benefits both the environment and customers ↔

not only great for the environment, but allows the consumer to get more value out of their product

both A and B 与 not only A but B 同义

【辨邻】 E E 段说零售商和制造商 want to make their customers interested in preserving their products, 强调的是「让消费者珍惜产品」与「品牌美誉度」，并没有把「对环境 + 对消费者」并列起来作为公司理念表述出来；F 段的 Their philosophy is that ... 才是题干「Some companies believe that」的同义改写。

They want to make their customers interested in preserving their products and preventing things that still have value from going to the garbage dump

37. A survey shows shoppers today are getting more concerned about energy conservation and environmental protection when deciding what to buy.

一项调查显示,如今的购物者在决定购买什么时越来越关注节能和环境保护。

【答案】 C 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 A survey + 节能环保购物

【定位】 At the same time, surveys on consumers in the U.S. and the U.K. show that they also care about minimizing energy use and reducing waste.

与此同时，针对美国和英国消费者的调查显示，他们也关心尽量减少能源使用和减少废弃物。

【改写】 A survey shows shoppers today are getting more concerned ↔

surveys on consumers in the U.S. and the U.K. show that they also care about

survey/show/care about 原样复现

energy conservation ↔ minimizing energy use

节约能源 = 最小化能源使用

environmental protection ↔ reducing waste

上位概念与下位行为

when deciding what to buy ↔

When choosing what products to buy and which brands to buy from

买什么 = 购物决策语境

38. Companies can build customer loyalty by creating a positive culture of environmental awareness.

公司可以通过创造积极的环保意识文化来建立客户忠诚度。

【答案】 M 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 customer loyalty + culture of environmental awareness

【定位】 By creating more awareness around your efforts to reduce waste, and by developing a culture of responsibility, repair, and reuse, you can build customer loyalty based on shared values and responsibilities.

通过让人们更关注你们减少废弃的努力，并培养一种以责任、修补和再利用为内核的文化，你可以基于共同的价值观与责任来建立客户忠诚度。

【改写】 build customer loyalty ↔ build customer loyalty

短语原样复现

creating a positive culture of environmental awareness ↔

creating more awareness around your efforts to reduce waste, and by developing a culture of responsibility, repair, and reuse

上位概念 = 多个具体行为的概括

【辨邻】 E E 段焦点是企业层面 receiving the reputational gains for being environmentally friendly，并未提到培育顾客忠诚度；M 段才是把环保文化与 customer loyalty 直接挂钩的段落。

receiving the reputational gains for being environmentally friendly

39. When companies launch environmental programs, they will have their brand reputation enhanced.

当公司推出环保项目时，他们的品牌声誉会得到提升。

【答案】 E 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 environmental programs → brand reputation enhanced

【定位】 By offering services to help expand the longevity of their products, they're promising quality and durability to consumers, and receiving the reputational gains for being environmentally friendly.

通过提供帮助延长产品寿命的服务，他们在向消费者承诺品质与耐用性，同时也因环保形象获得了口碑收益。

【改写】 launch environmental programs ↔ **launched environmental programs**

动词与名词短语原样复现

they will have their brand reputation enhanced ↔

receiving the reputational gains for being environmentally friendly

「口碑被提升」=「获得口碑收益」

【辨邻】 **G** G段的口碑提升 This boosts the reputation and image of Adidas 是「针对一家公司的具体结论」，而题干 companies 用复数泛指任何启动环保项目的企业，应当落到总论性的 E 段。

This boosts the reputation and image of Adidas by making people more aware of the company's values

40. One multinational company offers discounts to customers who bring in old footwear to be used as fuel.

一家跨国公司向带来旧鞋类用作燃料的顾客提供折扣。

【答案】 **G** 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 multinational + footwear + discounts + fuel

【定位】 Customers can bring shoes of any brand into an Adidas store to be shredded and turned into alternative fuels for energy creation instead of being burned as trash. They are used to fuel cement ovens. To motivate visitors to bring in more old shoes, Adidas Brazil promotes the program in stores by showing videos to educate customers, and it even offers a discount each time a customer brings in an old pair of shoes.

顾客可以把任意品牌的鞋子带到阿迪达斯门店，鞋子会被粉碎并转化为用于能源生产的替代燃料，而不是被当作垃圾烧掉。这些燃料用于水泥窑供能。为了鼓励顾客带来更多旧鞋，阿迪达斯巴西在门店通过视频做宣传教育顾客，并且每带来一双旧鞋都会给一次折扣。

【改写】 multinational company ↔ **multinational corporation Adidas**

company 与 corporation 同义

offers discounts to customers ↔

offers a discount each time a customer brings in an old pair of shoes

短语原样复现

bring in old footwear ↔ **shoes of any brand 与 brings in an old pair of shoes**

footwear 上位概括 shoes

to be used as fuel ↔ **turned into alternative fuels for energy creation 与 fuel cement ovens**

「用作燃料」=「转化为燃料并烧」

【辨邻】 **K** 段说 DeWalt launched a trade-in program to encourage people to bring back tools, 对象是电动工具而非鞋, 作用是回收材料制造新产品而非作燃料, 跨国身份也未提, 不能与 G 段的四元齐落相比。

By offering instant discounts worth as much as \$100, DeWalt launched a trade-in program to encourage people to bring back tools

41. Recycling used products can help manufacturers reduce production costs.

回收利用旧产品可以帮助制造商降低生产成本。

【答案】 **N** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 Recycling used products → reduce production costs

【定位】 Reducing waste by incorporating used materials into production can cut costs and decrease the price of procurement(采购): less to be procured from the outside and more to be re-utilized from the inside.

把使用过的材料纳入生产以减少浪费, 可以降低成本并降低采购价格——外部采购变少、内部再利用变多。

【改写】 Recycling used products ↔ **incorporating used materials into production**

「回收旧产品」=「把使用过的材料并入生产」

reduce production costs ↔ **cut costs and decrease the price of procurement**

动词同义 + 名词上位概括

【辨邻】 **H** 段说金属材料 could be reused, resold, salvaged, or recycled, 强调材料价值; 但并未把「回收 → 制造商生产成本下降」这一因果链明说出来, 因此不是题干的源头段。

Together, the value of these metals is estimated to be about \$52 billion

42. Electronic products contain valuable metals that could be recovered.

电子产品含有可以回收的贵重金属。

【答案】 **H** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 Electronic products + valuable metals

【定位】 The materials from e-waste include iron, copper, gold, silver, and aluminum materials that could be reused, resold, salvaged, or recycled.

电子垃圾里的材料包括铁、铜、金、银和铝——这些材料可以被再利用、再出售、回收或循环使用。

【改写】 Electronic products ↔ **discarded electrical and electronic equipment and its parts**

上下位 + 形容词换名词

valuable metals ↔

iron, copper, gold, silver, and aluminum 与 **the value of these metals is estimated to be about \$52 billion**

形容词 valuable = 「估值 520 亿美元」的概括

could be recovered ↔ **could be reused, resold, salvaged, or recycled**

上位动词 recovered = 多个具体动词清单

43. It seems commonly believed that companies are not motivated to prolong their products' lifespan.

人们似乎普遍认为公司没有动力延长其产品的使用寿命。

【答案】 **B** 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 commonly believed + not motivated to prolong lifespan

【定位】 Conventional wisdom would seem to suggest that companies have no incentive to lengthen the life cycle of their products and reduce the revenue they would get from selling new goods.

常识似乎会让人认为：企业没有动力去延长产品的生命周期，因为那会减少他们卖新产品的收入。

【改写】 It seems commonly believed ↔ **Conventional wisdom would seem to suggest**

「commonly believed」与「Conventional wisdom」同义

not motivated to prolong their products' lifespan ↔

have no incentive to lengthen the life cycle of their products

「motivated」= 「have incentive」、 「prolong lifespan」= 「lengthen life cycle」

【辨邻】 **D** 段说 consumers control what happens to a product, 但讨论的是「消费者控制产品命运、把回收负担全压消费者无效」，并未谈及企业是否被激励去延长产品寿命，与题干不对应。

placing the burden of recycling entirely on the consumer is not an effective strategy

44. It is advisable for companies to partner with each other in product recycling.

建议公司在产品回收方面相互合作。

【答案】 **J** 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 advisable + partner with each other in recycling

【定位】 Find partners. If you are a manufacturer who relies on outside distributors, then retailers are the ideal partner for collecting old products. Power tool maker DeWalt partners with companies, such as Lowes and Napa Auto Parts, to collect old tools at their stores for recycling.

寻找合作伙伴。如果你是依赖外部分销商的制造商，那么零售商是收集旧产品的理想伙伴。电动工具制造商德伟特与劳氏、纳帕汽配等公司合作，在它们的门店收集旧工具用于回收。

【改写】 It is advisable for companies to partner with each other ↔

Find partners 与 DeWalt partners with companies, such as Lowes and Napa Auto Parts

建议口吻 vs 段首祈使式建议

in product recycling ↔ **to collect old tools at their stores for recycling**

「in product recycling」= 「for recycling」

【辨邻】 L L 段的小标题是 Start with a trial program, and expect to change the details as you go, 谈的是项目从小规模试点起步、随时调整，并未给出「公司之间合作」的建议，不与题干吻合。

Start with a trial program, and expect to change the details as you go

45. Some businesses have begun to realize it may not be effective to let consumers take full responsibility for recycling.

一些企业已经开始意识到让消费者承担全部责任可能并不有效。

【答案】 **D** 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 not effective + consumers take full responsibility

【定位】 But some companies are realizing that placing the burden of recycling entirely on the consumer is not an effective strategy, especially when tossing something away seems like the easiest and most convenient option.

但一些公司正在意识到：把回收的责任完全压到消费者身上并不是一个有效的策略，尤其是当扔掉东西看起来是最容易、最方便的做法时。

【改写】 Some businesses have begun to realize ↔ **some companies are realizing**
businesses ↔ companies、begun to realize ↔ are realizing

it may not be effective ↔ **is not an effective strategy**

「not effective」原样复现

to let consumers take full responsibility for recycling ↔

placing the burden of recycling entirely on the consumer

「let X take full responsibility」= 「place the burden entirely on X」

【辨邻】 B 段虽然也含「companies + 否定」的元素，但是「常识认为企业没动力」，与题干的「企业自己意识到把责任压消费者无效」主语不同、论点也不同，因此不是源头段。

Conventional wisdom would seem to suggest that companies have no incentive to lengthen the life cycle of their products

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 用全球与美国的垃圾数据开篇，点明消费者很浪费这一问题的规模。

信息指纹 全球垃圾数据

B 指出常识认为企业没有动力延长产品寿命，但越来越多公司因原材料涨价和环保意识开始关注减少消费废弃。

信息指纹 常识假设与逆转动因

C 通过对 54 个全球品牌和英美消费者的调查，说明购物者越来越关注可持续生活方式、节能与减废。

信息指纹 54 个品牌调查

D 指出把回收负担全压在消费者身上并不有效，因为扔掉对消费者最省事。

信息指纹 把责任全压消费者无效

E 服装、鞋类、电子等行业的零售商与制造商推出环保项目，通过延长产品寿命来兼顾环保、品质口碑和环保美誉度。

信息指纹 环保项目带来美誉

F 用瑞典 Nudie Jeans 和户外品牌 Patagonia 两个例子，说明企业通过修补旧衣延长产品寿命，既环保又让消费者获得更多价值。

信息指纹 Nudie Jeans 与 Patagonia 修补

G 巴西阿迪达斯自 2012 年起开展 Sustainable Footprint 项目，回收各品牌旧鞋粉碎做水泥窑替代燃料，并以折扣鼓励顾客交旧鞋。

信息指纹 Adidas 巴西旧鞋折扣换燃料

H 聚焦电子垃圾：给出 2014 年全球与欧美的电子垃圾吨位、可回收金属的总价值，并提到 Best Buy、Samsung 的回收项目。

信息指纹 电子垃圾里的贵金属

I 承上启下，宣告下文要给「想减少废弃的公司」列出建立回收型客户关系的几条第一步。

信息指纹 过渡：给出几条第一步

J 第一条建议：寻找合作伙伴；以 DeWalt 与 Lowes、Napa Auto Parts 合作回收旧电动工具为例，说明不同企业可联手做回收。

信息指纹 Find partners 与 DeWalt 合作

K 第二条建议：制造激励；以 DeWalt 用最高 100 美元的以旧换新折扣鼓励承包商交回旧工具为例。

信息指纹 Create incentives 与以旧换新

L 第三条建议：从试点项目开始、做好不断调整的准备；以 Best Buy 因竞争对手不做回收而调整电视回收收费为例。

信息指纹 Start with a trial program

M 第四条建议：与顾客共建集体价值观文化；通过营造责任、修补、再利用的文化来培育基于共同价值的客户忠诚度。

信息指纹 Build a culture 与客户忠诚

N 总结性归纳：把使用过的材料纳入生产可以降低成本、降低采购价格，举例只是冰山一角。

信息指纹 降低生产与采购成本

12 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。

Yet, more and more businesses are thinking about how to reduce consumer waste.

B段，第2句

现在进行时加宾语从句的组合在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见,尤其是描述当前趋势或变化的语境。"疑问词 + 不定式" 作宾语的结构也是典型句式。但本句结构相对简单,不及多重从句或复杂修饰的长难句更具代表性。

When choosing what products to buy and which brands to buy from, more and more consumers are looking into sustainability.

C段，第1句

覆盖多种成分类型：主语、谓语、宾语、时间状语，且宾语从句采用疑问词加不定式结构，并列连接两个宾语从句。练习价值较高，尤其适合训练宾语从句识别和并列结构划分。

The company even provides mail-order repair kits and online videos, so that customers can learn how to fix a pair of jeans at home.

F段，第3句

"so that" 引导目的状语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式,从句内嵌套 "how to" 结构也是典型搭配,整体结构具有较强的代表性和复用价值

They are used to fuel cement ovens.

G段，第3句

被动语态 + 不定式表目的是四六级和考研阅读中常见的句式,具有一定代表性,掌握后可迁移到类似结构,但本句过于简洁,未涉及更复杂的常考变体。

To motivate visitors to bring in more old shoes, Adidas Brazil promotes the program in stores by showing videos to educate customers, and it even offers a discount each time a customer brings in an old pair of shoes.

G段，第4句

句子结构是四六级和考研真题中常见的典型句式:主句包含并列谓语,搭配目的状语、方式状语和时间状语从句,整体呈现“为了某目的,主体做某事并做某事,当某条件发生时”的逻辑框架。不定式作目的状语、“by + 动名词”表示方式、“each time”引导时间状语从句,都是考试中高频出现的结构。这种句式在说明文和议论文中广泛使用,掌握后可以大量复用到类似的因果、目的、条件关系的句子中。虽然不是最复杂的长难句,但代表性较强。

For other companies interested in reducing waste, helping the environment, and providing the sustainable lifestyles that consumers seek, here are some first steps for building a relationship with customers that focuses on recycling and restoring value to products.

I段，第1句

主句倒装结构可练习识别真正主语,两个定语从句分别涉及关系代词作宾语和作主语的情况,主语部分含长修饰语,覆盖主谓宾、定语从句、状语等多种成分,且有倒装这一易错点,训练价值较高。

Environmental conscientiousness isn't always enough to make customers recycle old goods.

K段，第2句

“主系表 + 不定式短语”和“enough to do”都是常见句式，在四六级和考研阅读中有一定代表性，掌握后有中等迁移价值。

For instance, DeWalt discovered that many contractors were holding on to their old tools, even if they no longer worked, because they were expensive purchases and it was hard to justify bringing them in to recycle.

K段，第3句

本句结构典型、成分丰富、时态适中，包含多个常见考点（宾语从句、状语从句嵌套、形式主语、过去进行时）；主干识别有一定挑战但不至于过难；作为结构与时态训练材料，性价比较高，值得优先练习。

As a result, DeWalt now reuses those materials to create new products.

K段，第5句

主谓宾 + 不定式作目的状语是英语中常见的基础句式，在四六级和考研阅读中经常出现，具有一定代表性，但因过于简单，不是真题中最典型的长难句结构。

Maybe you see low customer participation at first, or conversely, so much success that the cost of recycling becomes too high.

L段，第3句

本句涵盖主谓宾基本结构、并列宾语、时间状语、方式状语、结果状语从句中的主系表结构，成分种类较为丰富。特别是 "or" 连接的并列宾语和 "so ... that ..." 结构是常见易错点，适合作为成分划分练习。

Best Buy, for instance, has been bearing the lion's share of e-waste volume since two of its largest competitors, Amazon and Wal-mart, do not have their own recycling programs.

L段，第4句

主句+since引导的原因状语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，现在完成进行时也是常考时态，同位语结构常见于长难句，整体结构具有较强的典型性和迁移价值。

Companies play a big role in creating a circular economy, in which value is generating less from extracting new resources and more from getting better use out of the resources we already have—but they must also get customers engaged in the process.

O段，第1句

成分丰富且含多个训练价值点:第一主句涉及主谓宾加双层定语(介词短语定语和从句定语);非限制性定语从句包含并列状语结构,需区分less from和more from的对比搭配;第二主句涉及情态动词谓语、宾语、宾补的识别。此外还涉及定语从句中省略关系代词的情况,以及形式复杂的状语辨析,训练价值高。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 140 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。

customer A2

n. 顾客, 客户

本篇19次·真题 87句

product A2

n. 产品

本篇16次·真题 271句

consumer B1

n. 消费者

本篇15次·真题 165句

reduce B1

v. 减少, 降低 (数量、大小、程度等)

本篇8次·真题 138句

material B1

n. 材料

本篇6次·真题 66句

recycling B1

n. 回收利用

本篇6次·真题 15句

recycle B1

v. 回收利用 (废品)

本篇6次·真题 12句

environmental B1

adj. 环境的

本篇5次·真题 112句

partner B1

n. 伴侣

本篇5次·真题 39句

launch B1

v. 推出

本篇4次·真题 56句

brand B1

n. 品牌, 商标

本篇4次·真题 37句

clothing A2

n. 衣服

本篇4次·真题 26句

billion B1

num. 十亿 (1,000,000,000)

本篇3次·真题 74句

responsibility B1

n. 责任

本篇3次·真题 69句

fuel B1

n. 燃料

本篇3次·真题 60句

electronic B1

adj. 电子的

本篇3次·真题 43句

manufacturer B2

n. 制造商

本篇3次·真题 33 句

sustainable B2

adj. 可持续的

本篇3次·真题 32 句

discount B1

n. 折扣; 减价

本篇3次·真题 12 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇2次·真题 568 句

less A1

det. 较少的

本篇2次·真题 273 句

benefit B1

n. 好处

本篇2次·真题 244 句

relationship B1

n. 关系

本篇2次·真题 168 句

million A2

num. 一百万

本篇2次·真题 126 句

resource B1

n. 资源

本篇2次·真题 119 句

quality A2

n. 质量

本篇2次·真题 112 句

effective B1

adj. 有效的, 起作用的

本篇2次·真题 94 句

realize B1

v. 意识到, 认识到

本篇2次·真题 64 句

production B1

n. 生产

本篇2次·真题 58 句

concerned B1

adj. 担心的

本篇2次·真题 43 句

lifestyle B1

n. 生活方式

本篇2次·真题 43 句

interested A1

adj. 感兴趣的

本篇2次·真题 41 句

generate B2

v. 产生, 引起 (结果、反应等)

本篇2次 · 真题 39 句

estimate B2

v. 估计

本篇2次 · 真题 36 句

instance B2

n. 例子

本篇2次 · 真题 35 句

aware A2

adj. 知道的

本篇2次 · 真题 34 句

awareness B2

n. 意识

本篇2次 · 真题 33 句

incentive B2

n. 激励

本篇2次 · 真题 33 句

chain B1

n. 链条

本篇2次 · 真题 32 句

retailer B2

n. 零售商

本篇2次 · 真题 32 句

reputation B2

n. 名声

本篇2次 · 真题 30 句

fee B1

n. 费用

本篇2次 · 真题 24 句

partly B1

adv. 部分地

本篇2次 · 真题 18 句

loyalty B2

n. 忠诚

本篇2次 · 真题 10 句

lifespan B2

n. 寿命

本篇2次 · 真题 8 句

likely A2

adj. 很可能的

本篇1次 · 真题 228 句

better A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本篇1次 · 真题 205 句

focus B1

n. 重点

本篇1次 · 真题 200 句

positive B1

adj. 积极的

本篇1次 · 真题 144 句

online A2

adj. 在线的

本篇1次 · 真题 139 句

power A2

n. 权力

本篇1次 · 真题 128 句

base A2

n. 基础

本篇1次 · 真题 126 句

process B1

n. 过程

本篇1次 · 真题 126 句

opportunity B1

n. 机会

本篇1次 · 真题 115 句

average A2

adj. 平均的

本篇1次 · 真题 112 句

policy B1

n. 政策

本篇1次 · 真题 103 句

support A2

v. 支持

本篇1次 · 真题 103 句

economy B1

n. 经济

本篇1次 · 真题 102 句

performance B1

n. 表演

本篇1次 · 真题 98 句

according B1

prep. 根据

本篇1次 · 真题 96 句

gain B1

v. 获得;赢得

本篇1次 · 真题 96 句

account A2

n. 账户

本篇1次 · 真题 93 句

promote B2

v. 促进

本篇1次 · 真题 82 句

financial B2

adj. 财政的

本篇1次 · 真题 79 句

due B1

adj. 预期的

本篇1次·真题 70 句

seek B1

v. 寻找

本篇1次·真题 70 句

engage B2

v. 参与;从事

本篇1次·真题 68 句

strategy B2

n. 策略

本篇1次·真题 63 句

specific B2

adj. 具体的

本篇1次·真题 59 句

aim B1

v. 瞄准

本篇1次·真题 57 句

image A2

n. 形象, 印象

本篇1次·真题 57 句

boost B2

v. 提高

本篇1次·真题 55 句

purchase B1

v. 购买

本篇1次·真题 55 句

principle B2

n. 原则, 准则

本篇1次·真题 54 句

contain B1

v. 包含, 含有

本篇1次·真题 52 句

rely B1

v. 依赖;依靠

本篇1次·真题 51 句

aspect B2

n. 方面

本篇1次·真题 50 句

option B1

n. 选择

本篇1次·真题 48 句

detail B1

n. 细节

本篇1次·真题 46 句

demonstrate B2

v. 证明

本篇1次·真题 45 句

currently B1

adv. 目前, 当前

本篇1次·真题 42 句

protection B1

n. 保护

本篇1次·真题 42 句

alternative B2

n. 可供选择的事物

本篇1次·真题 41 句

expand B2

v. 扩大;扩展;增长

本篇1次·真题 40 句

responsible B1

adj. 负责的

本篇1次·真题 40 句

conventional B2

adj. 传统的

本篇1次·真题 39 句

ideal B2

adj. 理想的

本篇1次·真题 38 句

recover B1

v. 恢复健康

本篇1次·真题 35 句

giant B1

adj. 巨大的

本篇1次·真题 34 句

preserve B2

v. 保护

本篇1次·真题 34 句

motivate B2

v. 激励

本篇1次·真题 33 句

enhance B2

v. 提高

本篇1次·真题 32 句

firm B1

adj. 坚固的

本篇1次·真题 32 句

perceive B2

v. 理解, 领悟 (某事的性质或意义)

本篇1次·真题 32 句

valuable B1

adj. 贵重的

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

entirely B1

adv. 完全地

本篇1次·真题 29 句

decrease B1

v. 减少, 降低

本篇1次·真题 28 句

extend B1

v. 延伸, 延长

本篇1次·真题 28 句

increasing B1

adj. 越来越多的

本篇1次·真题 26 句

component B2

n. 组成部分

本篇1次·真题 25 句

revenue B2

n. (公司、组织的) 收入, 收益

本篇1次·真题 25 句

conservation B2

n. 保护

本篇1次·真题 24 句

leading B1

adj. 最重要的

本篇1次·真题 24 句

incorporate B2

v. 包含

本篇1次·真题 23 句

oppose B2

v. 反对

本篇1次·真题 21 句

trial B2

n. 审判, 审讯

本篇1次·真题 21 句

volume B1

n. 音量

本篇1次·真题 21 句

corporation B2

n. 公司, 企业 (尤指大型的、有限责任的)

本篇1次·真题 20 句

creation B2

n. 创造

本篇1次·真题 20 句

developed B1

adj. 发达的

本篇1次·真题 20 句

wisdom B2

n. 智慧

本篇1次·真题 20 句

burden B2

n. 负担

本篇1次·真题 19 句

justify B2

v. 证明...有道理

本篇1次·真题 19 句

collective B2

adj. 集体的

本篇1次·真题 17 句

enormous B1

adj. 巨大的

本篇1次·真题 17 句

sustainability C1

n. 可持续性

本篇1次·真题 17 句

cycle B1

n. 循环

本篇1次·真题 16 句

tip A2

n. 小费

本篇1次·真题 16 句

competitor B1

n. 竞争者

本篇1次·真题 15 句

dump B1

v. 倾倒

本篇1次·真题 15 句

minimize B2

v. 使减少到最低限度

本篇1次·真题 15 句

educate B2

v. 教育

本篇1次·真题 13 句

equipment B1

n. 设备

本篇1次·真题 13 句

instant B1

n. 瞬间, 刹那

本篇1次·真题 13 句

maker A2

n. 制造者

本篇1次·真题 13 句

modest B2

adj. 谦虚的, 谦逊的

本篇1次·真题 13 句

participation B2

n. 参与

本篇1次·真题 13 句

convenient

B1

adj. 方便的

本篇1次·真题 12 句

outdoor

A2

adj. 户外的, 室外的

本篇1次·真题 12 句

philosophy

B2

n. 哲学

本篇1次·真题 12 句

raw

B1

adj. 未加工的

本篇1次·真题 12 句

restore

B2

v. 恢复, 使复原

本篇1次·真题 12 句

commonly

B1

adv. 通常, 常常

本篇1次·真题 11 句

engine

A2

n. 发动机, 引擎

本篇1次·真题 11 句

extract

B2

v. 提取

本篇1次·真题 11 句

longevity

C1

n. 长寿

本篇1次·真题 11 句

motivated

B1

adj. 有积极性的

本篇1次·真题 11 句

partnership

B2

n. 合伙关系

本篇1次·真题 11 句

shopper

A2

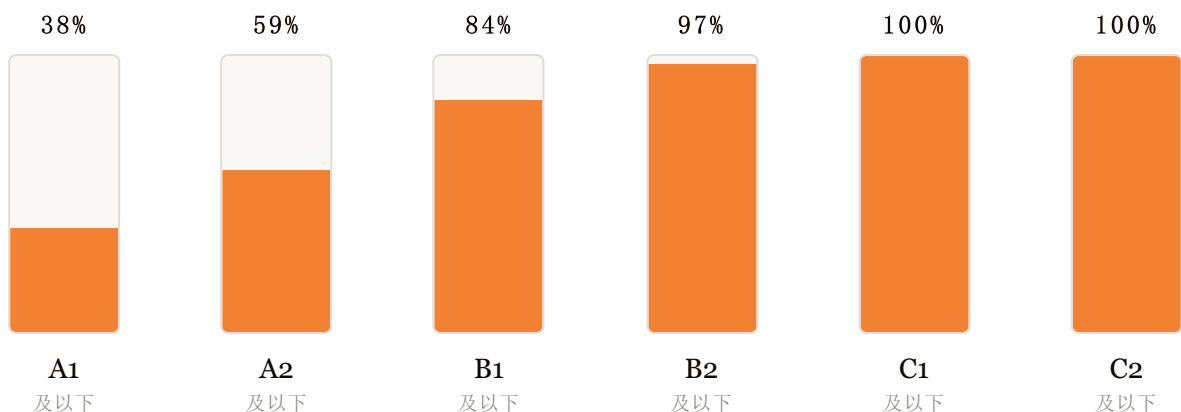
n. 购物者

本篇1次·真题 9 句

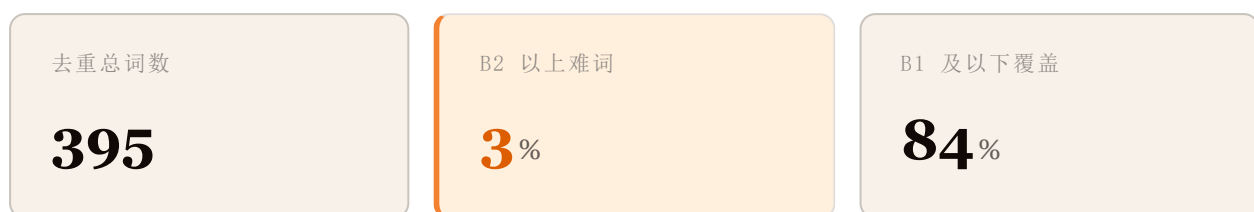
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英语六级 2019年6月·第2套 · 全卷构成

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

2019年6月·第2套 英语六级阅读理解（四选一） 第1篇·46-50 题答案与解析

QUESTIONS & ANALYSIS · 阅读理解题和解析

阅读理解题和解析·46-50 题

本页 46-50 题的答案与逐题解析由懒笔记基于2019年6月·第2套 英语六级阅读理解（四选一）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 8 段原文（段首标 P1-P8 段号、逐段附中文翻译）；之后 5 道题逐题排列，每题英文题干与选项后紧接本题解析——题干与选项中译、答案、题型判定、题干拆句、定位句中英对照与逐选项对错归因。

真题卷第2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 Effective Friday, Screen Actors Guild-American Federation of Television and Radio Artists (SAG-AFTRA) has declared a strike against 11 video game publishers over games that went into production after Feb. 17, 2015. The companies include some of the heavyweights of the industry, like Electronic Arts Productions, Insomniac Games, Activision and Disney.

自周五起,美国演员工会-美国电视广播艺人联合会(SAG-AFTRA)宣布对11家电子游戏发行商进行罢工,涉及2015年2月17日之后投入制作的游戏。这些公司包括该行业的一些重量级企业,如Electronic Arts Productions、Insomniac Games、Activision和Disney。

P2 The strike comes in light of an unsuccessful 19 months of negotiations after the existing labor contract known as the Interactive Media Agreement expired in late 2014. Overall, the strike is an effort to provide more secondary compensation along with other concerns, such as transparency upon hiring talent and on-set(制作中) safety precautions.

此次罢工是在长达19个月的谈判未果后发生的,此前被称为《互动媒体协议》的现行劳动合同已于2014年底到期。总体而言,此次罢工旨在争取更多的二次报酬以及其他诉求,例如雇用人才时的透明度和制作中的安全防范措施。

P3 The video gaming industry has ballooned in recent years. The Los Angeles Times reports that the industry is in the midst of an intense increase in cash flow. In 2015, gaming produced \$23.5 billion

in domestic revenue.

电子游戏行业近年来迅速膨胀。据《洛杉矶时报》报道,该行业正处于现金流大幅增长之中。2015年,游戏行业在国内创造了235亿美元的收入。

P4 But SAG-AFTRA says voice actors don't receive residuals(追加酬金) for their gaming work. Instead, they receive a fixed rate, which is typically about \$825 for a standard four-hour vocal session. So the voice actors are pushing for the idea of secondary compensation—a performance bonus every time a game sells 2 million copies or downloads, or reaches 2 million subscribers, with a cap at 8 million.

但SAG-AFTRA表示,配音演员并未因其游戏工作获得追加酬金。相反,他们获得的是固定费率,标准的四小时配音工作通常约为825美元。因此配音演员正在推动二次报酬的理念——每当游戏销售或下载量达到200万份,或订阅用户达到200万时获得一次绩效奖金,上限为800万。

P5 "It's a very small number of games that would trigger this secondary compensation issue," said voice actor Crispin Freeman, who's a member of the union's negotiating committee. "This is an important aspect of what it means to be a freelance(从事自由职业的) performer, who isn't regularly employed every single day working on projects."

工会谈判委员会成员、配音演员Crispin Freeman说:"能够触发这一二次报酬问题的游戏数量非常少。这是作为一名从事自由职业的表演者所意味的重要方面,他们并非每天都在项目中定期受雇工作。"

P6 Another major complaint from the actors is the secrecy of the industry. "I can't imagine if there's any other acting job in the world where you don't know what show you're in, when you're hired," says voice actor Keythe Farley, who chairs the SAG-AFTRA negotiating committee.

演员们的另一个主要抱怨是行业的保密性。配音演员、SAG-AFTRA谈判委员会主席Keythe Farley说:"我无法想象世界上还有其他任何表演工作,在你被雇用时却不知道自己在演什么节目。"

P7 "And yet that happens every day in the video game world," Farley told reporters during a press conference Friday. "I was a main character in Fallout 4, a character by the name of Kellogg, and I never knew that I was doing vocal recording for that game throughout the year and a half."

Farley在周五的新闻发布会上告诉记者:"然而这种情况每天都在电子游戏世界中发生。我在《辐射4》中是一个主要角色,名叫Kellogg,但在整整一年半的时间里,我从不知道自己是在为那款游戏进行配音录制。"

P8 Scott Witlin, the lawyer representing the video game companies, says voice actors "represent less than one tenth of 1 percent of the work that goes into making a video game." So "even though they're the top craftsmen in their field," Witlin says, "if we pay them under a vastly different system than the people who do the 99.9 percent of the work, that's going to create far more problems for the video game companies."

代表电子游戏公司的律师Scott Witlin表示,配音演员"所代表的工作量不到制作一款电子游戏所需工作量的千分之一"。因此Witlin说,"即使他们是各自领域顶尖的工匠,如果我们按照与完成99.9%工作的人员截然不同的制度向他们支付报酬,那将给电子游戏公司带来更多问题。"

题目与逐题解析

46. Why did SAG-AFTRA declare a strike against some video game publishers?

- A) The labor contract between them had been violated.
- B) Its appeal to renegotiate the contract had been rejected.
- C) It had been cheated repeatedly in the 19 months of talks.
- D) The negotiations between them had broken down.

SAG-AFTRA为何宣布对一些电子游戏发行商进行罢工？

- A) 他们之间的劳动合同遭到了违反。 B) 其重新谈判合同的请求遭到了拒绝。
- C) 它在19个月的谈判中反复受到欺骗。 D) 他们之间的谈判已经破裂。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 Why did SAG-AFTRA declare a strike against some video game publishers? 直接索取一个具体的事实性原因，不要求推断。

【拆句】 题干主干为 Why did SAG-AFTRA declare a strike against some video game publishers, 一般疑问 + 介词短语限定罢工对象，结构平铺直叙，无陷阱。

【定位】 The strike comes in light of an unsuccessful 19 months of negotiations after the existing labor contract known as the Interactive Media Agreement expired in late 2014.

此次罢工源于一场为期 19 个月、未能成功的谈判——此前被称为《互动媒体协议》的现行劳动合同已于 2014 年末到期。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

原文只说合同 expired in late 2014, 到期 ≠ 被违反, The labor contract between them had been violated 属凭空增义。

B) 偷换概念

原文呈现的是 19 个月谈判失败, 而非一方发起重谈被另一方拒绝; Its appeal to renegotiate the contract had been rejected 把"谈崩"偷换为"提议被拒"。

C) 无中生有

原文只指出谈判 unsuccessful, 并未指控对方 cheating; It had been cheated repeatedly 既加重态度也添加事实。

D) ✓ 正确

an unsuccessful 19 months of negotiations ↔

The negotiations between them had broken down

预判要求的"谈了 19 个月没谈拢"与 The negotiations between them had broken down 字面对应——broken down 是 unsuccessful 的标准同义替换。

47. What do we learn from the passage about the video gaming industry?

- A) It has reaped huge profits in recent years.
- B) It has become more open and transparent.
- C) It has attracted many famous voice actors.
- D) It has invested a lot in its domestic market.

从文章中我们对电子游戏行业了解到什么？

- A) 它近年来获得了巨额利润。
- B) 它变得更加开放和透明。
- C) 它吸引了许多著名的配音演员。
- D) 它在国内市场投入了大量资金。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 What do we learn from the passage about the video gaming industry? 索取关于产业的事实描述。

【拆句】 What do we learn from the passage about the video gaming industry: we learn 是套话, about 引出真正询问对象, 无陷阱。

【定位】 The video gaming industry has ballooned in recent years. The Los Angeles Times reports that the industry is in the midst of an intense increase in cash flow. In 2015, gaming produced \$23.5 billion in domestic revenue.

近几年游戏产业急速膨胀。《洛杉矶时报》报道称, 该产业正处于现金流的迅猛增长之中。2015 年, 游戏业在国内创造了 235 亿美元的收入。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

gaming produced \$23.5 billion in domestic revenue ↔

It has reaped huge profits in recent years

has ballooned in recent years ↔ **has reaped huge profits in recent years**

预判"产业大赚"与 reaped huge profits 完全同义, 且 in recent years 与原文时间状语字字对应。

B) 与原文相反

原文 the secrecy of the industry 明说产业"保密", 恰好与 more open and transparent 相反。

C) 无中生有

原文出现 Crispin Freeman、Keythe Farley 等声优名, 但只为传声其诉求, 未说产业"吸引了许多 famous 声优"。

D) 偷换概念

\$23.5 billion in domestic revenue 是产业从国内市场"赚到的钱", invested a lot in its domestic market 把方向反过来变成"向国内市场投资"。

48. What are the voice actors demanding?

- A) More regular employment.
- B) A non-discriminatory contract.
- C) Extra pay based on sales revenues.
- D) A limit on the maximum work hours.

配音演员们要求什么？

- A) 更稳定的工作。 B) 一份非歧视性的合同。 C) 基于销售收入的额外报酬。
D) 对最长工作时间的限制。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 What are the voice actors demanding? 索取具体要求内容，是事实题。

【拆句】 现在进行时疑问句，结构简单。注意 demanding 是核心语义，不可漏读为一般疑问。

【定位】 So the voice actors are pushing for the idea of secondary compensation—a performance bonus every time a game sells 2 million copies or downloads, or reaches 2 million subscribers, with a cap at 8 million.

因此，声优们正在推动一种叫做“二次报酬”的方案——每当一款游戏销量、下载量或订阅数达到 200 万就发一次表演奖金，上限为 800 万。

【选项】 A) 偷换概念

isn't regularly employed every single day 只是声优身份的事实描述，而非他们“要求”的内容；More regular employment 把背景偷换为诉求。

B) 无中生有

原文谈的是 residuals/secondary compensation 与 secrecy，并未出现 discrimination 概念；A non-discriminatory contract 是凭空贴标签。

C) ✓ 正确

a performance bonus every time a game sells 2 million copies ↔

Extra pay based on sales revenues

secondary compensation ↔ **Extra pay**

预判“按销量给的奖金”与 Extra pay based on sales revenues 字面对应——extra pay = 奖金，based on sales revenues = 与销量挂钩。

D) 偷换概念

with a cap at 8 million 的 8 million 指销量/下载/订阅触发奖金的累计上限，不是工时；a limit on the maximum work hours 用 cap 这一同形词钓鱼，但所限对象不同。

49. What does Keythe Farley say about voice actors?

- A) They are kept in the dark about many details of their job.
- B) They are discriminated against in the gaming industry.
- C) They are not paid on a regular basis.
- D) They are not employed full-time.

Keythe Farley对配音演员有何评价?

- A) 他们对自己工作的许多细节被蒙在鼓里。 B) 他们在游戏行业受到歧视。
- C) 他们没有定期获得报酬。 D) 他们不是全职雇员。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 What does Keythe Farley say about voice actors? 直问其原话内容。

【拆句】 say about 结构常见: 主语 Keythe Farley, 宾语 voice actors, about 引出谈论对象, 无陷阱。

【定位】 I can't imagine if there's any other acting job in the world where you don't know what show you're in, when you're hired, says voice actor Keythe Farley, who chairs the SAG-AFTRA negotiating committee.

Keythe Farley 说: "我无法想象世上还有哪种表演工作, 是你被雇时连自己在哪部作品里都不知道。"他是 SAG-AFTRA 谈判委员会主席。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

you don't know what show you're in, when you're hired ↔

They are kept in the dark about many details of their job

what show you're in ↔ **many details of their job**

Farley 抱怨的核心是声优对工作内容的"不知情", A 用 kept in the dark 是这一无知情的标准书面表达。

B) 无中生有

P6P7 的核心抱怨是 secrecy, 未涉及 discriminated against; 歧视议题在 Farley 这段并不存在。

C) 张冠李戴

"不规律支薪/雇佣"那条出自 P5 的 Crispin Freeman, 与 Farley 无关; 本题问的是 Farley 的话。

D) 张冠李戴

全职/兼职话题属 P5 中 Freeman 对自由职业者身份的描述, Farley 在 P6P7 没说这件事。

50. What is the argument of lawyer Scott Witlin?

- A) Voice actors should have a pay raise if they prove to be top craftsmen.
- B) Changing the pay system would cause the industry more problems.
- C) Voice actors are mere craftsmen, not professional performers.
- D) Paying voice actors on an hourly basis is in line with the law.

律师 Scott Witlin 的论点是什么？

- A) 如果配音演员证明自己是顶级工匠,他们应该获得加薪。 B) 改变薪酬制度会给该行业带来更多问题。
C) 配音演员只是工匠,不是专业表演者。 D) 按小时支付配音演员报酬符合法律规定。

【答案】 **B** (细节题)

【判型】 What is the argument of lawyer Scott Witlin? 索取律师的论点。

【拆句】 What is the argument of X: of 引出观点持有人, 主干为 what is the argument, 结构平直, 无陷阱。

【定位】 So even though they're the top craftsmen in their field, Witlin says, if we pay them under a vastly different system than the people who do the 99.9 percent of the work, that's going to create far more problems for the video game companies.

Witlin 说: "所以, 尽管他们是这一领域的顶尖工匠, 但如果我们按照与那 99.9% 的工作者截然不同的体系来支付他们, 那将给游戏公司带来更多麻烦。"

【选项】 A) **与原文相反**

even though they're the top craftsmen 是让步分句, 承认声优是顶尖工匠只为引出"即便如此也不能另立薪酬体系", 而非 should have a pay raise。

B) **✓ 正确**

if we pay them under a vastly different system ↔ **Changing the pay system**
that's going to create far more problems for the video game companies ↔
would cause the industry more problems

预判"另立薪酬体系会给公司添更多麻烦"与 Changing the pay system would cause the industry more problems 字面同义, B 把条件 + 结果两部分都覆盖到位。

C) **无中生有**

they're the top craftsmen in their field 明确承认 craftsmen 身份, 但原文未把 craftsmen 与 professional performers 对立。

D) **无中生有**

原文未出现 hourly basis 与 law 任何相关表述, in line with the law 完全无据。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

7 句真题句逐层精讲

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

The strike comes in light of an unsuccessful 19 months of negotiations after the existing labor contract known as the Interactive Media Agreement expired in late 2014.

第2段，第1句

主句加时间状语从句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见，"after" 引导的时间状语从句是典型的从句类型。从句内部带后置定语的主语结构 ("contract known as") 也是真题中的高频模式，具有较强的代表性和迁移价值。

Overall, the strike is an effort to provide more secondary compensation along with other concerns, such as transparency upon hiring talent and on-set(制作中) safety precautions.

第2段，第2句

主系表结构加较长表语修饰是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式,特别是表语后接不定式和介词短语的组合在说明文和议论文中频繁出现。本句结构具有一定代表性,掌握后可迁移到类似句型。但因为是简单句,缺少从句等更复杂的典型考点,典型性评分中等偏上。

"I can't imagine if there's any other acting job in the world where you don't know what show you're in, when you're hired," says voice actor Keythe Farley, who chairs the SAG-AFTRA negotiating committee.

第6段，第2句

该句包含了宾语从句、定语从句、状语从句、主谓倒装、被动语态、介词提前等几乎所有核心语法点，是划成分练习的极佳素材。

"And yet that happens every day in the video game world," Farley told reporters during a press conference Friday.

第7段，第1句

主句带直接引语作宾语从句的结构在新闻报道和叙述类文本中较为常见，是典型的转述句式；时间状语的位置和用法也符合常规。这类结构在四六级阅读和写作中有一定代表性，掌握后可迁移到类似句型。

So "even though they're the top craftsmen in their field," Witlin says, "if we pay them under a vastly different system than the people who do the 99.9 percent of the work, that's going to create far more problems for the video game companies."

第8段，第2句

涵盖主谓宾、主系表、宾语从句、让步状语从句、条件状语从句、定语从句、方式状语等多种成分；定语从句中关系代词 who 充当主语、条件从句中有比较结构，易错点密集；适合综合练习成分划分。

The negotiations between them had broken down.

第46题，D

简单句结构在真题中常见，主语带介词短语修饰和短语动词作谓语都是典型用法；过去完成时虽不如一般时态高频，但在叙述过去事件时仍较常用，具有一定代表性。

Paying voice actors on an hourly basis is in line with the law.

第50题，D

动名词短语作主语 + 系表结构是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式，尤其在议论文和说明文中频繁出现，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子的理解中。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 63 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。

strike B1

v. 打击

本篇4次 · 真题 25 句

million A2

num. 一百万

本篇3次 · 真题 126 句

contract B2

n. 合同

本篇3次 · 真题 30 句

compensation B2

n. 报酬

本篇3次 · 真题 11 句

secondary B2

adj. 次要的

本篇3次·真题 11 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇2次·真题 568 句

system A2

n. 系统

本篇2次·真题 176 句

represent B1

v. 代表

本篇2次·真题 45 句

labor B1

n. 劳动

本篇2次·真题 42 句

basis B2

n. 基础, 根据

本篇2次·真题 37 句

character B1

n. 性格

本篇2次·真题 30 句

employ B1

v. 雇用

本篇2次·真题 30 句

hire A2

v. 雇用

本篇2次·真题 29 句

domestic B2

adj. 国内的

本篇2次·真题 25 句

revenue B2

n. (公司、组织的) 收入, 收益

本篇2次·真题 25 句

declare B2

v. 宣布

本篇2次·真题 18 句

lawyer B1

n. 律师

本篇2次·真题 18 句

committee B1

n. 委员会

本篇2次·真题 13 句

negotiate B2

v. 谈判

本篇2次·真题 11 句

publisher B2

n. 出版商

本篇2次·真题 10 句

vocal B2

adj. 直言不讳的, 大声表达的

本篇2次·真题9句

less A1

det. 较少的

本篇1次·真题273句

issue B1

n. 问题

本篇1次·真题158句

base A2

n. 基础

本篇1次·真题126句

rate A2

n. 速度

本篇1次·真题121句

project A2

n. 项目

本篇1次·真题116句

major B1

adj. 主要的

本篇1次·真题108句

performance B1

n. 表演

本篇1次·真题98句

effective B1

adj. 有效的, 起作用的

本篇1次·真题94句

demand B1

v. 坚决要求

本篇1次·真题92句

concern B1

v. 涉及

本篇1次·真题88句

professional B1

adj. 专业的

本篇1次·真题82句

billion B1

num. 十亿 (1,000,000,000)

本篇1次·真题74句

attract B1

v. 吸引 (注意力、兴趣)

本篇1次·真题67句

media B1

n. 大众传播媒介 (报刊、电视、广播、互联...

本篇1次·真题58句

overall B1

adj. 总体的

本篇1次·真题58句

production

B1

n. 生产

本篇1次 · 真题 58 句

argument

B1

n. 争论

本篇1次 · 真题 51 句

limit

B1

n. 限度

本篇1次 · 真题 51 句

aspect

B2

n. 方面

本篇1次 · 真题 50 句

appeal

B2

v. 呼吁

本篇1次 · 真题 48 句

detail

B1

n. 细节

本篇1次 · 真题 46 句

invest

B2

v. 投资 (金钱、时间等以期获得回报)

本篇1次 · 真题 45 句

electronic

B1

adj. 电子的

本篇1次 · 真题 43 句

talent

B1

n. 天赋

本篇1次 · 真题 35 句

extra

A2

adj. 额外的

本篇1次 · 真题 33 句

profit

B1

n. 利润, 盈利

本篇1次 · 真题 33 句

regular

B1

adj. 经常的

本篇1次 · 真题 33 句

press

A2

v. 按, 压

本篇1次 · 真题 30 句

interactive

B2

adj. 交互式的

本篇1次 · 真题 27 句

regularly

A2

adv. 经常地

本篇1次 · 真题 27 句

typically

B1

adv. 通常, 一般

本篇1次 · 真题 26 句

union B2

n. 工会

本篇1次 · 真题 25 句

complaint B1

n. 抱怨

本篇1次 · 真题 23 句

reject B2

v. 拒绝接受

本篇1次 · 真题 20 句

trigger B2

v. 引发

本篇1次 · 真题 20 句

mere B2

adj. 仅仅的

本篇1次 · 真题 19 句

cash A2

n. 现金

本篇1次 · 真题 18 句

flow B1

v. 流动

本篇1次 · 真题 18 句

intense B2

adj. 强烈的

本篇1次 · 真题 18 句

existing B1

adj. 现有的

本篇1次 · 真题 16 句

repeatedly B1

adv. 反复地

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

transparent B2

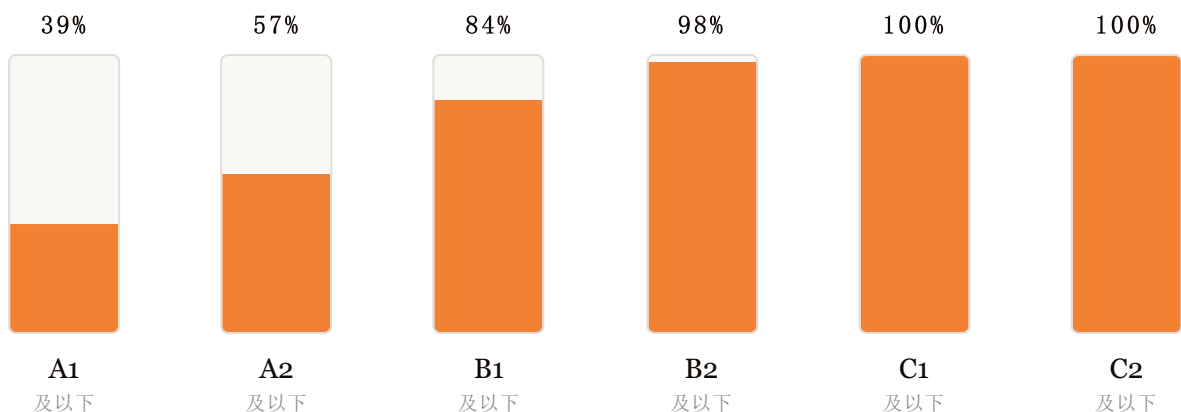
adj. 透明的, 清澈的

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

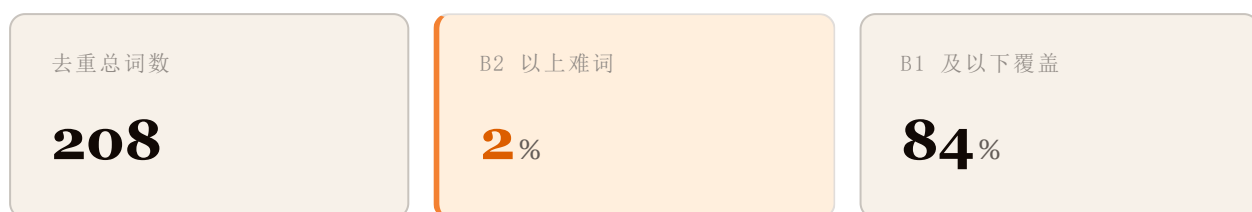
VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

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 5 个 · 约 2%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率 (CDF) · 数据为全文去重词 208 个 · 末柱为 100%



英语六级 2019年6月·第2套 · 全卷构成

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

2019年6月·第2套 英语六级阅读理解（四选一） 第2篇·51-55 题答案与解析

QUESTIONS & ANALYSIS · 阅读理解题和解析

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2套 英语六级阅读理解（四选一）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 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2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 Officials at the White House announced a new space policy focused on managing the increasing number of satellites that companies and governments are launching into space. Space Policy Directive-3 lays out general guidelines for the United States to mitigate(缓解) the effects of space debris and track and manage traffic in space.

白宫官员宣布了一项新的太空政策,重点关注管理企业和政府正在向太空发射的日益增多的卫星。第三号太空政策指令为美国减缓太空碎片的影响以及跟踪和管理太空交通制定了总体指导方针。

P2 This policy sets the stage for the Department of Commerce to take over the management of traffic in space. The department will make sure that newly launched satellites don't use radio frequencies that would interfere with existing satellites, and schedule when such new satellites can be launched. This only applies to American space activities, but the hope is that it will help standardize a set of norms in the dawning commercial spaceflight industry throughout the world.

该政策为商务部接管太空交通管理奠定了基础。该部门将确保新发射的卫星不使用会干扰现有卫星的无线电频率,并安排此类新卫星的发射时间。这仅适用于美国的太空活动,但希望它将有助于在全球新兴的商业航天产业中标准化一套规范。

P3 Space, especially the space directly around our planet, is getting more crowded as more governments and companies launch satellites. One impetus for the policy is that companies are already starting to build massive constellations(星座), comprising hundreds or thousands of satellites with many moving parts among them. With so much stuff in space, and a limited area around our planet, the

government wants to reduce the chances of a collision. Two or more satellites slamming into each other could create many more out-of-control bits that would pose even more hazards to the growing collection of satellites in space.

随着更多政府和企业发射卫星,太空,尤其是我们星球周围的太空,变得越来越拥挤。该政策的一个推动力是企业已经开始建造大规模星座,由数百或数千颗卫星组成,其中有许多运动部件。由于太空中有如此多的物体,而我们星球周围的区域有限,政府希望降低碰撞的可能性。两颗或更多卫星相互撞击可能会产生更多失控的碎片,对太空中日益增多的卫星构成更大的危险。

P4 And it's not like this hasn't happened before. In 2009 an old Russian craft slammed into a communications satellite, creating a cloud of hundreds of pieces of debris and putting other hardware at risk. Journalist Sarah Scoles reports that NASA currently tracks about 24,000 objects in space, and in 2016 the Air Force had to issue 3,995,874 warnings to satellite owners alerting them to a potential nearby threat from another satellite or bit of debris.

而且这种情况以前也发生过。2009年,一艘俄罗斯旧飞行器撞上了一颗通信卫星,产生了数百块碎片云,使其硬件面临风险。记者Sarah Scoles报道称,NASA目前跟踪太空中约24000个物体,2016年空军不得不向卫星所有者发出3995874次警告,提醒他们注意来自另一颗卫星或碎片的潜在附近威胁。

P5 That's why this new policy also includes directions to update the current U.S. Government Orbital Debris Mitigation Standard Practices, which already require any entity that launches a satellite or spacecraft to vigorously analyze the likelihood that any of their actions, from an unexpected failure or normal operations, will create more space debris. It includes accounting for any piece of debris they plan to release over 5mm that might stay in orbit for 25 years or more. It might seem surprising to think about an item staying in space for that long, but the oldest satellite still in orbit—Vanguard 1—turned 60 in 2018.

这就是为什么这项新政策还包括更新现行美国政府轨道碎片减缓标准实践的指示,该实践已经要求任何发射卫星或航天器的实体严格分析其任何行动(从意外故障到正常操作)产生更多太空碎片的可能性。它包括对他们计划释放的任何可能在轨道上停留25年或更长时间的超过5毫米的碎片进行核算。想到一个物体在太空中停留如此长的时间似乎令人惊讶,但仍在轨道上的最古老卫星Vanguard 1号在2018年迎来了60岁生日。

P6 Agencies and companies throughout the world are working on developing technology that would dispose of or capture space debris before it causes serious damage. But for now, the U.S. government is more focused on preventing new debris from forming than taking the trash out of orbit.

世界各地的机构和企业正在努力开发能够在太空碎片造成严重损害之前处理或捕获它的技术。但目前,美国政府更专注于防止新碎片的形成,而不是清理轨道上的垃圾。

题目与逐题解析

51. What is the purpose of the new U.S. space policy?
- A) To lay out general guidelines for space exploration.
 - B) To encourage companies to join in space programs.
 - C) To make the best use of satellites in space.
 - D) To improve traffic conditions in space.

美国新太空政策的目的是什么？

- A) 为太空探索制定总体指导方针。 B) 鼓励企业参与太空项目。 C) 最大限度地利用太空中的卫星。
D) 改善太空交通状况。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 What is the purpose of the new U.S. space policy? 是对原文已明示信息的直接提问，没有 infer / suggest 等推断信号。

【拆句】 标准 What is the purpose of X? 句式，主语 the new U.S. space policy，无从句、无否定，结构平铺直叙，无陷阱。

【定位】 Space Policy Directive-3 lays out general guidelines for the United States to mitigate(缓解) the effects of space debris and track and manage traffic in space.

《第三号空间政策指令》为美国列出大致指南，以缓解太空碎片的影响并追踪、管理太空中的交通。

【选项】 A) 偷换概念

To lay out general guidelines for space exploration. 把原文的 traffic in space 偷换成 space exploration，「探索」是与「交通管理」截然不同的活动。

B) 无中生有

To encourage companies to join in space programs. 在原文找不到任何「鼓励公司加入」的表述，最接近的 companies are already starting to build massive constellations 只说明现状，不是政策目的。

C) 过度推断

To make the best use of satellites in space. 中 make the best use of 远超出原文 track and manage traffic in space 的「追踪+管理」语义，且话题对象从「交通」被换成「卫星」。

D) ✓ 正确

track and manage traffic in space ↔ **improve traffic conditions in space**

预判要求落在「碎片」或「交通」两个语义里，四个选项中只有 To improve traffic conditions in space. 命中「交通」且与 track and manage traffic in space 等值，锁定 D。

52. What is the Department of Commerce expected to do under the new policy?

- A) Reduce debris in space.
- B) Monitor satellite operations.
- C) Regulate the launching of new satellites.
- D) Update satellite communications technology.

根据新政策,商务部预期将做什么?

A) 减少太空碎片。 B) 监测卫星运行。 C) 监管新卫星的发射。 D) 更新卫星通信技术。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 What is the Department of Commerce expected to do under the new policy? 在原文里有明确职责描述。

【拆句】 What is X expected to do under Y? 主干清晰, under 引导条件限定, 无难点; 结构平铺直叙, 无陷阱。

【定位】 This policy sets the stage for the Department of Commerce to take over the management of traffic in space. The department will make sure that newly launched satellites don't use radio frequencies that would interfere with existing satellites, and schedule when such new satellites can be launched.

这项政策为商务部接管太空交通管理铺平道路。该部门将确保新发射的卫星不会使用会与已有卫星互相干扰的无线电频率, 并安排此类新卫星的发射时间。

【选项】 A) 张冠李戴

Reduce debris in space. 出现在 to mitigate(缓解) the effects of space debris 和 preventing new debris from forming 处, 是政策总目标, 不是 Department of Commerce 这一具体机构的职责。

B) 偷换概念

原文 make sure that newly launched satellites don't use radio frequencies 只管发射前的频率分配, 不是 Monitor satellite operations. 这种针对在轨运行的持续监控。

C) ✓ 正确

schedule when such new satellites can be launched ↔

Regulate the launching of new satellites.

make sure that newly launched satellites don't use radio frequencies that would interfere with existing satellites

↔ **Regulate the launching of new satellites.**

预判要求覆盖「频率 + 时间」这两项发射环节的管控, Regulate the launching of new satellites. 用一个上位动词同时统摄, 恰是定位句的语义合集。

D) 无中生有

Update satellite communications technology. 中「更新通信技术」在原文无任何依据, 最接近的 radio frequencies 仅指频率分配, 并不是更新技术。

53. What does the U.S. government hope to do with the new space policy?

- A) Set international standards for the space flight industry.
- B) Monopolize space industry by developing a set of norms.
- C) Facilitate commercial space flights throughout the world.
- D) Promote international collaboration in space exploration.

美国政府希望通过新太空政策实现什么？

- A) 为太空飞行行业设定国际标准。 B) 通过制定一套规范来垄断太空产业。
C) 促进全世界的商业太空飞行。 D) 促进太空探索领域的国际合作。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 What does the U.S. government hope to do with the new space policy? 在原文中有 the hope is that ... 的明示表述。

【拆句】 What does X hope to do with Y? 主干简单，with 表「借助 / 凭借」。无否定、无比较，无陷阱。

【定位】 This only applies to American space activities, but the hope is that it will help standardize a set of norms in the dawning commercial spaceflight industry throughout the world.

这只适用于美国本土的太空活动，但希望此举有助于在新兴的全球商业航天产业中标准化一套规范。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

standardize a set of norms in the dawning commercial spaceflight industry throughout the world

↔ **Set international standards for the space flight industry.**

预判要求「全球范围、统一标准、航天产业」三要素同时落实，Set international standards for the space flight industry. 三点全中。

B) 与原文相反

Monopolize space industry by developing a set of norms. 把「标准化」扭曲为 Monopolize 的「垄断」，原文 standardize a set of norms 是建立通用规范，与「独占」是反义。

C) 偷换概念

原文希望的是 standardize a set of norms，而不是 Facilitate commercial space flights throughout the world. 的「便利商业飞行」；后者是「统一规范」可能带来的间接效果，被偷换为政策的直接目的。

D) 无中生有

Promote international collaboration in space exploration. 把话题从 commercial spaceflight industry 偷换成 space exploration，并增加了 collaboration 这一原文未提的内容。

54. What is a space vehicle launching entity required to do according to the current U.S. Government Orbital Debris Mitigation Standard Practices?

- A) Give an estimate of how long its debris will stay in space.
- B) Account for the debris it has released into space at any time.
- C) Provide a detailed plan for managing the space debris it creates.
- D) Make a thorough analysis of any possible addition to space debris.

根据现行美国政府轨道碎片减缓标准实践,太空飞行器发射实体需要做什么?

- A) 估算其碎片将在太空停留多长时间。 B) 随时说明其释放到太空中的碎片。
- C) 提供管理其产生的太空碎片的详细计划。 D) 对任何可能增加太空碎片的情况进行彻底分析。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 What is a space vehicle launching entity required to do ...? 问的是法规明文规定, 原文有逐字依据。

【拆句】 主干 What is a space vehicle launching entity required to do? 后接 according to ... 状语限定来源; 动词 required 被动语态隐藏施事者, 但不影响理解, 无陷阱。

【定位】 That's why this new policy also includes directions to update the current U.S. Government Orbital Debris Mitigation Standard Practices, which already require any entity that launches a satellite or spacecraft to vigorously analyze the likelihood that any of their actions, from an unexpected failure or normal operations, will create more space debris.

这就是为何这项新政策还包含更新现行《美国政府轨道碎片缓解标准做法》的指示。该做法已经要求任何发射卫星或航天器的实体严格分析其各种行为——无论是意外故障还是正常操作——产生更多太空碎片的可能性。

【选项】 A) 以偏概全

Give an estimate of how long its debris will stay in space. 把原文 any piece of debris they plan to release over 5mm that might stay in orbit for 25 years or more 这一附加规定截取出来当主要义务；原文里停留时间只是判断要不要核算的门槛，发射方被要求的是分析创造碎片的可能性。

B) 偷换概念

Account for the debris it has released into space at any time. 中现在完成时 has released 指向已发生的事实，而原文 vigorously analyze the likelihood that any of their actions, from an unexpected failure or normal operations, will create more space debris 是面向未来的可能性分析。

C) 偷换概念

Provide a detailed plan for managing the space debris it creates. 把「分析产生新碎片的可能性」扭曲为「为已产生的碎片做管理方案」，是 dispose of or capture space debris 那种事后处置的语义，而非 vigorously analyze the likelihood。

D) ✓ 正确

vigorously analyze the likelihood that any of their actions, from an unexpected failure or normal operations, will create more space debris

↔ **Make a thorough analysis of any possible addition to space debris.**

the likelihood that any of their actions, from an unexpected failure or normal operations, will create more space debris

↔ **any possible addition to space debris**

预判要求三要素同时命中，Make a thorough analysis of any possible addition to space debris. ——对应——thorough ↔ vigorously, analysis ↔ analyze, possible addition ↔ the likelihood that any of their actions.

55. What are space agencies and companies aiming to do at present?

- A) Recycle used space vehicles before they turn into debris.
- B) Develop technology to address the space debris problem.
- C) Limit the amount of debris entering space.
- D) Cooperate closely to retrieve space debris.

目前太空机构和公司的目标是做什么？

- A) 在使用过的太空飞行器变成碎片之前对其进行回收利用。
- B) 开发解决太空碎片问题的技术。
- C) 限制进入太空的碎片数量。
- D) 密切合作以回收太空碎片。

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 What are space agencies and companies aiming to do at present? 问当下正在做的事，原文有明示。

【拆句】 主干 What are X aiming to do? 加状语 at present 限定时间。aim to + V 是固定结构，表「目标在于做某事」；结构平铺直叙，无陷阱。

【定位】 Agencies and companies throughout the world are working on developing technology that would dispose of or capture space debris before it causes serious damage.

全球各机构和公司正在致力于研发能在太空碎片造成严重损害之前对其进行处理或捕获的技术。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

Recycle used space vehicles before they turn into debris. 中 Recycle used space vehicles 与 before they turn into debris 在原文都找不到；原文 dispose of or capture space debris 处理的是已经是碎片的对象，不是回收尚未成为碎片的航天器。

B) ✓ 正确

developing technology that would dispose of or capture space debris ↔

Develop technology to address the space debris problem.

预判要求「技术 + 处理或捕获碎片」两要素同时命中，Develop technology to address the space debris problem. 在动名词→不定式、上位动词替换两个层面均与原文等值。

C) 张冠李戴

Limit the amount of debris entering space. 对应的是末段次句 the U.S. government is more focused on preventing new debris from forming——这是政府的重心，主语是政府，不是题干所问的 Agencies and companies throughout the world。

D) 无中生有

Cooperate closely to retrieve space debris. 中 Cooperate closely 在原文无任何依据，retrieve space debris 把 dispose of or capture space debris 这两个动词偷换为单一的 retrieve，并增加了合作意涵。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

3 句真题句逐层精讲

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

This policy sets the stage for the Department of Commerce to take over the management of traffic in space.

第2段，第1句

本句的“主语 + 谓语 + 宾语 + for sb to do”结构是四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现的句式，特别是在政策、措施类文本中。“set the stage for”是常见搭配，掌握后可迁移应用到大量同类句子。

With so much stuff in space, and a limited area around our planet, the government wants to reduce the chances of a collision.

第3段，第3句

句首介词短语作状语修饰全句、不定式短语作动词宾语,都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式,结构代表性强,掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子

That's why this new policy also includes directions to update the current U.S. Government Orbital Debris Mitigation Standard Practices, which already require any entity that launches a satellite or spacecraft to vigorously analyze the likelihood that any of their actions, from an unexpected failure or normal operations, will create more space debris.

第5段，第1句

句子包含五个分句，呈现四层嵌套：主句包含表语从句，表语从句中的名词被非限制性定语从句修饰，非限制性定语从句内部的宾语又被限制性定语从句修饰，同时宾语补足语中的名词又带同位语从句。这种层层咬合的嵌套结构需要读者反复回溯才能理清各部分的归属关系，对基础较弱的学习者构成较大负担。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 76 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。

debris C1

n. 残骸

本篇 18 次 · 真题 20 句

satellite B2

n. 人造卫星

本篇 16 次 · 真题 45 句

policy B1

n. 政策

本篇 8 次 · 真题 103 句

launch B1

v. 推出

本篇 6 次 · 真题 56 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇3次 · 真题 568 句

department A2

n. 部门

本篇3次 · 真题 41 句

orbit B2

n. 轨道

本篇3次 · 真题 17 句

reduce B1

v. 减少, 降低 (数量、大小、程度等)

本篇2次 · 真题 138 句

current B1

adj. 现在的

本篇2次 · 真题 72 句

track A2

n. 小路

本篇2次 · 真题 48 句

commercial B2

adj. 商业的

本篇2次 · 真题 43 句

agency B2

n. 代理机构

本篇2次 · 真题 42 句

guideline B2

n. 指导方针

本篇2次 · 真题 40 句

release B1

v. 释放

本篇2次 · 真题 38 句

vehicle B1

n. 交通工具

本篇2次 · 真题 32 句

flight A2

n. 航班

本篇2次 · 真题 31 句

norm B2

n. 常态

本篇2次 · 真题 26 句

update B1

v. 更新

本篇2次 · 真题 16 句

commerce B2

n. 商业

本篇2次 · 真题 11 句

exploration B2

n. 探索

本篇2次 · 真题 10 句

entity C1

n. 实体

本篇2次·真题8句

focus B1

n. 重点

本篇1次·真题200句

effect A2

n. 影响

本篇1次·真题191句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本篇1次·真题167句

risk A2

n. 风险

本篇1次·真题167句

issue B1

n. 问题

本篇1次·真题158句

united B1

adj. 联合的

本篇1次·真题97句

account A2

n. 账户

本篇1次·真题93句

potential B2

adj. 潜在的

本篇1次·真题92句

amount A2

n. 数量

本篇1次·真题84句

promote B2

v. 促进

本篇1次·真题82句

states A1

n. 国家

本篇1次·真题80句

exist A2

v. 存在;实际上有

本篇1次·真题77句

apply A2

v. 申请

本篇1次·真题63句

management B1

n. 管理

本篇1次·真题63句

aim B1

v. 瞄准

本篇1次·真题57句

limit B1

n. 限度

本篇1次·真题 51 句

threat B1

n. 威胁

本篇1次·真题 51 句

analysis B2

n. 分析

本篇1次·真题 49 句

failure B1

n. 失败

本篇1次·真题 47 句

damage B1

n. 损害

本篇1次·真题 46 句

currently B1

adv. 目前, 当前

本篇1次·真题 42 句

addition A2

n. 增加

本篇1次·真题 41 句

schedule A2

n. 时间表

本篇1次·真题 41 句

official B1

adj. 官方的

本篇1次·真题 37 句

estimate B2

v. 估计

本篇1次·真题 36 句

item A2

n. 项目

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

stage A2

n. 阶段

本篇1次·真题 31 句

directly B1

adv. 直接地

本篇1次·真题 29 句

limited B1

adj. 有限的

本篇1次·真题 29 句

closely B1

adv. 紧密地

本篇1次·真题 28 句

collection B1

n. 收集物

本篇1次·真题 28 句

analyze B2

v. 分析

本篇1次·真题 27 句

collaboration B2

n. 合作

本篇1次·真题 27 句

pose B2

v. 摆姿势（供拍照或绘画）

本篇1次·真题 22 句

regulate B2

v. 管理

本篇1次·真题 21 句

stuff A2

n. 东西

本篇1次·真题 20 句

surprising A2

adj. 令人惊讶的

本篇1次·真题 20 句

capture B1

v. 捕获

本篇1次·真题 19 句

facilitate C1

v. 促进

本篇1次·真题 18 句

unexpected B1

adj. 意外的

本篇1次·真题 18 句

cooperate B2

v. 合作

本篇1次·真题 17 句

alert B2

adj. 警觉的

本篇1次·真题 16 句

announce B1

v. 宣布

本篇1次·真题 16 句

retrieve B2

v. 取回

本篇1次·真题 16 句

crowded A2

adj. 拥挤的，挤满人的

本篇1次·真题 14 句

warning A2

n. 警告

本篇1次·真题 14 句

craft

B1

n. 手艺

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

newly

B1

adv. 最近

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

recycle

B1

v. 回收利用 (废品)

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

focused

B1

adj. 集中注意力的

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

detailed

B2

adj. 详细的, 细致的

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

hazard

B2

n. 危险

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

moving

A2

adj. 令人感动的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

spacecraft

B2

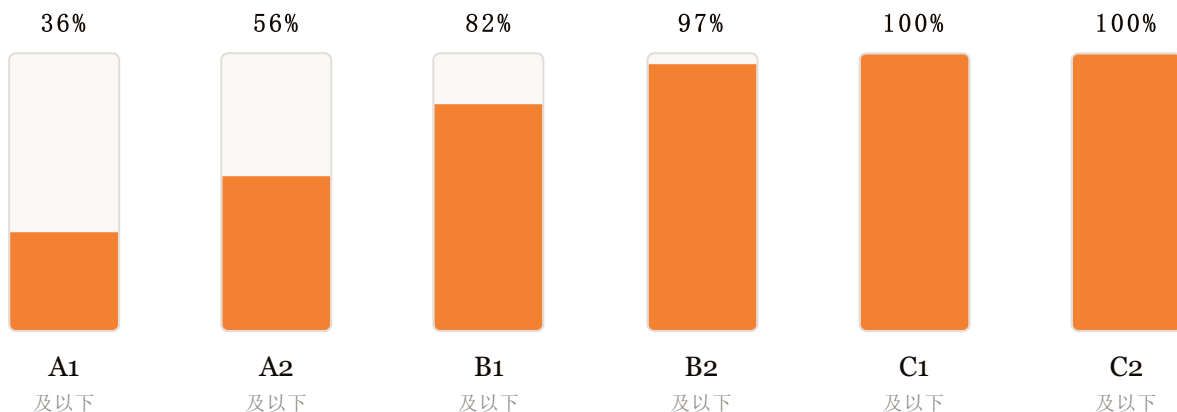
n. 航天器

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 216 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **216** 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 216 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

216

B2 以上难词

3%

B1 及以下覆盖

82%



英语六级 2019年6月·第2套 · 全卷构成

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

2019年6月·第2套英语六级汉译英（段落翻译）·客观介绍中国方言的现状与保护 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2套 英语六级汉译英（段落翻译）原卷题干译审整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：Directions 与一整段中文原文连续排印——整段连排、无段落标记无题号，把它切成一句句翻译单元本身就是解题动作。卷面之后先给整篇参考英译定稿，再按自切句序逐句拆分：定英文主干、降级修饰成分、逐项落实语法点、句内定稿英译，答案直显。

真题卷第2套(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**.

中国幅员辽阔，人口众多，很多地方人们都说自己的方言。方言在发音上差别很大，词汇和语法差别较小。有些方言，特别是北方和南方的方言，差异很大，以致于说不同方言的人常常很难听懂彼此的讲话。方言被认为是当地文化的一个组成部分，但近年来能说方言的人数不断减少。为了鼓励人们更多说本地语言，一些地方政府已经采取措施，如在学校开设方言课，在广播和电视上播放方言节目，以期保存本地的文化遗产。

参考译文

整篇参考英译是复盘资产，考卷上只印中文原文——四六级 Part IV 翻译按整篇「表达通顺连贯、用词准确、语法正确」四档评分。

China is a vast country with a large population, and in many places people speak their own dialects. Dialects differ greatly in pronunciation, but they differ little in vocabulary and grammar. Some dialects, especially those in the north and the south, differ so greatly that people who speak different dialects often find it difficult to understand each other. Dialects are considered a part of local culture, but in recent years the number of people who can speak them has been decreasing. To encourage people to speak local dialects more, some local governments have taken measures, such as offering dialect courses in schools and broadcasting dialect programs on radio and television, in the hope of preserving the local cultural heritage.

【衔接】第2句承接第1句——补主语指代避免重复

第1句末尾已引出 dialects，第2句开头无需再用别的说法重复，直接以 Dialects 作主语承接即可；句内后半也用代词 they (they differ little in vocabulary and grammar) 回指，避免第二次写出 dialects，读起来更顺。

第3句与第2句——用 some 收窄范围自然过渡

第2句讲方言的总体差异，第3句 有些方言 把镜头收到「某些差异极大的方言」上，用 Some dialects 开头，与前句的泛指 Dialects 形成「总一分」的信息推进，读者能感到话题在自然聚焦，不显突兀。

第4句内部——but 显化「重要却在流失」的转折

方言被认为是当地文化的一个组成部分，但近年来能说方言的人数不断减少 前后是鲜明转折，英文务必用 but 连接两个分句；后半用代词 them 回指前文的 dialects (who can speak them)，避免第三次写 dialects。

第5句承接第4句——因果隐含，举措回应流失

第4句点出「会说方言的人在减少」，第5句讲政府「采取措施鼓励多说方言」，二者隐含因果（正因流失才采取措施）。可在第5句句首保留目的状语 To encourage people to speak local dialects more 自然承接前句的「减少」，读者即能读出应对关系，无须再硬加连接词。

逐句解析

一整段连排中文、无段落标记无题号——把它切成一句句翻译单元本身就是解题动作，句前 N. 为逐句解析自切的句序号（非考卷题号），与卷面中文逐字对应。

【主旨】客观介绍中国方言的现状与保护

本段是一篇客观说明文，介绍中国方言的分布、差异、文化地位以及当下的保护措施。开篇 中国幅员辽阔，人口众多，很多地方人们都说自己的方言 就是在陈述一个普遍存在的事实，属于「文化 / 社会现象介绍」语体——这正是六级汉译英最常见的题材。语体定调后，全篇用词应平实、客观，避免口语化与情绪化表达。

【时态】一般现在时

通篇在客观陈述中国方言「现在就是这样」的事实与现状，如 方言在发音上差别很大、方言被认为是当地文化的一个组成部分，都是不随时间变化的普遍情况，故全篇默认一般现在时；仅在描述「近年来不断减少」这类延续到现在的变化时改用现在完成时，在「已经采取措施」这类已完成动作时改用现在完成时。

【译法】方言

全篇反复出现的核心词 方言，统一译为 dialect(s)，复数视语境而定。这是约定俗成的对应词，不要时而 dialect、时而 local language 来回换（原文末尾的「本地语言」可视为方言的同义复指，译时仍可回到 dialect 或用 local language，但「方言」本身全篇锁定 dialect）。

文化遗产

文化遗产 统一译为 cultural heritage，这是固定搭配的约定俗成译名；heritage 为不可数名词，前面不加 a、也不加复数。

地方政府

地方政府 统一译为 local governments，与文中 当地文化/本地语言 的「当地/本地」统一用 local 对应，保持全篇 local 一词的译法一致。

1. 中国幅员辽阔，人口众多，很多地方人们都说自己的方言。

【主干】 China 作主语，分述国土与人口（主语策略：原句主语）

本句中文是三个并列小句，但真正的主语是「中国」。可把前两个小句 中国幅员辽阔，人口众多 处理成对 China 的描述（China is a vast country with a large population），后一句 很多地方人们都说自己的方言 单独成句、以 people 作主语。主干即 China is... with people speak....

【降级】「幅员辽阔、人口众多」降级为 with 短语

把 幅员辽阔 译为表语 a vast country，把 人口众多 降级为 with a large population 的介词短语 后置修饰 country，避免写成 China is vast and the population is large 这种并列流水句。末句 很多地方人们都说自己的方言 用 in many places 作地点状语前置或后置。

【语法】 时态

回指全篇基调，客观陈述事实，用一般现在时：China is...、people speak....

单复数

很多地方 译 many places 用复数；方言 此处「自己的方言」泛指多种，用 their own dialects 复数。

冠词

a vast country、a large population 都是单数可数/搭配用法，加不定冠词 a。

【译文】 China is a vast country with a large population, and in many places people speak their own dialects.

2. 方言在发音上差别很大，词汇和语法差别较小。

【主干】 dialects 作主语，differ 作谓语（主语策略：原句主语）

本句主语是 方言（dialects），核心是「差别」。可用 dialects differ greatly in pronunciation 立主干，谓语动词选 differ/vary（比名词 difference 更地道）。后半 词汇和语法差别较小 与前半 构成对比，可用 but 引出 the differences in vocabulary and grammar are relatively small。

【降级】 前后对比用 but + 名词结构呈现

前半「发音差别大」用动词结构 differ greatly in pronunciation；后半 词汇和语法差别较小 程度相反，用 but 引出对比，译为 but they differ little in vocabulary and grammar，或 while the differences in vocabulary and grammar are relatively small，让「大」与「小」的反差显出来。

【语法】 时态

回指基调用一般现在时 differ/are。

主谓一致

主语 dialects 复数，谓语 differ 不加 s；若用名词主语 the differences 复数，系动词用 are。

程度词

差别很大 用 greatly/considerably，差别较小 用 little/slightly/relatively small，把「很大/较小」的程度对应译出。

【译文】 Dialects differ greatly in pronunciation, but they differ little in vocabulary and grammar.

3. 有些方言，特别是北方和南方的方言，差异很大，以致于说不同方言的人常常很难听懂彼此的讲话。

【主干】 Some dialects 作主语，differ so greatly 立主干（主语策略：原句主语）

主语取 有些方言 (Some dialects)，主干为 Some dialects differ so greatly that...。核心是「差异很大，以致于.....」这一「如此.....以致于」的因果结构，用 so... that... 句型承载，是本句的骨架。

【降级】 插入语作同位、结果句降为 that 从句

特别是北方和南方的方言 是对「有些方言」的补充说明，降级为 especially those in the north and the south 作插入同位语，用逗号隔开。说不同方言的人 中的「说不同方言的」用定语从句 who speak different dialects 后置修饰 people。结果分句整体放进 that 从句。

【语法】 时态

全句一般现在时：differ、speak、find it difficult，回指基调。

句型

so...that... 因果句型承载 差异很大，以致于；从句里 很难听懂 用 find it difficult to understand, it 作形式宾语。

单复数与代词

people who speak different dialects 主语为复数，谓语 find；彼此 译 each other 作宾语。

【译文】 Some dialects, especially those in the north and the south, differ so greatly that people who speak different dialects often find it difficult to understand each other.

4. 方言被认为是当地文化的一个组成部分，但近年来能说方言的人数不断减少。

【主干】 前半被动 dialects are considered，后半 the number 作主语（主语策略：转被动）

前半 方言被认为是当地文化的一个组成部分 中文已是「被」字句，主语「方言」是动作的承受者，用被动 dialects are considered (to be) a part of local culture。后半 能说方言的人数不断减少 转换话题，以 the number of people 作主语，谓语 has been decreasing。两半用 but 连接。

【降级】 「能说方言的」降为后置定语，转折用 but

后半 能说方言的人数 中「能说方言的」修饰「人」，降为后置定语 people who can speak dialects 或 the number of dialect speakers。前后两半是转折关系（方言重要 vs. 会说的人却在减少），用 but 连接，不要照中文用逗号一平铺。

【语法】 语态

前半用被动 are considered，承接 被认为。

时态

近年来 + 不断减少 表示从过去延续到现在的持续变化，偏离基调改用现在完成进行/完成时 has been decreasing/has been falling，比单纯一般现在时更贴切。

主谓一致

the number of people 主语中心词是 the number，单数，谓语用 has；切勿被 of people 带成复数 have。

【译文】 Dialects are considered a part of local culture, but in recent years the number of people who can speak them has been decreasing.

5. 为了鼓励人们更多说本地语言，一些地方政府已经采取措施，如在学校开设方言课，在广播和电视上播放方言节目，以期保存本地的文化遗产。

【主干】 local governments 作主语，have taken measures 立主干（主语策略：原句主语）

本句主语是一些地方政府（some local governments），核心动词是已经采取措施（have taken measures）。主干即 Some local governments have taken measures。句首 为了鼓励人们更多说本地语言 是目的状语，句中两个「如……」是 measures 的具体举例，句末 以期保存本地的文化遗产 又是一层目的状语。

【降级】 目的状语用 to do/in order to，举例用 such as + 动名词

句首 为了鼓励人们更多说本地语言 译目的状语 To encourage people to speak local dialects more。两个举例 在学校开设方言课、在广播和电视上播放方言节目 用 such as 引出、动词改动名词并列：such as offering dialect courses in schools and broadcasting dialect programs on radio and television。句末 以期保存本地的文化遗产 用 so as to/in the hope of 引出第二层目的：in the hope of preserving the local cultural heritage。

【语法】 时态

已经采取措施 表已完成并影响现在，偏离基调用现在完成时 have taken；举例的动名词不涉时态。

非谓语并列

such as 后两个举例须用同一形式并列：offering... and broadcasting...（动名词对动名词），保持平行结构。

冠词与不可数

文化遗产 heritage 不可数，不加 a、不加复数，写 the local cultural heritage 特指本地的。

介词搭配

在广播和电视上 用 on radio and television；in the hope of + 动名词、so as to + 动词原形，搭配别混用。

【译文】 To encourage people to speak local dialects more, some local governments have taken measures, such as offering dialect courses in schools and broadcasting dialect programs on radio and television, in the hope of preserving the local cultural heritage.

英语六级 2019年6月·第2套 · 全卷构成

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