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六级·真题卷第2套·2019年12月

Part I

Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay on *the importance of having a sense of family responsibility*. You should write at least 150 words but no more than 200 words.

Part II

Listening Comprehension

(30 minutes)

Section A

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

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

1. A) It focuses exclusively on jazz.
B) It sponsors major jazz concerts.
C) It has several branches in London.
D) It displays albums by new music talents.
2. A) It originated with cowboys.
B) Its market has now shrunk.
C) Its listeners are mostly young people.
D) It remains as widespread as hip hop music.
3. A) Its definition is varied and complicated.
B) It is still going through experimentation.
C) It is frequently accompanied by singing.
D) Its style has remained largely unchanged.
4. A) Learn to play them.
B) Take music lessons.
C) Listen to them yourself.
D) Consult jazz musicians.

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

5. A) She paid her mortgage.
B) She called on the man.
C) She made a business plan.
D) She went to the bank.
6. A) Her previous debt hadn't been cleared yet.
B) Her credit history was considered poor.
C) She had apparently asked for too much.
D) She didn't pay her mortgage in time.
7. A) Pay a debt long overdue
B) Buy a piece of property
C) Start her own business
D) Check her credit history
8. A) Seek advice from an expert about fundraising.
B) Ask for smaller loans from different lenders.
C) Build up her own finances step by step.
D) Revise her business proposal carefully.

Section B

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

Questions 9 to 11 are based on the passage you have just heard.

9. A) It is profitable and environmentally friendly.
B) It is well located and completely automated.
C) It is small and unconventional.
D) It is fertile and productive.
10. A) Their urge to make farming more enjoyable.
B) Their desire to improve farming equipment.
C) Their hope to revitalize traditional farming.
D) Their wish to set a new farming standard.
11. A) It saves a lot of electricity.
B) It needs little maintenance.
C) It causes hardly any pollution.
D) It loosens soil while weeding.

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

12. A) It has turned certain insects into a new food source.
B) It has started to expand business outside the UK.
C) It has imported some exotic foods from overseas.
D) It has joined hands with Sainsbury's to sell pet insects.
13. A) It was really unforgettable.
B) It was a pleasant surprise.
C) It hurt his throat slightly.
D) It made him feel strange.
14. A) They are more tasty than beef, chicken or pork.
B) They are more nutritious than soups and salads.
C) They contain more protein than conventional meats.
D) They will soon gain popularity throughout the world.
15. A) It is environmentally friendly.
B) It is a promising industry.
C) It requires new technology.
D) It saves huge amounts of labour.

Section C

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

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

16. A) To categorize different types of learners.
B) To find out what students prefer to learn.
C) To understand the mechanism of the human brain.
D) To see if they are inherent traits affecting learning.
17. A) It was defective.
B) It was misguided.
C) It was original in design.
D) It was thought-provoking.
18. A) Auditory aids are as important as visual aids.
B) Visual aids are helpful to all types of learners.
C) Reading plain texts is more effective than viewing pictures.
D) Scientific concepts are hard to understand without visual aids.

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

19. A) Not playing a role in a workplace revolution.
B) Not benefiting from free-market capitalism.
C) Not earning enough money to provide for the family.
D) Not spending enough time on family life and leisure.
20. A) People would be working only fifteen hours a week now.
B) The balance of power in the workplace would change.
C) Technological advances would create many new jobs.
D) Most workers could afford to have a house of their own
21. A) Loss of workers' personal dignity.
B) Deprivation of workers' creativity.
C) Deterioration of workers' mental health.
D) Unequal distribution of working hours.

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

22. A) It is the worst managed airport in German history.
B) It is now the biggest and busiest airport in Europe.
C) It has become something of a joke among Germans.
D) It has become a typical symbol of German efficiency.
23. A) The city's airports are outdated.
B) The city had just been reunified.
C) The city wanted to boost its economy.
D) The city wanted to attract more tourists.
24. A) The municipal government kept changing hands.
B) The construction firm breached the contract.
C) Shortage of funding delayed its construction.
D) Problems of different kinds kept popping up.
25. A) Tourism industry in Berlin suffers.
B) All kinds of equipment gets rusted.
C) Huge maintenance costs accumulate.
D) Complaints by local residents increase.

Part III

Reading Comprehension

(40 minutes)

Section A

Directions: *In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter. Please mark the corresponding*

letter for each item on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.

The persistent haze over many of our cities is a reminder of the polluted air that we breathe. Over 80% of the world's urban population is breathing air that fails to meet World Health Organisation guidelines, and an estimated 4.5 million people died 26 from outdoor air pollution in 2015.

Globally, urban populations are expected to double in the next 40 years, and an extra 2 billion people will need new places to live, as well as services and ways to move around their cities. What is more important, the decisions that we make now about the design of our cities will 27 the everyday lives and health of the coming generations. So what would a smog-free, or at least low-pollution, city be like?

Traffic has become 28 with air pollution, and many countries intend to ban the sale of petrol and diesel cars in the next two decades. But simply 29 to electric cars will not mean pollution-free cities. The level of emissions they cause will depend on how the electricity to run them is 30 , while brakes, tyres and roads all create tiny airborne 31 as they wear out.

Across the developed world, car use is in decline as more people move to city centres, while young people especially are 32 for other means of travel. Researchers are already asking if motor vehicle use has reached its 33 and will decline, but transport planners have yet to catch up with this 34 , instead of laying new roads to tackle traffic jams. As users of London's orbital M25 motorway will know, new roads rapidly fill with more traffic. In the US, studies have shown that doubling the size of a road can 35 double the traffic, taking us back to the starting point.

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| A) alternate | I) particles |
| B) crown | J) peak |
| C) determine | K) prematurely |
| D) generated | L) simply |
| E) locating | M) switching |
| F) merged | N) synonymous |
| G) miniatures | O) trend |
| H) opting | |

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**.

How Much Protein Do You Really Need?

A) The marketing is enticing: Get stronger muscles and healthier bodies with minimal effort by adding protein powder to your morning shake or juice drink. Or grab a protein bar at lunch or for a quick snack. Today, you can find protein supplements everywhere—online or at the pharmacy, grocery store or health food store. They come in powders, pills and bars. With more than \$12 billion in sales this year, the industry is booming and, according to the market research company, Grand View Research, is on track to sell billions more by

2025. But do we really need all this supplemental protein? It depends. There are pros, cons and some other things to consider.

- B) For starters, protein is critical for every cell in our body. It helps build nails, hair, bones, and muscles. It can also help you feel fuller longer than eating foods without protein. And, unlike nutrients that are found only in a few foods, protein is present in all foods. "The typical American diet is a lot higher in protein than a lot of us think," says registered dietitian Angela Pipitone. "It's in foods many of us expect, such as beef, chicken and other types of meat and dairy. But it's also in foods that may not come immediately to mind like vegetables, fruit, beans and grains."
- C) The U.S. government's recommended daily allowance (RDA) for the average adult is 50 to 60 grams of protein a day. This may sound like a lot, but Pipitone says: "We get bits of protein here and there and that really adds up throughout the day." Take, for example, breakfast. If you ate two eggs topped with a little bit of cheese and an orange on the side, you already have 22 grams of protein. Each egg gives you 7 grams, the cheese gives you around 6 grams and the orange—about 2 grams. Add a lunch of chicken, rice and broccoli(西兰花), and you are already over the recommended 50 grams. "You can get enough protein and meet the RDA before you even get to dinner," says Pipitone.
- D) So if it's so easy to get your protein in food, why add more in the form of powders, snack bars or a boost at your local juice bar? No need to, says Pipitone because, in fact, most of us already get enough protein in our diet. "Whole foods are always the best option rather than adding supplements," she says, noting the FDA does not regulate supplements as stringently as foods or drugs, so there could be less protein, more sugar and some additives you wouldn't expect, such as caffeine(咖啡因).
- E) If you are considering a supplement, read the list of ingredients, she says, although this is not always reliable. "I've seen very expensive protein supplements that claim to be high quality but they might not really be beneficial for the average healthy adult," she says. "It could just be a waste of money."
- F) But there are certain situations that do warrant extra protein. "Anytime you're repairing or building muscle," Pipitone says, such as if you're an extreme endurance athlete, training for a marathon, or you're a body builder. If you're moderately exercising for 150 minutes a week, as the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention recommends, or less than that, you're probably not an extreme athlete. Extreme athletes expend lots of energy breaking down and repairing and building muscles. Protein can give them the edge they need to speed along that process.
- G) Vegans can benefit from protein supplements since they do not eat animal-based protein sources like meat, dairy or eggs. And, for someone always on-the-go who may not have time for a meal, a protein snack bar can be a good option for occasional meal replacement. Also, individuals recovering from surgery or an injury can also benefit from extra protein. So, too, can older people. At around age 60, "muscles really start to break down," says Kathryn Starr, an aging researcher, "and because of that, the protein needs of an older adult actually increase."
- H) In fact, along with her colleague Connie Bales, Starr recently conducted a small study that found that adding extra protein foods to the diet of obese older individuals who were trying to lose weight strengthened their muscles. Participants in the study were separated into two groups—one group was asked to eat 30 grams of protein per meal in the form of whole foods. That meant they were eating 90 grams of protein a day. The other group—the control group—was put on a typical low-calorie diet with about 50 to 60 grams of protein a day. After six months, researchers found the high protein group had significantly improved their muscle function—almost twice as much as the control group. "They were able to walk faster, had improved balance,

and were also able to get up out of a chair faster than the control group," Starr says. All 67 participants were over 60 years of age, and both groups lost about the same amount of weight.

- I) Starr is now looking into whether high-protein diets also improve the quality of the muscle itself in seniors. She's using CT scans to measure muscle size and fat, and comparing seniors on a high-protein diet to those on regular diets. She says her findings should be available in a couple of months.
 - J) In the meantime, 70-year-old Corliss Keith, who was in the high protein group in Starr's latest study, says she feels a big difference. "I feel excellent," she says, "I feel like I have a different body, I have more energy, I'm stronger." She says she is able to take Zumba exercise classes three times a week, work out on the treadmill(跑步机), and take long, brisk walks. Keith also lost more than 15 pounds. "I'm a fashionable person, so now I'm back in my three-inch heels," she says.
 - K) As people age, Starr says muscle strength is key to helping them stay strong and continue living on their own in their own home. "I feel very much alive now," says Keith. "I feel like I could stay by myself until I'm 100."
 - L) But can people overdo protein? Pipitone says you do have to be careful. Other researchers say too much protein can cause cramps(痉挛), headaches, and fatigue. Dehydration(脱水) is also a risk when you eat too much protein. Pipitone says if you increase protein, you also have to increase your fluid intake. "I always tell people to make sure they're drinking enough fluids," which for the average person is 60 to 70 ounces a day, which translates into eight 8-ounce glasses of water or liquid per day.
 - M) There have been some indications that extra protein makes the kidneys work harder, which could be problematic for individuals with a history of kidney disease and for them, the supplements may increase the risk of kidney stones, she says.
 - N) Bottom Line: if you think you need more protein in your diet, consider these questions: Are you an extreme athlete; are you recovering from injury or surgery; or are you 60 years or older? If so, adding high protein foods like eggs and meat products to your diet can be beneficial. And, if you're not sure, it is always a good idea to check with your primary care provider.
36. It is quite easy for one to take in the recommended amount of protein.
37. Pipitone claims that healthy adults need not spend money on protein supplements.
38. The protein supplement business is found to be thriving.
39. Protein can speed the repairing of damaged muscles.
40. Protein supplements may overburden some internal organs, thus leading to their malfunctioning.
41. Older adults need to take in more protein to keep their muscles strong.
42. Protein is found in more foods than people might realize.
43. Additional protein was found to help strengthen the muscles of overweight seniors seeking weight loss.
44. Pipitone believes that whole foods provide the best source of protein.
45. People are advised to drink more liquid when they take in more protein.

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.

Last year, a child was born at a hospital in the UK with her heart outside her body. Few babies survive this rare condition, and those who do must endure numerous operations and are likely to have complex needs. When her mother was interviewed, three weeks after her daughter's birth, she was asked if she was prepared for what might be a daunting(令人生畏的) task caring for her. She answered without hesitation that, as far as she was concerned, this would be a "privilege".

Rarely has there been a better example of the power of attitude, one of our most powerful psychological tools. Our attitudes allow us to turn mistakes into opportunities, and loss into the chance for new beginnings. An attitude is a settled way of thinking, feeling and/or behaving towards particular objects, people, events or ideologies. We use our attitudes to filter, interpret and react to the world around us. You weren't born with attitudes; rather they are all learned, and this happens in a number of ways.

The most powerful influences occur during early childhood and include both what happened to you directly, and what those around you did and said in your presence. As you acquire a distinctive identity your attitudes are further refined by the behavior of those with whom you identify—your family, those of your gender and culture, and the people you admire, even though you may not know them personally. Friendships and other important relationships become increasingly important, particularly during adolescence. About that same time and throughout adulthood, the information you receive, especially when ideas are repeated in association with goals and achievements you find attractive, also refines your attitudes.

Many people assume that our attitudes are internally consistent, that is, the way you think and feel about someone or something predicts your behavior towards them. However, many studies have found that feelings and thoughts don't necessarily predict behavior. In general, your attitudes will be internally consistent only when the behavior is easy, and when those around you hold similar beliefs. That's why, for example, many say they believe in the benefits of recycling or exercise, but don't behave in line with their views, because it takes awareness, effort and courage to go beyond merely stating that you believe something is a good idea.

One of the most effective ways to change an attitude is to start behaving as if you already feel and think the way you'd prefer to. Take some time to reflect on your attitudes, to think about what you believe and why. Is there anything you consider a burden rather than a privilege? If so, start behaving—right now—as if the latter is the case.

46. What do we learn from the passage about attitude?

- A) It shapes our beliefs and ideologies.
- B) It improves our psychological wellbeing.
- C) It determines how we respond to our immediate environment.
- D) It changes the way we think, feel and interact with one another.

47. What can contribute to the refinement of one's attitude, according to the passage?

- A) Their idols' behaviors.
- B) Their educational level.
- C) Their contact with the opposite gender.
- D) Their interaction with different cultures.

48. What do many studies find about people's feelings and thoughts?

- A) They may not suggest how a person is going to behave.
- B) They are in a way consistent with a person's mentality.
- C) They may not find expression in interpersonal relations.
- D) They are in line with a person's behavior no matter what.

49. How come many people don't do what they believe is good?

- A) They can't afford the time.
- B) They have no idea how to.
- C) They are hypocritical.
- D) They lack willpower.

50. What is proposed as a strategy to change attitude?

- A) Changing things that require one's immediate attention.
- B) Starting to act in a way that embodies one's aspirations.
- C) Adjusting one's behavior gradually over a period of time.
- D) Considering ways of reducing one's psychological burdens.

Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

Industrial fishing for krill(磷虾) in the unspoilt waters around Antarctica is threatening the future of one of the world's last great wildernesses, according to a new report.

The study by Greenpeace analysed the movements of krill fishing vessels in the region and found they were increasingly operating "in the immediate vicinity of penguin colonies and whale-feeding grounds". It also highlights incidents of fishing boats being involved in groundings, oil spills and accidents, which posed a serious threat to the Antarctic ecosystem.

The report, published on Tuesday, comes amid growing concern about the impact of fishing and climate change on the Antarctic. A global campaign has been launched to create a network of ocean sanctuaries to protect the seas in the region and Greenpeace is calling for an immediate halt to fishing in areas being considered for sanctuary status.

Frida Bengtsson from Greenpeace's Protect the Antarctic campaign said: "If the krill industry wants to show it's a responsible player, then it should be voluntarily getting out of any area which is being proposed as an ocean sanctuary, and should instead be backing the protection of these huge tracts of the Antarctic."

A global campaign has been launched to turn a huge tract of Antarctic seas into ocean sanctuaries protecting wildlife and banning not just krill fishing, but all fishing. One was created in the Ross Sea in 2016, another

reserve is being proposed in a vast area of the Weddell Sea, and a third sanctuary is under consideration in the area west of the Antarctic Peninsula—a key krill fishing area.

The Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR) manages the seas around Antarctica. It will decide on the Weddell Sea sanctuary proposal at a conference in Australia in October, although a decision on the peninsula sanctuary is not expected until later.

Keith Reid, a science manager at CCAMLR, said that the organisation sought "a balance between protection, conservation and sustainable fishing in the Southern Ocean." He said although more fishing was taking place nearer penguin colonies it was often happening later in the season when these colonies were empty.

"The creation of a system of marine protected areas is a key part of ongoing scientific and policy discussions in CCAMLR," he added. "Our long-term operation in the region depends on a healthy and thriving Antarctic marine ecosystem, which is why we have always had an open dialogue with the environmental non-governmental organisations. We strongly intend to continue this dialogue, including talks with Greenpeace, to discuss improvements based on the latest scientific data. We are not the ones to decide on the establishment of marine protected areas, but we hope to contribute positively with our knowledge and experience."

51. What does Greenpeace's study find about krill fishing?
- A) It caused a great many penguins and whales to migrate.
 - B) It was depriving penguins and whales of their habitats.
 - C) It was carried out too close to the habitats of penguins and whales.
 - D) It posed an unprecedented threat to the wildlife around Antarctica.
52. For what purpose has a global campaign been launched?
- A) To reduce the impact of climate change on Antarctica.
 - B) To establish conservation areas in the Antarctic region.
 - C) To regulate krill fishing operations in the Antarctic seas.
 - D) To publicise the concern about the impact of krill fishing.
53. What is Greenpeace's recommendation to the krill industry?
- A) Opting to operate away from the suggested conservation areas.
 - B) Volunteering to protect the endangered species in the Antarctic.
 - C) Refraining from krill fishing throughout the breeding season.
 - D) Showing its sense of responsibility by leading the global campaign.
54. What did CCAMLR aim to do according to its science manager?
- A) Raise public awareness of the vulnerability of Antarctic species.
 - B) Ban all commercial fishing operations in the Southern Ocean.
 - C) Keep the penguin colonies from all fishing interference.
 - D) Sustain fishing without damaging the Antarctic ecosystem.

55. How does CCAMLR define its role in the conservation of the Antarctic environment?

- A) A coordinator in policy discussions.
- B) An authority on big data analysis.
- C) A provider of the needed expertise.
- D) An initiator of marine sanctuaries.

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**.*

梅花位居中国十大名花之首，源于中国南方，已有三千多年的栽培历史和种植历史。隆冬时节，五颜六色的梅花不畏严寒，迎着风雪傲然绽放。在中国传统文化中，梅花象征着坚强、纯洁、高雅，激励人们不畏艰难、砥砺前行。自古以来，许多诗人和画家从梅花中获取灵感，创作了无数不朽的作品。普通大众也都喜爱梅花，春节期间常用于家庭装饰。南京市已将梅花定为市花，每年举办梅花节，成千上万的人冒着严寒到梅花山踏雪赏梅。

2019年12月·第2套英语六级写作·题目、范文与解析

PROMPT & MODEL ESSAY • 写作题和范文

写作题和范文

本页写作题面、参考范文与逐段解析由懒笔记基于2019年12月·第2套 英语六级写作原卷整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：完整写作要求（Directions，含主题、文体、词数与署名约束）连续排印。写作是生产性任务、无 ABCD 标准答案——题面即整道题；卷面下方直接给出满足全部硬约束的参考范文、整篇中译与逐段拆解。

真题卷第2套(2019-12) • 六级

Part I

Directions: *For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay on **the importance of having a sense of family responsibility**. You should write at least 150 words but no more than 200 words.*

【参考范文·173 词】 写作无唯一标准答案，以下为达标示范

A sense of family responsibility means being willing to care for one's relatives and to shoulder one's proper share of duties at home. In my view, cultivating such an awareness is far from optional; it lies at the very heart of a meaningful life.

For one thing, family responsibility shapes personal character. When a young person takes the initiative to look after aging parents or help younger siblings with homework, he gradually learns patience, empathy and self-discipline, qualities that no textbook alone can teach. For another, it holds a family together. My own uncle, for instance, quietly supported his brother's children through college; because of that commitment, the whole family remains close and warm even today. Moreover, people who honour their duties at home tend to extend the same reliability to society, becoming trustworthy colleagues and citizens.

In conclusion, a sense of family responsibility is not a burden but a bond that nurtures individuals, strengthens households and benefits the wider community. We should cherish it and fulfil our duties with a willing heart.

【参考译文】

家庭责任感，意味着愿意照顾自己的亲人，并承担自己在家庭中应尽的那一份义务。在我看来，培养这种意识远非可有可无，它是有意义人生的核心所在。

一方面，家庭责任感能塑造个人品格。当一个年轻人主动去照料年迈的父母、或帮助年幼的弟妹做功课时，他会渐渐学会耐心、共情与自律——这些都是任何课本单靠自身都教不出的品质。另一方面，它把一个家庭紧紧维系在一起。就拿我的叔叔来说，他默默供养哥哥的孩子读完了大学；正因这份担当，全家至今依然亲密而温暖。此外，那些在家中恪守义务的人，往往会把同样的可靠延伸到社会，成为值得信赖的同事与公民。

总而言之，家庭责任感不是一种负担，而是一条纽带——它滋养个人、稳固家庭、也造福更广阔的社会。我们应当珍视它，并以甘愿之心履行自己的责任。

【第1段】定义 + 强表态点题。首句用『A sense of family responsibility means being willing to...』落实『下定义』句架，先讲清概念；第二句『cultivating such an awareness is far from optional; it lies at the very heart of a meaningful life』落实『亮明观点』句架，直接亮出立场，完成 outline 第一段『点题 + 亮明立场』的功能，开头简短不拖沓。

【第2段】三信号词领三例。用『For one thing... For another... Moreover...』把个人、家庭、社会三点分层；uncle 供养侄辈这一具体细节落实了『举例过渡』句架，避免了只堆名词。每点都是理由加例子，兑现 outline 第二段『分论点 + 实例论证』的功能，也让字数是实打实的。

【第3段】压缩三利并呼吁。『is not a burden but a bond that nurtures individuals, strengthens households and benefits the wider community』把主体段三条好处压缩回扣，落实『总结回扣』句架；末句『We should cherish it and fulfil our duties』给出行动呼吁，完成 outline 第三段『重申总结 + 升华呼吁』，首尾呼应。

ANALYSIS • 审题与立意

这道题到底要写什么、立意是什么

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

核心任务

论证家庭责任感为何重要

本题要写一篇短文，论述 the importance of having a sense of family responsibility。核心限定词是 responsibility（责任感），主体是 importance（重要性）——落点必须在『为什么重要、重要在哪』，而不是泛泛谈家庭多温暖、亲情多可贵。写成后者就丢了 responsibility 这个限定词，等于跑题。

读者 • 语域

面向阅卷人的正式书面语

这是一篇 essay（议论短文），没有具体的收信人或情境对象，读者就是阅卷老师。因此全程用正式、客观的书面语：不用缩写口语（如 gonna、kids），多用第一人称观点表达（In my view）和第三人称论证，语气克制而有条理即可，不必加称呼语和落款。

中心立意

家庭责任感不可或缺

中心论点：家庭责任感不是可有可无的负担，而是塑造个人、维系家庭、并延伸为社会担当的根基，因此每个人都应珍视并践行它。这一句直接回应了 the importance of having a sense of family responsibility 里的 importance。

要展开的要点

1. 对个人：磨砺品格

第一个分论点，从『对个人成长』切入：主动承担家庭责任的过程，会让人学会耐心、共情与自律，这些是课本教不出的品格。

2. 对家庭：维系亲情纽带

第二个分论点，从『对家庭和睦』切入：有人肯为家庭付出、履行义务，一家人才会紧密温暖，这正扣住 a sense of family responsibility 的落点。

3. 对社会：延伸为可靠担当

第三个分论点，从『对社会责任延伸』切入：在家中守责的人，往往也把这份可靠带到社会，成为值得信赖的同事与公民。

STRUCTURE • 谋篇与逐段

怎么分段、每段写什么、能套哪些句架

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

第 1 段 点题 + 亮明立场

开门见山解释什么是家庭责任感，随即抛出中心论点：它不可或缺、是有意义人生的核心。

第 2 段 分论点 + 实例论证

主体段，依次展开『对个人』『对家庭』『对社会』三个角度，每点先给理由、再配一句实例或细节支撑。

第 3 段 重申总结 + 升华呼吁

回扣中心论点，把三条好处收束成一句，并呼吁读者珍视、践行家庭责任。

第 1 段 定义家庭责任感并断言其不可或缺

先解释家庭责任感 = 愿意照顾亲人、承担自己在家中应尽的那份义务；再断言：培养这种意识远非可有可无，它是有意义人生的核心。直接呼应 the importance of having a sense of family responsibility。

下定义 · A sense of ____ means being willing to ____ and to _____. (用来给核心概念下通俗定义，横线填本题的对象与动作)

亮明观点 · In my view, ____ is far from optional; it lies at the very heart of _____. (用来强表态，横线填要论证的对象与其价值落点)

第 2 段 个人品格、家庭纽带、社会担当三例支撑

点一：承担家庭责任磨砺耐心、共情与自律；点二：举一个亲戚默默供养兄弟姐妹、使全家至今和睦的细节；点三：在家守责的人把可靠延伸到社会，成为可信的同事与公民。三点共同撑起 a sense of family responsibility 的重要性。

并列列举 · For one thing, _____. For another, _____. Moreover, _____. (三个信号词分领三个分论点，横线各填一条理由的主题句)

举例过渡 · My own ____, for instance, ____; because of that, _____. (引出一个具体人物例子并交代其结果，横线填人物、事件与影响)

第3段 收束三重好处并呼吁践行

把『滋养个人、稳固家庭、造福社会』三重价值收成一句，重申家庭责任感是纽带而非负担，最后呼吁珍视并以甘愿之心履行责任。

总结回扣 · In conclusion, ____ is not a burden but a bond that ____, ____ and _____. (用来把主体段的多条好处压缩收束，横线填对象与三个动词短语)

呼吁升华 · We should ____ it and ____ with a willing heart. (用来给出行动呼吁，横线填态度动词与行为)

REVIEW · 自检避坑

本题在四个评分维度怎样算达标、容易在哪丢分

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

内容切题

紧扣责任感的重要性

本题最易失分处是丢掉限定词，写成『家庭的重要性』或『亲情的可贵』。达标要点是全篇每一段都在回答 the importance of having a sense of family responsibility, responsibility 一词及其践行必须贯穿始终。

结构连贯

三段均衡且过渡显化

达标要点是开头不铺垫过长、主体每点都展开、结尾不草收；本题用三组信号词显化『个人—家庭—社会』的递进，避免结构失衡这一常见扣分。

语言准确

用准话题词块

达标要点是把 sense of responsibility、bond、cherish、fulfil one's duty、harmonious/close family 等话题词块用对、用准，而不是逐字直译中文。用对搭配是本题拉开语言分的关键。

字数格式

卡死上下限区间

本题要求 You should write at least 150 words but no more than 200 words, 是硬性双向区间, 写不足或写超都扣分。自查时务必核对篇幅落在区间内, 且字数是靠实例撑起、而非重复注水。

典型低分写法 · 反面示例与改法

滑成泛谈亲情

反面示例: 『Family is the warmest harbour in our life, and we all love our parents very much.』——只谈家庭温暖、爱父母, 完全丢了『责任感』。改为: 『Only when we willingly shoulder our duties at home can a family stay warm — that is why a sense of responsibility matters.』把落点拉回责任感的重要性。

抽象名词堆砌

反面示例: 『Family responsibility is very important. It is good for us. It can bring happiness, harmony, love and success to everyone.』——全是抽象论断、无支撑。改为: 『My uncle quietly supported his brother's children through college, and because of that commitment the whole family remains close today.』用具体事例把观点做实。

逐字直译搭配错

反面示例: 『We must to undertake the family duty, otherwise the family will not harmony.』——must to、not harmony 都是逐字直译的搭配错。改为: 『We must fulfil our family duties; otherwise the family will lose its harmony.』

英语六级 2019年12月·第2套 · 全卷构成

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

2019年12月·第2套 英语六级听力真题原文与答案解析

PAPER & KEY · 听力题和解析

听力题和解析

本卷全部 25 题的标准答案与完整录音文字稿由懒笔记基于2019年12月·第2套 英语六级听力原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面层级：Part/Section 标题与各节 Directions 照原卷排印——真实听力考卷只印选项，题干由录音念出。其下按录音篇目逐篇排印：每篇先给完整录音文字稿（逐段中译），再逐题给出卷面题目与该题解析（题目、翻译、答案、定位、信号、替换与排除）。

真题卷第2套(2019-12) · 六级

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

Part II

Listening Comprehension

(30 minutes)

Section A

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

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

1 M: Excuse me, where is your rock music section?

M: 请问，你们的摇滚音乐区在哪儿？

2 W: Rock music? I'm sorry, we're a jazz store. We don't have any rock and roll.

W: 摇滚音乐？不好意思，我们是爵士乐店。我们不卖摇滚乐。

3 M: Oh, you only have jazz music? Nothing else?

M: 哦，你们只有爵士乐？没有别的？

4 W: That's right. We're the only record store in London dedicated exclusively to jazz. Actually, we're more than just a record store. We have a cafe & library upstairs and a ticket office down the hall, where you can buy tickets to all the major jazz concerts in the city. Also, we have our own studio next door, where we produce albums for up-and-coming artists. We are committed to fostering new music talent.

W: 没错。我们是伦敦唯一一家专营爵士乐的唱片店。实际上，我们不只是唱片店。楼上有咖啡馆和图书馆，走廊那边有售票处，您可以在那里买到全市所有主要爵士音乐会的票。另外，隔壁还有我们自己的录音室，为新兴艺术家制作专辑。我们致力于培养新的音乐人才。

5 M: Wow! That's so cool. I guess there's not much of a jazz scene anymore, not like they used to be. But here you're trying to promote this great music genre.

M: 哇! 太酷了。我觉得现在爵士乐圈已经不像以前那么兴旺了。但你们还在努力推广这种伟大的音乐类型。

6 W: Yes, indeed. Nowadays, most people like to listen to pop and rock music. Hip hop music from America is also getting more and more popular. So as a result, there are fewer listeners of jazz, which is a great shame because it's an incredibly rich genre. But that's not to say there isn't any good new jazz music being made out there anymore—far from it. It's just a much smaller market today.

W: 是的, 确实如此。现在大多数人喜欢听流行音乐和摇滚乐。来自美国的嘻哈音乐也越来越受欢迎。所以爵士乐的听众就少了, 这真是太可惜了, 因为它是一种内涵极其丰富的音乐类型。但这并不是说现在就没有好的新爵士乐了——远非如此。只是今天的市场小得多了。

7 M: So how would you define jazz?

M: 那你会怎么定义爵士乐呢?

8 W: Well, interestingly enough, there's no agreed-upon definition of jazz. Indeed, there are many different styles of jazz. Some have singing, but most don't. Some are electric and some aren't. Some contain live experimentation, but not always. While there's no simple definition for it, and while there are many different styles of jazz, you simply know it when you hear it. Honestly, the only way to know what jazz is, is to listen to it yourself. As the great trumpet player, Louis Armstrong said, if you gotta ask, you'll never know.

W: 嗯, 有意思的是, 爵士乐并没有一个公认的定义。实际上, 爵士乐有很多不同的风格。有些有演唱, 但大多数没有。有些用电声, 有些不用。有些包含现场即兴, 但也不总是这样。虽然没有简单的定义, 虽然爵士乐有很多不同的风格, 但你一听就知道。说实话, 要知道什么是爵士乐, 唯一的办法就是自己去听。就像伟大的小号手路易斯·阿姆斯特朗说的, 如果你还得问, 那你永远不会懂。

1. A) It focuses exclusively on jazz.
- B) It sponsors major jazz concerts.
- C) It has several branches in London.
- D) It displays albums by new music talents.

【题目】 What do we learn about the woman's store?

【翻译】 关于这位女士的店铺,我们了解到什么?

- A) 它专门经营爵士乐。 B) 它赞助大型爵士音乐会。 C) 它在伦敦有几家分店。
D) 它展示新音乐人才的专辑。

【答案】 A (细节题) It focuses exclusively on jazz.

【定位】 We're the only record store in London dedicated exclusively to jazz.

我们是伦敦唯一一家专门只做爵士乐的唱片店。

【信号】绝对范围词 **only/exclusively** 即落点。答案句里连用 the only record store 和 dedicated exclusively to jazz, only 与 exclusively 这种绝对范围词把店铺最核心的属性"只做爵士"点了出来,正是承载答案的信号词。

【替换】dedicated exclusively to jazz ↔ **focuses exclusively on jazz**
dedicated to=focuses on同义改写

【排除】B) **原词陷阱**

录音说店里有售票处 you can buy tickets to all the major jazz concerts, 是"卖音乐会的票", B 项却说店"赞助 sponsors"大型音乐会, 盗用了 major jazz concerts 这串原词, 却把"卖票"偷换成"赞助", 答非所问。

借用原文: you can buy tickets to all the major jazz concerts in the city

C) **与原文相反**

录音强调它是 the only record store in London (伦敦唯一一家), C 项却说它"在伦敦有好几家分店 several branches", 与原文正好相反; branches 在录音里根本没提。

借用原文: the only record store in London dedicated exclusively to jazz

D) **原词陷阱**

录音说店里自有录音棚 we produce albums for up-and-coming artists、fostering new music talent, 是"制作"新人专辑、"培养"新人; D 项却说"陈列 displays"新人专辑, 盗用了 albums 和 new music talent 的原词, 把"制作 / 培养"偷换成"展示"。

借用原文: we produce albums for up-and-coming artists. We are committed to fostering new music talent

-
2. A) It originated with cowboys.
B) Its market has now shrunk.
C) Its listeners are mostly young people.
D) It remains as widespread as hip hop music.

【题目】What does the man say about jazz music?

【翻译】这位男士关于爵士乐说了什么?

- A) 它起源于牛仔。 B) 它的市场现在已经萎缩。 C) 它的听众大多是年轻人。
D) 它仍然像嘻哈音乐一样普及。

【答案】B (细节题) Its market has now shrunk.

【定位】I guess there's not much of a jazz scene anymore, not like they used to be.

我想现在爵士乐的氛围已经不像从前那样兴盛了。

【信号】今昔对比 **anymore/used to be**。这句是男士 (M) 说的, not much of a jazz scene anymore 配 not like they used to be 构成"如今不如从前"的今昔对比, 正是承载"市场萎缩"这一答案的信号; 同时要认准这是 M 的话而非 W。

【替换】there's not much of a jazz scene anymore, not like they used to be ↔ **Its market has now shrunk**
氛围不如从前=市场已缩小

【排除】 A) 未提及

A 项说爵士"起源于牛仔 originated with cowboys", 整段对话没有任何关于爵士起源的内容, 属凭空捏造, 听感上"牛仔"还容易和西部 / 乡村乐混淆。

C) 与原文相反

录音说如今 there are fewer listeners of jazz (爵士听众变少), 并未说听众"大多是年轻人"; 反而说年轻人爱听的是 pop、rock、hip hop, C 项与原文取向相反。

借用原文: there are fewer listeners of jazz

D) 原词陷阱

录音说 Hip hop music from America is also getting more and more popular, 是说嘻哈越来越火、反衬爵士遇冷; D 项却说爵士"和嘻哈一样普及 as widespread as hip hop", 盗用 hip hop 原词, 捏造出二者同样流行的关系。

借用原文: Hip hop music from America is also getting more and more popular

-
3. A) Its definition is varied and complicated.
B) It is still going through experimentation.
C) It is frequently accompanied by singing.
D) Its style has remained largely unchanged

【题目】 What does the woman say about jazz?

【翻译】 这位女士关于爵士乐说了什么?

- A) 它的定义多样且复杂。 B) 它仍在经历实验阶段。 C) 它经常伴有歌唱。
D) 它的风格基本保持不变。

【答案】 A (细节题) Its definition is varied and complicated.

【定位】 Well, interestingly enough, there's no agreed-upon definition of jazz. Indeed, there are many different styles of jazz.

嗯, 有意思的是, 爵士并没有一个公认的定义。确实, 爵士有许多不同的风格。

【信号】 被问者直接应答定义问题。 男士前一句问 how would you define jazz?, 女士的回答正是答案句: there's no agreed-upon definition 加 there are many different styles, 被问者对"定义"问题的直接应答就是听力定位的落点。

【替换】 there's no agreed-upon definition of jazz ↔ **Its definition is varied and complicated**

无公认定义=定义多样复杂

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

录音说 Some contain live experimentation, but not always——只有"部分"爵士含现场即兴、并非总是；B 项却说爵士"仍在经历试验 still going through experimentation"，盗用 experimentation 原词，把"部分、不总是"夸成"整体仍在试验"。

借用原文：Some contain live experimentation, but not always

C) 与原文相反

录音说 Some have singing, but most don't——有歌唱的只是少数、大多没有；C 项却说爵士"常常伴有歌唱 frequently accompanied by singing"，盗用 singing 原词，把"most don't (多数没有)"反着说成"frequently (经常有)"。

借用原文：Some have singing, but most don't

D) 与原文相反

录音反复强调爵士 many different styles of jazz (风格多样)，D 项却说其风格"基本未变 remained largely unchanged"，与原文取向正好相反，是第 3 题预读时就标出的对立陷阱项。

借用原文：there are many different styles of jazz

4. A) Learn to play them.

B) Take music lessons.

C) Listen to them yourself.

D) Consult jazz musicians.

【题目】 What should you do to appreciate different styles of jazz according to the woman?

【翻译】 根据这位女士的说法,要欣赏不同风格的爵士乐你应该做什么?

A) 学习演奏它们。 B) 上音乐课。 C) 自己去听它们。 D) 咨询爵士音乐家。

【答案】 C (细节题) Listen to them yourself.

【定位】 Honestly, the only way to know what jazz is, is to listen to it yourself.

老实说，了解爵士到底是什么的唯一办法，就是你自己去听。

【信号】 唯一办法句 the only way...is to. 答案句用 the only way to know what jazz is, is to listen to it yourself, the only way...is to 是最强的建议 / 方法信号，把"唯一办法"直接点给你，正是承载答案的落点句。

【替换】 the only way to know what jazz is, is to listen to it yourself ↔ Listen to them yourself.

几乎原句对应

【排除】 A) 未提及

女士只说"自己去听", 从未建议"学着去演奏 Learn to play them"; 演奏与本题"欣赏"无关, 原文无此落点。

B) 未提及

B 项"去上音乐课 Take music lessons"听起来很合理, 但女士给的唯一办法是"亲自听", 并没有让人去上课, 属合理却没说。

D) 原词陷阱

录音末尾引了小号手 the great trumpet player, Louis Armstrong 的话来佐证"自己去听", D 项却说要"请教爵士乐手 Consult jazz musicians", 盗用"乐手"这一角色, 把"引用一位乐手的名言"偷换成"去请教乐手"。

借用原文: As the great trumpet player, Louis Armstrong said, if you gotta ask, you'll never know

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

1 M: How did it go at the bank this morning?

M: 今天早上去银行怎么样?

2 W: Not well, my proposal was rejected.

W: 不太好, 我的申请被拒了。

3 M: Really? But why?

M: 真的吗? 为什么?

4 W: Bunch of reasons. For starters, they said my credit history was not good enough.

W: 一堆原因。首先, 他们说我的信用记录不够好。

5 M: Did they say how you could improve that?

M: 他们有说你怎么改善吗?

6 W: Yes, they said that after five more years of paying my mortgage, then I would become a more viable candidate for a business loan. But right now, it's too risky for them to lend me money. They fear I will default on any business loan I'm given.

W: 有, 他们说再还五年房贷之后, 我就能成为商业贷款更合适的候选人了。但现在, 借钱给我对他们来说风险太大。他们担心我会拖欠贷款。

7 M: Well, that doesn't sound fair. Your business idea is amazing. Did you show them your business plan? What did they say?

M: 这听起来不太公平啊。你的商业想法很棒的。你给他们看商业计划书了吗? 他们怎么说?

8 W: They didn't really articulate any position regarding the actual business plan. They simply looked at my credit history and determined it was not good enough. They said the bank has strict guidelines and requirements as to who they can lend money to. And I simply don't meet their financial threshold.

W: 他们并没有针对实际的商业计划发表什么意见。他们只是看了我的信用记录, 然后认定不够好。他们说银行对能借钱给谁有严格的准则和要求。而我根本达不到他们的财务门槛。

9 M: What if you ask for a smaller amount? Maybe you could gather capital from other sources. Smaller loans from more lenders?

M: 要不申请少一点? 也许你可以从其他渠道筹集资金。从更多贷款方那里借小额贷款?

10 W: You don't get it. It doesn't matter the size of the loan I ask for, or the type of business I propose. That's all inconsequential. The first thing every bank will do is study how much money I have and how much debt I have before they decide whether or not to lend me any more money. If I want to continue ahead with this dream of owning my own business, I have no other choice but to build up my own finances. I need around 20% more in personal savings and 50% less debt. That's all there is to it.

W: 你不明白。我申请多大额度的贷款, 或者提出什么类型的生意, 都不重要。这些都无关紧要。每家银行首先都会研究我有多少钱、欠多少债, 然后再决定是否借给我更多钱。如果我想继续推进拥有自己生意的梦想, 我别无选择, 只能先把自己的财务状况搞好。我需要个人储蓄再多20%, 债务减少50%。就是这样。

11 M: I see now. Well, it's a huge pity that they rejected your request, but don't lose hope. I still think that your idea is great and that you would turn it into a phenomenal success.

M: 我明白了。他们拒绝你的申请真是太遗憾了, 但别灰心。我还是觉得你的想法很棒, 你一定能把它做成巨大的成功。

5. A) She paid her mortgage.
B) She called on the man.
C) She made a business plan.
D) She went to the bank.

【题目】 What did the woman do this morning?

【翻译】 这位女士今天上午做了什么?

- A) 她支付了抵押贷款。 B) 她拜访了这位男士。 C) 她制定了一份商业计划。
D) 她去了银行。

【答案】 D (细节题) She went to the bank.

【定位】 M: How did it go at the bank this morning? W: Not well, my proposal was rejected.

男: 你今早在银行进展如何? 女: 不顺利, 我的申请被拒了。

【信号】 对话开场的一问一答。男方一开口就问 How did it go at the bank this morning?, 把「今早」和「银行」直接绑在一起, 女方紧接着应答 my proposal was rejected——她今早去做的事就藏在这句开场问答里: 去了银行(并被拒)。对话题答案落在被问者的应答, 这里开场问答即锁定动作。

【替换】 at the bank this morning ↔ went to the bank

在银行=去了银行

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

录音后文确实提到 paying my mortgage, 但那是银行说「再还五年按揭」才更有资格, 是未来条件、不是她今早做的事; 选项 She paid her mortgage. 盗用 mortgage 这个原词制造「听到了就想选」的诱惑, 却答错了「今早做什么」。

借用原文: after five more years of paying my mortgage

B) 未提及

对话里两人在交谈, 但录音从没说她「今早去拜访了这个男的 (called on the man)」; 这是凭「两人在对话」想当然, 原文并无对应事实。

C) 原词陷阱

录音男方问 Did you show them your business plan?, business plan 确被念到, 但「做商业计划书」不是她今早做的事, 今早做的是带着计划去银行被拒; She made a business plan. 借 business plan 这个原词诱选, 答非所问。

借用原文: Did you show them your business plan?

-
6. A) Her previous debt hadn't been cleared yet.
B) Her credit history was considered poor.
C) She had apparently asked for too much.
D) She didn't pay her mortgage in time.

【题目】 Why was the woman's proposal rejected?

【翻译】 为什么这位女士的提案被拒绝了?

- A) 她之前的债务尚未清偿。 B) 她的信用记录被认为较差。 C) 她显然要求的金额过多。
D) 她没有按时支付抵押贷款。

【答案】 B (细节题) Her credit history was considered poor.

【定位】 W: Bunch of reasons. For starters, they said my credit history was not good enough.

女: 一堆原因。首先, 他们说我的信用记录不够好。

【信号】 they said 引出银行明说的理由。 女方用 they said my credit history was not good enough 直接转述银行给出的理由, they said 是「明示理由」的强信号; 后文 looked at my credit history and determined it was not good enough 再次确认, 理由就是信用记录不达标。

【替换】 my credit history was not good enough ↔ Her credit history was considered poor.
not good enough=poor

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

录音后文 how much debt I have、50% less debt 确实念到 debt，但那是她将来要改善的目标，不是「旧债没清」导致被拒；Her previous debt hadn't been cleared yet. 借 debt 诱选，且银行明说的理由是信用记录而非旧债未清。

借用原文：how much debt I have

C) 与原文相反

男方建议要小额时，女方明确说 It doesn't matter the size of the loan I ask for——金额大小无关；可见被拒不是因为「要得太多」，She had apparently asked for too much. 与原文相反。

借用原文：It doesn't matter the size of the loan I ask for

D) 原词陷阱

录音提到 paying my mortgage，但说的是「再还五年按揭会更有资格」，从没说她「没按时还按揭」；She didn't pay her mortgage in time. 盗用 mortgage 原词，编出一个原文未说的失误。

借用原文：after five more years of paying my mortgage

7. A) Pay a debt long overdue

B) Buy a piece of property

C) Start her own business

D) Check her credit history

【题目】 What is the woman planning to do?

【翻译】 这位女士计划做什么？

A) 偿还一笔逾期很久的债务 B) 购买一处房产 C) 创办自己的企业

D) 核查她的信用记录

【答案】 C (细节题) Start her own business

【定位】 If I want to continue ahead with this dream of owning my own business, I have no other choice but to build up my own finances.

如果我想继续追求拥有自己企业的梦想，我别无选择，只能先把自己的财力攒起来。

【信号】 I want to...dream of 表强烈意图。 女方说 If I want to continue ahead with this dream of owning my own business, want to 加 dream of 直接道出她的长远打算就是「拥有自己的企业」；这是被问者亲口表达意图的句子，正是计划题的落点。

【替换】 this dream of owning my own business ↔ **Start her own business**

拥有自己的企业=创办自己的企业

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

录音提到她要 50% less debt (减少负债)，但「还一笔早该还的债 (pay a debt long overdue)」是把「减债目标」偷换成「还某笔逾期债」，且这是改善财力的手段、不是她说的核心计划；Pay a debt long overdue 借 debt 概念诱选。

借用原文：50% less debt

B) 未提及

录音从没说她计划「买房产 (buy a piece of property)」；这是由前文 mortgage (按揭) 联想出的置业话题，属脑补，原文无据。

D) 原词陷阱

credit history 在录音里多次出现 (my credit history)，但「查自己的信用记录 (check her credit history)」既非她说的计划、原文也没说她要查；选项盗用 credit history 原词诱选。

借用原文：They simply looked at my credit history

-
8. A) Seek advice from an expert about fundraising.
B) Ask for smaller loans from different lenders.
C) Build up her own finances step by step.
D) Revise her business proposal carefully.

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

【翻译】 这位男士建议这位女士做什么？

- A) 就筹款事宜向专家寻求建议。 B) 向不同的贷款方申请小额贷款。
C) 逐步建立她自己的财务状况。 D) 仔细修改她的商业提案。

【答案】 B (细节题) Ask for smaller loans from different lenders.

【定位】 M: What if you ask for a smaller amount? Maybe you could gather capital from other sources. Smaller loans from more lenders?

男：要是你申请小一点的金额呢？也许你可以从别的渠道筹集资金。向更多放款方借更小额的贷款？

【信号】 What if you... / Maybe you could 建议句。 男方用 What if you ask for a smaller amount? 和 Maybe you could gather capital from other sources 提出建议，What if you、Maybe you could 是典型的建议信号；题干问的是「男方建议什么」，落点就在这句，注意不要被女方随后的反驳带走。

【替换】 Smaller loans from more lenders? ↔ Ask for smaller loans from different lenders.
more lenders=different lenders

【排除】 A) 偷换概念

男方说 gather capital from other sources (从别处筹资), 选项 Seek advice from an expert about fundraising. 把「自己筹资」偷换成「向专家请教融资」, 并加了原文没有的 an expert; 男方从没建议去找专家。

借用原文: gather capital from other sources

C) 张冠李戴

「一步步攒自己财力 (build up her own finances)」确实在录音里, 但说这话的是女方 I have no other choice but to build up my own finances, 不是男方的建议; 题干问男方建议, 把女方的结论安到男方头上就错了。

借用原文: build up my own finances

D) 原词陷阱

录音里有 business plan 和 proposal 等词, 但没人建议「仔细修改商业计划书 (revise her business proposal carefully)」; 选项盗用 proposal 这个原词, 编出一个谁都没提的建议。

借用原文: Did you show them your business plan?

Section B

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

Questions 9 to 11 are based on the passage you have just heard.

1 There's a lot about Leo Sanchez and his farm in Salinas, California, that seems unusual. The national average farm size is around 440 acres, but his is only one acre. The average age of farmers hovers around 58 years old, but he is just 26.

关于Leo Sanchez和他在加利福尼亚州萨利纳斯的农场,有很多看似不寻常的地方。全国农场的平均规模约为440英亩,但他的农场只有1英亩。农民的平均年龄在58岁左右,但他只有26岁。

2 And Sanchez constantly attempts to improve everything from seeding techniques out in the field to the promotion and sale of his produce online. This is evidence of an experimental approach. It's an approach not dictated by the confines of conventional, large-scale agriculture led by international corporations.

Sanchez不断尝试改进从田间播种技术到在线推广和销售农产品的一切环节。这证明了一种实验性的方法。这种方法不受由国际公司主导的传统大规模农业的限制。

3 While farming is often difficult for both the body and mind, Sanchez says he and many of his fellow young farmers are motivated by desire to set a new standard for agriculture.

虽然农业对身心都常常是艰难的,但Sanchez说他和许多年轻农民同行都受到为农业设立新标准的愿望所驱动。

4 Many of them are employing a multitude of technologies, some new and some not so new. Recently, Sanchez bought a hand-operated tool which pulls out weeds and loosens soil. It actually dates back to at least 1701. It stands in sharp contrast to Sanchez's other gadget, a gas-powered flame weedkiller invented in 1997. He simply doesn't discriminate when it comes to the newness of tools. If it works, it works.

他们中的许多人正在使用多种技术,有些是新的,有些则不那么新。最近,Sanchez购买了一种手动工具,可以拔除杂草并疏松土壤。它实际上可以追溯到至少1701年。这与Sanchez的另一个设备形成鲜明对比,那是一种发明于1997年的燃气火焰除草机。在工具的新旧问题上,他完全不加区分。如果有效,就是有效。

5 Farmers have a long history of invention, and it's no different today. Young farmers are guided by their love for agriculture and aided by their knowledge of technology. To find inexpensive and appropriately sized tools, they collaborate and innovate. Sometimes the old stuff just works better or more efficiently.

农民有着悠久的发明历史,今天也不例外。年轻农民以他们对农业的热爱为指引,以他们的技术知识为辅助。为了找到价格低廉且大小合适的工具,他们协作和创新。有时旧的东西就是效果更好或更高效。

9. A) It is profitable and environmentally friendly.
B) It is well located and completely automated.
C) It is small and unconventional.
D) It is fertile and productive.

【题目】 What do we learn about Leo Sanchez's farm?

【翻译】 关于Leo Sanchez的农场我们了解到什么?

- A) 它既盈利又环保。 B) 它地理位置优越且完全自动化。 C) 它规模小且不走寻常路。
D) 它土地肥沃且产量高。

【答案】 C (细节题) It is small and unconventional.

【定位】 There's a lot about Leo Sanchez and his farm in Salinas, California, that seems unusual. The national average farm size is around 440 acres, but his is only one acre.

关于 Leo Sanchez 和他在加州 Salinas 的农场, 有很多地方显得不寻常。全国农场平均规模约 440 英亩, 但他的只有 1 英亩。

【信号】 评价词 **unusual** + 对比转折 **but**。录音先抛出评价词 **seems unusual** (显得不寻常), 紧接着用对比句 **but his is only one acre** 把“平均 440 英亩”与“他只有 1 英亩”一比, 转折 **but** 之后正是答案落点——又小又非常规。

【替换】 his is only one acre ↔ **small**

具体数字→概括形容词

seems unusual ↔ **unconventional**

同义词替换

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

A 说农场 profitable and environmentally friendly (盈利又环保)，录音第 2 段确实提到他经营网售、不受大公司套路约束，听感上沾边，但录音并没说这个农场“赚钱且环保”，是凭印象拼凑出来的。

借用原文：the promotion and sale of his produce online

B) 未提及

B 说农场 completely automated (完全自动化)，但全篇讲的是他用手动农具、火焰除草器等大小工具，根本没说农场“完全自动化”，这是无中生有，且 completely 是预读时就该警惕的绝对词。

D) 未提及

D 说农场 fertile and productive (肥沃高产)，这是人们对农场的常识想象，录音却只字未提土地肥沃或产量高，是用常识替代文本的误选。

10. A) Their urge to make farming more enjoyable.

B) Their desire to improve farming equipment.

C) Their hope to revitalize traditional farming.

D) Their wish to set a new farming standard.

【题目】 What has motivated Leo Sanchez and his fellow young farmers to engage in farming?

【翻译】 是什么促使 Leo Sanchez 和他的年轻农民同行从事农业？

- A) 他们想让农业变得更有乐趣。 B) 他们想改进农业设备。 C) 他们希望振兴传统农业。
D) 他们希望树立新的农业标准。

【答案】 D (目的题) Their wish to set a new farming standard.

【定位】 Sanchez says he and many of his fellow young farmers are motivated by desire to set a new standard for agriculture.

Sanchez 说，他和许多年轻农民同行是被“为农业树立新标准”的愿望所驱动。

【信号】 动机标志词 motivated by desire to。 录音直接出现题目要找的标志词组 motivated by desire to set a new standard, motivated by/desire to 就是动机信号，这一句即答案句，无需多猜。

【替换】 set a new standard for agriculture ↔ **set a new farming standard**

近义词替换 agriculture=farming

are motivated by desire to ↔ **Their wish to**

desire=wish 同义

【排除】 A) 未提及

A 说动机是 make farming more enjoyable (让耕作更有趣)，录音第 3 段反而说务农 difficult for both the body and mind (身心都辛苦)，并未把“更有趣”当动机，属无中生有。

B) 答非所问

B 说动机是 improve farming equipment (改进农具)，录音第 4 段确实大谈各种工具，听到 tool/equipment 很容易顺手选，但那是讲他“用什么工具”，不是讲他务农的“动机”，答非所问。

借用原文：employing a multitude of technologies

C) 与原文相反

C 说动机是 revitalize traditional farming (复兴传统农业)，而录音明说动机是 set a new standard (树立新标准)——一个朝“旧传统”、一个朝“新标准”，方向正相反，是正话反说的陷阱。

借用原文：set a new standard for agriculture

-
11. A) It saves a lot of electricity.
B) It needs little maintenance.
C) It causes hardly any pollution.
D) It loosens soil while weeding.

【题目】 Why did Leo Sanchez buy a hand-operated weeding tool?

【翻译】 Leo Sanchez为什么购买手动除草工具？

- A) 它节省大量电力。 B) 它几乎不需要维护。 C) 它几乎不造成任何污染。
D) 它在除草的同时疏松土壤。

【答案】 D (细节题) It loosens soil while weeding.

【定位】 Recently, Sanchez bought a hand-operated tool which pulls out weeds and loosens soil.

最近，Sanchez 买了一件手动工具，它能拔除杂草并疏松土壤。

【信号】 工具后紧跟的功能定语 which pulls out weeds and loosens soil。录音在 bought a hand-operated tool 后立刻用定语从句 which pulls out weeds and loosens soil 说明它能做什么，这个紧跟工具的功能描述就是答案信号——它干两件事：除草+松土。

【替换】 pulls out weeds and loosens soil ↔ loosens soil while weeding

并列动作→while 同时表述

【排除】 A) 未提及

A 说它 saves a lot of electricity (省很多电), 但录音里手动工具是 hand-operated (手动的)、另一件是 gas-powered (燃气动力), 全篇没说它省电, 省电是凭“手动 = 省电”的常识脑补出来的。

B) 未提及

B 说它 needs little maintenance (几乎不用维护), 录音对这件手动工具只讲了功能和它源自 1701 年, 完全没提维护问题, 属无中生有。

C) 张冠李戴

C 说它 causes hardly any pollution (几乎不污染), 但录音里另一件 gas-powered flame weedkiller (燃气火焰除草器) 才与污染话题相关, 手动工具并没说无污染; 把另一件工具/常识印象安到这件上, 是张冠李戴。

借用原文: a gas-powered flame weedkiller

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

1 Eat Grub is Britain's first new food company that breaks western food boundaries by introducing edible insects as a new source of food. And Sainsbury's is the first UK supermarket to stock the company's crunchy roasted crickets. Sainsbury's insists that such food is no joke and could be a new, sustainable source of protein.

Eat Grub是英国第一家通过引入可食用昆虫作为新食物来源来打破西方食品界限的新型食品公司。

Sainsbury's是英国第一家销售该公司香脆烤蟋蟀产品的超市。Sainsbury's坚称这种食品并非玩笑,而可能是一种新的、可持续的蛋白质来源。

2 Out of curiosity, I paid a visit to Sainsbury's. As I put my hand into a packet of crickets with their tiny eyes and legs, the idea of one going in my mouth made me feel a little sick. But the first bite was a pleasant surprise. A little dry and lacking of taste, but at least a wing didn't get stuck in my throat.

出于好奇,我造访了Sainsbury's。当我把手伸进一袋有着小眼睛和小腿的蟋蟀时,想到要把一只放进嘴里就让我感到有点恶心。但第一口却令人惊喜。有点干,缺乏味道,但至少没有翅膀卡在我喉咙里。

3 The roasted seasoning largely overpowered any other flavour, although there was a slightly bitter aftertaste. The texture was crunchy, but smelt a little of cat food.

烤制调味料在很大程度上盖过了其他味道,尽管有轻微的苦味回味。口感酥脆,但闻起来有点像猫粮的味道。

4 Eat Grub also recommends the crickets as a topping for noodles, soups and salads. The company boasts that its dried crickets contain more protein than beef, chicken and pork, as well as minerals like iron and calcium.

Eat Grub还推荐将蟋蟀作为面条、汤和沙拉的配料。该公司宣称其干蟋蟀含有比牛肉、鸡肉和猪肉更多的蛋白质,以及铁和钙等矿物质。

5 Unlike the production of meat, bugs do not use up large amounts of land, water or feed. And insect farming also produces far fewer greenhouse gases. However, despite 2 billion people worldwide already supplementing their diet with insects, "consumer disgust" remains a large barrier in many Western

countries. I'm not sure bugs will become a popular snack anytime soon, but they're definitely food for thought.

与肉类生产不同,昆虫不会消耗大量土地、水或饲料。昆虫养殖产生的温室气体也要少得多。然而,尽管全球已有20亿人在饮食中补充昆虫,但在许多西方国家,'消费者厌恶'仍然是一个巨大障碍。我不确定昆虫是否会很快成为流行零食,但它们绝对值得深思。

12. A) It has turned certain insects into a new food source.
B) It has started to expand business outside the UK.
C) It has imported some exotic foods from overseas.
D) It has joined hands with Sainsbury's to sell pet insects.

【题目】 What do we learn from the passage about the food company Eat Grub?

【翻译】 我们从文章中了解到关于食品公司 Eat Grub 的什么信息?

- A) 它已将某些昆虫转化为一种新的食物来源。 B) 它已开始在英国以外扩展业务。
C) 它已从海外进口了一些异国食品。 D) 它已与 Sainsbury's 携手销售宠物昆虫。

【答案】 A (细节题) It has turned certain insects into a new food source.

【定位】 Eat Grub is Britain's first new food company that breaks western food boundaries by introducing edible insects as a new source of food.

Eat Grub 是英国第一家打破西方饮食界限、把可食用昆虫作为一种新食物来源引入的新食品公司。

【信号】 开篇定义句即答案句。篇章开头第一句就给公司下定义: introducing edible insects as a new source of food, 独白体裁里“开篇定义/点题句”往往直接承载首题答案, 听到“某公司 is...”就要锁定。

【替换】 introducing edible insects as a new source of food ↔

turned certain insects into a new food source

同义改写: introducing...as=turned...into

【排除】 B) 未提及

录音只说 Eat Grub 是 Britain's first new food company, 从未提它要把生意拓展到英国以外, expand business outside the UK 是凭空添加。

C) 偷换概念

录音说的是 introducing edible insects (引入可食用昆虫), imported some exotic foods from overseas 把“引入昆虫”偷换成“从海外进口异国食品”, 原文既没说 import 也没说 overseas, 是借“introducing”语感设的陷阱。

借用原文: introducing edible insects as a new source of food

D) 原词陷阱

录音里 Sainsbury's is the first UK supermarket to stock the company's crunchy roasted crickets, Sainsbury's 只是上架销售蟋蟀的超市, 并非和公司合伙卖“宠物昆虫”; joined hands with Sainsbury's to sell pet insects 盗用了真实出现的 Sainsbury's, 又把“供人吃”歪曲成“pet insects 宠物昆虫”。

借用原文: Sainsbury's is the first UK supermarket to stock the company's crunchy roasted crickets

13. A) It was really unforgettable.

B) It was a pleasant surprise.

C) It hurt his throat slightly.

D) It made him feel strange.

【题目】 What does the speaker say about his first bite of roasted crickets?

【翻译】 说话者对他第一次吃烤蟋蟀说了什么?

- A) 那真是令人难忘。 B) 那是一个令人愉快的惊喜。 C) 那使他的喉咙有点疼。
D) 那让他感觉很奇怪。

【答案】 B (态度观点题) It was a pleasant surprise.

【定位】 But the first bite was a pleasant surprise.

但第一口竟是个令人愉快的惊喜。

【信号】 转折 But 之后才是真感受。 前句铺垫“the idea...made me feel a little sick”是先抑, 转折词 But the first bite was a pleasant surprise 后才是说话人对第一口的真实评价, 态度题答案常落在 but 之后。

【替换】 the first bite was a pleasant surprise ↔ **It was a pleasant surprise.**

几乎原词对应: a pleasant surprise

【排除】 A) 未提及

录音从未说第一口“unforgettable”，It was really unforgettable. 是另造的强烈评价，与原文 a pleasant surprise 不是一回事。

C) 与原文相反

录音说 at least a wing didn't get stuck in my throat——翅膀“没有”卡到喉咙，It hurt his throat slightly. 盗用 throat 一词，却把“没卡到”反说成“弄伤了喉咙”，极性相反。

借用原文：at least a wing didn't get stuck in my throat

D) 张冠李戴

录音里“觉得不适”是在吃之前——the idea of one going in my mouth made me feel a little sick, It made him feel strange. 把“吃前一想到就有点恶心”移花接木成“第一口让他觉得怪”，张冠李戴到了“first bite”上，而第一口其实是惊喜。

借用原文：the idea of one going in my mouth made me feel a little sick

-
14. A) They are more tasty than beef, chicken or pork.
B) They are more nutritious than soups and salads.
C) They contain more protein than conventional meats.
D) They will soon gain popularity throughout the world.

【题目】 What does Eat Grub say about its dried crickets?

【翻译】 Eat Grub 对其干蟋蟀说了什么？

- A) 它们比牛肉、鸡肉或猪肉更美味。 B) 它们比汤和沙拉更有营养。
C) 它们比传统肉类含有更多蛋白质。 D) 它们很快将在全世界流行起来。

【答案】 C (细节题) They contain more protein than conventional meats.

【定位】 The company boasts that its dried crickets contain more protein than beef, chicken and pork, as well as minerals like iron and calcium.

该公司夸耀说，它的干蟋蟀所含蛋白质比牛肉、鸡肉和猪肉都多，还含有铁、钙等矿物质。

【信号】 boast 引出公司的宣称。 The company boasts that its dried crickets contain more protein than beef, chicken and pork, boasts (夸耀) 正对应题干“say about”，是公司声称的核心信息，听到 boasts / claims 这类“声称”动词就锁定其后内容。

【替换】 more protein than beef, chicken and pork ↔

They contain more protein than conventional meats

上位概括：beef/chicken/pork=conventional meats

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

录音里 beef, chicken and pork 是和“protein 蛋白质”作比较, They are more tasty than beef, chicken or pork. 盗用这三种肉, 却把比较点偷换成“tasty 好吃”, 原文谈的是营养不是口味。

借用原文: more protein than beef, chicken and pork

B) 张冠李戴

录音里 Eat Grub also recommends the crickets as a topping for noodles, soups and salads, soups and salads 是“蟋蟀可撒在上面”的食物, 并非比较营养的对象; more nutritious than soups and salads 盗用这两个词, 编出“比汤和沙拉更营养”的对比。

借用原文: Eat Grub also recommends the crickets as a topping for noodles, soups and salads

D) 与原文相反

录音对“会否流行”其实是存疑的——I'm not sure bugs will become a popular snack anytime soon, They will soon gain popularity throughout the world. 既不是公司 boast 的内容, 方向也与原文的迟疑相反。

借用原文: I'm not sure bugs will become a popular snack anytime soon

15. A) It is environmentally friendly.

B) It is a promising industry.

C) It requires new technology.

D) It saves huge amounts of labour.

【题目】 What does the passage say about insect farming?

【翻译】 文章对昆虫养殖说了什么?

A) 它是环保的。 B) 它是一个有前景的产业。 C) 它需要新技术。

D) 它节省了大量劳动力。

【答案】 A (细节题) It is environmentally friendly.

【定位】 Unlike the production of meat, bugs do not use up large amounts of land, water or feed. And insect farming also produces far fewer greenhouse gases.

与肉类生产不同, 养虫不会消耗大量的土地、水或饲料。而且昆虫养殖排放的温室气体也少得多。

【信号】 对比 Unlike + 少排温室气体=环保。 Unlike the production of meat, bugs do not use up large amounts of land, water or feed 用 Unlike 对比养虫“省资源”, 再加 produces far fewer greenhouse gases“少排温室气体”, 两句合起来落在“环保”这一维度。

【替换】 do not use up large amounts of land, water or feed ↔ It is environmentally friendly.

具体表现概括为“环保”

【排除】 B) 过度推断

录音结尾说 I'm not sure bugs will become a popular snack anytime soon, 对前景是保留态度, 并未称养虫是"a promising industry", It is a promising industry. 是过度拔高的推断。

借用原文: I'm not sure bugs will become a popular snack anytime soon

C) 未提及

录音通篇没提养虫"requires new technology", It requires new technology. 完全没有原文支撑。

D) 偷换概念

录音说养虫不耗 land, water or feed (土地、水、饲料), It saves huge amounts of labour. 借"省..."的语感, 却把省的对象偷换成 labour (人力), 原文并未提到节省劳动力。

借用原文: bugs do not use up large amounts of land, water or feed

Section C

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

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

1 Have you ever had someone try to explain something to you a dozen times with no luck—but, then, when you see a picture, the idea finally clicks? If that sounds familiar, maybe you might consider yourself a visual learner. Or if reading or listening does the trick, maybe you feel like you're a verbal learner. We call these labels learning styles, but is there really a way to categorize different types of students? Well, it actually seems that multiple presentation formats, especially if one of them is visual, help most people learn.

你是否曾经遇到过这样的情况: 有人试图向你解释某件事十几次都没有成功, 但当你看到一张图片时, 这个想法突然就明白了? 如果这听起来很熟悉, 也许你会认为自己是视觉学习者。或者如果阅读或听讲能起作用, 也许你觉得自己是语言学习者。我们把这些标签称为学习风格, 但真的有什么办法对不同类型的学生进行分类吗? 实际上, 多种呈现形式, 特别是如果其中一种是视觉形式, 似乎能帮助大多数人学习。

2 When psychologists and educators test for learning styles, they're trying to figure out whether these are inherent traits that affect how well students learn, instead of just a preference. Usually they start by giving a survey to figure out what style a student favors, like visual or verbal learning. Then, they try to teach the students something with a specific presentation style, like using visual aids, and do a follow-up test to see how much they learned. That way, the researchers can see if the self-identified verbal learners really learned better when the information was just spoken aloud, for example.

当心理学家和教育工作者测试学习风格时, 他们试图弄清楚这些是否是影响学生学习效果的内在特质, 而不仅仅是一种偏好。通常他们首先通过调查来确定学生偏好哪种风格, 比如视觉学习或语言学习。然后, 他们

尝试用特定的呈现方式教学生一些东西,比如使用视觉辅助工具,并进行后续测试以了解他们学到了多少。这样,研究人员就可以看到自我认定的语言学习者在信息仅通过口头表达时是否真的学得更好。

3 But, according to a 2008 review, only one study that followed this design found that students actually learned best with their preferred style. But the study had some big flaws. The researchers excluded two-thirds of the original participants because they didn't seem to have any clear learning style from the survey at the beginning. And, they didn't even report the actual test scores in the final paper. So it doesn't really seem like learning styles are an inherent trait that we all have. But, that doesn't mean that all students will do amazingly if they just spend all their time reading from a textbook.

但是,根据2008年的一项综述,只有一项遵循这种设计的研究发现学生确实在使用他们偏好的风格时学得最好。但这项研究存在一些重大缺陷。研究人员排除了三分之二的原始参与者,因为他们在开始的调查中似乎没有任何明确的学习风格。而且,他们甚至没有在最终论文中报告实际的测试分数。所以学习风格似乎并不真的是我们所有人都具有的内在特质。但是,这并不意味着所有学生只要把时间都花在阅读教科书上就能取得惊人的成绩。

4 Instead, most people seem to learn better if they're taught in several ways—especially if one is visual. In one study, researchers tested whether students remembered lists of words better if they heard them, saw them, or both. And everyone seemed to do better if they got to see the words in print, even the self-identified auditory learners. Their preference didn't seem to matter. Similar studies tested whether students learned basic physics and chemistry concepts better by reading plain text or viewing pictures, too. And everyone did better with the help of pictures.

相反,如果以多种方式教学,大多数人似乎学得更好,特别是如果其中一种是视觉方式。在一项研究中,研究人员测试了学生是通过听、看还是两者结合来更好地记住单词列表。每个人似乎都在看到印刷文字时做得更好,即使是自我认定的听觉学习者也是如此。他们的偏好似乎并不重要。类似的研究也测试了学生是通过阅读纯文本还是观看图片来更好地学习基础物理和化学概念。而每个人在图片的帮助下都做得更好。

16. A) To categorize different types of learners.
B) To find out what students prefer to learn.
C) To understand the mechanism of the human brain.
D) To see if they are inherent traits affecting learning.

【题目】 Why do psychologists and educators study learning styles?

【翻译】 心理学家和教育工作者为什么要研究学习风格?

- A) 对不同类型的学习者进行分类。 B) 找出学生更喜欢学习什么。
C) 了解人类大脑的运作机制。 D) 看看学习风格是否是影响学习的固有特质。

【答案】 D (细节题) To see if they are inherent traits affecting learning.

【定位】 When psychologists and educators test for learning styles, they're trying to figure out whether these are inherent traits that affect how well students learn, instead of just a preference.

当心理学家和教育者检验学习风格时,他们想弄清楚这些到底是影响学生学习好坏的与生俱来的特质,还是仅仅是一种偏好。

【信号】目的信号 **trying to figure out**。they're trying to figure out whether these are inherent traits 中 trying to figure out (试图弄清) 正是点明研究目的的信号词, 紧跟其后的 whether 从句就是答案内容, 顺着这个目的标记锁定即可。

【替换】whether these are inherent traits that affect how well students learn ↔
if they are inherent traits affecting learning
几乎原义保留的同义压缩

【排除】A) **原词陷阱**

原文 is there really a way to categorize different types of students 确实念到 categorize, 但那只是讲者抛出的疑问, 不是心理学家做研究的目的; To categorize different types of learners. 抓了原词却答非所问。

借用原文: is there really a way to categorize different types of students

B) **偷换概念**

原文 giving a survey to figure out what style a student favors 提到调查学生偏好, 但那是研究的步骤之一, 目的恰恰是要超越偏好去看是否为天生特质; To find out what students prefer to learn. 把手段误当成了目的。

借用原文: figure out what style a student favors

C) **未提及**

To understand the mechanism of the human brain. 听上去很像心理学研究的口吻, 但录音通篇讲的是学习风格是否为天生特质, 从未把理解大脑机制当作研究目的, 属无中生有。

-
17. A) It was defective.
B) It was misguided.
C) It was original in design.
D) It was thought-provoking.

【题目】What does the speaker say about one study mentioned in the 2008 review?

【翻译】关于2008年综述中提到的一项研究,说话者说了什么?

A) 它存在缺陷。 B) 它被误导了。 C) 它在设计上具有原创性。 D) 它发人深省。

【答案】A (细节题) It was defective.

【定位】But the study had some big flaws. The researchers excluded two-thirds of the original participants because they didn't seem to have any clear learning style from the survey at the beginning. And, they didn't even report the actual test scores in the final paper.

但这项研究有一些大问题。研究者剔除了三分之二的原始被试, 因为他们在最初的问卷里看不出有任何清晰的学习风格。而且, 他们在最终论文里甚至没有报告真实的测试分数。

【信号】转折 **But + 负面词 big flaws**。But the study had some big flaws 一句以 But 转折, 紧跟 big flaws (大缺陷) 这一明确负面评价, 转折后才是讲者真正想说的态度, 正是答案句信号。

【替换】 the study had some big flaws ↔ It was defective.

flaws 与 defective 同义

【排除】 B) 偷换概念

It was misguided. (被误导的/方向错的) 虽同为贬义, 但原文批的是研究设计上的具体缺陷 (别人、不报分), 并未说它整体方向被引偏; 同是负面也要选与原文最贴的那种负面。

C) 与原文相反

It was original in design. 说设计有原创性, 是褒义, 与原文 big flaws 的负面定调完全相反; 这是把贬义听成褒义的陷阱。

借用原文: had some big flaws

D) 未提及

It was thought-provoking. (发人深省) 是正面评价, 原文从头到尾只在数落这项研究的毛病, 从未夸它启发性, 属无中生有的褒义干扰。

18. A) Auditory aids are as important as visual aids.

B) Visual aids are helpful to all types of learners.

C) Reading plain texts is more effective than viewing pictures.

D) Scientific concepts are hard to understand without visual aids.

【题目】 What message does the speaker want to convey about learning at the end of the talk?

【翻译】 在讲话结束时,说话者想要传达关于学习的什么信息?

A) 听觉辅助手段与视觉辅助手段同样重要。

B) 视觉辅助手段对所有类型的学习者都有帮助。 C) 阅读纯文本比观看图片更有效。

D) 没有视觉辅助手段,科学概念很难理解。

【答案】 B (主旨题) Visual aids are helpful to all types of learners.

【定位】 Instead, most people seem to learn better if they're taught in several ways—especially if one is visual. In one study, researchers tested whether students remembered lists of words better if they heard them, saw them, or both. And everyone seemed to do better if they got to see the words in print, even the self-identified auditory learners.

相反, 多数人若以多种方式被教授、尤其其中一种是视觉方式时, 似乎学得更好。在一项研究里, 研究者检验学生是听到、看到还是两者兼有时更能记住词表。结果每个人在能看到印出的词时似乎都表现更好, 连自认为是听觉型的学习者也不例外。

【信号】 收束词 **Instead + 全称 everyone**。结尾段以 Instead, most people seem to learn better 收束全文, 再用 everyone seemed to do better if they got to see the words in print, even the self-identified auditory learners 中的 everyone、even 把视觉辅助的有效性推及所有人, 正是主旨落点。

【替换】 everyone seemed to do better if they got to see the words in print, even the self-identified auditory learners

↔ **Visual aids are helpful to all types of learners.**

everyone+even 概括为 all types

【排除】 A) **与原文相反**

Auditory aids are as important as visual aids. 说听觉与视觉同等重要，但原文恰恰强调 everyone seemed to do better if they got to see the words in print——视觉更胜一筹，连听觉型也受益于视觉，并非二者并列，属与原文相反。

借用原文：everyone seemed to do better if they got to see the words in print

C) **原词陷阱**

Reading plain texts is more effective than viewing pictures. 称读纯文字比看图更有效，而原文 everyone did better with the help of pictures 明说看图更好，正好相反；它盗用了 plain text、pictures 两个原词却把胜负说颠倒了。

借用原文：reading plain text or viewing pictures, too. And everyone did better with the help of pictures

D) **过度推断**

Scientific concepts are hard to understand without visual aids. 说没视觉辅助科学概念就难懂，原文只是说看图能帮学得更好 (learned basic physics and chemistry concepts better by reading plain text or viewing pictures)，从更好被夸大成离了它就不行，属过度推断。

借用原文：learned basic physics and chemistry concepts better by reading plain text or viewing pictures

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

1 Free market capitalism hasn't freed us; it has trapped us. It's imperative for us to embrace a workplace revolution. We are unlikely to spend our last moments regretting that we didn't spend enough of our lives slaving away at work. We may instead find ourselves feeling guilty about the time we didn't spend watching our children grow, or with our loved ones, or travelling, or on the cultural or leisure pursuits that bring us happiness.

自由市场资本主义并没有让我们获得自由，反而困住了我们。我们迫切需要一场职场革命。我们不太可能在生命的最后时刻后悔自己没有花足够多的时间在工作上卖命。相反，我们可能会对没有花时间陪伴孩子成长、陪伴所爱之人、旅行或追求能带给我们幸福的文化和休闲活动而感到愧疚。

2 Unfortunately, the average full-time employee in the world works 42 hours a week, well over a third of the time we're awake. Some of our all too precious time is being stolen. Office workers do around two billion hours of unpaid overtime each year. So it's extremely welcome that some government coalitions have started looking into potentially cutting the working week to four days.

不幸的是，全球全职员工平均每周工作42小时，远超我们清醒时间的三分之一。我们宝贵时间中的一部分正在被窃取。办公室员工每年无偿加班约20亿小时。因此，一些政府联盟开始研究将每周工作时间可能缩减至四天，这是极其令人欢迎的。

3 The champions of free market capitalism promised their way of life would bring us freedom. But it wasn't freedom at all: from the lack of secure, affordable housing to growing job insecurity and rising personal debt, the individual is trapped. Nine decades ago, leading economists predicted that technological advances and rising productivity would mean that we'd be working a 15-hour week by now: that target has been somewhat missed.

自由市场资本主义的拥护者承诺他们的生活方式会带给我们自由。但这根本不是自由:从缺乏安全、负担得起的住房,到日益增长的工作不安全感和不断上升的个人债务,个人被困住了。九十年前,顶尖经济学家预测,技术进步和生产率提高意味着我们现在每周只需工作15小时:这个目标显然没有实现。

4 Here is the most malignant threat to our personal freedom, particularly as the balance of power in the workplace has been shifted so dramatically from worker to boss. A huge portion of our lives involves the surrender of our freedom and personal autonomy. It's time in which we are directed by the needs and desires of others, and denied the right to make our own choices. That's bad for us: it's hardly surprising that over half a million workers suffer from work-related mental health conditions each year, or that 15.4 million working days were lost to work-related stress last year, a jump of nearly a quarter.

这是对我们个人自由最恶性的威胁,尤其是职场中的权力平衡已经如此戏剧性地从员工转向老板。我们生活的很大一部分涉及放弃我们的自由和个人自主权。在这段时间里,我们受他人的需求和欲望支配,被剥夺了做出自己选择的权利。这对我们有害:每年超过50万员工遭受与工作相关的心理健康问题,或者去年因工作相关压力损失1540万个工作日、增长近四分之一,这并不令人意外。

5 Yes, there are those who, far from being overworked, actually seek more hours. But a shorter working week would enable us to redistribute hours from the overworked to the underworked. We need to look at ways of cutting the working week without slashing living standards: after all, the world's workers have already suffered the worst deduction in wages since the early 1800s. And cutting the working week would be conducive to the individual, giving millions of workers more time to spend as they see fit.

是的,有些人非但没有过度工作,反而寻求更多工作时间。但缩短工作周将使我们能够将工作时间从过度工作者重新分配给工作不足者。我们需要研究在不削减生活水平的前提下缩短工作周的方法:毕竟,全球工人已经遭受了自19世纪初以来最严重的工资削减。缩短工作周将有利于个人,让数百万工人有更多时间按自己的意愿支配。

19. A) Not playing a role in a workplace revolution.

B) Not benefiting from free-market capitalism.

C) Not earning enough money to provide for the family.

D) Not spending enough time on family life and leisure.

【题目】 What do people often feel guilty about according to the speaker?

【翻译】 根据讲话者所说,人们通常对什么感到内疚?

A) 没有在职场革命中发挥作用。 B) 没有从自由市场资本主义中受益。

C) 没有赚到足够的钱来养家糊口。 D) 没有在家庭生活和休闲上花足够的时间。

【答案】 D (细节题) Not spending enough time on family life and leisure.

【定位】 We may instead find ourselves feeling guilty about the time we didn't spend watching our children grow, or with our loved ones, or travelling, or on the cultural or leisure pursuits that bring us happiness.

我们反倒可能会为这些时间感到内疚：没能陪伴孩子成长、没能与所爱之人相处、没去旅行、没去从事那些带给我们幸福的文化或休闲活动。

【信号】 feeling guilty 原词直接领出答案。 录音里 feeling guilty about the time we didn't spend 与题干 guilty 完全对应，是直接应答信号；紧跟其后的 with our loved ones, or travelling, or on the cultural or leisure pursuits 就是内疚的具体内容。

【替换】 the time we didn't spend watching our children grow, or with our loved ones ↔

Not spending enough time on family life

陪孩子与亲人 概括成 family life

travelling, or on the cultural or leisure pursuits ↔ **and leisure**

旅行与文化追求 归并为 leisure

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

录音确有 embrace a workplace revolution，但那是讲“应当拥抱职场变革”，不是人们内疚的内容；选项把这个耳熟的词搬来制造“听到就想选”。

借用原文：It's imperative for us to embrace a workplace revolution.

B) 原词陷阱

录音开篇 Free market capitalism hasn't freed us 谈的是资本主义没带来自由，并非“人们为没从中受益而内疚”，选项把这个高频词嫁接到“内疚”上。

借用原文：Free market capitalism hasn't freed us; it has trapped us.

C) 未提及

录音后文虽提到 rising personal debt 等经济困境，但从未说人们“为没挣够钱养家”而内疚；内疚句明确落在时间与陪伴上，C 属未提及。

20. A) People would be working only fifteen hours a week now.

B) The balance of power in the workplace would change.

C) Technological advances would create many new jobs.

D) Most workers could afford to have a house of their own

【题目】 What did leading economists predict 90 years ago?

【翻译】 90年前顶尖的经济学家们预测了什么？

A) 现在人们每周只需工作十五小时。 B) 职场的权力平衡将会改变。

C) 技术进步将创造许多新的工作岗位。 D) 大多数工人能够负担得起拥有自己的房子。

【答案】 A (细节题) People would be working only fifteen hours a week now.

【定位】 Nine decades ago, leading economists predicted that technological advances and rising productivity would mean that we'd be working a 15-hour week by now: that target has been somewhat missed.

九十年前，顶尖经济学家曾预测，技术进步和生产率提高将意味着我们到现在每周只需工作15小时：这个目标多少有些落空了。

【信号】 predicted 直接领出预测内容。 录音 leading economists predicted that... 与题干 predict 完全对上，predicted 后面的 that 从句就是预测内容；其中 we'd be working a 15-hour week by now 是关键数字。

【替换】 we'd be working a 15-hour week by now ↔

People would be working only fifteen hours a week now

15-hour 写成 fifteen hours 几乎照搬

【排除】 B) 张冠李戴

the balance of power in the workplace has been shifted 是说话人自己对现状的描述（第4段），不是九十年前经济学家的预测；选项把第4段的词搬到第3段的预测上。

借用原文：the balance of power in the workplace has been shifted so dramatically from worker to boss

C) 原词陷阱

录音预测里确有 technological advances，但接的是“工时降到15小时”，并非“创造许多新岗位”；选项盗用这个词却换成录音没说的结论。

借用原文：technological advances and rising productivity would mean that we'd be working a 15-hour week by now

D) 未提及

录音第3段提到 secure, affordable housing 的缺失，是说现状住房没保障，并非经济学家预测“大多数工人能买得起自己的房”；D 属未提及的预测。

借用原文：the lack of secure, affordable housing

21. A) Loss of workers' personal dignity.

B) Deprivation of workers' creativity.

C) Deterioration of workers' mental health.

D) Unequal distribution of working hours.

【题目】 What is the result of denying workers' right to make their own choices?

【翻译】 剥夺工人自主选择权的结果是什么？

A) 工人个人尊严的丧失。 B) 工人创造力的剥夺。 C) 工人心理健康的恶化。

D) 工作时间分配不均。

【答案】 C （细节题） Deterioration of workers' mental health.

【定位】 It's time in which we are directed by the needs and desires of others, and denied the right to make our own choices. That's bad for us: it's hardly surprising that over half a million workers suffer from work-related mental health conditions each year.

在这段时间里，我们被他人的需求和欲望所支配，被剥夺了自主选择的权利。这对我们有害：难怪每年有超过五十万工人遭受与工作相关的心理健康问题。

【信号】 **denied the right 后接 That's bad 因果落点。** 录音先复述题干的原因 denied the right to make our own choices，紧接 That's bad for us 是因果信号，其后 suffer from work-related mental health conditions 就是结果。

【替换】 suffer from work-related mental health conditions ↔ **Deterioration of workers' mental health.**
遭受心理疾病=心理健康恶化

【排除】 A) **偷换概念**

录音说被剥夺 freedom and personal autonomy (自由与自主)，选项却换成 personal dignity (人格尊严)，偷换了概念，且“尊严受损”并非这句给出的具体结果。

借用原文：the surrender of our freedom and personal autonomy

B) **未提及**

录音通篇未提工人的“创造力”(creativity)，这是凭“职场压抑”的印象想当然加上的，属未提及。

D) **原词陷阱**

redistribute hours from the overworked to the underworked 确实谈到工时分配，但那是后文讲解决办法的内容，不是“剥夺选择权”的结果；选项搬来 working hours 制造熟词诱惑。

借用原文：redistribute hours from the overworked to the underworked

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

1 Today I'm going to talk about Germany's dream airport in Berlin. The airport looks exactly like every other major modern airport in Europe, except for one big problem: more than seven years after it was originally supposed to open, it still stands empty.

今天我要谈论德国在柏林的梦想机场。这座机场看起来与欧洲其他所有主要现代机场完全一样，除了一个大问题：在原定开放时间过去七年多后，它仍然空置着。

2 Germany is known for its efficiency and refined engineering, but when it comes to its new ghost airport, this reputation could not be further from the truth. Plagued by long delays, perpetual mismanagement and ever-soaring costs, the airport has become something of a joke among Germans—and a source of frustration for local politicians, business leaders and residents alike.

德国以其效率和精密工程而闻名，但说到这座新的幽灵机场，这一声誉与事实相去甚远。长期延误、持续管理不善和不断飙升的成本困扰着这座机场，它已经成为德国人眼中的一个笑话，也是当地政治家、商界领袖和居民共同的挫折来源。

3 Planning for the new airport began in 1989. At the time, it became clear that the newly-reunified Berlin would need a modern airport with far greater capacity than its existing airports. The city broke ground on the new airport in 2006.

新机场的规划始于1989年。当时,新统一的柏林显然需要一座容量远超其现有机场的现代化机场。该市于2006年为新机场破土动工。

4 The first major sign of problems came in summer 2010, when the construction corporation pushed the opening from October 2011 to June 2012. In 2012, the city planned an opening ceremony. But less than a month beforehand, inspectors found significant problems with the fire safety system and pushed the opening back again to 2013.

首个重大问题迹象出现在2010年夏天,当时建设公司将开放时间从2011年10月推迟到2012年6月。2012年,该市计划举行开幕式。但在不到一个月前,检查人员发现消防安全系统存在重大问题,将开放时间再次推迟至2013年。

5 It wasn't just the smoke system: many other major problems subsequently emerged. More than 90 metres of cable were incorrectly installed; 4,000 doors were wrongly numbered; escalators were too short. And there was a shortage of check-in desks.

不仅仅是烟雾系统:随后出现了许多其他重大问题。超过90米的电缆安装错误;4000扇门编号错误;扶梯太短。而且值机柜台不足。

6 So why, with so many problems discovered, didn't the airport corporation decide to give up on the project and start over? The reason is simple: people are often hesitant to terminate a project when they've already invested time or resources into it, even if it might make logical sense to do so.

那么为什么发现了这么多问题,机场公司却没有决定放弃该项目并重新开始呢?原因很简单:人们往往不愿意终止一个已经投入时间或资源的项目,即使这样做可能在逻辑上是合理的。

7 The longer the delays continued, the more problems inspectors found. Leadership of the planning corporation has changed hands nearly as many times as the opening date has been pushed back. Initially, rather than appointing a general contractor to run the project, the corporation decided to manage it themselves despite lack of experience with an undertaking of that scale.

延误持续的时间越长,检查人员发现的问题就越多。规划公司的领导层更换次数几乎与开放日期推迟次数一样多。最初,公司没有任命总承包商来运营该项目,而是决定自己管理,尽管缺乏处理如此规模工程的经验。

8 To compound the delays, the unused airport is resulting in massive costs. Every month that it remains unopened, it costs between €9m and €10m.

雪上加霜的是,闲置的机场造成了巨额成本。每个月不开放,就要花费900万至1000万欧元。

9 Assuming all goes well, the airport should open in October 2020. But the still-empty airport stands as the biggest embarrassment to Germany's reputation for efficiency—and a continuing drain on city and state resources.

假设一切顺利,机场应该在2020年10月开放。但这座仍然空置的机场是德国效率声誉最大的尴尬,也是对城市和州资源的持续消耗。

22. A) It is the worst managed airport in German history.
B) It is now the biggest and busiest airport in Europe.
C) It has become something of a joke among Germans.
D) It has become a typical symbol of German efficiency.

【题目】 What does the speaker say about the dream airport in Berlin?

【翻译】 说话者对柏林梦想机场有何评价？

- A) 它是德国历史上管理最差的机场。 B) 它现在是欧洲最大、最繁忙的机场。
C) 它在德国人中已成为某种笑话。 D) 它已成为德国效率的典型象征。

【答案】 C (态度观点题) It has become something of a joke among Germans.

【定位】 Plagued by long delays, perpetual mismanagement and ever-soaring costs, the airport has become something of a joke among Germans—and a source of frustration for local politicians, business leaders and residents alike.

由于长期延误、长年管理不善以及不断飙升的成本，这座机场已经成了德国人眼中的一个笑话——也成了当地政界人士、商界领袖和居民共同的烦恼之源。

【信号】 贬义评价词直接亮明态度。答案句出现强烈的负面评价词 a joke among Germans 和 a source of frustration，这类带感情色彩的定性词就是态度题的答案信号，听到立即锁定。

【替换】 the airport has become something of a joke among Germans ↔

It has become something of a joke among Germans.

近乎原句对应

【排除】 A)

选项 the worst managed airport in German history 极性虽与录音一致（也是负面），但录音只说管理不善 perpetual mismanagement，从未说「德国史上最差」，属把程度夸大、无中生有。

借用原文：perpetual mismanagement

B) 原词陷阱

选项 the biggest and busiest airport in Europe 盗用了录音里 every other major modern airport in Europe 的 airport / Europe 等原词，但录音说这机场「至今空置 still stands empty」，根本不是最大最忙，极性正好相反。

借用原文：every other major modern airport in Europe

D) 原词陷阱

选项 a typical symbol of German efficiency 盗用录音 Germany is known for its efficiency 的 efficiency 一词，但录音紧接着说「但说到这座机场，这名声远非如此 this reputation could not be further from the truth」，机场恰恰是效率的反面，故 D 与原意相反。

借用原文：Germany is known for its efficiency

23. A) The city's airports are outdated.
B) The city had just been reunified.
C) The city wanted to boost its economy.
D) The city wanted to attract more tourists.

【题目】 What does the speaker say about the dream airport in Berlin?

【翻译】 说话者对柏林梦想机场有何评价？

- A) 该市的机场已经过时。 B) 该市刚刚完成统一。 C) 该市想要促进经济发展。
D) 该市想要吸引更多游客。

【答案】 B (细节题) The city had just been reunified.

【定位】 At the time, it became clear that the newly-reunified Berlin would need a modern airport with far greater capacity than its existing airports.

当时，情况已经很清楚：刚刚实现重新统一的柏林，需要一座容量远超现有机场的现代化机场。

【信号】 背景时间状语点出原因。答案句以 At the time 引出背景，关键信息落在 the newly-reunified Berlin——「刚统一的柏林」正是建机场的背景；这类交代背景的时间/状态短语就是细节答案的信号。

【替换】 the newly-reunified Berlin ↔ The city had just been reunified.

形容词转成完成句

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

选项 The city's airports are outdated 盗用录音 its existing airports 的 airports 一词，但录音说的是新机场要「容量远大于」现有机场 far greater capacity than its existing airports，强调的是容量需求，并没说旧机场「过时 outdated」，属偷换概念。

借用原文：far greater capacity than its existing airports

C)

选项 The city wanted to boost its economy 是常识里建大机场顺理成章的动机，但录音讲背景时只提「容量需求 + 刚统一」，全程没说为了提振经济，属未提及。

D)

选项 The city wanted to attract more tourists 同样是凭常识脑补的动机，录音的背景说明里 would need a modern airport with far greater capacity 只谈容量，没有任何「吸引游客」的内容，属未提及。

-
24. A) The municipal government kept changing hands.
B) The construction firm breached the contract.
C) Shortage of funding delayed its construction.
D) Problems of different kinds kept popping up.

【题目】 Why did Berlin postpone the opening of its dream airport again and again?

【翻译】柏林为何一再推迟其梦想机场的开放？

- A) 市政府不断更迭。 B) 建筑公司违反了合同。 C) 资金短缺延误了建设。
D) 各种各样的问题不断出现。

【答案】D (细节题) Problems of different kinds kept popping up.

【定位】It wasn't just the smoke system: many other major problems subsequently emerged. More than 90 metres of cable were incorrectly installed; 4,000 doors were wrongly numbered; escalators were too short. And there was a shortage of check-in desks.

问题不止是排烟系统：随后还冒出许多别的重大问题。九十多米的线缆装错了；四千扇门编号弄错了；自动扶梯太短了。此外还缺少值机柜台。

【信号】一连串不同问题的罗列。答案句把毛病一项项铺开——cable were incorrectly installed、doors were wrongly numbered、escalators were too short、a shortage of check-in desks，这种「多类问题接连出现」的罗列，正是指向「各种问题层出不穷」这一概括答案的信号。

【替换】many other major problems subsequently emerged ↔
Problems of different kinds kept popping up.

概括对概括

【排除】A) 原词陷阱

选项 The municipal government kept changing hands 盗用录音 Leadership of the planning corporation has changed hands 的 changed hands，但录音说的是「规划公司的领导层」频繁更替，不是「市政府」易主，主体被张冠李戴，且这是延误的伴随现象而非题问的核心原因。

借用原文：Leadership of the planning corporation has changed hands

B)

选项 The construction firm breached the contract 借录音里反复出现的 construction corporation 之熟词诱选，但录音从没说施工方「违约 breached the contract」，只说公司自己缺乏经验去管理项目，属未提及。

借用原文：appointing a general contractor

C) 原词陷阱

选项 Shortage of funding delayed its construction 盗用录音里 a shortage of check-in desks 的 shortage 一词，但录音说的是「缺值机柜台」「成本飙升」，钱是越花越多，从没说「资金短缺导致延误」，属偷换概念、甚至与原文方向相反。

借用原文：there was a shortage of check-in desks

25. A) Tourism industry in Berlin suffers.
B) All kinds of equipment gets rusted.
C) Huge maintenance costs accumulate.
D) Complaints by local residents increase.

【题目】 What happens while the airport remains unused?

【翻译】 当机场闲置不用时会发生什么？

- A) 柏林的旅游业受到损害。 B) 各种设备生锈。 C) 巨额维护成本不断累积。
D) 当地居民的投诉增加。

【答案】 C (细节题) Huge maintenance costs accumulate.

【定位】 To compound the delays, the unused airport is resulting in massive costs. Every month that it remains unopened, it costs between €9m and €10m.

雪上加霜的是，这座闲置的机场还在持续产生巨额成本。它每空置一个月，就要花费九百万到一千万欧元。

【信号】 成本词加金额数字。答案句出现 massive costs 和具体金额 between €9m and €10m，预读时圈定的『成本/数字』信号在此兑现——听到 costs 加钱数，立即锁定这是 25 的答案句。

【替换】 the unused airport is resulting in massive costs ↔ Huge maintenance costs accumulate.

巨额成本同义改写

Every month that it remains unopened, it costs between €9m and €10m ↔ accumulate

按月累计=累积

【排除】 A)

选项 Tourism industry in Berlin suffers 是『机场不开→旅游业受损』的常识联想，录音讲闲置后果时只谈成本，全程没提旅游业，属未提及。

B)

选项 All kinds of equipment gets rusted 听起来像『空置久了会锈』的合理想象，但录音里讲到的设备问题是装错、太短、缺柜台 (escalators were too short)，从没说『生锈』，属未提及。

D) 原词陷阱

选项 Complaints by local residents increase 盗用录音 a source of frustration for local politicians, business leaders and residents 里的 residents，但那是在讲机场总体形象时提到居民感到沮丧，并非『闲置期间投诉增多』这一后果，且没说投诉『增加』，属张冠李戴。

借用原文：a source of frustration for local politicians, business leaders and residents alike

36 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。

We're the only record store in London dedicated exclusively to jazz.

第4段，第2句

涵盖主系表结构及表语内的定语修饰（介词短语 "in London" 与过去分词短语 "dedicated exclusively to jazz"），可练习后置定语的识别，但成分种类有限，缺少宾语、状语等其他核心成分。

Actually, we're more than just a record store.

第4段，第3句

主系表结构在四六级和考研中较常见，但本句过于简单，缺少从句或复杂修饰成分，作为典型句式的代表性一般。

We are committed to fostering new music talent.

第4段，第6句

本句使用 "be committed to doing" 这一四六级和考研常见的固定搭配结构，在表达承诺或决心时频繁出现。结构具有一定代表性，掌握后可迁移至类似句式（如 "be devoted to doing""be dedicated to doing" 等）。但作为简单句，整体句式较为基础，复杂度不高。

I guess there's not much of a jazz scene anymore, not like they used to be.

第5段，第3句

"I think/guess + 宾语从句" 是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式，there be 句型和 used to 结构也属于高频考点。附加的比较状语结构 "not like..." 在口语化表达中较常见。整体结构具有一定代表性，掌握后可迁移到类似句式，但不算最典型的书面考试长难句。

Hip hop music from America is also getting more and more popular.

第6段，第3句

主系表结构配合现在进行时和后置定语修饰，是四六级阅读和写作中的常见句式。"be getting + 形容词" 表示渐进变化的表达在描述趋势类话题时频繁出现，具有较强的迁移性。但整体句式相对简单，不如多从句复合句那样具有高代表性。

So as a result, there are fewer listeners of jazz, which is a great shame because it's an incredibly rich genre.

第6段，第4句

非限制性定语从句补充说明主句、原因状语从句嵌套解释原因,这种主句加补充评价的结构在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见;there be 句型和 "which is" 引导的评价性定语从句也是高频句式,掌握后可大量复用到其他句子分析中。

But that's not to say there isn't any good new jazz music being made out there anymore—far from it.

第6段，第5句

本句涵盖主句的主谓宾（宾语为从句）、宾语从句的 there be 倒装主谓结构、后置定语（现在分词短语）、时间状语等多种成分，且 "that" 作主语、整个从句作宾语、"being made" 作定语等都是需要仔细辨析的考点，训练价值较高。

Indeed, there are many different styles of jazz.

第8段，第2句

there be 句型在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现，用于陈述客观存在或引出话题；掌握该句型的主语识别、主谓一致等规则可大量复用；但本句过于简单、无从句嵌套或并列结构，不能代表考试中 there be 与复杂修饰结合的常见形式，典型性中等。

It is still going through experimentation.

第3题，B

简单句的主谓宾结构加状语是最基础的句式，现在进行时也是常考时态，但本句过于简单，缺乏真题中常见的修饰成分或复杂结构，典型性中等偏下。

W: Yes, they said that after five more years of paying my mortgage, then I would become a more viable candidate for a business loan.

第6段，第1句

动词 said 引导宾语从句是四六级听力和阅读中的高频句式;宾语从句内部的时间状语前置也是常见的信息组织方式;整体结构具有较强的代表性和复用价值

But right now, it's too risky for them to lend me money.

第6段，第2句

it is + 形容词 + for sb to do sth 是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的句式，用于表达对某行为的评价；本句是该句型的标准实例，掌握后可大量复用。

Sainsbury's insists that such food is no joke and could be a new, sustainable source of protein.

第1段，第3句

"主句 + that 宾语从句" 是新闻报道和学术写作中的高频句式，从句内部的并列谓语结构也很常见。掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子，代表性较强。

It has turned certain insects into a new food source.

第12题，A

"主语 + has/have + 过去分词 + 宾语 + into + 宾语补足语" 是现在完成时与 "turn ... into ..." 结构的常见组合，在四六级和考研阅读中高频出现，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句式，具有较高的典型性和复用价值

It made him feel strange.

第13题，D

make + 宾语 + 不带 to 的不定式是四六级和考研中高频出现的使役动词结构，具有很强的代表性和迁移价值，掌握后可复用到 let、have 等类似结构。

Usually they start by giving a survey to figure out what style a student favors, like visual or verbal learning.

第2段，第2句

句子的核心结构 "主句 + 目的状语(不定式短语) + 宾语从句" 在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见,尤其是 "to figure out + 宾语从句" 这类组合,用于描述调查、研究、分析的目的,是学术类文章的典型句式。宾语从句由疑问词引导也是高频考点。虽然句子本身不算复杂,但其结构模式高度典型,掌握后可以迁移到大量同类句子中。

That way, the researchers can see if the self-identified verbal learners really learned better when the information was just spoken aloud, for example.

第2段，第4句

主句包含主语、谓语、宾语从句、方式状语、插入语；宾语从句内有主语、谓语、程度状语、比较级状语、时间状语从句；状语从句内有主语、被动谓语、方式状语。成分种类丰富，涵盖从句作宾语、状语从句嵌套、被动语态、比较级、插入语等多个训练点，作为划分练习句收益较高。

So it doesn't really seem like learning styles are an inherent trait that we all have.

第3段，第5句

"seem like" 加宾语从句的结构是四六级和考研阅读中常见的表达方式，用于陈述观点或判断；定语从句修饰名词也是高频句式；形式主语 "it" 虽然在本句中较隐蔽，但在真题中经常出现；整体句式具有较强的代表性，掌握后可应用于大量类似句子的理解和分析

Instead, most people seem to learn better if they're taught in several ways—especially if one is visual.

第4段，第1句

主句加条件状语从句是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的句式；seem to 结构、被动语态、especially 递进强调也都是真题常见表达；掌握本句结构后可迁移到大量类似句子，具有较高的典型性和复用价值。

And everyone did better with the help of pictures.

第4段，第6句

"主语 + 谓语 + 状语" 是常见简单句结构，介词短语作方式状语在考试中经常出现，具有一定代表性，但句式较为基础，不属于高频复杂句型。

Auditory aids are as important as visual aids.

第18题，A

主系表结构是英语基本句型之一，"as...as" 比较结构也是常见考点，但本句过于简短、缺少修饰成分或从句，作为考试真题句式的代表性一般。

Free market capitalism hasn't freed us; it has trapped us.

第1段，第1句

并列句在考试中常见,用分号连接、形成对比的句式也较为典型,但本句结构过于简单,不能代表复杂并列句或混合句式

We may instead find ourselves feeling guilty about the time we didn't spend watching our children grow, or with our loved ones, or travelling, or on the cultural or leisure pursuits that bring us happiness.

第1段，第4句

句子覆盖了主谓宾、宾语补足语、方式状语、双宾语、定语从句（包括关系代词省略）、并列结构等多种成分，且第一层定语从句中 spend 的宾语实际是先行词 the time（由省略的关系代词指代），容易被误判，是很好的成分划分训练素材。第二层定语从句的双宾语结构也有练习价值。

So it's extremely welcome that some government coalitions have started looking into potentially cutting the working week to four days.

第2段，第4句

"It is + 形容词 + that 从句" 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，主语从句与形式主语的搭配也是常考点，本句结构具有很强的代表性和复用价值

But it wasn't freedom at all: from the lack of secure, affordable housing to growing job insecurity and rising personal debt, the individual is trapped.

第3段，第2句

并列主句通过冒号连接进行解释说明、被动语态表达客观状态、前置状语修饰谓语，这些都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。本句结构典型且实用，掌握后可大量迁移到类似长难句的分析中。

Nine decades ago, leading economists predicted that technological advances and rising productivity would mean that we'd be working a 15-hour week by now: that target has been somewhat missed.

第3段，第3句

覆盖主语、谓语、宾语、时间状语、程度状语,且包含嵌套宾语从句作宾语这一高频易错点;并列主语、指示代词作主语、被动句主语等多种主语形式都有呈现;适合练习成分划分

It's time in which we are directed by the needs and desires of others, and denied the right to make our own choices.

第4段，第3句

主句 + 限制性定语从句的组合是四六级和考研英语阅读中的高频句式，定语从句用 "介词 + which" 引导也是常见考点。从句内部的并列被动结构和承前省略也符合真题常见的句式特征，具有很强的代表性和可迁移性。

Yes, there are those who, far from being overworked, actually seek more hours.

第5段，第1句

there be 句型加限制性定语从句的组合在四六级和考研英语阅读中出现频率较高，是描述客观存在事物的典型句式。定语从句对主语的后置修饰、以及从句内部插入状语打断主谓的手法也是真题常见套路。掌握这一句式后，学生可以快速识别类似结构的大量真题句子，迁移性较强，属于值得重点掌握的典型结构。

We need to look at ways of cutting the working week without slashing living standards: after all, the world's workers have already suffered the worst deduction in wages since the early 1800s.

第5段，第3句

冒号连接两个并列主句、用第二个主句提供支撑理由的结构，在考试阅读中较为常见。第一个主句中 "need to do"、"without doing" 结构也是常考句式。第二个主句的现在完成时加 "since" 时间状语是四六级和考研英语语法重点，具有较强的代表性。

And cutting the working week would be conducive to the individual, giving millions of workers more time to spend as they see fit.

第5段，第4句

本句成分丰富且包含多个训练要点：动名词短语作主语、情态动词加系动词作谓语、形容词短语作表语、现在分词短语作状语、不定式作后置定语、方式状语从句、宾语补足语、宾语省略。这些成分覆盖了主谓表、状语、定语、从句等多种类型，且分词短语和从句的嵌套关系、宾语省略的识别都是常见易错点，训练价值较高

People would be working only fifteen hours a week now.

第20题, A

谓语 "would be working" 涉及过去将来进行时, 是情态动词过去式、be 动词和现在分词的三层叠加, 对基础较弱的学生而言需要分辨 would 的时间参照、be working 的进行体含义, 以及区分它与一般过去将来时的差异, 有一定门槛。

Most workers could afford to have a house of their own

第20题, D

"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, 尤其 "can/could afford to do" 这一搭配频繁出现在经济、社会话题中。结构本身有一定代表性, 但由于是简单句, 复杂度不足以代表真题的典型难度

The airport looks exactly like every other major modern airport in Europe, except for one big problem: more than seven years after it was originally supposed to open, it still stands empty.

第1段, 第2句

并列主句 + 嵌套时间状语从句 + 被动语态固定搭配 "be supposed to" 的组合, 是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的句式。冒号引出解释说明、从句修饰主句、代词指代等都是典型考点, 掌握后可大量复用于类似长句分析。

Germany is known for its efficiency and refined engineering, but when it comes to its new ghost airport, this reputation could not be further from the truth.

第2段, 第1句

并列转折句式 (but 连接两个主句) 和状语从句嵌套是四六级和考研阅读中的高频结构。第二个主句中的情态动词否定结构和习语表达也是常考句式。掌握本句的分析方法可以迁移到大量类似的转折对比句和条件限定句中。

It wasn't just the smoke system: many other major problems subsequently emerged.

第5段, 第1句

并列主句通过冒号连接的结构在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见, 尤其是前句做铺垫、后句补充说明的递进逻辑。第二句 "主语 (含多个修饰词) + 副词 + 谓语" 的语序也是典型书面语句式。掌握此类结构有助于理解并列递进句型, 但不属于高频难点句式, 代表性中等偏上。

So why, with so many problems discovered, didn't the airport corporation decide to give up on the project and start over?

第6段，第1句

疑问句 + 主谓分隔 + 独立主格结构 + 并列不定式,是考试阅读和写作中较为常见的组合。这种结构在四六级和考研真题中频繁出现,掌握后可以应用到大量类似句子的理解和分析中,典型性较高。

The longer the delays continued, the more problems inspectors found.

第7段，第1句

the...the... 比较结构是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式,掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子,具有很强的典型性

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本卷出现的 287 个英语六级真题高频词

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

jazz

B1

n. 爵士乐

本卷17次 · 真题 19句

would

A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要，会

本卷12次 · 真题 568句

style

A2

n. 方式

本卷12次 · 真题 44句

learning

A1

n. 学习

本卷8次 · 真题 128句

farming

A2

n. 农业;耕作

本卷8次 · 真题 63句

visual

B2

adj. 视觉的

本卷8次 · 真题 26句

better

A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本卷7次 · 真题 205句

insect

A2

n. 昆虫

本卷6次 · 真题 38句

aid

B1

n. 帮助

本卷6次 · 真题 31 句

learner

A2

n. 学习者

本卷6次 · 真题 23 句

actually

A2

adv. 实际上, 事实上 (用于纠正或补充信息)

本卷5次 · 真题 182 句

major

B1

adj. 主要的

本卷5次 · 真题 108 句

source

B1

n. 来源

本卷5次 · 真题 75 句

debt

B1

n. 欠款

本卷5次 · 真题 44 句

loan

B1

n. 贷款

本卷5次 · 真题 37 句

working

A2

adj. 有工作的

本卷5次 · 真题 29 句

corporation

B2

n. 公司, 企业 (尤指大型的、有限责任的)

本卷5次 · 真题 20 句

opening

B1

n. 开口; 洞; 缺口

本卷5次 · 真题 11 句

simply

B1

adv. 仅仅, 只不过

本卷4次 · 真题 119 句

type

A2

n. 类型

本卷4次 · 真题 84 句

workplace

B1

n. 工作场所

本卷4次 · 真题 70 句

credit

B1

n. 赊购, 赊账

本卷4次 · 真题 54 句

delay

B1

n. 延迟

本卷4次 · 真题 27 句

freedom

B1

n. 自由

本卷4次 · 真题 26 句

researcher B2

n. 研究人员

本卷3次·真题 363 句

million A2

num. 一百万

本卷3次·真题 126 句

project A2

n. 项目

本卷3次·真题 116 句

average A2

adj. 平均的

本卷3次·真题 112 句

lack B1

v. 缺少

本卷3次·真题 89 句

amount A2

n. 数量

本卷3次·真题 84 句

agriculture B2

n. 农业

本卷3次·真题 70 句

protein B1

n. 蛋白质

本卷3次·真题 64 句

suffer B1

v. 遭受（痛苦、疾病、损失等）

本卷3次·真题 59 句

contain B1

v. 包含，含有

本卷3次·真题 52 句

desire B2

n. 愿望

本卷3次·真题 44 句

trait B2

n. 特征

本卷3次·真题 39 句

proposal B2

n. 提议

本卷3次·真题 34 句

efficiency B2

n. 效率

本卷3次·真题 33 句

reject B2

v. 拒绝接受

本卷3次·真题 20 句

definition B2

n. 定义

本卷3次·真题 19 句

construction

B1

n. 建造

本卷3次·真题 11 句

verbal

B2

adj. 口头的

本卷3次·真题 10 句

mortgage

B2

n. 抵押贷款

本卷3次·真题 9 句

capitalism

C1

n. 资本主义(经济制度)

本卷3次·真题 8 句

less

A1

det. 较少的

本卷2次·真题 273 句

system

A2

n. 系统

本卷2次·真题 176 句

local

A2

adj. 当地的

本卷2次·真题 143 句

individual

B2

adj. 单独的

本卷2次·真题 142 句

view

A2

n. 观点, 看法

本卷2次·真题 134 句

power

A2

n. 权力

本卷2次·真题 128 句

mental

B1

adj. 精神的

本卷2次·真题 120 句

design

B1

n. 设计

本卷2次·真题 119 句

resource

B1

n. 资源

本卷2次·真题 119 句

affect

B1

v. 影响

本卷2次·真题 116 句

least

A2

det. 最少的

本卷2次·真题 98 句

according

B1

prep. 根据

本卷2次·真题 96 句

despite B1

prep. 尽管

本卷2次 · 真题 77 句

billion B1

num. 十亿 (1,000,000,000)

本卷2次 · 真题 74 句

seek B1

v. 寻找

本卷2次 · 真题 70 句

approach B1

v. 靠近, 接近 (在空间或时间上)

本卷2次 · 真题 59 句

concept B2

n. 概念

本卷2次 · 真题 59 句

figure A2

n. 数字

本卷2次 · 真题 58 句

psychologist B2

n. 心理学家

本卷2次 · 真题 54 句

resident B2

n. 居民

本卷2次 · 真题 50 句

balance B1

n. 平衡

本卷2次 · 真题 49 句

advance B1

v. 前进

本卷2次 · 真题 48 句

technological B2

adj. 技术的

本卷2次 · 真题 45 句

conventional B2

adj. 传统的

本卷2次 · 真题 39 句

talent B1

n. 天赋

本卷2次 · 真题 35 句

motivate B2

v. 激励

本卷2次 · 真题 33 句

original B1

adj. 最初的, 原始的

本卷2次 · 真题 33 句

reputation B2

n. 名声

本卷2次 · 真题 30 句

preference B2

n. 偏爱

本卷2次·真题 29 句

largely B2

adv. 主要地

本卷2次·真题 28 句

economist B2

n. 经济学家

本卷2次·真题 27 句

revolution B2

n. 革命

本卷2次·真题 27 句

leading B1

adj. 最重要的

本卷2次·真题 24 句

shortage B2

n. 短缺

本卷2次·真题 24 句

educator B2

n. 教育工作者

本卷2次·真题 23 句

fellow B2

n. 家伙

本卷2次·真题 22 句

planning B1

n. 规划

本卷2次·真题 21 句

slightly B1

adv. 稍微, 略微, 轻微地

本卷2次·真题 21 句

actual B1

adj. 真实的

本卷2次·真题 20 句

trap B1

n. 陷阱

本卷2次·真题 20 句

leisure B1

n. 闲暇

本卷2次·真题 16 句

plain A2

adj. 清楚的

本卷2次·真题 16 句

maintenance B2

n. 维护

本卷2次·真题 14 句

acre B2

n. 英亩 (土地面积单位)

本卷2次·真题 13 句

equipment B1

n. 设备

本卷2次·真题 13 句

exclusively B2

adv. 专门地

本卷2次·真题 12 句

bite A2

v. 咬

本卷2次·真题 10 句

deny B1

v. 否认

本卷2次·真题 10 句

listener B1

n. 听者

本卷2次·真题 8 句

presentation B1

n. 演示;报告;陈述

本卷2次·真题 8 句

benefit B1

n. 好处

本卷1次·真题 244 句

focus B1

n. 重点

本卷1次·真题 200 句

employee A2

n. 雇员, 员工

本卷1次·真题 190 句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本卷1次·真题 167 句

consumer B1

n. 消费者

本卷1次·真题 165 句

online A2

adj. 在线的

本卷1次·真题 139 句

stress B1

n. 压力

本卷1次·真题 126 句

decade B1

n. 十年

本卷1次·真题 120 句

expert B1

n. 专家

本卷1次·真题 114 句

scientific B1

adj. 科学的

本卷1次·真题 103 句

economy B1

n. 经济

本卷1次·真题 102 句

gain B1

v. 获得;赢得

本卷1次·真题 96 句

effective B1

adj. 有效的, 起作用的

本卷1次·真题 94 句

participant B2

n. 参与者

本卷1次·真题 91 句

evidence B1

n. 证据

本卷1次·真题 87 句

traditional B1

adj. 传统的

本卷1次·真题 84 句

diet A2

n. 日常饮食

本卷1次·真题 82 句

involve B1

v. 包含

本卷1次·真题 82 句

promote B2

v. 促进

本卷1次·真题 82 句

financial B2

adj. 财政的

本卷1次·真题 79 句

further B1

adv. 更远处

本卷1次·真题 79 句

exist A2

v. 存在;实际上有

本卷1次·真题 77 句

gas A2

n. 气体

本卷1次·真题 77 句

recently A2

adv. 最近

本卷1次·真题 76 句

cultural B1

adj. 文化的

本卷1次·真题 68 句

enable B1

v. 使能够

本卷1次·真题 68 句

engage B2

v. 参与/从事

本卷1次·真题 68 句

attract B1

v. 吸引 (注意力、兴趣)

本卷1次·真题 67 句

shift B1

v. 移动

本卷1次·真题 65 句

significant B2

adj. 重要的

本卷1次·真题 65 句

earn A2

v. 赚得, 挣得 (金钱)

本卷1次·真题 64 句

wage B1

n. 工资

本卷1次·真题 63 句

determine B2

v. 决定

本卷1次·真题 62 句

mostly B1

adv. 主要地

本卷1次·真题 59 句

specific B2

adj. 具体的

本卷1次·真题 59 句

production B1

n. 生产

本卷1次·真题 58 句

productivity B2

n. 生产率

本卷1次·真题 58 句

particularly B2

adv. 尤其, 特别 (强调某事物)

本卷1次·真题 57 句

greenhouse B1

n. 温室

本卷1次·真题 56 句

loss B1

n. 丧失

本卷1次·真题 56 句

boost B2

v. 提高

本卷1次·真题 55 句

happiness A2

n. 幸福

本卷1次·真题 53 句

label B1

n. 标签

本卷1次·真题 52 句

threat B1

n. 威胁

本卷1次·真题 51 句

sign A1

n. 标志

本卷1次·真题 49 句

candidate B1

n. 候选人

本卷1次·真题 48 句

recommend B1

v. 推荐

本卷1次·真题 47 句

exactly B1

adv. 精确地

本卷1次·真题 46 句

creativity B2

n. 创造力

本卷1次·真题 45 句

invest B2

v. 投资（金钱、时间等以期获得回报）

本卷1次·真题 45 句

previous B1

adj. 先前的

本卷1次·真题 44 句

completely B1

adv. 完全地

本卷1次·真题 43 句

reading A1

n. 阅读

本卷1次·真题 43 句

player A2

n. 运动员

本卷1次·真题 41 句

expand B2

v. 扩大;扩展;增长

本卷1次·真题 40 句

guideline B2

n. 指导方针

本卷1次·真题 40 句

attempt B1

v. 试图

本卷1次·真题 39 句

define B1

v. 给.....下定义

本卷1次·真题 39 句

indeed B1

adv. 确实, 的确 (强调肯定)

本卷1次·真题 37 句

capacity B2

n. 容量

本卷1次·真题 36 句

worldwide B1

adj. 全世界的

本卷1次·真题 35 句

housing B1

n. 住房

本卷1次·真题 34 句

politician B2

n. 政治家

本卷1次·真题 34 句

pollution B1

n. 污染

本卷1次·真题 34 句

tourism B1

n. 旅游业

本卷1次·真题 33 句

carefully A2

adv. 仔细地

本卷1次·真题 32 句

emerge B2

v. 出现;浮现

本卷1次·真题 32 句

firm B1

adj. 坚固的

本卷1次·真题 32 句

funding B2

n. 资金

本卷1次·真题 32 句

scale B1

n. 规模

本卷1次·真题 32 句

stock B1

n. 库存

本卷1次·真题 32 句

sustainable B2

adj. 可持续的

本卷1次·真题 32 句

assume B2

v. 假定

本卷1次·真题 31 句

constantly B1

adv. 不断地, 持续地

本卷1次·真题 31 句

frequently B1

adv. 频繁地

本卷1次·真题31句

gather B1

v. 聚集, 集合

本卷1次·真题31句

massive B2

adj. 巨大的, 大量的

本卷1次·真题31句

unlike B1

prep. 不像

本卷1次·真题31句

contract B2

n. 合同

本卷1次·真题30句

embrace B2

v. 拥抱

本卷1次·真题30句

employ B1

v. 雇用

本卷1次·真题30句

ahead A2

adv. 在前面

本卷1次·真题29句

complicated B2

adj. 复杂的

本卷1次·真题29句

extremely B1

adv. 极其

本卷1次·真题29句

finally A2

adv. 终于, 最终

本卷1次·真题29句

promotion B2

n. 晋升, 升职

本卷1次·真题29句

familiar B1

adj. 熟悉的

本卷1次·真题28句

property B1

n. 财产

本卷1次·真题28句

propose B1

v. 提议

本卷1次·真题28句

supplement B2

n. 补充物

本卷1次·真题28句

urge B2

v. 敦促

本卷1次·真题 27 句

conducive C1

adj. 有助于的

本卷1次·真题 26 句

target B1

n. 目标,靶子

本卷1次·真题 26 句

beginning A1

n. 开始

本卷1次·真题 25 句

favor B1

n. 帮忙

本卷1次·真题 25 句

pursuit B2

n. 追求

本卷1次·真题 25 句

scene A2

n. 场景

本卷1次·真题 25 句

contrast B2

n. 对比

本卷1次·真题 24 句

technique B1

n. 技术

本卷1次·真题 24 句

complaint B1

n. 抱怨

本卷1次·真题 23 句

finance B2

n. 财政

本卷1次·真题 23 句

potentially B2

adv. 可能地

本卷1次·真题 23 句

productive B2

adj. 富有成效的

本卷1次·真题 23 句

shrink B2

v. 缩小

本卷1次·真题 23 句

widespread B2

adj. 广泛的

本卷1次·真题 23 句

affordable B1

adj. 买得起的

本卷1次·真题 22 句

champion B1

n. 冠军

本卷1次·真题 22 句

display B1

v. 展示

本卷1次·真题 22 句

foster B2

v. 培养

本卷1次·真题 22 句

import B1

v. 进口

本卷1次·真题 21 句

multiple B2

adj. 多个的

本卷1次·真题 21 句

electricity A2

n. 电

本卷1次·真题 20 句

exotic B2

adj. 异国情调的;外来的

本卷1次·真题 20 句

popularity B2

n. 受欢迎

本卷1次·真题 20 句

profitable B2

adj. 盈利的, 有利可图的

本卷1次·真题 20 句

secure B2

adj. 安全的

本卷1次·真题 20 句

stuff A2

n. 东西

本卷1次·真题 20 句

surprising A2

adj. 令人惊讶的

本卷1次·真题 20 句

requirement B2

n. 要求

本卷1次·真题 19 句

typical B1

adj. 典型的

本卷1次·真题 19 句

unfortunately B1

adv. 不幸地

本卷1次·真题 19 句

apparently B2

adv. 显然, 看来 (根据外表或所见所闻判断)

本卷1次·真题 18 句

engineering

B1

n. 工程学

本卷1次·真题 18句

trick

B1

n. 诡计

本卷1次·真题 18句

autonomy

C1

n. 自主权

本卷1次·真题 17句

curiosity

B2

n. 好奇心

本卷1次·真题 17句

unusual

B1

adj. 不寻常的

本卷1次·真题 17句

definitely

B1

adv. 肯定地

本卷1次·真题 16句

dramatically

B2

adv. 显著地

本卷1次·真题 16句

gadget

B2

n. 小装置

本卷1次·真题 16句

guide

A2

n. 指南;手册

本卷1次·真题 16句

locate

B1

v. 找到;找出...的位置

本卷1次·真题 16句

originally

B1

adv. 起初

本卷1次·真题 16句

saving

B1

n. 节省

本卷1次·真题 16句

alike

B1

adj. 相似的

本卷1次·真题 15句

convey

B2

v. 传达、表达 (信息、思想、感情等)

本卷1次·真题 15句

exclude

B2

v. 排除

本卷1次·真题 15句

incredibly

B2

adv. 极其, 非常 (表示程度)

本卷1次·真题 15句

leadership B2

n. 领导地位;领导权

本卷1次·真题 15句

promising B2

adj. 有希望的

本卷1次·真题 15句

snack A2

n. 零食

本卷1次·真题 15句

worst A2

adj. 最坏的

本卷1次·真题 15句

accumulate B2

v. 积累

本卷1次·真题 14句

nowadays B1

adv. 现在

本卷1次·真题 14句

overseas B1

adv. 在海外

本卷1次·真题 14句

precious B2

adj. 珍贵的

本卷1次·真题 14句

regarding B2

prep. 关于

本卷1次·真题 14句

risky B2

adj. 有风险的

本卷1次·真题 14句

section B1

n. 部分

本卷1次·真题 14句

branch A2

n. 树枝

本卷1次·真题 13句

efficiently B2

adv. 高效地

本卷1次·真题 13句

experimental B2

adj. 实验的

本卷1次·真题 13句

oh A1

intj. 哦 (表示惊讶、理解或反应)

本卷1次·真题 13句

request B1

n. 请求

本卷1次·真题 13句

barrier B2

n. 障碍物

本卷1次·真题 12句

boundary B2

n. 边界

本卷1次·真题 12句

compound B2

n. 化合物

本卷1次·真题 12句

frustration B2

n. 挫败感

本卷1次·真题 12句

mechanism B2

n. 机制

本卷1次·真题 12句

mineral B1

n. 矿物

本卷1次·真题 12句

roll A2

v. 滚动

本卷1次·真题 12句

somewhat B2

adv. 有点

本卷1次·真题 12句

unlikely B1

adj. 不太可能的

本卷1次·真题 12句

accompany B2

v. 陪同;陪伴

本卷1次·真题 11句

amazing A2

adj. 令人惊奇的

本卷1次·真题 11句

automated B2

adj. 自动化的

本卷1次·真题 11句

click A2

v. 点击 (鼠标或触摸屏)

本卷1次·真题 11句

dedicate B2

v. 致力于

本卷1次·真题 11句

innovate C1

v. 创新

本卷1次·真题 11句

originate C1

v. 起源于

本卷1次·真题 11句

outdated

B2

adj. 过时的

本卷1次·真题 11 句

overwork

B2

v. 过度工作

本卷1次·真题 11 句

sharp

A2

adj. 锋利的, 尖锐的

本卷1次·真题 11 句

symbol

B2

n. 象征

本卷1次·真题 11 句

cafe

A2

n. 咖啡馆

本卷1次·真题 10 句

confine

C1

v. 限制

本卷1次·真题 10 句

enjoyable

B1

adj. 令人愉快的

本卷1次·真题 10 句

imperative

C1

adj. 极其重要的

本卷1次·真题 10 句

install

B1

v. 安装 (设备、软件)

本卷1次·真题 10 句

portion

B1

n. 部分

本卷1次·真题 10 句

viable

C1

adj. 可行的

本卷1次·真题 10 句

ceremony

B2

n. 典礼

本卷1次·真题 9 句

deterioration

C1

n. 恶化

本卷1次·真题 9 句

inexpensive

B1

adj. 不昂贵的

本卷1次·真题 9 句

nutritious

B2

adj. 有营养的, 营养丰富的

本卷1次·真题 9 句

texture

B2

n. 质地

本卷1次·真题 9 句

varied B2

adj. 各种各样的
本卷1次·真题9句

anytime A2

adv. 在任何时候
本卷1次·真题8句

collaborate B2

v. 合作
本卷1次·真题8句

default B2

n. 违约
本卷1次·真题8句

plague B2

n. 瘟疫
本卷1次·真题8句

revise B2

v. 修改, 修订 (文本、计划等)
本卷1次·真题8句

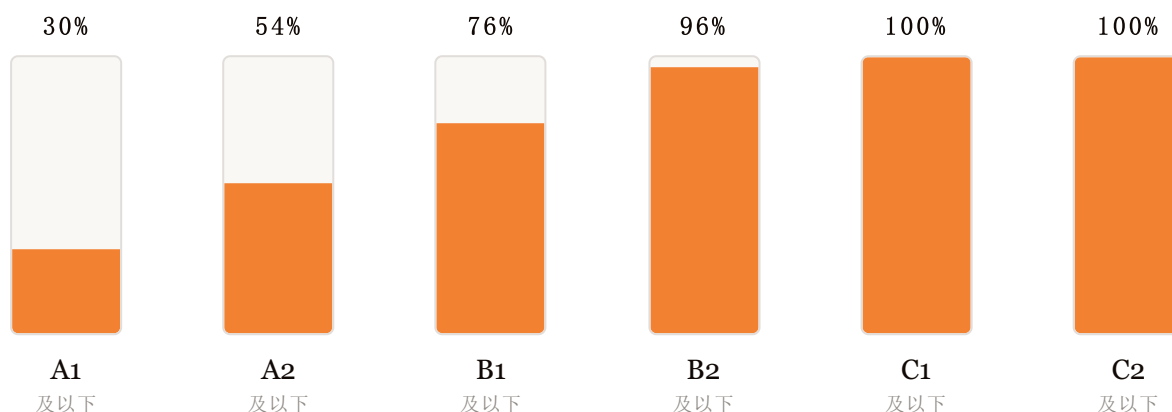
unpaid B2

adj. 未付款的
本卷1次·真题8句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全卷录音原文 816 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全卷录音原文去重后共 **816** 个单词, 按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比 (CDF), 最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上 (C1/C2) 为高阶词, 本卷共 34 个·约 4%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率 (CDF) · 数据为全卷录音原文去重词 816 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

816

B2 以上难词

4%

B1 及以下覆盖

76%



英语六级 2019年12月·第2套 · 全卷构成

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

2019年12月·第2套 英语六级完形填空（选词填空）·26-35 题答案与解析

BLANKS & ANALYSIS • 选词填空题和解析

选词填空题和解析 · 26-35 题

本页 26-35 题的正确答案词与逐空解析由懒笔记按2019年12月·第2套 英语六级完形填空（选词填空）原卷词库逐空核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：Directions、4 段带空短文（每段之后紧随中文翻译）与 15 词共享词库连续排印；卷面下方逐空紧跟解析——该空词性、原文定位句、正确词与锁定依据，以及同词性被淘汰竞争词的逐个归因。

真题卷第2套(2019-12) · 六级

Part III Section A

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

The persistent haze over many of our cities is a reminder of the polluted air that we breathe. Over 80% of the world's urban population is breathing air that fails to meet World Health Organisation guidelines, and an estimated 4.5 million people died 26 from outdoor air pollution in 2015.

许多城市上空持续的雾霾提醒着我们所呼吸的空气受到了污染。全球超过80%的城市人口呼吸的空气未能达到世界卫生组织的标准,2015年估计有450万人因室外空气污染而过早死亡。

Globally, urban populations are expected to double in the next 40 years, and an extra 2 billion people will need new places to live, as well as services and ways to move around their cities. What is more important, the decisions that we make now about the design of our cities will 27 the everyday lives and health of the coming generations. So what would a smog-free, or at least low-pollution, city be like?

在全球范围内,城市人口预计将在未来40年内翻倍,额外的20亿人将需要新的居住场所,以及服务设施和在城市中出行的方式。更重要的是,我们现在关于城市设计所做的决策将决定未来几代人的日常生活和健康。那么,一个无雾霾或至少低污染的城市会是什么样子呢?

Traffic has become 28 with air pollution, and many countries intend to ban the sale of petrol and diesel cars in the next two decades. But simply 29 to electric cars will not mean pollution-free cities. The level of emissions they cause will depend on how the electricity to run them is 30, while brakes, tyres and roads all create tiny airborne 31 as they wear out.

交通已经成为空气污染的代名词,许多国家打算在未来二十年内禁止销售汽油和柴油汽车。但仅仅转向电动汽车并不意味着城市就没有污染。它们造成的排放水平将取决于驱动它们的电力是如何产生的,而刹车、轮胎和道路在磨损时都会产生微小的空气悬浮颗粒。

Across the developed world, car use is in decline as more people move to city centres, while young people especially are 32 for other means of travel. Researchers are already asking if motor vehicle use has reached its 33 and will decline, but transport planners have yet to catch up with this 34, instead of laying new roads to tackle traffic jams. As users of London's orbital M25 motorway will know, new roads rapidly fill with more traffic. In the US, studies have shown that doubling the size of a road can 35 double the traffic, taking us back to the starting point.

在发达国家,随着越来越多的人迁往市中心,汽车使用正在减少,而年轻人尤其选择其他出行方式。研究人员已经在问机动车使用是否已达到峰值并将下降,但交通规划者尚未跟上这一趋势,反而在铺设新道路以应对交通拥堵。正如伦敦环形M25高速公路的使用者所知,新道路很快就会被更多的交通流量填满。在美国,研究表明将道路规模扩大一倍可能只是使交通流量翻倍,让我们回到起点。

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| A) alternate | I) particles |
| B) crown | J) peak |
| C) determine | K) prematurely |
| D) generated | L) simply |
| E) locating | M) switching |
| F) merged | N) synonymous |
| G) miniatures | O) trend |
| H) opting | |

26. an estimated 4.5 million people died (26) from outdoor air pollution in 2015

【答案】 **K) prematurely** (副词)

【词性槽】完整句缺修饰语,需副词修饰动词 died

【依据】『过早地』正契合污染致死语境

上文 The persistent haze over many of our cities is a reminder of the polluted air that we breathe 在讲污染危害,450万人因户外污染死亡,强调的是『本不该这么早就死却被污染夺命』,prematurely (过早地)正好刻画这种非自然提前死亡。

【竞争词】L) simply 『仅仅』与死因无逻辑关联

simply 意为『仅仅/简单地』,放进 die simply from... 语义空洞,与统计450万死亡的严肃语境不搭,且 simply 在第35题另有更贴的搭配位 (almost double → 几乎),应留给那道空。

27. the decisions that we make now about the design of our cities will __(27)__ the everyday lives and health of the coming generations

【答案】 **C) determine** (动词)

【词性槽】 情态动词 will 后需动词原形

【依据】 『决定』 未来生活与健康

the decisions that we make now about the design of our cities will __(27)__ the everyday lives and health of the coming generations: 『今天的城市设计决定未来几代人的日常生活与健康』, determine (决定/影响走向) 正是这种因果定调; 与前句 What is more important 也呼应——重要在于现在的决策对未来的『决定性』作用。

28. Traffic has become __(28)__ with air pollution

【答案】 **N) synonymous** (形容词)

【词性槽】 系动词 become 之后需表语形容词

【依据】 be synonymous with = 与……几乎等同

Traffic has become __(28)__ with air pollution, and many countries intend to ban the sale of petrol and diesel cars 表达『交通已与空气污染密不可分』, 这正是 synonymous with 的核心义——两件事在大众认知里几乎划等号; 下半句各国禁售燃油车恰是这种『等号印象』的政策回应。

29. But simply __(29)__ to electric cars will not mean pollution-free cities

【答案】 **M) switching** (动词)

【词性槽】 副词 simply 后需动名词, 作主语

【依据】 switch to electric cars = 改用电动车, 是新闻地道搭配

But simply __(29)__ to electric cars will not mean pollution-free cities: 上文刚说各国要禁售燃油车, 此处转折『仅仅换成电动车也未必无污染』, switch to (改用/切换到) 正是描述能源类型转换的标准动词, 与下文电力来源、轮胎刹车颗粒物的讨论形成逻辑链。

【竞争词】 H) opting 搭配错位: opt for 而非 opt to + 名词

opt 表『选择』时固定搭配是 opt for sth 或 opt to do sth, 而不是 opt to + 名词。这里空后是 to electric cars (介词 to + 名词), 与 opt 的语法框架不符。opting 应留给第 32 题的 are opting for other means of travel。

E) locating 义不对: 『定位』与切换车型无关

locating 意为『确定位置/选址』, 与『换成电动车』的语义毫不相干; 且 locate 通常作及物动词直接接宾语, 不与 to 构成习惯搭配。

【易错】 最具迷惑性的错误词是 H) —— opting 形态对, 却被介词 to 卡死。29 题 But simply __(29)__ to electric cars 看到 -ing 词形和『选择电动车』的语义诱惑, 容易直接抓 opting; 但 opt 搭配是 opt for sth, 不是 opt to + 名词, 正确答案是 switching (switch to)。防坑法: 动词搭配看准 for/to/from/of 等介词, 一字之差就错。

30. The level of emissions they cause will depend on how the electricity to run them is __(30)___

【答案】 **D) generated** (动词)

【词性槽】 be 动词 is 后需过去分词，构成被动

【依据】 **electricity is generated** 是『电是怎么发出来的』标准说法

The level of emissions they cause will depend on how the electricity to run them is __(30)__: 电动车的排放高低，取决于驱动它们的电是『怎么发出来的』——煤电、风电、核电决定排放——generate electricity (发电) 是固定搭配，被动 electricity is generated 完全自然。

【竞争词】 **F) merged** 『合并』与发电主题不搭

merge 表『合并/融合』，多用于公司、文件、河流；说『电是怎么被合并的』在语义上不通，与上下文谈电力来源的污染影响完全无关。

31. brakes, tyres and roads all create tiny airborne __(31)___ as they wear out

【答案】 **I) particles** (名词)

【词性槽】 形容词 + ___ 作宾语，需名词复数

【依据】 **airborne particles** = 空气悬浮颗粒，环境科学固定术语

整段在讲电动车也未必让城市无污染：brakes, tyres and roads all create tiny airborne __(31)___ as they wear out，刹车片、轮胎和路面磨损会产生『微小的空气悬浮颗粒』——这正是大气科学里的 PM 颗粒物概念，与全文污染主题严丝合缝。

【竞争词】 **G) miniatures** 『微缩模型』与污染语境完全跑题

miniatures 指『微型画/微缩模型』，多用于艺术、玩具语境；说刹车和轮胎磨损产生『微缩模型』在物理与语义上都讲不通，是命题人利用『miniature 看着像 mini』设的陷阱。

32. young people especially are __(32)___ for other means of travel

【答案】 **H) opting** (动词)

【词性槽】 are + ___ 进行时，且后接 for

【依据】 **opt for** = 选择，固定搭配

young people especially are __(32)___ for other means of travel：年轻人尤其『正在选择其他出行方式』——opt for sth 正是英语里『选择某物/某条路径』的常见动词搭配，与全段年轻人减少开车、转向新出行方式的语境契合。

33. Researchers are already asking if motor vehicle use has reached its __(33)__ and will decline

【答案】 **J) peak** (名词)

【词性槽】 形容词性物主代词 its 后需名词

【依据】 **reach its peak 是固定搭配『达到顶峰』**

Researchers are already asking if motor vehicle use has reached its __(33)__ and will decline: 研究者在问机动车使用是否已『达到顶峰并即将下降』——peak 与紧随其后的 decline (下降) 构成『顶峰→下降』的逻辑闭环, reach the/its peak 也是英语里最常见的搭配。

【竞争词】 **O) trend 『达到趋势』搭配不成立且逻辑反转**

reach its trend 在英语里不是地道搭配; 而且 trend 是『走向/潮流』, 与紧跟的 will decline (即将下降) 形成不了对照逻辑——下文要表达的是『到顶后下落』, 不是『到达趋势』。trend 应留给下题 34 题, 其语境正是『这一趋势』。

B) crown 义近 peak 但搭配不当

crown 虽有『顶点』之意, 但 reach its crown 不是英语固定搭配; 同时全段语气偏中性学术, crown 文学色彩过浓, 不如 peak 自然。

【易错】 最具迷惑性的错误词是 **B)** —— crown 『顶点』乍看可填, 实为搭配陷阱。crown 在词典里也释为『顶点』, 与 reached its __(33)__ and will decline 的『见顶』看似匹配; 但 reach its crown 不是地道搭配, reach its peak 才是。防坑法: 在词义『差不多』时, 优先选择有固定搭配的那个词。

34. transport planners have yet to catch up with this __(34)__, instead of laying new roads to tackle traffic jams

【答案】 **O) trend** (名词)

【词性槽】 指示代词 this 后需名词

【依据】 **catch up with this trend = 跟上这一趋势**

上一句刚说 Researchers are already asking if motor vehicle use has reached its __(33)__ and will decline, 指明『机动车使用见顶下行』本身就是一个新出现的现象趋势; this trend 正好回指上一句的『见顶下降』, 与下文『不再修新路』形成对照。

35. studies have shown that doubling the size of a road can __(35)__ double the traffic

【答案】 **L) simply** (副词)

【词性槽】 情态动词 can 与原形动词 double 之间需副词

【依据】 **simply double = 简直就是翻倍**

studies have shown that doubling the size of a road can __(35)__ double the traffic, taking us back to the starting point: 研究表明把路加倍, 车流量也几乎『简直就翻倍』, simply 在此表示『简直/纯粹地』, 强化『扩路反而毫无效果』的反讽, 与结尾 taking us back to the starting point (回到原点) 一拍即合。

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) **alternate** 形容词 动词

交替的；轮流 (v.)

干扰词 · 未选用

B) **crown** 名词 动词

王冠；顶点；为.....加冕

干扰词 · 未选用

C) **determine** 动词

决定；确定

用于第 27 空

D) **generated** 动词 形容词

产生 (过去式/过去分词)；被生成的

用于第 30 空

E) **locating** 动词 名词

定位 (现在分词/动名词)

干扰词 · 未选用

F) **merged** 动词 形容词

合并 (过去式/过去分词)；已合并的

干扰词 · 未选用

G) **miniatures** 名词

微型画；微缩模型 (复数)

干扰词 · 未选用

H) **opting** 动词

选择 (现在分词，常与 for 搭配)

用于第 32 空

I) **particles** 名词

微粒；颗粒 (复数)

用于第 31 空

J) **peak** 名词 动词 形容词

顶峰；最高点

用于第 33 空

K) **prematurely** 副词

过早地

用于第 26 空

L) **simply** 副词

简单地；仅仅；简直

用于第 35 空

M) **switching** 动词 名词

切换；转换（现在分词/动名词）

用于第 29 空

N) **synonymous** 形容词

同义的；密切相关的（常与 with 搭配）

用于第 28 空

O) **trend** 名词 动词

趋势；潮流

用于第 34 空

全文主旨

城市空气污染与低污染城市的未来设计

全文围绕城市空气污染的现状与出路展开：开篇指出 Over 80% of the world's urban population is breathing air that fails to meet World Health Organisation guidelines，由此引出对未来低污染城市设计的讨论 So what would a smog-free, or at least low-pollution, city be like?，并以交通方式的转变（电动车、出行习惯、道路扩张悖论）作为核心论据。

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。

A) **alternate** 形似 alternative，唬人但无空可填

alternate 看似与 other means of travel 中的『替代出行方式』沾边，容易让人误填到 32 题；但 alternate 在该位置词形（需要 -ing）与搭配（不与 for 自然搭配）都不合，真正的答案是 opting。识破要点：词性 + 搭配双重核对。

B) **crown** 义近 peak 的『顶点』陷阱

crown 有『顶点/王冠』之意，最易在 33 题 has reached its __(33)__ and will decline 处误选；但 reach its crown 不是英语固定搭配，正确答案是 peak。识破要点：搭配地道度永远高于单词词义。

E) **locating** -ing 形态硬塞 29 题的伪候选

locating 是 -ing 形态，乍看可填 29 题 But simply __(29)__ to electric cars，但 locate 一般作及物动词不接 to，语义『定位电动车』也荒诞；正确答案是 switching。识破要点：动词后介词搭配是否成立。

F) **merged** -ed 形态混淆 30 题被动

merged 是过去分词，可填 30 题 how the electricity to run them is __(30)__ 的被动结构，但 merge electricity 在英文里不是自然组合，正确答案 generated 才是『发电』的固定说法。识破要点：被动句主语+动词的搭配真实性。

G) **miniatures** 形似 mini，骗人填 31 题

miniatures 词根含 mini，加上 tiny 的语义重复诱使考生误填 31 题 tiny airborne __(31)__；但其义为『微缩模型』，在环境/污染语境完全跑题，正确答案是 particles。识破要点：学科术语优先于纯字面联想。

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。

Over 80% of the world's urban population is breathing air that fails to meet World Health Organisation guidelines, and an estimated 4.5 million people died prematurely from outdoor air pollution in 2015.

第1段，第2句

并列句 + 限制性定语从句的组合在四六级和考研真题中极为常见，尤其是科普、社会问题类文章。第一个主句的“主语 + 进行时谓语 + 宾语（含定语从句）”结构是典型的事实陈述句式；第二个主句的“主语 + 谓语 + 多个状语”结构常见于数据或事件描述。学生掌握此句结构后，可迁移至大量相似真题句。

Traffic has become synonymous with air pollution, and many countries intend to ban the sale of petrol and diesel cars in the next two decades.

第3段，第1句

并列复合句是考试常见句式，现在完成时和不定式作宾语也是高频考点。但本句结构过于简明，缺少从句等更典型的复杂结构，代表性中等偏上。

Across the developed world, car use is in decline as more people move to city centres, while young people especially are opting for other means of travel.

第4段，第1句

主句 + 原因状语从句 + 对比状语从句的结构是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式，用于陈述现象并说明原因或补充对比信息。as 和 while 引导状语从句的用法高度典型，掌握后可大量迁移到类似的复合句分析中。

Researchers are already asking if motor vehicle use has reached its peak and will decline, but transport planners have yet to catch up with this trend, instead of laying new roads to tackle traffic jams.

第4段，第2句

本句的结构高度典型：并列主句 + 嵌套宾语从句 + 从句内并列谓语 + 状语修饰，这是四六级和考研阅读中极为常见的句式组合。"but" 连接的转折并列句、"if" 引导的宾语从句（表“是否”）、"have yet to" 固定短语、"instead of" 引导的对比状语，都是真题中反复出现的典型结构。掌握这类句式后，学生可以直接迁移到大量同类长难句的分析中。结构既不见特殊，也不过于简单，是理想的代表性句式，因此给出较高的典型性评分。

HIGH-FREQUENCY · 真题高频词

本篇出现的 40 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。

simply

B1

adv. 仅仅，只不过

本篇2次 · 真题 119 句

decline

B2

v. 下降

本篇2次 · 真题 88 句

pollution B1

n. 污染

本篇2次·真题 34 句

urban B2

adj. 城市的, 都市的

本篇2次·真题 31 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇1次·真题 568 句

researcher B2

n. 研究人员

本篇1次·真题 363 句

million A2

num. 一百万

本篇1次·真题 126 句

decade B1

n. 十年

本篇1次·真题 120 句

design B1

n. 设计

本篇1次·真题 119 句

least A2

det. 最少的

本篇1次·真题 98 句

billion B1

num. 十亿 (1,000,000,000)

本篇1次·真题 74 句

emission B2

n. 排放物

本篇1次·真题 69 句

trend B1

n. 趋势

本篇1次·真题 63 句

determine B2

v. 决定

本篇1次·真题 62 句

generation B2

n. 一代人

本篇1次·真题 60 句

user A2

n. 使用者

本篇1次·真题 42 句

guideline B2

n. 指导方针

本篇1次·真题 40 句

generate B2

v. 产生, 引起 (结果、反应等)

本篇1次·真题 39 句

estimate

B2

v. 估计

本篇1次·真题 36 句

means

A2

n. 方法

本篇1次·真题 35 句

centre

A2

n. 中心;中央

本篇1次·真题 33 句

extra

A2

adj. 额外的

本篇1次·真题 33 句

vehicle

B1

n. 交通工具

本篇1次·真题 32 句

switch

A2

v. 转换

本篇1次·真题 31 句

rapidly

B1

adv. 迅速地

本篇1次·真题 28 句

transport

B1

v. 运输, 运送

本篇1次·真题 26 句

intend

B1

v. 打算, 计划

本篇1次·真题 25 句

ban

B2

v. 禁止

本篇1次·真题 21 句

developed

B1

adj. 发达的

本篇1次·真题 20 句

electricity

A2

n. 电

本篇1次·真题 20 句

opt

B2

v. 选择

本篇1次·真题 18 句

tackle

B2

v. 处理

本篇1次·真题 18 句

peak

B1

n. 山峰

本篇1次·真题 15 句

particle

B2

n. 微粒, 颗粒

本篇1次·真题 14 句

globally B2

adv. 全球地

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

motor B1

n. 发动机

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

outdoor A2

adj. 户外的, 室外的

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

jam A2

n. 果酱

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

organisation B1

n. 组织机构

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

persistent B2

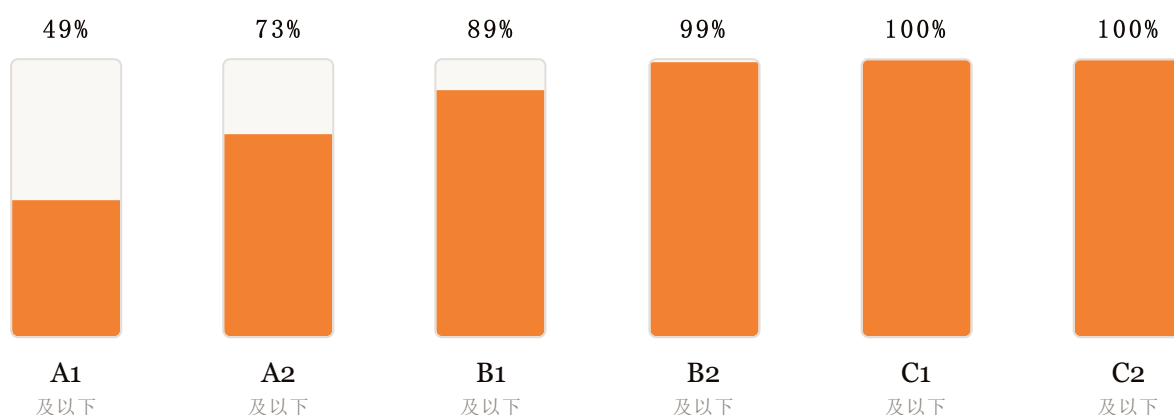
adj. 坚持不懈的

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 133 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

带空短文去重后共 **133** 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 1 个 · 约 1%。



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 133 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

133

B2 以上难词

1%

B1 及以下覆盖

89%

英语六级 2019年12月·第2套 · 全卷构成

Part I	写作	题目解析 →
Part II	听力	题目解析 →
Part III Section A	完形填空（选词填空）	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12月·第2套 英语六级长篇阅读（信息匹配） 第1篇·36-45 题答案与解析

STATEMENTS & ANALYSIS • 信息匹配题和解析

信息匹配题和解析·36-45 题

本页 36-45 题的段落匹配答案与逐句解析由懒笔记基于2019年12月·第2套 英语六级长篇阅读（信息匹配）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 14 段字母标号长文（逐段附中文翻译）；之后 10 句陈述逐句排列，每句英文陈述后紧接本句解析——陈述句中译、信息所在段落、锚点强弱、定位句中英对照、陈述句与原文的同义改写对照与易混相邻段辨析。

真题卷第2套(2019-12)·六级

Part III Section B

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

How Much Protein Do You Really Need?

A) The marketing is enticing: Get stronger muscles and healthier bodies with minimal effort by adding protein powder to your morning shake or juice drink. Or grab a protein bar at lunch or for a quick snack. Today, you can find protein supplements everywhere—online or at the pharmacy, grocery store or health food store. They come in powders, pills and bars. With more than \$12 billion in sales this year, the industry is booming and, according to the market research company, Grand View Research, is on track to sell billions more by 2025. But do we really need all this supplemental protein? It depends. There are pros, cons and some other things to consider.

营销宣传很诱人：只需在早晨的奶昔或果汁饮料中加入蛋白粉，就能以最小的努力获得更强壮的肌肉和更健康的身体。或者在午餐时或作为快速零食抓一根蛋白棒。如今，你可以在任何地方找到蛋白质补充剂——网上或药店、杂货店或健康食品店。它们有粉末、药丸和棒状等形式。今年销售额超过120亿美元，这个行业正在蓬勃发展，根据市场研究公司Grand View Research的数据，到2025年销售额有望再增加数十亿美元。但我们真的需要所有这些补充蛋白质吗？这要视情况而定。这其中有利有弊，还有一些其他因素需要考虑。

B) For starters, protein is critical for every cell in our body. It helps build nails, hair, bones, and muscles. It can also help you feel fuller longer than eating foods without protein. And, unlike nutrients that are found only in a few foods, protein is present in all foods. "The typical American diet is a lot higher in protein than a lot of us think," says registered dietitian Angela Pipitone. "It's in

foods many of us expect, such as beef, chicken and other types of meat and dairy. But it's also in foods that may not come immediately to mind like vegetables, fruit, beans and grains."

首先,蛋白质对我们身体的每个细胞都至关重要。它有助于构建指甲、头发、骨骼和肌肉。它还能让你比吃不含蛋白质的食物更长时间地感到饱腹。而且,与只存在于少数食物中的营养素不同,蛋白质存在于所有食物中。注册营养师Angela Pipitone说:"典型的美国饮食中的蛋白质含量比我们许多人想象的要高得多。它存在于我们预期的许多食物中,如牛肉、鸡肉和其他类型的肉类和乳制品。但它也存在于可能不会立即想到的食物中,如蔬菜、水果、豆类和谷物。"

- C) The U.S. government's recommended daily allowance (RDA) for the average adult is 50 to 60 grams of protein a day. This may sound like a lot, but Pipitone says: "We get bits of protein here and there and that really adds up throughout the day." Take, for example, breakfast. If you ate two eggs topped with a little bit of cheese and an orange on the side, you already have 22 grams of protein. Each egg gives you 7 grams, the cheese gives you around 6 grams and the orange—about 2 grams. Add a lunch of chicken, rice and broccoli(西兰花), and you are already over the recommended 50 grams. "You can get enough protein and meet the RDA before you even get to dinner," says Pipitone.

美国政府建议普通成年人每日蛋白质推荐摄入量(RDA)为50至60克。这听起来可能很多,但Pipitone说:"我们在这里那里摄入少量蛋白质,这在一天中真的会累积起来。"以早餐为例。如果你吃了两个鸡蛋,上面放了一点奶酪,旁边还有一个橙子,你已经摄入了22克蛋白质。每个鸡蛋为你提供7克,奶酪提供约6克,橙子约2克。再加上一顿鸡肉、米饭和西兰花的午餐,你就已经超过了推荐的50克。Pipitone说:"你甚至可以在晚餐前就获得足够的蛋白质并满足RDA。"

- D) So if it's so easy to get your protein in food, why add more in the form of powders, snack bars or a boost at your local juice bar? No need to, says Pipitone because, in fact, most of us already get enough protein in our diet. "Whole foods are always the best option rather than adding supplements," she says, noting the FDA does not regulate supplements as stringently as foods or drugs, so there could be less protein, more sugar and some additives you wouldn't expect, such as caffeine(咖啡因).

那么,如果从食物中获取蛋白质如此容易,为什么还要以粉末、零食棒或在当地果汁吧补充的形式添加更多呢?Pipitone说没有必要,因为事实上,我们大多数人在饮食中已经获得了足够的蛋白质。她说:"天然食品总是比添加补充剂更好的选择",并指出FDA对补充剂的监管不如对食品或药物那样严格,因此可能会有更少的蛋白质、更多的糖以及一些你意想不到的添加剂,如咖啡因。

- E) If you are considering a supplement, read the list of ingredients, she says, although this is not always reliable. "I've seen very expensive protein supplements that claim to be high quality but they might not really be beneficial for the average healthy adult," she says. "It could just be a waste of money."

她说,如果你正在考虑补充剂,请阅读成分表,尽管这并不总是可靠的。她说:"我见过一些非常昂贵的蛋白质补充剂声称质量很高,但它们可能对普通健康成年人并没有真正的益处。这可能只是浪费钱。"

- F) But there are certain situations that do warrant extra protein. "Anytime you're repairing or building muscle," Pipitone says, such as if you're an extreme endurance athlete, training for a marathon, or you're a body builder. If you're moderately exercising for 150 minutes a week, as the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention recommends, or less than that, you're probably not an extreme athlete. Extreme athletes expend lots of energy breaking down and repairing and building muscles. Protein can give them the edge they need to speed along that process.

但某些情况确实需要额外的蛋白质。Pipitone说:"任何时候你在修复或增强肌肉时",比如如果你是极限耐力运动员、正在为马拉松训练或你是健美运动员。如果你按照美国疾病控制与预防中心的建议每周

进行150分钟的适度锻炼,或少于这个时间,你可能不是极限运动员。极限运动员消耗大量能量来分解、修复和增强肌肉。蛋白质可以为他们提供加速这一过程所需的优势。

- G) Vegans can benefit from protein supplements since they do not eat animal-based protein sources like meat, dairy or eggs. And, for someone always on-the-go who may not have time for a meal, a protein snack bar can be a good option for occasional meal replacement. Also, individuals recovering from surgery or an injury can also benefit from extra protein. So, too, can older people. At around age 60, "muscles really start to break down," says Kathryn Starr, an aging researcher, "and because of that, the protein needs of an older adult actually increase."

素食主义者可以从蛋白质补充剂中受益,因为他们不吃肉类、乳制品或鸡蛋等动物性蛋白质来源。而且,对于总是忙碌可能没有时间吃饭的人来说,蛋白质零食棒可以作为偶尔代餐的良好选择。此外,手术或受伤后康复的人也可以从额外的蛋白质中受益。老年人也是如此。衰老研究员Kathryn Starr说,在60岁左右,"肌肉真的开始分解",正因为如此,老年人的蛋白质需求实际上会增加。

- H) In fact, along with her colleague Connie Bales, Starr recently conducted a small study that found that adding extra protein foods to the diet of obese older individuals who were trying to lose weight strengthened their muscles. Participants in the study were separated into two groups—one group was asked to eat 30 grams of protein per meal in the form of whole foods. That meant they were eating 90 grams of protein a day. The other group—the control group—was put on a typical low-calorie diet with about 50 to 60 grams of protein a day. After six months, researchers found the high protein group had significantly improved their muscle function—almost twice as much as the control group. "They were able to walk faster, had improved balance, and were also able to get up out of a chair faster than the control group," Starr says. All 67 participants were over 60 years of age, and both groups lost about the same amount of weight.

事实上,Starr最近与她的同事Connie Bales进行了一项小型研究,发现在试图减肥的肥胖老年人的饮食中添加额外的蛋白质食物增强了他们的肌肉。研究参与者被分成两组——一组被要求以天然食品的形式每餐摄入30克蛋白质。这意味着他们每天摄入90克蛋白质。另一组——对照组——采用典型的低热量饮食,每天约50至60克蛋白质。六个月后,研究人员发现高蛋白组的肌肉功能显著改善——几乎是对照组的两倍。Starr说:"他们能够走得更快,平衡能力得到改善,而且比对照组更快地从椅子上站起来。"所有67名参与者年龄都超过60岁,两组减轻的体重大致相同。

- I) Starr is now looking into whether high-protein diets also improve the quality of the muscle itself in seniors. She's using CT scans to measure muscle size and fat, and comparing seniors on a high-protein diet to those on regular diets. She says her findings should be available in a couple of months.

Starr现在正在研究高蛋白饮食是否也能改善老年人肌肉本身的质量。她使用CT扫描来测量肌肉大小和脂肪,并将高蛋白饮食的老年人与常规饮食的老年人进行比较。她说她的研究结果应该会在几个月内公布。

- J) In the meantime, 70-year-old Corliss Keith, who was in the high protein group in Starr's latest study, says she feels a big difference. "I feel excellent," she says, "I feel like I have a different body, I have more energy, I'm stronger." She says she is able to take Zumba exercise classes three times a week,

work out on the treadmill(跑步机), and take long, brisk walks. Keith also lost more than 15 pounds. "I'm a fashionable person, so now I'm back in my three-inch heels," she says.

与此同时,70岁的Corliss Keith参加了Starr最新研究中的高蛋白组,她说她感觉到了很大的不同。她说:"我感觉很好,我觉得我有了一个不同的身体,我有更多的精力,我更强壮了。"她说她能够每周参加三次尊巴健身课程,在跑步机上锻炼,并进行长时间的快步行走。Keith还减掉了15磅以上。她说:"我是一个时尚的人,所以现在我又穿上了我的三英寸高跟鞋。"

- K) As people age, Starr says muscle strength is key to helping them stay strong and continue living on their own in their own home. "I feel very much alive now," says Keith. "I feel like I could stay by myself until I'm 100."

Starr说,随着年龄的增长,肌肉力量是帮助他们保持强壮并继续在自己家中独立生活的关键。Keith说:"我现在感觉非常有活力。我觉得我可以独自生活到100岁。"

- L) But can people overdo protein? Pipitone says you do have to be careful. Other researchers say too much protein can cause cramps(痉挛), headaches, and fatigue. Dehydration(脱水) is also a risk when you eat too much protein. Pipitone says if you increase protein, you also have to increase your fluid intake. "I always tell people to make sure they're drinking enough fluids," which for the average person is 60 to 70 ounces a day, which translates into eight 8-ounce glasses of water or liquid per day.

但人们会摄入过量蛋白质吗?Pipitone说你确实必须小心。其他研究人员表示,过多的蛋白质会导致痉挛、头痛和疲劳。当你摄入过多蛋白质时,脱水也是一种风险。Pipitone说,如果你增加蛋白质,你也必须增加液体摄入量。她说:"我总是告诉人们要确保他们喝足够的液体",对于普通人来说是每天60至70盎司,这相当于每天八杯8盎司的水或液体。

- M) There have been some indications that extra protein makes the kidneys work harder, which could be problematic for individuals with a history of kidney disease and for them, the supplements may increase the risk of kidney stones, she says.

有一些迹象表明额外的蛋白质会使肾脏工作更努力,这对有肾病史的人来说可能有问题,对他们来说,补充剂可能会增加肾结石的风险,她说。

- N) Bottom Line: if you think you need more protein in your diet, consider these questions: Are you an extreme athlete; are you recovering from injury or surgery; or are you 60 years or older? If so, adding high protein foods like eggs and meat products to your diet can be beneficial. And, if you're not sure, it is always a good idea to check with your primary care provider.

结论是:如果你认为你的饮食中需要更多蛋白质,请考虑以下问题:你是极限运动员吗;你正在从受伤或手术中康复吗;或者你是60岁或以上吗?如果是这样,在饮食中添加鸡蛋和肉类产品等高蛋白食物可能是有益的。而且,如果你不确定,咨询你的初级保健医生总是一个好主意。

陈述句与逐句解析

36. It is quite easy for one to take in the recommended amount of protein.

人们很容易摄入推荐量的蛋白质。

【答案】C 段(强锚点)

【锚点】锚定“摄入推荐量”+“轻松”

【定位】 Add a lunch of chicken, rice and broccoli, and you are already over the recommended 50 grams. "You can get enough protein and meet the RDA before you even get to dinner," says Pipitone.

再加上一顿鸡肉、米饭和西兰花的午餐，你就已经超过推荐的50克了。Pipitone说：“你还没吃晚饭之前就能摄入足够蛋白质、达到RDA了。”

【改写】 take in the recommended amount of protein ↔ **meet the RDA**

术语同义替换

quite easy for one ↔ **before you even get to dinner**

形容词→具体演示

37. Pipitone claims that healthy adults need not spend money on protein supplements.

Pipitone 声称健康成年人无需花钱购买蛋白质补充剂。

【答案】 E 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 锚定“Pipitone+健康成人+花钱”

【定位】 I've seen very expensive protein supplements that claim to be high quality but they might not really be beneficial for the average healthy adult, she says. It could just be a waste of money. 她说：“我见过非常昂贵、号称高品质的蛋白质补剂，但它们对一般健康成年人可能并没有真正的益处。”“它可能就只是浪费钱。”

【改写】 healthy adults ↔ **the average healthy adult**

身份原样对应

need not spend money on protein supplements ↔ **It could just be a waste of money**

反向判断同义

【辨邻】 D D段Pipitone的论点是Whole foods are always the best option rather than adding supplements——重点在比较“天然食物”和“补剂”哪个更好，而陈述句healthy adults need not spend money on protein supplements的重点是“健康成人是否需要花钱买补剂”——前者讲选择，后者讲花钱，且D段没有healthy adults这一身份限定。

Whole foods are always the best option rather than adding supplements

38. The protein supplement business is found to be thriving.

蛋白质补充剂行业被发现正在蓬勃发展。

【答案】 A 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 锚定“补剂业+蓬勃”

【定位】 With more than \$12 billion in sales this year, the industry is booming and, according to the market research company, Grand View Research, is on track to sell billions more by 2025. 今年销售额超过120亿美元，这个行业正在蓬勃发展，根据市场调研公司Grand View Research的数据，到2025年还将再卖出数十亿美元。

【改写】 The protein supplement business ↔ **the industry**
business=industry
thriving ↔ **booming**
thriving=booming

39. Protein can speed the repairing of damaged muscles.

蛋白质能够加速受损肌肉的修复。

【答案】 **F** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 锚定“加速+修复肌肉”

【定位】 Extreme athletes expend lots of energy breaking down and repairing and building muscles.
Protein can give them the edge they need to speed along that process.

极限运动员消耗大量能量去分解、修复和构建肌肉。蛋白质能给他们所需的优势去加速这个过程。

【改写】 speed the repairing ↔ **speed along that process**

动词+对象直接对应

damaged muscles ↔ **breaking down and repairing and building muscles**

状态笼统化

【辨邻】 **H** 陈述句speed the repairing of damaged muscles的关键是“加速修复受损肌肉”这一动作链，而H段讲的是significantly improved their muscle function——是“改善功能”，没有“加速修复”这一动作。

the high protein group had significantly improved their muscle function

40. Protein supplements may overburden some internal organs, thus leading to their malfunctioning.

蛋白质补充剂可能会使某些内脏器官负担过重,从而导致其功能失调。

【答案】 **M** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 锚定“内脏负担+功能失常”

【定位】 There have been some indications that extra protein makes the kidneys work harder, which could be problematic for individuals with a history of kidney disease and for them, the supplements may increase the risk of kidney stones, she says.

有一些迹象表明，额外的蛋白质会让肾脏工作得更辛苦，这对有肾病史的人可能成问题，对他们而言，补剂可能增加得肾结石的风险。

【改写】 overburden some internal organs ↔ **makes the kidneys work harder**

上下位词+动作同义

leading to their malfunctioning ↔ **increase the risk of kidney stones**

功能失常=器官疾病

【辨邻】 L L段的痉挛、头痛、疲劳、脱水都属于全身性的不良反应，没有任何器官层面的描述，与陈述句overburden some internal organs的“使内脏负担过重”不构成对应。

too much protein can cause cramps, headaches, and fatigue. Dehydration is also a risk

41. Older adults need to take in more protein to keep their muscles strong.

老年人需要摄入更多蛋白质以保持肌肉强健。

【答案】 G 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 锚定“老年人+保肌”

【定位】 At around age 60, "muscles really start to break down," says Kathryn Starr, an aging researcher, "and because of that, the protein needs of an older adult actually increase."

老年研究者Kathryn Starr说：“60岁左右，肌肉真的开始分解了，正因为这样，老年人对蛋白质的需求实际上增加了。”

【改写】 Older adults ↔ **an older adult**

身份原样对应

take in more protein ↔ **the protein needs ... actually increase**

动作↔需求的等价

keep their muscles strong ↔ **muscles really start to break down**

正向目的对应反向问题

【辨邻】 H H段是一场具体实验的描述，对象是“想减重的肥胖老年人”这一更窄人群，且重点在the high protein group had significantly improved their muscle function这一实验结果——而陈述句Q41问的是“老年人普遍需要多摄入蛋白”这——般性论断，论断主体在G段。

adding extra protein foods to the diet of obese older individuals who were trying to lose weight
strengthened their muscles

K K段muscle strength is key to helping them stay strong and continue living on their own in their own home——讲的是肌力的意义，不是“老年人为什么要多吃蛋白”。

muscle strength is key to helping them stay strong and continue living on their own in their
own home

42. Protein is found in more foods than people might realize.

蛋白质存在于比人们可能意识到的更多食物中。

【答案】 B 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 锚定“分布广+超认知”

【定位】 But it's also in foods that may not come immediately to mind like vegetables, fruit, beans and grains.

但蛋白质也存在于一些可能不会立刻想到的食物里，比如蔬菜、水果、豆类和谷物。

【改写】 more foods than people might realize ↔ **a lot higher in protein than a lot of us think**
比较句式的同义改写

more foods ↔

foods that may not come immediately to mind like vegetables, fruit, beans and grains
笼统范围对应具体列举

【辨邻】 **C** C段You can get enough protein and meet the RDA before you even get to dinner讲的是“很容易就能达到推荐量”，重点在“数量”而不是“范围”；陈述句more foods than people might realize问的是“分布范围超出认知”，论点角度不同。

You can get enough protein and meet the RDA before you even get to dinner

43. Additional protein was found to help strengthen the muscles of overweight seniors seeking weight loss.

研究发现额外的蛋白质有助于增强寻求减重的超重老年人的肌肉。

【答案】 **H** 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 锚定“超重老人+减重+加蛋白”

【定位】 Starr recently conducted a small study that found that adding extra protein foods to the diet of obese older individuals who were trying to lose weight strengthened their muscles.

Starr最近做了一项小研究，发现给那些想减重的肥胖老年人在饮食中加入额外蛋白质食物，强化了他们的肌肉。

【改写】 overweight seniors seeking weight loss ↔

obese older individuals who were trying to lose weight

三重身份的同义词替换

Additional protein was found to help strengthen the muscles ↔

adding extra protein foods to the diet ... strengthened their muscles

动作直接对应

【辨邻】 **G** G段虽然有“老年人”和“蛋白”，但缺少陈述句overweight和seeking weight loss这两个元素——陈述句明确指向“想减重的肥胖老年人”这一更窄人群，必须在H段才能完全对应。

the protein needs of an older adult actually increase

44. Pipitone believes that whole foods provide the best source of protein.

Pipitone 认为天然食物提供最好的蛋白质来源。

【答案】 **D** 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 锚定“Pipitone+天然食物+最佳”

【定位】 No need to, says Pipitone because, in fact, most of us already get enough protein in our diet.

"Whole foods are always the best option rather than adding supplements," she says.

Pipitone说没必要，因为事实上我们大多数人已经从饮食中获得了足够的蛋白质。“天然食物始终是最好的选择，而不是加补剂。”

【改写】 Pipitone believes ↔ she says

人名指代等价

whole foods provide the best source of protein ↔

Whole foods are always the best option rather than adding supplements

近义词替换+句式简化

【辨邻】 E E段Pipitone的核心论点是健康成人买补剂It could just be a waste of money——讲的是补剂浪费钱，而陈述句Q44的核心是“天然食物是最好的蛋白来源”——立场对象不同。

It could just be a waste of money

B B段陈述的是protein is present in all foods这一分布事实，没有“天然食物是最佳来源”这种价值判断；陈述句best source强调的是“最佳”这一立场表态，必须落在D段。

protein is present in all foods

45. People are advised to drink more liquid when they take in more protein.

建议人们在摄入更多蛋白质时多喝液体。

【答案】 L 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 锚定“多吃蛋白+多喝水”

【定位】 Pipitone says if you increase protein, you also have to increase your fluid intake.

Pipitone说如果你增加蛋白质摄入，你也得增加液体摄入量。

【改写】 drink more liquid ↔ increase your fluid intake

动作短语同义改写

when they take in more protein ↔ if you increase protein

时间状语对应条件状语

People are advised to ↔ you also have to

建议↔要求的等价

【辨邻】 M M段焦点是肾脏负担和肾结石风险，与陈述句Q45“多喝水”的建议没有对应。

extra protein makes the kidneys work harder

PARAGRAPH MAP • 段落主旨图

14 个段落各讲了什么

逐段一句主旨 + 该段最具区分度的「信息指纹」，是逐句回扫定位的工作台。

- A 用蛋白粉/蛋白棒等蛋白质补剂的市场已成行业风口——With more than \$12 billion in sales this year, the industry is booming, 并预计到2025年还要卖出几十亿, 但我们真的需要这么多额外的蛋白质吗? 该段以这个总起问题引出全篇。

信息指纹 120亿美元产业与2025预测

- B 蛋白质对身体每个细胞都关键, 且和只在少数食物里出现的营养素不同——protein is present in all foods, 注册营养师Pipitone指出, The typical American diet is a lot higher in protein than a lot of us think, 蔬菜、水果、豆类、谷物里都有。

信息指纹 蛋白质几乎无处不在

- C 美国政府推荐成人每天蛋白质摄入量是50 to 60 grams of protein a day; 段里用早餐两个鸡蛋加奶酪和橙子已经22 grams of protein、再加上午餐就over the recommended 50 grams来说明, 普通饮食轻松超标。

信息指纹 RDA数字与早餐凑数算法

- D 既然食物里就够吃, 为什么还要补? Pipitone的回答是不用——Whole foods are always the best option rather than adding supplements; 并指出FDA对补剂的监管不像对食物和药物那么严, 可能蛋白含量更少、糖更多甚至有咖啡因。

信息指纹 天然食物优于补剂

- E 如果真要考虑买补剂, 要看配料表; Pipitone说I've seen very expensive protein supplements that claim to be high quality but they might not really be beneficial for the average healthy adult, 对一般健康成年人来说It could just be a waste of money。

信息指纹 对健康成人是浪费钱

- F 确实有些情况需要额外补——Anytime you're repairing or building muscle, 比如极限耐力运动员、马拉松训练者、健美选手; 蛋白质能speed along that process, 帮他们在分解修复肌肉时占得先机。

信息指纹 极限运动员加速修复

G 纯素食者、忙得没空吃饭的人、术后/伤后恢复的人、以及老年人都能从额外蛋白质里获益；老年研究者Starr指出At around age 60, "muscles really start to break down", 因此the protein needs of an older adult actually increase。

信息指纹 60岁后蛋白需求增加

H Starr与同事Bales做过一项小研究，给obese older individuals who were trying to lose weight在饮食里加蛋白食物，六个月后the high protein group had significantly improved their muscle function，几乎是对照组的两倍。

信息指纹 肥胖减重老人加蛋白实验

I Starr下一步在研究高蛋白饮食是否也改善老年人肌肉本身的质量，她用CT扫描测量肌肉大小和脂肪，将高蛋白饮食的老年人与常规饮食的老年人作对比；段末说her findings should be available in a couple of months。

信息指纹 CT扫描后续研究

J 70岁的Corliss Keith是Starr上一项研究里高蛋白组的受试者，她现身说法称I feel like I have a different body, I have more energy, I'm stronger，能一周上三次Zumba课、跑步机锻炼、长距离快走，还减重15磅以上。

信息指纹 Keith现身说法

K Starr总结说人随年龄增长，肌肉力量是让他们继续在自己家里独立生活的关键；Keith本人也回应说I feel like I could stay by myself until I'm 100。

信息指纹 肌力支撑独立居家

L 蛋白质会不会摄入过量？Pipitone说要小心：吃太多会导致痉挛、头痛、疲劳，还有Dehydration的风险；她强调如果增加蛋白，必须同时增加饮水量——if you increase protein, you also have to increase your fluid intake。

信息指纹 增蛋白必须同步增水

M 有迹象表明，额外蛋白质会让the kidneys work harder，对有肾病史的人可能成问题，补剂可能increase the risk of kidney stones。

信息指纹 增加肾脏负担与肾结石风险

N

底线建议：如果你觉得自己需要更多蛋白，先问自己是不是极限运动员、是不是术后/伤后恢复、是不是60岁以上；如果是，加鸡蛋肉类等高蛋白食物有益；不确定就咨询初级保健医生。

信息指纹

三类人群清单与就医建议

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

14 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。

Take, for example, breakfast.

C段，第3句

本句成分单一（谓语、宾语、方式状语），且插入语 for example 的识别是一个小练习点。但总体覆盖面窄，无定语从句、多重修饰、复杂宾补等值得反复练习的结构，训练收益有限。

If you're moderately exercising for 150 minutes a week, as the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention recommends, or less than that, you're probably not an extreme athlete.

F段，第3句

条件状语从句前置 + 主句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现，非限制性定语从句内嵌在状语从句中的情况也较为常见。as 引导定语从句并在从句中充当成分是典型考点。整体句式具有较高的代表性和复用价值。

Extreme athletes expend lots of energy breaking down and repairing and building muscles.

F段，第4句

虽然句子结构简单，但包含了主语、谓语、宾语、状语四种成分，且状语部分由三个并列的动名词短语构成，可用于练习动名词作状语的识别以及并列结构的分析，具有一定的训练价值。

Vegans can benefit from protein supplements since they do not eat animal-based protein sources like meat, dairy or eggs.

G段，第1句

主句加原因状语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式，"since" 引导原因从句的用法具有代表性。情态动词加不及物动词配介词短语 ("can benefit from") 也是典型搭配。但句子整体较为平铺直叙，缺少定语从句、被动结构等更高频的考点组合，典型性中等偏上。

At around age 60, "muscles really start to break down," says Kathryn Starr, an aging researcher, "and because of that, the protein needs of an older adult actually increase."

G段，第5句

本句覆盖了主语、谓语、宾语（不定式短语）、原因状语、程度状语等多种成分，第二个主句的主语结构较复杂（名词 + 介词短语后置定语），适合练习识别较长主语和状语的位置关系，但缺少定语从句、宾语从句等更丰富的从句成分，训练价值中等偏上。

After six months, researchers found the high protein group had significantly improved their muscle function—almost twice as much as the control group.

H段，第5句

省略that的宾语从句和"as...as"比较结构都是四六级、考研阅读中的高频句式，过去完成时与一般过去时的搭配也是常考时态组合，典型性很强，掌握后可大量复用。

Starr is now looking into whether high-protein diets also improve the quality of the muscle itself in seniors.

I段，第1句

whether 引导的宾语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，常用于科研报道、学术讨论等语境。主句用现在进行时描述正在进行的研究，从句用一般现在时表达待验证的可能性，这种"研究动作 + 研究内容"的句式组合在真题中反复出现，典型性较高，掌握后可迁移到类似语境。

She says she is able to take Zumba exercise classes three times a week, work out on the treadmill(跑步机), and take long, brisk walks.

J段，第3句

"主句 + 宾语从句" 是四六级和考研英语阅读中的高频句式,宾语从句省略 that 也是常见现象。从句中 "be able to + 并列不定式" 的结构在真题中反复出现,表达能力或可能性。本句结构具有较强的代表性,学生掌握后可直接迁移到大量同类句型。

Keith also lost more than 15 pounds.

J段，第4句

简单句在真题中常见，但本句结构过于基础，缺少真题常考的从句、非谓语、特殊句式等典型特征，代表性一般。

If so, adding high protein foods like eggs and meat products to your diet can be beneficial.

N段，第2句

条件状语从句 + 主句结构是四六级和考研英语阅读中的高频句式，"If so" 省略用法常见，动名词短语作主语 + 情态动词谓语也是典型搭配，本句结构具有很强的代表性和迁移价值。

It is quite easy for one to take in the recommended amount of protein.

第36题题干

形式主语"It is + 形容词 + for sb to do sth"是四六级和考研英语阅读、写作中的高频句型，在正式书面语和学术文本中大量出现。掌握本句结构后，考生可以直接迁移到类似句型（如"It is important/necessary/possible for sb to do sth"），实用性和代表性都很强。

Protein supplements may overburden some internal organs, thus leading to their malfunctioning.

第40题题干

简单句配情态动词和现在分词作结果状语的组合在四六级和考研英语阅读中较为常见，特别是科技、健康类话题中经常用 may/can 表推测并用分词短语补充说明结果，具有较好的代表性和迁移价值。

Older adults need to take in more protein to keep their muscles strong.

第41题 题干

简单句 + 不定式作宾语 + 不定式作目的状语是英语中非常常见的基础句式，在考试中频繁出现。掌握这一结构对理解类似句子有较好的迁移性，但结构本身不够复杂，不属于高难度典型句式。

People are advised to drink more liquid when they take in more protein.

第45题 题干

被动语态加不定式补足语的结构 (be advised to do) 以及 when 引导的时间状语从句都是四六级和考研英语阅读中的常见句式。句式具有一定代表性，掌握后可在类似语境中迁移应用，但句子整体较为简单，不如多层嵌套或复杂修饰的句子典型性高。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 89 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。

protein B1

n. 蛋白质

本篇47次 · 真题 64 句

muscle A2

n. 肌肉

本篇13次 · 真题 24 句

supplement B2

n. 补充物

本篇10次 · 真题 28 句

diet A2

n. 日常饮食

本篇9次 · 真题 82 句

gram B1

n. 克（重量单位）

本篇9次 · 真题 9 句

bar A2

n. 酒吧

本篇5次 · 真题 19 句

extreme B2

adj. 极度的

本篇4次 · 真题 60 句

athlete B1

n. 运动员

本篇4次 · 真题 49 句

recommend

B1

v. 推荐

本篇4次 · 真题 47 句

extra

A2

adj. 额外的

本篇4次 · 真题 33 句

researcher

B2

n. 研究人员

本篇3次 · 真题 363 句

individual

B2

adj. 单独的

本篇3次 · 真题 142 句

average

A2

adj. 平均的

本篇3次 · 真题 112 句

senior

B1

adj. 级别高的

本篇3次 · 真题 52 句

snack

A2

n. 零食

本篇3次 · 真题 15 句

less

A1

det. 较少的

本篇2次 · 真题 273 句

benefit

B1

n. 好处

本篇2次 · 真题 244 句

risk

A2

n. 风险

本篇2次 · 真题 167 句

quality

A2

n. 质量

本篇2次 · 真题 112 句

claim

B1

v. 声称

本篇2次 · 真题 111 句

participant

B2

n. 参与者

本篇2次 · 真题 91 句

amount

A2

n. 数量

本篇2次 · 真题 84 句

source

B1

n. 来源

本篇2次 · 真题 75 句

billion

B1

num. 十亿 (1,000,000,000)

本篇2次 · 真题 74 句

per B1

prep. 每

本篇2次·真题 53 句

option B1

n. 选择

本篇2次·真题 48 句

recover B1

v. 恢复健康

本篇2次·真题 35 句

strengthen B2

v. 加强

本篇2次·真题 27 句

beneficial B2

adj. 有益的

本篇2次·真题 24 句

injury B1

n. (身体) 伤害, 损伤

本篇2次·真题 21 句

typical B1

adj. 典型的

本篇2次·真题 19 句

dairy B1

n. 奶制品

本篇2次·真题 15 句

surgery B1

n. 外科手术

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

product A2

n. 产品

本篇1次·真题 271 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

local A2

adj. 当地的

本篇1次·真题 143 句

online A2

adj. 在线的

本篇1次·真题 139 句

view A2

n. 观点, 看法

本篇1次·真题 134 句

process B1

n. 过程

本篇1次·真题 126 句

finding B2

n. 调查结果

本篇1次·真题 121 句

measure B1

v. 测量

本篇1次·真题 100 句

according B1

prep. 根据

本篇1次·真题 96 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

recently A2

adv. 最近

本篇1次·真题 76 句

seek B1

v. 寻找

本篇1次·真题 70 句

realize B1

v. 意识到, 认识到

本篇1次·真题 64 句

available A2

adj. 可获得的

本篇1次·真题 63 句

conduct B2

v. 组织并实施

本篇1次·真题 59 句

loss B1

n. 丧失

本篇1次·真题 56 句

boost B2

v. 提高

本篇1次·真题 55 句

balance B1

n. 平衡

本篇1次·真题 49 句

track A2

n. 小路

本篇1次·真题 48 句

cell B1

n. 细胞

本篇1次·真题 47 句

thus B2

adv. 因此, 所以

本篇1次·真题 47 句

marketing B1

n. 营销

本篇1次·真题 45 句

critical B2

adj. 批评的

本篇1次·真题 42 句

function B1

n. 功能

本篇1次·真题 40 句

regular B1

adj. 经常的

本篇1次·真题 33 句

unlike B1

prep. 不像

本篇1次·真题 31 句

ingredient B1

n. (烹饪) 食材, 原料

本篇1次·真题 28 句

thrive B2

v. 茁壮成长

本篇1次·真题 27 句

additional B1

adj. 额外的

本篇1次·真题 24 句

provider B2

n. 供应者

本篇1次·真题 24 句

strength B1

n. 力量

本篇1次·真题 23 句

marathon B2

n. 马拉松赛跑 (42.195公里)

本篇1次·真题 21 句

regulate B2

v. 管理

本篇1次·真题 21 句

reliable B1

adj. 可靠的

本篇1次·真题 20 句

grand B1

adj. 宏伟的

本篇1次·真题 19 句

grocery B1

n. 食品杂货

本篇1次·真题 19 句

bone A2

n. 骨

本篇1次·真题 18 句

internal B2

adj. 内部的

本篇1次·真题 17 句

significantly B2

adv. 显著地

本篇1次·真题 16 句

fatigue B2

n. 疲劳

本篇1次·真题 14 句

grain B1

n. 谷物, 粮食

本篇1次·真题 14 句

nutrient B2

n. 营养物质

本篇1次·真题 14 句

boom B1

n. 繁荣

本篇1次·真题 11 句

fashionable B1

adj. 时髦的

本篇1次·真题 11 句

obese C1

adj. 肥胖的

本篇1次·真题 11 句

pill B1

n. 药丸

本篇1次·真题 10 句

vegan B2

n. 严格素食主义者 (不吃任何动物制品的人)

本篇1次·真题 10 句

indication B2

n. 迹象

本篇1次·真题 9 句

problematic C1

adj. 有问题的

本篇1次·真题 9 句

register B1

v. 登记, 注册

本篇1次·真题 9 句

scan B1

v. 仔细查看、审视

本篇1次·真题 9 句

anytime A2

adv. 在任何时候

本篇1次·真题 8 句

intake B2

n. 摄入量

本篇1次·真题 8 句

occasional

B1

adj. 偶尔的，偶然发生的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 363 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **363** 个单词，按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比（CDF），最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上（C1/C2）为高阶词，本篇共 7 个 · 约 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 363 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

363

B2 以上难词

2%

B1 及以下覆盖

91%

英语六级 2019年12月·第2套 · 全卷构成

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

2019年12月·第2套 英语六级阅读理解（四选一） 第1篇·46-50 题 答案与解析

QUESTIONS & ANALYSIS · 阅读理解题和解析

阅读理解题和解析 · 46-50 题

本页 46-50 题的答案与逐题解析由懒笔记基于2019年12月·第2套 英语六级阅读理解（四选一）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 5 段原文（段首标 P1-P5 段号、逐段附中文翻译）；之后 5 道题逐题排列，每题英文题干与选项后紧接本题解析——题干与选项中译、答案、题型判定、题干拆句、定位句中英对照与逐选项对错归因。

真题卷第2套(2019-12) · 六级

Part III Section C (1)

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

Passage One

Questions 46 to 50 are based on the following passage.

P1 Last year, a child was born at a hospital in the UK with her heart outside her body. Few babies survive this rare condition, and those who do must endure numerous operations and are likely to have complex needs. When her mother was interviewed, three weeks after her daughter's birth, she was asked if she was prepared for what might be a daunting(令人生畏的) task caring for her. She answered without hesitation that, as far as she was concerned, this would be a "privilege".

去年，英国一家医院诞生了一名心脏长在体外的婴儿。很少有婴儿能在这种罕见病症中存活，而那些幸存下来的婴儿必须承受无数次手术，并可能有复杂的需求。当她的母亲在女儿出生三周后接受采访时，被问及是否为照顾女儿这一可能令人生畏的任务做好了准备。她毫不犹豫地回答说，就她而言，这将是一种“荣幸”。

P2 Rarely has there been a better example of the power of attitude, one of our most powerful psychological tools. Our attitudes allow us to turn mistakes into opportunities, and loss into the chance for new beginnings. An attitude is a settled way of thinking, feeling and/or behaving towards particular objects, people, events or ideologies. We use our attitudes to filter, interpret and react to the world around us. You weren't born with attitudes; rather they are all learned, and this happens in a number of ways.

很少有比这更好的例子能说明态度的力量，它是我们最强大的心理工具之一。我们的态度使我们能够将错误转化为机遇，将损失转化为新开端的契机。态度是对特定对象、人物、事件或意识形态的一种固定的思

考、感受和/或行为方式。我们用我们的态度来过滤、解读和回应周围的世界。你并非生来就有态度；相反，态度都是后天习得的，这通过多种方式发生。

P3 The most powerful influences occur during early childhood and include both what happened to you directly, and what those around you did and said in your presence. As you acquire a distinctive identity your attitudes are further refined by the behavior of those with whom you identify—your family, those of your gender and culture, and the people you admire, even though you may not know them personally. Friendships and other important relationships become increasingly important, particularly during adolescence. About that same time and throughout adulthood, the information you receive, especially when ideas are repeated in association with goals and achievements you find attractive, also refines your attitudes.

最强大的影响发生在童年早期，包括直接发生在你身上的事情，以及你周围的人在你面前的言行。随着你获得独特的身份认同，你的态度会进一步被那些你认同的人的行为所塑造——你的家人、你的性别和文化群体中的人，以及你崇拜的人，即使你可能并不亲自认识他们。友谊和其他重要关系变得越来越重要，尤其是在青春期。大约在同一时期以及整个成年期，你接收到的信息，特别是当想法与你认为有吸引力的目标和成就联系在一起反复出现时，也会完善你的态度。

P4 Many people assume that our attitudes are internally consistent, that is, the way you think and feel about someone or something predicts your behavior towards them. However, many studies have found that feelings and thoughts don't necessarily predict behavior. In general, your attitudes will be internally consistent only when the behavior is easy, and when those around you hold similar beliefs. That's why, for example, many say they believe in the benefits of recycling or exercise, but don't behave in line with their views, because it takes awareness, effort and courage to go beyond merely stating that you believe something is a good idea.

许多人认为我们的态度在内部是一致的，也就是说，你对某人或某事的想法和感受能够预测你对他们的行为。然而，许多研究发现感受和想法并不一定能预测行为。一般来说，只有当行为容易做到，并且你周围的人持有相似的信念时，你的态度才会在内部保持一致。这就是为什么，例如，许多人说他们相信回收利用或锻炼的好处，但却没有按照自己的观点行事，因为超越仅仅声称你相信某事是个好主意需要意识、努力和勇气。

P5 One of the most effective ways to change an attitude is to start behaving as if you already feel and think the way you'd prefer to. Take some time to reflect on your attitudes, to think about what you believe and why. Is there anything you consider a burden rather than a privilege? If so, start behaving—right now—as if the latter is the case.

改变态度最有效的方法之一是开始表现得好像你已经以你希望的方式去感受和思考。花些时间反思你的态度，思考你相信什么以及为什么相信。有什么事情是你认为是负担而非荣幸的吗？如果有，从现在开始就表现得好像后者才是事实。

题目与逐题解析

46. What do we learn from the passage about attitude?

- A) It shapes our beliefs and ideologies.
- B) It improves our psychological wellbeing.
- C) It determines how we respond to our immediate environment.
- D) It changes the way we think, feel and interact with one another.

从文章中我们了解到关于态度的什么信息？

- A) 它塑造我们的信念和意识形态。 B) 它改善我们的心理健康。 C) 它决定我们如何回应周围的环境。
- D) 它改变我们思考、感受以及彼此互动的方式。

【答案】 **C** (细节题)

【判型】 What do we learn from the passage about attitude 问的是 attitude 这一概念的本质特征，需要在原文找一句对 attitude 功能的定义句去对答案，本质仍是细节定位，而非全篇主旨。

【拆句】 What do we learn from the passage about attitude 是疑问句结构：主语 we、谓语 learn、from the passage 表来源、about attitude 表对象，无倒装无否定，直白提问对 attitude 的认识。

【定位】 We use our attitudes to filter, interpret and react to the world around us.

我们用我们的态度去过滤、解读并对周围的世界作出反应。

【选项】 A) **偷换概念**

It shapes our beliefs and ideologies. 把 attitude 说成“塑造我们的信念和意识形态”，但原文是 attitudes...towards particular objects, people, events or ideologies, ideologies 是 attitude 的对象，不是 attitude 塑造的产物。

B) **无中生有**

It improves our psychological wellbeing. 中的 psychological wellbeing 在 P2 没有对应表述，原文只说 attitude 是 one of our most powerful psychological tools，强调“工具”不是“增进健康”。

C) **✓ 正确**

react to the world around us ↔ **respond to our immediate environment**

We use our attitudes to filter, interpret and react ↔ **It determines how we respond**

It determines how we respond to our immediate environment 与定位句 We use our attitudes to filter, interpret and react to the world around us. 在“施动者—动作—对象”三层均一一对应，是同义改写。

D) **偷换概念**

It changes the way we think, feel and interact with one another. 把原文 react to the world around us 改写成“与彼此互动”，并加了 changes (改变) 这一动词，与原文“使用 attitudes 去 react”不一致。

47. What can contribute to the refinement of one's attitude, according to the passage?

- A) Their idols' behaviors.
- B) Their educational level.
- C) Their contact with the opposite gender.
- D) Their interaction with different cultures.

根据文章,什么能够促进一个人态度的改善?

- A) 他们偶像的行为。 B) 他们的教育水平。 C) 他们与异性的接触。 D) 他们与不同文化的互动。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 What can contribute to the refinement of one's attitude 问的是“致使”项, 是对原文列举式因果句的细节查找。

【拆句】 What can contribute to the refinement of one's attitude, according to the passage
主语 What、谓语 can contribute to、宾语 refinement of one's attitude; according to the passage 是范围状语; 句首特殊疑问句无倒装陷阱。

【定位】 As you acquire a distinctive identity your attitudes are further refined by the behavior of those with whom you identify—your family, those of your gender and culture, and the people you admire, even though you may not know them personally.

当你逐渐获得独立的身份认同, 你的态度会被你所认同的那些人——你的家人、与你同性别同文化的人、以及你所敬仰的人(即便你并不与他们相识)——的行为进一步精炼。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

the people you admire ↔ **Their idols' behaviors.**

破折号列举中明确含 the people you admire, Their idols' behaviors. 正是它的名词化同义改写, 符合预判。

B) 无中生有

Their educational level. 中的 educational level 在 P3 没有任何对应表述, 全段只谈身份、性别文化、敬仰者和信息重复。

C) 与原文相反

Their contact with the opposite gender. 与原文 those of your gender and culture 方向相反——原文强调的是与“同性别同文化”的认同者, C 却换成 opposite gender。

D) 与原文相反

Their interaction with different cultures. 与原文 those of your gender and culture 也方向相反——原文是“同文化者”, D 是“与不同文化互动”。

48. What do many studies find about people's feelings and thoughts?

- A) They may not suggest how a person is going to behave.
- B) They are in a way consistent with a person's mentality.
- C) They may not find expression in interpersonal relations.
- D) They are in line with a person's behavior no matter what.

许多研究发现人们的感受和想法有什么特点?

- A) 它们可能无法预示一个人将如何行事。
- B) 它们在某种程度上与一个人的心态相一致。
- C) 它们可能无法在人际关系中表现出来。
- D) 无论如何它们都与一个人的行为相符。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 What do many studies find 是查找原文对“many studies 的发现”这一明确事实的陈述。

【拆句】 What do many studies find about people's feelings and thoughts 标准 wh-疑问句：助动词 do 提到主语前，主语 many studies、谓语 find、about 短语作宾语补足；结构平直无陷阱。

【定位】 However, many studies have found that feelings and thoughts don't necessarily predict behavior.

然而，许多研究发现，感受和想法未必能预示行为。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

don't necessarily predict behavior ↔ **may not suggest how a person is going to behave**

They may not suggest how a person is going to behave. 以 They=feelings and thoughts 为主语，把 don't necessarily predict behavior 一字不漏地等值改写，符合预判。

B) 与原文相反

They are in a way consistent with a person's mentality. 说感受/想法与“心智”在某种程度上一致，但原文 many studies have found that feelings and thoughts don't necessarily predict behavior 强调的是与“行为”未必一致，B 既偷换对象又调转方向。

C) 偷换概念

They may not find expression in interpersonal relations. 把原文 behavior 偷换为 interpersonal relations (人际关系)，属于话题外延的偷换。

D) 与原文相反

They are in line with a person's behavior no matter what. 用 no matter what 说“无论如何都一致”，与原文 don't necessarily predict behavior 完全相反。

49. How come many people don't do what they believe is good?

- A) They can't afford the time.
- B) They have no idea how to.
- C) They are hypocritical.
- D) They lack willpower.

为什么许多人不去做他们认为好的事情？

A) 他们没有时间。 B) 他们不知道如何做。 C) 他们很虚伪。 D) 他们缺乏意志力。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 How come many people don't do what they believe is good 是“why”的口语化变体，仍是对原文因果句的细节查找。

【拆句】 How come many people don't do what they believe is good 中 How come 后接陈述语序的从句 many people don't do what they believe is good; what 引导宾语从句作 do 的宾语，结构虽嵌套但语义直接。

【定位】 That's why, for example, many say they believe in the benefits of recycling or exercise, but don't behave in line with their views, because it takes awareness, effort and courage to go beyond merely stating that you believe something is a good idea.

这就是为什么，比如说，很多人嘴上说他们相信回收或运动的好处，却没有按自己的想法去做——因为要超越仅仅“嘴上说自己相信某事是好主意”这一步，需要觉察、努力和勇气。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

They can't afford the time. 把原因归为没时间，但 because it takes awareness, effort and courage 三个名词中均不含时间因素。

B) 偷换概念

They have no idea how to. 把原因归为“不知道怎么做”，但原文 because it takes awareness, effort and courage 强调的是意志品质，而不是方法/知识。

C) 过度推断

They are hypocritical. 把“嘴上说相信但不做”推断为伪善，但原文只说需要 awareness/effort/courage 才能落实，并未对人格作伪善评价。

D) ✓ 正确

it takes awareness, effort and courage to go beyond merely stating that you believe something is a good idea

↔ **They lack willpower.**

They lack willpower. 把原文 awareness, effort and courage 三种并列意志品质归并上位词 willpower，并以 lack 表达“需要却没有”，是同义改写。

50. What is proposed as a strategy to change attitude?

- A) Changing things that require one's immediate attention.
- B) Starting to act in a way that embodies one's aspirations.
- C) Adjusting one's behavior gradually over a period of time.
- D) Considering ways of reducing one's psychological burdens.

提出了什么策略来改变态度？

- A) 改变需要立即关注的事情。 B) 开始以体现自身愿望的方式行动。
C) 在一段时间内逐步调整自己的行为。 D) 考虑减轻心理负担的方法。

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 What is proposed as a strategy to change attitude 问“被提出的策略是什么”，是对末段明示策略句的细节查找。

【拆句】 What is proposed as a strategy to change attitude 是被动语态特殊疑问句：What 作主语、is proposed 是被动谓语、as a strategy to change attitude 是方式状语；考生要意识到“被提出的东西 = 作者推荐的策略”。

【定位】 One of the most effective ways to change an attitude is to start behaving as if you already feel and think the way you'd prefer to.

改变态度最有效的方法之一，是从现在开始就按你希望自己已经持有的感受和想法去行动。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

Changing things that require one's immediate attention. 把策略说成“去改变那些需要立即关注的事”，但 P5 没有 immediate attention 这一概念，反而强调按理想状态行动。

B) ✓ 正确

start behaving as if you already feel and think the way you'd prefer to ↔

Starting to act in a way that embodies one's aspirations.

as if you already feel and think the way you'd prefer to ↔

in a way that embodies one's aspirations

Starting to act in a way that embodies one's aspirations. 与 One of the most effective ways to change an attitude is to start behaving as if you already feel and think the way you'd prefer to. 在动作 (start behaving=Starting to act)、方式 (as if...the way you'd prefer to=in a way that embodies one's aspirations) 两层逐对对应，是同义改写。

C) 与原文相反

Adjusting one's behavior gradually over a period of time. 用 gradually over a period of time 表“逐步”，但原文 start behaving—right now 强调“现在就开始”，方向与节奏均相反。

D) 偷换概念

Considering ways of reducing one's psychological burdens. 把策略说成“减轻心理负担”，但 Is there anything you consider a burden rather than a privilege? If so, start behaving—right now—as if the latter is the case. 不是要“减轻 burden”，而是要按 privilege 的视角去行动。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

13 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。

Last year, a child was born at a hospital in the UK with her heart outside her body.

第1段，第1句

本句成分丰富：包含主语、谓语、时间状语、地点状语和方式状语，覆盖了简单句中的多种常见成分类型。地点状语 "at a hospital in the UK" 内部还有介词短语嵌套，方式状语 "with her heart outside her body" 是 "with + 名词 + 介词短语" 的伴随结构，这两个点对初学者有一定辨析价值。虽然没有宾语、定语从句等更复杂成分，但作为简单句的成分划分练习，覆盖面已较充分。

When her mother was interviewed, three weeks after her daughter's birth, she was asked if she was prepared for what might be a daunting(令人生畏的) task caring for her.

第1段，第3句

覆盖多种成分：主语、谓语、宾语、表语、定语、时间状语，且包含两层宾语从句嵌套、现在分词短语作后置定语等结构。特别是 "what" 既作连接词又在从句中充当主语，以及 "caring for her" 作定语而非谓语，这些都是值得练习的易混点。

She answered without hesitation that, as far as she was concerned, this would be a "privilege".

第1段，第4句

"动词 + 宾语从句" 以及 "as far as... be concerned" 插入式状语从句都是四六级和考研阅读中的常见结构,掌握这类插入成分的识别方法可以迁移到大量类似句式,具有较高的学习复用价值。

Rarely has there been a better example of the power of attitude, one of our most powerful psychological tools.

第2段，第1句

本句覆盖倒装结构、there be 句型、现在完成时、比较级、介词短语作定语、同位语等多种成分和结构，且倒装是学习者常见易错点。作为划分练习可同时训练主语识别、倒装还原、定语定位等技能，训练价值高。

Our attitudes allow us to turn mistakes into opportunities, and loss into the chance for new beginnings.

第2段，第2句

"allow sb to do" 结构在四六级和考研阅读中高频出现，且本句展示的并列省略用法（"turn A into B, and C into D"）也是常见句式。掌握本句结构后，学生可直接迁移到 enable/permit/encourage sb to do 等同类句型以及其他并列省略场景。

As you acquire a distinctive identity your attitudes are further refined by the behavior of those with whom you identify—your family, those of your gender and culture, and the people you admire, even though you may not know them personally.

第3段，第2句

本句成分覆盖面很广：主句含被动语态的主谓结构、程度状语、长状语(by短语)、定语从句中有介词提前whom用法、省略关系代词的情况，还有破折号引出的同位语、让步状语从句。特别值得训练的点包括：被动句中主语和谓语的识别、by引出施事或方式的状语、定语从句的多种形式(关系代词提前、省略)、同位语的判断、状语从句的嵌套位置。这些都是考试和实际阅读中的高频易错点，练习价值很高。

About that same time and throughout adulthood, the information you receive, especially when ideas are repeated in association with goals and achievements you find attractive, also refines your attitudes.

第3段，第4句

句中成分丰富：主句包含主语（带定语从句）、谓语、宾语、时间状语，还插入了状语从句；定语从句 you find attractive 使用了宾语补足语结构（find + 宾语 + 宾补），涵盖多种成分类型。主语和谓语被分隔、定语从句省略关系代词、宾补结构等都是值得练习的易错点，训练价值较高。

Many people assume that our attitudes are internally consistent, that is, the way you think and feel about someone or something predicts your behavior towards them.

第4段，第1句

本句包含典型的宾语从句结构（especially 由 assume 引导）、同位语解释（that is）、限制性定语从句修饰名词等，这些都是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的句式。句子整体结构清晰规范，学习后可迁移应用到大量类似长难句的分析中，具有很高的代表性。

That's why, for example, many say they believe in the benefits of recycling or exercise, but don't behave in line with their views, because it takes awareness, effort and courage to go beyond merely stating that you believe something is a good idea.

第4段，第4句

本句时态本身不难，但结构层次丰富、典型且有代表性，特别适合训练如何抓主干、看并列、拆原因层和内容层。对句子结构训练应当优先安排。

One of the most effective ways to change an attitude is to start behaving as if you already feel and think the way you'd prefer to.

第5段，第1句

本句体现了多个高频考点：主系表结构、不定式作表语、as if 引导的方式状语从句（含虚拟语气）、省略关系词的定语从句、情态动词结构。这些都是四六级和考研阅读中反复出现的句式。掌握本句的分析方法后，可直接迁移到大量类似真题句中，典型性很高。

Take some time to reflect on your attitudes, to think about what you believe and why.

第5段，第2句

祈使句 + 并列不定式目的状语 + 嵌套宾语从句的组合是考试中常见的句式；特别是 "take time to do" 结构和 "what" 引导的宾语从句在四六级和考研真题中高频出现；句子结构平衡，既有并列又有嵌套，具有较强的代表性和可迁移性。

If so, start behaving—right now—as if the latter is the case.

第5段，第4句

主句展示祈使句主干加插入语结构，两个状语从句分别体现条件和方式修饰关系，覆盖谓语、主语、表语、条件状语、时间状语、方式状语等多种成分；"If so" 的省略结构和 "as if" 引导的方式从句是值得练习的知识点，且破折号插入语的识别也有一定训练价值；成分种类较丰富，适合作为中等难度的划分练习。

They are in line with a person's behavior no matter what.

第48题，D

主系表结构加让步状语从句是考试中较常见的句式，"no matter what" 结构也是四六级和考研常考的让步表达。但从句省略形式使其完整度稍低，典型性中等偏上。

HIGH-FREQUENCY · 真题高频词

本篇出现的 77 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。

behavior B1

n. 行为

本篇6次·真题 171 句

behave B1

v. 表现, 举止

本篇4次·真题 25 句

psychological B2

adj. 心理的

本篇3次·真题 39 句

consistent B2

adj. 一致的

本篇3次·真题 21 句

belief B1

n. 相信

本篇2次·真题 85 句

powerful B1

adj. 强大的

本篇2次·真题 50 句

immediate B2

adj. 立即的, 即刻的

本篇2次·真题 29 句

gender B1

n. 性别 (社会文化意义上的)

本篇2次·真题 28 句

burden B2

n. 负担

本篇2次·真题 19 句

ideology C1

n. 意识形态

本篇2次·真题 10 句

privilege B2

n. 特权

本篇2次·真题 10 句

refine B2

v. 改进

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

benefit B1

n. 好处

本篇1次·真题 244 句

likely A2

adj. 很可能的

本篇1次·真题 228 句

better A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本篇1次·真题 205 句

relationship

B1

n. 关系

本篇1次 · 真题 168 句

reduce

B1

v. 减少, 降低 (数量、大小、程度等)

本篇1次 · 真题 138 句

view

A2

n. 观点, 看法

本篇1次 · 真题 134 句

power

A2

n. 权力

本篇1次 · 真题 128 句

opportunity

B1

n. 机会

本篇1次 · 真题 115 句

event

A2

n. 事件

本篇1次 · 真题 99 句

case

A2

n. 情况

本篇1次 · 真题 97 句

according

B1

prep. 根据

本篇1次 · 真题 96 句

effective

B1

adj. 有效的, 起作用的

本篇1次 · 真题 94 句

contribute

B1

v. 捐献

本篇1次 · 真题 79 句

further

B1

adv. 更远地

本篇1次 · 真题 79 句

increasingly

B2

adv. 越来越; 日益; 不断增加地

本篇1次 · 真题 78 句

identify

B1

v. 识别

本篇1次 · 真题 75 句

reflect

B1

v. 反映, 显示

本篇1次 · 真题 71 句

thinking

A2

n. 思考

本篇1次 · 真题 68 句

strategy

B2

n. 策略

本篇1次 · 真题 63 句

determine

B2

v. 决定

本篇1次·真题 62 句

occur

B1

v. 发生, 出现

本篇1次·真题 62 句

complex

B2

adj. 复杂的, 难懂的

本篇1次·真题 61 句

particularly

B2

adv. 尤其, 特别 (强调某事物)

本篇1次·真题 57 句

loss

B1

n. 丧失

本篇1次·真题 56 句

interaction

B2

n. 相互作用

本篇1次·真题 53 句

particular

B2

adj. 特定的

本篇1次·真题 52 句

respond

B1

v. 回答, 答复

本篇1次·真题 52 句

achievement

B1

n. 成就

本篇1次·真题 44 句

concerned

B1

adj. 担心的

本篇1次·真题 43 句

wellbeing

B2

n. 幸福;安康

本篇1次·真题 43 句

survive

B1

v. 幸存

本篇1次·真题 42 句

identity

B2

n. 身份

本篇1次·真题 39 句

interact

B2

v. 相互作用

本篇1次·真题 37 句

contact

B1

n. 联系

本篇1次·真题 34 句

awareness

B2

n. 意识

本篇1次·真题 33 句

acquire B2

v. 获得

本篇1次·真题 31 句

assume B2

v. 假定

本篇1次·真题 31 句

presence B2

n. 在场

本篇1次·真题 31 句

association B2

n. 协会

本篇1次·真题 30 句

necessarily B2

adv. 必然地

本篇1次·真题 30 句

rarely B1

adv. 很少, 难得, 不常

本篇1次·真题 30 句

directly B1

adv. 直接地

本篇1次·真题 29 句

childhood A2

n. 童年

本篇1次·真题 28 句

propose B1

v. 提议

本篇1次·真题 28 句

expression B1

n. 表达

本篇1次·真题 27 句

beginning A1

n. 开始

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

rare B1

adj. 稀有的

本篇1次·真题 25 句

prepared A2

adj. 准备好的

本篇1次·真题 23 句

adjust B2

v. 调整

本篇1次·真题 20 句

gradually B1

adv. 逐渐地, 逐步地

本篇1次·真题 20 句

react B1

v. 作出反应

本篇1次 · 真题 19 句

attractive B1

adj. 有吸引力的

本篇1次 · 真题 18 句

interpret B2

v. 解释

本篇1次 · 真题 18 句

interpersonal B2

adj. 人际的

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

recycling B1

n. 回收利用

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

latter B2

det. 后者的

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

filter B1

n. 过滤器

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

endure B2

v. 忍受

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

merely B2

adv. 仅仅，只不过

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

adolescence B2

n. 青春期

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

adulthood B2

n. 成年期

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

distinctive B2

adj. 独特的

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

personally B1

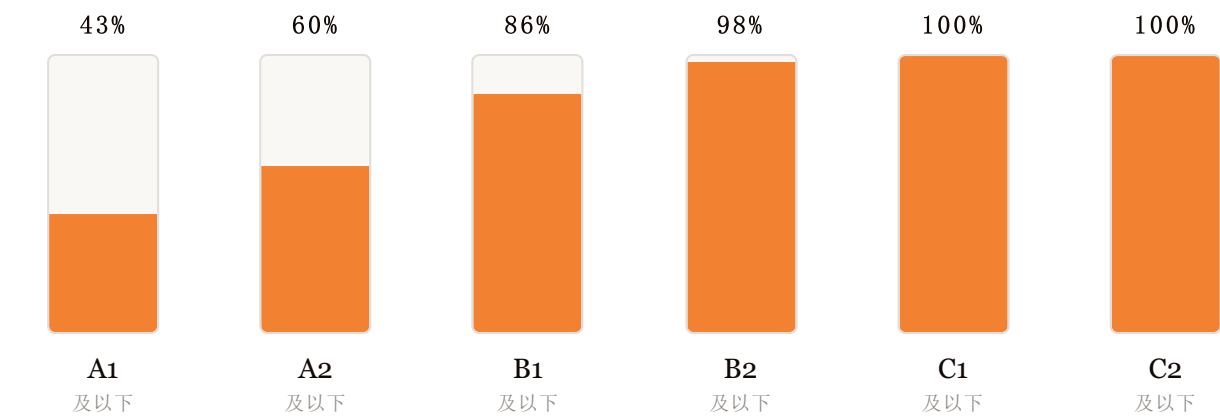
adv. 就个人而言

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

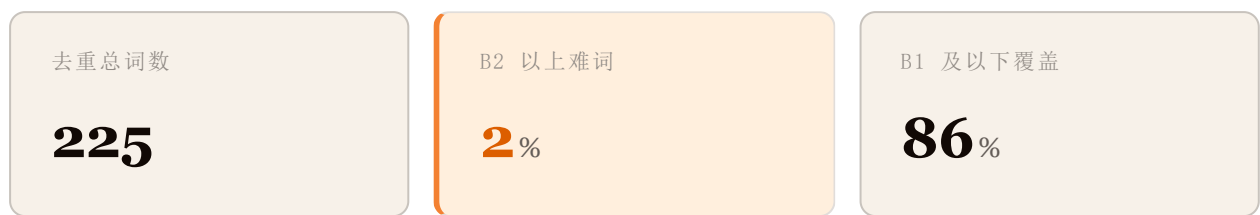
VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 225 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 225 个单词，按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比（CDF），最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上（C1/C2）为高阶词，本篇共 5 个 · 约 2%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率 (CDF) · 数据为全文去重词 225 个 · 末柱为 100%



英语六级 2019年12月·第2套 · 全卷构成

Part I	写作	题目解析 →
Part II	听力	题目解析 →
Part III Section A	完形填空（选词填空）	题目解析 →
Part III Section B	长篇阅读（信息匹配）	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12月·第2套 英语六级阅读理解（四选一） 第2篇·51-55 题答案与解析

QUESTIONS & ANALYSIS · 阅读理解题和解析

阅读理解题和解析 · 51-55 题

本页 51-55 题的答案与逐题解析由懒笔记基于2019年12月·第2套 英语六级阅读理解（四选一）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 8 段原文（段首标 P1-P8 段号、逐段附中文翻译）；之后 5 道题逐题排列，每题英文题干与选项后紧接本题解析——题干与选项中译、答案、题型判定、题干拆句、定位句中英对照与逐选项对错归因。

真题卷第2套(2019-12) · 六级

Part III Section C (2)

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

Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

P1 Industrial fishing for krill(磷虾) in the unspoiled waters around Antarctica is threatening the future of one of the world's last great wildernesses, according to a new report.

据一份新报告称，在南极洲周围未受污染的水域进行磷虾工业捕捞正威胁着世界上仅存的最后一片伟大荒野之一的未来。

P2 The study by Greenpeace analysed the movements of krill fishing vessels in the region and found they were increasingly operating "in the immediate vicinity of penguin colonies and whale-feeding grounds". It also highlights incidents of fishing boats being involved in groundings, oil spills and accidents, which posed a serious threat to the Antarctic ecosystem.

绿色和平组织的这项研究分析了该地区磷虾捕捞船只的活动，发现它们越来越多地“在企鹅栖息地和鲸鱼觅食地的紧邻区域”作业。报告还强调了渔船涉及搁浅、漏油和事故的事件，这些对南极生态系统构成了严重威胁。

P3 The report, published on Tuesday, comes amid growing concern about the impact of fishing and climate change on the Antarctic. A global campaign has been launched to create a network of ocean sanctuaries to protect the seas in the region and Greenpeace is calling for an immediate halt to fishing in areas being considered for sanctuary status.

这份于周二发布的报告正值人们对捕捞和气候变化对南极影响的担忧日益加剧之际。一项全球运动已经启动，旨在建立海洋保护区网络以保护该地区的海域，绿色和平组织呼吁立即停止在正被考虑列为保护区的区域

域进行捕捞。

P4 Frida Bengtsson from Greenpeace's Protect the Antarctic campaign said: "If the krill industry wants to show it's a responsible player, then it should be voluntarily getting out of any area which is being proposed as an ocean sanctuary, and should instead be backing the protection of these huge tracts of the Antarctic."

来自绿色和平组织"保护南极"运动的Frida Bengtsson说:"如果磷虾产业想要展示它是一个负责任的参与者,那么它就应该自愿退出任何被提议为海洋保护区的区域,并应转而支持对南极这些广阔区域的保护。"

P5 A global campaign has been launched to turn a huge tract of Antarctic seas into ocean sanctuaries protecting wildlife and banning not just krill fishing, but all fishing. One was created in the Ross Sea in 2016, another reserve is being proposed in a vast area of the Weddell Sea, and a third sanctuary is under consideration in the area west of the Antarctic Peninsula—a key krill fishing area.

一项全球运动已经启动,旨在将南极海域的一大片区域变为海洋保护区,以保护野生动物并禁止不仅是磷虾捕捞,而是所有捕捞活动。2016年在罗斯海建立了一个保护区,另一个保护区正在威德尔海的广阔区域被提议建立,第三个保护区正在南极半岛西部区域——一个关键的磷虾捕捞区——被考虑之中。

P6 The Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR) manages the seas around Antarctica. It will decide on the Weddell Sea sanctuary proposal at a conference in Australia in October, although a decision on the peninsula sanctuary is not expected until later.

南极海洋生物资源养护委员会(CCAMLR)管理南极洲周围的海域。该委员会将在10月于澳大利亚举行的会议上就威德尔海保护区提案做出决定,尽管对半岛保护区的决定预计要到更晚些时候。

P7 Keith Reid, a science manager at CCAMLR, said that the organisation sought "a balance between protection, conservation and sustainable fishing in the Southern Ocean." He said although more fishing was taking place nearer penguin colonies it was often happening later in the season when these colonies were empty.

CCAMLR的科学经理Keith Reid说,该组织寻求"在南大洋的保护、养护和可持续捕捞之间取得平衡"。他说,尽管更多的捕捞活动发生在更靠近企鹅栖息地的地方,但这通常发生在这些栖息地已经空无一物的季节后期。

P8 "The creation of a system of marine protected areas is a key part of ongoing scientific and policy discussions in CCAMLR," he added. "Our long-term operation in the region depends on a healthy and thriving Antarctic marine ecosystem, which is why we have always had an open dialogue with the environmental non-governmental organisations. We strongly intend to continue this dialogue, including talks with Greenpeace, to discuss improvements based on the latest scientific data. We are not the ones to decide on the establishment of marine protected areas, but we hope to contribute positively with our knowledge and experience."

"建立海洋保护区系统是CCAMLR正在进行的科学和政策讨论的关键部分,"他补充道。"我们在该地区的长期运作依赖于一个健康和繁荣的南极海洋生态系统,这就是为什么我们一直与环境非政府组织保持开放对话。我们强烈打算继续这种对话,包括与绿色和平组织的会谈,以基于最新科学数据讨论改进措施。我们不是决定建立海洋保护区的人,但我们希望用我们的知识和经验做出积极贡献。"

题目与逐题解析

51. What does Greenpeace's study find about krill fishing?
- A) It caused a great many penguins and whales to migrate.
 - B) It was depriving penguins and whales of their habitats.
 - C) It was carried out too close to the habitats of penguins and whales.
 - D) It posed an unprecedented threat to the wildlife around Antarctica.

绿色和平组织的研究发现了磷虾捕捞的什么问题？

- A) 它导致大量企鹅和鲸鱼迁徙。 B) 它剥夺了企鹅和鲸鱼的栖息地。
C) 它的作业距离企鹅和鲸鱼的栖息地过近。 D) 它对南极洲周围的野生动物构成了前所未有的威胁。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 What does Greenpeace's study find about krill fishing? 直接问"研究发现什么", 指向原文中可直接抽取的事实陈述。

【拆句】 What does Greenpeace's study find about krill fishing? 是标准 wh-疑问句, 主语 Greenpeace's study、谓语 find、介词短语 about krill fishing 限定范围; 结构平铺直叙, 无陷阱。

【定位】 The study by Greenpeace analysed the movements of krill fishing vessels in the region and found they were increasingly operating "in the immediate vicinity of penguin colonies and whale-feeding grounds".

Greenpeace 的研究分析了该地区磷虾船的航行轨迹, 发现它们越来越多地在"紧邻企鹅栖息地和鲸鱼觅食区"的水域作业。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

caused a great many penguins and whales to migrate 中"造成大量企鹅鲸鱼迁徙"在原文找不到对应——P2 只说船在栖息地附近作业, 未说动物迁徙。

B) 过度推断

depriving penguins and whales of their habitats 中 deprive...of 表"剥夺", 比原文"在附近作业"严重得多; 原文未说磷虾产业"夺走"栖息地。

C) ✓ 正确

in the immediate vicinity of penguin colonies and whale-feeding grounds ↔

too close to the habitats of penguins and whales

they were increasingly operating ↔ **It was carried out**

C 把"紧邻栖息地"重写为"太靠近栖息地", 与预判完全吻合, 是定位句的客观转述。

D) 范围程度偷改

posed an unprecedented threat 中 unprecedented (前所未有的) 是程度副词性夸张; 原文 posed a serious threat 只说"严重威胁", 未说"前所未有"。

52. For what purpose has a global campaign been launched?
- A) To reduce the impact of climate change on Antarctica.
 - B) To establish conservation areas in the Antarctic region.
 - C) To regulate krill fishing operations in the Antarctic seas.
 - D) To publicise the concern about the impact of krill fishing.

发起全球运动的目的是什么？

- A) 减少气候变化对南极洲的影响。 B) 在南极地区建立保护区。 C) 规范南极海域的磷虾捕捞作业。
D) 宣传对磷虾捕捞影响的关切。

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 For what purpose has a global campaign been launched? 问的是已发生事件的具体目的，对应原文中一句可抽取的陈述。

【拆句】 For what purpose has a global campaign been launched? 是现在完成时被动语态疑问句，by 主语被省略；只需聚焦目的状语"For what purpose"，结构无陷阱。

【定位】 A global campaign has been launched to create a network of ocean sanctuaries to protect the seas in the region and Greenpeace is calling for an immediate halt to fishing in areas being considered for sanctuary status.

已发起一项全球运动，旨在建立一个海洋保护区网络以保护该地区的海域；Greenpeace 呼吁立即停止在被考虑列为保护区的海域进行捕捞。

【选项】 A) 偷换概念

To reduce the impact of climate change on Antarctica 把原文 growing concern about the impact of fishing and climate change 中"气候变化"这一背景诱因当成运动目的——但运动目的是建保护区，不是直接降低气候变化影响。

B) ✓ 正确

to create a network of ocean sanctuaries ↔

To establish conservation areas in the Antarctic region

the seas in the region ↔ **in the Antarctic region**

B 把"建立海洋保护区网络"压缩为"建立南极地区的保护区"，与预判完全吻合。

C) 以偏概全

To regulate krill fishing operations 中 regulate (监管/规范) 的力度远不及原文 an immediate halt to fishing (立即停止)；且原文是 all fishing，不仅磷虾。

D) 偷换概念

To publicise the concern about the impact of krill fishing 把原文 amid growing concern 这一背景描述误读成运动目的——运动是因这种担忧而生，不是为传播担忧而生。

53. What is Greenpeace's recommendation to the krill industry?

- A) Opting to operate away from the suggested conservation areas.
- B) Volunteering to protect the endangered species in the Antarctic.
- C) Refraining from krill fishing throughout the breeding season.
- D) Showing its sense of responsibility by leading the global campaign.

绿色和平组织对磷虾产业有什么建议?

- A) 选择在建议的保护区以外作业。 B) 自愿保护南极的濒危物种。
- C) 在整个繁殖季节避免进行磷虾捕捞。 D) 通过领导全球运动来展现其责任感。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 What is Greenpeace's recommendation to the krill industry? 问的是建议"是什么", 原文有 Greenpeace 发言人的直接引语可抽取。

【拆句】 What is Greenpeace's recommendation to the krill industry? 是简单 wh-疑问句, 介词短语 to the krill industry 限定建议方向; 无陷阱。

【定位】 If the krill industry wants to show it's a responsible player, then it should be voluntarily getting out of any area which is being proposed as an ocean sanctuary, and should instead be backing the protection of these huge tracts of the Antarctic.

如果磷虾产业想表明自己是负责任的一方, 那么它就应该自愿撤出任何被提议为海洋保护区的海域, 转而支持对这些南极广阔海域的保护。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

voluntarily getting out of any area which is being proposed as an ocean sanctuary ↔

Opting to operate away from the suggested conservation areas

an ocean sanctuary ↔ **the suggested conservation areas**

A 把"自愿撤出拟议保护区"重写为"选择远离拟议保护区作业", 与预判完全吻合。

B) 偷换概念

Volunteering to protect the endangered species in the Antarctic 中"保护濒危物种"在原文找不到——原文建议是"撤出", 不是"保护物种"; 而且"endangered species"也未出现在原文。

C) 张冠李戴

Refraining from krill fishing throughout the breeding season"在整个繁殖季节禁渔"在 P4 找不到对应; "季节限制"是 P7 CCAMLR 的说法, 与 Greenpeace 的建议张冠李戴。

D) 过度推断

Showing its sense of responsibility by leading the global campaign 把原文 wants to show it's a responsible player 这一假设条件夸大为"通过领导全球运动"——原文从未让磷虾产业"主导"运动。

54. What did CCAMLR aim to do according to its science manager?

- A) Raise public awareness of the vulnerability of Antarctic species.
- B) Ban all commercial fishing operations in the Southern Ocean.
- C) Keep the penguin colonies from all fishing interference.
- D) Sustain fishing without damaging the Antarctic ecosystem.

根据CCAMLR科学管理者的说法,该组织旨在做什么?

- A) 提高公众对南极物种脆弱性的认识。 B) 禁止南大洋的所有商业捕捞作业。
- C) 使企鹅聚居地免受一切捕捞干扰。 D) 在不破坏南极生态系统的前提下维持捕捞活动。

【答案】 **D** (细节题)

【判型】 What did CCAMLR aim to do according to its science manager? 问 CCAMLR 的目标,且明确言论来源,是典型细节题。

【拆句】 What did CCAMLR aim to do according to its science manager? 是带宾语从句感的wh-疑问句; aim to do 表目标, according to 限定信息来源, 结构无陷阱。

【定位】 Keith Reid, a science manager at CCAMLR, said that the organisation sought "a balance between protection, conservation and sustainable fishing in the Southern Ocean."

CCAMLR 的科学经理 Keith Reid 说, 该组织寻求"在南大洋的保护、养护与可持续捕捞之间的平衡"。

【选项】 A) **无中生有**

Raise public awareness of the vulnerability of Antarctic species 中"提升公众对南极物种脆弱性的认识"在原文找不到——CCAMLR 的科学经理未提"科普"目标。

B) **与原文相反**

Ban all commercial fishing operations in the Southern Ocean 主张"禁止所有商业捕捞", 与 sustainable fishing in the Southern Ocean (可持续捕捞) 正话反说——CCAMLR 是支持可持续捕捞, 不是全面禁渔。

C) **过度推断**

Keep the penguin colonies from all fishing interference 中"避免所有捕捞干扰企鹅"在原文是季节性事实 more fishing was taking place nearer penguin colonies it was often happening later in the season when these colonies were empty, 而非 CCAMLR 的目标; 且"all fishing interference"是绝对化夸大。

D) **✓ 正确**

a balance between protection, conservation and sustainable fishing ↔

Sustain fishing without damaging the Antarctic ecosystem

protection, conservation ↔ **without damaging the Antarctic ecosystem**

sustainable fishing ↔ **Sustain fishing**

D 把"保护-养护-可持续捕捞之间的平衡"重写为"在不破坏生态前提下维持捕捞", 与预判完全吻合。

55. How does CCAMLR define its role in the conservation of the Antarctic environment?

- A) A coordinator in policy discussions.
- B) An authority on big data analysis.
- C) A provider of the needed expertise.
- D) An initiator of marine sanctuaries.

CCAMLR如何定义其在南极环境保护中的角色？

- A) 政策讨论中的协调者。 B) 大数据分析方面的权威机构。 C) 所需专业知识的提供者。
D) 海洋保护区的发起者。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 How does CCAMLR define its role in the conservation of the Antarctic environment?
问"如何定义", 回到原文 CCAMLR 的自我表态句即可抽取。

【拆句】 How does CCAMLR define its role in the conservation of the Antarctic environment?
是 how-疑问句, 主语 CCAMLR、谓语 define、宾语 its role, 介词短语 in the conservation... 限定角色场景; 无陷阱。

【定位】 We are not the ones to decide on the establishment of marine protected areas, but we hope to contribute positively with our knowledge and experience.

我们不是决定设立海洋保护区的人, 但我们希望以我们的知识与经验作出正面贡献。

【选项】 A) 过度推断

A coordinator in policy discussions 中"政策讨论中的协调者"是无中生有——原文只说 CCAMLR 与 NGO 有 open dialogue 与 talks, 未自我定位为"协调者"。

B) 偷换概念

An authority on big data analysis 中"大数据分析权威"在原文找不到——原文只提 latest scientific data, 没说 CCAMLR 是大数据权威。

C) ✓ 正确

contribute positively with our knowledge and experience ↔

A provider of the needed expertise

We are not the ones to decide on the establishment of marine protected areas ↔

A provider of the needed expertise

C 用"提供专业知识者"准确浓缩了 but 后的自我表态, 且与 but 前的"非决策者"立场一致——完美匹配预判。

D) 与原文相反

An initiator of marine sanctuaries 中"海洋保护区的发起者"直接与原文 We are not the ones to decide on the establishment of marine protected areas 相悖——CCAMLR 自陈不是决策者, 更不是发起者。

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。

A global campaign has been launched to create a network of ocean sanctuaries to protect the seas in the region and Greenpeace is calling for an immediate halt to fishing in areas being considered for sanctuary status.

第3段，第2句

并列复合句(两个主句由 and 连接)、现在完成时被动语态、不定式作目的状语、分词作后置定语，这些都是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式。掌握本句结构后，学生可将其中的被动语态识别、目的状语判定、并列句拆分方法迁移到大量类似句子中，具有较高的典型性和复用价值。

He said although more fishing was taking place nearer penguin colonies it was often happening later in the season when these colonies were empty.

第7段，第2句

转述动词加宾语从句、宾语从句内含状语从句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见；although 引导让步从句、when 引导时间从句也是高频句式；掌握这种多层嵌套的转述结构后，可以迁移到大量类似句子的理解中

It was carried out too close to the habitats of penguins and whales.

第51题，C

被动语态 + 状语的简单句结构在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见，具有一定代表性。掌握后可迁移至类似被动句的理解，但句式本身过于简单，不足以代表更复杂的典型考题句式。

HIGH-FREQUENCY · 真题高频词

本篇出现的 88 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。

krill

C1

n. 磷虾

本篇10次·真题 17句

sanctuary

C1

n. 庇护所

本篇8次·真题 13句

penguin

A2

n. 企鹅

本篇6次·真题 23句

campaign

B2

n. 运动

本篇5次·真题 57句

marine

B2

adj. 海洋的

本篇5次·真题 41句

conservation

B2

n. 保护

本篇5次·真题 24句

global

B2

adj. 全球的

本篇4次·真题 140句

region

B1

n. 地区

本篇4次·真题 78句

colony

B2

n. 殖民地

本篇4次·真题 10句

impact

B2

n. 影响

本篇3次·真题 185句

launch

B1

v. 推出

本篇3次·真题 56句

ecosystem

B2

n. 生态系统

本篇3次·真题 45句

climate

B1

n. 气候

本篇2次·真题 160句

species

B2

n. 物种

本篇2次·真题 136句

policy

B1

n. 政策

本篇2次·真题 103句

scientific

B1

adj. 科学的

本篇2次·真题 103句

concern B1

v. 涉及

本篇2次·真题 88 句

later A1

adv. 以后, later

本篇2次·真题 87 句

operate B1

v. 运转

本篇2次·真题 52 句

threat B1

n. 威胁

本篇2次·真题 51 句

protection B1

n. 保护

本篇2次·真题 42 句

habitat B2

n. (动植物的) 栖息地, 生长环境

本篇2次·真题 34 句

immediate B2

adj. 立即的, 即刻的

本篇2次·真题 29 句

propose B1

v. 提议

本篇2次·真题 28 句

pose B2

v. 摆姿势 (供拍照或绘画)

本篇2次·真题 22 句

wildlife B1

n. 野生动植物

本篇2次·真题 22 句

ban B2

v. 禁止

本篇2次·真题 21 句

organisation B1

n. 组织机构

本篇2次·真题 11 句

data B1

n. 数据

本篇1次·真题 181 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

reduce B1

v. 减少, 降低 (数量、大小、程度等)

本篇1次·真题 138 句

base A2

n. 基础

本篇1次 · 真题 126 句

resource B1

n. 资源

本篇1次 · 真题 119 句

environmental B1

adj. 环境的

本篇1次 · 真题 112 句

according B1

prep. 根据

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

involve B1

v. 包含

本篇1次 · 真题 82 句

contribute B1

v. 捐献

本篇1次 · 真题 79 句

increasingly B2

adv. 越来越; 日益; 不断增加地

本篇1次 · 真题 78 句

seek B1

v. 寻找

本篇1次 · 真题 70 句

responsibility B1

n. 责任

本篇1次 · 真题 69 句

aim B1

v. 瞄准

本篇1次 · 真题 57 句

network B1

n. 网络

本篇1次 · 真题 53 句

analysis B2

n. 分析

本篇1次 · 真题 49 句

balance B1

n. 平衡

本篇1次 · 真题 49 句

status B2

n. 地位

本篇1次 · 真题 48 句

damage B1

n. 损害

本篇1次 · 真题 46 句

commercial B2

adj. 商业的

本篇1次·真题43句

establish B2

v. 建立, 创立 (组织、机构、关系等)

本篇1次·真题42句

player A2

n. 运动员

本篇1次·真题41句

responsible B1

adj. 负责的

本篇1次·真题40句

define B1

v. 给.....下定义

本篇1次·真题39句

reserve B1

v. 预订

本篇1次·真题37句

improvement B1

n. 改进

本篇1次·真题36句

datum C1

n. 数据 (单数形式, 复数为 data)

本篇1次·真题34句

proposal B2

n. 提议

本篇1次·真题34句

awareness B2

n. 意识

本篇1次·真题33句

movement B1

n. 移动

本篇1次·真题32句

sustainable B2

adj. 可持续的

本篇1次·真题32句

thrive B2

v. 茁壮成长

本篇1次·真题27句

vast B2

adj. 巨大的

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

intend B1

v. 打算, 计划

本篇1次·真题25句

recommendation B2

n. 推荐

本篇1次·真题 25 句

provider B2

n. 供应者

本篇1次·真题 24 句

strongly B1

adv. 强烈地

本篇1次·真题 23 句

authority B2

n. 权力

本篇1次·真题 21 句

regulate B2

v. 管理

本篇1次·真题 21 句

consideration B2

n. 考虑

本篇1次·真题 20 句

creation B2

n. 创造

本篇1次·真题 20 句

threaten B1

v. 威胁;恐吓

本篇1次·真题 20 句

opt B2

v. 选择

本篇1次·真题 18 句

breeding B2

n. 繁殖

本篇1次·真题 16 句

deprive B2

v. 剥夺

本篇1次·真题 16 句

migrate B2

v. (动物) 迁徙

本篇1次·真题 16 句

refrain C1

v. 克制

本篇1次·真题 16 句

commission B2

n. 佣金

本篇1次·真题 15 句

expertise C1

n. 专业知识;专门技能

本篇1次·真题 15 句

unprecedented C1

adj. 史无前例的

本篇1次·真题 15 句

ongoing B2

adj. 持续进行的

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

sustain B2

v. 维持

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

industrial B2

adj. 工业的

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

halt B2

v. 停止

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

positively B2

adv. 积极地

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

vessel B2

n. 船, 舰

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

endangered B2

adj. 濒危的

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

establishment B2

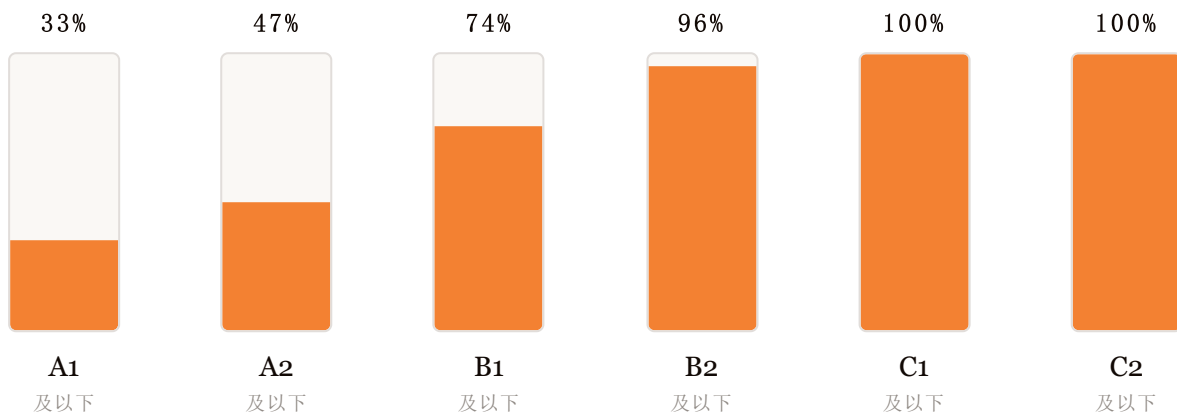
n. 机构

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 215 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 215 个单词, 按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比 (CDF), 最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上 (C1/C2) 为高阶词, 本篇共 9 个 · 约 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 215 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

215

B2 以上难词

4%

B1 及以下覆盖

74%



英语六级 2019年12月·第2套 · 全卷构成

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Part III Section C (1)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Part III Section C (2)	阅读理解（四选一）	本题
Part IV	汉译英（段落翻译）	题目解析 →

2019年12月·第2套英语六级汉译英（段落翻译）·客观介绍梅花的文化名花 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12月·第2套 英语六级汉译英（段落翻译）原卷题干译审整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：Directions 与一整段中文原文连续排印——整段连排、无段落标记无题号，把它切成一句句翻译单元本身就是解题动作。卷面之后先给整篇参考英译定稿，再按自切句序逐句拆分：定英文主干、降级修饰成分、逐项落实语法点、句内定稿英译，答案直显。

真题卷第2套(2019-12) • 六级

Part IV

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

梅花位居中国十大名花之首，源于中国南方，已有三千多年的栽培历史和种植历史。隆冬时节，五颜六色的梅花不畏严寒，迎着风雪傲然绽放。在中国传统文化中，梅花象征着坚强、纯洁、高雅，激励人们不畏艰难、砥砺前行。自古以来，许多诗人和画家从梅花中获取灵感，创作了无数不朽的作品。普通大众也都喜爱梅花，春节期间常用于家庭装饰。南京市已将梅花定为市花，每年举办梅花节，成千上万的人冒着严寒到梅花山踏雪赏梅。

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。

The plum blossom ranks first among China's ten most famous flowers. Originating in southern China, it has a cultivation history of over 3,000 years. In midwinter, the colorful plum blossoms, braving the severe cold, bloom proudly against the wind and snow. In traditional Chinese culture, the plum blossom symbolizes strength, purity and elegance, inspiring people to overcome difficulties and forge ahead. Since ancient times, many poets and painters have drawn inspiration from plum blossoms and created countless immortal works. The general public also love plum blossoms, which are often used for home decoration during the Spring Festival. Nanjing has designated the plum blossom as its city flower and holds a Plum Blossom Festival every year. Thousands of people brave the severe cold and come to Plum Blossom Hill to walk in the snow and enjoy the blossoms.

【衔接】第1句两小句间的来源衔接

第1句拆成两句后，第二小句用现在分词 Originating in southern China 开头、再用 it 承接 the plum blossom，既避免重复主语『梅花』，又把『起源』和『栽培史』顺成一个自然的信息流。这里 源于中国南方 译文用 it 回指，是句内连贯的关键。

第3句象征与感召的承接

第3句主干『象征 strength, purity and elegance』之后用现在分词 inspiring... 顺势带出感召作用，激励人们不畏艰难 不另起 and it inspires，使『象征—激励』读起来一气呵成、逻辑连贯。

第5句两分句用which承接

第5句后半 春节期间常用于家庭装饰 用 which 定语从句紧贴 plum blossoms，避免重复『梅花』，把『大众喜爱』和『用于装饰』连成一句，体现整篇连贯。

全篇主语自然过渡

全篇以『梅花』为反复主体，第4、5句的主语切到『诗人画家』『普通大众』时，因每句开头都有明确主语或时间状语（Since ancient times / The general public），过渡清楚不突兀；末句切到 Nanjing 与 Thousands of people 也各自起句，整篇信息流顺畅。

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】客观介绍梅花的文化名花

全篇在客观介绍「梅花」这一中国名花的地位、习性、文化象征与节庆习俗，属典型的「中国文化介绍」语体。开篇 梅花位居中国十大名花之首 即以陈述事实的口吻定调，通篇都是「梅花是什么、象征什么、人们怎么对待它」的客观陈述，不带个人叙事。这类文本是六级汉译英最常见的题材，语体直接决定了下面的时态基调与平实、偏书面的用词风格。

【时态】一般现在时

全篇客观陈述梅花的固有特征、象征意义与至今仍在延续的习俗，是「现在依然成立的事实」，故以一般现在时为主。如 梅花象征着坚强、纯洁、高雅、普通大众也都喜爱梅花 都是当下普遍事实。仅个别表「已经发生并延续到现在」的点（如 已有三千多年的栽培历史、南京市已将梅花定为市花）才偏离为现在完成时。

【译法】梅花

全篇核心词，反复出现，必须前后统一。译为 the plum blossom（泛指这一花种时可用单数加定冠词或复数 plum blossoms），取约定俗成的意译译名，不音译。梅花位居中国十大名花之首 起全篇都指同一种花，切忌一会儿 plum flower、一会儿 mei flower 来回换。

中国十大名花

中国十大名花之首 中的固定说法，意译为 China's ten most famous flowers，「之首」用 rank first among / top 表达。属意译加约定俗成处理。

春节

春节期间常用于家庭装饰 中的文化负载词，用约定俗成译名 the Spring Festival（或 Chinese New Year），全篇统一，不要逐字硬译成 Spring Section 之类。

南京市

南京市已将梅花定为市花 中的专有地名，音译为 Nanjing；「市花」意译为 the city flower / the official city flower。地名音译、属性词意译。

梅花节

每年举办梅花节 中的活动名，意译为 the Plum Blossom Festival（首字母大写作专名）；下文「梅花山」可意译为 Plum Blossom Hill，二者用词与「梅花」的译法保持一致。

1. 梅花位居中国十大名花之首，源于中国南方，已有三千多年的栽培历史和种植历史。

【主干】梅花作主语领三个谓语（主语策略：原句主语）

中文 梅花位居中国十大名花之首 已有明确主语「梅花」，直接作英文主语 The plum blossom。一句里其实藏着三个动作：「位居……之首」「源于」「已有……历史」。选最能立骨架的「位居之首」作主干谓语 ranks first among China's ten most famous flowers，把另两个动作降级处理（见 restructure），避免三个动词平起平坐。

【降级】另两动作降为分词与并列谓语

「源于中国南方」源于中国南方 降级为过去分词短语 originating in southern China 作伴随/补充成分；「已有三千多年的栽培历史」已有三千多年的栽培历史和种植历史（『栽培』与『种植』中文同义重复，英文合并为 cultivation 即可，不必硬凑两个词）用 and 接一个并列谓语 and has a cultivation history of over 3,000 years。三个动作变成『主干谓语 + 分词 + 并列谓语』，层次分明而非三句平铺。

【语法】时态

「位居」「源于」是固有事实，回指全篇基调用一般现在时 ranks / originating；但「已有三千多年历史」是『过去开始延续至今』，已有三千多年的栽培历史 用现在完成时 has had / has a ... history 更准——这是允许偏离基调的典型一处。

单复数

「十大名花」是复数概念，译 ten most famous flowers，flowers 必须复数；做主语的「梅花」作花种泛指用单数 The plum blossom，则谓语用 ranks 的第三人称单数。

数字表达

「三千多年」译 over / more than 3,000 years，用 over/more than 对应『多』，别漏掉这个『多』字而错写成精确 3,000 years。

【译文】 The plum blossom ranks first among China's ten most famous flowers. Originating in southern China, it has a cultivation history of over 3,000 years.

2. 隆冬时节，五颜六色的梅花不畏严寒，迎着风雪傲然绽放。

【主干】 梅花作主语谓语取绽放（主语策略：原句主语）

主语仍是「梅花」the colorful plum blossoms。本句两个动作『不畏严寒』『傲然绽放』中，傲然绽放是核心动作，定为谓语 bloom proudly；『不畏严寒』『迎着风雪』作背景修饰降级处理。「隆冬时节」是时间状语，提到句首 In midwinter。

【降级】 不畏严寒与迎风雪降为状语

「不畏严寒」不畏严寒 降级为分词短语 braving the severe cold 或 unafraid of the cold；「迎着风雪」迎着风雪 降级为介词短语 against the wind and snow。两个修饰加『傲然 proudly』一起烘托主干谓语 bloom，整句结构是『时间状语 + 主语 + (分词修饰) + 谓语 + 介词状语』。

【语法】 时态

描述梅花每年冬天的习性，是普遍事实，回指基调用一般现在时 bloom。

单复数

这里强调『五颜六色、成片』的梅花，宜用复数 plum blossoms，谓语相应用 bloom（无 -s）。

用词

「五颜六色」译 colorful / in various colors，别逐字硬译成 five colors and six colors；「傲然」用副词 proudly 落到动词上，避免漏掉这一拟人色彩。

【译文】 In midwinter, the colorful plum blossoms, braving the severe cold, bloom proudly against the wind and snow.

3. 在中国传统文化中，梅花象征着坚强、纯洁、高雅，激励人们不畏艰难、砥砺前行。

【主干】 梅花作主语谓语取象征（主语策略：原句主语）

主语「梅花」the plum blossom。核心谓语取 象征着坚强、纯洁、高雅 的『象征』symbolizes，宾语是三个并列名词 strength, purity and elegance。后半『激励人们……』激励人们不畏艰难、砥砺前行 是梅花象征意义带来的效果，降级处理。「在中国传统文化中」作地点/范围状语提到句首。

【降级】 激励分句降为分词或定语

「激励人们不畏艰难、砥砺前行」降级为现在分词短语 inspiring people to overcome difficulties and forge ahead 作伴随状语，承接主干『象征』之后顺势带出。其中『不畏艰难』译 to overcome / brave difficulties，『砥砺前行』译 forge ahead / keep moving forward，是 inspire sb to do 结构里的并列不定式。

【语法】时态

象征意义是恒常事实，回指基调用一般现在时 symbolizes。

主谓一致

主语 the plum blossom 单数，谓语 symbolizes 必须加 -s——这是主体考生最易漏的第三人称单数。

搭配

『激励人们做某事』固定搭配 inspire people to do; 三个抽象名词并列 strength, purity and elegance, 最后一个用 and 连接、注意是抽象名词不加冠词。

【译文】 In traditional Chinese culture, the plum blossom symbolizes strength, purity and elegance, inspiring people to overcome difficulties and forge ahead.

4. 自古以来，许多诗人和画家从梅花中获取灵感，创作了无数不朽的作品。

【主干】诗人画家作主语两动作（主语策略：原句主语）

主语是许多诗人和画家 many poets and painters。两个动作『获取灵感』『创作了作品』关系紧密：先从梅花获取灵感、进而创作。可取『创作』created 作主干谓语，把『从梅花获取灵感』降级；或用并列谓语 have drawn inspiration ... and created ...。这里取后者更贴合『自古以来』的延续感。

【降级】获取灵感与创作两并列谓语

「从梅花中获取灵感」从梅花中获取灵感 译 have drawn inspiration from plum blossoms, 「创作了无数不朽的作品」创作了无数不朽的作品 译 and created countless immortal works, 用 and 连接两个并列谓语，二者共享主语 poets and painters。「自古以来」Since ancient times 作时间状语提到句首，提示用完成时。

【语法】时态

「自古以来……」自古以来 是从古至今持续的行为，是允许偏离基调的一处，用现在完成时 have drawn / have created 最准，呼应 Since ancient times。

单复数

「诗人和画家」复数 poets and painters，谓语用复数（have，无 -s）；「无数不朽的作品」countless immortal works, works 复数。

用词

「获取灵感」固定搭配 draw inspiration from; 「不朽的」译 immortal / timeless，别误用 dead 之类反义；「无数」countless / numerous。

【译文】 Since ancient times, many poets and painters have drawn inspiration from plum blossoms and created countless immortal works.

5. 普通大众也都喜爱梅花，春节期间常用于家庭装饰。

【主干】 前句主动后句转被动（主语策略：转被动）

前半「普通大众也都喜爱梅花」普通大众也都喜爱梅花 主语明确，译主动 The general public also love plum blossoms。后半「春节期间常用于家庭装饰」春节期间常用于家庭装饰 中文无主语、且『被使用』，承受者是『梅花』，故转被动 they are often used for home decoration, 让 they(=plum blossoms) 作主语。

【降级】 两分句承前省主语成并列

两个分句主语都指向梅花（前句梅花作宾、后句梅花作隐含主语），可承前合并：前句 love plum blossoms 后，后句用 which 引导非限制性定语从句 which are often used... 紧贴 plum blossoms，或直接 and they are often used...。「春节期间」during the Spring Festival 作时间状语。

【语法】 时态语态

普遍习俗用一般现在时；『被用于装饰』用被动 are used，体现英文被动多于汉语。

主谓一致

the general public 作整体可视为单数或复数，若强调民众群体用复数动词 love；做主语指代 plum blossoms 时用 they are（复数）。

搭配

『用于做某事/某用途』be used for + 名词 / be used to do；『家庭装饰』home decoration。

【译文】 The general public also love plum blossoms, which are often used for home decoration during the Spring Festival.

6. 南京市已将梅花定为市花，每年举办梅花节，成千上万的人冒着严寒到梅花山踏雪赏梅。

【主干】 分两套主语切成两句（主语策略：原句主语）

这句信息多、主语换了人，宜切成两句。前两个动作主语是「南京市」Nanjing：南京市已将梅花定为市花 取『定为市花』作主干 has designated the plum blossom as its city flower，『每年举办梅花节』降级或并列。后一动作换主语「成千上万的人」成千上万的人冒着严寒到梅花山踏雪赏梅，另起一句 thousands of people...。

【降级】 举办降为并列踏雪赏梅降为不定式

「每年举办梅花节」每年举办梅花节 与『定为市花』同属南京市的作为，用 and 接并列谓语 and holds a Plum Blossom Festival every year。后句「冒着严寒」braving the severe cold 作分词状语，『到梅花山』come to Plum Blossom Hill 作主干谓语，『踏雪赏梅』踏雪赏梅 降级为目的状语不定式 to walk in the snow and enjoy the blossoms。

【语法】时态

「已将梅花定为市花」已将梅花定为市花 是已完成并延续的状态，用现在完成时 has designated；『每年举办』『冒严寒赏梅』是惯常事实，用一般现在时 holds / come，又一处基调内的混用要分清。

单复数主谓一致

Nanjing 单数，谓语 has / holds 加 -s；「成千上万的人」thousands of people 复数，谓语 come 不加 -s。

搭配用词

『将 A 定为 B』designate A as B；『冒着严寒』brave / despite the severe cold；『成千上万』thousands of；『市花』the city flower。

【译文】Nanjing has designated the plum blossom as its city flower and holds a Plum Blossom Festival every year. Thousands of people brave the severe cold and come to Plum Blossom Hill to walk in the snow and enjoy the blossoms.

英语六级 2019年12月·第2套 · 全卷构成

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