

六级·真题卷第3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 motivation and methods in learning*. You should write at least 150 words but no more than 200 words.

Part II Listening Comprehension (30 minutes)

Section A

本部分与 2019年6月第1套 共用，点此查看

Section B

本部分与 2019年6月第1套 共用，点此查看

Section C

本部分与 2019年6月第1套 共用，点此查看

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.

Steel is valued for its reliability, but not when it gets cold. Most forms of steel 26 become brittle(脆的) at temperatures below about -25°C unless they are mixed with other metals. Now, though, a novel type of steel has been developed that resists 27 at much lower temperatures, while retaining its strength and toughness—without the need for expensive 28.

Steel's fragility at low temperatures first became a major concern during the Second World War. After German U-boats torpedoed(用鱼雷攻击) numerous British ships, a 2700-strong fleet of cheap-and-cheerful "Liberty ships" was introduced to replace the lost vessels, providing a lifeline for the 29 British. But the steel shells of hundreds of the ships 30 in the icy North Atlantic, and 12 broke in half and sank.

Brittleness remains a problem when building steel structures in cold conditions, such as oil rigs in the Arctic. So scientists have 31 to find a solution by mixing it with expensive metals such as nickel.

Yuuji Kimura and colleagues in Japan tried a more physical 32. Rather than adding other metals, they developed a complex mechanical process involving repeated heating and very severe mechanical deformation, known as temp forming.

The resulting steel appears to achieve a combination of strength and toughness that is 33 to that of modern steels that are very rich in alloy content and, therefore, very expensive.

Kimura's team intends to use its tempformed steel to make ultra-high strength parts, such as bolts. They hope to reduce both the number of 34 needed in a construction job and their weight—by replacing solid supports with 35 tubes, for example. This could reduce the amount of steel needed to make everything from automobiles to buildings and bridges.

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| A) abruptly | I) cracked |
| B) additives | J) fractures |
| C) approach | K) hollow |
| D) ardently | L) relevant |
| E) besieged | M) reshuffled |
| F) channel | N) strived |
| G) comparable | O) violent |
| H) components | |

Section B

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

The future of personal satellite technology is here—are we ready for it?

- A) Satellites used to be the exclusive playthings of rich governments and wealthy corporations. But increasingly, as space becomes more democratized, they are coming within reach of ordinary people. Just like drones(无人机) before them, miniature satellites are beginning to fundamentally transform our conceptions of who gets to do what up above our heads.
- B) As a recent report from the National Academy of Sciences highlights, these satellites hold tremendous potential for making satellite-based science more accessible than ever before. However, as the cost of getting your own satellite in orbit drops sharply, the risks of irresponsible use grow. The question here is no longer "Can we?" but "Should we?" What are the potential downsides of having a slice of space densely populated by equipment built by people not traditionally labeled as "professionals"? And what would the responsible and beneficial development and use of this technology actually look like? Some of the answers may come from a nonprofit organization that has been building and launching amateur satellites for nearly 50 years.
- C) Having your personal satellite launched into orbit might sound like an idea straight out of science fiction. But over the past few decades a unique class of satellites has been created that fits the bill: CubeSats. The "Cube" here simply refers to the satellite's shape. The most common CubeSat is a 10cm cube, so small that a single CubeSat could easily be mistaken for a paperweight on your desk. These mini-satellites can fit in a launch vehicle's formerly "wasted space." Multiples can be deployed in combination for more complex missions than could be achieved by one CubeSat alone.
- D) Within their compact bodies these minute satellites are able to house sensors and communications receivers/transmitters that enable operators to study Earth from space, as well as space around Earth. They're primarily designed for Low Earth Orbit (LEO)—an easily accessible region of space from around 200 to 800 miles above Earth, where human-tended missions like the Hubble Space Telescope and the International

Space Station (ISS) hang out. But they can attain more distant orbits; NASA plans for most of its future Earth-escaping payloads (to the moon and Mars especially) to carry CubeSats.

- E) Because they're so small and light, it costs much less to get a CubeSat into Earth's orbit than a traditional communications or GPS satellite. For instance, a research group here at Arizona State University recently claimed their developmental small CubeSats could cost as little as \$3,000 to put in orbit. This decrease in cost allows researchers, hobbyists and even elementary school groups to put simple instruments into LEO or even have them deployed from the ISS.
- F) The first CubeSat was created in the early 2000s, as a way of enabling Stanford graduate students to design, build, test and operate a spacecraft with similar capabilities to the USSR's Sputnik(前苏联的人造卫星). Since then, NASA, the National Reconnaissance Office and even Boeing have all launched and operated CubeSats. There are more than 130 currently in operation. The NASA Educational Launch of Nano Satellite program, which offers free launches for educational groups and science missions, is now open to U.S. nonprofit corporations as well. Clearly, satellites are not just for rocket scientists anymore.
- G) The National Academy of Sciences report emphasizes CubeSats' importance in scientific discovery and the training of future space scientists and engineers. Yet it also acknowledges that widespread deployment of LEO CubeSats isn't risk-free. The greatest concern the authors raise is space debris—pieces of "junk" that orbit the earth, with the potential to cause serious damage if they collide with operational units, including the ISS.
- H) Currently, there aren't many CubeSats and they're tracked closely. Yet as LEO opens up to more amateur satellites, they may pose an increasing threat. As the report authors point out, even near-misses might lead to the "creation of a burdensome regulatory framework and affect the future disposition of science CubeSats."
- I) CubeSat researchers suggest that now's the time to ponder unexpected and unintended possible consequences of more people than ever having access to their own small slice of space. In an era when you can simply buy a CubeSat kit off the shelf, how can we trust the satellites over our heads were developed with good intentions by people who knew what they were doing? Some "expert amateurs" in the satellite game could provide some inspiration for how to proceed responsibly.
- J) In 1969, the Radio Amateur Satellite Corporation (AMSAT) was created in order to foster ham radio enthusiasts'(业余无线电爱好者) participation in space research and communication. It continued the efforts, begun in 1961, by Project OSCAR—a U.S.-based group that built and launched the very first nongovernmental satellite just four years after Sputnik. As an organization of volunteers, AMSAT was putting "amateur" satellites in orbit decades before the current CubeSat craze. And over time, its members have learned a thing or two about responsibility. Here, open-source development has been a central principle. Within the organization, AMSAT has a philosophy of open sourcing everything making technical data on all aspects of their satellites fully available to everyone in the organization, and when possible, the public. According to a member of the team responsible for FOX 1-A, AMSAT's first CubeSat, this means that there's no way to sneak something like explosives or an energy emitter into an amateur satellite when everyone has access to the designs and implementation.
- K) However, they're more cautious about sharing information with nonmembers, as the organization guards against others developing the ability to hijack and take control of their satellites. This form of "self-governance" is possible within long-standing amateur organizations that, over time, are able to build a sense of responsibility to community members, as well as society in general. But what happens when new players emerge, who don't have deep roots within the existing culture?

L) Hobbyists and students are gaining access to technologies without being part of a long-standing amateur establishment. They're still constrained by funders, launch providers and a series of regulations—all of which rein in what CubeSat developers can and cannot do. But there's a danger they're ill-equipped to think through potential unintended consequences. What these unintended consequences might be is admittedly far from clear. Yet we know innovators can be remarkably creative with taking technologies in unexpected directions. Think of something as seemingly benign as the cellphone—we have microfinance and text-based social networking at one end of the spectrum, and improvised(临时制作的) explosive devices at the other.

M) This is where a culture of social responsibility around CubeSats becomes important – not simply to ensure that physical risks are minimized, but to engage with a much larger community in anticipating and managing less obvious consequences of the technology. This is not an easy task. Yet the evidence from AMSAT and other areas of technology development suggests that responsible amateur communities can and do emerge around novel technologies. The challenge here, of course, is ensuring that what an amateur community considers to be responsible, actually is. Here's where there needs to be a much wider public conversation that extends beyond government agencies and scientific communities to include students, hobbyists, and anyone who may potentially stand to be affected by the use of CubeSat technology.

36. Given the easier accessibility to space, it is time to think about how to prevent misuse of satellites.

37. A group of mini-satellites can work together to accomplish more complex tasks.

38. The greater accessibility of mini-satellites increases the risks of their irresponsible use.

39. Even school pupils can have their CubeSats put in orbit owing to the lowered launching cost.

40. AMSAT is careful about sharing information with outsiders to prevent hijacking of their satellites.

41. NASA offers to launch CubeSats free of charge for educational and research purposes.

42. Even with constraints, it is possible for some creative developers to take the CubeSat technology in directions that result in harmful outcomes.

43. While making significant contributions to space science, CubeSats may pose hazards to other space vehicles.

44. Mini-satellites enable operators to study Earth from LEO and space around it.

45. AMSAT operates on the principle of having all its technical data accessible to its members, preventing the abuse of amateur satellites.

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.

When I re-entered the full-time workforce a few years ago after a decade of solitary self-employment, there was one thing I was looking forward to the most: the opportunity to have work friends once again. It wasn't until I entered the corporate world that I realized, for me at least, being friends with colleagues didn't emerge as a priority at all. This is surprising when you consider the prevailing emphasis by scholars and trainers and

managers on the importance of cultivating close interpersonal relationships at work. So much research has explored the way in which collegial(同事的) ties can help overcome a range of workplace issues affecting productivity and the quality of work output such as team-based conflict, jealousy, undermining, anger, and more.

Perhaps my expectations of lunches, water-cooler gossip and caring, deep-and-meaningful conversations were a legacy of the last time I was in that kind of office environment. Whereas now, as I near the end of my fourth decade, I realize work can be fully functional and entirely fulfilling without needing to be best mates with the people sitting next to you.

In an academic analysis just published in the profoundly-respected Journal of Management, researchers have looked at the concept of "indifferent relationships". It's a simple term that encapsulates(概括) the fact that relationships at work can reasonably be non-intimate, inconsequential, unimportant and even, dare I say it, disposable or substitutable.

Indifferent relationships are neither positive nor negative. The limited research conducted thus far indicates they're especially dominant among those who value independence over cooperation, and harmony over confrontation. Indifference is also the preferred option among those who are socially lazy. Maintaining relationships over the long term takes effort. For some of us, too much effort.

As noted above, indifferent relationships may not always be the most helpful approach in resolving some of the issues that pop up at work. But there are nonetheless several empirically proven benefits. One of those is efficiency. Less time chatting and socializing means more time working and churning(产出).

The other is self-esteem. As human beings, we're primed to compare ourselves to each other in what is an anxiety-inducing phenomenon. Apparently, we look down on acquaintances more so than friends. Since the former is most common among those inclined towards indifferent relationships, their predominance can bolster individuals' sense of self-worth.

Ego aside, a third advantage is that the emotional neutrality of indifferent relationships has been found to enhance critical evaluation, to strengthen one's focus on task resolution, and to gain greater access to valuable information. None of that might be as fun as after-work socializing but, hey, I'll take it anyway.

46. What did the author realize when he re-entered the corporate world?

- A) Making new friends with his workmates was not as easy as he had anticipated.
- B) Cultivating positive interpersonal relationships helped him expel solitary feelings.
- C) Working in the corporate world requires more interpersonal skills than self-employment.
- D) Building close relationships with his colleagues was not as important as he had expected.

47. What do we learn from many studies about collegial relationships?

- A) Inharmonious relationships have an adverse effect on productivity.
- B) Harmonious relationships are what many companies aim to cultivate.
- C) Close collegial relationships contribute very little to product quality.
- D) Conflicting relationships in the workplace exist almost everywhere.

48. What can be inferred about relationships at work from an academic analysis?

- A) They should be cultivated.
- B) They are virtually irrelevant.
- C) They are vital to corporate culture.
- D) They should be reasonably intimate.

49. What does the author say about people who are socially lazy?

- A) They feel Uncomfortable when engaging in social interactions.
- B) They often find themselves in confrontation with their colleagues.
- C) They are Unwilling to make efforts to maintain Workplace relationships.
- D) They lack basic communication skills in dealing with interpersonal issues.

50. What is one of the benefits of indifferent relationships?

- A) They provide fun at work.
- B) They help control emotions.
- C) They help resolve differences.
- D) They improve Work efficiency.

Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

In a few decades, artificial intelligence (AI) will surpass many of the abilities that we believe make us special. This is a grand challenge for our age and it may require an "irrational" response.

One of the most significant pieces of news from the US in early 2017 was the efforts of Google to make autonomous driving a reality. According to a report, Google's self-driving cars clocked 1,023,330 km, and required human intervention 124 times. That is one intervention about every 8,047 km of autonomous driving. But even more impressive is the progress in just a single year: human interventions fell from 0.8 times per thousand miles to 0.2, a 400% improvement. With such progress, Google's cars will easily surpass my own driving ability later this year.

Driving once seemed to be a very human skill. But we said that about chess, too. Then a computer beat the human world champion, repeatedly. The board game Go(围棋) took over from chess as a new test for human thinking in 2016, when a computer beat one of the world's leading professional Go players. With computers conquering what used to be deeply human tasks, what will it mean in the future to be human? I worry about my six-year-old son. What will his place be in a world where machines beat us in one area after another? He'll never calculate faster, never drive better, or even fly more safely. Actually, it all comes down to a fairly simple question: What's so special about us? It can't be skills like arithmetic, which machines already excel in. So far, machines have a pretty hard time emulating creativity, arbitrary enough not to be predicted by a computer, and yet more than simple randomness.

Perhaps, if we continue to improve information-processing machines, we'll soon have helpful rational assistants. So we must aim to complement the rationality of the machine, rather than to compete with it. If I'm right, we should foster a creative spirit because a dose of illogical creativity will complement the rationality of the machine. Unfortunately, however, our education system has not caught up to the approaching reality. Indeed, our schools and universities are structured to mould pupils to be mostly obedient servants of rationality, and to develop outdated skills in interacting with outdated machines. We need to help our children learn how to best

work with smart computers to improve human decision-making. But most of all we need to keep the long-term perspective in mind: that even if computers will outsmart us, we can still be the most creative. Because if we aren't, we won't be providing much value in future ecosystems, and that may put in question the foundation for our existence.

51. What is the author's greatest concern about the use of AI?
- A) Computers are performing lots of creative tasks.
 - B) Many abilities will cease to be unique to human beings.
 - C) Computers may become more rational than humans.
 - D) Many human skills are fast becoming outdated.
52. What impresses the author most in the field of AI?
- A) Google's experimental driverless cars require little human intervention.
 - B) Google's cars have surpassed his driving ability in just a single year.
 - C) Google has made huge progress in autonomous driving in a short time.
 - D) Google has become a world leader in the field of autonomous driving.
53. What do we learn from the passage about creativity?
- A) It is rational.
 - B) It is predictable.
 - C) It is human specific.
 - D) It is yet to be emulated by AI.
54. What should schools help children do in the era of AI?
- A) Cultivate original thinking.
 - B) Learn to work independently.
 - C) Compete with smart machines.
 - D) Understand how AI works.
55. How can we humans justify our future existence?
- A) By constantly outsmarting computers.
 - B) By adopting a long-term perspective.
 - C) By rationally compromising with AI.
 - D) By providing value with our creativity.

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**.

汉语现在是世界上用作本族语人数最多的语言。汉语与西方语言的一个重要区别在于它是以方块字 (character) 而不是以字母构成的。目前仍在使用的书写系统中, 汉语是最古老的。在中国, 来自不同地区的人可能听不懂对方的方言, 但由于汉字有统一的书写形式, 他们交流起来几乎没有任何困难。汉语历史上对团结

中华民族发挥了重要作用。今天，随着中国经济的快速增长和全球影响力的增强，越来越多其他国家的人也开始学习汉语。

2019年6月·第3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3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3套(2019-06) • 六级

Part I

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

【参考范文·175 词】 写作无唯一标准答案，以下为达标示范

In the journey of learning, two elements stand out as indispensable: motivation and methods. Motivation supplies the inner drive to keep going, while sound methods ensure that our efforts actually pay off. In my view, neither can be neglected if we hope to learn well.

On the one hand, motivation is the engine of learning. It gives us a clear direction and the persistence to push through difficulties. A student who longs to become a doctor, for instance, will happily review anatomy late into the night, whereas one without any goal soon gives up. On the other hand, effective methods make learning far more efficient. By planning our time, taking notes and reviewing regularly, we absorb more in less time; blind hard work, by contrast, often wastes precious hours.

In conclusion, motivation and methods are equally important and mutually reinforcing: motivation is the engine that starts the journey, and methods are the road that leads to the destination. For us students, the wise choice is to fuel our passion while constantly refining how we study.

【参考译文】

在学习的旅程中，有两样要素格外不可或缺：动力与方法。动力提供不断前进的内在驱动，而恰当的方法则确保我们的努力真正见效。在我看来，若想学好，二者皆不可忽视。

一方面，动力是学习的引擎。它给我们明确的方向，也给我们克服困难、坚持到底的耐力。举例来说，一个立志成为医生的学生会甘愿深夜复习解剖学，而没有任何目标的人则很快放弃。另一方面，有效的方法让学习效率大大提高。通过规划时间、记笔记、定期复习，我们能在更短的时间里吸收更多；相反，盲目的苦学往往浪费宝贵的时间。

总之，动力与方法同等重要且相辅相成：动力是启程的引擎，方法是抵达的道路。对我们学生而言，明智之举是既点燃自己的热情，又不断改进学习的方式。

【第1段】背景一句加表态落地。首段用 two elements stand out as indispensable: motivation and methods 一句并列点出双核心，再以 In my view, neither can be neglected 直接表态，落实了『背景一句加表态』方法，首句即让阅卷人抓住立场。

【第2段】并列句架加对比例证。主体段用 On the one hand... On the other hand... 把动力与方法两半清楚隔开；A student who longs to become a doctor, for instance... whereas one without any goal 用对比例子把抽象重要性写具体，正是『分两半各观点加例』的落地。

【第3段】比喻升华回扣首段。尾段以 In conclusion 重申 equally important and mutually reinforcing，再用 the engine that starts the journey / the road that leads to the destination 的引擎与道路比喻升华，末句落到 For us students 的自身启示，呼应首段、完成收束。

ANALYSIS • 审题与立意

这道题到底要写什么、立意是什么

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

核心任务

论说动力与方法在学习中的重要性

任务动词是 write an essay，话题被钉死为 the importance of motivation and methods in learning。注意这是一个双核心话题：motivation（动力）和 methods（方法）两样都要论，只谈一样就是漏了一半、判离题。所以中心必须同时罩住两者，而不是写成一篇只谈努力或只谈方法的文章。

读者 • 语域

面向阅卷人的正式议论

本题没有具体收信人，属纯议论短文，读者就是阅卷老师。因此用正式书面语即可：不用 Dear 称呼、不写落款，也不要出现 I think you should、口语缩写 gonna 之类。保持第三人称与第一人称复数（we / us students）的客观论说口吻即可，不必强加书信格式。

中心立意

动力与方法缺一不可

本篇中心论点：在学习中，动力与方法同等重要、彼此成就——有动力没方法则事倍功半，有方法没动力则难以坚持。这一句同时罩住 motivation and methods in learning 两个核心，是全文论证的总纲。

要展开的要点

1. 动力提供方向与坚持

分论点一：动力是学习的引擎，给人明确方向，也给人克服困难、长期坚持的耐力。例子——一个立志当医生的学生会甘愿深夜复习解剖，而没有目标的人很快放弃。

2. 方法提升效率与效果

分论点二：好方法让学习事半功倍，规划时间、记笔记、定期复习能在更短时间吸收更多；反之盲目苦学常常浪费大量时间。这一点正面回应 methods in learning 的重要性。

3. 二者相辅相成

收束点：动力是启程的引擎，方法是抵达的道路，两者互相成就，缺一则学习难以走远，最终落到『既点燃热情、又不断改进学法』的自身启示。

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 亮明总观点

开门见山点出学习中有两个不可或缺的元素——动力与方法，并表明立场：二者缺一不可。让阅卷人首句就抓住你的中心。

第 2 段 分论点并列论证

主体段并列论证双核心：先讲动力为何重要（方向+坚持）并举例，再讲方法为何重要（效率+效果）并举例，用并列衔接词把两半清楚隔开。

第 3 段 重申并升华

结尾重申动力与方法同等重要且相辅相成，用『引擎与道路』的比喻收束，并落到对考生自身学习的启示，呼应首段。

第 1 段 点出双核心并表态缺一不可

内容落点：把 motivation and methods 两个核心并列点出，说明动力给内在驱动、方法保证努力见效，然后表态『若想学好，二者皆不可忽视』，为下文两个分论点埋好并列结构。

并列点题 · In the journey of learning, two elements stand out as indispensable: _____ and _____. (把两个核心词填进冒号后)

亮明立场 · In my view, neither can be neglected if we hope to _____. (填本题的目标，如 learn well)

第 2 段 动力给方向坚持，方法提效率

内容落点：动力半——动力是引擎，给方向和坚持，例子是立志当医生者甘愿深夜复习、无目标者很快放弃；方法半——好方法事半功倍，规划时间、记笔记、定期复习能在更短时间学更多，盲目苦学则浪费时间，正面回应 methods in learning。

并列铺陈两分论点 · On the one hand, _____ is the engine of learning. On the other hand, _____ makes learning far more efficient. (两空分别填 motivation / effective methods)

举例过渡 · A student who _____, for instance, will _____, whereas one who _____ soon _____. (用 for instance 引出对比性例子)

第3段 引擎与道路的比喻加自身启示

内容落点：重申 motivation and methods 同等重要且互相成就——动力是启程的引擎、方法是抵达的道路；落到对考生自身：明智之举是既点燃热情、又不断改进学习方式。

结论重申 · In conclusion, _____ and _____ are equally important and mutually reinforcing. (填两个核心词，点出同等且互补)

落到自身启示 · For us students, the wise choice is to _____ while _____. (前空填一个行动，后空填并行的另一个行动)

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

动力方法两半都要在

本题达标关键：motivation and methods in learning 中 motivation 与 methods 都必须都各有一段论述与例子，任缺一半即离题。自查时数一数主体段是否两半齐全、篇幅相当。

结构连贯

并列与总结路标齐全

本题应有 on the one hand / on the other hand 把动力、方法两半隔开，in conclusion 引出收尾；三段各司其职（表态—论证—升华），不可把三件事混进一段。

语言准确

多用一般现在时讲道理

本题讲普遍道理，主体用一般现在时 (gives, makes, wastes) 即可；注意 methods、efforts、hours 等复数、以及 a student who longs 的第三人称单数。可用 engine、persistence、efficient 等准确词，但不必堆砌。

字数格式

卡进上下限且分三段

本题硬性要求 write at least 150 words but no more than 200 words, 低于 150 或超过 200 都失分; 须分成表态、论证、总结三段, 不能通篇一坨。

典型低分写法 · 反面示例与改法

只谈动力漏掉方法

反面示例: 全篇都在写『有了强烈动力就能学好、动力最重要』, 从头到尾不提 methods。修正: 删掉部分重复的动力内容, 专门加一段讲方法如何提升效率(规划时间、记笔记、复习), 让动力与方法各占一半。

空喊重要无理由无例

反面示例: Motivation is very important. Methods are also very important. They are important for everyone. 三句都在喊重要却零论证。修正: Motivation is important because it gives us a clear direction and the persistence to push through difficulties, as when a determined student keeps studying late at night.

逐字直译不成句

反面示例: Study need have power and good way, so can success. (照『学习需要有动力和好方法, 才能成功』硬译, 缺主语、搭配全错) 修正: Learning requires both inner drive and effective methods, and only with them can we succeed.

重复复读凑字数

反面示例: Motivation is important. Motivation is very important. Without motivation, we cannot learn. Motivation helps us a lot. 四句同义反复。修正: 把后三句换成一个具体例子, 如立志当医生的学生甘愿深夜复习, 用新信息填满篇幅。

英语六级 2019年6月·第3套 · 全卷构成

Part I	写作	本题
Part II	听力	与2019年6月第1套共用 · 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3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3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、6 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3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.

Steel is valued for its reliability, but not when it gets cold. Most forms of steel 26 become brittle(脆的) at temperatures below about -25°C unless they are mixed with other metals. Now, though, a novel type of steel has been developed that resists 27 at much lower temperatures, while retaining its strength and toughness—without the need for expensive 28.

钢因其可靠性而受到重视，但在寒冷环境中却并非如此。大多数形式的钢在温度低于约零下25摄氏度时会突然变脆，除非与其他金属混合。然而，现在已经开发出一种新型钢，能够在低得多的温度下抵抗断裂，同时保持其强度和韧性——而且无需昂贵的添加剂。

Steel's fragility at low temperatures first became a major concern during the Second World War. After German U-boats torpedoed(用鱼雷攻击) numerous British ships, a 2700-strong fleet of cheap-and-cheerful "Liberty ships" was introduced to replace the lost vessels, providing a lifeline for the 29 British. But the steel shells of hundreds of the ships 30 in the icy North Atlantic, and 12 broke in half and sank.

钢在低温下的脆性在第二次世界大战期间首次成为重大问题。在德国U型潜艇用鱼雷攻击了大量英国船只后，引入了一支由2700艘廉价且简易的'自由轮'组成的船队来替代损失的船只，为被围困的英国提供了生命线。但数百艘船的钢制船体在冰冷的北大西洋中开裂，其中12艘断成两半并沉没。

Brittleness remains a problem when building steel structures in cold conditions, such as oil rigs in the Arctic. So scientists have 31 to find a solution by mixing it with expensive metals such as nickel.

在寒冷条件下建造钢结构时，脆性仍然是一个问题，例如北极的石油钻井平台。因此科学家们努力通过将钢与镍等昂贵金属混合来寻找解决方案。

Yuuji Kimura and colleagues in Japan tried a more physical 32 . Rather than adding other metals, they developed a complex mechanical process involving repeated heating and very severe mechanical deformation, known as temp forming.

日本的Yuuji Kimura及其同事尝试了一种更加物理性的方法。他们没有添加其他金属，而是开发了一种复杂的机械工艺，涉及反复加热和极其严重的机械变形，称为温度成型。

The resulting steel appears to achieve a combination of strength and toughness that is 33 to that of modern steels that are very rich in alloy content and, therefore, very expensive.
所得到的钢似乎实现了强度和韧性的结合，可与合金含量非常高因而非常昂贵的现代钢相媲美。

Kimura's team intends to use its tempformed steel to make ultra-high strength parts, such as bolts. They hope to reduce both the number of 34 needed in a construction job and their weight—by replacing solid supports with 35 tubes, for example. This could reduce the amount of steel needed to make everything from automobiles to buildings and bridges.

Kimura的团队打算使用其温度成型钢来制造超高强度零件，例如螺栓。他们希望减少建筑工程所需的零部件数量及其重量——例如通过用空心管替代实心支撑。这可以减少制造从汽车到建筑物和桥梁的所有物品所需的钢材用量。

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| A) abruptly | I) cracked |
| B) additives | J) fractures |
| C) approach | K) hollow |
| D) ardently | L) relevant |
| E) besieged | M) reshuffled |
| F) channel | N) strived |
| G) comparable | O) violent |
| H) components | |

26. Most forms of steel (26) become brittle(脆的) at temperatures below about -25°C unless they are mixed with other metals.

【答案】 **A) abruptly** (副词)

【词性槽】 实义动词前 / 助动词后修饰位

【依据】 钢在 -25°C 以下"突然"变脆，与温度阈值语义吻合

Most forms of steel (26) become brittle(脆的) at temperatures below about -25°C: 温度跨过一个临界点就发生状态突变，abruptly become brittle = 突然变脆，正贴临界温度的语义；同时也铺垫了后文"低温脆性问题严重"的迫切性。

【竞争词】 D) ardently ardently 是"热切地"，修饰人之情感

ardently 多与 love、support、admire 等表态度的动词搭配，主语通常是人；用它修饰"钢变脆"语义荒诞、感情色彩也完全错位。

27. a novel type of steel has been developed that resists __(27)__ at much lower temperatures

【答案】 **J) fractures** (名词)

【词性槽】 动词 resists 后需名词宾语

【依据】 与首句"低温变脆"承接, 正是要抵抗的"断裂"

首句已说 Most forms of steel __(26)__ become brittle(脆的) at temperatures below about -25°C, brittle 的结果即断裂; 新钢 resists __(27)__ at much lower temperatures 抵抗的就是 fractures (断裂), 上下衔接自然。

【竞争词】 H) components components 是"部件", 钢不会"抵抗部件"

resist components 在语义上不成立; 且 components 之归宿在第 34 空, 作"建筑所需的部件数"。

28. without the need for expensive __(28)__.

【答案】 **B) additives** (名词)

【词性槽】 形容词 expensive 后缺名词宾语

【依据】 呼应上文"加金属来抗脆"的添加物语义

上文 Most forms of steel __(26)__ become brittle(脆的) at temperatures below about -25°C unless they are mixed with other metals. 已点明传统做法是加其他金属来抗脆, 新钢则"不用昂贵的添加物"也能抗脆, additives 正是"添加进去的东西", 与 mixed with other metals 形成同义对应。

【竞争词】 H) components components 指"组成部件"而非"添加物"

components 常用于机器 / 结构的"零件、组件", 与"为抗脆而往钢里加入的物质"语义错位; 且 components 真正用武之地在 They hope to reduce both the number of __(34)__ needed in a construction job.

J) fractures fractures 是"裂纹", 与"昂贵的"搭不上

fractures = 断裂 / 裂纹, 是钢要避免的结果而不是"昂贵的、被需要的东西", 逻辑反; 它另有归宿——填到第 27 空的 "resists __" 后面。

29. providing a lifeline for the __(29)__ British.

【答案】 **E) besieged** (形容词)

【词性槽】 the + __ + British 前作定语

【依据】 上文"被 U 艇袭击"正是"被围困"的同义改写

After German U-boats torpedoed(用鱼雷攻击) numerous British ships, a 2700-strong fleet of cheap-and-cheerful "Liberty ships" was introduced to replace the lost vessels, providing a lifeline for the __(29)__ British. 给出"船只被鱼雷击沉、急需救命船", besieged British = 处境艰难、被围困的英国人, 与 lifeline (救命线) 形成因果。

30. But the steel shells of hundreds of the ships __(30)__ in the icy North Atlantic, and 12 broke in half and sank.

【答案】 **I) cracked** (动词)

【词性槽】 but 后从句需谓语动词

【依据】 钢壳在冰海里"开裂", 与紧接的 broke in half 顺承

But the steel shells of hundreds of the ships __(30)__ in the icy North Atlantic, and 12 broke in half and sank.: 先开裂、后断成两半并沉没, cracked → broke → sank 是程度递进。

【竞争词】 N) strived strived 主语应是人, 钢壳不会"努力"

strive = 努力奋斗, 主语通常为人或群体, 不能用于无生命的 steel shells; 且与后面的 broke、sank 在语义上完全不连贯。它将在第 31 空大显身手。

31. So scientists have __(31)__ to find a solution by mixing it with expensive metals such as nickel.

【答案】 **N) strived** (动词)

【词性槽】 have __ 现在完成时缺过去分词

【依据】 strive to do = 努力做某事, 固定搭配

So scientists have strived to find a solution by mixing it with expensive metals such as nickel.: "科学家一直努力通过加昂贵金属(如镍)来找解决办法", 正是 strive to do 的标准用法, 且与上句"低温脆裂仍是问题"形成因果。

32. Yuuji Kimura and colleagues in Japan tried a more physical __(32)__.

【答案】 **C) approach** (名词)

【词性槽】 形容词 physical 后缺名词中心词

【依据】 下句"a complex mechanical process"复指本词, 即"方法"

紧接的 Rather than adding other metals, they developed a complex mechanical process involving repeated heating and very severe mechanical deformation, known as temp forming. 是对前句"more physical __"的同位展开, 说明这是"一种物理性的方法/路子", approach (方法/途径) 正合。

【竞争词】 F) channel channel 偏"渠道/海峡", 不与 physical 搭配

channel 常指传播/沟通的渠道或地理上的海峡, 与"物理性的解决路子"不搭; try a physical channel 更不是固定表达。

【易错】 最具迷惑性的错误词是 F) —— a physical channel 似通实错。考生可能误填 channel, 因为 a more physical channel (更物理的渠道) 字面读得过去; 但后句 a complex mechanical process involving repeated heating and very severe mechanical deformation, known as temp forming. 是"方法/路子"的同位解释, 必须用 approach。防坑: 读完空后再读一句"是不是对前句的同义重申"。

33. The resulting steel appears to achieve a combination of strength and toughness that is __(33)__ to that of modern steels

【答案】 **G) comparable** (形容词)

【词性槽】 be 动词 is 后需表语形容词

【依据】 新钢的强度韧性"比得上"昂贵合金钢，是全文卖点

下句 that of modern steels that are very rich in alloy content and, therefore, very expensive. 明确对照对象是"含合金多、非常昂贵"的现代钢，本文亮点正是新工艺钢"性能可与之比肩"，comparable to 即"与...相当"。

【竞争词】 L) relevant relevant 只是"相关"，落不下"性能相当"的强对比

relevant to = "与...相关"，说"新钢的强度韧性与昂贵合金钢相关"既不构成有意义的比较，也削弱了作者强调的"以更低成本达到同等性能"的卖点。

【易错】 最具迷惑性的错误词是 L) —— be relevant to 误当成 be comparable to。两词都能与 to 搭配，且 relevant 更眼熟，考生易凭眼熟选 L。防坑：a combination of strength and toughness that is __(33)__ to that of modern steels that are very rich in alloy content and, therefore, very expensive. 的结构是性能间的"比较"而非"相关"，看到 that of ... 的对照结构就要用 comparable。

34. They hope to reduce both the number of __(34)__ needed in a construction job and their weight

【答案】 **H) components** (名词)

【词性槽】 the number of 后接可数名词复数

【依据】 建筑"部件数"是被减少的对象

上文 make ultra-high strength parts, such as bolts. 已铺垫"用作部件"，空处 reduce both the number of __(34)__ needed in a construction job and their weight 就是减少建筑中部件的数量与重量，components 完美对接 parts。

35. by replacing solid supports with __(35)__ tubes, for example.

【答案】 **K) hollow** 形容词

【词性槽】 名词 tubes 前缺定语形容词

【依据】 **solid 实心** ↔ **hollow 空心**，反义对照天然

replacing solid supports with __(35)__ tubes 形成"以...管代替实心支撑"的替换关系；要在重量上更轻、对应上文 reduce their weight，自然要用 hollow（空心的）管子，与 solid 形成反义对照。

【竞争词】 **E) besieged** **besieged** 形容"被围困"，与钢管不搭

besieged 主语应是人 / 城市 / 国家（被围攻）；用来修饰工程用钢管语义错配，且与减重逻辑无关。

O) violent **violent tubes** 语义荒诞

violent = 暴力的 / 猛烈的，与无生命的支撑钢管搭不上，也无法解释"为何能替代实心支撑、减轻重量"。

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) **abruptly** 副词

突然地、骤然地

用于第 26 空

B) **additives** 名词

添加剂、添加物

用于第 28 空

C) **approach** 名词 动词

方法、途径；接近

用于第 32 空

D) **ardently** 副词

热切地、热烈地

干扰词 · 未选用

E) **besieged** 形容词 动词

被围困的；围攻（过去式 / 过去分词）

用于第 29 空

F) **channel** 名词 动词

海峡、渠道；引导

干扰词 · 未选用

G) **comparable** 形容词

可相比的、比得上的

用于第 33 空

H) **components** 名词

组件、部件

用于第 34 空

I) **cracked** 动词 形容词

破裂、开裂 (过去式 / 过去分词)

用于第 30 空

J) **fractures** 名词 动词

断裂、裂缝; 使断裂

用于第 27 空

K) **hollow** 形容词 动词 名词

空心的; 凹陷

用于第 35 空

L) **relevant** 形容词

相关的、切题的

干扰词 · 未选用

M) **reshuffled** 动词 形容词

重新洗牌、改组 (过去式 / 过去分词)

干扰词 · 未选用

N) **strived** 动词

努力、奋斗 (过去式 / 过去分词)

用于第 31 空

O) **violent** 形容词

猛烈的、暴力的

干扰词 · 未选用

全文主旨

日本团队用物理工艺造出抗低温脆裂的新型钢

全文围绕一种新钢展开: Steel is valued for its reliability, but not when it gets cold. 是话题切入; 接着指出 a novel type of steel has been developed that resists __(27)__ at much lower temperatures, while retaining its strength and toughness—without the need for expensive __(28)__, 点明新材料不靠昂贵添加物就能在低温下保持强度与韧性; 后文用二战 Liberty ships 的事故与北极油井背景说明问题严重, 再引出 Yuuji Kimura and colleagues in Japan tried a more physical __(32)__ 的解决路径与应用前景。

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, 却不该填入任何一个空。下面逐个剖析它们最像哪个空的答案、为什么是陷阱。

D) **ardently** 最像第 26 空的副词

词库里副词只有 A、D 两个，考生若只看词性会在 Most forms of steel __(26)__ become brittle 处犹豫；识破点：ardently 通常修饰人的情感（ardently support / love），与无生命主语“steel”完全不搭。

F) **channel** 最像第 32 空的名词

在 tried a more physical __(32)__ 处，channel 也能让“a physical channel”勉强读通；识破点：后句 they developed a complex mechanical process 是同位解释“方法 / 路子”，channel 偏“渠道 / 海峡”，与 process 对不上。

L) **relevant** 最像第 33 空的形容词

relevant to 是常见搭配，乍看也能填进 is __(33)__ to that of modern steels；识破点：原句强调“性能可与昂贵合金钢相当”的对比，relevant 只是“相关”，太弱、且消解了作者强调的“廉价同等性能”的卖点，comparable 才能承担比较语义。

M) **reshuffled** 最像第 30 空的过去式动词

reshuffled 形式上也是过去式，看起来能塞进 the steel shells of hundreds of the ships __(30)__ in the icy North Atlantic；识破点：reshuffle 意为“重新洗牌、改组”，主语多为内阁、团队，与钢壳在冰海中的物理后果（cracked → broke → sank 递进）完全脱节。

O) **violent** 最像第 35 空的形容词

violent 也是形容词，能塞到 replacing solid supports with __(35)__ tubes 前；识破点：与 solid 形成对照的应是反义形容词“空心”，hollow tubes 才能解释“为何能减重”；violent tubes 既不形成对照，也无现实意义。

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。

Rather than adding other metals, they developed a complex mechanical process involving repeated heating and very severe mechanical deformation, known as temp forming.

第4段，第2句

本句涵盖主语、谓语、宾语、状语四种核心成分，宾语部分包含两个后置定语（现在分词短语和过去分词短语），适合练习识别修饰成分与中心词的关系。句首 Rather than 状语也是常见易混淆点，有一定训练价值，但整体成分种类不算丰富。

The resulting steel appears to achieve a combination of strength and toughness that is comparable to that of modern steels that are very rich in alloy content and, therefore, very expensive.

第5段，第1句

多层定语从句嵌套修饰名词、系表结构加比较状语、并列表语等都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，尤其是科技说明类文本常用这种结构描述产品性能和比较，学会分析此句可直接迁移到大量同类长难句。

They hope to reduce both the number of components needed in a construction job and their weight—by replacing solid supports with hollow tubes, for example.

第6段，第2句

"hope to do" 结构、"both ... and ..." 并列、过去分词作后置定语、"by + 动名词" 作方式状语，都是四六级和考研中高频出现的句式，具有较强的代表性和复用价值。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 32 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。

strength

B1

n. 力量

本篇3次 · 真题 23 句

reduce

B1

v. 减少，降低（数量、大小、程度等）

本篇2次 · 真题 138 句

replace A2

v. 替换, 更换 (用新的代替旧的)

本篇2次 · 真题 42 句

mix A2

v. 混合

本篇2次 · 真题 21 句

process B1

n. 过程

本篇1次 · 真题 126 句

major B1

adj. 主要的

本篇1次 · 真题 108 句

support A2

v. 支持

本篇1次 · 真题 103 句

physical B1

adj. 身体的

本篇1次 · 真题 91 句

concern B1

v. 涉及

本篇1次 · 真题 88 句

amount A2

n. 数量

本篇1次 · 真题 84 句

colleague B1

n. 同事

本篇1次 · 真题 84 句

type A2

n. 类型

本篇1次 · 真题 84 句

involve B1

v. 包含

本篇1次 · 真题 82 句

solution B1

n. 解决办法

本篇1次 · 真题 76 句

complex B2

adj. 复杂的, 难懂的

本篇1次 · 真题 61 句

approach B1

v. 靠近, 接近 (在空间或时间上)

本篇1次 · 真题 59 句

novel B1

n. 小说

本篇1次 · 真题 43 句

structure B1

n. 结构

本篇1次 · 真题 35 句

content

B1

n. 内容

本篇1次 · 真题 31 句

therefore

B1

adv. 因此, 所以

本篇1次 · 真题 28 句

strive

B2

v. 努力, 奋斗, 力求

本篇1次 · 真题 27 句

component

B2

n. 组成部分

本篇1次 · 真题 25 句

intend

B1

v. 打算, 计划

本篇1次 · 真题 25 句

numerous

B2

adj. 众多的, 许多的

本篇1次 · 真题 25 句

crack

B1

v. 破裂

本篇1次 · 真题 18 句

resist

B2

v. 抵抗

本篇1次 · 真题 18 句

combination

B1

n. 结合

本篇1次 · 真题 17 句

severe

B2

adj. 严重的

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

comparable

B2

adj. 可比较的

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

construction

B1

n. 建造

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

vessel

B2

n. 船, 舰

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

sink

A2

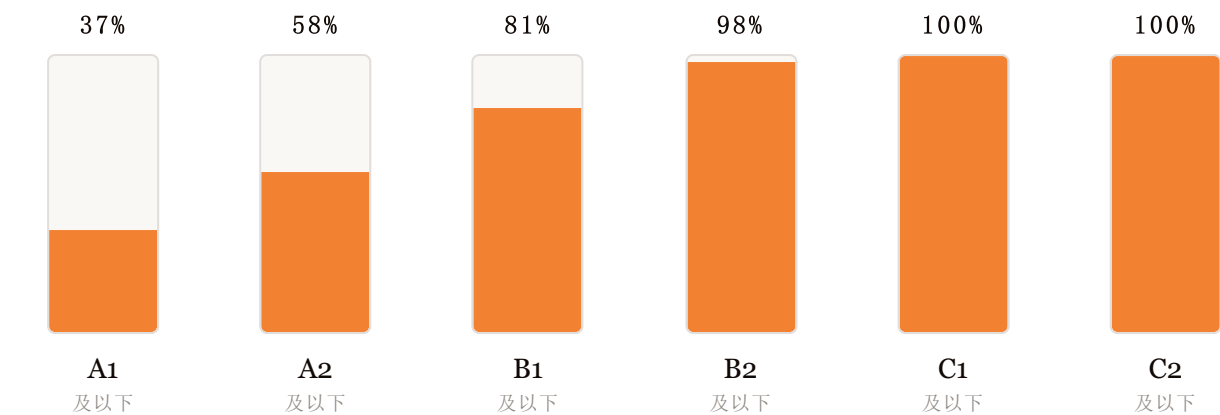
v. 下沉

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

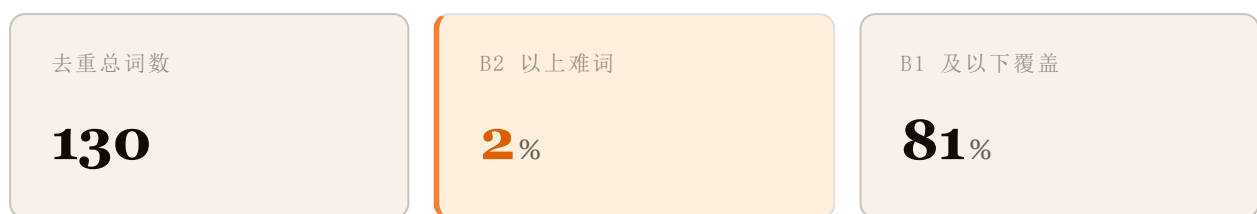
VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 130 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

带空短文去重后共 130 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 3 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 130 个 · 末柱为 100%



英语六级 2019年6月·第3套 · 全卷构成

Part I	写作	题目解析 →
Part II	听力	与2019年6月第1套共用 · 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3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3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 13 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3套(2019-06) · 六级

Part III Section B

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

The future of personal satellite technology is here—are we ready for it?

A) Satellites used to be the exclusive playthings of rich governments and wealthy corporations. But increasingly, as space becomes more democratized, they are coming within reach of ordinary people. Just like drones(无人机) before them, miniature satellites are beginning to fundamentally transform our conceptions of who gets to do what up above our heads.

卫星曾经是富裕政府和大型企业的专属玩物。但随着太空变得越来越民主化,它们正逐渐进入普通人的触及范围。就像无人机之前的情况一样,微型卫星正开始从根本上改变我们关于谁有资格在我们头顶上空做什么的观念。

B) As a recent report from the National Academy of Sciences highlights, these satellites hold tremendous potential for making satellite-based science more accessible than ever before. However, as the cost of getting your own satellite in orbit drops sharply, the risks of irresponsible use grow. The question here is no longer "Can we?" but "Should we?" What are the potential downsides of having a slice of space densely populated by equipment built by people not traditionally labeled as "professionals"? And what would the responsible and beneficial development and use of this technology actually look like? Some of the answers may come from a nonprofit organization that has been building and launching amateur satellites for nearly 50 years.

正如美国国家科学院最近的一份报告所强调的那样,这些卫星在使基于卫星的科学研究比以往任何时候都更容易获取方面具有巨大潜力。然而,随着将自己的卫星送入轨道的成本急剧下降,不负责任使用的风险也在增长。这里的问题不再是"我们能吗?"而是"我们应该吗?"让一片空间密集地布满由传统上不被

称为"专业人士"的人所建造的设备,其潜在的负面影响是什么?这项技术负责任且有益的开发和使用实际上应该是什么样子?一些答案可能来自一个近50年来一直在建造和发射业余卫星的非营利组织。

- C) Having your personal satellite launched into orbit might sound like an idea straight out of science fiction. But over the past few decades a unique class of satellites has been created that fits the bill: CubeSats. The "Cube" here simply refers to the satellite's shape. The most common CubeSat is a 10cm cube, so small that a single CubeSat could easily be mistaken for a paperweight on your desk. These mini-satellites can fit in a launch vehicle's formerly "wasted space." Multiples can be deployed in combination for more complex missions than could be achieved by one CubeSat alone.

将你的个人卫星发射到轨道上可能听起来像是科幻小说里的想法。但在过去几十年里,一类独特的卫星被创造出来,正好符合这个要求:立方体卫星。这里的"立方体"仅仅指的是卫星的形状。最常见的立方体卫星是一个10厘米的立方体,小到单个立方体卫星很容易被误认为是你桌上的镇纸。这些微型卫星可以装入运载火箭以前"浪费的空间"中。多个立方体卫星可以组合部署,以完成比单个立方体卫星独立完成更复杂的任务。

- D) Within their compact bodies these minute satellites are able to house sensors and communications receivers/transmitters that enable operators to study Earth from space, as well as space around Earth. They're primarily designed for Low Earth Orbit (LEO)—an easily accessible region of space from around 200 to 800 miles above Earth, where human-tended missions like the Hubble Space Telescope and the International Space Station (ISS) hang out. But they can attain more distant orbits; NASA plans for most of its future Earth-escaping payloads (to the moon and Mars especially) to carry CubeSats.

在它们紧凑的机体内,这些微型卫星能够容纳传感器和通信接收器/发射器,使操作者能够从太空研究地球,以及地球周围的太空。它们主要设计用于近地轨道,这是一个容易到达的空间区域,距离地球表面约200至800英里,像哈勃太空望远镜和国际空间站这样的载人任务就在那里运行。但它们也可以到达更远的轨道;NASA计划让其未来大部分脱离地球的有效载荷(特别是前往月球和火星的)携带立方体卫星。

- E) Because they're so small and light, it costs much less to get a CubeSat into Earth's orbit than a traditional communications or GPS satellite. For instance, a research group here at Arizona State University recently claimed their developmental small CubeSats could cost as little as \$3,000 to put in orbit. This decrease in cost allows researchers, hobbyists and even elementary school groups to put simple instruments into LEO or even have them deployed from the ISS.

因为它们如此小巧轻便,将一颗立方体卫星送入地球轨道的成本比传统通信卫星或GPS卫星要低得多。例如,亚利桑那州立大学的一个研究小组最近声称,他们开发的小型立方体卫星送入轨道的成本可能低至3000美元。这种成本的降低使研究人员、爱好者甚至小学生团体都能将简单的仪器送入近地轨道,甚至让它们从国际空间站部署。

- F) The first CubeSat was created in the early 2000s, as a way of enabling Stanford graduate students to design, build, test and operate a spacecraft with similar capabilities to the USSR's Sputnik(前苏联的人造卫星)。 Since then, NASA, the National Reconnaissance Office and even Boeing have all launched and operated CubeSats. There are more than 130 currently in operation. The NASA Educational Launch of Nano Satellite program, which offers free launches for educational groups and

science missions, is now open to U.S. nonprofit corporations as well. Clearly, satellites are not just for rocket scientists anymore.

第一颗立方体卫星创建于21世纪初,作为一种使斯坦福大学研究生能够设计、建造、测试和操作一颗具有与前苏联人造卫星类似能力的航天器的方式。从那时起,NASA、国家侦察局甚至波音公司都发射并操作过立方体卫星。目前有130多颗正在运行。NASA的纳米卫星教育发射计划为教育团体和科学任务提供免费发射,现在也向美国非营利公司开放。显然,卫星不再只是火箭科学家的专属了。

- G) The National Academy of Sciences report emphasizes CubeSats' importance in scientific discovery and the training of future space scientists and engineers. Yet it also acknowledges that widespread deployment of LEO CubeSats isn't risk-free. The greatest concern the authors raise is space debris—pieces of "junk" that orbit the earth, with the potential to cause serious damage if they collide with operational units, including the ISS.

美国国家科学院的报告强调了立方体卫星在科学发现以及培训未来太空科学家和工程师方面的重要性。然而它也承认,近地轨道立方体卫星的广泛部署并非没有风险。作者提出的最大担忧是太空碎片——围绕地球运行的"垃圾"碎片,如果它们与包括国际空间站在内的运行单元相撞,有可能造成严重损害。

- H) Currently, there aren't many CubeSats and they're tracked closely. Yet as LEO opens up to more amateur satellites, they may pose an increasing threat. As the report authors point out, even near-misses might lead to the "creation of a burdensome regulatory framework and affect the future disposition of science CubeSats."

目前,立方体卫星数量不多,而且它们被密切跟踪。然而,随着近地轨道向更多业余卫星开放,它们可能构成越来越大的威胁。正如报告作者指出的那样,即使是险些相撞也可能导致"创建一个繁琐的监管框架,并影响科学立方体卫星的未来部署"。

- I) CubeSat researchers suggest that now's the time to ponder unexpected and unintended possible consequences of more people than ever having access to their own small slice of space. In an era when you can simply buy a CubeSat kit off the shelf, how can we trust the satellites over our heads were developed with good intentions by people who knew what they were doing? Some "expert amateurs" in the satellite game could provide some inspiration for how to proceed responsibly.

立方体卫星研究人员建议,现在是时候思考比以往任何时候都更多的人能够获得他们自己的小块太空可能带来的意外和非预期后果了。在一个你可以直接从货架上购买立方体卫星套件的时代,我们如何能相信我们头顶上的卫星是由知道自己在做什么的人怀着良好意图开发的?卫星领域的一些"专家级业余爱好者"可以为如何负责任地推进提供一些启示。

- J) In 1969, the Radio Amateur Satellite Corporation (AMSAT) was created in order to foster ham radio enthusiasts'(业余无线电爱好者) participation in space research and communication. It continued the efforts, begun in 1961, by Project OSCAR—a U.S.-based group that built and launched the very first nongovernmental satellite just four years after Sputnik. As an organization of volunteers, AMSAT was putting "amateur" satellites in orbit decades before the current CubeSat craze. And over time, its members have learned a thing or two about responsibility. Here, open-source development has been a central principle. Within the organization, AMSAT has a philosophy of open sourcing everything making technical data on all aspects of their satellites fully available to everyone in the organization, and when possible, the public. According to a member of the team responsible for FOX 1-A,

AMSAT's first CubeSat, this means that there's no way to sneak something like explosives or an energy emitter into an amateur satellite when everyone has access to the designs and implementation. 1969年,无线电业余卫星公司成立,目的是促进业余无线电爱好者参与太空研究和通信。它延续了始于1961年的Project OSCAR的努力——这是一个美国团体,在Sputnik升空仅四年后就建造并发射了第一颗非政府卫星。作为一个志愿者组织,AMSAT在当前立方体卫星热潮之前的几十年里就一直在将"业余"卫星送入轨道。随着时间的推移,其成员已经学到了关于责任的一两件事。在这里,开源开发一直是一个核心原则。在该组织内部,AMSAT有一个将一切开源的理念,使其卫星各个方面的技术数据完全向组织内的每个人开放,并在可能的情况下向公众开放。据负责FOX 1-A(AMSAT的第一颗立方体卫星)的团队说,这意味着当每个人都能访问设计和实施方案时,不可能偷偷将爆炸物或能量发射器之类的东西放入业余卫星中。

- K) However, they're more cautious about sharing information with nonmembers, as the organization guards against others developing the ability to hijack and take control of their satellites. This form of "self-governance" is possible within long-standing amateur organizations that, over time, are able to build a sense of responsibility to community members, as well as society in general. But what happens when new players emerge, who don't have deep roots within the existing culture?

然而,他们对与非成员分享信息更为谨慎,因为该组织要防范其他人发展出劫持和控制其卫星的能力。这种形式的"自我管理"在长期存在的业余组织中是可能的,这些组织随着时间的推移,能够建立起对社区成员以及整个社会的责任感。但当新的参与者出现,而他们在现有文化中没有深厚根基时,会发生什么?

- L) Hobbyists and students are gaining access to technologies without being part of a long-standing amateur establishment. They're still constrained by funders, launch providers and a series of regulations—all of which rein in what CubeSat developers can and cannot do. But there's a danger they're ill-equipped to think through potential unintended consequences. What these unintended consequences might be is admittedly far from clear. Yet we know innovators can be remarkably creative with taking technologies in unexpected directions. Think of something as seemingly benign as the cellphone—we have microfinance and text-based social networking at one end of the spectrum, and improvised(临时制作的) explosive devices at the other.

爱好者和学生正在获得技术的使用权,而不是长期业余机构的一部分。他们仍然受到资助者、发射提供商和一系列法规的约束——所有这些都限制了立方体卫星开发者能做什么和不能做什么。但有一种危险是,他们没有能力充分考虑潜在的非预期后果。诚然,这些非预期后果可能是什么还远不清楚。然而我们知道,创新者在以意想不到的方向使用技术方面可以非常有创造力。想想像手机这样看似无害的东西——我们在光谱的一端有小额信贷和基于文本的社交网络,在另一端有临时制作的爆炸装置。

- M) This is where a culture of social responsibility around CubeSats becomes important – not simply to ensure that physical risks are minimized, but to engage with a much larger community in anticipating and managing less obvious consequences of the technology. This is not an easy task. Yet the evidence from AMSAT and other areas of technology development suggests that responsible amateur communities can and do emerge around novel technologies. The challenge here, of course, is ensuring that what an amateur community considers to be responsible, actually is. Here's where there needs to be a much wider public conversation that extends beyond government agencies and scientific communities to include students, hobbyists, and anyone who may potentially stand to be affected by the use of CubeSat technology.

这就是围绕立方体卫星的社会责任文化变得重要的地方——不仅仅是为了确保物理风险最小化,而是要与更广泛的社区一起预测和管理该技术不太明显的后果。这不是一项容易的任务。然而来自AMSAT

和其他技术发展领域的证据表明,负责任的业余社区能够而且确实围绕新技术出现。当然,这里的挑战是确保业余社区认为负责任的东西实际上是负责任的。这就是需要进行更广泛的公众对话的地方,这种对话不仅限于政府机构和科学界,还包括学生、爱好者以及任何可能受到立方体卫星技术使用影响的人。

陈述句与逐句解析

36. Given the easier accessibility to space, it is time to think about how to prevent misuse of satellites.

鉴于进入太空变得更加容易,现在是时候考虑如何防止卫星被滥用了。

【答案】 I 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 易得后防止误用

【定位】 CubeSat researchers suggest that now's the time to ponder unexpected and unintended possible consequences of more people than ever having access to their own small slice of space.

CubeSat 研究者建议,眼下正是要思考这样一件事的时候:当比以往任何时候都更多的人能够拥有头顶这一小片太空时,可能带来什么意想不到、非本意的后果。

【改写】 it is time to think about how to prevent misuse of satellites ↔

now's the time to ponder unexpected and unintended possible consequences

时间催促句+宾语上位

Given the easier accessibility to space ↔

more people than ever having access to their own small slice of space

易得性的同义重写

【辨邻】 B B 段的落点是把问题从能不能改写为该不该,是论域转换; Q36 强调此刻就要思考如何防止——动作和时间标记都更贴 now's the time to ponder

The question here is no longer "Can we?" but "Should we?"

M M 段已经在谈 a culture of social responsibility around CubeSats becomes important 这样的解决路径与 a much wider public conversation, 是承接呼吁后的对策章节;而 Q36 锁定的是初次发出此刻该思考误用的提醒,源头仍在 I 段

This is where a culture of social responsibility around CubeSats becomes important

37. A group of mini-satellites can work together to accomplish more complex tasks.

一组微型卫星可以协同工作以完成更复杂的任务。

【答案】 C 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 迷你卫星组合完成复杂任务

【定位】 Multiples can be deployed in combination for more complex missions than could be achieved by one CubeSat alone.

多颗 CubeSat 可以组合部署，去完成单颗 CubeSat 独自无法达成的更复杂任务。

【改写】 A group of mini-satellites ↔ **Multiples can be deployed**

数量词同义

work together ↔ **in combination**

协同方式同义

accomplish more complex tasks ↔

for more complex missions than could be achieved by one CubeSat alone

目标短语近义+对比补足

38. The greater accessibility of mini-satellites increases the risks of their irresponsible use.

微型卫星更容易获取增加了其被不负责任使用的风险。

【答案】 **B** 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 易得性提升不负责任使用风险

【定位】 However, as the cost of getting your own satellite in orbit drops sharply, the risks of irresponsible use grow.

然而，随着把自家卫星送入轨道的成本大幅下降，被不负责任使用的风险也在增大。

【改写】 The greater accessibility of mini-satellites ↔

as the cost of getting your own satellite in orbit drops sharply

易得性与成本下降互为表里

increases the risks of their irresponsible use ↔ **the risks of irresponsible use grow**

近乎逐词对应

【辨邻】 **I** I 段确实呼应了风险话题，但用的是 more people than ever having access to their own small slice of space 来引出此刻该思考的号召；首次把 accessibility increases the risks of irresponsible use 这层因果落到纸上的是 B 段，I 段更对应 Q36

now's the time to ponder unexpected and unintended possible consequences of more people than ever having access to their own small slice of space

39. Even school pupils can have their CubeSats put in orbit owing to the lowered launching cost.

由于发射成本降低,即使是在校学生也能将他们的CubeSats送入轨道。

【答案】 **E** 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 小学生借成本下降把 CubeSat 送上轨

【定位】 This decrease in cost allows researchers, hobbyists and even elementary school groups to put simple instruments into LEO or even have them deployed from the ISS.

这种成本下降使研究人员、爱好者乃至小学生团体也能把简单的仪器送入低地球轨道，甚至从国际空间站释放。

【改写】 Even school pupils ↔ **even elementary school groups**

用词不同的同义群体

have their CubeSats put in orbit ↔

put simple instruments into LEO or even have them deployed from the ISS

上位概括+具体场景

owing to the lowered launching cost ↔ **This decrease in cost allows**

因果指示词同义

40. AMSAT is careful about sharing information with outsiders to prevent hijacking of their satellites.

AMSAT对与外部人员分享信息持谨慎态度,以防止其卫星被劫持。

【答案】 **K** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 AMSAT 对外谨慎以防劫持

【定位】 However, they're more cautious about sharing information with nonmembers, as the organization guards against others developing the ability to hijack and take control of their satellites.

然而，他们在向非成员分享信息这件事上更为谨慎，因为该组织在防范他人获得劫持并接管其卫星的能力。

【改写】 AMSAT is careful about sharing information with outsiders ↔

they're more cautious about sharing information with nonmembers

形近词+同义群体

to prevent hijacking of their satellites ↔

guards against others developing the ability to hijack and take control of their satellites

防御性动词同源

【辨邻】 **J** J 段说的是 making technical data on all aspects of their satellites fully available to everyone in the organization，是对内开源；而 sharing information with outsiders to prevent hijacking 的关键词在对外+防劫持，与 J 段方向相反，应配 K 段

AMSAT has a philosophy of open sourcing everything making technical data on all aspects of their satellites fully available to everyone in the organization

41. NASA offers to launch CubeSats free of charge for educational and research purposes.

NASA为教育和研究目的免费提供CubeSats发射服务。

【答案】 F 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 NASA 免费发射教育与科研 CubeSat

【定位】 The NASA Educational Launch of Nano Satellite program, which offers free launches for educational groups and science missions, is now open to U.S. nonprofit corporations as well.
NASA 的纳卫星教育发射计划为教育团体和科研任务提供免费发射，如今也对美国的非营利机构开放。

【改写】 NASA offers to launch CubeSats ↔

The NASA Educational Launch of Nano Satellite program, which offers free launches

主体专名同形

free of charge ↔ **free launches**

免费用语同义

for educational and research purposes ↔ **for educational groups and science missions**

用途词同义

42. Even with constraints, it is possible for some creative developers to take the CubeSat technology in directions that result in harmful outcomes.

即使存在限制,一些富有创造力的开发者仍有可能将CubeSat技术引向导致有害后果的方向。

【答案】 L 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 约束之下仍可能走向有害方向

【定位】 They're still constrained by funders, launch providers and a series of regulations—all of which rein in what CubeSat developers can and cannot do. But there's a danger they're ill-equipped to think through potential unintended consequences.

他们仍然受到资助方、发射方和一系列法规的约束——这些都限制了 CubeSat 开发者能做什么、不能做什么。但是，他们可能没准备好去思考潜在的意外后果，这本身就是风险。

【改写】 Even with constraints ↔

They're still constrained by funders, launch providers and a series of regulations

约束类型清单回收为名词

some creative developers to take the CubeSat technology in directions that result in harmful outcomes

↔ **innovators can be remarkably creative with taking technologies in unexpected directions**

走偏方向+创造性同义

【辨邻】 I now's the time to ponder unexpected and unintended possible consequences
强调的是该思考的时机，而 Q42 强调的是即便有约束仍可能走向有害方向；后者必须
落在有明确约束清单+但仍可能的 L 段

now's the time to ponder unexpected and unintended possible consequences of more people than
ever having access to their own small slice of space

43. While making significant contributions to space science, CubeSats may pose hazards to other space vehicles.

CubeSats在为空间科学做出重大贡献的同时,可能对其他航天器构成危险。

【答案】 G 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 重大贡献的同时威胁其他航天器

【定位】 Yet it also acknowledges that widespread deployment of LEO CubeSats isn't risk-free. The greatest concern the authors raise is space debris—pieces of "junk" that orbit the earth, with the potential to cause serious damage if they collide with operational units, including the ISS. 但报告也承认，在低地球轨道大规模部署 CubeSat 并非毫无风险。作者最大的担忧是太空碎片——绕地球运行的垃圾，一旦与正在运行的设备（包括国际空间站）相撞，可能造成严重损坏。

【改写】 making significant contributions to space science ↔

emphasizes CubeSats' importance in scientific discovery and the training of future space scientists and engineers

贡献语同义改写

pose hazards to other space vehicles ↔

cause serious damage if they collide with operational units, including the ISS

威胁词+对象上位

【辨邻】 H H 段确实谈论威胁，但接着 near-misses 谈 creation of a burdensome regulatory framework，重点落在监管后果而非首次把贡献与威胁并列；Q43 的 while 句式要求贡献与威胁并列出现，这只在 G 段同时具备

even near-misses might lead to the "creation of a burdensome regulatory framework and affect the future disposition of science CubeSats"

44. Mini-satellites enable operators to study Earth from LEO and space around it.

微型卫星使操作者能够从近地轨道研究地球及其周围空间。

【答案】 D 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 在 LEO 同时研究地球与周边空间

【定位】 Within their compact bodies these minute satellites are able to house sensors and communications receivers/transmitters that enable operators to study Earth from space, as well as space around Earth.

在迷你身躯之内，这些微型卫星能够容纳传感器以及通信收发设备，使操作者得以从太空研究地球，同时也研究地球周边的空间。

【改写】 Mini-satellites enable operators ↔

these minute satellites are able to house sensors and communications receivers/transmitters that enable operators

主体词+动词同义

to study Earth from LEO and space around it ↔

to study Earth from space, as well as space around Earth

并列宾语近乎逐字

45. AMSAT operates on the principle of having all its technical data accessible to its members, preventing the abuse of amateur satellites.

AMSAT的运作原则是使其所有技术数据对成员开放,以防止业余卫星被滥用。

【答案】 J 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 AMSAT 内部数据全开放防滥用

【定位】 Within the organization, AMSAT has a philosophy of open sourcing everything making technical data on all aspects of their satellites fully available to everyone in the organization, and when possible, the public. According to a member of the team responsible for FOX 1-A, AMSAT's first CubeSat, this means that there's no way to sneak something like explosives or an energy emitter into an amateur satellite when everyone has access to the designs and implementation.

在组织内部，AMSAT 奉行将一切开源的理念，把卫星各方面的技术数据完全向组织内每一个人开放，并在可能时面向公众。据 AMSAT 第一颗 CubeSat (FOX 1-A) 负责团队的成员介绍，这意味着——只要所有人都能接触到设计和实现，就没有办法偷偷把炸药或能量发射器这类东西塞进一颗业余卫星里。

【改写】 AMSAT operates on the principle ↔ AMSAT has a philosophy of open sourcing everything

原则与理念同义

having all its technical data accessible to its members ↔

making technical data on all aspects of their satellites fully available to everyone in the organization

近乎逐字对应

preventing the abuse of amateur satellites ↔

there's no way to sneak something like explosives or an energy emitter into an amateur satellite when everyone has access to the designs and implementation

防滥用的具体场景上位概括

【辨邻】 K more cautious about sharing information with nonmembers 与 guards against others developing the ability to hijack and take control of their satellites 强调的是对非成员不分享、防被劫持，而 Q45 的关键是 accessible to its members + preventing abuse，源头段必须是对内全面开放的 J 段

they're more cautious about sharing information with nonmembers, as the organization guards against others developing the ability to hijack and take control of their satellites

PARAGRAPH MAP • 段落主旨图

13 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 卫星过去是富国和大公司的专属玩具，如今随着太空民主化，正像无人机一样走入普通人手中，根本性地改变了头顶上方是谁在做什么的格局。

信息指纹 无人机类比+太空民主化

B 国家科学院报告指出微型卫星让卫星科学前所未有地普及，但成本暴跌也带来不负责任使用的风险，问题已从能不能变成该不该。

信息指纹 可不可以变该不该

C 介绍 CubeSat 这一独特类别：边长 10 厘米的立方体，可塞进运载火箭过去被浪费的空间，多颗组合能完成单颗做不到的复杂任务。

信息指纹 10 厘米立方体+组合发射

D 迷你卫星体内装有传感器和收发机，主要在距地面 200 到 800 英里的低地球轨道运行，既可研究地球本身、也可研究地球周边空间，未来还可能跑得更远。

信息指纹 在 LEO 同时研究地球与周边空间

E 正因为小而轻，CubeSat 入轨成本远低于传统卫星，连研究人员、爱好者乃至小学生团体都用得起，亚利桑那州立大学的项目甚至声称只需三千美元。

信息指纹 三千美元+小学生也能上天

F 回溯 CubeSat 起源：本世纪初由斯坦福研究生发起，如今 NASA、国家侦察办公室、波音都在运行 CubeSat，且 NASA 的纳卫星教育发射计划免费向教育与科研团体开放。

信息指纹 NASA 免费发射教育卫星

G 国家科学院报告强调 CubeSat 对科学发现和培养新一代航天人才的重要意义，但同时承认在低地球轨道大规模部署并非零风险，最担心的是与 ISS 等可能相撞的太空碎片。

信息指纹 贡献伴随太空碎片威胁

H 目前 CubeSat 数量不多、能被密切追踪，但随着低地球轨道开放，威胁可能变大，连险些相撞都可能催生繁琐的监管框架，反过来影响科研 CubeSat 的未来。

信息指纹 险些相撞催生监管

I CubeSat 研究者呼吁，正是因为购买套件就能上手，现在该认真思考更多人涉足太空可能带来的意外后果，要确保头顶上的卫星出自怀有好意且懂行的人之手。

信息指纹 易得后思考误用风险

J 介绍 AMSAT：1969 年成立，承袭 1961 年 Project OSCAR 的努力；作为志愿者组织，几十年来在组织内部全面开源所有技术资料，从而防止有人偷偷往业余卫星里塞炸药或能量发射器。

信息指纹 AMSAT 内部全面开源防滥用

K AMSAT 对非成员则更为谨慎，警惕外界获取信息后劫持并接管自家卫星；这种自治在老牌业余组织里行得通，但新玩家入场时未必。

信息指纹 对外谨慎防劫持

L 爱好者和学生在未加入老牌业余组织的情况下就能拿到技术，虽受到资助方、发射方和监管的约束，但仍可能把技术带向意想不到的方向；以手机为例，从普惠金融到简易爆炸装置两端皆有。

信息指纹 受约束仍可能走偏的手机类比

M 因此围绕 CubeSat 的社会责任文化十分重要，不只是降低物理风险，还要在更大社区里预见和管理不那么显眼的后果；需要一场把学生、爱好者和潜在受影响者也包括进来的更广泛公共对话。

信息指纹 更广泛公共对话

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

8 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。

Satellites used to be the exclusive playthings of rich governments and wealthy corporations.

A段，第1句

'used to' 结构和主系表句型在考试中较为常见，表语后接介词短语作定语也是高频结构。但本句整体过于简洁，缺少从句、复杂修饰或多层嵌套等典型考点，代表性中等，学习后可部分迁移但覆盖面有限。

What are the potential downsides of having a slice of space densely populated by equipment built by people not traditionally labeled as "professionals"?

B段，第4句

本句成分划分训练价值高。一是疑问句的倒装结构（表语前置、主语后置）需要识别；二是主语内部包含介词短语作定语、动名词短语作介词宾语、多层过去分词短语作后置定语等多种修饰成分，覆盖了定语、介词短语、非谓语动词等常见易错考点，且嵌套层次深，适合训练剥离修饰、定位核心成分的能力。

For instance, a research group here at Arizona State University recently claimed their developmental small CubeSats could cost as little as \$3,000 to put in orbit.

E段，第2句

本句的主句 + 宾语从句 结构是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。主句谓语为陈述类动词（claimed）引出宾语从句、从句中使用情态动词表可能性，这种模式在学术类、科技类文章中极为常见。掌握此句的分析方法可直接迁移到大量类似句子（如 研究表明/报告指出 + 宾语从句）。结构典型性较高，值得作为基础句型反复练习。

As the report authors point out, even near-misses might lead to the "creation of a burdensome regulatory framework and affect the future disposition of science CubeSats."

H段，第3句

"As" 引导的状语从句位于句首修饰主句，这是学术写作和考试阅读中非常典型的句式；主句的情态动词加 "lead to" 表示可能性结果，也是常见表达；整体结构代表性强，学习后可应用于多种语境

They're still constrained by funders, launch providers and a series of regulations—all of which rein in what CubeSat developers can and cannot do.

L段，第2句

句子成分丰富：主句包含主语、被动谓语、时间状语still、方式状语by短语；非限制性定语从句涉及特殊主语all of which和宾语从句；宾语从句中what既是引导词又充当宾语。涵盖了被动结构、定语从句、宾语从句、情态动词等多个常考成分，适合作为综合练习

What these unintended consequences might be is admittedly far from clear.

L段，第4句

句子涵盖主语从句、系表结构、情态动词结构等多种成分，且主语从句内部还有主谓表的完整结构，成分类型丰富。特别是 What 在从句中既引导从句又充当表语，是值得练习的易错点。

The challenge here, of course, is ensuring that what an amateur community considers to be responsible, actually is.

M段，第4句

本句涵盖了系表结构、动名词作表语并带宾语从句、"what" 引导的主语从句兼作宾语、宾语补足语 ("consider...to be")、插入语等多种成分。尤其 "what" 在从句中既作引导词又充当宾语的双重角色、以及宾语从句中省略表语的现象，都是常见易错点。成分种类丰富且具有代表性，非常适合作为划分练习。

Even school pupils can have their CubeSats put in orbit owing to the lowered launching cost.

第39题题干

覆盖主谓宾、宾语补足语、原因状语、定语等多种成分，尤其 "have + 宾语 + 过去分词" 的使役结构是高频易错点，值得专项练习；owing to 引导原因状语也是常考搭配；分词作定语的识别同样有训练价值。

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。

satellite B2

n. 人造卫星

本篇25次 · 真题 45 句

amateur B2

n. 业余爱好者

本篇11次 · 真题 13 句

launch B1

v. 推出

本篇10次 · 真题 56 句

orbit B2

n. 轨道

本篇9次 · 真题 17 句

organization B1

n. 组织

本篇6次 · 真题 73 句

community B1

n. 社区

本篇5次 · 真题 163 句

potential B2

adj. 潜在的

本篇4次·真题 92 句

consequence B2

n. 结果

本篇4次·真题 66 句

responsible B1

adj. 负责的

本篇4次·真题 40 句

risk A2

n. 风险

本篇3次·真题 167 句

design B1

n. 设计

本篇3次·真题 119 句

simply B1

adv. 仅仅, 只不过

本篇3次·真题 119 句

access B1

n. 进入

本篇3次·真题 101 句

responsibility B1

n. 责任

本篇3次·真题 69 句

enable B1

v. 使能够

本篇3次·真题 68 句

operate B1

v. 运转

本篇3次·真题 52 句

educational B1

adj. 教育的

本篇3次·真题 44 句

accessible B2

adj. 可达到的

本篇3次·真题 25 句

corporation B2

n. 公司, 企业 (尤指大型的、有限责任的)

本篇3次·真题 20 句

mission B1

n. 任务

本篇3次·真题 16 句

unintended B2

adj. 非故意的

本篇3次·真题 8 句

researcher B2

n. 研究人员

本篇2次·真题 363 句

less A1

det. 较少的

本篇2次·真题 273 句

author A2

n. 作者

本篇2次·真题 264 句

actually A2

adv. 实际上, 事实上 (用于纠正或补充信息)

本篇2次·真题 182 句

data B1

n. 数据

本篇2次·真题 181 句

decade B1

n. 十年

本篇2次·真题 120 句

affect B1

v. 影响

本篇2次·真题 116 句

scientific B1

adj. 科学的

本篇2次·真题 103 句

creative B1

adj. 有创造力的

本篇2次·真题 65 句

easily A2

adv. 容易地

本篇2次·真题 65 句

complex B2

adj. 复杂的, 难懂的

本篇2次·真题 61 句

ensure B2

v. 确保

本篇2次·真题 57 句

principle B2

n. 原则, 准则

本篇2次·真题 54 句

currently B1

adv. 目前, 当前

本篇2次·真题 42 句

emerge B2

v. 出现;浮现

本篇2次·真题 32 句

vehicle B1

n. 交通工具

本篇2次·真题 32 句

technical B2

adj. 技术的

本篇2次·真题 23 句

pose B2

v. 摆姿势 (供拍照或绘画)

本篇2次 · 真题 22 句

unexpected B1

adj. 意外的

本篇2次 · 真题 18 句

academy B2

n. 学院

本篇2次 · 真题 15 句

operator B1

n. 操作员

本篇2次 · 真题 11 句

deploy C1

v. 部署, 调动 (军队或资源)

本篇2次 · 真题 9 句

nonprofit B2

adj. 非营利的

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

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本篇1次 · 真题 167 句

challenge B1

n. 挑战

本篇1次 · 真题 119 句

project A2

n. 项目

本篇1次 · 真题 116 句

expert B1

n. 专家

本篇1次 · 真题 114 句

claim B1

v. 声称

本篇1次 · 真题 111 句

gain B1

v. 获得; 赢得

本篇1次 · 真题 96 句

physical B1

adj. 身体的

本篇1次 · 真题 91 句

concern B1

v. 涉及

本篇1次 · 真题 88 句

evidence B1

n. 证据

本篇1次 · 真题 87 句

traditional B1

adj. 传统的

本篇1次·真题 84 句

graduate B1

n. 毕业生

本篇1次·真题 82 句

professional B1

adj. 专业的

本篇1次·真题 82 句

increasingly B2

adv. 越来越;日益;不断增加地

本篇1次·真题 78 句

region B1

n. 地区

本篇1次·真题 78 句

exist A2

v. 存在;实际上有

本篇1次·真题 77 句

recently A2

adv. 最近

本篇1次·真题 76 句

source B1

n. 来源

本篇1次·真题 75 句

current B1

adj. 现在的

本篇1次·真题 72 句

engage B2

v. 参与;从事

本篇1次·真题 68 句

significant B2

adj. 重要的

本篇1次·真题 65 句

available A2

adj. 可获得的

本篇1次·真题 63 句

importance B1

n. 重要性

本篇1次·真题 60 句

device B1

n. 设备

本篇1次·真题 54 句

unique B2

adj. 独特的

本篇1次·真题 54 句

label B1

n. 标签

本篇1次·真题 52 句

threat B1

n. 威胁

本篇1次·真题 51 句

aspect B2

n. 方面

本篇1次·真题 50 句

track A2

n. 小路

本篇1次·真题 48 句

damage B1

n. 损害

本篇1次·真题 46 句

charge B1

v. 收费

本篇1次·真题 44 句

fully B1

adv. 完全地

本篇1次·真题 43 句

novel B1

n. 小说

本篇1次·真题 43 句

agency B2

n. 代理机构

本篇1次·真题 42 句

player A2

n. 运动员

本篇1次·真题 41 句

outcome B2

n. 结果

本篇1次·真题 40 句

wealthy B2

adj. 富有的

本篇1次·真题 39 句

central B1

adj. 主要的

本篇1次·真题 36 句

instance B2

n. 例子

本篇1次·真题 35 句

series B1

n. 系列

本篇1次·真题 33 句

clearly A2

adv. 清楚地, 明白地

本篇1次·真题 32 句

harmful B1

adj. 有害的

本篇1次·真题 32 句

era

B2

n. 时代

本篇1次·真题 31 句

obvious

B1

adj. 明显的

本篇1次·真题 31 句

transform

B2

v. 使彻底改变;使转变

本篇1次·真题 30 句

closely

B1

adv. 紧密地

本篇1次·真题 28 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

regulation

B2

n. 规则, 条例

本篇1次·真题 28 句

increasing

B1

adj. 越来越多的

本篇1次·真题 26 句

lower

A2

adj. 较低的;下方的

本篇1次·真题 26 句

highlight

B2

n. 最精彩的部分

本篇1次·真题 25 句

root

A2

n. 根

本篇1次·真题 25 句

beneficial

B2

adj. 有益的

本篇1次·真题 24 句

ordinary

B1

adj. 普通的

本篇1次·真题 24 句

provider

B2

n. 供应者

本篇1次·真题 24 句

potentially

B2

adv. 可能地

本篇1次·真题 23 句

widespread

B2

adj. 广泛的

本篇1次·真题 23 句

foster B2

v. 培养

本篇1次·真题 22 句

anticipate B2

v. 预料, 预期 (某事将发生)

本篇1次·真题 21 句

contribution B2

n. 贡献

本篇1次·真题 21 句

emphasize B2

v. 强调

本篇1次·真题 21 句

fiction B2

n. 小说

本篇1次·真题 21 句

multiple B2

adj. 多个的

本篇1次·真题 21 句

primarily B2

adv. 主要地

本篇1次·真题 21 句

acknowledge B2

v. 承认 (事实、错误等)

本篇1次·真题 20 句

capability B2

n. 能力

本篇1次·真题 20 句

creation B2

n. 创造

本篇1次·真题 20 句

debris C1

n. 残骸

本篇1次·真题 20 句

rocket B1

n. 火箭

本篇1次·真题 19 句

sensor B2

n. 传感器

本篇1次·真题 19 句

accomplish B2

v. 完成, 实现 (任务、目标)

本篇1次·真题 18 句

combination B1

n. 结合

本篇1次·真题 17 句

minimize B2

v. 使减少到最低限度

本篇1次·真题 15 句

spectrum C1

n. 范围

本篇1次·真题 15 句

seemingly B2

adv. 看似，似乎（表面上看起来是这样，但...

本篇1次·真题 14 句

tremendous B2

adj. 巨大的

本篇1次·真题 14 句

constraint B2

n. 限制

本篇1次·真题 13 句

equipment B1

n. 设备

本篇1次·真题 13 句

participation B2

n. 参与

本篇1次·真题 13 句

sharply B2

adv. 急剧地

本篇1次·真题 13 句

philosophy B2

n. 哲学

本篇1次·真题 12 句

distant B1

adj. 遥远的，远处的

本篇1次·真题 11 句

inspiration B2

n. 灵感

本篇1次·真题 11 句

owe B1

v. 欠（债、钱、人情等）

本篇1次·真题 11 句

proceed B2

v. 继续进行

本篇1次·真题 11 句

hazard B2

n. 危险

本篇1次·真题 10 句

constrain C1

v. 限制，约束（行动或自由）

本篇1次·真题 9 句

drone B2

n. 无人机

本篇1次·真题 9 句

establishment B2

n. 机构

本篇1次·真题 9 句

fundamentally C1

adv. 根本上

本篇1次·真题9句

junk B1

n. 废物

本篇1次·真题9句

attain B2

v. 达到

本篇1次·真题8句

intention B1

n. 意图

本篇1次·真题8句

spacecraft B2

n. 航天器

本篇1次·真题8句

traditionally B2

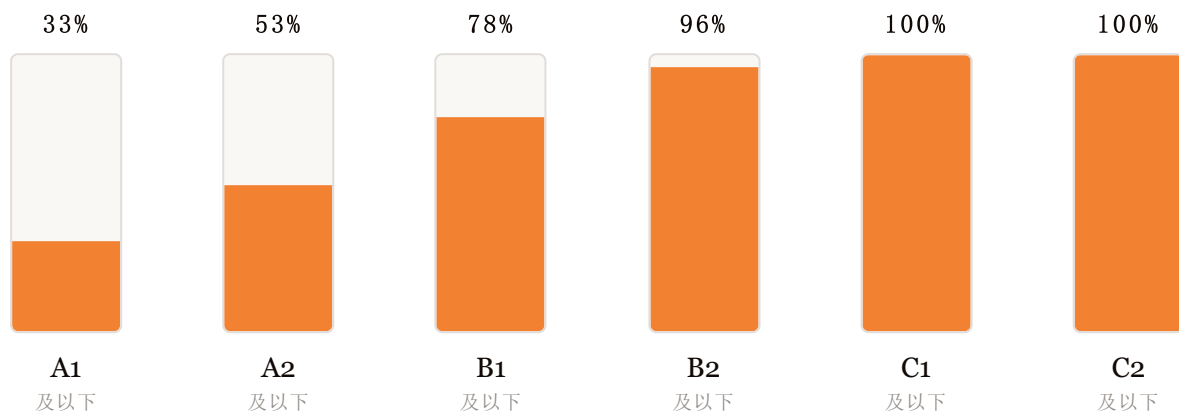
adv. 传统上;按照传统

本篇1次·真题8句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 414 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **414** 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 18 个·约 4%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率（CDF）·数据为全文去重词 414 个·末柱为 100%

去重总词数

414

B2 以上难词

4%

B1 及以下覆盖

78%

英语六级 2019年6月·第3套 · 全卷构成

Part I	写作	题目解析 →
Part II	听力	与2019年6月第1套共用 · 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3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3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 7 段原文（段首标 P1-P7 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3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 When I re-entered the full-time workforce a few years ago after a decade of solitary self-employment, there was one thing I was looking forward to the most: the opportunity to have work friends once again. It wasn't until I entered the corporate world that I realized, for me at least, being friends with colleagues didn't emerge as a priority at all. This is surprising when you consider the prevailing emphasis by scholars and trainers and managers on the importance of cultivating close interpersonal relationships at work. So much research has explored the way in which collegial(同事的) ties can help overcome a range of workplace issues affecting productivity and the quality of work output such as team-based conflict, jealousy, undermining, anger, and more.

几年前,当我在十年的独自创业之后重新进入全职工作时,我最期待的一件事就是:有机会再次拥有工作中的朋友。直到我进入企业界,我才意识到,至少对我而言,与同事成为朋友根本没有成为优先事项。考虑到学者、培训师和管理者普遍强调在工作中培养亲密人际关系的重要性,这是令人惊讶的。大量研究探索了同事关系如何帮助克服影响生产力和工作成果质量的一系列职场问题,如团队冲突、嫉妒、破坏、愤怒等。

P2 Perhaps my expectations of lunches, water-cooler gossip and caring, deep-and-meaningful conversations were a legacy of the last time I was in that kind of office environment. Whereas now, as I near the end of my fourth decade, I realize work can be fully functional and entirely fulfilling without needing to be best mates with the people sitting next to you.

也许我对午餐、茶水间闲聊以及关怀、深刻而有意义的对话的期待,是我上次处于那种办公环境时留下的遗产。而现在,当我接近四十岁的尾声时,我意识到工作可以完全正常运转并完全令人满足,而不需要与坐在你

旁边的人成为最好的朋友。

P3 In an academic analysis just published in the profoundly-respected Journal of Management, researchers have looked at the concept of "indifferent relationships". It's a simple term that encapsulates(概括) the fact that relationships at work can reasonably be non-intimate, inconsequential, unimportant and even, dare I say it, disposable or substitutable.

在刚刚发表于备受尊敬的《管理学杂志》的一篇学术分析中,研究人员研究了"冷淡关系"的概念。这是一个简单的术语,概括了这样一个事实:工作中的关系可以合理地是非亲密的、无关紧要的、不重要的,甚至,我敢说,是可抛弃或可替代的。

P4 Indifferent relationships are neither positive nor negative. The limited research conducted thus far indicates they're especially dominant among those who value independence over cooperation, and harmony over confrontation. Indifference is also the preferred option among those who are socially lazy. Maintaining relationships over the long term takes effort. For some of us, too much effort.

冷淡关系既不是积极的也不是消极的。迄今为止进行的有限研究表明,这种关系在那些重视独立胜过合作、重视和谐胜过对抗的人中尤其占主导地位。冷淡也是那些在社交上懒惰的人的首选。长期维持关系需要努力。对我们中的一些人来说,这需要太多努力。

P5 As noted above, indifferent relationships may not always be the most helpful approach in resolving some of the issues that pop up at work. But there are nonetheless several empirically proven benefits. One of those is efficiency. Less time chatting and socializing means more time working and churning(产出).

如上所述,冷淡关系可能并不总是解决工作中出现的一些问题的最有帮助的方法。但仍然有几个经过实证证明的好处。其中之一是效率。更少的闲聊和社交意味着更多的时间工作和产出。

P6 The other is self-esteem. As human beings, we're primed to compare ourselves to each other in what is an anxiety-inducing phenomenon. Apparently, we look down on acquaintances more so than friends. Since the former is most common among those inclined towards indifferent relationships, their predominance can bolster individuals' sense of self-worth.

另一个是自尊。作为人类,我们倾向于在一种引发焦虑的现象中将自己与他人进行比较。显然,我们轻视熟人多于轻视朋友。由于前者在倾向于冷淡关系的人中最为常见,它们的主导地位可以增强个人的自我价值感。

P7 Ego aside, a third advantage is that the emotional neutrality of indifferent relationships has been found to enhance critical evaluation, to strengthen one's focus on task resolution, and to gain greater access to valuable information. None of that might be as fun as after-work socializing but, hey, I'll take it anyway.

撇开自我不谈,第三个优势是,已经发现冷淡关系的情感中立性能够增强批判性评估,加强对任务解决的专注,并获得更多有价值信息的渠道。这些可能都不如下班后的社交活动有趣,但是,嘿,无论如何我都会接受。

题目与逐题解析

46. What did the author realize when he re-entered the corporate world?

- A) Making new friends with his workmates was not as easy as he had anticipated.
- B) Cultivating positive interpersonal relationships helped him expel solitary feelings.
- C) Working in the corporate world requires more interpersonal skills than self-employment.
- D) Building close relationships with his colleagues was not as important as he had expected.

当作者重新进入企业界工作时,他意识到了什么?

- A) 与同事交新朋友并不像他预期的那么容易。 B) 培养积极的人际关系帮助他驱散了孤独感。
- C) 在企业界工作比自主创业需要更多的人际交往技巧。
- D) 与同事建立亲密关系并不像他预期的那么重要。

【答案】 **D** (细节题)

【判型】 What did the author realize 是对作者具体所“想到”内容的直接发问, 没有 infer、imply 之类的推断信号, 答案应在原文里有近乎对应的句子。

【拆句】 Q46 是标准 wh-疑问句: 主语 the author、谓语 realize, when 引导时间状语从句 when he re-entered the corporate world。结构平铺直叙, 无陷阱。

【定位】 It wasn't until I entered the corporate world that I realized, for me at least, being friends with colleagues didn't emerge as a priority at all.

直到我重回公司职场我才意识到, 至少对我而言, 和同事做朋友这件事根本算不上什么优先项。

【选项】 A) **偷换概念**

Making new friends with his workmates was not as easy as he had anticipated 说的是“交朋友没那么容易”, 原文 didn't emerge as a priority at all 说的是“根本不是优先项 = 不重要”; “难易”和“重要不重要”是两码事, 属于偷换概念。

B) **与原文相反**

Cultivating positive interpersonal relationships helped him expel solitary feelings 表态是“积极关系帮他赶走了孤独”, 与原文“作者发现其实没那么重要、连期待都落空了”的语义方向相反; 且原文从未说同事关系帮他驱散孤独。

C) **无中生有**

Working in the corporate world requires more interpersonal skills than self-employment 把公司职场与自雇放在“人际技能要求”上做比较, 原文只说作者“再次进入公司发现交朋友不重要”, 从未把两种工作模式的人际技能要求拿来比较。

D) **✓ 正确**

being friends with colleagues didn't emerge as a priority at all ↔

Building close relationships with his colleagues was not as important as he had expected.

there was one thing I was looking forward to the most ↔ **as he had expected**

预判说“和同事做朋友不像他原以为的那样重要”, D 把“和同事做朋友”改写为 Building close relationships with his colleagues, 把“不重要”改写为 was not as important as he had expected, 两端语义完全对应。

47. What do we learn from many studies about collegial relationships?
- A) Inharmonious relationships have an adverse effect on productivity.
 - B) Harmonious relationships are what many companies aim to cultivate.
 - C) Close collegial relationships contribute very little to product quality.
 - D) Conflicting relationships in the workplace exist almost everywhere.

从许多研究中我们对同事关系了解到什么？

- A) 不和谐的关系对生产力有不利影响。 B) 和谐的关系是许多公司致力于培养的。
C) 亲密的同事关系对产品质量几乎没有什么贡献。 D) 工作场所中的冲突关系几乎无处不在。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 What do we learn from many studies 询问已有研究的具体发现，是对客观信息的复述，归入细节题。

【拆句】 Q47 主干 What do we learn, from 引导信息来源 from many studies, about 引导话题 about collegial relationships。无从句、无否定，无理解陷阱。

【定位】 So much research has explored the way in which collegial(同事的) ties can help overcome a range of workplace issues affecting productivity and the quality of work output such as team-based conflict, jealousy, undermining, anger, and more.

大量研究已经探究了同事间的关系如何帮助化解一系列影响生产率与工作产出质量的职场问题，比如团队冲突、嫉妒、暗中拆台、愤怒等等。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

collegial(同事的) ties can help overcome a range of workplace issues affecting productivity and the quality of work output such as team-based conflict, jealousy, undermining, anger, and more

↔ **Inharmonious relationships have an adverse effect on productivity.**

team-based conflict, jealousy, undermining, anger ↔ **Inharmonious relationships**

预判说“和谐关系能化解影响生产率的问题”，等价于“关系不和谐就会损害生产率”，正与 Inharmonious relationships have an adverse effect on productivity 在逻辑上对应。

B) 偷换概念

Harmonious relationships are what many companies aim to cultivate 谈的是“公司想培育”，原文谈的是“研究探究关系如何化解职场问题”；研究发现 ≠ 公司目标，属于偷换概念。

C) 与原文相反

Close collegial relationships contribute very little to product quality 说“对产品质量贡献很小”，原文 can help overcome a range of workplace issues affecting productivity and the quality of work output 说的是“能帮助克服影响产出质量的问题”，恰好相反。

D) 过度推断

Conflicting relationships in the workplace exist almost everywhere 把原文里仅作为“被研究的负面问题之一”提到的 conflict 放大成“在职场几乎到处存在”的全称断言，超出原文范围。

48. What can be inferred about relationships at work from an academic analysis?

- A) They should be cultivated.
- B) They are virtually irrelevant.
- C) They are vital to corporate culture.
- D) They should be reasonably intimate.

从一项学术分析中可以推断出工作中的关系有什么特点？

- A) 它们应该被培养。
- B) 它们实际上无关紧要。
- C) 它们对企业文化至关重要。
- D) 它们应该保持适度亲密。

【答案】 B (推断题)

【判型】 What can be inferred 直接给出 infer 字样，按规则归为推断题，需要从定位句做一步合理延伸。

【拆句】 Q48 主干 What can be inferred about relationships at work, from 引出依据 from an academic analysis。被动 can be inferred 等于 we can infer，理解上无陷阱。

【定位】 It's a simple term that encapsulates(概括) the fact that relationships at work can reasonably be non-intimate, inconsequential, unimportant and even, dare I say it, disposable or substitutable. 这是个简单的术语，它概括了一个事实：职场关系完全可以是非亲密的、无足轻重的、不重要的，甚至——我冒昧地说——可有可无、可被替代。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

They should be cultivated 表达“应当被培育”，与原文该学术分析对职场关系“非亲密、不重要、可替代”的去价值化描述方向相反。

B) ✓ 正确

non-intimate, inconsequential, unimportant and even, dare I say it, disposable or substitutable ↔

They are virtually irrelevant.

预判“职场关系无关紧要”，They are virtually irrelevant 用 virtually irrelevant 概括五个形容词的共同语义场，正是这一步推断的最佳落点。

C) 无中生有

They are vital to corporate culture 谈“对企业文化至关重要”，但原文该学术分析既未提 corporate culture，也未把职场关系定性为 vital，且与 unimportant 直接矛盾。

D) 偷换概念

They should be reasonably intimate 主张“应该相当亲密”，与原文 can reasonably be non-intimate 中 reasonably 修饰 non-intimate（合理地非亲密）相反；干扰项保留了原文的 reasonably 这个词，但把 non-intimate 偷成了 intimate。

49. What does the author say about people who are socially lazy?

- A) They feel Uncomfortable when engaging in social interactions.
- B) They often find themselves in confrontation with their colleagues.
- C) They are Unwilling to make efforts to maintain Workplace relationships.
- D) They lack basic communication skills in dealing with interpersonal issues.

作者对社交懒惰的人有什么看法？

- A) 他们在参与社交互动时感到不舒服。 B) 他们经常发现自己与同事发生对抗。
- C) 他们不愿意为维持工作场所关系而付出努力。 D) 他们在处理人际问题时缺乏基本的沟通技巧。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 What does the author say about people who are socially lazy 直接问作者对某群体的具体说法，是对原文一句话的同义复述，归入细节题。

【拆句】 Q49 主干 What does the author say about people, who are socially lazy 是限定 people 的定语从句。结构清晰、无否定，无理解陷阱。

【定位】 Indifference is also the preferred option among those who are socially lazy. Maintaining relationships over the long term takes effort. For some of us, too much effort.

对那些“社交懒人”来说，冷漠（无关紧要型关系）也是首选。维系长期关系需要付出努力——而对我们中的一些人而言，付出得太多了。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

They feel Uncomfortable when engaging in social interactions 谈“社交时感到不适”，原文只提到“社交懒人”嫌维系关系费力，从未谈他们参与社交时的心理感受。

B) 张冠李戴

They often find themselves in confrontation with their colleagues 把“冲突”赋给“社交懒人”，但原文 harmony over confrontation 是描述“看重独立、追求和谐”的人偏好冷漠关系，与“社交懒人”是并列的两类，把另一群体的属性套到当前题问的群体头上。

C) ✓ 正确

Maintaining relationships over the long term takes effort. For some of us, too much effort. ↔

They are Unwilling to make efforts to maintain Workplace relationships.

Indifference is also the preferred option among those who are socially lazy ↔ **They** 预判“嫌维护关系太费力”，Unwilling to make efforts to maintain Workplace relationships 把“嫌费力”明示为“不愿付出努力维护职场关系”，正是预判的同义改写。

D) 无中生有

They lack basic communication skills in dealing with interpersonal issues 谈“缺乏基本沟通技能”，原文从未评价“社交懒人”的沟通能力，只说他们“嫌费力”。

50. What is one of the benefits of indifferent relationships?

- A) They provide fun at work.
- B) They help control emotions.
- C) They help resolve differences.
- D) They improve Work efficiency.

冷淡关系的好处之一是什么？

- A) 它们在工作中提供乐趣。
- B) 它们有助于控制情绪。
- C) 它们有助于解决分歧。
- D) 它们提高工作效率。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 What is one of the benefits of indifferent relationships 是对原文已列出的好处之一的直接发问，无推断信号，归入细节题。

【拆句】 Q50 主干 What is one of the benefits, of indifferent relationships 是限定 benefits 的介词短语。结构平铺直叙，无陷阱。

【定位】 One of those is efficiency. Less time chatting and socializing means more time working and churning(产出).

其中一项是效率。少花时间闲聊和社交就意味着更多时间用在工作与产出上。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

They provide fun at work 说“提供工作乐趣”，原文 None of that might be as fun as after-work socializing 明示“无关紧要型关系的这些好处可能并不如下班后社交那么有趣”，与“提供乐趣”方向相反。

B) 偷换概念

They help control emotions 说“帮助控制情绪”，原文 the emotional neutrality of indifferent relationships 说的是“无关紧要型关系本身在情感上是中性的”——是结果而非手段，且没有“控制情绪”的意思。

C) 与原文相反

They help resolve differences 说“帮助化解分歧”，原文 As noted above, indifferent relationships may not always be the most helpful approach in resolving some of the issues that pop up at work 恰好提示“无关紧要型关系并不总是解决问题的最好方式”——化解问题不是它的好处。

D) ✓ 正确

One of those is efficiency. Less time chatting and socializing means more time working and churning(产出).

↔ **They improve Work efficiency.**

预判“提升工作效率”，They improve Work efficiency 把这一好处直陈出来，与定位句——对应，是首段并列项里最显眼的一条。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

6 句真题句逐层精讲

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

It wasn't until I entered the corporate world that I realized, for me at least, being friends with colleagues didn't emerge as a priority at all.

第1段，第2句

强调句型 "It is/was not until ... that ..." 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，用于强调时间或原因状语。本句同时包含时间状语从句和宾语从句的嵌套，且宾语从句使用动名词短语作主语，这些都是考试中的常见考点。句式结构具有很高的代表性和可迁移性，掌握后能够应对大量类似句子。

But there are nonetheless several empirically proven benefits.

第5段，第2句

there be 存在句是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式，副词插入和分词定语也是典型用法，句式具有一定代表性，掌握后可在类似语境中复用，但整体结构较简单，不属于高频复杂句式。

As human beings, we're primed to compare ourselves to each other in what is an anxiety-inducing phenomenon.

第6段，第2句

本句体现了常见的 "主句 + 介词 + 宾语从句" 嵌套模式，以及被动语态 + 不定式的搭配，这类结构在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现，具有较高的典型性和复用价值。

Apparently, we look down on acquaintances more so than friends.

第6段，第3句

比较结构 ("more ... than ...") 和比较从句的省略是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，尤其在议论文和说明文中常见。本句的 "more so than" 是程度比较的典型表达，且省略形式简洁自然，掌握后可直接迁移到大量类似句子。短语动词 "look down on" 也是常考词组，具有较高的复用价值。

Since the former is most common among those inclined towards indifferent relationships, their predominance can bolster individuals' sense of self-worth.

第6段，第4句

原因状语从句前置加主句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，情态动词表达可能性、主系表结构、后置定语修饰名词等都是标准考点。该句型结构清晰，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子，具有较强的典型性和实用性

None of that might be as fun as after-work socializing but, hey, I'll take it anyway.

第7段，第2句

并列转折句是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式，"but" 连接两个对比态度的主句在议论文和记叙文中频繁出现。第一句的比较结构和情态动词推测也是典型考点。掌握后可应用于大量类似句子。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 92 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。

relationship

B1

n. 关系

本篇18次 · 真题 168 句

indifferent

B2

adj. 不感兴趣的

本篇6次 · 真题 9 句

cultivate

B2

v. 培养，发展（技能、态度、关系等）

本篇4次 · 真题 31 句

corporate

B2

adj. 公司的

本篇4次 · 真题 16 句

interpersonal

B2

adj. 人际的

本篇4次 · 真题 15 句

issue

B1

n. 问题

本篇3次 · 真题 158 句

colleague

B1

n. 同事

本篇3次 · 真题 84 句

workplace

B1

n. 工作场所

本篇3次 · 真题 70 句

realize

B1

v. 意识到，认识到

本篇3次 · 真题 64 句

author

A2

n. 作者

本篇2次 · 真题 264 句

benefit

B1

n. 好处

本篇2次 · 真题 244 句

positive

B1

adj. 积极的

本篇2次 · 真题 144 句

decade

B1

n. 十年

本篇2次 · 真题 120 句

quality

A2

n. 质量

本篇2次 · 真题 112 句

academic

B2

adj. 学术的

本篇2次·真题 104 句

maintain

B1

v. 维持

本篇2次·真题 64 句

productivity

B2

n. 生产率

本篇2次·真题 58 句

analysis

B2

n. 分析

本篇2次·真题 49 句

efficiency

B2

n. 效率

本篇2次·真题 33 句

socially

B1

adv. 在社交方面

本篇2次·真题 29 句

resolve

B2

v. 解决 (问题、困难)

本篇2次·真题 21 句

researcher

B2

n. 研究人员

本篇1次·真题 363 句

less

A1

det. 较少的

本篇1次·真题 273 句

product

A2

n. 产品

本篇1次·真题 271 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

individual

B2

adj. 单独的

本篇1次·真题 142 句

negative

B1

adj. 否定的

本篇1次·真题 132 句

affect

B1

v. 影响

本篇1次·真题 116 句

opportunity

B1

n. 机会

本篇1次·真题 115 句

access B1

n. 进入

本篇1次 · 真题 101 句

least A2

det. 最少的

本篇1次 · 真题 98 句

gain B1

v. 获得;赢得

本篇1次 · 真题 96 句

publish B1

v. 出版, 发行 (书籍、杂志等)

本篇1次 · 真题 94 句

lack B1

v. 缺少

本篇1次 · 真题 89 句

contribute B1

v. 捐献

本篇1次 · 真题 79 句

exist A2

v. 存在;实际上有

本篇1次 · 真题 77 句

engage B2

v. 参与;从事

本篇1次 · 真题 68 句

conflict B2

n. 冲突

本篇1次 · 真题 66 句

journal B1

n. 杂志

本篇1次 · 真题 66 句

management B1

n. 管理

本篇1次 · 真题 63 句

importance B1

n. 重要性

本篇1次 · 真题 60 句

approach B1

v. 靠近, 接近 (在空间或时间上)

本篇1次 · 真题 59 句

concept B2

n. 概念

本篇1次 · 真题 59 句

conduct B2

v. 组织并实施

本篇1次 · 真题 59 句

aim B1

v. 瞄准

本篇1次 · 真题 57 句

interaction

B2

n. 相互作用

本篇1次·真题 53 句

emotional

B1

adj. 情绪的

本篇1次·真题 52 句

explore

B1

v. 探索

本篇1次·真题 52 句

range

B1

n. 范围

本篇1次·真题 50 句

option

B1

n. 选择

本篇1次·真题 48 句

thus

B2

adv. 因此, 所以

本篇1次·真题 47 句

being

B1

n. 存在

本篇1次·真题 46 句

indicate

B2

v. 表明

本篇1次·真题 46 句

fully

B1

adv. 完全地

本篇1次·真题 43 句

critical

B2

adj. 批评的

本篇1次·真题 42 句

priority

B2

n. 优先事项

本篇1次·真题 39 句

emerge

B2

v. 出现;浮现

本篇1次·真题 32 句

enhance

B2

v. 提高

本篇1次·真题 32 句

expectation

B2

n. 期待;预期

本篇1次·真题 32 句

valuable

B1

adj. 贵重的

本篇1次·真题 32 句

entirely

B1

adv. 完全地

本篇1次·真题 29 句

limited B1

adj. 有限的

本篇1次·真题 29 句

vital B2

adj. 极其重要的, 必不可少的

本篇1次·真题 29 句

phenomenon B2

n. 现象

本篇1次·真题 28 句

strengthen B2

v. 加强

本篇1次·真题 27 句

cooperation B2

n. 合作

本篇1次·真题 26 句

scholar B2

n. 学者

本篇1次·真题 26 句

adverse C1

adj. 不利的

本篇1次·真题 21 句

anticipate B2

v. 预料, 预期 (某事将发生)

本篇1次·真题 21 句

aside B1

adv. 在旁边;到旁边

本篇1次·真题 20 句

overcome B2

v. 克服

本篇1次·真题 20 句

surprising A2

adj. 令人惊讶的

本篇1次·真题 20 句

workforce B2

n. (一国或一地区的) 劳动力, 劳动人口

本篇1次·真题 19 句

apparently B2

adv. 显然, 看来 (根据外表或所见所闻判断)

本篇1次·真题 18 句

emphasis B2

n. 强调

本篇1次·真题 18 句

bolster C1

v. 支持

本篇1次·真题 15 句

independence B2

n. 独立;自主

本篇1次·真题 15 句

virtually B2

adv. 几乎,差不多
本篇1次·真题 15 句

whereas B2

sc. 然而
本篇1次·真题 15 句

output B1

n. 产量
本篇1次·真题 14 句

anger B1

n. 愤怒
本篇1次·真题 13 句

uncomfortable B1

adj. 不舒服的
本篇1次·真题 13 句

chat A2

v. 聊天, 闲谈
本篇1次·真题 12 句

dominant C1

adj. 占主导地位的
本篇1次·真题 12 句

former B1

adj. 以前的, 从前的
本篇1次·真题 12 句

evaluation B2

n. 评估
本篇1次·真题 11 句

irrelevant B2

adj. 无关紧要的
本篇1次·真题 11 句

socialize B2

v. 社交
本篇1次·真题 10 句

functional B2

adj. 实用的
本篇1次·真题 9 句

legacy C1

n. 遗产
本篇1次·真题 8 句

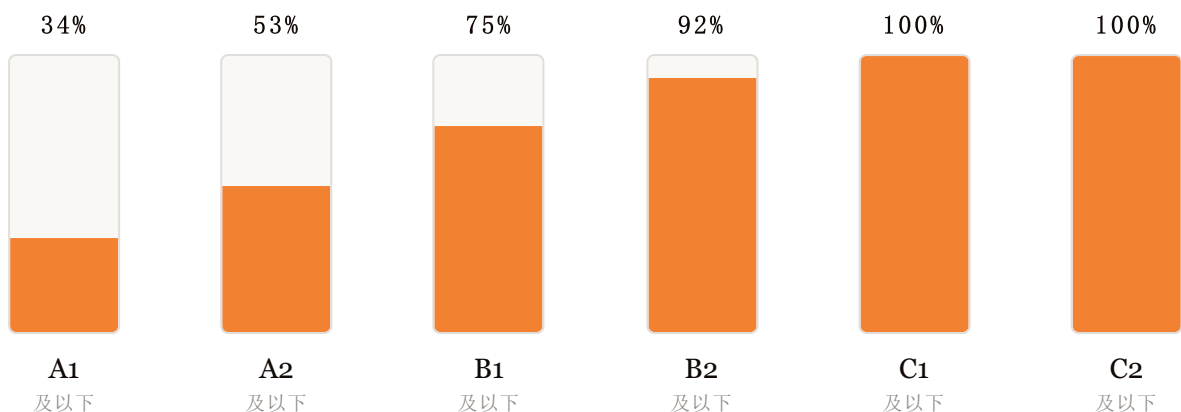
nonetheless B2

adv. 尽管如此
本篇1次·真题 8 句

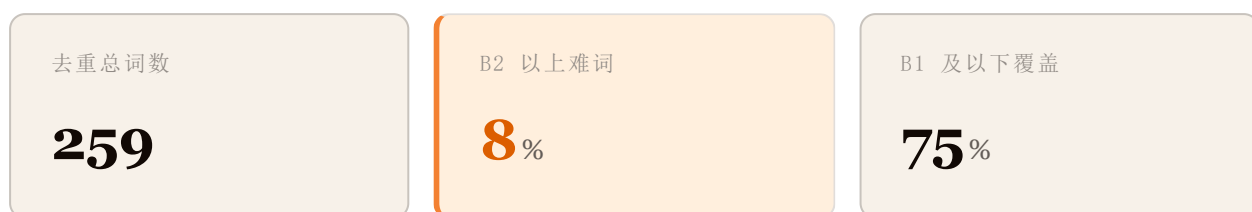
VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 259 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 259 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 20 个·约 8%。



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 259 个 · 末柱为 100%



英语六级 2019年6月·第3套 · 全卷构成

Part I	写作	题目解析 →
Part II	听力	与2019年6月第1套共用 · 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3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3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 4 段原文（段首标 P1-P4 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3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 In a few decades, artificial intelligence (AI) will surpass many of the abilities that we believe make us special. This is a grand challenge for our age and it may require an "irrational" response.

再过几十年，人工智能（AI）将在许多我们认为使我们与众不同的能力上超越我们。这是我们这个时代的重大挑战，可能需要一种“非理性”的应对方式。

P2 One of the most significant pieces of news from the US in early 2017 was the efforts of Google to make autonomous driving a reality. According to a report, Google's self-driving cars clocked 1,023,330 km, and required human intervention 124 times. That is one intervention about every 8,047 km of autonomous driving. But even more impressive is the progress in just a single year: human interventions fell from 0.8 times per thousand miles to 0.2, a 400% improvement. With such progress, Google's cars will easily surpass my own driving ability later this year.

2017年初来自美国的最重要新闻之一是Google努力使自动驾驶成为现实。根据一份报告，Google的自动驾驶汽车行驶了1,023,330公里，需要人工干预124次。也就是说，每行驶约8,047公里的自动驾驶需要一次人工干预。但更令人印象深刻的是仅仅一年内取得的进步：人工干预从每千英里0.8次降至0.2次，提高了400%。有了这样的进步，Google的汽车将在今年晚些时候轻松超越我自己的驾驶能力。

P3 Driving once seemed to be a very human skill. But we said that about chess, too. Then a computer beat the human world champion, repeatedly. The board game Go(围棋) took over from chess as a new test for human thinking in 2016, when a computer beat one of the world's leading professional Go players. With computers conquering what used to be deeply human tasks, what will it mean in the

future to be human? I worry about my six-year-old son. What will his place be in a world where machines beat us in one area after another? He'll never calculate faster, never drive better, or even fly more safely. Actually, it all comes down to a fairly simple question: What's so special about us? It can't be skills like arithmetic, which machines already excel in. So far, machines have a pretty hard time emulating creativity, arbitrary enough not to be predicted by a computer, and yet more than simple randomness.

驾驶曾经似乎是一项非常人性化的技能。但我们对国际象棋也这样说过。然后计算机反复击败了人类世界冠军。2016年，围棋取代国际象棋成为测试人类思维的新项目，当时一台计算机击败了世界顶尖职业围棋选手之一。随着计算机征服曾经是典型人类任务的领域，在未来成为人类意味着什么？我为我六岁的儿子担心。在一个机器在一个又一个领域击败我们的世界里，他的位置在哪里？他永远不会计算得更快，永远不会驾驶得更好，甚至不会飞行得更安全。实际上，这一切归结为一个相当简单的问题：我们有什么特别之处？不可能是像算术这样的技能，机器已经在这方面表现出色。到目前为止，机器在模仿创造力方面相当困难，创造力足够任意以至于无法被计算机预测，但又不仅仅是简单的随机性。

P4 Perhaps, if we continue to improve information-processing machines, we'll soon have helpful rational assistants. So we must aim to complement the rationality of the machine, rather than to compete with it. If I'm right, we should foster a creative spirit because a dose of illogical creativity will complement the rationality of the machine. Unfortunately, however, our education system has not caught up to the approaching reality. Indeed, our schools and universities are structured to mould pupils to be mostly obedient servants of rationality, and to develop outdated skills in interacting with outdated machines. We need to help our children learn how to best work with smart computers to improve human decision-making. But most of all we need to keep the long-term perspective in mind: that even if computers will outsmart us, we can still be the most creative. Because if we aren't, we won't be providing much value in future ecosystems, and that may put in question the foundation for our existence.

也许，如果我们继续改进信息处理机器，我们很快就会拥有有用的理性助手。因此，我们必须致力于补充机器的理性，而不是与之竞争。如果我是对的，我们应该培养创造性精神，因为一剂不合逻辑的创造力将补充机器的理性。然而不幸的是，我们的教育系统还没有跟上即将到来的现实。事实上，我们的学校和大学的结构是将学生塑造成理性的顺从仆人，并培养与过时机器互动的过时技能。我们需要帮助我们的孩子学习如何最好地与智能计算机合作以改善人类决策。但最重要的是，我们需要牢记长远视角：即使计算机会比我们更聪明，我们仍然可以是最有创造力的。因为如果我们不是，我们就不会在未来的生态系统中提供太多价值，这可能会质疑我们存在的基础。

题目与逐题解析

51. What is the author's greatest concern about the use of AI?

- A) Computers are performing lots of creative tasks.
- B) Many abilities will cease to be unique to human beings.
- C) Computers may become more rational than humans.
- D) Many human skills are fast becoming outdated.

作者对人工智能的使用最担心的是什么？

- A) 计算机正在执行大量创造性任务。
- B) 许多能力将不再是人类独有的。
- C) 计算机可能会变得比人类更理性。
- D) 许多人类技能正在迅速过时。

【答案】 **B** (细节题)

【判型】 What is the author's greatest concern about the use of AI? 问的是作者最担心的具体一件事，对应原文某处明示，不需多步推理。

【拆句】 What is the author's greatest concern about the use of AI? 主干 What is the author's concern, about the use of AI 介词短语作 concern 的限定语; greatest 形容词最高级修饰 concern, 强调“最”——只能选一个最大担忧。

【定位】 I worry about my six-year-old son. What will his place be in a world where machines beat us in one area after another? He'll never calculate faster, never drive better, or even fly more safely.

我担忧我六岁的儿子。在一个机器在一个又一个领域击败我们的世界里，他的位置何在？他永远不会算得更快，永远不会开得更好，甚至飞得更安全。

【选项】 A) **与原文相反**

Computers are performing lots of creative tasks 称计算机正在完成大量创造性任务，与 machines have a pretty hard time emulating creativity 直接相反——原文恰恰强调机器在创造性上做得很差。

B) **✓ 正确**

artificial intelligence (AI) will surpass many of the abilities that we believe make us special ↔

Many abilities will cease to be unique to human beings

What will his place be in a world where machines beat us in one area after another? ↔

Many abilities will cease to be unique to human beings

预判“人类独特能力将不再独特”，Many abilities will cease to be unique to human beings 是该预判的标准转述，主语 abilities 与谓语 cease to be unique 与原文 surpass/beat us 完全等值。

C) **无中生有**

Computers may become more rational than humans 谈“计算机比人更理性”这一比较，原文 we must aim to complement the rationality of the machine 只承认机器理性、号召人去补足它，从未做“比人更理性”的比较，更没把它说成作者担忧点。

D) **答非所问**

Many human skills are fast becoming outdated 取自 to develop outdated skills in interacting with outdated machines, 原文 outdated 用于批评教育体系仍训练过时技能，并非作者最大担忧；最大担忧是独特性丧失，不是技能过时。

52. What impresses the author most in the field of AI?

- A) Google's experimental driverless cars require little human intervention.
- B) Google's cars have surpassed his driving ability in just a single year.
- C) Google has made huge progress in autonomous driving in a short time.
- D) Google has become a world leader in the field of autonomous driving.

在人工智能领域最令作者印象深刻的是什么？

- A) Google的实验性无人驾驶汽车几乎不需要人工干预。
- B) Google的汽车仅用一年时间就超越了他的驾驶能力。
- C) Google在短时间内在自动驾驶方面取得了巨大进步。
- D) Google已成为自动驾驶领域的世界领先者。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 What impresses the author most in the field of AI? 问作者最印象深的具体一件事，原文应有明示的“最”标记词。

【拆句】 What impresses the author most in the field of AI? 主干 What impresses the author, most 副词修饰动词 impresses, 强调最高程度; in the field of AI 介词短语限定范围。

【定位】 But even more impressive is the progress in just a single year: human interventions fell from 0.8 times per thousand miles to 0.2, a 400% improvement.

但更令人印象深刻的是仅仅一年内的进步：人为干预从每千英里 0.8 次降到 0.2 次，进步达 400%。

【选项】 A) 答非所问

Google's experimental driverless cars require little human intervention 描述的是 required human intervention 124 times. That is one intervention about every 8,047 km 的事实，原文确有，但作者并未用 most impressive 评价它——most impressive 留给了“一年内的进步幅度”。

B) 偷换概念

Google's cars have surpassed his driving ability in just a single year 把“一年内有 400% 进步”偷换为“一年内已超过作者驾驶水平”，但原文 Google's cars will easily surpass my own driving ability later this year 用的是将来时 will...later this year——尚未超越，且不是 most impressive 的对象。

C) ✓ 正确

even more impressive is the progress in just a single year ↔

Google has made huge progress in autonomous driving in a short time

human interventions fell from 0.8 times per thousand miles to 0.2, a 400% improvement ↔

Google has made huge progress in autonomous driving in a short time

预判“短时间内取得巨大进步”，Google has made huge progress in autonomous driving in a short time 双双匹配 huge=400% improvement、in a short time=in just a single year，完整覆盖。

D) 无中生有

Google has become a world leader in the field of autonomous driving 给谷歌贴“世界领导者”标签，原文从未做这种排位评价，仅给出谷歌自身的进度数据。

53. What do we learn from the passage about creativity?

- A) It is rational.
- B) It is predictable.
- C) It is human specific.
- D) It is yet to be emulated by AI.

从文章中我们对创造力了解到什么？

A) 它是理性的。 B) 它是可预测的。 C) 它是人类特有的。 D) 它尚未被人工智能模仿。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 What do we learn from the passage about creativity? 是问原文对 creativity 这一概念描述了什么，答案需直接对应原文表述。

【拆句】 What do we learn from the passage about creativity? 主干 What do we learn; from the passage 状语指明信息来源; about creativity 介词短语限定信息话题。

【定位】 So far, machines have a pretty hard time emulating creativity, arbitrary enough not to be predicted by a computer, and yet more than simple randomness.

迄今为止，机器很难模拟创造力——创造力足够任意以致于无法被计算机预测，但又不只是简单的随机。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

It is rational 说创造力是理性的，但原文 a dose of illogical creativity will complement the rationality of the machine 用 illogical 形容 creativity，并把它与 rationality 对立——创造力恰恰是非理性。

B) 与原文相反

It is predictable 称创造力可预测，原文 arbitrary enough not to be predicted by a computer 明示创造力“任意到不能被预测”——选项直接翻转。

C) 过度推断

It is human specific 把创造力升级为“人类专属”，原文只说“机器目前难以模拟创造力”，并未排除其它生物或未来机器也可能有，“专属”是越过原文的强判断。

D) ✓ 正确

machines have a pretty hard time emulating creativity ↔ **It is yet to be emulated by AI**
预判“机器尚未能模拟创造力”，It is yet to be emulated by AI 主谓结构与原文完全等值；yet to be 表“尚未发生”，对应原文 have a hard time + So far 的语义。

54. What should schools help children do in the era of AI?

- A) Cultivate original thinking.
- B) Learn to work independently.
- C) Compete with smart machines.
- D) Understand how AI works.

在人工智能时代,学校应该帮助孩子们做什么?

A) 培养原创性思维。 B) 学会独立工作。 C) 与智能机器竞争。 D) 理解人工智能如何运作。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 What should schools help children do in the era of AI? 问学校应做什么，原文必有 should/need to/must 的建议句直接对应。

【拆句】 What should schools help children do in the era of AI? 主干 What should schools help children do; help children do 为“help sb. do”的省略 to 不定式结构；in the era of AI 状语限定时代背景。

【定位】 If I'm right, we should foster a creative spirit because a dose of illogical creativity will complement the rationality of the machine.

如果我说得对，我们应当培育一种创造性精神，因为一剂非逻辑的创造力将补足机器的理性。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

we should foster a creative spirit ↔ **Cultivate original thinking**

we can still be the most creative ↔ **Cultivate original thinking**

预判“培育创造性精神”，Cultivate original thinking 在动词 (cultivate=foster) 与名词短语 (original thinking=creative spirit) 两层做同义替换，是标准答案。

B) 无中生有

Learn to work independently 提“独立工作”，原文从未提及；恰相反，原文 learn how to best work with smart computers 强调与机器协作，而非独立。

C) 与原文相反

Compete with smart machines 说与机器竞争，原文 we must aim to complement the rationality of the machine, rather than to compete with it 明确反对竞争、主张互补——选项直接翻转主张。

D) 偷换概念

Understand how AI works 说理解 AI 的工作原理，原文谈的是“如何与智能计算机协作以改善决策”，并非“理解 AI 工作原理”——它是相邻语境的概念嫁接，非作者主张。

55. How can we humans justify our future existence?

- A) By constantly outsmarting computers.
- B) By adopting a long-term perspective.
- C) By rationally compromising with AI.
- D) By providing value with our creativity.

我们人类如何证明我们未来存在的正当性？

- A) 通过不断地在智力上胜过计算机。 B) 通过采取长远的视角。 C) 通过理性地与人工智能妥协。
D) 通过用我们的创造力提供价值。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 How can we humans justify our future existence? 问“如何”，对应原文某句给出的具体路径，可逐字落地。

【拆句】 How can we humans justify our future existence? 主干 How can we justify our existence; humans 与 we 是同位语，强调“我们人类”；future 形容词修饰 existence。

【定位】 Because if we aren't, we won't be providing much value in future ecosystems, and that may put in question the foundation for our existence.

因为如果我们不是（最有创造力的），我们将无法在未来的生态中提供太多价值，而这可能会让我们存在的根基受到质疑。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

By constantly outsmarting computers 称要“持续比计算机更聪明”，原文 even if computers will outsmart us 已让步承认 computers will outsmart us（计算机将更聪明），人类靠的是创造力而非更聪明——选项直接反转。

B) 答非所问

By adopting a long-term perspective 取自 we need to keep the long-term perspective in mind，原文是“在心中保持长远视角”作为提醒方式，并非作者给出的“为存在正名”的根本手段——根本手段是创造力。

C) 无中生有

By rationally compromising with AI 称“与 AI 理性妥协”，原文从未出现 compromise 或同义词，原文主张是“互补”（complement），不是妥协。

D) ✓ 正确

if we aren't, we won't be providing much value in future ecosystems ↔

By providing value with our creativity

even if computers will outsmart us, we can still be the most creative ↔

By providing value with our creativity

预判“靠创造力提供价值”，By providing value with our creativity 双双匹配 creativity（手段）与 providing value（目的），且 by 短语正是 how 题的标准回答形式。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

4 句真题句逐层精讲

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

The board game Go(围棋) took over from chess as a new test for human thinking in 2016, when a computer beat one of the world's leading professional Go players.

第3段，第4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，是描述历史事件或时间节点的典型句式。句中“when”引导从句解释背景原因的用法、以及多个介词短语修饰谓语的模式，都是真题中反复出现的句式特征，学习迁移价值较高。

With computers conquering what used to be deeply human tasks, what will it mean in the future to be human?

第3段，第5句

本句可练习多个典型考点:形式主语 "it" 与真正主语 "to be human" 的识别,疑问词 "what" 在主句中作宾语的判断,宾语从句中 "what" 作主语的双重角色,以及介词短语内嵌套从句的层级关系,成分丰富且有实用价值

Actually, it all comes down to a fairly simple question: What's so special about us?

第3段，第9句

同位语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的常见结构,尤其是用冒号引出具体的写法在学术和正式文本中频繁出现。主句的 'come down to' 短语动词也是常考表达。本句结构简洁但具有代表性,学生掌握后可迁移到大量类似句式。

So we must aim to complement the rationality of the machine, rather than to compete with it.

第4段，第2句

情态动词+动词原形+不定式宾语是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式,"rather than"引导的对比并列结构也是高频考点;本句结构虽简单,但代表性强,掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子

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。

driving A2

n. 驾驶

本篇7次·真题 25 句

creativity B2

n. 创造力

本篇4次·真题 45 句

intervention C1

n. 干预

本篇4次·真题 32 句

autonomous C1

adj. 自主的

本篇4次·真题 17 句

creative B1

adj. 有创造力的

本篇3次·真题 65 句

outdated B2

adj. 过时的

本篇3次·真题 11 句

rationality C1

n. 理性

本篇3次·真题 9 句

author A2

n. 作者

本篇2次·真题 264 句

reality B1

n. 现实

本篇2次·真题 57 句

perspective B2

n. 观点

本篇2次·真题 38 句

compete B1

v. 竞争

本篇2次·真题 36 句

rational B2

adj. 理性的

本篇2次·真题 22 句

existence B2

n. 存在;生存

本篇2次·真题 15 句

emulate C1

v. 努力赶上或超越 (某人)

本篇2次·真题 8 句

actually A2

adv. 实际上, 事实上 (用于纠正或补充信息)

本篇1次·真题 182 句

system A2

n. 系统

本篇1次·真题 176 句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本篇1次·真题 167 句

decade B1

n. 十年

本篇1次·真题 120 句

challenge B1

n. 挑战

本篇1次·真题 119 句

concern B1

v. 涉及

本篇1次·真题 88 句

later A1

adv. 以后, later

本篇1次·真题 87 句

professional B1

adj. 专业的

本篇1次·真题 82 句

thinking A2

n. 思考

本篇1次·真题 68 句

easily A2

adv. 容易地

本篇1次·真题 65 句

significant B2

adj. 重要的

本篇1次·真题 65 句

intelligence B2

n. 智力

本篇1次·真题 64 句

perform B1

v. 执行

本篇1次·真题 61 句

mostly B1

adv. 主要地

本篇1次·真题 59 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

unique B2

adj. 独特的

本篇1次·真题 54 句

per B1

prep. 每

本篇1次·真题 53 句

response B1

n. 回答

本篇1次·真题 52 句

adopt B1

v. 采纳

本篇1次·真题 46 句

being B1

n. 存在

本篇1次·真题 46 句

ecosystem B2

n. 生态系统

本篇1次·真题 45 句

player A2

n. 运动员

本篇1次·真题 41 句

indeed B1

adv. 确实, 的确 (强调肯定)

本篇1次·真题 37 句

interact B2

v. 相互作用

本篇1次·真题 37 句

improvement B1

n. 改进

本篇1次·真题 36 句

structure B1

n. 结构

本篇1次·真题 35 句

artificial B2

adj. 人造的

本篇1次·真题 34 句

constantly B1

adv. 不断地, 持续地

本篇1次·真题 31 句

era B2

n. 时代

本篇1次·真题 31 句

foundation B2

n. 基础;根基

本篇1次·真题 25 句

leading B1

adj. 最重要的

本篇1次·真题 24 句

champion B1

n. 冠军

本篇1次·真题 22 句

foster B2

v. 培养

本篇1次·真题 22 句

fairly B1

adv. 相当

本篇1次·真题 20 句

deeply B1

adv. 深深地

本篇1次·真题 19 句

grand B1

adj. 宏伟的

本篇1次·真题 19 句

justify B2

v. 证明...有道理

本篇1次·真题 19 句

unfortunately

B1

adv. 不幸地

本篇1次·真题 19 句

assistant

A2

n. 助手

本篇1次·真题 16 句

calculate

B1

v. 计算

本篇1次·真题 13 句

experimental

B2

adj. 实验的

本篇1次·真题 13 句

impress

B1

v. 使印象深刻

本篇1次·真题 11 句

irrational

C1

adj. 不合理的

本篇1次·真题 11 句

repeatedly

B1

adv. 反复地

本篇1次·真题 11 句

excel

B2

v. 擅长

本篇1次·真题 10 句

impressive

B2

adj. 令人印象深刻的

本篇1次·真题 10 句

compromise

B2

n. 妥协

本篇1次·真题 9 句

independently

B2

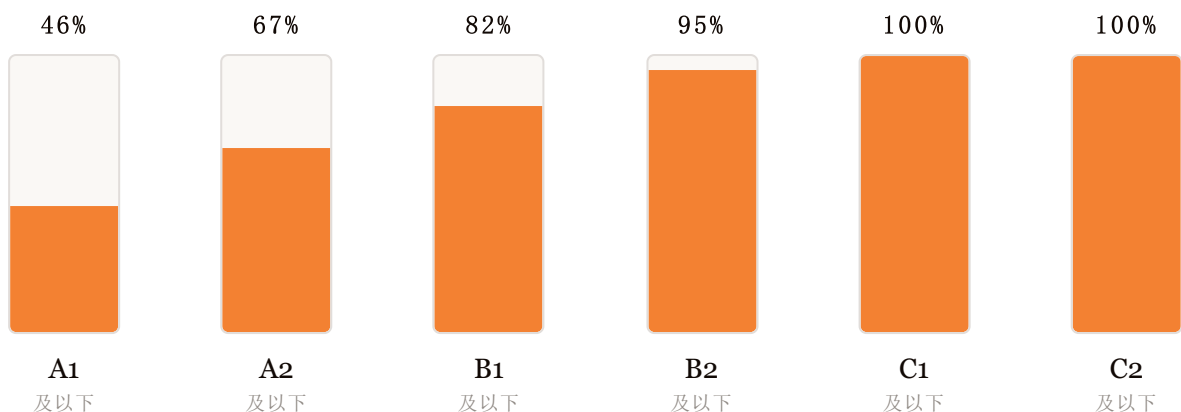
adv. 独立地

本篇1次·真题 8 句

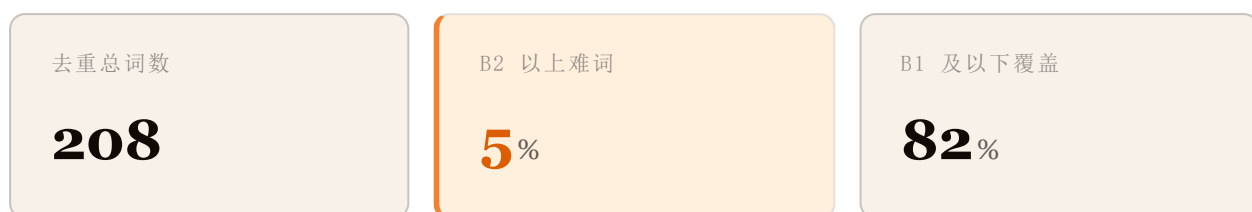
VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

全文 208 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **208** 个单词，按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比（CDF），最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上（C1/C2）为高阶词，本篇共 11 个·约 5%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率 (CDF) · 数据为全文去重词 208 个 · 末柱为 100%



英语六级 2019年6月·第3套 · 全卷构成

Part I	写作	题目解析 →
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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3套英语六级汉译英（段落翻译）·客观介绍汉语的特征与全球地位 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3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3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**.

汉语现在是世界上用作本族语人数最多的语言。汉语与西方语言的一个重要区别在于它是以方块字(character)而不是以字母构成的。目前仍在使用的书写系统中，汉语是最古老的。在中国，来自不同地区的人可能听不懂对方的方言，但由于汉字有统一的书写形式，他们交流起来几乎没有任何困难。汉语历史上对团结中华民族发挥了重要作用。今天，随着中国经济的快速增长和全球影响力的增强，越来越多其他国家的人也开始学习汉语。

参考译文

整篇参考英译是复盘资产，考卷上只印中文原文——四六级 Part IV 翻译按整篇「表达通顺连贯、用词准确、语法正确」四档评分。

Chinese is now the language spoken by the largest number of people as their native language in the world. An important difference between Chinese and Western languages lies in that it is composed of characters rather than letters. Among the writing systems still in use today, Chinese is the oldest. In China, people from different regions may not understand each other's dialects, but since Chinese characters share a unified written form, they have almost no difficulty communicating with one another. Throughout history, Chinese has played an important role in uniting the Chinese nation. Today, with the rapid growth of China's economy and the increase of its global influence, more and more people from other countries are beginning to learn Chinese.

【衔接】第1、2句之间承接汉语主语

首句已立 Chinese 为话题，第2句讲「汉语与西方语言的区别」，可在 difference 从句里用代词 it 回指汉语 (it is composed of characters)，避免再重复 Chinese 一词，读起来更连贯。

第4句内转折显逻辑

可能听不懂对方的方言，但由于汉字有统一的书写形式，他们交流起来几乎没有任何困难 一处有「听不懂方言」与「交流无困难」的强烈反差，务必用 but 把转折显化，再用 since 引出原因，让「为什么明明方言不通却能交流」的逻辑链一目了然。

第5、6句时间线衔接

第5句 Throughout history (历史上) 与第6句 Today (今天) 形成「过去—现在」的时间对照，两句句首分别用这两个时间状语，自然把全篇从「汉语的历史作用」过渡到「汉语的当代传播」，结尾收束有力。

逐句解析

一整段连排中文、无段落标记无题号——把它切成一句句翻译单元本身就是解题动作，句前 N. 为逐句解析自切的句序号（非考卷题号），与卷面中文逐字对应。

【主旨】客观介绍汉语的特征与全球地位

整段是一篇典型的文化介绍文，围绕汉语展开：先讲它的使用人数地位，再讲构字方式、书写系统的古老、统一书写形式的沟通作用，最后讲它的当代传播。开篇 汉语现在是世界上用作本族语人数最多的语言 即定下「客观陈述某事物现状与特征」的语体，属说明性文字，用词应平实准确、不带感情色彩。

【时态】一般现在时

全篇绝大多数句子陈述的是汉语「现在依然成立的客观事实」——是最古老、以方块字构成、有统一书写形式、越来越多人学。汉语现在是世界上用作本族语人数最多的语言 中的「现在」明确指向当下现状，故全篇以一般现在时为基调；只有讲「历史上发挥作用」这类已完成的过去事实时才偏离为过去时。

【译法】汉语

统一译为 Chinese。它在 汉语现在是世界上用作本族语人数最多的语言 等处反复出现，全篇只用 Chinese 一种译法，不要一会儿写 the Chinese language、一会儿写 Mandarin 而造成前后不一；作语言名时首字母大写、不加冠词。

方块字 / 汉字

输入已给出括注 character，统一译为 character(s)。它是以方块字(character)而不是以字母构成的 与 汉字有统一的书写形式 (原文「汉子」系「汉字」笔误，指的就是方块字) 指的是同一事物，全篇统一用 characters，与 letters (字母) 相对。

方言

统一译为 dialect(s)。来自不同地区的人可能听不懂对方的方言 中是不同人各自的方言、为复数概念，作 dialects。

中华民族

统一译为 the Chinese nation (亦可 the Chinese people)。汉语历史上对团结中华民族发挥了重要作用 中指作为一个整体的中华民族，是约定俗成的意译，全篇只用这一种。

1. 汉语现在是世界上用作本族语人数最多的语言。

【主干】 主语Chinese + 系动词is + 表语the language (主语策略: 原句主语)

中文已有明确主语「汉语」, 直接作英文主语 Chinese; 核心是判断句「A 是 B」, 谓语用系动词 is, 表语是「语言」the language。汉语现在是世界上用作本族语人数最多的语言 的主干即「汉语是.....的语言」, 定为 Chinese is the language..., 「用作本族语人数最多」整块作 language 的修饰, 留到下一步降级。

【降级】 最高级 + 介词短语作后置定语

「用作本族语人数最多」是 language 的修饰, 按英文习惯后置: 用最高级结构 the language spoken by the largest number of people as a native language, 或 the most widely used native language。「用作本族语」译 as a native language / as their mother tongue, 「人数最多」用 the largest number of people 或最高级 most 表达; 「现在」可用 today 置于句首或省略(已由现在时体现)。

【语法】 时态

回指全篇基调用一般现在时: 陈述汉语当下的客观事实, is spoken / is, 不用过去时。

最高级冠词

最高级前必须加 the: the largest number、the most widely used; 表语「那门语言」特指、也用 the language。

单复数

「人数」the largest number of people, people 本身即复数; 如用 native speakers 则加 s。

【译文】 Chinese is now the language spoken by the largest number of people as their native language in the world.

2. 汉语与西方语言的一个重要区别在于它是以方块字(character)而不是以字母构成的。

【主干】 主语difference + 谓语lies in + 宾语从句 (主语策略: 原句主语)

中文主干是「区别在于.....」, 主语取「一个重要区别」An important difference, 谓语用 lies in / is that, 后接「它是以方块字而不是字母构成」作内容。汉语与西方语言的一个重要区别在于它是以方块字(character)而不是以字母构成的 重构为 An important difference between Chinese and Western languages lies in that it is composed of characters rather than letters。

【降级】 被动构成 + rather than对比

「以方块字而不是字母构成的」用被动 is composed of / is made up of characters rather than letters; 「而不是」用 rather than / instead of 表对比, 把方块字与字母并列对照; 「西方语言」between Chinese and Western languages 作 difference 的后置定语。整句不照中文用 and 平铺, 而是「主语 + lies in + 被动从句」一层套一层。

【语法】时态

回指基调用一般现在时：构字方式是恒常事实，lies in、is composed of。

语态

「以.....构成」是被动：be composed of / be made up of characters, 主语 it (汉语) 是被构成者。

单复数

方块字、字母都是泛指复数：characters、letters 都加 s。

【译文】 An important difference between Chinese and Western languages lies in that it is composed of characters rather than letters.

3. 目前仍在使用的书写系统中，汉语是最古老的。

【主干】 主语Chinese + 系动词is + 表语最古老 (主语策略：原句主语)

主干仍是判断句「汉语是最古老的」，主语 Chinese、谓语 is、表语 the oldest (最古老的)。目前仍在使用的书写系统中，汉语是最古老的 中「目前仍在使用的书写系统中」是范围状语，留到下一步处理；主干定为 Chinese is the oldest....

【降级】 范围介词短语 + still in use定语

「目前仍在使用的书写系统中」译为范围介词短语 among the writing systems still in use today, 置于句末或句首；「仍在使用的」用 still in use / still being used 作 writing systems 的后置定语。整句重构为 Chinese is the oldest among the writing systems still in use today.

【语法】时态

回指基调用一般现在时：is、still in use 都讲当下现状。

最高级冠词

the oldest 最高级前加 the, 不可漏。

单复数

书写系统是一类、复数：writing systems 加 s。

【译文】 Among the writing systems still in use today, Chinese is the oldest.

4. 在中国，来自不同地区的人可能听不懂对方的方言，但由于汉字有统一的书写形式，他们交流起来几乎没有任何困难。

【主干】 转折两分句各立主谓 (主语策略：原句主语)

这是含「但」的转折复句，两个分句各有主语：前句主语「来自不同地区的人」people from different regions, 谓语「听不懂」may not understand; 后句主语「他们」they, 谓语「交流 (没困难)」have little difficulty communicating。他们交流起来几乎没有任何困难 主干为 they have almost no difficulty (in) communicating; 「由于汉字有统一的书写形式」作原因状语。

【降级】 but转折 + since原因状语

「但」用 but 连接两个分句显转折；「由于汉字有统一的书写形式」是后句的原因，降级为 since / because / thanks to 引导的原因状语从句 since Chinese characters share a unified written form；「来自不同地区的」用 from different regions 作 people 的后置定语；「交流起来几乎没有任何困难」用 have little / no difficulty (in) communicating 固定搭配。整句不平铺，而是「前句 but 后句」，后句内再嵌「原因状语 + 主干」。

【语法】 时态

回指基调用一般现在时：may not understand、share、have，讲的都是当下普遍情形。

固定搭配

「交流没困难」用 have difficulty (in) doing 结构：have little / almost no difficulty (in) communicating, difficulty 后接 doing, 不接 to do。

单复数主谓一致

主语 people / they 是复数，谓语用原形 understand、have，不加 s；dialects、regions、characters 泛指均用复数。

含蓄否定

「几乎没有任何困难」是含蓄否定，用 little / almost no difficulty 表达「几乎没有」，比 no difficulty 更贴原文「几乎」。

【译文】 In China, people from different regions may not understand each other's dialects, but since Chinese characters share a unified written form, they have almost no difficulty communicating with one another.

5. 汉语历史上对团结中华民族发挥了重要作用。

【主干】 主语Chinese + 谓语played a role (主语策略：原句主语)

主语「汉语」Chinese，谓语「发挥了重要作用」played an important role，「对团结中华民族」作 role 的范围/方向。汉语历史上对团结中华民族发挥了重要作用 主干为 Chinese has played / played an important role，「在团结中华民族方面」用 in uniting the Chinese nation 接在 role 之后。

【降级】 in + 动名词表作用方面

「团结中华民族」是「发挥作用」的方面，降级为 in uniting the Chinese nation (in + 动名词)；「历史上」译 throughout history / in history 作时间状语。整句 Chinese played an important role in uniting the Chinese nation throughout history, 无需用 and 平铺。

【语法】 时态

偏离全篇基调：本句讲「历史上」已完成的作用，用一般过去时 played，或用现在完成时 has played 强调对今天的延续影响；不用一般现在时。这是全篇唯一明显偏离现在时的句子。

固定搭配

play a role in doing: role 后跟 in + 动名词 uniting, 不接 to unite。

冠词

an important role 用不定冠词 an (important 以元音开头)；the Chinese nation 特指中华民族用 the。

【译文】 Throughout history, Chinese has played an important role in uniting the Chinese nation.

6. 今天，随着中国经济的快速增长和全球影响力的增强，越来越多其他国家的人也开始学习汉语。

【主干】 主语 more and more people + 谓语 begin to learn (主语策略：原句主语)

主干主语「越来越多其他国家的人」 more and more people from other countries, 谓语「开始学习」 begin / start to learn, 宾语「汉语」 Chinese。越来越多其他国家的人也开始学习汉语 即 more and more people from other countries begin to learn Chinese; 「随着中国经济快速增长和全球影响力增强」作伴随状语。

【降级】 with引导伴随状语

「随着中国经济的快速增长和全球影响力的增强」用 with + 名词短语作伴随状语：With the rapid growth of China's economy and the increase of its global influence; 「快速增长」 the rapid growth、 「全球影响力增强」 the increase / enhancement of global influence 两个名词短语并列。整句重构为 With..., more and more people... begin to learn Chinese。

【语法】 时态

回指基调用一般现在时：「今天.....开始学习」讲当下趋势，begin / start to learn 用现在时；today 可置句首。

单复数主谓一致

主语 more and more people 复数，谓语 begin 用原形不加 s；countries 复数加 s。

名词所有格

「中国经济」 China's economy 用所有格，「全球影响力」 global influence；influence 抽象不可数不加 s。

【译文】 Today, with the rapid growth of China's economy and the increase of its global influence, more and more people from other countries are beginning to learn Chinese.

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Part IV	汉译英（段落翻译）	本题